



Land at Brooke Peninsula Phase 1

Lowestoft, Suffolk

Client:
Sprunt Ltd.

Date:
June 2018

LWT 367
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2018/054
Author: Preston Boyles
© SACIC



Land at Brooke Peninsula Phase 1, Lowestoft, Suffolk LWT 367

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2018/058

Author: Preston Boyles

Contributions By: Ruth Beveridge

Illustrator: Ryan Wilson

Editor: Rhodri Gardner

Report Date: June/2018

HER Information

Site Code: LWT 367
Site Name: Land at Brooke Peninsula Phase 1
Report Number 2018/054
Planning Application No: DC/13/3482/OUT
Date of Fieldwork: May 2018
Grid Reference: TM 5316 9245
Oasis Reference: suffolka1-310628
Curatorial Officer: Dr Abby Antrobus (SCCAS)
Project Officer: Preston Boyles
Client/Funding Body: Sprunt Ltd.
Client Reference: NA

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

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.

Prepared By: Preston Boyles
Date: June 2018
Approved By: Rhodri Gardner
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: June 2018
Signed: 

Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	2
3. Archaeology and historical background	2
4. Methodology	7
5. Results	8
5.1 Introduction	8
5.2 Trench results	8
Trench 1	8
Trench 2	8
Trench 3	9
Trench 4	11
Trench 5	12
Trench 6	14
Trench 7	14
Trench 8	14
Trench 9	15
Trench 10	15
Trench 11	16
Trench 12	16
Trench 13	18
Trench 14	18
6. Finds	20
Introduction and recording method	20
Finds discussion	20

7. Discussion	21
8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work	22
9. Archive deposition	23
10. Acknowledgements	23
11. Bibliography	23

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map	5
Figure 2. Trench plan	6
Figure 3. Trenches 4 and 5	10
Figure 4. Trenches 13 and 14	17

List of Tables

Table 1: HER entries within a 500m radius of site boundary	4
--	---

List of Plates

Plate 1. Trench 3, showing typical surface geology for Trenches 1 – 4 with heaving mineral staining.	9
Plate 2. Trench 4, with ditch 0003 in the background. Note mineral-staining of surface geology, typically encountered in Trenches 1 – 4.....	11
Plate 3. Ditch 0003, Section 2 in Trench 4, showing relationship with subsoil 0002.....	12
Plate 4. Trench 5, with ditch 0005 in foreground.	13
Plate 5. Ditch 0005, Section 3 in Trench 5, showing relationship with subsoil 0002.....	13
Plate 6. Trench 8 profile, showing depth of overburden.	14
Plate 7. Trench 8, showing typical surface geology of coarse, yellow sand with mineral staining.	15
Plate 8. Soil profile, Trench 12. Subsoil 0002 is barely distinguishable from topsoil 0001 in this profile.	16
Plate 9. Possible ditch terminus 0007, Section 5 in Trench 13.....	18
Plate 10. Ditch 0009, Section 6 in Trench 14, showing relationship with subsoil 0002..	19

List of Appendices



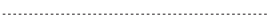
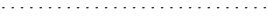





Appendix 1.	WSI
Appendix 2.	List of Contexts
Appendix 3.	Small Finds
Appendix 4.	OASIS

Summary









Fourteen evaluation trenches were excavated during Phase 1 of archaeological works at Brooke Peninsula, Lowestoft. Four trenches contained archaeological features, interpreted as two boundary ditches of unknown date. A small amount 19th and 20th century unstratified finds were recovered from the topsoil.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number **0008**
- Archaeological Feature 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Uncertain 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Uncertain 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number **0088**
- Deposit Number 0089
- Ordnance Datum

S	N
55.27	
⋈	⋈

1. Introduction

Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) conducted a trial trench evaluation at Brooke Peninsula, Lowestoft as Phase 1 of archaeological works to be carried out ahead of development by Sprunt Ltd. The total development area comprises two plots of land, of which this site is part of Plot 2. The present site consists of a c.1.58ha field, formerly a sports pitch, located on the northern side of Waveney Drive and overlooking Lake Lothing to the north (referred to as 'the site' hereafter; Fig. 1). This area is identified as Phase 1 of the overall proposed development.

Outline planning permission was granted by Waveney District Council for planning application DC/13/3482/OUT, and a Brief for Phase 1 of archaeological works was produced by Dr Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services (SCCAS). This called for an archaeological trial trench evaluation to be carried out at the site to assess the archaeological impact of the proposed development. Based upon this Brief a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Catherine Douglas and Rhodri Gardner of SACIC (Appendix 1).

The WSI called for fourteen (14) trial trenches to be excavated at the site, measuring 30m long by 1.80m wide, covering 5% of the site area. An ecological restriction (reptile sensitivity) on the western edge of the site (Fig. 1) prevented trenching in that area, however the full allocation of trenching apportioned to a 1.58ha site was undertaken on the remaining land in order to ensure adequate evaluation coverage. Excavation of these trial trenches was conducted by SACIC between the 21st and 22nd of May 2018. Rob Masefield of CgMs Heritage (part of RPS) provided consultancy support on behalf of the client, including site attendance to review the potential of the trenches.

An up-to-date County Historic Environment Record (HER) search was undertaken for the site, which supplemented a previous Desk Based Assessment (DBA) carried out by CgMs (Gailey, 2013). The site has been given the HER parish code LWT 367 within the Historic Environment Register for Suffolk. This code will be used to identify all material and reports pertaining to the site. The national OASIS record is suffolka1-310628 (Appendix 4).

2. Geology and topography

The site consists of a c.1.58ha sports pitch field, located to the north of Waveney Drive. The northern edge of site is roughly 330m to the south of Lake Lothing. The site is bounded on the east by industrial buildings, on the north by an area of dense scrubland, and on the west by residential dwellings. The SE corner of the site is around 6.50m AOD (metres above ordnance datum), and gently drops away towards the NW corner, which is around 5.80m AOD. The underlying site geology consists of a superficial deposit of Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation sand, formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, sitting over a bedrock of Crag Group sands and gravels, formed up to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods (BGS, 2018).

3. Archaeology and historical background

The results of the DBA undertaken by CgMs Ltd (Gailey, 2013) took into account the full development area, and are summarised in the WSI (Appendix 1). The DBA highlighted the northern part of the development area (Plot 1) as having the most archaeological potential, namely the possibility for paleoenvironmental evidence to survive around the edges of Lake Lothing, whilst the current site (on Plot 2) was thought to have less such potential.

A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) monuments list within a 500m radius of the current site boundaries identified 25 entries (summarised in Table 1, depicted in Fig. 1), most of which relate to WWII activity.

The site is located south of Lake Lothing (LWT 154), which is thought to be the remnant of a Medieval turbary. The area to the north of the site was part of a World War II naval base, HMS Myloden (LWT 297), used for landing craft training. The area around the site includes a number of buildings and emplacements relating to this base and Lowestoff's World War II defences (see Table 1).

A possible Bronze Age round barrow (LWT 308) has been identified from aerial photographs around 500m to the south of the site, although it might be the remains of a WWII bomb crater. This potential barrow sits within the northern extent of a group of

ditches, also identified as cropmarks in aerial photographs (LWT 304), which may also be Bronze Age in date although this is as yet unconfirmed.

A scatter of worked flints (LWT 016) was discovered 230m to the SW of the site boundary. This included a scatter of small flakes and one flake from a flint axe, thought to be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date. A polished Neolithic axe (LWT 333) was also found about 120m west of the site in a garden.

The first edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map (1880's) depicts the site as being part of a larger field, bounded to the south by a now-defunct railway line which served Lowestoft harbour (LWT 148). Between 1890 and 1905 Waveney Drive was constructed across the southern part of this field, whilst an L-shaped road (perhaps part of the original layout of Waveney Drive) ran along the western and northern edges of the site. This L-shaped road began at the current site entrance at the southwest corner of the field, running northwards before turning and heading east to join with Waveney Drive close to the northeast corner of the site. By 1927 this road had gone, with the western remains marked on later O.S. maps as a strip of rough grass. The current outline of the site retains the rough shape of the area bounded by this road. From the late 1950's onwards the site is depicted as a Sports Ground, which serves as its current function.

