

**Former Amberfield School, The Street,
Nacton, Suffolk**

Planning application: C/13/0617

HER Ref: NAC 111

Archaeological Monitoring Report

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

(June 2014)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Former Amberfield School site, The Street, Nacton, Suffolk, IP10 0HJ

Client: Michael Howard Homes

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/13/0617

Development: Development: Conversion & redevelopment (including demolition) to provide 22 dwellings (including 10 new detached houses) with associated gardens, amenity space, driveways, parking; open space and landscaping.

Date of fieldwork: 29 January & 7 March, 2014

HER Ref: NAC 111 (Workhouse- NAC 050)

OASIS Ref: johnnewm1-181074 (previous evaluation- johnnewm1-160679)

Grid ref: TM 2240 4070

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background
2. Monitoring methodology
3. Results
4. The Finds
5. Conclusion

Fig. 1 Site location

Fig. 2 Location of monitored house plots 9 & 10 (Sue Holden)

List of appendices

Appendix I- Images of site

Appendix II - Brief & Specification

Appendix III- The Finds (Sue Anderson)

Appendix IV- Context list

Appendix V- OASIS data collection form

Summary: Nacton, former Amberfield School, The Street (NAC 111, TM 2240 4070) following an evaluation phase monitoring of ground works for two of the new house plots recorded more large pits of later Post medieval date which in all likelihood can be associated with use of the site as a workhouse between 1756 and 1886 or demolition and conversion works which created Nacton House on the site in the early 1900s (John Newman Archaeological Services for Michael Howard Homes).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Michael Howard Homes commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works to complete the programme of archaeological works required under the planning decision notice for application C/13/0617 following an evaluation by JNAS (2013). The monitoring requirements were set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy this condition and JNAS produced the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix II) in order for the main phase of ground works for the new build part of the development to start. This development concerns the conversion of the older part of Amberfield School, The Street, Nacton (see Fig. 1) to 12 dwellings and the erection of 10 new detached houses in the surrounding former grounds with the archaeological programme of works only being concerned with the latter part of the development.

1.2 A more comprehensive description of the Amberfield School site can be found in the relevant evaluation report (Newman, 2013, 4) but in summary it is located to the east of Ipswich in the northern part of Nacton parish in an area of well drained sandy soils at 24m-26m OD that was heathland until the site was developed as the Carlford & Colneis Incorporated Workhouse (HER- NAC 050) from 1756. This workhouse was closed in 1886 and redeveloped as a private dwelling called Nacton House in the early 20th century which utilised a major part of the workhouse footprint (Edwards, 2013). Amberfield School moved to the site in 1952 converting the existing structure to educational use and various classrooms and other extensions were added between the 1950s and 1990s.

1.3 The evaluation trenching confirmed that local soils in this area are light and well drained as the deposits they are derived from are glaciofluvial sands and gravels. With an evaluation trench over, or nearby in the case of plot 3, each planned new house area was sampled and four of the ten revealed evidence for past activity. At new house plot 6 on the eastern side of the site the relevant trench only revealed a small pit of Post medieval date while a large pit of recent date was revealed at plot 7. However more extensive evidence for later Post medieval activity was recorded at new house plots 9 and 10 in the north central part of the site (see Fig. 2) with a number of large pits with a few finds at the former and a number of finds from a substantial depth of subsoil at the latter. Therefore a recommendation was made that the excavation of the foundation trenches at these plots should be archaeologically monitored (Newman, 2013, 8) and this was approved by SCCAS. No evidence for activity at the site pre-dating the foundation of the workhouse in the mid 18th century was revealed in the evaluation save a stray sherd of late medieval pottery.

