

**Land at No 59 Norwich Road,
Tacolneston, Norfolk**

Planning application: 2011/1698

HER Ref: ENF132738

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(December 2013)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Land at No 59 Norwich Road, Tacolneston, Norfolk

Clients: Mr O Hill

Local planning authority: South Norfolk DC

Planning application ref: 2011/1698

Development: Erection of 3 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 20 November, 2013

HES Ref: CNF43804

HER Ref: ENF132738

LBS Ref: 226119 (grade II)

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-165842

Grid ref: TM 1424 9466

Site area: c0.16ha

Current land use: rough grass

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background

Table 1: Historic Environment Record data

2. Evaluation methodology

3. Results

Table 2: Trench details

4. The Finds

5. Conclusion

Fig. 1 Site location

Fig. 2 Location of evaluation trenches

Fig. 3 Plans & sections (Sue Holden)

List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme of investigation

Appendix III- Historic Environment Record mapped results

Appendix IV- Context list

Appendix V- OASIS data collection form

Summary: Tacolneston, No 59 Norwich Road (ENF132738, TM 1424 9466) evaluation trenching in the curtilage of a listed building of 17th century date and which, in addition, is a possible moated site did not reveal any evidence for medieval period activity and examination of the relevant 1st edition large scale OS map cover suggests that the 'moat' form of the pond at the site was created after 1880. The proposed development is for three dwellings and the three trenches revealed a low level of Post medieval period activity with one small ditch, a pit with a second pit probably being a natural feature such as a tree root hole (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr O Hill).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr O Hill commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works at the site of a planned small scale residential development comprising three dwellings within the curtilage of No 59 Norwich Road, Tacolneston (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief issued by Mr J Albone of the Historic Environment Service (HES) at Norfolk CC with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area prior to planning application 2011/1698 being finally determined. The Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix II) for the archaeological evaluation was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order for the evaluation to be undertaken so the results can inform the determination of the application with regard to potential heritage assets at the site.

1.2 Tacolneston parish is located some 9 miles south-west of Norwich in central Norfolk in an area that is historically characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern related to the numerous roads and lanes that criss-cross the landscape. The proposed development site (PDS) is on the western side of the Norwich Road c1200m south-west of the parish church and from a brief examination of Faden's 1797 map of Norfolk close to the southern edge of the Tacolneston Common Field. While the relevant brief notes that the PDS may be a moated enclosure (HER-57920, see Fig. 2) with documentary sources (Longcroft et al, 72) suggesting that dwellings were present in the 15th century with No 59 Norwich Road being a listed building described as of 17th century date (HER- 35780). A pond does exist on the northern boundary of the PDS though the first edition Ordnance Survey map of c1880 shows only the main part of the pond adjacent to the road and not the extension running along the northern boundary (<http://www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/mapexplorer/> accessed 4 November, 2013). The PDS lies at c56m OD in an area of generally undulating topography with relatively heavy soils derived from the local sandy Boulder Clay Till deposits. At the time of the evaluation the PDS was covered by a rough grass cover.

1.3 To provide the local archaeological background to the PDS in the northern part of the curtilage at No 59 Norwich Road a search of the Historic Environment Record maintained by Norfolk CC was made of the area within 250m of the site. This search yielded the records for 15 sites (see Table 1 below & Appendix III) including No 59 Norwich Road (HER- 35780) and the possible moat (HER- 57920) on its northern side. The remaining 13 sites can be divided into two categories with records for 8 other listed buildings which are also mainly of early Post medieval date though one, No 60a Norwich Road (HER- 19351), which is 180m to the south-east of the PDS is of late medieval date in origin. It is also notable that all of these other listed buildings are located to the east of the Norwich Road and are set well back from the present road frontage, perhaps respecting the historic edge of the southern end of the Tacolneston Common Field.

1.4 The remaining category of site recorded in the vicinity of the PDS is made up of 5 fields (HER- 34621, 35681, 57321, 57322 & 57323) where metal detector searches have recovered scatters of non-ferrous finds along with occasional stray pottery sherds. The metal finds predominantly suggest activity in the general area of medieval and Post medieval date though a smaller number of Roman period finds points to some activity of this date as well. The intervening, Saxon or early medieval,

period is poorly represented with one pottery sherd of possible early Anglo-Saxon date.