Parish code	Period	Description
LWT 016	Neolithic	Flint scatter, including flint flakes and a fragment of axe flake
LWT 035	Post-Medieval	Lime kiln
LWT 148	Post-Medieval	Location of former railway, used to service Lowestoft docks
LWT 154	Medieval	Lake Lothing, possible Medieval turbarry
LWT 231	WWII	Location of barrage balloon and public shelter
LWT 232	WWII	Location of emergency water tank
LWT 233	WWII	Possible location of ARP post
LWT 234	WWII	Location of pillbox
LWT 235	WWII	Location of fuel storage tanks with defences
LWT 236	WWII	Location of pillbox
LWT 237	WWII	Location of pillbox and slit trench
LWT 240	Post-Medieval	Wrecked ship hulks
LWT 242	WWII	Location of air raid shelters
LWT 244	WWII	Location of pillbox
LWT 252	WWII	Camouflaged buildings and nissen huts
LWT 297	WWII	Naval base, HMS Myloden, site of amphibious training
LWT 298	WWII	Location of possible bomb craters
LWT 304	Undated	Field boundary ditches, detected as cropmarks in aerial photographs
LWT 306	WWII	Location of gun battery
LWT 307	WWII	Location of gun battery
LWT 308	Bronze Age	Round barrow ring ditch, identified as a cropmark in aerial photographs
LWT 318	Post-Medieval	Location of earthworks, perhaps from Post-Medieval buildings
LWT 330	N/A	Building
LWT 333	Neolithic	Polished handaxe findspot
LWT 338	Post-Medieval	Former location of ESSO jetty

Table 1: HER entries within a 500m radius of site boundary

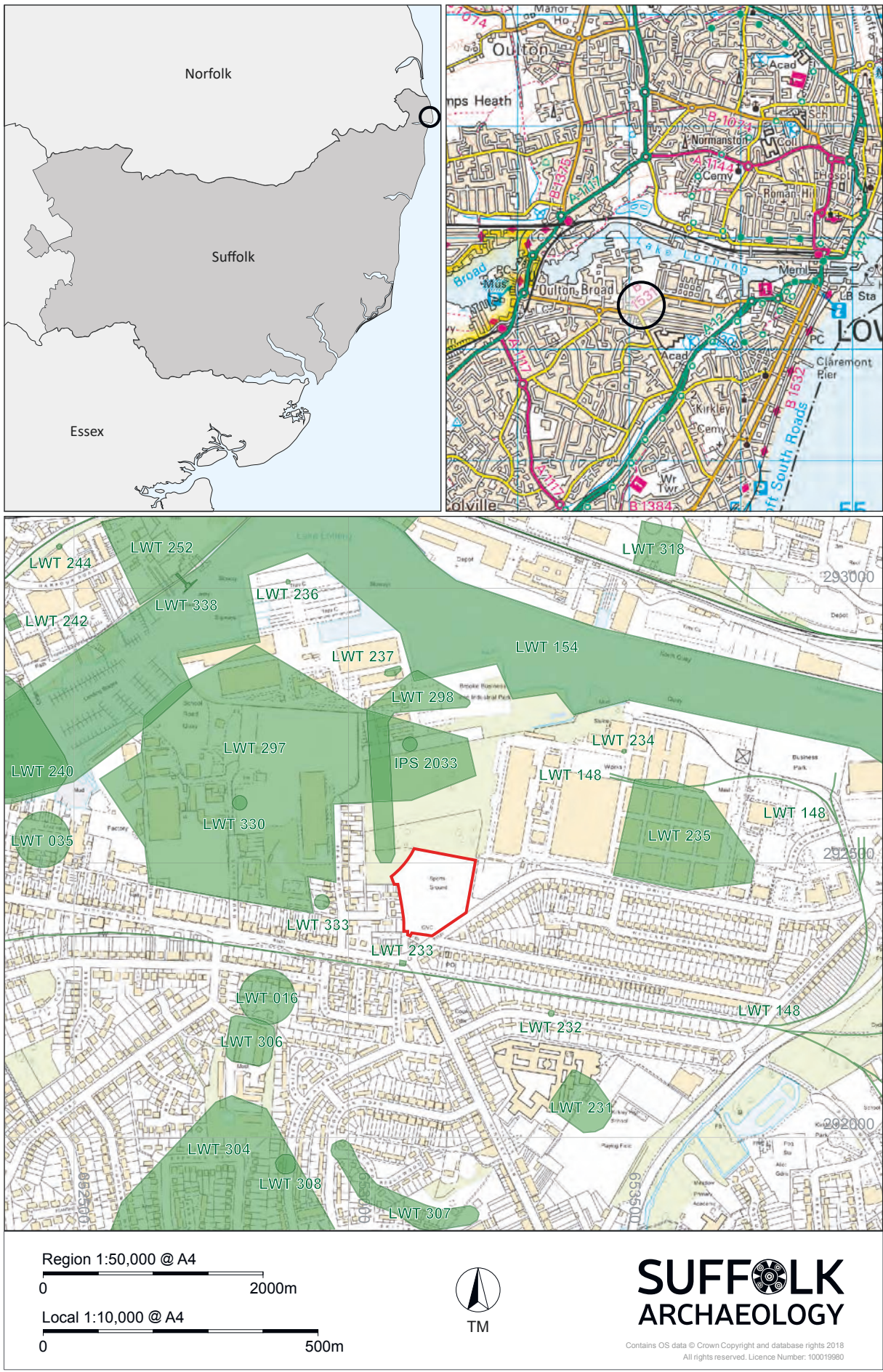


Figure 1. Site location (red) alongside selected HER entries (green)

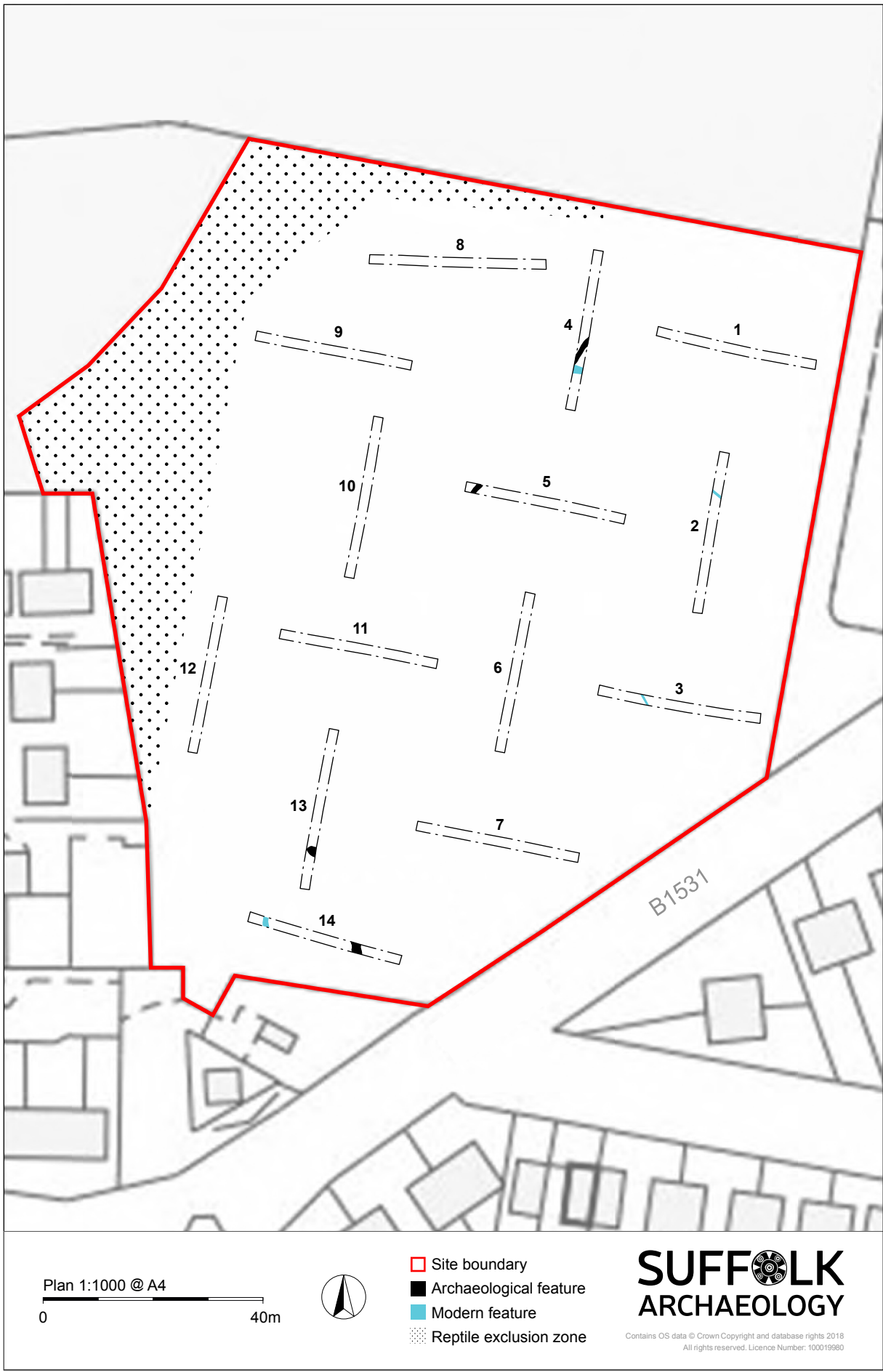


Figure 2. Trench layout showing archaeological and modern features

4. Methodology

The fourteen trenches were laid out using an RTK GPS in the locations specified in the WSI (Figure 2). Excavation of the trenches was conducted using a tracked digger with 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. 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 camera, and a SACIC *pro forma* trench recording sheet was produced for each trench. A section of the overburden deposits was recorded using digital photographs, a section drawing and through written descriptions on each trench recording sheet. Trench positions were recorded using an RTK GPS.

