SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Former Claydon High School,

Beccles Road, Gorleston, Norfolk

Client:
Badger Building (East Anglia) Ltd

Date:
May 2018

ENF 143272
Informative Trial Trenching and Monitoring Within a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works Report
SACIC Report No. 2018/042
Author: Preston Boyles

Former Claydon High School, Gorleston
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Informative Trial Trenching and Monitoring Report

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HER Information

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Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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Summary

A programme of monitoring and informative trial trenching, as part of archaeological mitigatory works, was carried out within the grounds of the former Claydon High School, Beccles Road, Gorleston, Norfolk. Twenty-five archaeological trial trenches were excavated. This work was preceded by a geophysical survey conducted by Suffolk Archaeology CIC in November 2017 (ENF 142811; SACIC Rpt. No 2017/102), which identified a large amount of disturbance within the southern half of the site, and several features of possible archaeological origin elsewhere. The trenching confirmed that the southern half of the site has experienced considerable truncation and disturbance from the creation and/or destruction of the former school buildings. Trenches at the north end of the site, and around the peripheries of the southern area revealed a small number of largely undated ditches, most likely the remains of an agricultural field boundary system. Much of this may be related to field system, previously identified in the HER from aerial photographs, thought to be Romano-British in date.

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Sondages/Machine Strip

Intrusion/Truncation

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Top Surface

Break in Section

Cut Number 0008

Deposit Number 0007

Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD

1. Introduction

Suffolk Archaeology conducted a programme of monitoring and informative trial trenching as part of archaeological mitigatory works (referred to as 'trial trenching' hereafter) at the *c.*5.1 hectare site of the former Claydon High School, Gorleston, Norfolk (referred to hereafter as 'the site'; Figure 1), in advance of a proposed housing development by Badger Building (East Anglia) Ltd (planning application 06/15/0737/F). This phase of archaeological work follows on from an earlier geophysical survey carried out by Suffolk Archaeology in November 2017 (Schofield 2017, SACIC Rpt. No 2017/102).

This stage of work has been requested by Norfolk County Council's Historic Environment Service (hereafter NCCHES). The stated purpose of the trial trenching and monitoring is to determine whether further investigations will be necessary should archaeological remains be found to exist that cannot be preserved by design. No formal Brief for the project has been created. In lieu of this, David Robertson of NCCHES has outlined the project in an e-mail dated 21st December 2017, with further amendments suggested after a site visit on the 9th February 2018 following the excavation of nine initial trenches.

Based upon the initial e-mail, a Written Scheme of Investigation (hereafter referred to as the WSI) was written by Stuart Boulter, which specified the original arrangement of twenty-eight trial trenches. Between the 8th and 12th February 2018 nine of these proposed trenches were excavated. An updated WSI (Appendix 1) was produced by Rhodri Gardner following the 9th February site visit, to take into account several mitigating site circumstances, which include the presence of a spine road, surface drainage works and a soakaway basin constructed prior to the commencement of archaeological works. The updated WSI proposed twenty-five trial trenches, including those nine already excavated (Fig. 3). The excavation of the additional sixteen trial trenches was conducted between the 17th and 20th April 2018.

The WSI also called for a programme of monitoring to be carried out on pre-commencement works relating to the construction of the northern segment of the spine road (see Fig. 4), and elements of the southern part of the spine road.

The site has been given the event reference ENF 143272 within the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Norfolk. This reference will be used to identify all material and reports pertaining to the site. The national OASIS record for the site is Suffolka1-307470. All work was carried out referencing the Standards for Development-Led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk (2018).

2. Geology and topography

The site is located within the grounds of the former Claydon High School (TG 51710498). The school buildings occupied the southern half of the site, whilst the school playing fields occupied the north end. The school was demolished in 2001, and has since remained as a grassy field. This field has a gentle slope from 5m above ordnance datum (AOD) in the north to 10m AOD in the south. The British Geological Survey (2018) identifies the bedrock geology as consisting of Crag Group marine and estuarine sand and gravel deposits, formed up to 5 million years ago. The overlying superficial geology is identified as Lowestoft Formation diamicton, a heterogenous mixture of sand, clay and gravel laid down during periods of glaciation up to 478,000 years ago, alongside large outcrops of sands and silts, identified as part of the Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation, of Pleistocene age.

3. Archaeology and historical background

A search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (HER) monuments list within a 1km radius of the site identified 168 entries, with a date range from the Palaeolithic through to the modern era. The full list is included in the digital archive for the site, with a summary of the HER results from within a 500m radius of the site is included in Table 1 and depicted in Figure 2.

The site lies on the eastern extremity of two undated field systems (NHER 43447 and NHER 43461), recorded as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Both are conjectured to be Iron Age or Romano-British in date, although this is as yet unproven.

Along the western edge of the site there is a line of three World War II bomb craters (NHER 42241), which are located just to the north of an anti-aircraft battery (NHER 32667) that was situated to the south of Beccles Road.

A Late Bronze Age hoard (NHER 10557) of over thirty objects, including copper alloy socketed axes, spearheads, sword fragments and a jet was found during bulldozing in 1962 and laying a sewer in 1966 about 500m south of the site boundary. The hoard may be a metalworker's collection of material buried for safekeeping. This was found close to a second Bronze Age hoard (NHER 10556).

A Medieval seal matrix made of lead (NHER 21800) was found by a metal detectorist *c.*550m to the SE of the site boundary.

The first addition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1884-89 depicts a crescent-shaped quarry pit close to the centre of the western edge of the site. This had apparently been infilled in the late 1940's, and was depicted as an area of rough grass on O.S. maps prior to the construction of Claydon High School in the early 1950's.

Claydon High School was constructed around 1952, the buildings of which occupied a large portion of the southern end of the site, whilst the northern half of the site consisted of the school playing fields. The school was closed in 1990, and was demolished in 2001.

The results of the fluxgate gradiometer survey conducted by Suffolk Archaeology in November 2017 (Schofield 2017) are summarised in the WSI as follows:

The southern half of the survey area had a relatively high magnetic background, predominantly due to the demolition rubble material related with the former school and some associated service runs. Two large dipolar responses may record the remains of ordnance dropped during World War II. Magnetic debris has further been prospected in a backfilled quarry pit illustrated on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.

Anomalies with the highest archaeological potential include the single positive discrete

anomaly interpreted as a large backfilled pit, two magnetic rectilinear anomalies interpreted as small building structures in the north-eastern corner, a positive rectilinear and a single linear anomaly indicative of a possible building structure and a backfilled ditch recorded in the northern half of site.

NHER Number	Period	Description
10557	Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age hoard found at Gorleston on Sea
13575	Post-Med	Route of Norfolk and Suffolk Joint Railway (Great Yarmouth to Lowestoft)
19949	WWII	World War Two pillbox at Gorleston on Sea
21800	Medieval	Medieval seal from Gorleston on Sea
27554	WWII	World War Two bomb craters
27569	WWII	Site of World War Two air raid shelters at 127, 137 and 141 Burgh Road, Gorleston-on-Sea
27571	WWII	Site of probable World War Two bomb crater at 34 Burgh Road, Gorleston-on-Sea
32667	WWII	Site of World War Two anti-aircraft battery at Gorleston on Sea
42241	WWII	Site of World War Two bomb craters at Gorleston-on-Sea
42242	WWII	Site of a World War Two air raid shelter
42243	WWII	Site of World War Two air raid shelters and a military hut
42244	WWII	Site of World War Two air raid shelters and a possible weapons pit
42245	WWII	Site of a World War Two pillbox
42246	WWII	Site of a World War Two air raid shelter
42251	WWII	World War Two roadblock to north of anti-aircraft battery on Beccles Road, Gorleston-on-Sea
42252	WWII	Site of a World War Two air raid shelter
42263	WWII	Possible World War Two pillbox or gun emplacement
42266	WWII	World War Two air raid shelters on Colomb Road
42268	WWII	World War Two air raid shelters on Trafalgar Road West, Gorleston on Sea
42269	WWII	World War Two air raid shelters on Frederick Road, Gorleston on Sea
42300	WWII	World War Two weapons pits
43447	Undated	The cropmarks of a dispersed field system and ditched features of unknown definite date, Bradwell and Gorleston
43461	Undated	Cropmarks of undated field boundaries, Bradwell and Gorleston on Sea
43601	WWII	Site of World War Two air raid shelter at 149 Beccles Road
49107	Post-WWII	Site of prefabricated housing, Shrublands Estate
49171	WWII	A World War Two roadblock on Danby Road, Gorleston on Sea

Table 1. HER entries within a 1000m radius of site

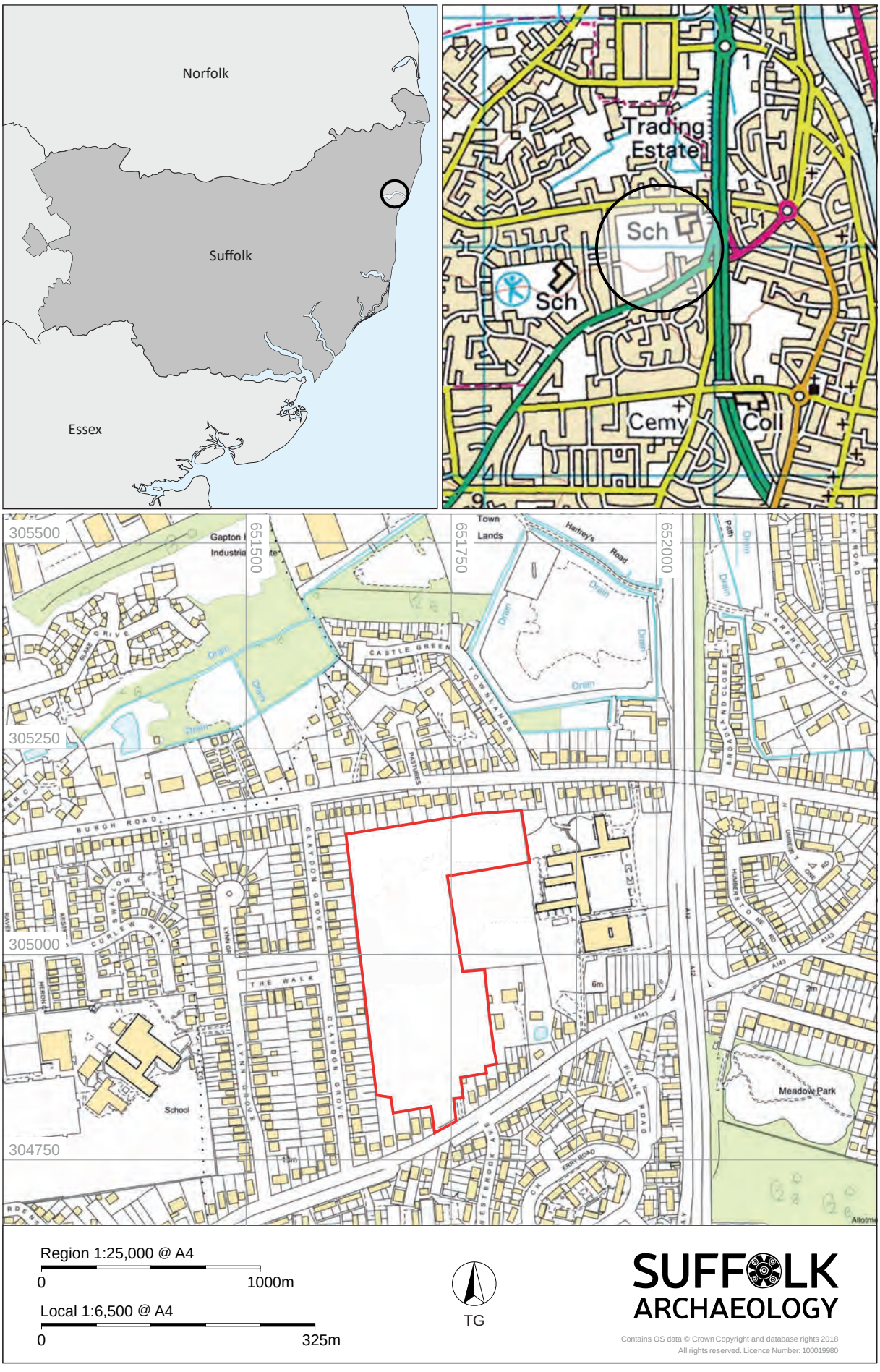

Figure 1. Site location (red)

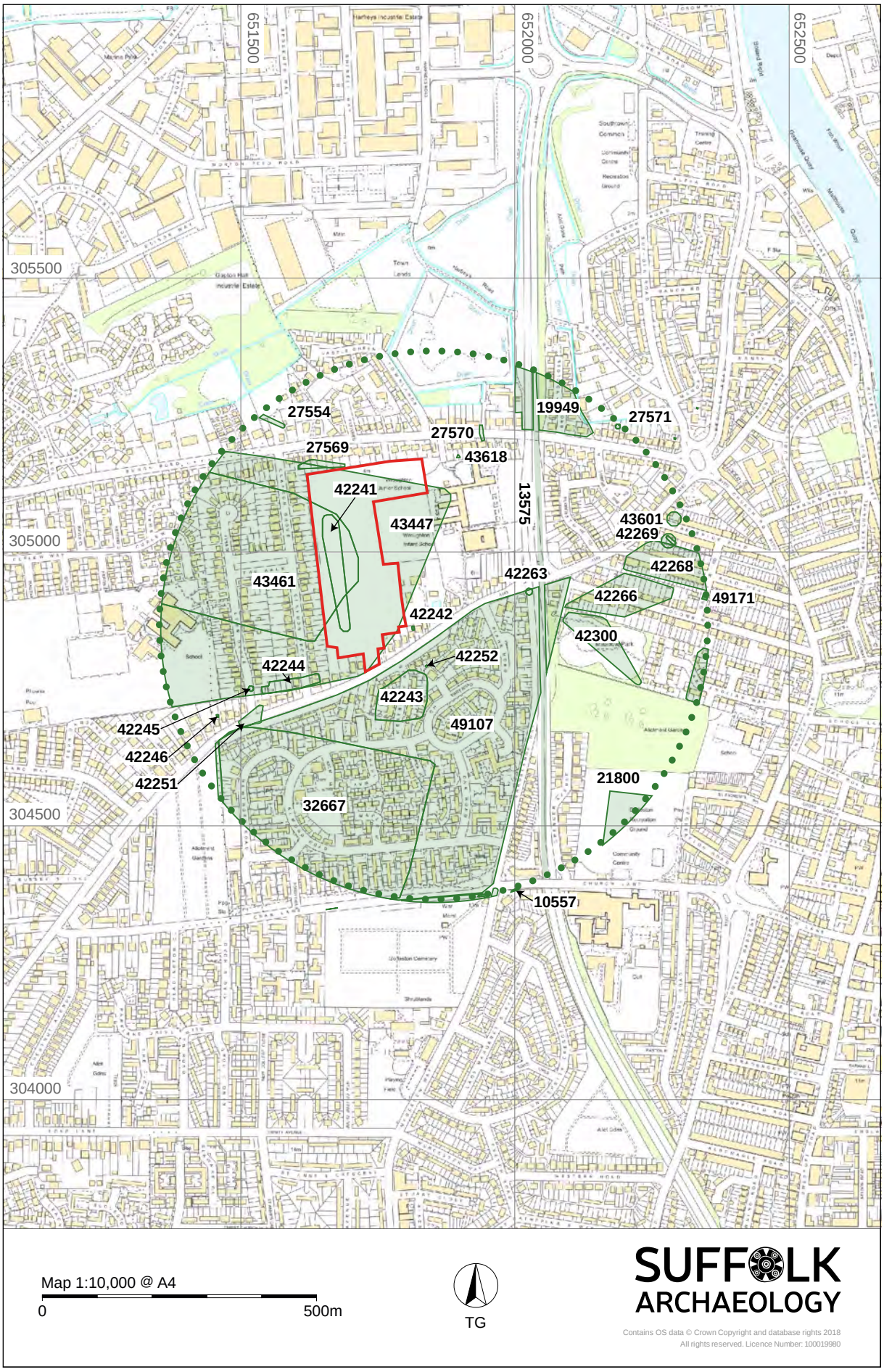

Figure 2. Location of site (red) with selected HER entries in a 1000m radius (dotted line)