2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 Two visits were made to the site to monitor the excavation of the footing trenches which was undertaken using a 600mm toothed bucket on a medium sized 360⁰ mini-digger with the weather being dull but dry on each occasion. As work progressed the upcast spoil was stockpiled nearby allowing for further investigation for stray finds. The excavated footing trenches at plot 10 where safe were entered as the ground works continued so the base and sides could be examined and trowelled clean where required to improve visibility though the single exposed large pit could not be approached due to its depth and the unstable nature of its fill and the sandy top and

subsoil above. At plot 9 the trenches could only be observed from above and in the areas where deep features were exposed at a safe distance from the trench edge again due to the unstable nature of the deposits with various trench collapses occurring. Therefore all of the finds recovered were retrieved from upcast spoil. Finally the location of the new dwelling footprints was recorded in relation to the existing adjacent boundaries and a number of digital images were taken to record the monitoring (see Appendix I).

3. Results

3.1 The footprint area of plot 9 is c200m² and in total some 80m of 600mm wide foundation trench was excavated (see Fig. 2). The trenches were 1200mm to 2000mm deep and as the former car park surface and sub-base had been removed the exposed deposits consisted of 600mm to 800mm of mid brown sandy subsoil with a number of large pits with a mid to dark brown sandy fill being exposed in the base and sides. As noted above in section 2.1 above these trenches could not be entered though it was clear from a distance that the pits were large being at least 1500mm/2000mm wide and 1200mm to 2000mm or more in depth. In addition as the trenches were unstable and could not be entered and the pits were inter-cutting their number of is difficult to gauge but was probably in the region of at least 10-15. Spoil from the excavated trenches was stockpiled around the edges of the plot and this was examined for finds (0013) which were not recovered in any great number.

3.2 Plot 10 is a similar size to plot 9 and again c80m of 600mm wide foundation trench was excavated (see Fig. 2). The trenches were 900mm to 1200mm deep and with 200mm of topsoil already having been scraped off the area the deposit profile comprised 400mm to 800mm of mid brown sandy subsoil above the locally occurring glaciofluvial sand with flints. In this case the majority of the trenches could be entered though the area of the single exposed feature, which was a large pit (0011) that was 2500mm across and over 2000mm deep from the ground surface had to be machine excavated and watched from a distance due to the unstable nature of the trenches. A small number of finds were recovered from the upcast mid brown sandy spoil (0012) of this pit and a few more finds (0010) were found in the general spoil from the plot.

4. The Finds

4.1 In total 25 sherds of pottery (wt 955g), 4 sample fragments of tile (wt 144g) and a single clay pipe stem were recovered during the monitoring and the full report on these finds by Sue Anderson is included as Appendix III below.

4.2 In summary the assemblage comprises pottery types of Post medieval date with all the wares being typical of East Anglia through this period and while some of the glazed red earthenware could be as early as the 16th century overall the group is more likely to date from the period when the workhouse was open from the mid 18th century to the late 19th century. The wares represented are also consistent with an origin in the workhouse as they are all common, everyday types and the assemblage is assessed as being too small to merit further study. Similarly the tile that was recovered as a sample is of Post medieval date.

5. Conclusion

5.1 The results from the monitoring of plots 9 and 10 were consistent with the conclusions derived from the evaluation phase of works at the site with this area to the north of where the workhouse stood revealing extensive pitting of late Post medieval date. While the pits were large the number of finds recovered was relatively small from both phases of archaeological investigation at the site with the main component of the overall assemblage being 37 sherds (wt 1396g) of predominantly later Post medieval date. Given the size of the various disturbances the amount of ceramic building material debris was also relatively small and it is therefore suggested that these pits were excavated to extract sand and stone with the subsequent back-fill incorporating small quantities of workhouse waste. Whether the pit digging was during the period when the workhouse was open or shortly afterwards is impossible to gauge and may, in fact, cover both periods of activity at this site between the mid 18th century and the earlier 20th century.

5.2 In conclusion the results from the two phases of archaeological investigation at this site demonstrate that no deposits of great historical significance have been disturbed by the construction works.

