

Report 3078



nps archaeology

**Archaeological Watching Brief at
Caister on Sea Infant, Nursery School,
Kingston Avenue, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk**

ENF129402



Prepared for
Paul Robinson Partnership (UK) LLP
The Old Vicarage
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November 2013



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<i>Issue 1</i>		

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Location:	Caister-on-Sea Infant, Nursery School, Kingston Avenue, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk
District:	Great Yarmouth
Grid Ref.:	TG 5215 1230
Planning Ref.:	Y/6/2011/6005
HER No.:	ENF129402
OASIS Ref.:	140963
Client:	Caister Infant, Nursery School
Dates of Fieldwork:	9, 11, 16, 17, 20, 23 and 24 July 2012

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was conducted on behalf of Caister Infant, Nursery School by NPS Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to the Caister-on-Sea Infants Nursery School.

Groundbeam trenches were relatively shallow, measuring approximately 0.60m from the ground surface and as a result no archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

One sherd of Roman pottery from a residual context was recovered.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A programme of archaeological monitoring took place during groundworks associated with an extension to the Caister-on-Sea Infant, Nursery School on Kingston Avenue, Caister-on-Sea (Fig. 1).

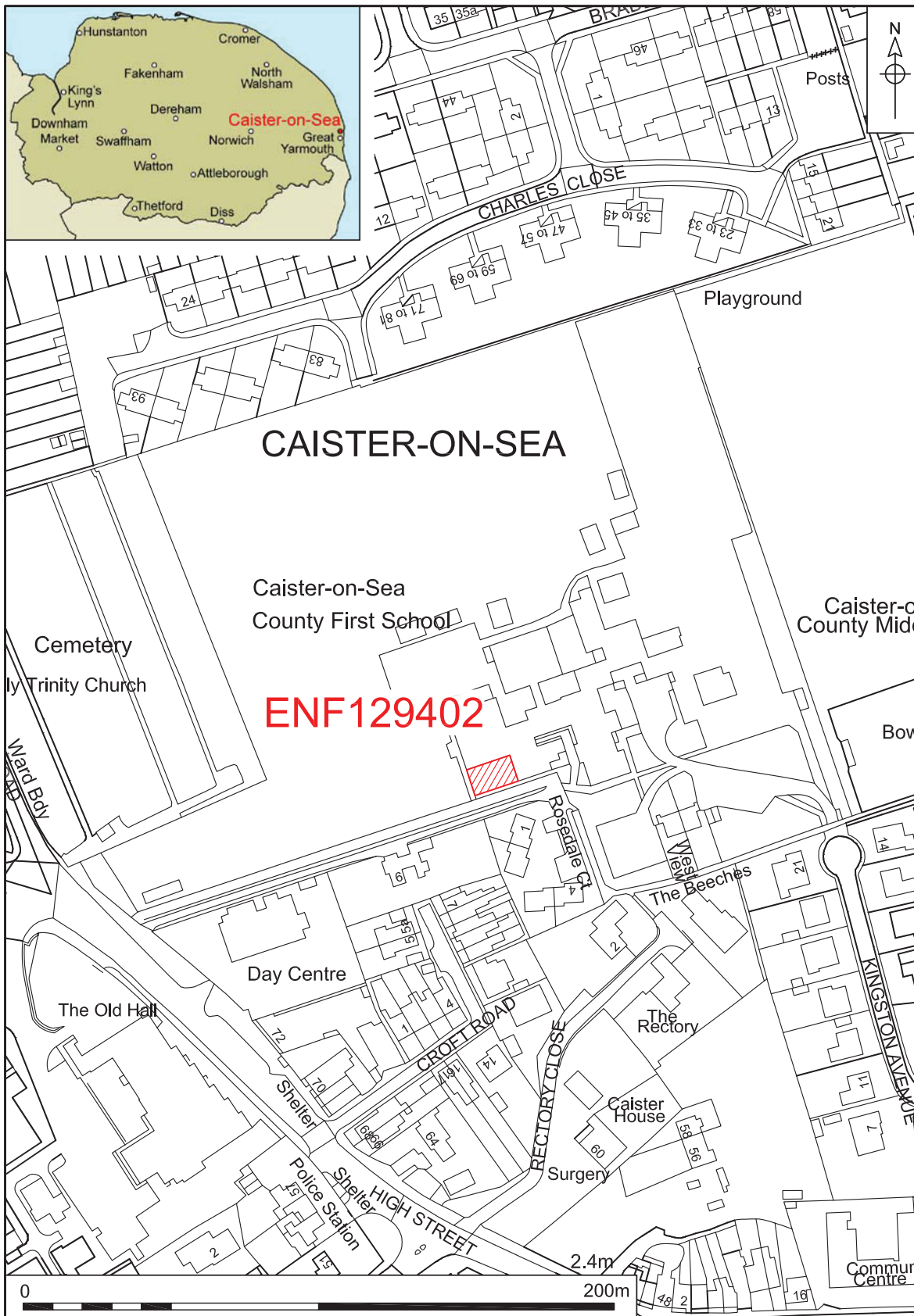
This work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by Great Yarmouth Borough Council (Ref. Y/6/2011/6005) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (Ref. CNF43650). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NAU/BAU3078/DW). This work was commissioned by Paul Robinson Partnership (UK) LLP on behalf of Caister Infant, Nursery School who funded the work.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The underlying geology consists of sands of the Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation above Quaternary and Neogene Crag Group sands and gravels (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:2000