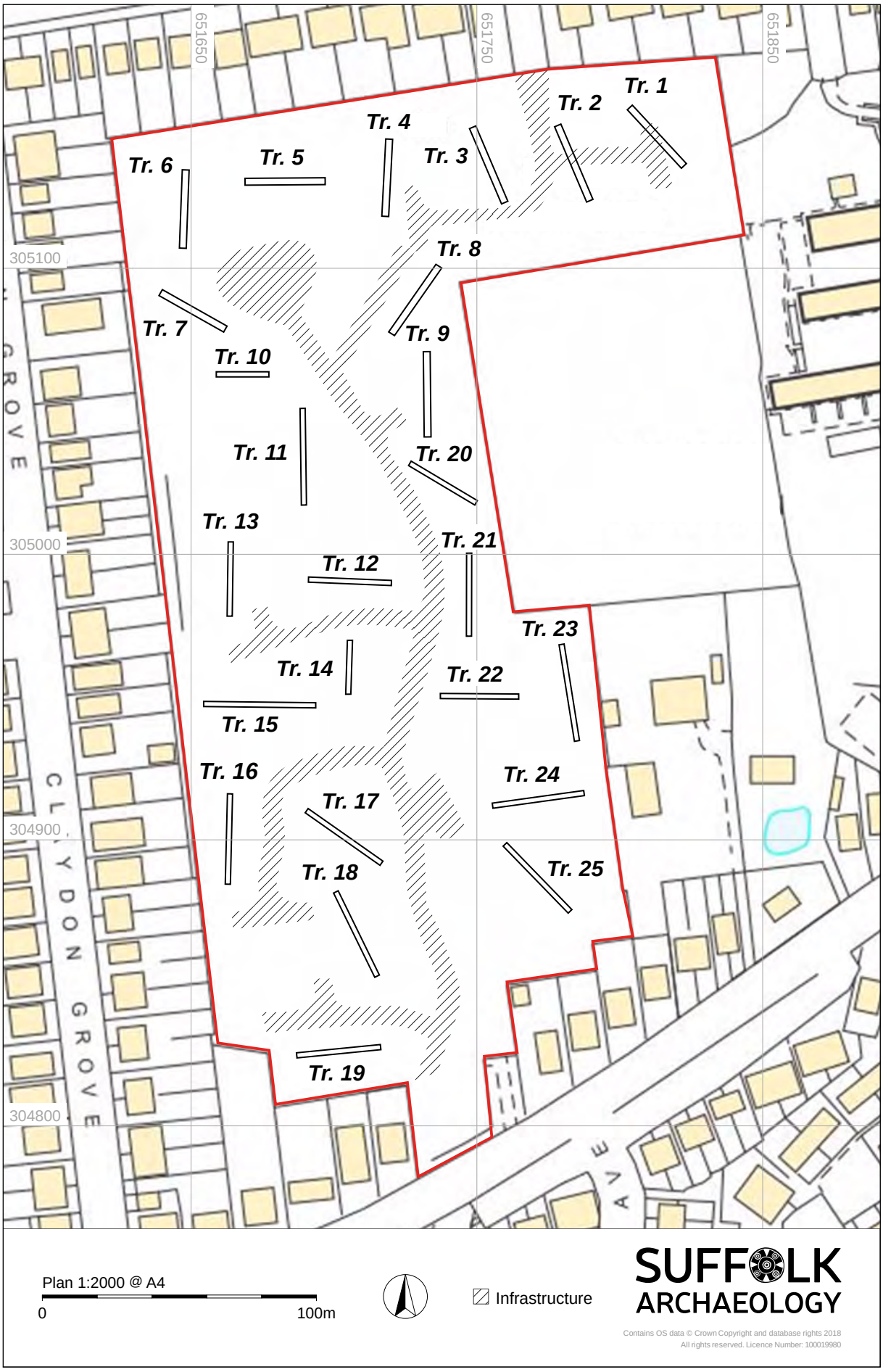

Figure 3. Site and trench location plan

4. Trial trenching methodology

The twenty-five trenches were laid out using an RTK GPS in the locations specified by the WSI. A number of alterations to the position, size and direction of the trenches had to be made on site due to prevailing conditions and obstacles (Fig. 3). These included the presence of a modern service, spoil heaps and stockpiles, a spine road and a large soak-away constructed prior to the commencement of archaeological works. The soak-away, measuring around *c.*30m diameter, occupied an area through which one of the trial trenches was due to be excavated, and also impacted upon the positioning and size of several other trenches in the same area. These alterations will be discussed on a trench-by-trench basis in the Results section (see Section 5, below).

Excavation of Trenches 1 through 9 was conducted using a tracked digger with a 2.40m wide toothless bucket. Trenches 10 through 25 were excavated using a 1.80m wide toothless bucket. All machine excavation was conducted under direct archaeological observation, with the overburden removed to the level at which archaeology or surface geology was exposed. In cases where the overburden exceeded 1.20m deep, a machine excavated test slot was created at one end of the trench to gauge the depth of the overlying deposits. The bases of each trench were examined for features and deposits of archaeological interest, and where these were identified they were hand excavated. The up-cast spoil from the machining was checked visually for any archaeological finds and was also searched with a metal detector. A metal detecting survey was also conducted across the base of each trench. All trenches were photographed with a digital and monochrome camera, and a SACIC *pro forma* trench recording sheet was produced for each trench. A section of the overburden deposits was recorded using digital and monochrome photographs, a section drawing and through written descriptions on each trench sheet. Trench positions were recorded using an RTK GPS.

Archaeological features were hand excavated with a trowel and shovel. 1.00m long segments were excavated through linear features, 50% of discreet features were excavated, and where applicable sections were excavated to obtain stratigraphic relationships between intercutting features. Deposits, feature cuts and feature fills were given individual context numbers within the range 0001 to 0067 (Appendix 2). Sections excavated through features were photographed using a digital and monochrome film

camera, with a scale bar included. These sections were hand drawn at 1:20 scale on SACIC *pro forma* gridded permatrace sheets. A 1:50 scale hand-drawn plan, also on SACIC *pro forma* gridded permatrace sheets, was made of each trench containing archaeological features. Levels, referencing height in metres above ordnance datum (AOD), were taken using an RTK GPS. SACIC *pro forma* context sheets were used to record context information. Finds recovered from features were identified with the context number of the deposit from which they were removed. All pre-modern finds were brought back to SACIC premises to undergo processing and storage by the SACIC finds team.

No bulk environmental soil samples were taken during the course of the trial trenching, as no features were uncovered which met the suitable requirements for taking such samples, as specified in the WSI (Appendix 1).