Archaeological features were hand excavated with a trowel and shovel, with 1.00m long segments excavated through linear features. One feature was excavated through removing one half of the fill. Deposits, feature cuts and feature fills were given individual context numbers, within the range 0001 to 0010 (Appendix 2). Sections excavated through features were photographed using a digital camera with a scale bar and north-arrow included. These sections were hand drawn at 1:10 and 1:20 scale as appropriate on SACIC *pro forma* gridded permatrace sheets. A 1:20 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. No finds were recovered from archaeological features, although a small group of finds was discovered with a metal detector in the topsoil. These were brought back to SACIC premises to be identified by the finds team.

No bulk environmental soil samples were taken during the course of the evaluation, as no features were uncovered which met the suitable requirements for taking such samples.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Fourteen trenches were excavated (Fig. 2), of which four produced archaeological features (Trenches 4, 5, 13 and 14). The overburden was consistent across each trench. The uppermost deposit consisted of a 0.30 – 0.55m thick layer of topsoil, context 0001, composed of a dark grey-brown, soft/loose silty sand, containing moderate amounts of small rounded stones and occasional flecks of chalk. Fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were occasionally encountered in this layer. Topsoil 0001 lay above a subsoil deposit, 0002. This was a pale to mid-grey-brown, loose silty sand, with moderate to frequent amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones. It varied in depth across site, usually appearing deeper (up to 0.35m thick) where the underlying surface geology consisted of soft sand, and shallower or barely-existent where it was gravel. The surface geology was consistent across all trenches, and comprised a dark yellow, coarse sand, with bands of gravel and finer, paler yellow sand. This was often stained with dark bands of mineralisation (manganese and iron panning), especially in Trenches 1 – 4, a characteristic of sandy heathland-type soils.

The encountered archaeological remains consisted of linear features, and were all sealed beneath topsoil 0001 and subsoil 0002. Unless otherwise stated below, these linear features crossed the full width of the trench they were encountered in. A summary list of contexts appears in Appendix 2.

5.2 Trench results

Trench 1

Trench 1 was 29.30m long, and orientated WNW-ESE (Fig. 2). The top of the ESE end of the trench was 6.15m AOD, and the top of the WNW end was 6.18m AOD. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0001, 0.30m thick, over subsoil 0002, also 0.30m thick. No archaeological features were encountered in the trench.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was orientated NNE-SSW, and measured 30m long (Fig. 2). The top of the NNE end of the trench was 6.34m AOD, and the top of the SSW end was around 6.46m AOD. The overburden was 0.60m deep, consisting of 0.30m of topsoil deposit 0001

over 0.30m of subsoil 0002. No archaeological features were identified in the trench. A modern service crossed the northern part of the trench (Fig. 2).



Plate 1. Trench 3, showing typical surface geology for Trenches 1 – 4 with heaving mineral staining.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was orientated ESE-WNW, and measured 30m long (Fig. 2; Plate 1). The top of the ESE end of the trench was 6.61m AOD, and the top of the WNW end was 6.57m AOD. The overburden was 0.60m deep, and consisted of 0.30m of topsoil 0001 over 0.30m of subsoil 0002. No archaeological features were identified in the trench. A modern service was seen crossing the western end of the trench (Fig. 2).

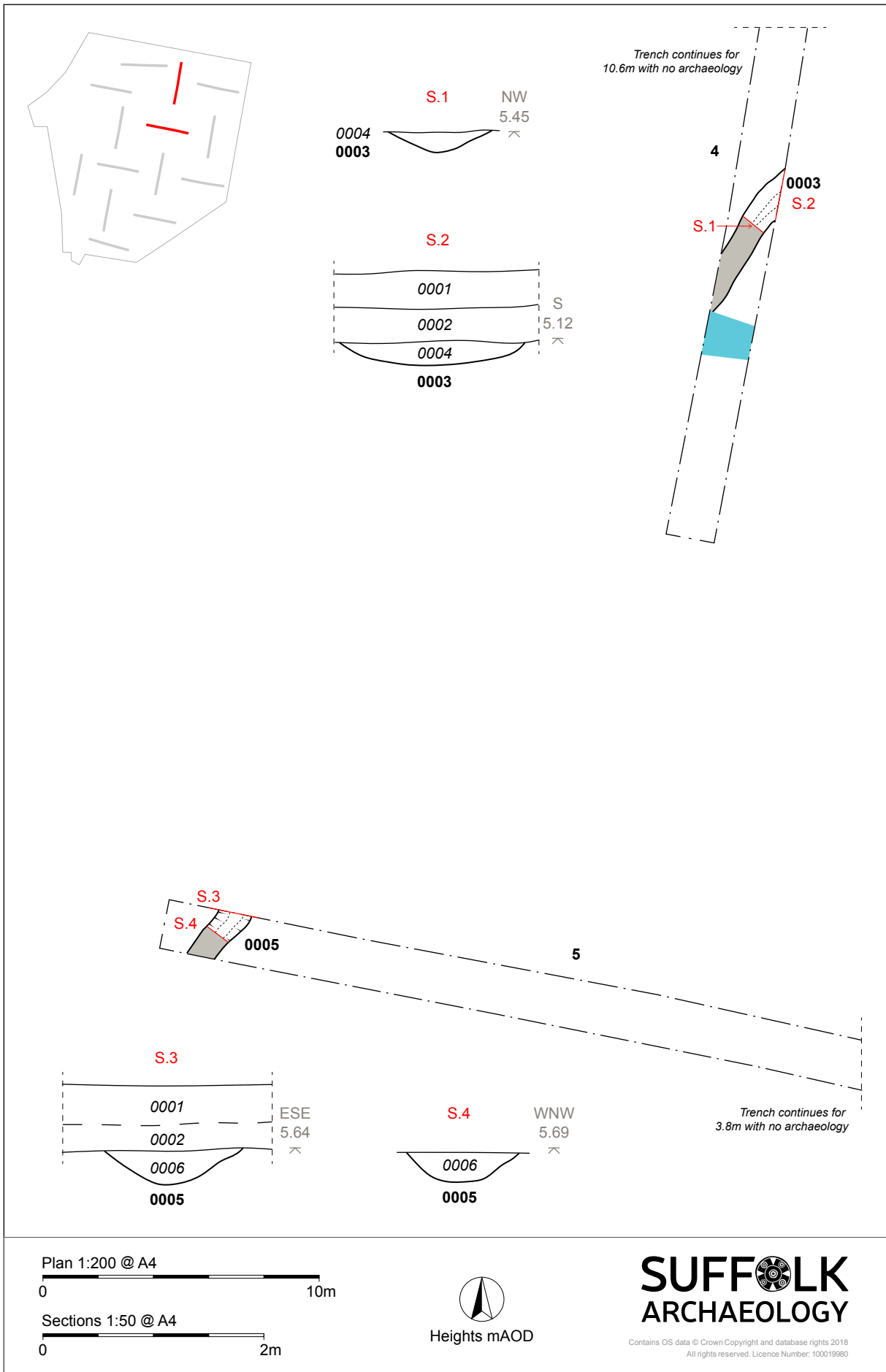


Figure 3. Trenches 4 and 5; plans and associated feature sections

Trench 4

Trench 4 was orientated NNE-SSW, and measured 30.20m long (Fig. 2; Plate 2). The top of the NNE end of the trench was 5.93m AOD, and the top of the SSW end was 6.18m AOD. The overburden was 0.64m deep, consisting of 0.30m of topsoil 0001 over 0.34m of subsoil 0002. A defunct waterpipe crossed the centre of the trench. A single linear feature, ditch 0003, was identified (Fig. 3).



Plate 2. Trench 4, with ditch 0003 in the background. Note mineral-staining of surface geology, typically encountered in Trenches 1 – 4.