Refs:

- | | | |
|------------|------|--|
| Edwards, P | 2013 | 'Historic Asset Assessment, Former Amberfield School, Nacton, Suffolk |
| Newman, J | 2013 | 'Amberfield School, The Street, Nacton, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report' (John Newman Archaeological Services) |

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to John and Sean from Michael Howard Homes for their close cooperation with regard to this site monitoring)

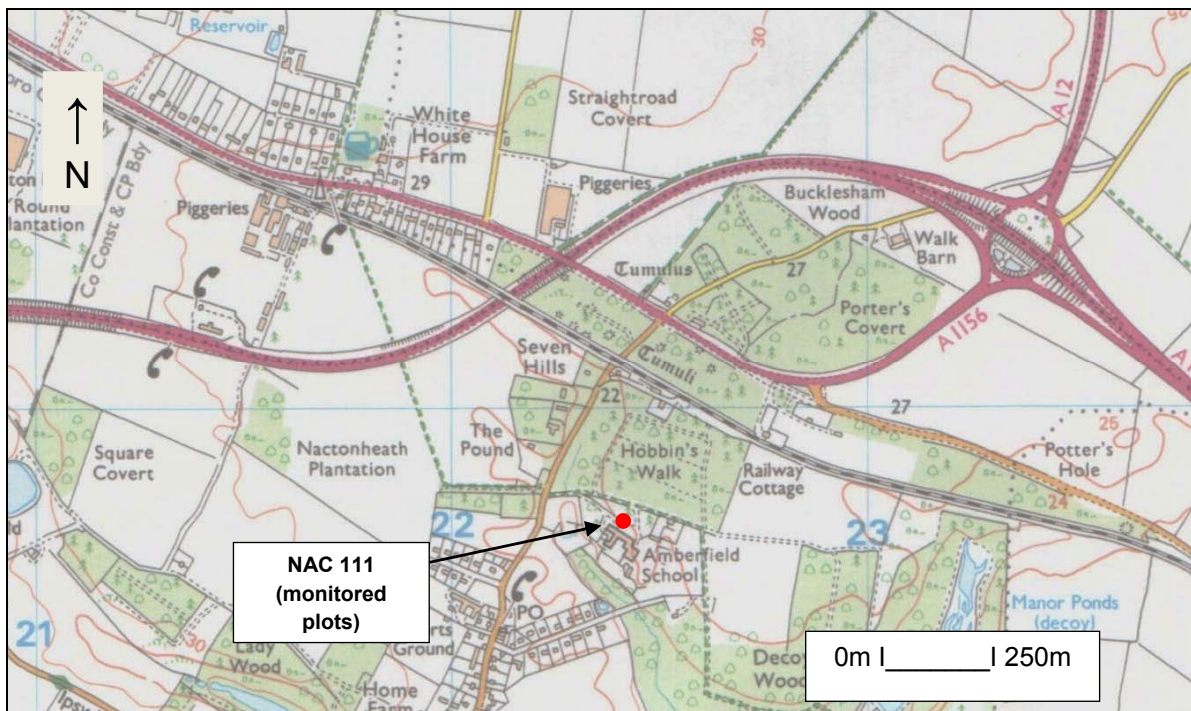


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

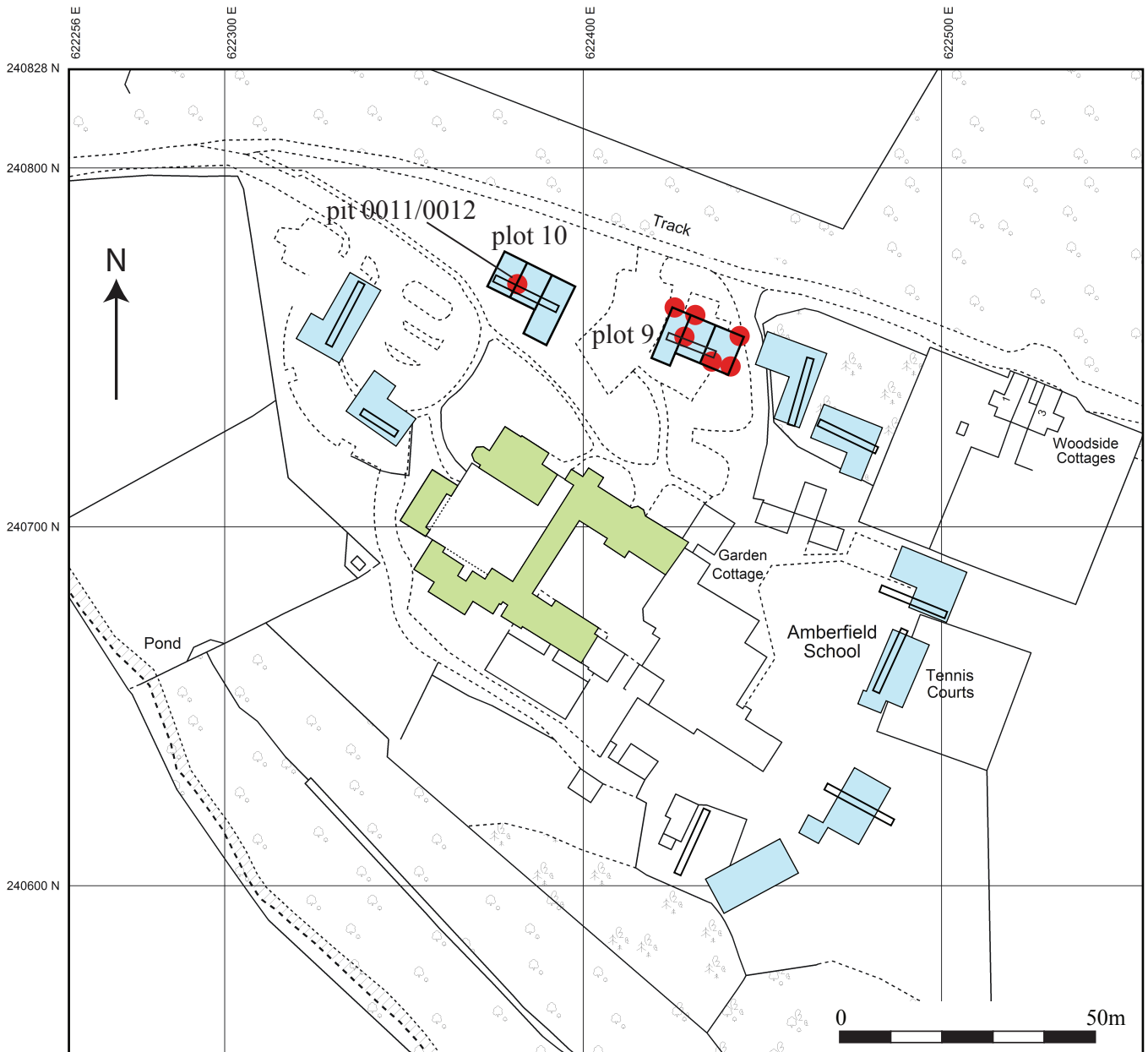


Fig. 2: Location of of monitored house plots 9 and 10 (and location of evaluation trenches).
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2013. All rights reserved LN 100049722)

- footprint of new housing
- parts of existing buildings to be retained
- late post medieval pit

Appendix I- Images



Plot 9 from north



Plot 9 central area of foundation trenches



Plot 9 south-western corner



Plot 10 from west



Plot 10 eastern foundation from north



Plot 10 pit 0010 from south

**Amberfield School, The Street,
Nacton, Suffolk**

Planning application: C/13/0617

HER Ref: NAC 111

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Monitoring**

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

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

Site details

Name: Amberfield School site, The Street, Nacton, Suffolk, IP10 0HJ

Clients: Michael Howard Homes

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/13/0617

Proposed development: Development: Conversion & redevelopment (including demolition) to provide 22 dwellings with associated gardens, amenity space, driveways, parking; open space and landscaping (the required monitoring to cover plots 9 & 10 of the planned 10 new detached dwellings following an archaeological evaluation).

Proposed date for ground works: tbc

Grid ref: TM 2240 4070

HER ref: NAC 111 (evaluation, Workhouse- NAC 050)

Contents

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Michael Howard Homes have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the monitoring of ground works to complete the programme of archaeological works required under condition 13 of the decision notice for planning application C/13/0617. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition and how JNAS will implement the requirements set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) to satisfy the condition following the recent evaluation works at the planned new build areas at this site by JNAS (Newman, 2013). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated.