The site of the school extension is situated roughly 600m west of the coastline (the North Sea) at Caister-on-Sea and 550m east of the Roman town. It is bounded to the south by Beach Road and lies at an elevation of approximately 10.00m OD.

The Caister-on-Sea Enclosure map (1815) shows the grounds of the Infant school lying within fields belonging to 'Branford', 'Church' and 'M. Mayes'. The fields immediately to the east appear to be a relic openfield system, i.e. strips with open boundaries. There is a post mill illustrated to the north of the site (<http://historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/>).

The Caister-on-Sea Tithe map (1843) shows a similar arrangement to that on the earlier Enclosure map, but part of the field belonging to the church has disappeared (<http://historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/>).

An aerial photograph of 1946 shows the western part of the school site as allotments and the eastern part as arable fields (<http://historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/>).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site of the school extension is located in an area rich in archaeological evidence, particularly of Roman, medieval and modern date. Data held in the Norfolk Historical and Environmental Records (NHER) were consulted and the most relevant entries are presented below in broad chronological order.

Prehistoric

The area of the Roman Fort at Caister (NHER 8675) has also produced three possible Bronze Age barrows, a hoard of Late Bronze Age gold, a flint arrowhead and pottery. In 2001 evaluation of a site 180m west of the present development, revealed a Bronze Age pit. Finds include prehistoric tools as well as Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery sherds (NHER 40015).

In 2002/2003 a watching brief (NHER 38107) led to the discovery of Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery sherds in this area. All of these pieces were found in unstratified contexts.

A watching brief and evaluation (NHER 51819) was carried out in 2008 and 2009 and identified a Roman ditch and a small number of Roman pits. Prehistoric flints, Roman pottery, building material, quern stone, medieval and post medieval pottery were also recovered.

Roman

Caister-on-Sea Late Roman 'Saxon Shore' fort (NHER 8675, Scheduled Monument 231) is located 500m west of the present development. It was probably constructed in the early 200s AD, and was one of a chain of eleven forts along the east and south coast between Brancaster (on The Wash) and Portchester in Hampshire. The surrounding ditch, wall and rampart enclose about 3.5 hectares, and excavations have demonstrated that there are buildings, a possible corn drying kiln and a water tank. Finds include pottery, metalwork, coin hoards and some artefacts suggest occupation by cavalry, and also the presence of women and children. The fort appears to have been disused in the late 4th century AD.

Evaluation at the site in December 2008 (NHER 52560) identified the possible eastern ditch of the Roman fort, 400m north-west of the present development.

Excavations near the parish church of Holy Trinity in 2004 (NHER 8683) revealed large quantities of unworn grey mortaria, suggesting the presence of a kiln nearby. To date, this site is the first to provide evidence of manufacture of grey mortaria in Britain, and therefore is of national importance.