HER ref	Brief description	Date
13255	Listed building, Manor house	Late 16 th /early 17 th C
19349	Listed building, Old Farm	16 th /early 17 th C
19350	Listed building, Dower House	Early 17 th C
19351	Listed building, 60 & 60a Norwich Road	15 th /16 th C
34621	Finds scatter	Roman, med & Pmed
35681	Finds scatter	Med & Pmed
35780	Listed building, Nos 57 & 59 Norwich Road (the PDS)	17 th C
43287	Listed building, outbuilding near Manor House	17 th /18 th C
43288	Listed building, barn near Manor House	17 th C
43291	Listed building, Marshands	16 th /17 th C
53803	Listed building, 44 Norwich Road	Early 16 th C
57321	Finds scatter	Roman, med & Pmed
57322	Finds scatter	Roman, ?EAS, med & Pmed
57323	Finds scatter	Roman, med & Pmed
57920	Possible moat, pond with linear extension to west, on northern edge of PDS	?med

Table 1: Historic Environment Record data (see also Appendix III for mapped plot)

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed residential development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2), using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand and then recorded in plan and section. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken on a wet and overcast day. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) and monochrome film was taken of the trenching works.

3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as little of any major archaeological significance was revealed (see also Figs. 2 & 3, Appendix I- Images & Appendix IV- Context list):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	20	300	200 (N end) & 300 (S end) of mid brown clay with flints	Stiff chalky pale brown clay with flints	One pit (0004/0005) of Pmed date & a probable tree root hole (0006/0007)
2	East-west	20	200	200 (as T1)	As T1	One small ditch (0002/0003) of Pmed date
3	East-west	20	None (300 mix of hardcore & clinker)	200-300 (as T1)	As T1	No features save a ceramic field drain of recent date at eastern end
		60 (108m ²)		Overall trench depth 400-600		

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As indicated in the table above only two definite and one possible feature of any archaeological significance were revealed during the evaluation with the 400mm to 600mm deep trenches revealing a deposit profile comprising a 200mm to 300mm depth of topsoil, with a former yard surface in the area of Trench 3, over 200mm to 300mm of mid brown clay subsoil. Across the site the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposit proved to be a stiff chalky pale brown clay with flints with ground water appearing at an overall depth of 500mm to 600mm Trench 1 while the eastern end of Trench 3 was also wet a field drain was disturbed.

3.3 The two definite archaeological features were a shallow, north-east/south-west orientated ditch (0002) in Trench 2 which was 600mm across and 180mm deep and a pit (0004) towards the southern end of Trench 1 which was 1000mm across and 450mm deep. The third feature identified during the evaluation was also at the southern end of Trench 1 and was an irregularly shaped pit (0006) which was 1000mm on its northwest/southeast axis by 800mm on the opposing axis and with an uneven base which varied in depth between 100mm and 200mm. It appears likely that this latter feature (0006) may well be of natural origin formed, possibly, as tree throw hole.

4. The Finds

4.1 Apart from a scatter of debris of modern date across the site and within the upcast topsoil very few stray finds of any interest were recovered with the subsoil containing only occasional small fragments of peg tile and common red brick of later Post medieval date plus occasional small fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem. The only metal finds were similarly of recent date and comprised small iron fragments of indeterminate use and nails.

4.2 The two definite archaeological features produced a few small fragments of red peg tile fragments with the fill (0003) of the small ditch (0002) in Trench 2 yielding 2 fragments (10g) while the fill (0005) of the pit (0004) on the western side of Trench 1 contained 3 fragments (18g). While not precisely dateable peg tile of this type is likely to be of 17th/18th century, or later, date. The probable natural pit (0006) did not contain any finds in its fill (0007). These finds were not retained.