1.2 While this planning application covers the conversion (including demolition) and redevelopment of the entire former school site to residential use the archaeological programme of works was only required for the planned 10 new detached dwellings in the overall scheme of 22 dwellings and plots 1 to 8 of the new build were found to be clear of any significant archaeological deposits. However archaeological deposits were revealed at plots 9 and 10 and therefore monitoring of ground works is required at these locations as suggested in the evaluation report (ibid. 8) and approved by SCCAS.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 A more comprehensive description of the Amberfield School site can be found in the relevant evaluation report (ibid. 4) but in summary it is located to the east of Ipswich in the northern part of Nacton parish in an area of well drained sandy soils at 24m-26m OD that was heathland until the site was developed as the Carlford & Colneis Incorporated Workhouse (HER- NAC 050) from 1756. This workhouse was closed in 1886 and redeveloped as a private dwelling called Nacton House in the early 20th century which utilised a major part of the workhouse footprint (Edwards, 2013). Amberfield School moved to the site in 1952 converting the existing structure to educational use and various classrooms and other extensions were added between the 1950s and 1990s.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 In addition to the potential for evidence related to the later 18th and 19th century use of the site as a workhouse the Amberfield School site is also in an area where the light sandy soils attracted prehistoric activity in particular as evidenced by the Seven Hills group of Scheduled Bronze

Age burial mounds c250m to the north. In addition aerial photography has recorded evidence for past field systems in the form of crop marks (HER NAC 099 & 100) to the east and south-west of the school grounds.

3.2 However the recent evaluation did not reveal any evidence for prehistoric activity in the footprint areas for the planned 10 new dwellings (Newman, 6) and the trenches across plots 1 to 5 and plots 7 and 8 did not reveal any archaeological features or finds while the trench across plot 6 only revealed a small, Post medieval, feature of little archaeological significance. However the trench across plot 9 revealed two pits of later Post medieval date and at plot 10 finds of a similar date were recovered from the subsoil. Plots 9 and 10 are therefore seen as having the potential to reveal further evidence relating to the workhouse period at the site.

4. Aims of the Site Monitoring

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above new build plots 9 and 10 have the potential to reveal further evidence of later Post medieval date at the site and a particular aim of the monitoring will be to identify and investigate features related to the workhouse period of activity. Site monitoring arrangements with the relevant ground works contractor will allow for unimpeded access to the foundation and service trenches before other works progress at these plots to allow for detailed investigation and recording work.

5. Methodology

5.1 The construction method to be used on the site will be trench foundations plus nearby service trenches at each plot. These ground works will be monitored during and after excavation and the upcast spoil will be examined for finds. Any unexpected findings will be reported back to the relevant Suffolk CC Archaeological Office as will notice of when the site works are scheduled to start.

5.2 Site records will be made under the continuous and unique numbering system of contexts started during the evaluation and under HER number NAC 111 as already supplied by Suffolk CC. 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 related to the proposed development and the recent evaluation, 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 will be made of the site and any exposed features.

5.3 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before recording. Archaeological deposits will be fully hand investigated and recorded within the constraints of the trench foundations with sections at appropriate points. Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas if relevant archaeological deposits are revealed. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCC Archaeological Officer will be informed and a Ministry of Justice licence obtained before excavation, recording and removal of the remains. Any such work will incur an additional cost. The possibility of modifying the ground work design to leave any such remains in situ will also be examined (in this case the possibility of finding burials is assessed as being low following the results of the evaluation).

5.4 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCC Archaeological 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 SCC Archaeological Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCC Archaeological Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording. Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant Archaeological Officer at Suffolk CC.

5.5 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2) and particularly Appendix 3 and this will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number. As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.6 The monitoring report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 4) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the level of visibility allowed by the operation of plant given the nature of the underlying natural deposits. The report will also give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. Any interpretation of the monitoring results will be clearly separated from the objective account of the monitoring and its results. The report will give a clear statement regarding the

results of the site monitoring in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 2 above and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). An unbound draft copy of the report will be presented to the Archaeological Service at Suffolk CC within 3 months of the completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy and pdf version will be sent to the County HER in addition to a pdf version for the client for submission to the relevant LPA. The site monitoring 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 PSIAH round-up and, if appropriate, a vector plan in .dxf format will be provided showing the area examined. The reporting will be commensurate with the findings from the monitoring and at its most basic level will detail the location, circumstances and characteristics of the deposits exposed and any finds that are revealed and how these relate to the evaluation results.