In 1978 Roman pottery sherds, a Roman roof tile and fragments of animal bone were found in the upcast material from a freshly cleaned ditch (NHER13228) located 370m south-west of the development site. The presence of peat and marine clays in the spoil suggests that the site may once have been on the shoreline (possibly during the Roman period).

There are 19th- and 20th-century reports of cremation urns and a coffin (NHER 13688) having been found in the area north-east of Holy Trinity church. The cremation urns may have been of Roman or Early Saxon date, whilst the coffin may have been Roman.

In 2001 an evaluation (NHER 35843) revealed Roman buildings and features, Roman window glass and pottery 180m west of the present development.

Evaluation of site NHER 37421, 165m south-west of the present development identified Roman ditches and pits, from which pottery sherds, tile fragments and a small quantity of animal bone were recovered.

In 2002/2003 a watching brief (NHER 38107) led to the discovery of Roman pottery sherds 290m west of the present site. All of these pieces were found in unstratified contexts.

Metal detecting some 510m north-west of the present development during 2003 recovered four 3rd-century AD coins (NHER 39382).

Roman features and finds were found in 2004 at Caister Old Hall during a watching brief (NHER 40651).

An archaeological evaluation in 2006 (NHER 45329) was located 430m north-west of the present development site. A sequence of deposits related to the disuse of the defences of the Roman 'Saxon Shore' fort was recorded as well as a Middle Saxon pit which contained large quantities of residual Late Roman pottery and other refuse. Several other features were excavated which also produced Late Roman pottery but which may actually relate to Middle Saxon activity. Excavation at the site between June and December 2008 revealed features including an early road surface predating the Roman rampart, two probable Middle Saxon burials that may form the eastern edge of an intramural cemetery and a possible Late Roman/Middle Saxon building or fence line.

A large, steep-sided pit containing fragments of Roman pottery and roof tile was found during the excavation of building foundations in January 2008 (NHER 51057) some 360m south-west of the development site. This large pit was not fully excavated, but it probably related to peripheral activity around the nearby fort (NHER 8675) during the Roman period.

Evaluation and watching brief in 2008 and 2009 (NHER 57425), located 55m south-east of the present development exposed a Roman ditch and a small number of Roman pits.

Anglo-Saxon

The area of the Roman Fort (NHER 8675) has produced Middle Saxon finds suggesting that there was high status occupation in this area at this time, and the fort may have been near to the site of Fursa's monastery (as mentioned by Bede) although the fort at Burgh Castle is another possible location for this. At least two Middle to Late Saxon burials have been found inside the fort, with an extensive cemetery of similar date located to the south and north.

Archaeological evaluation in 2006 (NHER 45329) some 430m north-west of the present development site found a Middle Saxon pit which contained large quantities of residual Late Roman pottery and other refuse. Several other features nearby were excavated which also produced Late Roman pottery but which may actually relate to Middle Saxon activity. An excavation between June and December 2008 revealed features including two probable Middle Saxon burials that may form the eastern edge of an intramural cemetery and a possible Late Roman/Middle Saxon building or fence line.

It seems likely that activity continued around the Roman fort in the post-Roman period, perhaps as an estate centre. The location of the present parish church so close to the fort is probably significant in this respect.

Medieval

The parish church of Caister-on-Sea is Holy Trinity Church (NHER 8683), a medieval church that was fully restored in 1894. In 1967/1968 the foundations of a medieval chantry chapel were discovered outside the north wall, along with two 16th-century buttons and Roman pottery. Although the font is 15th century, it was brought to the church in 1902 from a garden in Eye in Suffolk. Excavations in 2004 immediately to the north of the church revealed large quantities of unworn grey mortaria, indicating the presence of a kiln nearby. To date, this particular site is the only to provide evidence of manufacture of grey mortaria in Britain (See NHER 8683 in Roman section above).

An evaluation in December 2008 (NHER 52560) identified the possible eastern ditch of the Roman fort (see NHER 8675), a probable medieval hollow way and medieval pits. Metal detecting recovered a late medieval rosette-shaped mount of unusual form.

In 2002/2003 a watching brief (NHER 38107) led to the discovery of Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery sherds in this area. All of these pieces were found in unstratified contexts.

A watching brief and evaluation (NHER 51819) carried out in 2008 and 2009 identified a Roman ditch and a small number of Roman pits. Prehistoric flints, Roman pottery, building material, quern stone, medieval and post medieval pottery were also recovered.