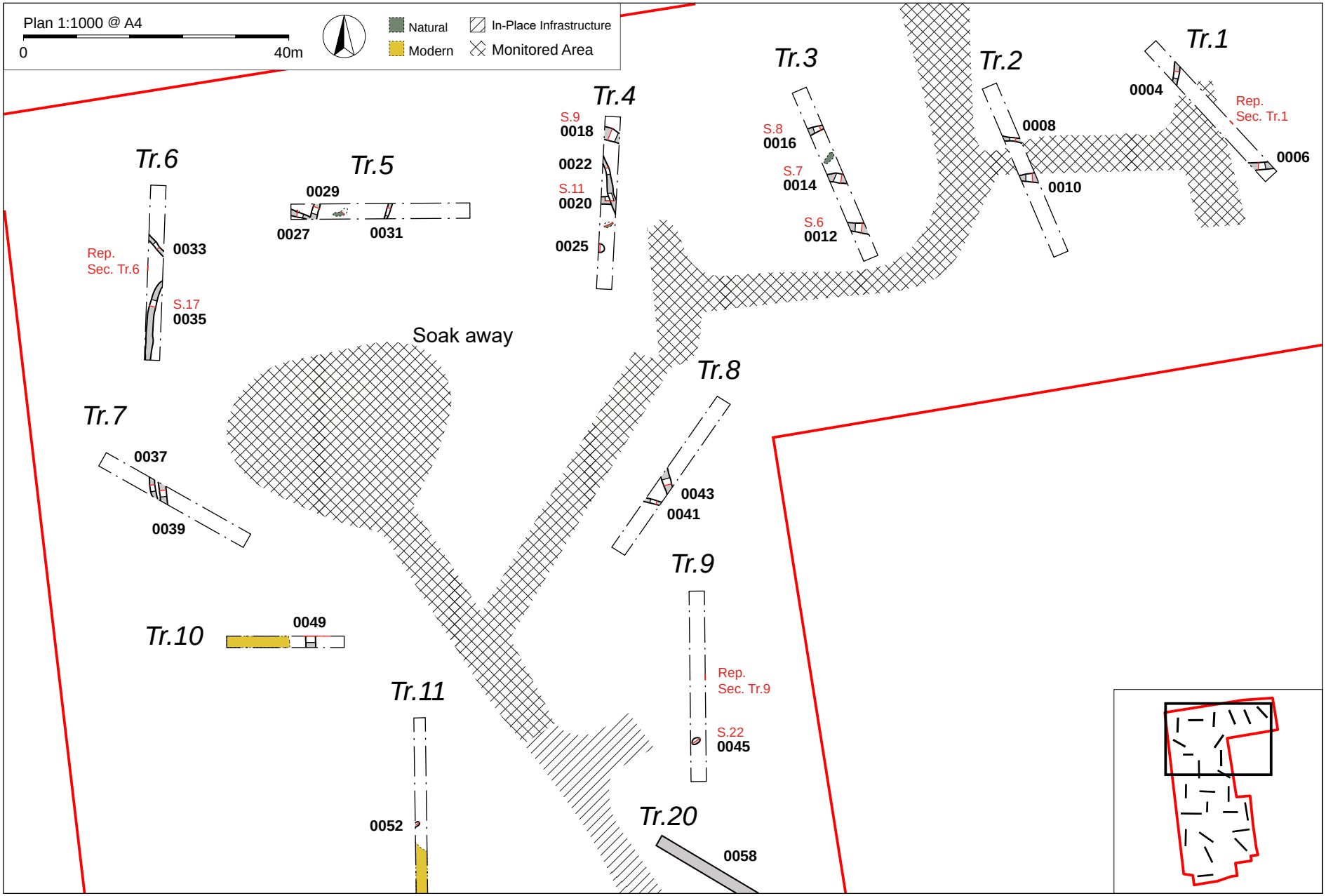

Figure 4. Location of features within northern trenches

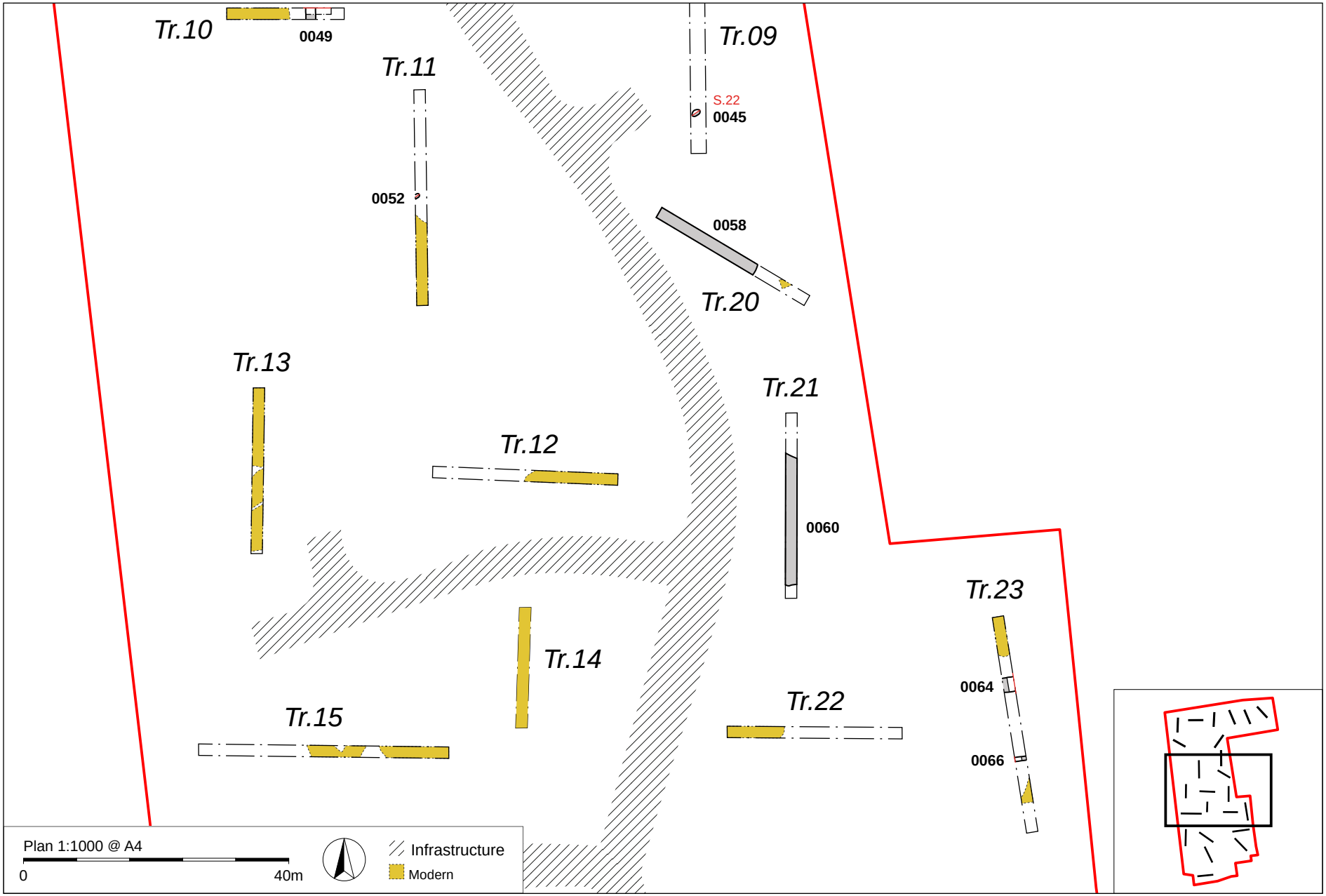

Figure 5. Location of features within central trenches

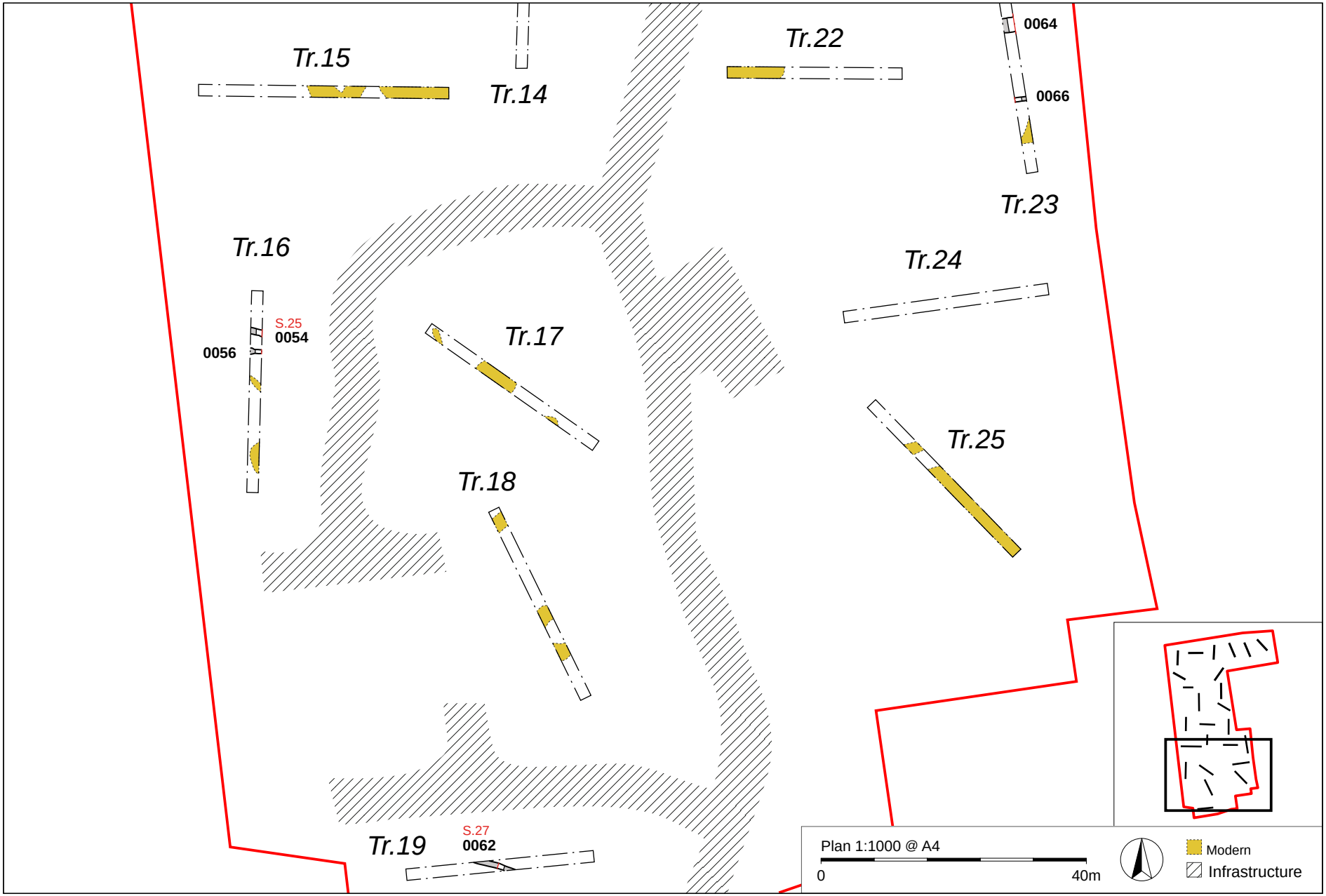

Figure 6. Location of features within southern trenches

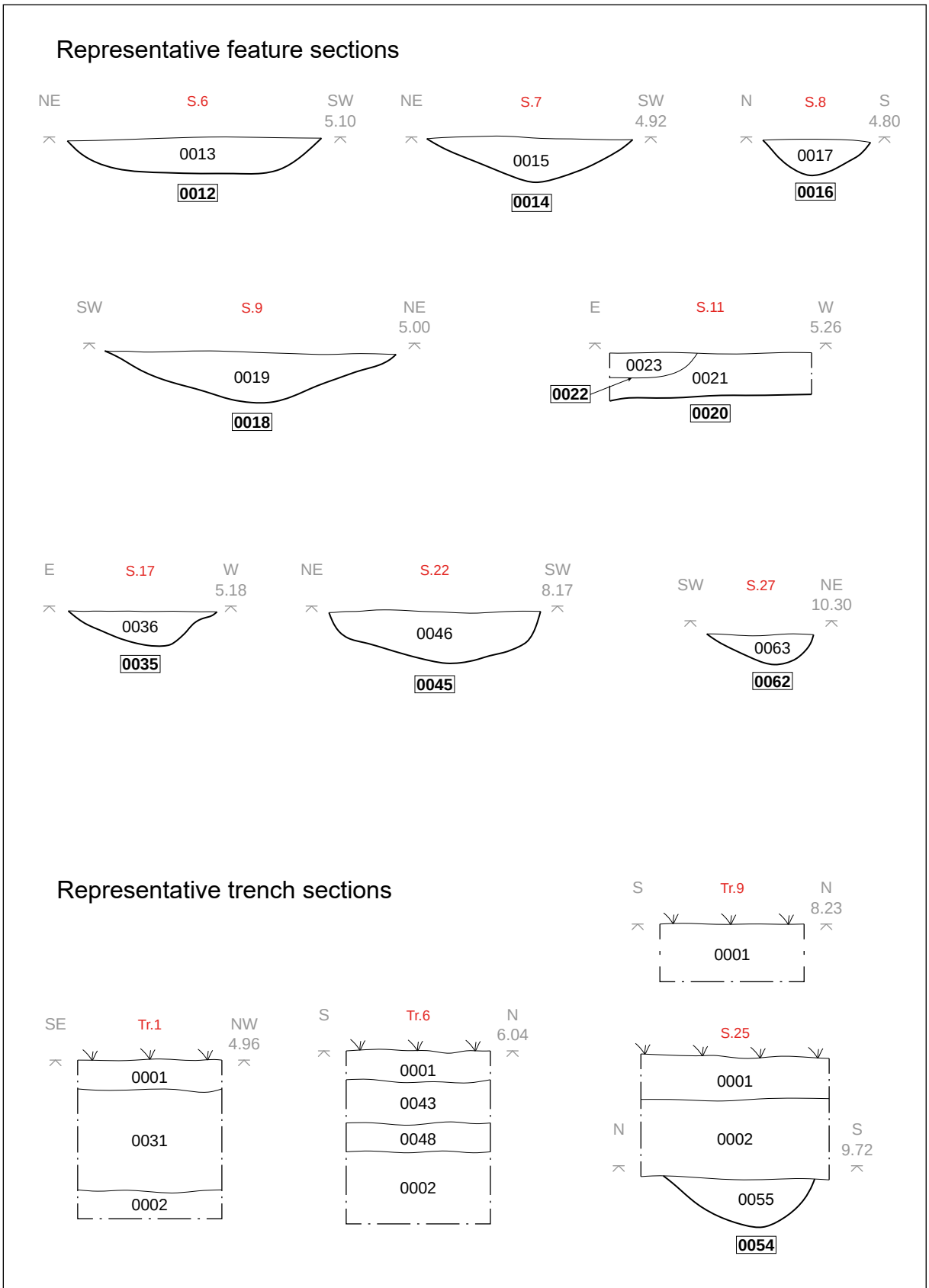

Figure 7. Selected feature and trench sections

5. Trial trenching results

5.1 Introduction

Twenty-five trial trenches were excavated, of which sixteen produced archaeological features (see Table 2 for trench information summary, and Fig. 3 for trench locations). Fourteen trenches, Trenches 11 through 18 and Trenches 20 through 25, contained a considerable amount of modern building debris and showed heavy truncation of the underlying surface geology.

The overburden varied from trench to trench, the only consistent layer being the uppermost 0.20 – 0.30m thick deposit of topsoil, 0001, comprised of a dark grey-brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional to moderate amounts of small rounded and angular stones, fragments of CBM, concrete, and other modern debris. A number of clay pipe fragments were recovered from this layer. In places a subsoil layer survived, 0002, consisting of a mid to pale grey-brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional to moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones. Unless otherwise stated below, all archaeological features were sealed beneath both of these deposits, and all linear ditch features crossed the full width of the trench they were uncovered in. A summary of all context descriptions can be found in Appendix 2.

Trench Number	Orientation	Length	Width	Maximum Depth	Number of archaeological Features
1	NW-SE	28m	2.40m	1.10m	2
2	NW-SE	28.85m	2.40m	1.20m	2
3	NNW-SSE	28.50m	2.40m	1.20m	3
4	N-S	27m	2.40m	0.90m	4
5	E-W	28.25m	2.40m	1.00m	3
6	N-S	27.50m	2.40m	1.20m	2
7	ENE-WSW	26m	2.40m	0.80m	2
8	NE-SW	29.20m	2.40m	0.60m	2
9	N-S	29.60m	2.40m	0.40m	1
10	E-W	18.80m	1.80m	0.30m	1
11	N-S	34.40m	1.80m	0.90m	1
12	E-W	29.50m	1.80m	0.80m	0
13	N-S	26m	1.80m	1.10m+	0
14	N-S	20m	1.80m	1.15m+	0
15	E-W	41m	1.80m	1.30m+	0
16	N-S	31m	1.80m	0.94m+	2

Trench Number	Orientation	Length	Width	Maximum Depth	Number of archaeological Features
17	NW-SE	31m	1.80m	1.10m+	0
18	N-S	31m	1.80m	1.40m+	0
19	E-W	30m	1.80m	1.00m	1
20	E-W	27m	1.80m	0.45m	1
21	N-S	28m	1.80m	0.60m	1
22	E-W	27.50m	1.80m	1.50m+	0
23	N-S	30.50m	1.80m	1.00m	2
24	E-W	30m	1.80m	1.30m+	0
25	NW-SE	31.5	1.80m	0.80m+	0

Table 2: Summary of trench information

5.2 Trench results

Trench 1

The position of Trench 1 was modified slightly from the WSI proposal in order to avoid a large spoil heap. It was located over an area identified by the geophysics survey as having high magnetic disturbance, created by the remains of a school building which formerly stood on the location. Trench 1 was orientated NW-SE, and measured 28m long x 2.40m wide x 1.10m deep. The top of the NW end of the trench was 4.89m AOD, the top of the SE end was 5.50m AOD.

The overburden in Trench 1 consisted of three layers (see Fig. 7, Trench 1 section). The uppermost of these turf/topsoil 0001, measuring 0.20m deep, and containing loose fragments of concrete slab within it, apparently including the remains of a concrete-edged gravel pathway. This turf layer sat over a thick layer of redeposited soil, 0003, measuring 0.70m deep. This material consisted of a dark grey-brown silty sand, with fragments of CBM and charcoal throughout. The lowest layer was subsoil deposit 0002, measuring 0.20m thick. The surface geology consisted of pale yellow sand, with slight red-coloured mottling. Two ditches were uncovered in Trench 1, 0004 and 0006 (Fig. 4).

Ditch 0004

Ditch 0004 had a linear cut in plan, aligned NNE-SSW, with shallow concave edges down to a concave base. It measured 0.80m wide, and 0.20m deep, and contained fill

0005, a mid-greyish brown, loose silty sand, with moderate amounts of small sized pebbles. Occasional root disturbance was seen throughout.

Ditch 0006

Ditch 0006 had a linear cut in plan, orientated E-W, with shallow concave sides, slightly stepped/convex on the north edge, down to a concave base (Plate 1). It measured 0.84m wide and 0.20m deep. It contained fill 0007, a mid-greyish brown, loose silty sand with moderate amounts of small pebbles, and lenses of pale yellow sand towards the base of the fill.

Plate 1. Ditch 0006, Section 3, Trench 1. Shows typical profile and fill for site features

Trench 2

The orientation and size of Trench 2 was changed to take into account the presence of a modern service running across the area of the proposed trench. It was aligned NNW-SSE, and measured 28.85m long x 2.40 wide x 1.20m deep. The top of the NNW end of the trench was 5.35m AOD, the top of the SSE end was 5.90m AOD.

The layers of overburden were identical to those encountered in Trench 1. This sequence consisted of turf/topsoil 0001, 0.30m thick, over buried soil layer 0003 (see Trench 1 for description), measuring 0.60m thick, and subsoil 0002, 0.30m thick. Surface geology consisted of pale yellow sand, with slight red-coloured mottling. Two

archaeological features were seen in the trench, ditches 0008 and 0010 (Fig. 4).

Ditch 0008

Ditch 0008 had a linear cut in plan, aligned E-W, with shallow, concave sides down to a concave base, measuring 0.60m wide and 0.10m deep. It contained fill 0009, consisting of a mid-brownish grey, loose silty sand, with occasional amounts of small to medium sized sub-rounded stones.

Ditch 0010

Ditch 0010 was a linear cut feature in plan, aligned E-W, with shallow concave sides, and a concave base. It measured 1.46m wide and 0.10m deep, and contained fill 0011, composed of a mid-greyish brown, loose silty sand, with occasional amounts of small and medium sized sub-rounded stones.

Trench 3

The position and size of Trench 3 also had to be modified to take into account the modern service which runs through the area. It was orientated NNW-SSE, and measured 28.5m long x 2.40m wide x 1.20m deep. The top of the NNW end of the trench was 5.60m AOD, the top of the SSE end of the trench was 6.29m AOD.