5. Conclusion

5.1 With such a low density of archaeological features and lack of finds of any age across the PDS it has to be concluded that the northern part of the curtilage of No 59 Norwich Road has only seen low level use associated with the agricultural activities at what was, formerly, a farm (landowner pers. comm.). With regard to suggestions related to the possible historic status of this site as a medieval moat, this being the primary aim of this investigation by trenching, it can also be concluded that this is a mistaken interpretation of the pond on the north-eastern corner of the site. In addition the lack of any evidence for further arms to any possible moat and complete lack of finds or features of medieval date supports the evidence shown on the first edition large scale Ordnance Survey map of 1880 that the western arm of the pond complex was created after this date.

Archive- to be deposited with the Norfolk Museum Service under the HER ref: ENF 132738.

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 Anj Beckham of Norfolk CC for providing HER information and to Martin Howe of Peter Codling Architects, Oliver Hill and John Dale the machine operator for their close cooperation with regard to this evaluation)

Ref.

Longcroft et al eds 2009 'The Tacolneston Project' (Journal of the Norfolk Historic Buildings Group, Vol. 4)



Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

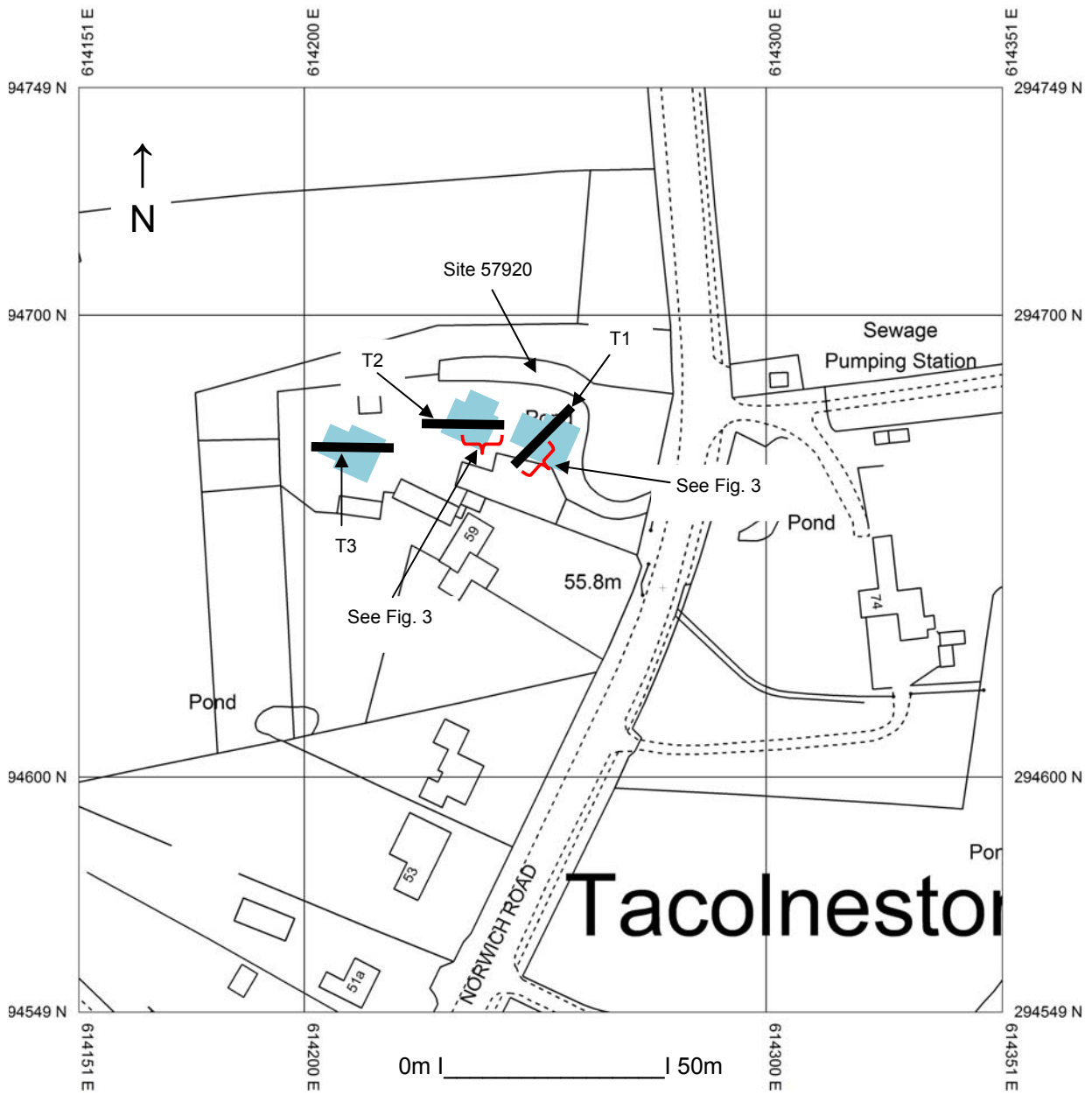


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (proposed dwellings- light blue)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2013 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