Post-medieval

A windmill (NHER 8693) is marked here on Bryant's map of 1826. The remains of the windmill may be visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.

The Midland and Great Northern Joint Railway link (NHER 13581) between Great Yarmouth and Sutton Bridge was opened in sections. The section between King's Lynn and Sutton Bridge had stations at South Lynn, Clenchwarton and Terrington

and Walpole, and was opened by the Lynn & Sutton Bridge Railway in 1864. The section between King's Lynn and Great Yarmouth had twenty two intermediate stations and opened under the Yarmouth & North Norfolk Railway from 1877 to 1881, the Lynn & Fakenham Railway between 1879 and 1882, and by the Eastern & Midlands in 1883. The whole system was closed on 2 March 1959, although the route of some sections survives as footpaths. A number of stations, signal boxes, goods sheds and concrete mileposts remain *in situ*.

A post-medieval windmill (NHER 16360) is marked at this location on Bryant's map of 1826. In October 1861 the building was dismantled and relocated to Rockland All Saints where it was rebuilt.

The former Caister National School (NHER 57187) was built in 1876 and enlarged in 1895. This school was replaced by a new school in the 1970s and has since been used as a community centre.

Modern

Caister Infant School (NHER 57006) is a large early example of a County Council Primary School, built in 1912 and now used as an adult training centre.

Caister House (NHER 42866) was built in 1819 and restored in the 1980s. It served as a rectory between 1953 and 1980. It is built of brick with a black pantile roof and has two storeys and three bays.

Cemetery Chapel (NHER 42867) in Caister Cemetery is a cemetery chapel that was built in 1902. It is constructed from brick and has a queen-post roof with concrete tiles.

The area close to the development site is rich in features of World War Two date including defences, air raid shelters, bomb craters and military camps.

There are pillboxes located 530m to the north-west (NHER 32673), 600m north-east (NHER 27516) together with landing obstructions and a spigot mortar emplacement (NHER 27485) 80m west of the present development. In addition a searchlight battery (NHER 27489) was located 330m to the east.

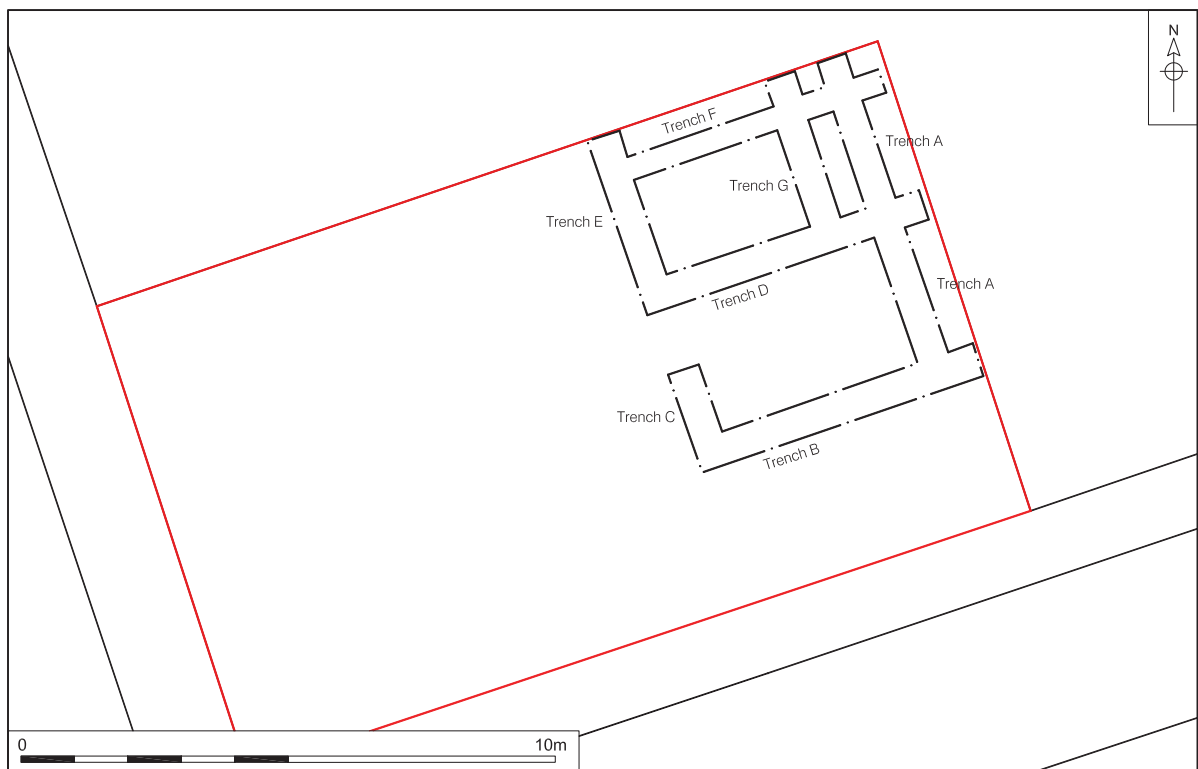
Air raid shelters were located on Ormesby Road (NHER 27490), Braddock Road (NHER 27483), High Street (NHERs 27487 and 27500), at a school on the High Street (NHER 27486), a school on Beach Road (NHER 27488), Beach Road (NHER 27490) and Bullocks Loke (NHER 27507).