Ditch 0003

Ditch 0003 had a linear cut in plan, aligned NE-SW, with moderately sloping, slightly convex sides down to a concave base (Sections 1 and 2, Fig. 3). It measured 0.96m wide and 0.19m deep, and contained a single fill, 0004, consisting of a dark brownish-grey, soft silty sand, with patches of firm brown-black, mineral-stained sand adhering to the base of the feature. The fill contained occasional small rounded stone inclusions, and had a diffuse horizon with subsoil 0002 (Plate 3). No finds were recovered from the ditch.



Plate 3. Ditch 0003, Section 2 in Trench 4, showing relationship with subsoil 0002.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was orientated ESE-WNW, and measured 30m long (Fig. 2; Plate 4). The top of the ESE end of the trench was 6.30m AOD, and the top of the WNW end was 6.20m AOD. The overburden was 0.60m deep, consisting of 0.34m of topsoil 0001 over 0.24m of subsoil 0002. A single feature, ditch 0005, was identified in the trench (Fig. 3).

Ditch 0005

Ditch 0005 had a linear cut in plan, orientated NE-SW, with moderately sloping, slightly convex sides down to a broad concave base (Sections 3 and 4, Fig. 3). It measured 1.00m wide and 0.32m deep, and contained a single fill, 0006, consisting of a mid-greyish brown, soft silty sand, with frequent patches of firm, darker brown/black sand (Plate 5). The fill contained occasional amounts of small rounded stones. No finds were recovered from the ditch.



Plate 4. Trench 5, with ditch 0005 in foreground.



Plate 5. Ditch 0005, Section 3 in Trench 5, showing relationship with subsoil 0002.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was orientated NNE-SSW, and measured 29.50m long (Fig. 2). The top of the NNE end of the trench was 6.34m AOD, and the top of the SSW end was 6.54m AOD. The overburden consisted of 0.55m of topsoil 0001. Subsoil 0002 was not clearly visible in the trench sections, being indiscernible from the topsoil. No archaeological features were identified in the trench.

Trench 7

Trench 7 was orientated ESE-WNW, and measured 30.30m long (Fig. 2). The top of the ESE end of the trench was around 6.72m AOD, and the top of the WNW end was 6.57m AOD. The overburden was 0.60m deep, and consisted of 0.30m of topsoil 0001 over 0.30m of subsoil 0002. No archaeological features were identified in the trench.



Plate 6. Trench 8 profile, showing depth of overburden.

Trench 8

Trench 8 was orientated E-W, having been slightly modified from the position proposed in the WSI in order to take into account site conditions, and measured 32m long (Fig. 2; Plate 7). The top of the east end of the trench was 6.05m AOD, and the top of the west end was 5.74m AOD. The overburden was 0.48m deep, and consisted of topsoil 0001,

with subsoil 0002 being indiscernible from this layer (Plate 6). No archaeological features were identified in the trench.



Plate 7. Trench 8, showing typical surface geology of coarse, yellow sand with mineral staining.

Trench 9

Trench 9 was orientated ESE-WNW, and measured 30.60m long (Fig. 2). The top of the ESE end of the trench was 5.98m AOD, and the top of the WNW end was 5.67m AOD. The overburden was 0.70m deep, and consisted of 0.50m of topsoil 0001 over 0.20m of subsoil 0002. No archaeological features were detected in the trench.

Trench 10

Trench 10 was orientated NNE-SSW, and measured 30m long (Fig. 2). The top of the NNE end of the trench was 5.91m AOD, and the top of the SSW end was 6.17m AOD. The overburden was 0.60m deep, consisting of 0.35m of topsoil 0001 over 0.25m of subsoil 0002. No archaeological features were identified in the trench.

Trench 11

Trench 11 was orientated ESE-WSW, and measured 30m long (Fig. 2). The top of the ESE end of the trench was 6.25m AOD, and the top of the WNW end was 6.24m AOD. The overburden was 0.75m deep, consisting of 0.52m of topsoil 0001 and 0.23m of subsoil 0002. No archaeological features were detected in the trench.



Plate 8. Soil profile, Trench 12. Subsoil 0002 is barely distinguishable from topsoil 0001 in this profile.

Trench 12

Trench 12 was orientated NNE-SSW, and measured 30m long (Fig. 2). The top of the NNE end of the trench was 6.08m AOD, and the top of the SSW end was 6.21m AOD. The overburden was a maximum of 0.72m deep, and consisted of 0.38m of topsoil 0001 over 0.10 – 0.34m of subsoil 0002 (Plate 8). There was a noticeable, intermittent lens of gravel, around 0.05 – 0.10m thick, which ran horizontally through topsoil 0001 at a depth of 0.20m below the top of the trench. No archaeological features were identified in the trench.

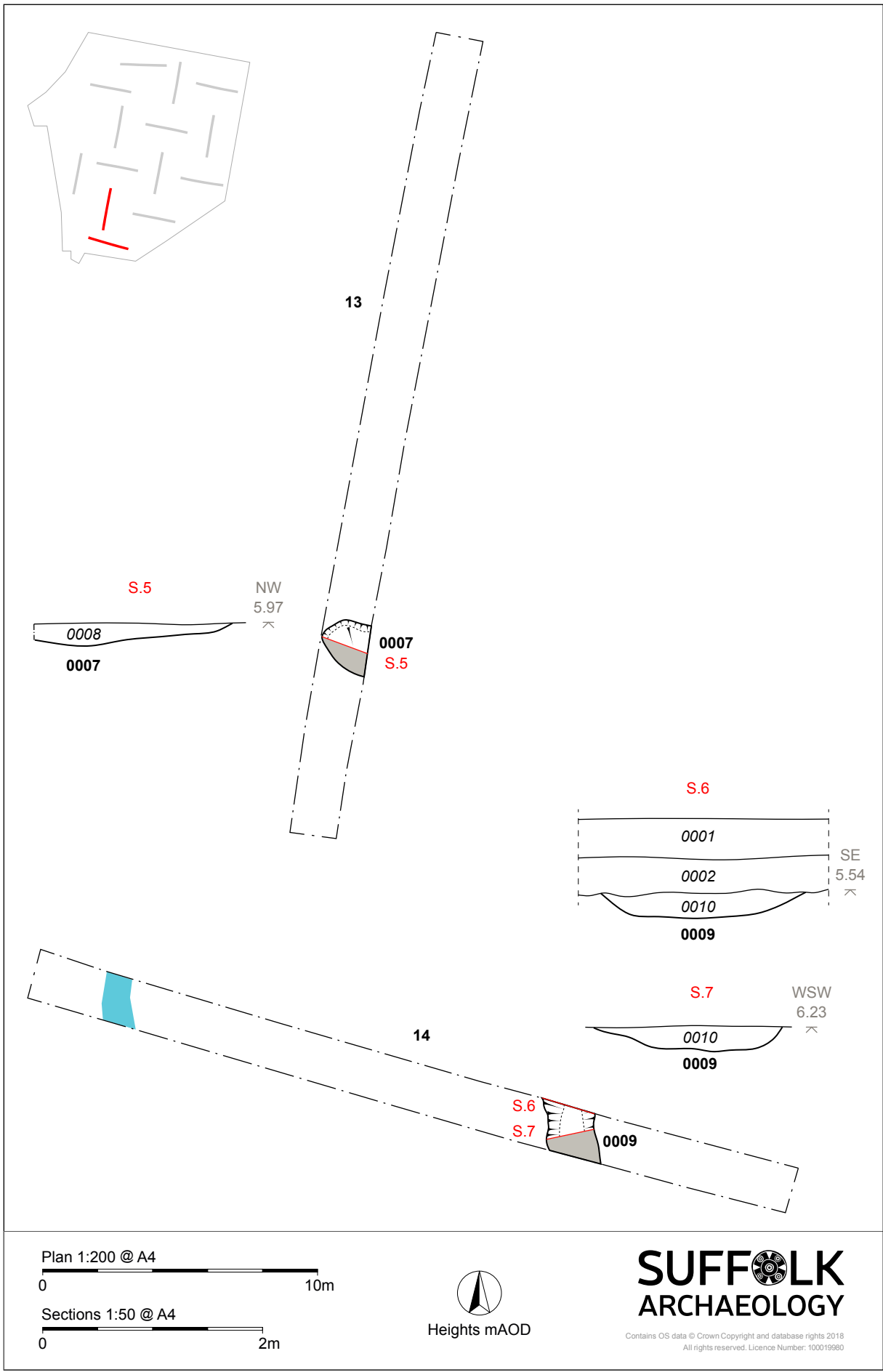


Figure 4. Trenches 13 and 14; plans and associated feature sections

Trench 13

Trench 13 was orientated NNE-SSW, and measured 31m long (Fig. 2). The top of the NNE end of the trench was 6.36m AOD, and the top of the SSW end was 6.69m AOD. The overburden was 0.70m deep, and consisted of 0.40m of topsoil 0001 over 0.30m of subsoil 0002. A single feature, ditch 0007, was identified in the trench (Fig. 4).