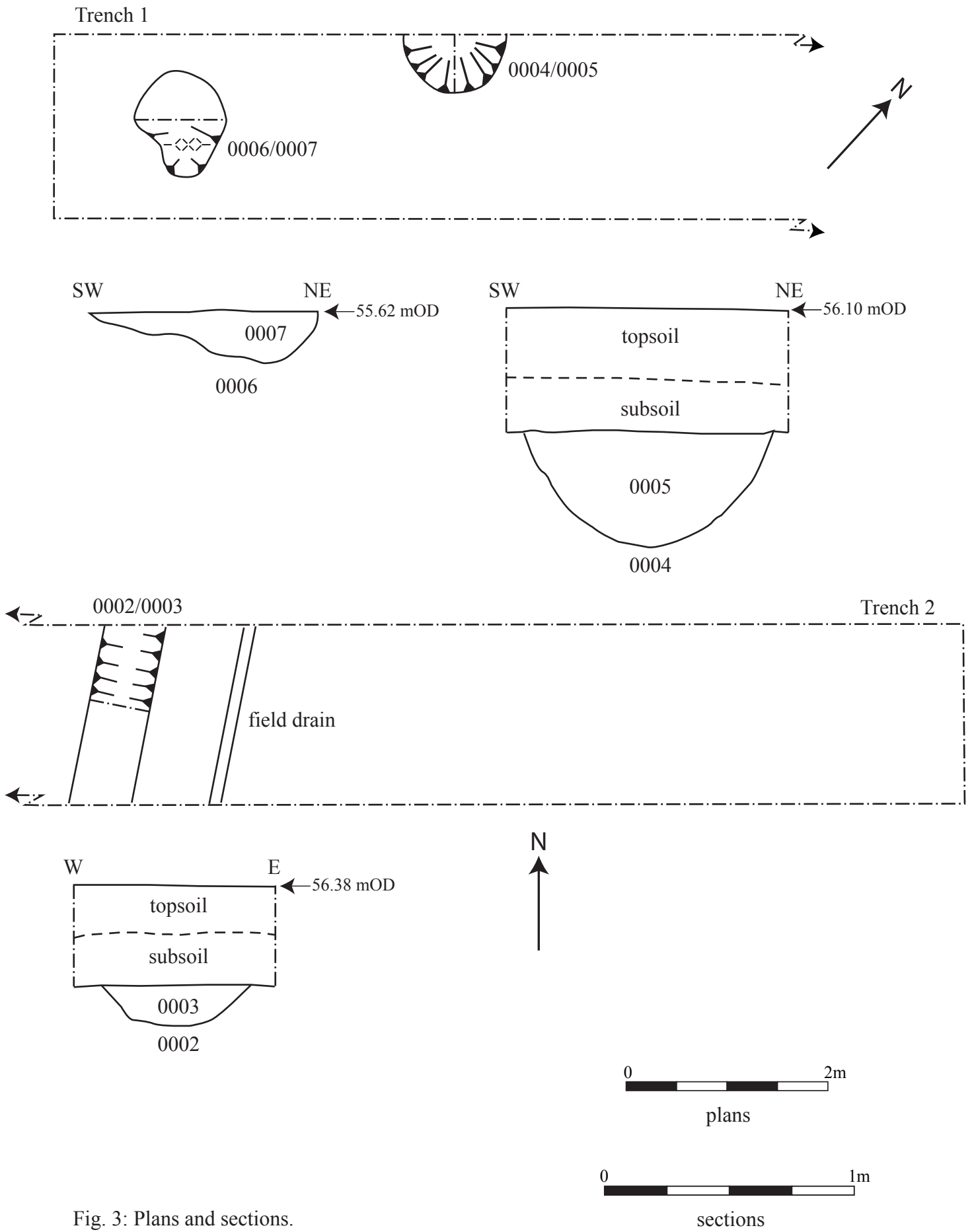


Fig. 3: Plans and sections.

Appendix I- Images



General view of No 59 from north with trench 1 in foreground



Trench 1 from south



Trench 2 from east



Trench 3 from east



Small ditch 0002 from south



Pit 0004 from east



Probable natural pit 0006 from east

**Land at No 59 Norwich Road,
Tacolneston, Norfolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: No 59 Norwich Road, Tacolneston, Norfolk

Client: Overplan Services Ltd

Local planning authority: South Norfolk DC

Planning application ref: 2011/1698

Proposed works: Erection of three dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief: HES ref- CNF 43804

Grid ref: TM 1420 9465

LBS ref: 226119 (Grade II)

Current land use: mainly soft ground

Contents

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Overplan Services Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed residential development that is still under consideration. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application 2011/1698 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr J Albone of the Historic Environment Service (HES) at Norfolk CC. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated, this proposed development concerns the erection of three dwellings at No 59 Norwich Road, Tacolneston.

1.2 The evaluation 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)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Tacolneston parish is located some 9 miles south-west of Norwich in central Norfolk in an area that is historically characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern related to the numerous roads and lanes that criss-cross the landscape. The proposed development site (PDS) is on the western side of the Norwich Road c1200m south-west of the parish church and from a brief examination of Faden's 1797 map of Norfolk close to the southern edge of the Tacolneston Common Field. While the relevant brief notes that the PDS maybe a moated enclosure with documentary sources suggesting that dwellings were present in the 15th century with No 59 Norwich Road being a listed building described as of 17th century date. A pond does exist on the northern boundary of the PDS though the first edition Ordnance Survey map of c1880 shows only the main part of the pond adjacent to the road and not the extension running along the northern boundary. The PDS lies at c56m OD in an area of generally undulating topography.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The relevant brief notes that the PDS lies within a possible moated enclosure where documentary sources suggest domestic activity from the 15th century. Therefore heritage assets may exist within the area of the PDS which could be disturbed by the planned development and therefore a programme of archaeological works commencing with a