There are bomb craters located 290m north-east (NHER 27484), 500m north-east (NHER 27498) and 475m north (NHER 27527) of the present development.

A military camp (NHER 27510) located 210m south-west of the present development site was established by the time of the Normandy invasion in 1944.

Caister Old Hall Holiday Camp (NHER 27511), some 215m to the south-east, was requisitioned at the start of the war and used to house troops and equipment prior to the Normandy invasion.

There was a heavily defended military camp (NHER 27508) 450m east of the present development.



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Figure 2. Site plan. Scale 1:100

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this watching brief was to record archaeological remains that may be exposed during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension at Caister Infant, Nursery School. The site is located in an area of civilian settlement of Roman date situated to the east of the Roman fort.

The Brief required that an archaeologist was present to record archaeological remains during the excavations of the groundbeam trenches (Fig. 2). The methodology adopted by the contractors was to excavate the trenches with a tracked hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket to a depth of 0.60m. The excavated material was placed into a wheelbarrow which was in turn deposited into a skip. The area monitored covered approximately 40m².

Exposed surfaces and trenches were scanned with a metal-detector and visually inspected for hand-collected finds. However, this exercise was not straightforward as pile casings and modern debris were apparent across the site. Only one artefact (a sherd of Roman pottery) was collected and retained for inspection.



Plate 1. Excavated trenches and surface conditions

All groundbeam trenches were recorded using NPS Archaeology watching brief pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant trenches and deposits where appropriate.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine weather. Site access and egress was also good with clear opportunity to inspect the trenches.

5.0 RESULTS

During the removal of overburden at the site it was realised that the excavated depth of the foundation trenches would not go below the made-up ground level. Although no archaeological features were observed, one sherd of residual Roman pottery was recovered from the overlying made-up layer, giving an indication that Roman activity may have been present in the vicinity of the site, below the level reached in the trenches.

The groundbeam trenches were labelled Trench A – Trench G (Fig. 2).

Two deposits [01] and [02] were observed during the excavations of the groundbeam trenches and were recorded.

Upper deposit [01] measured between 0.05m and 0.10m deep and consisted of topsoil mixed with brick rubble and modern debitage.

The lower deposit ([02]) was likely to be subsoil and measured approximately 0.50m deep. It consisted of mid brown silty sand with very occasional small flints.

No natural ground was observed in any of the trenches.



Plate 2. Overburden and subsoil in trenches

Trench A

Trench A was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 6.00m in length by 0.60 wide by 0.60m deep.

Trench B

Trench B was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 3.50m in length by 0.60 wide by 0.60m deep.

Trench C

Trench C was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 1.20m in length by 0.60 wide by 0.60m deep.

Trench D

Trench D was aligned north east – south west and measured 3.5m in length by 0.60 wide by 0.60m deep.

Trench E

Trench E was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 3.20m in length by 0.60 wide by 0.60m deep.

Trench F

Trench F was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 3.50m in length by 0.60 wide by 0.60m deep.