Trench 3 contained the same sequence of overburden as Trenches 1 and 2. Topsoil/turf layer 0001, 0.30m thick, lay over buried soil layer 0003, 0.50m thick, sealing subsoil 0002, 0.40m thick. Surface geology consisted of pale yellow sand. Three archaeological features, ditches 0012, 0014 and 0016, were excavated in the trench. An irregular oval feature was excavated just north of ditch 0007, and appeared to be a collection of silt within a very shallow naturally occurring hollow. It was recorded in plan only (Fig. 4).

Ditch 0012

Ditch 0012 had a linear cut in plan, aligned roughly E-W, with shallow concave edges and a flattish concave base (Section 6, Fig. 7). Its sides were slightly steeper on the west edge. The ditch measured 1.74m wide and 0.24m deep. It was filled by 0013, a mid-greyish brown, loose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized sub-rounded stones.

Plate 2. Ditch 0014, Section 7, Trench 3. Shows typical profile and fill for site features

Ditch 0014

Ditch 0014 had a linear cut in plan, aligned roughly E-W, with shallow concave edges down to a concave base (Plate 2; Section 7, Fig. 7), measuring 1.50m wide and 0.30m deep. It contained fill 0015, a mid-reddish brown, loose silty sand, with occasional amounts of small and medium sized sub-rounded stones.

Ditch 0016

Ditch 0016 had a linear cut in plan, orientated ESE-WNW. It had moderately sloping concave edges down to a narrow concave base (Section 8, Fig. 7). Root disturbance was seen around the northern edges, partly obscuring the original shape of the feature. It measured 0.64m wide and 0.24m deep, and was filled by 0017, consisting of mid-greyish brown, loose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized sub-rounded stones.

Trench 4

The location and size of Trench 4 was modified slightly to avoid a large stockpile of concrete pipes belonging to site contractors. It was orientated N-S, measuring 27m long x 2.40m wide x 0.90m deep (Plate 3). The top of the trench at the north end was 5.91m AOD, and the top of the south end was 6.70m AOD.

Trench 4 revealed a similar sequence of overburden to the preceding trenches. Turf/topsoil layer 0001, 0.30m thick, lay over a buried soil layer, 0047, 0.20m thick. 0047 consisted of a mid-grey-brown, firm sandy silt, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized, rounded stones. This sealed subsoil 0002, measuring 0.40m thick. Surface geology consisted of pale yellow sand. Four archaeological features were encountered in Trench 4, consisting of three ditches, 0018, 0020 and 0022, and pit 0025. A shallow silty area was excavated just NE of pit 0025, and appeared to be a collection of silt within a naturally occurring hollow in the geology. It was recorded in plan only (Fig. 4).

Plate 3. Trench 4, showing typical surface geology and ditches at north end of site

Ditch 0018

Ditch 0018 consisted of a linear cut in plan, aligned WNW-ESE, with moderately sloping, slightly convex sides down to a concave base (Section 9, Fig. 7), measuring 2.00m wide and 0.34m deep. It contained fill 0019, a pale grey-brown/yellow-brown, loose silty sand, with occasional amounts of small, rounded stones.

Ditch 0020

Ditch 0020 had a linear cut in plan, aligned E-W with moderately sloping concave sides, down to a concave base, measuring 1.20m wide and 0.24m deep. It contained fill 0021,

composed of a pale greyish brown, loose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized sub-rounded stones. It appeared to be cut by ditch 0022 in Section 11 (Fig. 7).

Ditch 0022

Ditch 0022 had a linear cut in plan, aligned NW-SE, with shallow concave sides down to a concave base, measuring 0.60m wide and a maximum of 0.16m deep. The fill, recorded as 0023 in Section 10 and 0024 in Section 11, was a dark greyish brown, loose silty sand, with occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones. A single Medieval pot sherd was recovered from the fill. It cut ditch 0020 in Section 11.

Pit 0025

Pit 0025 was partially visible in Trench 4, with its western extent being obscured by the limit of excavation. What was visible appeared to be circular or sub-oval in plan, with a shallow concave profile, although the edges were very diffuse. It measured 1.35m long, at least 0.95m wide and 0.18m deep. The pit contained fill 0026, a pale greyish brown, loose silty sand, which contained within it occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones.

Plate 4. Trench 5 profile, showing typical depth of overburden at north end of site

Trench 5

Trench 5 was orientated E-W, and measured 28.25m long x 2.40m wide x 1.00m deep. The top of the west end of the trench was 6.39m AOD, the top of the east end of the trench was 6.34m AOD.

The overburden in Trench 5 (Plate 4) consisted of topsoil/turf layer 0001, averaging 0.30m thick, over buried soil layer 0003, 0.50m thick, sealing subsoil layer 0002, 0.20m thick. Surface geology consisted of pale yellow sand, with occasional patches and seams of gravel. Three archaeological features, ditches 0027, 0029 and 0031, were excavated in the trench. A crescent-shaped tree-bole was excavated within the trench, and was recorded in plan only (Fig. 4).

Ditch 0027

Ditch 0027 had a linear cut in plan, aligned WNW-ESE, with moderately sloping convex edges down to a concave base. There was heavy animal or root disturbance around the sides. It measured 0.72m wide and 0.24m deep, and contained fill 0028, composed of a mid to dark greyish brown, soft/loose silty sand. This had occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones within it. The stratigraphic relationship between this ditch and ditch 0029 could not be investigated, as not enough of either feature was visible within the trench to create a meaningful section.

Ditch 0029

Ditch 0029 consisted of a linear cut in plan, aligned roughly N-S, with a steep, near-vertical side on the west edge, and a steep concave side on the east edge. It had a flat base. The cut measured 1.00m wide and 0.60m deep, and was filled with deposit 0030, a pale to mid-greyish brown, loose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones. The stratigraphic relationship with 0027 could not be excavated due to spatial constrictions.

Ditch 0031

Ditch 0031 had a linear cut in plan, aligned roughly N-S, with shallow concave sides down to a concave base, measuring 0.62m wide and 0.20m deep. It contained fill 0032, composed of a pale greyish brown, loose silty sand, with occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones.

Trench 6

The length of Trench 6 had to be modified slightly on site, to avoid a contractor's spoil heap. It was orientated N-S, measuring 27.50m long x 2.40m wide x 1.20m deep. The top of the north end of the trench was 5.87m AOD, the top of the south end of the trench was 6.54m AOD.

The overburden sequence, shown in Fig. 7 (see also Plate 5), consisted of topsoil/turf layer 0001, which was 0.20m deep, lying over buried soil layer 0003, 0.30m thick. Below this was a 0.20m thick layer of compacted redeposited yellow sand, 0048, which appeared to have CBM within it. A thin layer of buried topsoil could just be detected just below this in places, but not to any great extent. Subsoil 0002, 0.50m thick, was sealed below this layer. Surface geology consisted of pale yellow sand, with a few small patches of yellow boulder-clay showing through at the north end of the trench. Two archaeological features, ditches 0033 and 0035, were excavated in Trench 6 (Fig. 4).

Plate 5. Trench 6 profile, showing redeposited soil 0048 over subsoil 0002 at the northern end of site

Ditch 0033

Ditch 0033 had a linear cut in plan, aligned NW-SE, with shallow concave edges and a concave base. It measured 0.60m wide and 0.16m deep, and contained fill 0034, consisting of a dark greyish brown, loose silty sand, with occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones.

Ditch 0035

Ditch 0035 had a linear cut in plan, aligned N-S. The northern extent of the ditch was difficult to trace, as it became shallower and reduced to a dark stain on the surface of the geology, although it appeared to be curving towards the NE. It had moderately sloping, slightly convex edges with a concave base (Section 17, Fig. 7). It measured 1.00m wide, and 0.24m at its deepest point, containing fill 0036, a pale greyish brown, loose silty sand, with occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones.

Trench 7

The orientation and size of Trench 7 had to be modified due to the presence of a large spoil heap to the west of the trench, whilst a large soak-away had been excavated by contractors close to the east end of the trench. Trench 7 was orientated ENE-WSW, and measured 26m long x 2.40m wide. The west end measured 0.80m deep, and the east end 0.30m deep. The top of the west end of the trench was 6.63m AOD, the top of the east end was 7.37m AOD.

Trench 7 was much shallower than Trenches 1 – 6, and showed no sign of buried soil layer 0003. At the west end of the trench topsoil/turf layer 0001 was 0.30m thick and lay over subsoil 0002, 0.50m thick. Subsoil 0002 became much shallower towards the east end of the trench, fading out completely around 10m in from the western trench end. This appeared to be the result of truncation. Surface geology consisted of pale yellow sand, with gravel at the easternmost end of the trench. Two archaeological features, ditches 0037 and 0039, were excavated in Trench 7 (Fig. 4).

Ditch 0037

Ditch 0037 had a linear cut in plan, aligned N-S, with a very shallow concave profile, measuring 0.80m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained fill 0038, a pale greyish brown, loose silty sand, with occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones.

Ditch 0039

Ditch 0039 had a linear cut in plan, aligned N-S, with moderately sloping convex edges down to a concave base, measuring 1.10m wide and 0.34m deep. It contained fill 0040, a pale greyish brown, loose silty sand, with occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones.

Trench 8

Trench 8 was located to investigate two anomalies identified by the geophysics survey as possible archaeology. Due to the presence of contractor stockpiles and the large soak-away, the position of the trench had to be modified slightly. It was orientated NE-SW, measuring 29.20m long x 2.40m wide. The NE end measured 0.60m deep, the SW end 0.30m deep. The NE end of Trench 8 was 6.94m AOD, the top of the SW end was 7.59m AOD.

Trench 8 also showed signs of heavy truncation. Topsoil layer 0001, 0.30m thick, extended across the whole trench, but subsoil 0002 was only present for a length of 10m from the northern end of the trench, measuring 0.35m at its thickest. The surface geology consisted of pale yellow sand, with red-coloured mottling. Two archaeological features, ditches 0041 and 0043, were excavated in Trench 8 (Fig. 4).

Ditch 0041

Ditch 0041 had a linear cut in plan, aligned roughly E-W, with a very shallow, indistinct concave profile. It measured 0.64m wide and 0.10m at its deepest point, and contained fill 0042, consisting of pale greyish brown, loose silty sand, with occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones. It had a diffuse horizon with the surface geology.

Ditch 0043

Ditch 0043 had a linear cut in plan, aligned roughly N-S, with moderately sloping concave edges down to a concave base, measuring 1.24m wide and 0.24m deep. It contained fill 0044, a dark to mid-greyish brown, loose sandy silt, with occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones.

Plate 6. Trench 9 profile, showing level of truncation in central area of site

Trench 9

Trench 9 was orientated N-S, and measured 29.60m long x 2.40m wide x 0.40m deep. The top of the north end of the trench was 7.70m AOD, the top of the south end was 8.40m AOD.

Trench 9 showed heavy truncation, with only topsoil 0001 being present as overburden (see Fig. 7; Plate 6). Surface geology consisted of pale yellow sand, with yellow boulder-clay at the southernmost end of the trench. One archaeological feature, pit 0045, was excavated in the trench (Fig. 4).

Pit 0045

Pit 0045 was an oval cut in plan, aligned roughly NE-SW, with steep concave sides down to a broad concave base (Section 22, Fig. 7). The edges were slightly irregular and undulating in places. It measured 1.46m long, 0.90m wide and 0.36m deep. It contained fill 0046, composed of a mid to dark greyish brown, firm sandy silt, with occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones.

Trench 10

Trench 10 was orientated E-W, and measured 18.80m long x 1.80m wide. The top of the west of the trench was 7.61m AOD, and the top of the east end was 7.80m AOD. The length of the trench was restricted by the presence of a contractor's compound to the west and a spoil heap to the east. It consisted of topsoil 0001, 0.30m thick, which

lay directly onto the surface geology, consisting of a pale yellow-brown sand, with occasional small outcrops of chalky yellow clay. The west end of the trench had been disturbed by a large, modern cut feature, at least 0.40m deep, containing CBM and concrete fragments. A single feature, ditch 0049, was encountered (Fig. 4).

Ditch 0049

Ditch 0049 had a linear cut in plan, aligned N-S, with moderately sloping concave sides breaking to a flattish concave base. The east side of the ditch was difficult to discern, having a diffuse horizon with the geology. It measured 2.12m wide and 0.52m deep, and contained two fills. The lower fill, 0050, consisted of a 1.54m wide, 0.10m thick deposit of light brownish-yellow, friable sandy silt, with occasional amounts of small stone inclusions. Above this was fill 0051, 2.12m wide and 0.42m thick, composed of a mid-brownish-yellow, friable sandy silt, with occasional amounts of small stone inclusions. This was mottled with patches of pale yellow sand throughout.

Trench 11

Trench 11 was orientated N-S, and measured 34.40m long x 1.80m wide. The top of the north end of the trench was 8.10m AOD, and the top of the south end was 8.59m AOD. The northern 10m of the trench appeared to be truncated, with 0.30m of topsoil 0001 laying directly onto geology, which consisted of a pale yellow-brown sand. The centre of the trench had remnants of subsoil 0002 surviving to a maximum thickness of 0.30m below the topsoil. For a distance of 13.50m from the southern edge of the trench there was a large deposit of building rubble, including brick and concrete, within a matrix of dark grey-brown, firm sandy silt, measuring at least 0.60m deep, below the topsoil. There was no sign of subsoil 0002 surviving amongst this. A single feature, pit 0052, was found in the trench (Fig. 4).

Pit 0052

The full extent and shape of pit 0052 was not seen, as part of it went beyond the western edge of the trench. What was visible appeared to be roughly oval in plan, aligned NE-SW, with gently sloping concave sides breaking to a flat base. It measured at least 1.80m long, 0.60m wide and 0.26m deep. It contained a single fill, 0053, which consisted of a mid-grey-brown, friable silty sand with rare amounts of small stone inclusions.

Trench 12

Trench 12 was orientated E-W, and measured 29.50m long x 1.80m wide (Plate 7). The top of the west of the trench was 8.83m AOD, the top of the east end was 9.28m AOD. The western 15m of the trench consisted of 0.30m of topsoil 0001 down onto geology, which was a pale yellow-brown sand with red flecks. The eastern 14.50m of the trench had a 0.50m thick layer of modern rubble (featuring modern CBM, concrete and slate in a matrix of dark grey-brown silty sand) beneath the topsoil. No archaeological features were seen in the trench.