Ditch 0007

Feature 0007 was linear in plan, orientated NW-SE, with a rounded terminus to the NW (Section 5, Fig. 4). It measured 1.80m long, 1.84m wide and 0.20m deep, and contained a single fill, 0008. This comprised a dark grey-brown, soft silty sand with occasional amounts of small to medium sized sub-rounded stones (Plate 9). No finds were recovered from the feature.



Plate 9. Possible ditch terminus 0007, Section 5 in Trench 13.

Trench 14

Trench 14 was orientated ESE-WNW, and measured 29.60m long (Fig. 2). The top of the ESE end of the trench was 6.87m AOD, and the top of the WNW end was 6.67m AOD. The overburden was 0.78m deep, and consisted of 0.36m of topsoil 0001 over

0.34m of subsoil 0002. A modern service crossed the west end of the trench, and a single archaeological feature, ditch 0009, was identified (Fig. 4).

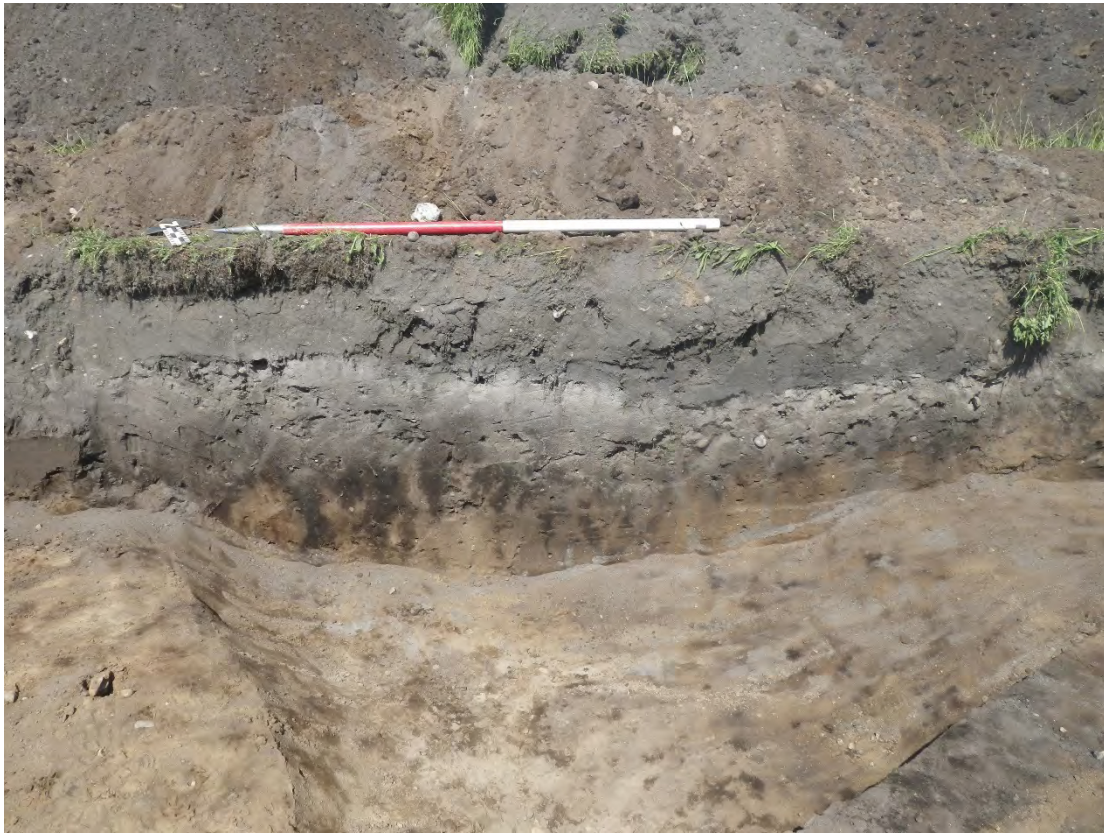


Plate 10. Ditch 0009, Section 6 in Trench 14, showing relationship with subsoil 0002.

Ditch 0009

Ditch 0009 had a linear cut in plan, orientated NW-SE, with shallow, indistinct convex edges and an uneven, broad concave base (Sections 6 and 7, Fig. 4). It measured 1.72m wide and 0.22m deep, and contained a single fill, 0010, which consisted of a dark grey-brown, soft silty sand with occasional amounts of small to medium sized sub-rounded stones (Plate 10). It was mottled with patches of pale yellow sand.

6. Finds

Ruth Beveridge

Introduction and recording method

Four metal objects were the only finds recovered from the trial trenching. They were all recovered from topsoil 0001 during metal detecting. They have been fully recorded with the assistance of low powered magnification and are summarised below. A complete listing is provided as Appendix 3. The overall condition of these finds is poor, being corroded and fragmentary.

Silver

A complete, circular silver pendant with the image of St Christopher embossed on the front and a decorative edge. On the reverse is the inscription: SILVER, GJ Ltd; the latter part being enclosed within three joining circles; this is the mark used by Georg Jensen's store in London from c.1930. It is possibly a bracelet charm. Recovered from 6, topsoil 0001.

Copper alloy

Two objects of copper alloy were recovered. One is the base of a cartridge; the other is a cast cylindrical, ridged case with the words CRAWFORD'S BISCUITS on the side. It is damaged at both ends. It is a pencil case holder and would originally have had a suspension hoop at one terminal. It dates to the early half of the twentieth century. Both from Trench 3, topsoil 0001.

Iron

A near complete cast box iron. It has a rectangular shaped container in the base of the iron. The handle is a flat strip of iron, with the top section missing. It is probably of 19th to 20th century date. Recovered from Trench 12, topsoil 0001.

Finds discussion

The objects reflect casual losses or discarded domestic debris of 19th and 20th century date. It is likely that the iron was discarded and incorporated into the area prior to the forming of the sports ground. The remaining three items, of slightly later date, are casual losses that have occurred since the formation of the sports ground. It is not recommended that the objects are retained for the archive.

7. Discussion

Four archaeological features were identified on the site; ditches 0003, 0005, 0007 and 0009. Ditch 0003 in Trench 4 and ditch 0005 in Trench 5 are likely to be part of the same feature, which may have terminated or turned in the area north of Trench 10 and 11. Ditch 0007 in Trench 13 might be the NW terminus of ditch 0009 in Trench 14, although the alignment between them is slightly off; ditch 0007 may in fact be a shallow pit or natural hollow. Together, these ditches could represent the remains of two agricultural field boundaries. No dating evidence was obtained from these features, but all were found to be sealed beneath subsoil 0002, which was again undated. The leached appearance of the ditch fills and lenses of mineralised deposits within them might suggest that they are of some antiquity. They might represent outlying parts of the undated field system identified as LWT 304 in the Suffolk HER, which is thought to be Bronze Age (as yet unproven). This lay over 500m to the SW of the site boundary.

The site's light, sandy soils may have been unsuitable for most forms of prehistoric arable farming, perhaps explaining the paucity of field boundary ditches uncovered. The pale, sandy subsoil appears to have formed as a heathland deposit, rather than as a buried agricultural soil, again suggesting a low level of ancient arable use. The lack of unstratified finds within the topsoil and subsoil might so point towards an absence of prehistoric occupation at the site. The nearest evidence for prehistoric activity identified in the Suffolk HER is the Neolithic polished handaxe (LWT 333) found 120m to the west of the site, and the scatter of flint artefacts recorded as LWT 016, 230m to the SW.

The lens of gravel seen in the topsoil of Trench 12 might represent the remains of the road which ran along that side of the site between the 1890's and mid-1920's. The clothes iron found in the topsoil from this trench might also belong to this period. The other metal-detected finds, dating from the early to mid-20th century, were possibly deposited as losses during the fields use as a sports ground from the 1950's onwards.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The evidence from the trial trenching suggests a low level of archaeological potential for the site. Only four archaeological features were identified, none of which contained dating evidence. Aside from a few items of 19th and 20th century origin, there was a lack of unstratified finds from the site. Additional archaeological work is perhaps unlikely to add anything further to the information already gained during the evaluation trenching. Any decision to conduct further archaeological works rests with the curatorial officer.

9. Archive deposition

The site archive will be deposited with the Suffolk HER, with all elements of the archive identified with the HER code LWT 367.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Cameron Bate and Nathan Griggs and 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 Ruth Beveridge, who analysed the site finds and produced the finds report.

The report illustrations were created by Ryan Wilson.

The report was edited by Rhodri Gardner.