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 contractors on site in order to maximise access to disturbed ground and up cast spoil. 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 Before work on site starts any special requirements regarding potential site contamination will be discussed with the client's agent and ground test reports examined. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination will be passed to finds and environmental specialists. The potential for services in the area will be discussed with the client and their contractor.

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

6.5 Close liaison will be maintained with the contractor on site with regard to the depth and stability of the footing trenches and any potential health and safety considerations.

John Newman Archaeological Services

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)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman pottery & CBM	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

Refs:

Edwards, P	2013	'Historic Asset Assessment, Former Amberfield School, Nacton, Suffolk
Newman, J	2013	'Amberfield School, The Street, Nacton, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report' (John Newman Archaeological Services)

Appendix III- The Finds

Former Amberfield School, Nacton (NAC 111): ceramics from monitoring Sue Anderson, April 2014.

Pottery

Introduction

Twenty-five sherds of pottery (955g) were collected from three contexts. A summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 1.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Local wares and common imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes. The results were input directly into an Access database.

The assemblage

Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	5	373	0.25	4
Post-medieval whitewares	PMWW	6.20	1	84		1
Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	LPME	8.01	1	94		1
Industrial Slipware	INDS	8.02	1	3		1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	3	45	0.03	3
Creamwares	CRW	8.10	2	9		2
Blue wares	BLUW	8.131	1	7	0.08	1
English Stoneware Nottingham-type	ESWN	8.22	1	41		1
Late glazed red earthenware	LGRE	8.50	3	54		3
Late slipped redware	LSRW	8.51	5	146	0.10	5
Late blackwares	LBW	8.52	2	99		2
Totals			25	955	0.46	24

Table 1. Pottery by fabric.

Post-medieval

Glazed red earthenwares were recovered from 0012 and 0013. The former contained two sherds from a handled large storage jar which was probably of 18th-century date. A dish with a thickened everted rim in 0013 was similar to Dutch types and may be a Dutch redware, probably of 16th/17th-century date. A beaded bowl rim from the same context and a body sherd of unknown form were broadly of 16th-18th-century date. Also belonging to this period was a yellow-glazed whiteware base sherd, possibly a Border Ware or imported product.

Modern

The majority of pottery in this assemblage was of recent date, probably broadly of

the later 18th to 19th centuries. This group included a blue ware bowl, a body and base sherd in creamware, a whiteware plate and another vessel with blue transfer-printed floral patterns, an industrial slipware ?mug with spatter blue decoration, several sherds from slipped redware bowls and other late redwares, and a plantpot base.

Discussion

The assemblage is of post-medieval or modern date and includes material which was typically produced in East Anglia in the 16th-18th centuries, as well as local and non-local pottery of more recent date. Similar finds were recovered from the site during an earlier phase of work (Anderson 2013). Again, there is nothing unusual in the group and it is too small for further interpretation.

Ceramic building material

Four fragments of CBM (144g) were recovered from pit fill 0012 and unstratified 0010 (Appendix 2). The fragments were all pieces of red-firing fine sandy roof tiles of post-medieval date. Two pieces from 0012 were plain flat tiles and two from 0010 were fragments of brown-glazed pantile.

Clay pipes

A clay pipe stem fragment was collected as an unstratified find 0010 (Appendix 3). The fragment was undecorated. The bore measured 1.9mm which suggests an 18th/19th-century date.