Plate 7. Trench 12, showing typical level of disturbance at south end of site. Note the height of undisturbed surface geology at top of picture

Trench 13

Trench 13 was orientated N-S, and measured 26m long x 1.80m wide. The top of the north end of the trench was 8.78m AOD, the top of the south end was 9.05m AOD. Beneath topsoil 0001, which measured 0.30m thick, the entire trench contained a thick layer of modern rubble. A 0.30m thick amount of this was removed at the south end of the trench, and 0.80m thick amount was removed at the north end. In both cases the surface of the geology was not reached. This disturbance corresponds with the rough location of a quarry pit marked on 19th and early 20th century O.S. maps. A small area of yellow-brown sand in the centre of the trench, 0.60m below the top of the turf line, may have been an outcrop of geology (Fig. 5). No archaeological features were seen.

Trench 14

Trench 14 was orientated N-S, and measured 20m long x 1.80m wide. The top of the north end of the trench was 9.56m AOD, the top of the south end of the trench was 9.70m AOD. A 0.30m thick layer of topsoil, 0001, sat over a thick layer of modern building rubble. This was at least 0.85m thick at the north end of the trench, and 0.75m thick at the south end, where two machine-excavated sondages were placed to determine its depth (Plate 8). In both cases a firm brown clay was exposed at the base of the sondage, which was perhaps the top of the surviving geology (Fig. 5). No archaeological features were seen in the trench.

Plate 8. Trench 14 profile, showing typical profile of modern building debris at south end of site

Trench 15

Trench 15 was orientated E-W, and measured 41m long x 1.80m wide (Fig. 6). The top of the west end of the trench was 9.81m AOD and the top of the east end was 9.64m AOD. The uppermost deposit in the trench was topsoil 0001, measuring 0.30m thick. This sat over a layer of modern building rubble, at least 1.00m thick, which extended across 18m from the eastern end of the trench. At the west end, subsoil 0002 survived to a depth of 0.30m, although fragments of brick and concrete were seen within it in places. Subsoil 0002 had been completely truncated at the west end of the trench. The underlying geology consisted of yellow sand with red flecks. No archaeological features were seen.

Trench 16

Trench 16 was orientated N-S, and measured 31m long x 1.80m wide. The top of the north end of the trench was 10.46m AOD, the top of the south end was 11.14m AOD. For a distance of 17m from the north end of the trench, subsoil 0002 survived to a thickness of 0.60m below topsoil 0001, which was a consistent 0.30m thick (see Section 25, Fig. 7). At the south end of the trench the subsoil had been truncated by a thick layer of modern building rubble, at least 0.60m deep, and perhaps filling a series of cuts. Where the geology was visible it consisted of a yellow sand with red flecks. Two features were seen in the trench, ditches 0054 and 0056 (Fig. 6).

Ditch 0054

Ditch 0054 had a linear cut in plan, aligned E-W, with a moderately sloping concave north side, and a slightly steeper concave south side, breaking to a concave base (Section 25, Fig. 7). It measured 1.02m wide and 0.32m deep, containing fill 0055, consisting of a mid-greyish-brown, friable silty sand, with occasional amounts of small to medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones.

Ditch 0056

Ditch 0056 consisted of a linear cut in plan, aligned E-W, with shallow concave sides and a shallow concave base. The ditch was barely visible, and had very diffuse edges. It measured 0.60m wide, and 0.16m at its deepest point. It contained fill 0057, which was composed of light yellow-brown, friable silty sand, with frequent amounts of small gravel inclusions, mostly concentrated towards the base of the feature.

Trench 17

Trench 17 was orientated NW-SE, and measured 31m long x 1.80m wide (Fig. 6). The top of the NW end of the trench was 10.41m AOD, the top of the SW end was 10.38m AOD. A disused plastic drainage pipe, part of the old school infrastructure, prevented a small area at the NW end of the trench from being machined to the top of the surface geology. Topsoil 0001, measuring 0.30m thick, sat over subsoil 0002, measuring 0.40m thick at the NW end of the trench and 0.80m thick at the SE end. The subsoil contained a significant amount of modern building debris within it, some of which appeared to be simply pressed in whilst in other places it seemed to be inside several large pit-like features. The surface geology consisted of yellow sand with red flecks.

Trench 18

Trench 18 was orientated N-S, and measured 31m long x 1.80m wide (Fig. 6). The top of the NW end of the trench was 10.79m AOD and the SE end of the trench was 11.39m AOD. A disused electrical cable, part of the old school infrastructure, prevented a small area at the north end of the trench from being excavated down to the top of the surface geology. Topsoil 0001, measuring 0.30m thick, comprised the uppermost layer in the trench, and sat over a thick layer of modern building rubble mixed with heavily disturbed subsoil material, which resembled 0002. This mixed rubble layer was 1.10m thick. The geology consisted of a yellow sand, with red flecks. No archaeological features were present in the trench.

Plate 9. Trench 19 section, showing topsoil 0001 over subsoil 0002

Trench 19

Trench 19 was orientated E-W, and measured 30m long x 1.80m wide. The top of the west end of the trench was 11.80m AOD and the top of the east end was 11.23m AOD. Topsoil 0001, 0.30m thick, sat over subsoil 0002, which measured 0.70m thick (Plate 9). The underlying geology consisted of pale yellow sand. A single ditch, 0062, was found in the trench (Fig. 6; Plate 10).

Ditch 0062

Ditch 0062 had a linear cut in plan, aligned NW-SE, with gently sloping concave sides

down to a shallow concave base (Section 27, Fig. 7). It measured 0.72m wide and 0.20m deep, containing fill 0063, comprising a light grey-brown, friable silty sand with rare amounts of small gravel inclusions.

Plate 10. Trench 19, showing ditch 0062

Trench 20

Trench 20 was orientated NW-SE, and measured 27m long x 1.80m wide (Fig. 5). The top of the NW end of the trench was 8.64m AOD, the top of the SE end was 8.81m AOD. Topsoil 0001, 0.30m thick, covered the entire trench. Quarry pit 0058 took up 4.00m of the NW end of the trench, cutting subsoil 0002, which survived up to 0.15m thick at the SE end of the trench. The geology consisted of a yellow-brown, chalk-flecked clay, with patches of yellow sand.

Quarry pit 0058

The full extent of quarry pit 0058 went beyond the edges of Trench 20. However, the SE edge was visible in the trench and showed it to be cutting through subsoil 0002. A machine-excavated sondage was placed through the pit at the NW end of the trench, achieving a depth of 2.00m without finding the base of the feature (Plate 11). The visible

fill of the quarry pit, 0059, was a mid-greyish-brown, friable sandy clay, with occasional amounts of small sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels and chalk flecks. Occasional flecks of coal were seen throughout the fill.

Plate 11. Post-Medieval quarry pit 0058, Trench 20

Trench 21

Trench 21 was orientated N-S, and measured 28m long x 1.80m wide (Fig. 5). The top of the north end of the trench was 9.08m AOD and the top of the south end of the trench was 9.33m AOD. Topsoil 0001, 0.30m thick, covered the entire trench. Below this, the trench was dominated by quarry pit 0060. At the far northern end of the trench subsoil 0002 survived 0.30m thick. The geology consisted of yellow sand and yellow, chalk-flecked clay.

Quarry pit 0060

The shape of the cut was difficult to determine, as it went beyond the limits of excavation of Trench 21. The north edge was positively identified, whilst the south edge was tentatively identified. It was clearly cut through subsoil layer 0002. A machine excavated sondage, achieving a depth of over 2.00m, failed to find the base of the feature. It measured around 20m long, and contained fill 0061, which was a mid-greyish-brown, friable sandy clay, with occasional amounts of small sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels and chalk flecks, and occasional flecks of coal.

Trench 22

Trench 22 was orientated E-W, measuring 27.50m long x 1.80m wide (Fig. 6). The top of the west end of the trench was 9.94m AOD, the top of the east end was 9.80m AOD. The uppermost deposit was topsoil 0001, 0.30m thick, over a layer of modern building rubble, 0.60m thick in most places, but considerably deeper at the western end of the trench, reaching at least 1.20m thick. The surface geology consisted of pale yellow sand with patches of yellow, chalk-flecked clay. No archaeological features were seen.

Trench 23

Trench 23 was orientated N-S, measuring 30.50m long x 1.80m wide. The top of the north end of the trench was 9.56m AOD, the top of the south end was 10.05m AOD. Topsoil 0001, measuring 0.30m thick, covered the entirety of the trench. For a distance of around 10m from the southern end of the trench there was a thick deposit of modern building rubble, mixed with the remnants of subsoil 0002, measuring up to 0.70m thick. North of this, subsoil layer 0002 continued with little in the way of modern disturbance, achieving a thickness of around 0.40m. The underlying geology consisted of a pale-yellow sand, mottled with darker yellow and reddish-brown patches. Ditches 0064 and 0066 were seen in the trench (Fig. 6).

Ditch 0064

Ditch 0064 had a linear cut in plan, aligned E-W, with shallow concave edges and a broad flat base. It measured 2.30m wide and 0.12m deep, containing fill 0065, a mid-grey-brown, friable silty sand, with occasional amounts of small rounded and sub-angular flints.

Ditch 0066

Ditch 0066 had a linear cut in plan, aligned E-W, with a very shallow concave profile, only surviving as a slight staining across the top of the geology for much of its length (Plate 12). It measured 0.60m wide and 0.10m at its deepest point, containing fill 0067, a pale grey-brown, friable sandy silt mottled with patches of pale yellow sand, and with rare amounts of small rounded stones throughout.

Plate 12. Possible ditch 0066, Trench 23.

Trench 24

Trench 24 was orientated E-W, and measured 30m long x 1.80m wide (Fig. 6). The top of the west end of the trench was 10.29m AOD, the top of the east end of the trench was 10.25m AOD. Topsoil 0001, measuring 0.30m thick, sat over a layer of modern building rubble, 0.40m thick at the west end of the trench and at least 1.00m thick at the east end. The underlying geology consisted of a pale-yellow sand, with reddish brown sand patches. No archaeological features were visible.

Trench 25

Trench 25 was orientated NW-SE, measuring 31.50m long x 1.80m wide (Fig. 6). The top of the NW end of the trench was 10.37m AOD and the top of the SE end was

10.31m AOD. The orientation of the trench was changed from the original proposal in the WSI to take into account a large contractor's stockpile. Topsoil 0001, 0.30m thick, sat over a thick layer of modern building debris, at least 0.50m thick. Towards the SE end of the trench this material appeared to be filling a large cut, the lowest fill of which appeared to consist of a pale-yellow chalk-flecked clay, also containing brick and coal fragments. The full depth and extent of this cut was not gained in the trench. No archaeological features were present.

5.3 Phasing

Prehistoric

Pit 0025 contained a single worked flint flake, perhaps of Bronze Age date.

Roman

A single piece of Roman *tegula* tile was recovered from ditch 0033. The lack of any corroborating finds does not allow for a secure Roman date for the ditch.

Medieval/Post-Medieval

A single Medieval pot sherd was recovered from fill 0024 of ditch 0022. This ditch had a slightly darker fill to the other ditches on the site, and appeared to cut ditch 0020. This may allow for a very cautious interpretation that this ditch represents a Medieval (or later) phase of activity.

Post-Medieval

Two quarry pits, 0058 and 0060, were observed to contain coal flecks and small fragments of CBM (including unfrogged red brick). These might be post-Medieval in date, perhaps related to a third, large quarry pit marked on the 1884 O.S. map against the west end of the site and partially identified in Trench 13, as well as a fourth quarry pit, called 'The Lily Pit', on the same map just to the SE of the site. Both 0058 and 0060 appear to have been infilled before the creation of the 1884 O.S. map.

The topsoil, 0001, contained several 19th century clay pipe fragments. As this topsoil overlies the modern rubble layers, these clay pipes are not in their original context. They

may even have been brought to the site along with some of the rubble material, part of which might originate as post-World War II demolition clearance from Great Yarmouth.

Undated

All other features were undated. They all appeared to be stratigraphically beneath subsoil 0002, which was also undated. With the exception of ditches 0022, mentioned above, these ditches had a very similar profile, fill and orientation, perhaps suggesting that they are near-contemporary with each other, although these similarities might be superficial.

6. Monitoring methodology and results

6.1 Introduction

Two areas of the spine road were monitored as part of the archaeological works. The southern segment of the spine road was in place prior to the commencement of archaeological work, and no further ground works were carried out in this area. The northern part of the spine road (see Fig. 4) had been stripped down to formation level, although the road itself was not in place. A large soak-away had also been excavated to the NW of the spine road (depicted in Fig. 4).

6.2 Methodology

The stripped area of the northern spine road segment and the soak-away were photographed with digital cameras, and the locations noted with an RTK GPS. The stripped areas and spoil heaps were inspected visually to determine whether any archaeological deposits or features had been disturbed, and a metal detecting survey was carried out along the stripped surfaces and spoil heaps.

6.3 Results

As the southern spine road was already in place prior to the commencement of archaeological works, only the spoil heaps produced by its construction could be inspected. No finds were detected amongst this material. The nature of the spoil suggested that topsoil 0001 had been stripped off, along with part of the layer of building rubble encountered during the trial trenching in this area.

The northern segment of the spine road (Plate 13) had been stripped down to a depth of *c.*0.35 – 0.40m. This was enough to remove topsoil 0001, and the upper part of subsoil 0002. No archaeological remains were detected along this strip, and the depth of the machining was not deep enough to reach the archaeological features seen in the area, such as those located in Trenches 1 – 9. No finds were detected amongst the spoil heaps produced by this activity. The soak-away (Plate 14) had been excavated to a depth of *c*.1.50m. This was enough to remove all the overburden and the upper parts of the underlying surface geology. No archaeological features could be seen in the sides of the soak-away, although its depth would have been enough to impact upon archaeological remains.

Plate 13. General overview of the northern spine road

Plate 14. General overview of the soak away

7. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

7.1 Introduction

A small quantity of finds was recovered from the trial trenching, as listed by context in the table below:

Context	Pottery		CBM		Clay Pipe		Flint		Animal Bone		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0001					9	45					19th century
0011									6	108	
0021									2	14	
0024	1	22									Med
0026							1	3			
0034			1	258							Res Roman
0051							2	71			
0053							2	18			
Total	1	22	1	258	9	45	5	92	8	122	

Table 3. Finds quantities

7.2 The Pottery

A single sherd of pottery was recovered from fill 0024 of ditch 0022 in Trench 4. It is a large fragment of a Scarborough type ware jug covered with a deep glossy green glaze and dates from the thirteenth to middle of the fourteenth century. The rim is slightly thickened and is pushed out to form the pouring lip. The vessel is made in a fine buff pink fabric which is the equivalent of Fabric type 2 (Farmer, 28).