Trench G

Trench G was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 2.60m in length by 0.60 wide by 0.60m deep.

6.0 THE FINDS

by Rebecca Sillwood

One artefact was collected during the watching brief – a single sherd of pottery. It was processed and its weight was recorded and entered on an Excel spreadsheet (Appendix 2a).

6.1 The Pottery

A single body sherd of abraded sandy greyware (GRS) of Roman date was recovered from subsoil [02].

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

Groundworks at the site were relatively shallow and as such did not reach below subsoil ground levels. As a result, no archaeological features or deposits were observed, even though they may lie preserved beneath the new development.

One sherd of residual Roman pottery was recovered suggesting Roman activity in the vicinity of the site.

Deep subsoil deposits overlying natural ground has also been seen at Norwich Road in Caister-on-Sea (ENF129090, Adams 2012) where trial trenching demonstrated that subsoil upto 0.60m deep overlies post-Roman and Roman archaeological features and deposits.

Although situated in a rich archaeological landscape the results of this watching brief were negative.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Caister Infant, Nursery School for funding the project and Paul Robinson Partnership (UK) LLP for commissioning it.

Thanks are extended to Andy Platten of Elm Contracts Ltd for his help during the project.

Fieldwork was undertaken by Steve Hickling and John Ames of NPS Archaeology.

Thanks are given to Anj Beckham of Norfolk Historic Environmental Service for the assistance in supplying the event number and the site and monuments records.

The single find was processed, recorded and reported on by Rebecca Sillwood.

The project was overseen for NPS Archaeology by David Whitmore.

This report was illustrated and produced by David Dobson and edited by Jayne Bown.

Bibliography and Sources

Adams, D. 2012 *Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at Norwich Road, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk* NPS Archaeology Report 3046 (unpublished)

Department for Communities and Local Government 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*

http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 29.06.2012

<http://historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/> Accessed 29.06.2012

Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
01	Deposit			Upper deposit (make up)	Modern
02	Deposit			Lower deposit (subsoil)	

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
01	Pottery	1	4g	Roman	residual

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Roman	Pottery	1

Appendix 3: OASIS Report Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: norfolka1-140963

Project details

Project name	Caister Infant School
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was conducted on behalf of Caister Infant, Nursery School by NPS Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to the Caister-on-Sea Infants Nursery School. Groundbeam trenches were relatively shallow, measuring approximately 0.60m from the ground surface and as a result no archaeological features or deposits were encountered. One sherd of Roman pottery from a residual context was recovered.
Project dates	Start: 09-07-2012 End: 24-07-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF129412 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	Y/6/2011/6005 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK GREAT YARMOUTH CAISTER ON SEA Caister Infant Nursery School, Kingston Avenue, Caister-on-Sea
Study area	40.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TG 5215 1230 52 1 52 38 56 N 001 43 41 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Norfolk Historic Environment Service
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	david whitmore
Project supervisor	John Ames
Project supervisor	Steve Hickling
Type of sponsor/funding body	Educational establishment
Name of sponsor/funding body	Caister Infant School

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Report"
Entered by	Jayne Bown (jayne.bown@nps.co.uk)
Entered on	15 January 2013

OASIS:

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Appendix 4: Archaeological Specification

**BRIEF
FOR THE MONITORING OF WORKS
UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL**

Site or Project Name: Caister on Sea Infant Nursery School
Parish: Caister on Sea
Grid reference: TG 5215 1230
Norfolk HER No.: To be arranged
HES Reference CNF43650 Associated Yes
Planning Authority: Norfolk County Council
Application or Reference No.: Y/6/2011/6005
Level Required Constant Attendance
Issued by: James Albone
Planning Archaeologist
Historic Environment Service
Environment, Transport and Development
Union House, Gressenhall
Dereham, Norfolk NR20 4DR
Tel: 01362 869279 (direct)
james.albone@norfolk.gov.uk
Date: 8th May 2012
Notes: The proposed development site is located in
the area of the civilian settlement to the east of
Caister Roman Fort



If you need this document in large print, audio, Braille, alternative format or in a different language please contact James Albone on 01362 869279 and we will do our best to help.