References

- Anderson, S., 2013, *Former Amberfield School, Nacton (NAC 111): ceramics*. Archive report for JNAS.
- Jennings, S., 1981, *Eighteen Centuries of pottery from Norwich*. E. Anglian Archaeol. 13, Norwich Survey/NMS.
- MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

Appendix 1: Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
0010	LBW			1	57	18th-E.20th c.
0010	LBW			1	42	18th-E.20th c.
0010	ESWN			1	41	L.17th-L.18th c.
0010	REFW	plate	everted	1	9	L.18th-20th c.
0010	CRW			1	4	1730-1760
0010	CRW			1	5	1730-1760
0010	LPME	plantpot?		1	94	18th-20th c.
0010	REFW			1	10	L.18th-20th c.
0010	LGRE			2	16	18th-19th c.
0010	REFW			1	26	L.18th-20th c.
0010	BLUW	bowl	flanged	1	7	
0010	LSRW	bowl	everted	1	28	18th-19th c.
0010	LSRW			1	37	18th-19th c.
0010	LSRW			2	34	18th-19th c.
0010	INDS			1	3	L.18th-20th c.
0012	GRE	handled jar	triangular bead	2	298	16th-18th c.
0013	LSRW			1	47	18th-19th c.
0013	GRE			1	46	16th-18th c.
0013	GRE	dish	thickened everted	1	20	16th-18th c.
0013	GRE	bowl	beaded	1	9	16th-18th c.
0013	LGRE			1	38	18th-19th c.
0013	PMWW			1	84	16th-18th c.

Appendix 2: CBM

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	comments	date
0010	fs	PAN	1	19							DB	v fine calc	pmed
0010	fsfe	PAN	1	14							DB	edge, sooted underside	pmed
0012	fsm	RTP	1	45									pmed
0012	fscfe	RTP	1	66									pmed

Appendix 3: Clay pipes

Context	Frag	No	Wt (g)	Bore diam	Notes	Date
0010	stem	1	1	1.9mm		18th/19th c.

Appendix IV- Context List

NAC 111

Evaluation phase

Context	Trench	Finds	Type	Part of	Description	Spotdate
0001	T8	F	U/S	0001	Unstratified finds from spoil of T8 (plot 9)	
0002	T4		Pit	0002	Small pit at eastern end of T4, 500mm across x 180mm deep (plot 6)	
0003	T4		Fill	0002	Mid brown sandy fill	18 th -19 th C
0004	T7		Pit	0004	Pit on northern side of T7, 1800mm across x 800mm deep (plot 9)	
0005	T7	F	Fill	0004	Mid brown sandy fill with small coal frags	19 th -20 th C
0006	T7		Pit	0006	Pit on southern side of T7, 4200mm across x 300mm to 500mm deep (plot 9)	
0007	T7	F	Fill	0006	Mid brown sand fill with small pockets of pale brown sand	18 th -19 th C

Monitoring phase

0010	T8 area	F	U/S	0010	Unstratified finds from spoil of foundation trenches for plot 10 (cf eval finds 0001)	
0011	T8 area		Pit	0011	Large pit revealed in plot 10 trenches, feature c2500mm across x c2400mm deep, trenches too unstable to enter	
0012	T8 area	F	Fill	0011	Fill of pit 0011, mid brown sand, finds collected from machine excavated spoil	16 th -18 th C
0013	T7 area	F	U/S	0013	Unstratified finds from spoil of trenches for plot 9, various large later Post med pits were exposed but trenches were too deep at 1800mm and unstable to enter (cf eval finds 0005 & 0007)	

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-181074

Project details

Project name	Former Amberfield School, The Street, Nacton, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Nacton, former Amberfield School, The Street (NAC 111, TM 2240 4070) following an evaluation phase monitoring of ground works for two of the new house plots recorded more large pits of later Post medieval date which in all likelihood can be associated with use of the site as a workhouse between 1756 and 1886 or demolition and conversion works which created Nacton House on the site in the early 1900s.
Project dates	Start: 29-01-2014 End: 07-03-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	NAC 111 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	NAC 050 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	C/13/0617 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	johnnewm1-160679 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL NACTON FORMER AMBERFIELD SCHOOL, THE STREET
Postcode	IP10 0HJ
Study area	6.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 2240 4070 52.0195113932 1.24174742391 52 01 10 N 001 14 30 E Point

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	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Former Amberfield School, The Street, Nacton, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report