7.3 Clay tobacco pipe

Nine fragments of clay tobacco pipe were collected as unstratified finds from the turf layer 0001. Seven pieces are from undecorated stems, but two bowl fragments were recovered. One of these consists of the lower part of a bowl with an upright, slightly square-shaped spur, which is plain and has no maker's marks. Following the simplified typology established by Oswald, it is probable that it belongs to either Types 13-14 dating to the late 18th to 19th centuries. The other is a well-preserved intact bowl with a central moulded seam and a moulded stag's head facing the smoker (Plate 15). The bowl has a typical late 19th century shape which resembles a briar pipe. It was during this period that the production of highly decorated pipes increased, and a myriad of designs were manufactured covering the names of public houses, regiments, sporting activities, ships, and animals to list but a few. It has not been possible to find any direct

parallels for the stag's head design, although it may perhaps be that it does refer to a public house.

Plate 15. Clay tobacco pipe bowl, with stag's head decoration

7.4 Ceramic Building Material

A fragment of a Roman *tegula* was present in 0034, the fill of ditch 0033 in Trench 6. It is slightly abraded but is a relatively large fragment. It is made in a medium sandy fabric with sparse small flint (up to 3mm in length). The flange measures 54mm from the bottom of the tile; it has a rounded concave top which is bent slightly inwards.

7.5 Struck flint

A flint flake from fill 0026 of pit 0025 in Trench 4 dates to the Bronze Age. It is patinated and comes from a prepared core. Fragments of struck flint found in the fills of ditch 0049 (Trench 10) and ditch 0052 (Trench 11) are less likely to be prehistoric, and may have originated as accidental strikes or from flint used to face buildings (Mike Greene, pers. comm).

7.6 Animal bone

A small quantity of animal bone was collected from two contexts. The worn and bleached remains of the distal end of a mammalian humerus, probably a cow was found in fill 0011 of ditch 0011 in Trench 2. The remains of the mandible of a small pig was identified in fill 0021 in ditch 0020 in Trench 4.

7.7 Discussion of material evidence

Single finds of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date were recovered from the trial trenching with some unstratified post-medieval finds. The presence of the Scarborough type jug is not surprising given the proximity of Bradwell to the coast, and to the port of Great Yarmouth. Scarborough jugs and the products of other Yorkshire kilns were transported widely along the east coast during this period. The only datable post-medieval artefactual evidence consists of the fragments of clay tobacco pipe, which include a pipe bowl with an unusual stag's head decoration.

8. Discussion

The site showed a high level of modern disturbance, the majority of which is attributable to the construction and demolition of the school building and playing fields of the former Claydon High School that occupied the site from the early 1950's until 2001. This had been identified during the earlier geophysical survey.

In Trenches 1 – 6 at the far northern end of the site, this disturbance took the form of a thick layer of redeposited topsoil, also containing lenses of redeposited sand presumably taken from the surface geology. This material appears to have been used to build up the north end of the site and so produce a level area for the school playing field. The heavy truncation seen in Trenches 7 – 11 suggests that the material originated from the levelling of the central area of the site. The profile of the underlying geology, and the slight gradient still apparent in the current ground level, seem to indicate that the site would originally have been a low hill, dropping away from the area of Trenches 7 – 11 towards the north. The levelling of the site has largely removed this gradient, although the houses surrounding the northern part of the site are noticeably lower, perhaps reflecting the original ground levels. The impact this activity has had on the archaeology in Trenches 1 – 6 is that subsoil 0002 and the underlying archaeological features have been sealed relatively undisturbed below *c.*1.20m thick overburden, in contrast to the southern and central parts of the site.

The southern half of the site, from Trenches 10 – 25 (except Trench 19), shows a high level of truncation. A thick deposit of building rubble lies beneath the topsoil in this area, and in places this seems to be filling large cut features that might correlate to the school's footings. This material may originate from the construction of the school, as some of the rubble may have been brought in from post-war demolition activity in Great Yarmouth to level the ground, and also from the demolition and levelling of the school in 2001. Only Trenches 16 and 19 and showed sizeable areas of undisturbed subsoil and archaeology. This is because these trenches were excavated around what would have been the periphery and exterior of the school building.

Further truncation has also occurred in the form of three post-Medieval quarry pits. The quarry pit close to the centre-west side of the site, shown on the 19th and early 20th century O.S. maps, was detected in Trench 13 as a deep area of rubble, although the

exact shape of the cut was obscured by the amount of disturbance in the trench. Two previously unrecorded quarries, 0058 in Trench 20 and 0060 in Trench 21, were encountered during the trial trenching. These were located close together, cut subsoil 0002, and bore a resemblance to each other in terms of fill and depth. These quarries may have been for clay extraction, as the geology around this particular part of the site consisted more of a chalky boulder-clay rather than sand. Coal flecks and CBM fragments within the fill seem to indicate a likely post-Medieval date for both, perhaps having been infilled before the first edition O.S. map was produced (1880's). Quarry pit 0058 is just visible in the results of the 2017 geophysical survey, although it was partially obscured by the surrounding demolition material.

The surviving subsoil layer, 0002, may be partially of colluvial 'hill-wash' origin, or a former agricultural soil. Given that it survives to a depth of 0.70m in Trench 19 close to the highest point of the site, the latter may be more likely. The relationship between this subsoil and the archaeological features suggests that it seals them. Given that the archaeological features only appeared to survive as shallow cuts in the surface geology, it is possible that the upper parts of them have been truncated, especially if 0002 is a worked agricultural soil. The difficulty in distinguishing between the subsoil and the feature fills makes this relationship a cautious interpretation.

The majority of archaeological features consisted of undated ditches, all with a very similar appearance and fill. Two general alignments were apparent, one orientated roughly N-S and one orientated E-W, although with slight deviations in both directions. 0035 in Trench 6 and 0037 in Trench 7 may be continuations of the same ditch, and 0006, 0010 and 0014, in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 respectively, also appear to form a single ditch line. These ditches may represent the remains of a field boundary system, perhaps part of the eastern end of field systems NHER 43447 and NHER 43461 seen as cropmarks in aerial photographs. These are thought to be Romano-British, although this is as yet unproven. The discovery of a single Roman *tegula* tile fragment in ditch 0033 provides a limited amount of evidence towards this.

Ditch 0020 contained a single sherd of Medieval pottery, imported from Yorkshire, and had a noticeably darker fill compared to the other ditches on the site. This ditch might therefore be a fragment of Medieval or post-Medieval field boundary ditch.

The three possible pits, 0025, 0045 and 0052, represent the scattered remnants of other human activity on the site, although the shallowness of the features, lack of dateable finds and absence of any obvious wider context hampers further interpretation. The discovery of a Bronze Age worked flint in pit 0025 provides the only evidence for prehistoric activity on the site.

9. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The southern half of the site has been heavily truncated, primarily by the construction and demolition of Claydon High School. In most of the southern trenches this truncation far exceeded 1.20m, well below the original height of the surface geology and the maximum depths of all but the deepest surviving archaeological features in nearby trenches, such as Trench 19. The few archaeological features that were identified in this area consisted of five shallow, undated ditches surviving around the peripheries of this truncation. The archaeological potential for the southern half of the site is therefore very low.

The majority of archaeological features were identified in Trenches 1 – 7 at the far northern end of the site, and consisted of the shallow remains of several, largely undated field boundary ditches. The orientations of these ditches followed a consistent general pattern, being aligned roughly N-S or E-W. These may be related to the undated field systems previously identified in the area through aerial photography. The very low number of finds, especially datable finds such as pottery, retrieved from these ditches may suggest that attempts to date them through further excavation would be unsuccessful. The ground at the northern end of the site appears to have been built-up, perhaps to create a level area for the school playing field, with the average depth of overburden being around 1.20m. This depth is likely to exceed the formation level of the proposed groundworks, and may help to protect the underlying features.

10. Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market, before deposition in the Norfolk Museums Service archive. The museum accession number is NWHCM 2018.76.

11. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Rhiannon Gardiner, Nathan Griggs, Rui Oliviera, John Philips and Becca Smart and was directed by Preston Boyles.

Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Ioannis Smyrnaios. The specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin.

The report illustrations were created by Rui Santo, and the report was edited by Rhodri Gardner.

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Appendix 1. WSI

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Former Claydon High School, Beccles Road, Bradwell, Norfolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works

Date: March 2018
Prepared by: Rhodri Gardner
Issued to: David Robertson & Steve Hickling (NCC Historic Environment Service)

Summary Project Details

Site Name	Former Claydon High School
Site Location/Parish	Beccles Road, Bradwell, Norfolk
Grid Reference	TG 5171 0498
Access	Off A143 or Claydon Grove
Planning Application No	06/15/0737/F (granted with conditions: 9, 10 & 11 relate to archaeology)
Event No.	ENF143272
OASIS ref.	Suffolka1-307470
Type:	Trenched Evaluation and further mitigation works (open area excavation and/or continuous recording))
Area	*c*.5.1 hectares
Project start date	First phase (9 Trenches) completed. Remainder TBC
Fieldwork duration	7 – 15 days for evaluation trenching; mitigation if required – TBC
Number of personnel on site	Projected as up to 5 SACIC staff (total 35 – 75 person days depending on results)

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner	Office: 01449 900120 Mobile: 07810 647259
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	TBC	Office: Mobile:
Norfolk CC Historic Environment Service Curatorial Officer	David Robertson	Office: 01362 869291 Mobile: 07775 702720
Client	Badger Building (East Anglia) Ltd	Office: 01502 583026

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Lowestoft Police Station, Old Nelson St, Lowestoft, NR32 1PE	101 or emergency 999
Location of nearest A&E	Lowestoft Road, Gorleston Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, NR31 6LA	Tel: 01493 452452

Hire details

Plant:	N/A – client supplied	
Welfare	N/A – client supplied	
Tool hire:	N/A	N/A

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Appendices

1. Background

1.1 Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (hereafter SACIC) have been commissioned by the applicant (Badger Building [East Anglia] Ltd) to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (hereafter WSI) to cover a programme of archaeological mitigatory works at the former site of Claydon High School, Beccles Road, Bradwell, Norfolk (Figure 1).

1.2 The development area covers *c*.5.1 hectares (Figure 2).

1.3 The work is required as a condition of planning application 06/15/0737/F, recently granted by Great Yarmouth Borough Council. The project is being monitored on the LPA's behalf by the Norfolk County Council's Historic Environment Service (hereafter NCCHES). The work comprises evaluation by trial trench followed other mitigation required – whether by specified open area excavation or continuous recording/monitoring of ongoing construction operations.

1.4 While there is no formal Brief for this project, the outline scope of the evaluation was provided in an e-mail sent to SACIC by David Robertson of NCCHES and dated 21st December 2017, and by subsequent advice following a site visit undertaken on the 9th February 2018.

1.5 The only previous archaeological investigation of the site was a Geophysical Survey undertaken by SACIC in November 2017 (Schofield 2017, SACIC Rpt. No 2017/102). A full Historic Environment Record (hereafter HER) search has been commissioned as part of the evaluation and will be included in the report of those works.

1.6 The results of the Geophysical Survey can be summarised as follows:

> *The southern half of the survey area had a relatively high magnetic background, predominantly due to the demolition rubble material related with the former school and some associated service runs. Two large dipolar responses may record the remains of ordnance dropped during World War II. Magnetic debris has further been prospected in a backfilled quarry pit illustrated on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.*
>
> *Anomalies with the highest archaeological potential include the single positive discrete anomaly interpreted as a large backfilled pit, two magnetic rectilinear anomalies interpreted as small building structures in the north-eastern corner, a positive rectilinear and a single linear anomaly indicative of a possible building structure and a backfilled ditch recorded in the northern half of site* (Schofield 2017).

1.7 A typical NCCHES Brief would state that the purpose of the evaluation would be to recover as much information as possible on the extent, depth, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. Initial advice was for a sample of 3% of the area to be examined by trial trench, with a further 2% sample to be held back as a contingency. However, construction works commenced on site before the original trial trench sample could be completed. Only nine (9) of the initially proposed twenty-eight (28) could be completed prior to a stop being put on works by agreement between NCCHES and Badger Building. The results of these initial nine trenches have been provided to NCCHES in an interim statement. The location of these trenches is shown in Figure 2, along with a further sixteen proposed trenches which have yet to be excavated. **NB the trenches have been positioned to avoid the geophysical response interpreted as possible World War II bomb remains.**

1.8 The already completed construction works comprise the spine road, some surface drainage works and a SUDS/soakaway basin. These areas are also shown in Figure 2. The area covered by these works is 0.64ha.

1.9 The overall site area is 5.1ha. If the area of completed works is subtracted there is 4.5ha remaining. A 3% Sample of this area covers 1,350m^2, which equates to twenty-five (25) trenches to be excavated across the remaining area. Nine have already been completed, with sixteen (16) left to be excavated.

1.10 The WSI is designed to comply with 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No.14, (Gurney 2003), Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region, as well as the following national and regional guidance:

- *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (March 2012);
- *Code of Conduct* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a);
- *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphe Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);

1.11 The detailed research aims of the evaluation will be as follows:

- *Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;*
- *Identify the status and significance of any surviving archaeological deposit;*
- *Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence 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.*

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018

Figure 1. Site location

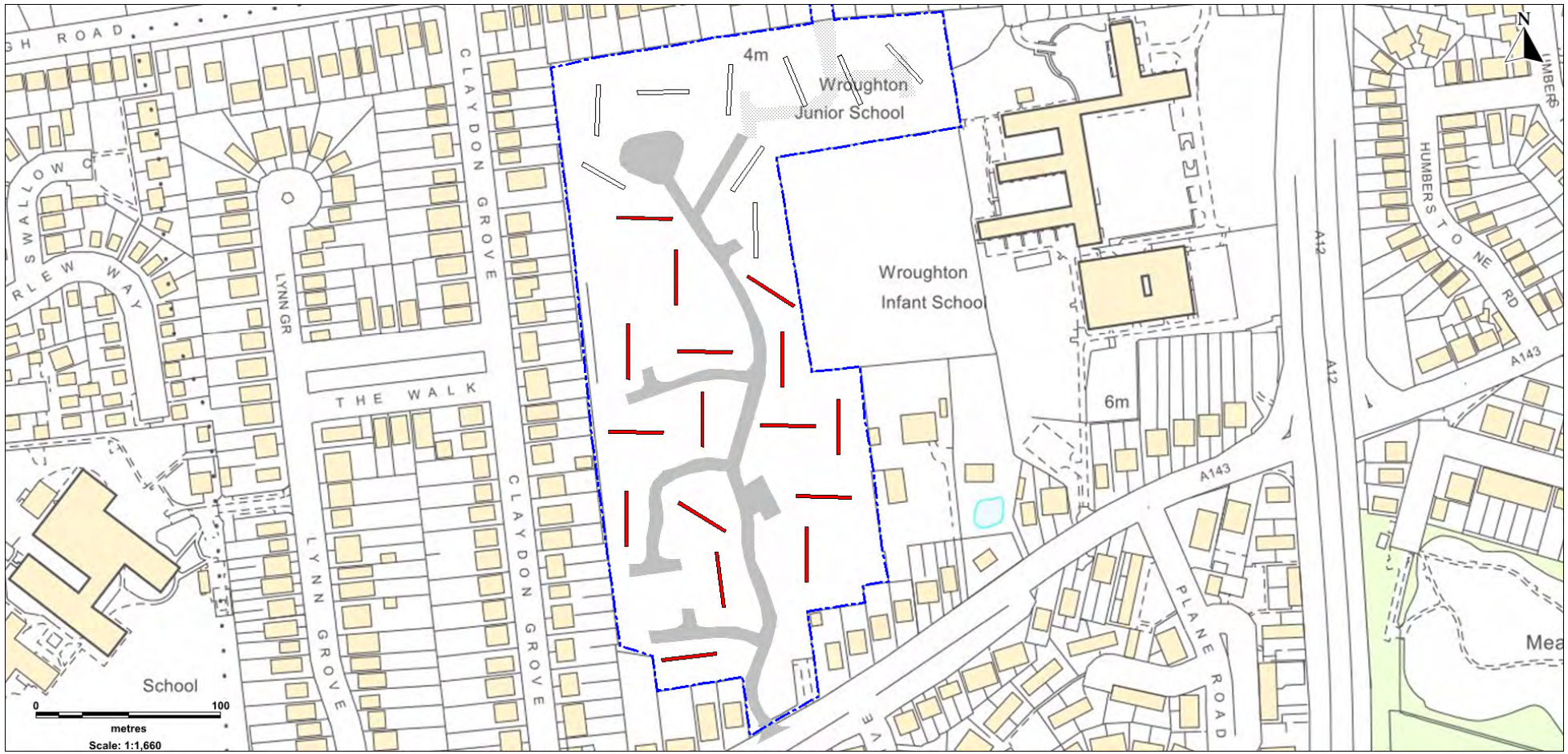

Figure 2. Site detail. Previously undertaken construction works are shown in grey, completed trial trenches are shown as white outlines in the northern part of the site and proposed trial trenches (as yet unexcavated) are shown in red.