trenched evaluation is required to assess the impact of the planned development.

3.2 A site evaluation by trial trenching to give a representative sample of the area of the PDS is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate 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. The further recording of any archaeological deposits may involve excavation prior to ground works commencing or monitoring of the relevant ground works

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to the area for the proposed works being within an area where evidence of medieval and earlier Post medieval activity may be present. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation trenches under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 Before site evaluation works start a search will be made at the Norfolk CC HER for the area within 500m of the PDS.

5.2 The proposed development is for a three detached dwellings, the proposed trenching plan is included below.

5.3 The evaluation will be under the direction of John Newman in the field with assistance from James Armes to metal detect and excavate as required. The relevant machine and operator will be provided by the client. Allowance has been made for 2 person days for the basic evaluation. Brief CVs of staff involved:

- John Newman has an honours degree in Archaeology & Anthropology from Cambridge University and has been involved in field archaeology since the 1970s and has been a full Member of the Institute for Archaeologists since 1993. He has supervised and directed numerous evaluations and excavations, more latterly for Suffolk CC from 1981 to 2009 and from then to present as a freelance trading as John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) with over 70 reports available on the OASIS grey literature archive. John Newman has a special interest in later Roman and early and high medieval studies and ran the Sutton Hoo south-east Suffolk survey in the 1980s which is published in the main project report '*Sutton Hoo- a 7th century princely burial ground and its context*' (M O H Carver, 2005). He has also published various papers on Iron Age and early medieval coinage/productive sites in addition to contributing to the Boss Hall, Ipswich, Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery publication.
- James Armes has been metal detecting since the early 1990s reporting numerous finds to Suffolk CC. Since 2009 he has assisted JNAS on numerous evaluations as detectorist and excavation assistant.