THE BRIEF

The Archaeological Contractor should confirm that the Monitoring of Works Under Archaeological Supervision and Control will be undertaken in accordance with the following:

1. Provision will be made for monitoring the development, including, where appropriate, the following:-
 - all areas of below-ground disturbance, including excavations, foundation trenches, service trenches, drains and soakaways.
 - above-ground remains when the development affects a building of historic importance
 - pipeline and cable trenches.
2. Monitoring will be undertaken at the level indicated i.e. occasional visit, regular visit or constant attendance.
3. Where appropriate, topsoil or spoil will be scanned by metal-detector before and during its removal.
4. All archaeological contexts and artefacts exposed, examined or excavated will be fully recorded on appropriate context, finds and sample sheets, on plans and sections and by photographic record.
5. Provision will be made for an appropriate level of analysis, including identification of artefacts, specialist reports if appropriate, production of archive and report, donation of finds to an appropriate museum, transfer and storage of artefacts and archive in an acceptable form to an appropriate museum, conservation and inclusion of the results of the project in the County Historic Environment Record.
6. Indicate that any areas of environmental potential will be sampled, as advised by the environmental specialist.
7. The results will be presented in a report, the nature of which should be commensurate with the findings.
8. The report should include appropriate scale plans showing the locations of all features and finds, and detailed plans and sections where necessary.
9. The report should include comprehensive details of all finds.
10. Three hard copies and a PDF copy on CD of the Report should be supplied to the Historic Environment Service for the attention of the Senior Archaeologist (Planning) within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork on the understanding that this will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months). Two hard copies and the PDF file will be deposited with the Norfolk Historic Environment Record, and the third hard copy will be forwarded to the Local Planning Authority.
11. At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report. Hard copies of the report must still be provided as specified
12. A copy of the OASIS form must be included in the final report
13. Hard copies of the report must also be provided, as specified below.
14. All works will be carried out in full accordance with the appropriate sections of Gurney, D., 2003, '**Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England**', as adopted by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers for the East of England Region and published as

East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14. This is available as a PDF file on the web at www.eaareports.org.uk. Archaeological Contractors should note that the **Standards** document stipulates basic *methodological* standards. It is considered axiomatic that all contractors will strive to achieve the highest possible *qualitative* standards, with the application of the most advanced and appropriate techniques possible within a context of continuous improvement aimed at maximising the recovery of archaeological data and contributing to the development of a greater understanding of Norfolk's historic environment. Monitoring officers will seek and expect clear evidence of commitment to the historic resource of Norfolk, with specifications being drawn up within a context of added value.

15. The Archaeological Contractor will contact the HER Officer of the Historic Environment Service in advance of work starting to obtain a HER number for the site or, if a number is already given on the Brief, to ensure that it is still applicable.
16. The Archaeological Contractor will give the Historic Environment Service not less than two weeks' written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

THE MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

This means that you will need to commission an archaeological contractor to ensure that an archaeologist is present during certain phases of the development to record any features exposed or any archaeological finds.

This does not mean that the development programme will be stopped or delayed by the archaeologist, who will work alongside other contractors on site to ensure that any necessary archaeological records are made.

In the unlikely event of the discovery of unanticipated remains of very great importance, discussions will take place on how these might be preserved or recorded.

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO

You should forward a copy of this Brief to one or more Archaeological Contractors, and discuss with them the timing and costs. Your appointed contractor should be asked to confirm in writing to the Historic Environment Service that this brief will be adhered to.

The Historic Environment Service does not see Contractors' costings, nor do we give advice on costs. You may wish to obtain a number of quotations or to employ the services of an archaeological consultant.

Details of archaeological contractors based in Norfolk and beyond may be found in the Institute for Archaeologists Yearbook & Directory, available from the I.F.A., University of Reading, 2 Earley Gate, PO Box 239, Reading RG6 6AU. Tel: 0118 931 6446. Fax: 0118 931 6448. Email: admin@archaeologists.net. Website: www.archaeologists.net.

FOR FURTHER HELP, INFORMATION AND ADVICE CONTACT

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Norfolk Historic Environment Service is responsible for safeguarding the County's archaeological heritage. The Historic Environment Service is consulted by Planning Authorities and provides advice on archaeological work that may be required as a result of development proposals.