11. Bibliography

Gailey, S., 2013, *Heritage Desk Based Assessment: Brooke Peninsula, Lowestoft*, CgMs Limited

Websites

British Geological Survey website (retrieved May 2018):

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>



Land at Brooke Peninsula Phase 1 Lowestoft, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation
for
Trenched Evaluation

Date: April 2018

Prepared by: Catherine Douglas ACIfA and Rhodri Gardner MCIfA

Issued to: Robert Masefield, CgMs(part of RPS); Joel Kuenzi, Sprunt Ltd.; and Abby Antrobus, SCC
Archaeological Service.

© SACIC



Contents

1. Introduction and Project Background	1
2. The Site	3
3. Archaeological and Historical Background	5
4. Fieldwork: trial trench evaluation	1
5. Post-excavation	5
6. Additional considerations	9
7. Staffing	12

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map	4
Figure 2. Site detail and proposed trench locations	7

Project details

Planning Application No:	DC/13/3482/OUT
Curatorial Officer:	Dr Abby Antrobus (SCCAS)
Grid Reference:	TM 531 925
Area:	c. 1.58ha
HER Parish Code:	LWT 367
Oasis Reference:	suffolka1-310628
Project Start date	TBA
Project Duration:	c. 4 days

Client/Funding Body:	Sprunt Ltd.
SACIC Project Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC

1. Introduction and Project Background

- 1.1. Suffolk Archaeology have been asked by RPS Heritage (part of RPS) on behalf of a client (Sprunt Ltd.) to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench on Land at Brooke Peninsula, Lowestoft, Suffolk (Figs. 1 and 2). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers that trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2. The site is a headland waterfront site on the south bank of Lake Lothing, comprising of two plots of land; Brook Peninsula (Plot 1) and Jeld Wen (Plot 2). The current works comprise a trial trench evaluation within Plot 2, covering a total of approximately 1.58ha, centred at grid reference TM531 928. This is identified as Phase 1 of the proposed development.
- 1.3. The western fringe of the development area is excluded from that available for trenching due to current ecological restrictions (reptile sensitivity). However the full allocation of trenching apportioned to a 1.58ha site has been employed anyway in order to ensure adequate evaluation of the site is ensured.
- 1.4. Outline planning permission has been granted by Waveney District Council for planning application DC/13/3482/OUT. Condition 29 states that a programme of archaeological work should take place prior to development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are damaged or destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.5. An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was undertaken by CgMs Ltd (Gailey, 2013) during which an up-to-date County HER search was undertaken and included as part of the report. The site is considered to have a moderate potential for evidence of *in situ* activity dating to the prehistoric periods and a good potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence, apart from the area of the site that formerly lay within Lake Lothing. It is

thought that this potential would be higher in the more northerly phases of the development, but remains a possibility in the particular area described in this WSI.

1.6. The proposed development is likely to have a severe but localised impact on underlying deposits through the cutting of (piled) footings. The purpose of the trial trenching is therefore to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement of construction.

1.7. This WSI complies with the SCCASCT standard Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation (2017), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (CIfA, 2014) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).

1.8. The research aims of this trial trench evaluation are as follows, as described in Section 4.2 of the SCCAS brief:

RA1: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

RA2: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

RA3: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

RA4: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

RA5: If significant deposit with potential for palaeoenvironmental remains are encountered, the WSI should include provision to sample and assess them as appropriate, from the trenches in the first instance. (emphasis contained in the brief)

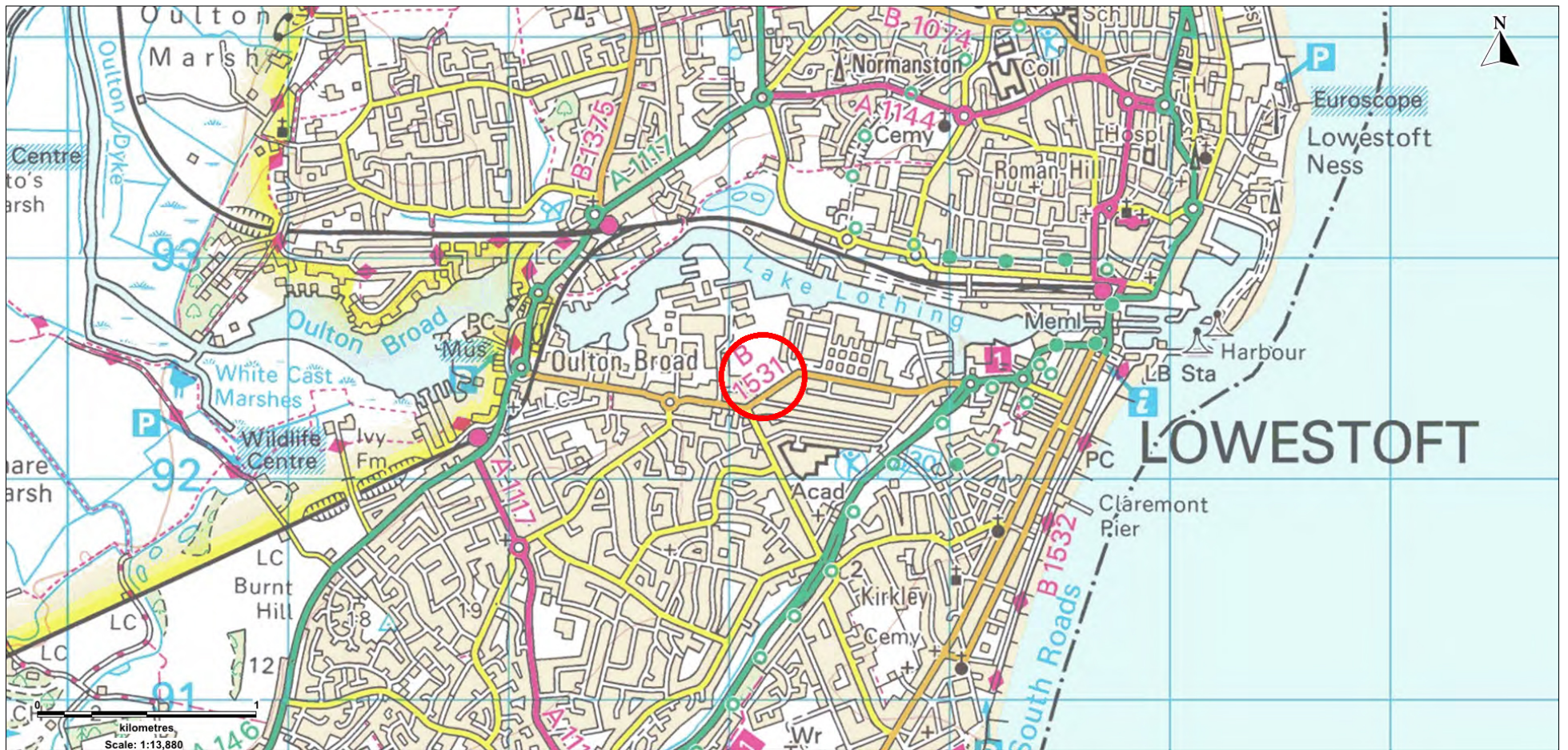
1.9. In addition to these specific aims the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011).

2. The Site

- 2.1. The site occupies the southern part of the full c.6.25ha development and is located within a single field to the north of Waveney Drive. The site is bounded to the west by residential dwellings and to the east by industrial buildings. It is presently used as sports fields.

- 2.2. The Phase 1 site area lies broadly level at a height of 6.2m AOD. However, this level may partly be a product of reclamation and levelling. The study site was reclaimed out of the Lake Lothing tidal floodplain and its marshy southern bank to form a dockside in the 20th century. The extent of this possible made ground will be informed by Site Investigation works currently scheduled to take place in May, prior to the planned start date for archaeological evaluation.

- 2.3. The site geology consists of superficial deposits of Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation sands and gravels, sands and laminated silts and clays, which overlie Crag Group Sand (BGS, 2017).



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018

Figure 1. Site location

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1. The following information has been summarised from the CgMs Desk Based Assessment, with due acknowledgement (Gailey, 2013). An up-to-date search of the HER data will be undertaken as part of the evaluation work, if requested by SCCAS, in order to establish full baseline data and further inform any archaeological information recovered during the current project. There are no Scheduled Monuments or other designated heritage assets on the site.

- 3.2. A valuable palaeoenvironmental sequence could be present due to the wetland Holocene environment. The Cultural Heritage Assessment (Scott Wilson 2006) confirmed that there has been little work on Palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area but 'broader studies have shown that there is the potential for palaeoenvironmental deposits buried beneath or contained within estuarine, marine sands, alluvial or reclamation deposits'. Discussions with William Fletcher at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (now at Historic England) highlighted the potential for buried organic finds at the study site. The archaeological potential of the study site can therefore probably be defined as moderate and its palaeoenvironmental potential can be defined as good.