5.4 With a minimum 1.2m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine, operated by an experienced driver, this will give a substantial sample of the PDS. 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. 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 the HES of Norfolk CC has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances then HES will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. 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.

5.5 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER 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. A photographic record of high resolution digital images and black and white 35mm film photographs will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.6 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 evaluation 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 Norfolk CC HES Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice 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 evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

5.7 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant HES 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 relevant museum depository under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the HES 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 HES Officer.

5.8 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 *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). 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 HES Officer (and 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 evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- 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 pottery production or iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work)
- 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 evaluation 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 Norfolk CC HES Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation 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 in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur additional cost and will take time to obtain; examination of the topographic location and possible location as a moated site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is likely in particular with respect to deeper features).
- 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 evaluation the relevant HES Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation 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)

5.9 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Norfolk CC Museums Service within 6 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the relevant guidelines. As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology

Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.10 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) 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.

5.10 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant Norfolk CC HES Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation 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 evaluation results have been assessed and the Norfolk CC HES Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required or whether the planned works should be modified. A draft hard copy of the report will be presented to the HES at Norfolk CC following completion of the site works. Once accepted three bound hard copies will be sent for the County HER. The site evaluation 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 Norfolk CC round-up. The Norfolk CC HES will at this stage indicate whether further archaeological site works will be required.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, 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.

John Newman Archaeological Services

6.3 Discussion with the client's agent has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

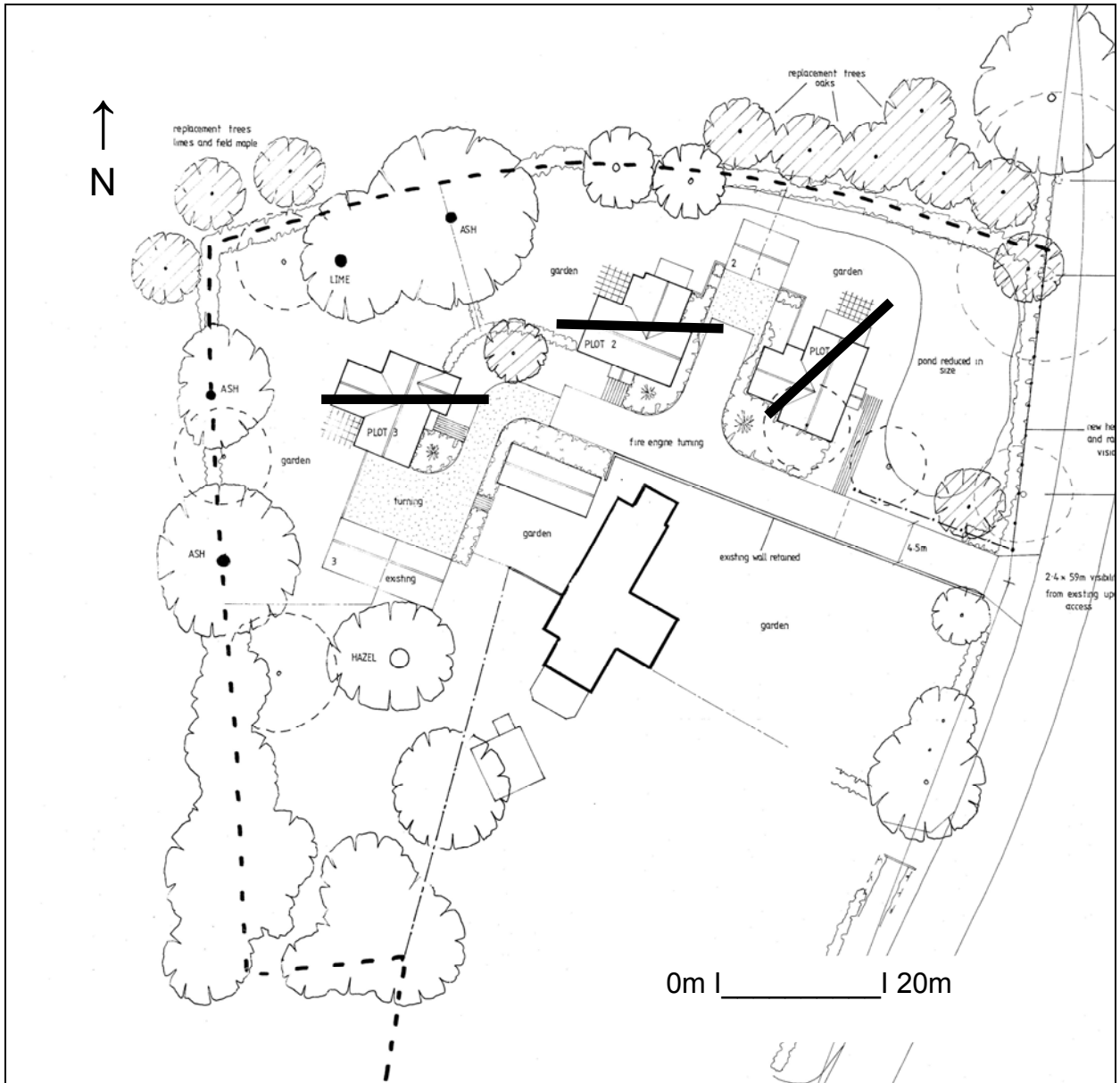
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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 (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)
Later IA & Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed trenching plan