2 Fieldwork

General

2.1 The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of SACIC. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience. The team will comprise the Project Officer and up to four experienced excavators during the evaluation phase of works. Team sizes during any future mitigatory works (if they are required) have yet to be determined. A surveyor and experienced metal detectorist will be used as and when required.

2.2 The proposed development area, covering *c*.5.1 hectares, is shown in Figure 2 along with the locations of already completed construction works (0.64ha in area), completed trial trenches and proposed trial trenches.

Trial Trench Evaluation

2.3 The exact position of the trenches on the site will be set using RTK GPS survey equipment (or radio base station if required) with the targeted trenches related directly to the earlier geophysical survey data.

2.4 At this juncture no information has been received from the client regarding existing services. A CAT survey will be undertaken on the line of the proposed trenches prior to excavation, but damage to hitherto unknown services that are not identified during this survey will not be the responsibility of SACIC.

2.5 The following general principles will be applied for the excavation of the trial-trenches:

a) All mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket for a good clean cut of soil surfaces and therefore maximum visibility.

b) The overburden will be excavated down to the top of the first undisturbed archaeological horizon, or the upper surface of the naturally occurring subsoil.

c) Spoil will be removed and stockpiled adjacent to the evaluation trenches or in an area designated by the client.

d) Topsoil will be stored separately to any underlying colluvial material unless this is deemed unnecessary by the client.

e) All excavation will be under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.

2.6 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation to satisfy the project aims. Where types of deposit are encountered that are suitable for mechanical excavation, this will only be undertaken following agreement with NCCHES.

2.7 No feature will be excavated to a depth in excess of 1.2m (including the machined depth of the trench). In the unlikely event that this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and NCCHES. Where possible, access to deeper deposits would be achieved by stepping the trenches in order to comply with H&S requirements, although the use of additional support cannot be entirely ruled out, depending on the nature of the deposit. However, such a variations will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.

2.8 While it is considered unlikely that there will be deep holes left open on site, where necessary high visibility safety fencing will be employed.

2.9 An overall features plan and levels AOD will be recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment (or radio base station if required). Feature sections and plans will be recorded at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.

2.10 The site will be recorded under a unique Event number acquired from the Norfolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded a '*unique continuous numbering sequence*' on pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.

2.11 The event number for this project is ENF143272. At present this covers the trenching – if future numbers are required for other stages of mitigatory works then they will be acquired as necessary.

2.12 A photographic record, both digital and monochrome prints, will be made throughout the evaluation.

2.13 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the excavation works covering the following;

i) Ground surface prior to stripping
ii) The stripped surface
iii) The upcast spoil

2.14 All pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept. No discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.

2.15 The finds will be brought back to the SACIC premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists.

2.16 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. A suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable or potentially datable (e.g. C14 dating or other scientific dating) and exhibits potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order for it to be worth taking a sample. If necessary advice will be sought from NCCHES and Historic England's (formerly English Heritage's) Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science regarding a site-specific sampling strategy and on the need for specialist environmental sampling.

2.17 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and, if deemed necessary, a suitable licence obtained before their removal from the site. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law. They will be recorded *in-situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IFA's Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains, by McKinley & Roberts. Following full recording and analysis, where appropriate, the remains will be reburied.

Other Mitigation Works

2.18 Future mitigatory works may take the form of specified pre-start open area excavations or continuous recording via strip, map and excavate style watching brief operations. These additional works, particularly if an open area excavation was specified, would be subject to an Updated Project Design. In addition, there is a particular requirement to archaeologically monitor the northern roadway and the elements of the southern roadway which has already been completed and may need some machine cleaning. The following standards and techniques will be applied for all of the mitigatory works.

2.19 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by a Project Officer. The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.

2.20 Any excavation areas will be marked out using an RTK GPS system. If necessary minor modifications to the excavation plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.

2.21 Any areas requiring mechanical excavation during these mitigatory works, including the monitoring of the northern roadway, will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.8m wide), under the direct supervision and control of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of topsoil or modern deposits and subsoils until the first visible archaeological surface or natural drift geology is reached. In all instances, sufficient time will be allowed by the developer for the archaeological contractor to fully record any archaeological deposits that have been revealed.

2.22 In the event of significant archaeology being identified and appearing to extend beyond any specified excavation areas NCCHES will be consulted with a view to establishing whether the areas will require extension in order to ensure adequate recording is achieved.

2.23 Machinery will not track across stripped areas and rutting will be kept to a minimum by varying routes etc. to avoid damage to excavation areas prior to their stripping.

2.24 Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) will take place throughout the machine excavation, and subsequent hand-excavation operations, by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.

2.25 Unless directed otherwise by the client spoilheaps will be created adjacent to the site and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate as required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.

2.26 The excavation of all archaeological deposits will be by hand, including stratified layers, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of NCCHES that no information would be lost by using a machine on particularly large features.

2.27 All features that are excavated by hand will be samples features adequately. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and a minimum of 10% of linear features (in slots at least 1m wide) will be sampled by hand excavation, but this will be increased if needed to allow informed interpretation of their date and function. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, ovens and hearths, building slots or postholes will be examined in section then 100% excavated. Occupation levels and building fills will be sieved using a 10mm mesh.

2.28 Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.

2.29 The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded wherever they are present.

2.30 If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be fully followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. During the excavation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. The excavation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials before a final decision is made as to whether they require full excavation and recording, then lifting and removal for full analysis/preservation. It is presumed that all burials will require removal although consideration will be given as to whether burials could be preserved *in situ* within the future development. If human remains are to be lifted a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains will be kept as part of the project archive unless reburial is deemed appropriate/required.

2.31 In the event of unexpectedly significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and NCCHES will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the WSI and excavation methodology, in which case a new budget would have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of the additional unexpected deposits. If the excavation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made the development unviable or led to other mitigation measures such as a project redesign, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to completion of fieldwork and a PXA report produced.

2.32 Fieldwork will not end without the prior approval of NCCHES, who will need to sign off any excavation areas via site inspections. On satisfactory completion the site will be then be handed over to the client, to either backfill or begin development.

3 Post-excavation

3.1 The unique project HER Event Number (ENF143272) will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.

3.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by SACIC's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.

3.3 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.

3.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Site plans and sections will be digitised and will form part of the site archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be written on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.

3.5 Finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.

3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.

3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).

3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.

3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional Historic England specialists.

3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

3.12 Once the fieldwork phase of the project is completed, a full site archive and report, the latter presenting the results of the evaluation will be prepared. The report will contain a stand-alone summary and a description of the evaluation methodology. It will also contain a clear separation of the objective account of the archaeological evidence from its archaeological interpretation and recommendations to assist NCCHES regarding the need for and scope of any further mitigation works. It will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required along with the results of an up to date HER search evidenced by its invoice number.

3.13 The Norfolk County HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. SACIC will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to both the draft and final reports.

3.14 A draft of the interim report will be submitted to NCCHES for approval.

3.15 On acknowledgement of approval of the report, an unbound hard copy and a copy in pdf/A format on CD will be supplied to NCCHES. In addition, a copy of the report will be sent directly to the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science, Historic England, Brooklands House, 24 Brookland Avenue, Cambridge, CB2 8BU.

3.16 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (hereafter NMAS), who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation. If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to NMAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by NCCHES.

3.17 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with NMAS guidelines. The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them.

3.18 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by NMAS, in accordance with the relevant site's Ministry of Justice licence.

3.19 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.

3.20 If objects are recovered that may qualify as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996, the guidelines/process set out on the Portable Antiquities Scheme website page (https://finds.org.uk/treasure/advice/forarchaeologists) will be followed in full.

3.21 Treasure reports will be included as an appendix to the main evaluation report to facilitate their use as a stand-alone document if required.

3.22 The client/landowner will be made aware of the Treasure process, especially in regard to claiming rewards and archiving.

4 Additional considerations

4.1 Health and Safety

4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's Health and Safety Policy. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 SACIC staff are experienced in working on similar sites with similar conditions to those that will be encountered on the present site and are aware of SACIC H&S policies. Permanent SACIC staff are holders of CSCS cards.

4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to NCCHES on request.

4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.

4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or NCCHES. All such staff and visitors must abide by SACIC's H&S requirements for each site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any 'high risk' activities.

4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by SACIC's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

4.2 Environmental controls

4.2.1 SACIC is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's EMS policies.

4.3 Plant machinery

4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator of minimum 10 tonnes and equipped with a full range of buckets will be required to undertake the evaluation trenching and open area soil-stripping. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

4.4 Site security

4.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this Method Statement (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.

4.4.2 In this instance, all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

4.5 Access

4.5.3 The client will secure access to the site for SACIC personnel and any subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from any landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any vehicles and other facilities required for the work. SACIC staff have arranged a site meeting with the present tenant to arrange for temporary movement of grazing sheep into controlled areas or away from the site entirely.

4.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of SACIC. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.6 Site preparation

4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.7 Backfilling

4.7.1 No specialist reinstatement is offered by SACIC, unless by specific prior agreement. Unless otherwise agreed with the client, the excavated spoil will be pushed back into the trenches and compacted by tracking the excavator along its length.

4.8 Monitoring

4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives (NCCHES) will be made promptly to comply with the requirements of the brief.

5 Staffing

5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
1 x Project Officer (full time)
1 - 4 x Site Assistants (as required)
1 x metal detectorist (as required)
1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer in charge on site will be Mark Sommers. Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from SACIC's qualified and experienced staff. SACIC will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in.

5.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require. A full list of specialists is provided below:

Name	Specialism	Organisation
Anderson, Sue	Human bones; Post Roman pottery	Freelance
Bates, Sarah	Flint	Freelance
Batt, Cathy	Archaeomagnetic dating	University of Bradford
Blades, Nigel	Metallurgy	Freelance
Bond, Julie	Cremated animal bone	University of Bradford
Boreham, Steve	Pollen	University of Cambridge
Breen, Anthony	Documentary Research	Freelance
Briscoe, Diana	Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps	Freelance
Brugmann, Birte	Beads	Freelance
Cameron, Esther	Mineral Preserved Organics	Freelance
Challinor, Dana	Wood and charcoal identification	Freelance
Cook, Gordon	Radiocarbon dating	SUERC
Curl, Julie	Faunal remains	Freelance
Docherty, Anna	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Damian Goodburn	Wood and woodworking	MOLA
Fryer, Val	Environmental	Freelance
Hamilton, Derek	Bayesian modelling	SUERC
Harrington, Sue	Textiles	Freelance
Hines, John	Saxon artefacts	University of Cardiff
Holden, Sue	Illustrator	Freelance
Keyes, Lynn	Metal working	Freelance
Macphail, Richard	Soil micromorphology	University College London
McKinley, Jacqui	Cremated human bone	Wessex Archaeology
Metcalf, Michael	Saxon coins	Ashmolean Museum
Mould, Quita	Leather	Freelance
Park-Newman, Julia	Conservation	Freelance
Plouviez, Jude	Roman coins and brooches	Freelance
Riddler, Ian	Worked bone	Freelance
Scull, Christopher	Early Anglo-Saxon settlement and cemeteries	University of Cardiff
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	Freelance

Appendix 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology CIC Health and Safety Policy

SUFFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGY

HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY STATEMENT

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company is committed to ensuring the health, safety and welfare of its employees, and it will, so far as is reasonably practicable, establish procedures and systems necessary to implement this commitment and to comply with its statutory obligations on health and safety. Our Personnel are informed of their responsibilities to ensure they take all reasonable precautions, to ensure the safety, health and welfare of those that are likely to be affected by the acts and emissions of our organisations undertakings.

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company understands our duty to identify the significant hazards that may be created by our undertakings and to risk assess these accordingly to ensure that suitable and effective controls are implemented to minimise risk to a suitable level as far as is reasonably practicable.

We also acknowledge our duty, so far as is reasonably practicable:

- To provide a safe working environment for our workforce, fulfil our statutory commitments and actively manage and supervise health and safety at work;
- To identify the risks associated with our business activities and ensure suitable and sufficient control measures are in place.
- Ensure regular consultation with our employees on matters which affect their health and Safety.
- To ensure that all plant and equipment used by our employees is fit for purpose and adequately maintained.
- To provide suitable storage and ensure safe handling of Hazardous substances.
- To ensure that all workers are competent to undertake their daily work activities by providing all relevant information and training, consideration will also be given to any employees who do not have English as a first language.
- To prevent accidents and cases of work related ill health by ensuring a robust reporting and investigation system is in place.
- To liaise and communicate effectively regarding health and safety matters when working on other persons premises.
- To ensure that there is an effective system of induction, training, communication and supervision to other persons visiting or working on our premises.
- To have access to competent advice, this will be provided by Agility UK (Training and Consultancy) Ltd. Who will assists us in the continuous improvement in our health and safety performance and management through regular review and revision of this policy; and to provide suitable resources required to make this policy and our Health and Safety arrangements effective.