- 3.3. Approximately 1km north east of the study site five possible Palaeolithic flints including one possible handaxe were identified from 'Canon-shot' gravels (LWT Misc. SF15229 TM535939).

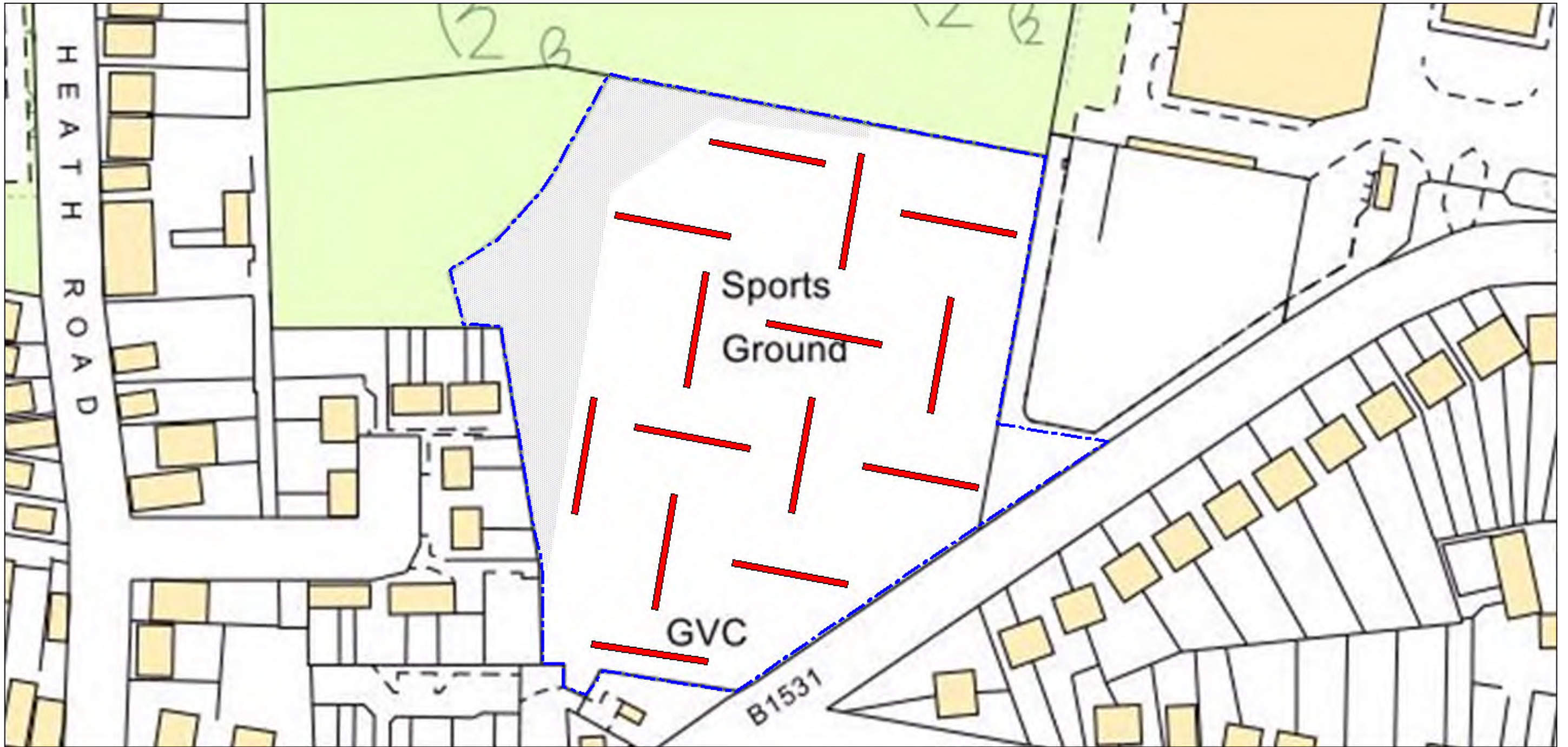
- 3.4. No evidence for the Mesolithic period has been identified within 1km of the study site.

- 3.5. An archaeological evaluation undertaken at Mobbs Way approximately 1km north west of the study site recorded evidence of possible prehistoric occupational activity (OUL011 TM52159400).

- 3.6. A number of isolated finds of Neolithic or Bronze Age date have been recorded within a 1km radius of the study site. A scatter of Neolithic/Bronze Age lithics were found

approximately 350m south west of the study site (LWT016 TM528922). An isolated Neolithic/Bronze Age thin leaf arrowhead was found approximately 750m south west of the study site (LWT018 TM525918). Further isolated finds of Neolithic date recorded 1km north east of the study site (LWT004 TM538939 and LWT003 TM537940) whilst a Bronze Age arrowhead was found approximately 750m south of the study site (LWT010 TM530915).

- 3.7. No evidence of the Iron Age period has been identified within 1km of the study site.
- 3.8. The site was subject to phases of marine regression and transgression. During phases of regression it is possible that it could have been a favoured location for later prehistoric seasonal occupational activity, such as wildfowling and the collection of rushes and sedges. There is therefore a moderate archaeological potential for deposits buried deep beneath reclamation materials. However Medieval peat cutting is likely to have removed any former deposits in the northern, western and north eastern most part of the study site.
- 3.9. A Roman coin hoard was found approximately 1500m north east of the study site in the 19th century and is thought to be the derivation of the name Roman Hill which encompasses that area of Lowestoft. A single isolated Roman coin was found in Normanston Park approximately 300m north of the study site (LWT Misc SF1720 TM530933).
- 3.10. Lake Lothing and Oulton Broad (to the west of Lake Lothing) are remnant of a medieval turbary formed during peat cutting in the Medieval period (LWT153 TM 514 927; LWT154 TM 527 929). The northern, western and north-eastern most part of the site originally lay within Lake Lothing until its reclamation in the 20th century. It is therefore likely that these parts of the study site will have undergone substantial truncation from the peat cutting. It is likely that the remainder of the site comprised estuarine marshland.



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018

Figure 2. Proposed trench locations (red), reptile exclusion zone (grey)

4. Fieldwork: trial trench evaluation

- 4.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience. The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer and up to 4 experienced excavators and surveyors (to include metal detectorist).
- 4.2 Evaluation of the development area in this instance will employ fourteen (14) trenches, each measuring 30m long and 1.8m wide. These will be distributed as evenly as possible and positioned in areas currently free from obstacles and known services. The location of the trenches is depicted in Figure 2. The number of trenches has been calculated based on a 5% sample of the site. This requires approx. 790m² of trial trench, which has been divided up into fourteen individual 30m long trenches which are each 1.8m wide.
- 4.3 Although a small part of the western area of the site is unavailable for trenching due to ecological constraints (see Fig. 2) it has been thought prudent to retain the full 790m² of trench area, in order to ensure the site is evaluated adequately by the project outlined in this WSI.
- 4.4 No information has currently been provided about the presence or otherwise of services by the developer. Therefore, if previously unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered during work on site then trench layout may have to be amended accordingly.
- 4.5 Trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant observation of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and concrete/overburden will be mechanically separated for sequential backfilling if this is required.

- 4.6 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims and also to comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2017.
- 4.7 Site Investigation works will take place before the evaluation so further information on the presence and depth of any made ground will be available in advance of the works.
- 4.8 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief and Specification, it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA so that further requirements can be established. The site investigation works mentioned in section 4.7 should preclude the need for this on a broader scale, but it may still apply if large individual archaeological features are encountered.
- 4.9 All features will be investigated according to the criteria outlined in the Suffolk County Council trenched evaluation requirements (2017).
- 4.10 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be recorded at 1:20. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 4.11 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 4.12 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.

- 4.13 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the excavation works, including of trenches prior to cutting as well as trench bases and spoil heaps.
- 4.14 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 4.15 All finds will be brought back to the Suffolk Archaeology 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 specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 4.16 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. If particularly noteworthy palaeoenvironmental deposits are encountered sample selection may also include monolith samples. At the evaluation stage these would be retained only. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from Historic England's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 4.17 Should the site contain potential for surviving palaeoenvironmental deposits (related to Lake Lothing to the north) then appropriate sample collection via recovery of drilled cores or window samples may be necessary. This would not be carried out as part of the work described by this WSI, but the potential for it may be identified during the trial trenching or preceding Site Investigation works. If suitable deposits are identified at depth then the project will require budgetary review with the client and their consultant before a new WSI suitable for palaeoenvironmental assessment can be produced.
- 4.18 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in situ. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all

times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.

- 4.19 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site and approval for additional costs sought from the client.