NHER Data: Sites within a 250m radius of TM 1420 9465,
No 59 Norwich Rd, Tacolneston.

Scale 1:5840

Compiled by Anj Beckham on 22 November 2013



**Appendix III
Historic
Environment Record
mapped results**

Appendix IV- Context List

ENF132738

Context	Trench	Finds	Type	Part of	Description	Spotdate
0001		F	U/S	0001	Unstratified finds from spoil- only debris of recent date & small frags of later Pmed brick & tile	
0002	T2		Small ditch	0002	Small ditch, NE-SW orientated, 600mm wide x 180mm deep	
0003	T2	F	Fill	0002	Light to mid brown clay, finds 2 small peg tile frags (wt 10g)	Pmed
0004	T1		Pit	0004	Pit, 1000mm across x 450mm deep	
0005	T1	F	Fill	0004	Mid greyish brown clay with few small & medium flints, finds 3 small peg tile frags (wt 18g)	Pmed
0006	T1		Pit/tree root hole	0006	Shallow pit with irregular sides & base, 1000mm x 800mm & depth varying between 100mm & 200mm, probably a natural feature such as a tree root hole	
0007	T1		Fill	0006	Mid brown clay	?

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-165842

Project details

Project name	Land at No 59 Norwich Road, Tacolneston, Norfolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Tacolneston, No 59 Norwich Road (ENF132738, TM 1424 9466) evaluation trenching in the curtilage of a listed building of 17th century date and which, in addition, is a possible moated site did not reveal any evidence for medieval period activity and examination of the relevant 1st edition large scale OS map cover suggests that the 'moat' form of the pond at the site was created after 1880. The proposed development is for three dwellings and the three trenches revealed a low level of Post medieval period activity with one small ditch, a pit with a second pit probably being a natural feature such as a tree root hole.
Project dates	Start: 20-11-2013 End: 20-11-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF132738 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	226119 - LBS No.
Any associated project reference codes	2011/1698 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country England
 Site location NORFOLK SOUTH NORFOLK TACOLNESTON No 59 NORWICH ROAD
 Postcode NR16 1BY
 Study area 1600.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TM 1424 9466 52 1 52 30 25 N 001 09 26 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 55.00m Max: 56.00m

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 Landowner

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 "Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land at No 59 Norwich Road, Tacolneston, Norfolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
 Date 2013
 Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services
 Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk

Description	Loose bound client report
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	6 December 2013

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), [email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: /export/home/web/oasis/form/print.cfm for this page