To ensure that the above are met we have developed a 'Health and Safety Management Structure' identifying key personnel responsible for managing health and safety within the organisation and 'Safety Arrangements' to assist the implementation.

Signature:	R.V.Gardner.	**Date:**	**25/01/2017**
Name:	**Rhodri Gardner**	**Position:**	**Managing Director**

The policy is reviewed on a periodic basis.

Appendix 1.2 Suffolk Archaeology CIC Insurance Policy Details

towergate insurance

To Whom It May Concern

Our Ref: TM/

23 January 2018

Dear Sir / Madam

Our Client: Suffolk Archaeology C I C

We act as Insurance Brokers for the above-mentioned client and confirm the following cover is in force:

Public Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 any one occurrence

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Limited
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2019

Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Limited
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2019

Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 in respect of any one claim

INSURER	Hiscox Insurance Limited
POLICY NUMBER	9446228
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2019

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

The Insurance evidenced by this Certificate is subject to the terms, and conditions and exclusions of the applicable policies which is paramount. This certificate is issued as a matter of information only and evidences coverage as at the date of the certificate. This certificate confers no rights to the holder and imposes no liability on the Insurer. The Insurer assumes no responsibility to the holder of the certificate to provide any notice of any material change in or cancellation of these policies.

Yours faithfully,

Tariq Mian Cert CII
Senior Account Executive
Towergate Insurance

Towergate Insurance
Jellicoe House, Grange Drive, Hedge End, Southampton SO30 2AF
Tel: **0344 892 1656** Fax: **0344 892 1657** Email: southampton@towergate.co.uk
www.towergateinsurance.co.uk

Appendix 2. Context List

ENF 143272 Context List							
Context Number	**Feature Number**	**Feature Type**	**Trench No.**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**	**Context Description**
0001	0001	Deposit	Multiple			0.30 - 0.40m max	Dark grey brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional to moderate amounts of small rounded and angular stones. Fragments of CBM, concrete, wire etc present. Depth varies across trenches.
0002	0002	Deposit	Multiple			0.50 – 0.70m max	Mid to pale grey-brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional to moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones. Varies in depth across trenches. Buried beneath redeposited soil layer 0003, 0048 and 0047 in several trenches.
0003	0003	Deposit	Multiple			0.70m max	Very dark grey-brown, loose sandy silt, mixed with mid-reddish yellow sand. Frequent flecks of charcoal, building debris (especially brick fragments).
0004	0004	Cut	1	1m exc	0.80m	0.20m	Linear cut in plan, aligned N-S. Shallow concave profile, with 30 degree sloping concave edges down to a concave base.
0005	0004	Fill	1	1m exc	0.80m	0.20m	Mid-greyish brown, loose silty sand, with moderate amounts of small sized pebbles. Occasional root disturbance.
0006	0006	Cut	1	1m exc	0.84m	0.20m	Linear cut in plan, orientated E-W. Has a shallow concave profile, with a slight step on the north edge, down to a concave base.
0007	0006	Fill	1	1m exc	0.82m	0.20m	Mid-greyish brown, loose silty sand with moderate amounts of small pebbles. Occasional root disturbance.
0008	0008	Cut	2	3m	0.60m	0.10m	Linear cut in plan, aligned E-W, with a shallow, concave profile.
0009	0008	Fill	2	3m	0.60m	0.10m	Mid-brownish grey, loose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small to medium sized sub-rounded stones.
0010	0010	Cut	2	3m	1.46m	0.10m	Linear cut in plan, aligned E-W, with a shallow concave cut in profile.
0011	0010	Fill	2	3m	1.46m	0.10m	Mid-greyish brown, loose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized sub-rounded stones.

ENF 143272 Context List							
Context Number	**Feature Number**	**Feature Type**	**Trench No.**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**	**Context Description**
0012	0012	Cut	3	1m exc	1.74m	0.24m	Linear cut in plan, aligned NW-SE, with a shallow concave profile. Sides are slightly steeper on the SW edge.
0013	0012	Fill	3				Mid-greyish brown, loose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized sub-rounded stones.
0014	0014	Cut	3	1m exc	1.50m	0.30m	Linear cut in plan, aligned NW-SE, with shallow concave edges down to a concave base.
0015	0014	Fill	3	1m exc	1.50m	0.30m	Mid-reddish brown, loose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized sub-rounded stones.
0016	0016	Cut	3	1m exc	0.64m	0.24m	Linear cut in plan, aligned E-W. It has moderately sloping concave edges down to a concave base. Root disturbance around the northern edges.
0017	0016	Fill	3	1m exc	0.64m	0.24m	Mid-greyish brown, loose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized sub-rounded stones.
0018	0018	Cut	4	2.75m	2m	0.34m	Linear cut in plan, aligned WNW-ESE, with moderately sloping, slightly convex sides down to a concave base.
0019	0018	Fill	4	2.75m	2m	0.34m	Pale grey-brown/yellow-brown, loose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small, rounded stones.
0020	0020	Cut	4	1.50m	1.20m	0.30m	Linear cut in plan, aligned E-W with moderately sloping concave sides, down to a concave base. Cut by ditch 0022.
0021	0020	Fill	4	1.50m	1.20m	0.30m	Pale greyish brown, loose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized sub-rounded stones.
0022	0022	Cut	4	7.5m	0.60m	0.18m max	Linear cut in plan, aligned NW-SE, with shallow concave sides down to a concave base. Cuts ditch 0020 in Section 11. Filled by 0023 in Section 10 and 0024 in Section 11
0023	0022	Fill	4	1m exc	0.60m	0.14m	Dark greyish brown, loose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones.
0024	0022	Fill	4	1.25m	0.60m	0.18m	Dark greyish brown, loose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones.

ENF 143272 Context List							
Context Number	**Feature Number**	**Feature Type**	**Trench No.**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**	**Context Description**
0025	0025	Cut	4	0.95m	1.35m	0.18m	Partially visible in Trench 4, its western extent was obscured by the limit of excavation of the trench. Perhaps circular in plan, with a shallow concave profile. Edges are not clear.
0026	0025	Fill	4	0.95m	1.35m	0.18m	Pale greyish brown, loose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones.
0027	0027	Cut	5	3.25m	0.72m	0.24m	Linear cut in plan, aligned WNW-ESE, with moderately sloping convex edges down to a concave base. Heavy animal or root disturbance on edges. Relationship with 0029 could not be investigated, as not enough of either ditch was visible in the trench to create a meaningful section.
0028	0027	Fill	5	3.25m	0.72m	0.24m	Mid to dark greyish brown, soft/oose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones.
0029	0029	Cut	5	2.50m	1.00m	0.60m	Linear cut in plan, aligned roughly N-S, with a steep, near-vertical side on the west edge, and a steep concave side on the east edge. It has a flat base. Relationship with 0027 could not be excavated due to spatial constrictions.
0030	0029	Fill	5	2.5m	1.00m	0.60m	Pale to mid-greyish brown, loose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones.
0031	0031	Cut	5	2.50m	0.62m	0.20m	Linear cut in plan, aligned NNE-SSW, with shallow concave sides down to a concave base.
0032	0031	Fill	5	2.50m	0.62m	0.20m	Pale greyish brown, loose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones.
0033	0033	Cut	6	3.50m	0.60m	0.16m	Linear cut in plan, aligned NW-SE with shallow concave edges and a concave base.
0034	0033	Fill	6	3.50m	0.60m	0.16m	Dark greyish brown, loose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones.
0035	0035	Cut	6	12.50m	1.00m	0.24m	Linear cut in plan, aligned N-S. It might be curving towards the NE, although this isn't certain. Has moderately sloping, slightly convex edges with a concave base.
0036	0035	Fill	6	12.50m	1.00m	0.24m	Pale greyish brown, loose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones.

ENF 143272 Context List							
Context Number	**Feature Number**	**Feature Type**	**Trench No.**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**	**Context Description**
0037	0037	Cut	7	3.00m	0.80m	0.18m	Linear cut in plan, aligned N-S, with a shallow concave profile
0038	0037	Fill	7	3.00m	0.80m	0.18m	Pale greyish brown, loose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones.
0039	0039	Cut	7	3.50m	1.10m	0.34m	Linear cut in plan, aligned N-S, with moderately sloping convex edges down to a concave base.
0040	0039	Fill	7	3.50m	1.10m	0.34m	Pale greyish brown, loose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones.
0041	0041	Cut	8	2.50m	0.64m	0.10m	Linear cut in plan, aligned E-W, with a very shallow concave profile, very indistinct.
0042	0041	Fill	8	2.50m	0.64m	0.10m	Pale greyish brown, loose silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones. Diffuse horizon with natural geology.
0043	0043	Cut	8	3.00m	1.24m	0.24m	Linear cut in plan, aligned roughly N-S, with moderately sloping concave edges down to a concave base.
0044	0043	Fill	8	3.00m	1.24m	0.24m	Dark to mid-greyish brown, loose sandy silt, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones.
0045	0045	Cut	9	1.46m	0.90m	0.36m	Oval cut in plan, aligned roughly NE-SW, with steep concave sides down to a broad concave base. Slightly irregular edges in places.
0046	0045	Fill	9	1.46m	0.90m	0.36m	Mid to dark greyish brown, firm sandy silt, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones.
0047	0047	Deposit	4	30m+	2.40m+	0.20m	Mid grey-brown, firm sandy silt, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized, rounded stones.
0048	0048	Deposit	6	30m+	2.40m+	0.20m	Pale yellow sand with a firm compaction. Has what appears to be tire tracks through it in places.
0049	0049	Cut	10	1.80m+	2.12m	0.52m	Linear cut in plan, aligned N-S, with moderately sloping concave sides breaking to a flattish concave base. The east side of the ditch is difficult to discern. Contained fills 0050 and 0051

ENF 143272 Context List							
Context Number	**Feature Number**	**Feature Type**	**Trench No.**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**	**Context Description**
0050	0049	Fill	10	1.80m+	1.54m	0.10m	Light brownish-yellow, friable sandy silt, with occasional amounts of small stone inclusions.
0051	0049	Fill	10	1.80m+	2.12m	0.42m	Mid brownish-yellow, friable sandy silt, with occasional amounts of small stone inclusions. Mottled with patches of pale yellow sand throughout
0052	0052	Cut	11	1.80m+	0.60m	0.26m	Cut goes beyond the western limit of excavation of Trench 11. What is visible in the trench appears to be oval in plan, aligned NE-SW, with gently sloping concave sides breaking to a flat base.
0053	0052	Fill	11	1.80m+	0.60m	0.26m	Mid grey-brown, friable silty sand with rare amounts of small stone inclusions.
0054	0054	Cut	16	1.80m+	1.02m	0.32m	Linear cut in plan, aligned E-W, with a gradually sloping concave north side, and a slightly steeper concave south side, breaking to a shallow concave base.
0055	0054	Fill	16	1.80m+	1.02m	0.32m	Mid greyish-brown, friable silty sand, with occasional amounts of small to medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones
0056	0056	Cut	16	1.80m+	0.60m	0.16m	Linear cut in plan, aligned E-W, with shallow concave sides and a shallow concave base. Very diffuse feature in plan.
0057	0056	Fill	16	1.80m+	0.60m	0.16m	Light yellow-brown, friable silty sand, with frequent amounts of small gravel inclusions, concentrated towards the base of the feature
0058	0058	Cut	20	4.00m+	1.80m+	2.00m+	Much of the feature was obscured by the limits of excavation of Trench 20. The SE edge was visible. The feature was not excavated, although a sondage was excavated by machine through part of it to a depth of 2.00m without finding the base.
0059	0058	Fill	20	4.00m+	1.80m+	2.00m+	Mid greyish-brown, friable sandy clay, with occasional amounts of small sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels and chalk flecks. Occasional flecks of coal.
0060	0060	Cut	21	20m	1.80m+	2.00m+	Shape of cut difficult to determine, as it goes beyond the limits of excavation of Trench 21. The north edge was positively identified, whilst the south edge was tentatively identified. A machine excavated slot, achieving a depth of over 2.00m, failed to find the base of the feature
0061	0060	Fill	21	20m	1.80m+	2.00m+	Mid greyish-brown, friable sandy clay, with occasional amounts of small sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels and chalk flecks. Occasional flecks of coal.

ENF 143272 Context List							
Context Number	**Feature Number**	**Feature Type**	**Trench No.**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**	**Context Description**
0062	0062	Cut	19	4.00m+	0.72m	0.20m	Linear cut in plan, aligned NW-SE, with gently sloping concave sides down to a shallow concave base
0063	0062	Fill	19	4.00m+	0.72m	0.20m	Light grey-brown, friable silty sand with rare amounts of small gravel inclusions
0064	0064	Cut	23	1.80m+	2.30m	0.12m	Linear cut in plan, aligned E-W, with shallow concave edges and a broad flat base
0065	0064	Fill	23	1.80m+	2.30m	0.12m	Mid grey-brown, friable silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small rounded and sub-angular flints
0066	0066	Cut	23	1.80m+	0.60m	0.10m	Linear cut in plan, aligned E-W, with a very shallow concave profile. Only survives as a slight staining in the natural for much of its length
0067	0066	Fill	23	1.80m+	0.60m	0.10m	Pale grey-brown, friable sandy silt mottled with patches of pale yellow sand, containing rare amounts of small rounded stones

Appendix 3. OASIS Form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-307470

Project details

Project name	Former Claydon High School, Beccles Road, Gorleston, Norfolk
Short description of the project	Twenty-five archaeological evaluation trenches excavated in the grounds of the former Claydon High School at Gorleston, Norfolk. Heavy modern truncation encountered, with limited surviving archaeological features (mostly undated)
Project dates	Start: 08-02-2018 End: 04-05-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF 143272 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	QUARRY Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT IMPLEMENT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	TEGULA Roman
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""""Metal Detectors"""","""Sample Trenches"""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK GREAT YARMOUTH GREAT YARMOUTH Former Claydon High School
Study area	51 Hectares
Site coordinates	TG 5171 0498 52.583653625398 1.71611123268 52 35 01 N 001 42 58 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	David Robertson
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Preston Boyles

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk HER
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Worked stone/lithics","other","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk HER
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk HER
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Former Claydon High School, Beccles Road, Gorleston, Norfolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Preston Boyles
Other bibliographic details	SACIC report number 2018/042
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market, Suffolk
Description	A4 paper report

Entered by	Preston Boyles (preston.boyles@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	24 May 2018

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