5. Post-excavation

- 5.1 A unique HER number will be acquired from the Suffolk HER. This will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project. The HER number in this instance is LWT 367.
- 5.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by Suffolk Archaeology'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.
- 5.3 All artefacts and ecofacts will be held by Suffolk Archaeology until analysis of the material is complete.
- 5.4 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be recorded on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 5.5 All 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.
- 5.6 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.
- 5.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded and assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 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.

- 5.8 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).
- 5.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 5.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 5.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 5.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within 6 weeks of the conclusion of the fieldwork. The report will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site.
- 5.13 A search of the Suffolk HER will be commissioned and the results will be incorporated into the evaluation report. Some elements of the search may simply be tabulated and represented graphically, but results which have a direct bearing on the findings of the evaluation will be discussed in full.
- 5.14 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 5.15 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Suffolk Archaeology 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 the final report, in this case the relevant OASIS number is 300709.

- 5.16 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval upon completion. The SCCAS terms of usage state that they undertake to comment on standard reports and determine whether further work might be required within 30 days of receipt of any report.
- 5.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 5.18 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 SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 5.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the latest guidelines issued by the SCCAS. The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 5.20 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 5.21 The law dictates that the client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice licence, acquired on a site specific basis.

- 5.22 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.
- 5.23 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.
- 5.24 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of Suffolk Archaeology, their subcontractors, or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

6. Additional considerations

6.1 Health and Safety

- 6.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 6.1.2 All Suffolk Archaeology staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present one and are aware of Suffolk Archaeology H&S policies. All permanent Suffolk Archaeology excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 6.1.3 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 SCCAS on request.
- 6.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 6.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or Suffolk County Council monitors. All such staff and visitors must abide by Suffolk Archaeology's H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 6.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk Archaeology's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

6.2 Environmental controls

- 6.2.1 Suffolk Archaeology 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 Suffolk Archaeology's EMS policies.

6.3 Plant machinery

6.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a full range of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. 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).

6.4 Site security

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

6.4.2 In this instance provision has been made for the fencing of trenches where required using light mesh barrier fencing. Security requirements for the entrance/gates remain the responsibility of the client. Suffolk Archaeology will use existing access arrangements returning them to a secure state on leaving at the end of each working day.

6.5 Access

6.5.1 The client will secure access to the site for Suffolk Archaeology personnel and subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.

6.5.2 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 Suffolk Archaeology. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

6.6 Site preparation

6.6.1 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.

6.7 Backfilling

6.7.1 Each trench will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal if required. Where present topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The separation will be done mechanically by the plant provider – it is inevitable that a small amount of mixing of the material will take place under these circumstances.

6.7.2 The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.

6.7.3 Backfilling will only occur after confirmation with the representatives of the LPA (the Conservation Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service).

6.7.4 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior written agreement. If required, it could lead to a variation in costs.

6.8 Monitoring

6.8.1 The work will be monitored for Sprunt Ltd by Robert Masefield of CgMs heritage (part of RPS), who will also make arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA.

7. Staffing

7.1 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)
- Up to 4 x Site Assistant (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)

7.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer will be confirmed nearer to the project start. All Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from Suffolk Archaeology's qualified and experienced staff. Suffolk Archaeology will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 7.1.

7.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require.

Bibliography

- Antrobus, A., 2018, *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Brooke Peninsular, Waveney Drive, Lowestoft, (Phase 1 of Development)*.
- Brickley, M., and McKinley, J. I., 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. IFA Professional Practice Paper No 7.
- Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.
- Campbell, G, Moffett, L and Straker V., 2011, *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*. Portsmouth: English Heritage.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation*.
- Gailey, S., 2013, *Heritage Desk Based Assessment: Brooke Peninsula, Lowestoft, CgMs Limited*

Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.

Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.

McKinley, J., I and Roberts, C., 1993, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*. IFA Technical Paper No 13.

Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.

SCCAS, 2010, *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*.

SCCAS, 2012, *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012*.

Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds*. Third Edition, revised. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

Websites

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Appendix 1. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Health and Safety Policy



HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY STATEMENT

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) 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.

SACIC 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 is provided by DAB Training Ltd who assist us in the continuous improvement in our health and safety performance and management through regular review and revision of this policy (first created by Agility UK (Training and Consultancy) Ltd); 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.

This policy is reviewed annually or following any significant change in our activities or practices.

Signature:		Date:	01/02/2018
Name:	Rhodri Gardner	Position:	Managing Director

A signed and dated copy is displayed and also available in our main Health and Safety Management System Manual.

Appendix 2. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Insurance Policy Details



To Whom It May Concern

Our Ref: TM/

23 January 2018

Dear Sir / Madam

Our Client: Suffolk Archaeology CIC

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tariq Mian Cert CII".

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

Towergate Insurance (UK trading name of Towergate Underwriting Group Limited, Registered in England No. 4043759)
Registered address: Towergate Hotel, Eclipse Park, Gillingham Road, Maidstone, Kent ME14 3BE. Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.



Appendix 2. List of Contexts

List of Contexts							
Context Number	Trench Number	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0001	1 - 14	Deposit	Layer			0.30 - 0.55m	Topsoil covering site
0002	1 - 14	Deposit	Layer			0.10 - 0.40m	Subsoil layer present across most of the site
0003	4	Ditch	Cut	0003	0.94m	0.19m	Undated ditch, perhaps an old boundary?
0004	4	Ditch	Fill	0003	0.94m	0.19m	Build-up of sand within undated ditch 0003
0005	5	Ditch	Cut	0005	1.00m	0.32m	Undated ditch, sealed by subsoil 0002. Perhaps the same as 0003 in Trench 4
0006	5	Ditch	Fill	0005	1.00m	0.32m	Build-up of sand within undated ditch 0005
0007	13	Ditch	Cut	0007	1.84m	0.21m	Cut of undated linear, perhaps a ditch terminus? Could be the same as ditch 0009 in Trench 14
0008	13	Ditch	Fill	0007	1.84m	0.21m	Build-up of sand and silt in ditch 0007
0009	14	Ditch	Cut	0009	1.72m	0.23m	Undated ditch, perhaps the same as ditch 0007 in Trench 13
0010	14	Ditch	Fill	0009	1.72m	0.23m	Build-up of silt and sand in ditch 0009

Appendix 3. Catalogue of Small finds

Context No	Object	Material	Frag. No	Weight (g)	Description	Diameter (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Period
0001	Iron	Iron	1	1572	A near complete cast box iron. It has a rectangular shaped container in the base of the iron. The handle is a flat strip of iron, with the top section missing.		94	126	140	19th – 20th century
0001	Bullet case	Copper alloy	1	7	Incomplete cylindrical base of a bullet casing.	22			13	Mod
0001	Pencil case	Copper alloy	1	3	A cast cylindrical, ridged case with the words CRAWFORD'S BISCUITS on the side. It is damaged at both ends.	8		74		Mid-20th century
0001	Pendant	Silver	1	1.5	A complete, circular silver pendant with the image of St Christopher embossed on the front and a decorative edge. On the reverse is the inscription: SILVER, GJ Ltd. A jump hoop sits in the attachment loop at the apex of the pendant.	13		19	1.2	Mid-20th century

Appendix 4. OASIS

OASIS ID: suffolka1-310628

Project details

Project name Land at Brooke Peninsula

Short description of the project Phase 1: Trial trench evaluation consisting of 14 x 30m long trenches in the southern part of the site, on the former Jeld Wen playing fields

Project dates Start: 21-05-2018 End: 31-05-2018

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes DC/13/3482/OUT - Planning Application No.

Any associated project reference codes LWT 267 - HER event no.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Other 14 - Recreational usage

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Significant Finds PERSONAL ACCESSORY Modern

Significant Finds CLOTHES IRON Post Medieval

Methods & techniques "Metal Detectors","Sample Trenches","Visual Inspection"

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK WAVENEY LOWESTOFT Land at Brooke Peninsula Phase 1

Postcode NR33 OTR

Study area 1.58 Hectares

Site coordinates TM 5316 9245 52.47056085399 1.727925237103 52 28 14 N 001 43 40 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 Dr Abby Antrobus
Project director/manager Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor Preston Boyles
Type of sponsor/funding body Consultants/architects
Name of sponsor/funding body CgMs

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Physical Contents "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Digital Contents "Metal"
Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Paper Contents "Metal"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Land at Brooke Peninsula Phase 1 Lowestoft, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s) Boyles, P.
Other bibliographic details SACIC report number 2018/058
Date 2018
Issuer or publisher Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication Needham Market, Suffolk
Description A4 report

Entered by Preston Boyles (preston.boyles@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)

Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk
01449 900120



www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk



www.facebook.com/SuffolkArchCIC



www.twitter.com/suffolkarchcic

