

2015/1236

**Land at Whapload Road, Lowestoft,
Suffolk, NR32 1XE**

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation



**Prepared for:
Peter Colby Commercials Ltd**

Planning Reference DC/12/0972

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nps archaeology

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Job Number	01-04-16-2-1236	
Overview	David Adams	
Draft	Pete Crawley	29/10/2015
Graphics	David Dobson	06/11/2015
Edit	James Fish	02/12/2015
Review	David Adams	17/12/2015
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Peter Eric Crawley BA, ACIfA	Author
Rebecca Sillwood BA, ACIfA	Archaeological finds
Louise Weetman BA	Finds processing

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nps archaeology
Scandic House
85 Mountergate
Norwich
NR1 1PY

T 01603 756150
F 01603 756190
E nau.mail@nps.co.uk
W nau.nps.co.uk

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Client:	Peter Colby Commercials Ltd
Location:	Land at Whapload Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR32 1XE
District:	Waveney District Council
Planning Reference:	DC/12/0972
Grid Reference:	TM 5523 9350
HER No.:	LWT339 (Parish) ESF23253 (Event)
OASIS ID:	norfolka1-226192
Dates of Fieldwork:	14, 16 October 2015

Summary

NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Peter Colby Commercials Ltd to carry out an archaeological evaluation ahead of new development on Land at Whapload Road, Lowestoft (TM 5523 9350).

The development plot was 1069m² in area and undertaken according to a brief issued by the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council to fulfil planning requirements set by Waveney District Council.

The site is located within the historic core of Lowestoft and the Lowestoft Area of Archaeological Importance (LWT 040). Prior to the work there was considered to be a high probability of archaeological remains within the area of the evaluation.

The fieldwork took place in October 2015 and consisted of one L-shaped trench situated approximately in the centre/northeast of the plot. It was partly situated in the footprint of the new development and associated car park.

The project uncovered a probable 18th-century wall, which may have been part of a warehouse, smoke house, or some other industrial building, many of which are known to have been situated in the vicinity of Whapload Road. A mortar surface and a cobble surface, both of which probably date to a similar period, were also revealed.

Earlier (undated) layers of build-up were observed in two deeper sondages within the trench. The layers appeared to be characteristic of a deposit type seen elsewhere in Lowestoft, and may have resulted from the disposal and dumping of waste on marginal land.

Most the upper 1.20m of the archaeological remains revealed by the evaluation consisted of made ground, partly the result of recent levelling following removal of a modern cold store at the site.

INTRODUCTION

Project Background

- 1 NPS Archaeology was commissioned and funded by Peter Colby Commercials Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Land at Whapload Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk.
- 2 The site was situated adjacent to Whapload Road on the east side of Lowestoft (TG 5523 9350), on a plot which measured 1069m² in area. The project involved the excavation of a single 30m long L-shaped trench, 1.80m wide.

Planning Background

- 3 The current work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by Waveney District Council and a Brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCASCT) (Abby Antrobus 05 February 2015). The work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by NPS Archaeology (01-04-16-2-1236/Crawley 2015).
- 4 The programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains at the Whapload Road site, following guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).
- 5 The results of the trial trench evaluation will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the future treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 6 The recipients of this report will be Peter Colby Commercials Ltd, SCCASCT and Waveney District Council.
- 7



Plate 1. Mechanical excavation, looking north

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 8 The underlying geology of northeast Suffolk is largely composed of estuarine or marine shelly sands, known as 'crag'. These are overlain by clay mixed with chalk, and by glacial outwash gravels known in the area as Lowestoft Till (Wymer 1999, 17). Overlying the Till are the sandy soils of the Sandlings (Martin 1999, 20). These sandy soils are dominated by wind-blown deposits.
- 9 Generally the East Anglian coastline is subject to erosion, however the coastline at Lowestoft has actually moved eastwards due to deposition of new material. It is thought that the term 'denes' may derive from a local dialect term for dunes, suggesting that there was historically a wide area of dunes to the east of Whapload Road, which was probably situated at the head of the beach at its western extremity. (Percival 2007)
- 10 The course of the ancient Bytham River ran north of Lowestoft. This important river deposited sands and gravels in the area, which have yielded Lower Palaeolithic implements.
- 11 The upper 1.20m of the site consisted wholly of made ground of relatively recent date. Three distinct layers of made ground were observed (**01**, **02** and **03**) all consisting variously of mid to dark brown silty sands with frequent inclusions. There were fragments of brick, block, concrete, glass and plastic in **01** and **02**. The lowest of these **03** contained fewer inclusions, although CBM and large possible cobbles were present.

Topography

- 12 The underlying natural topography of the land in the immediate vicinity of the site is quite dramatic. The land slopes down considerably from a natural ridge to the west of the site, located at circa 17m OD, along which runs the High Street, down towards Whapload Road which is located at 4.0m OD. To the east of Whapload Road the gradient lessens towards the sea-shore.
- 13 In its present state the plot is relatively flat, although there is a gradual slope down from north to south. Large buildings are situated to the north beyond Spurgeon Score, and also immediately to the south. The land to the west of the site was open. Whapload Road is adjacent to the east.
- 14 The site consists of a recently cleared plot in an urban setting encompassing an area of 1,069m²

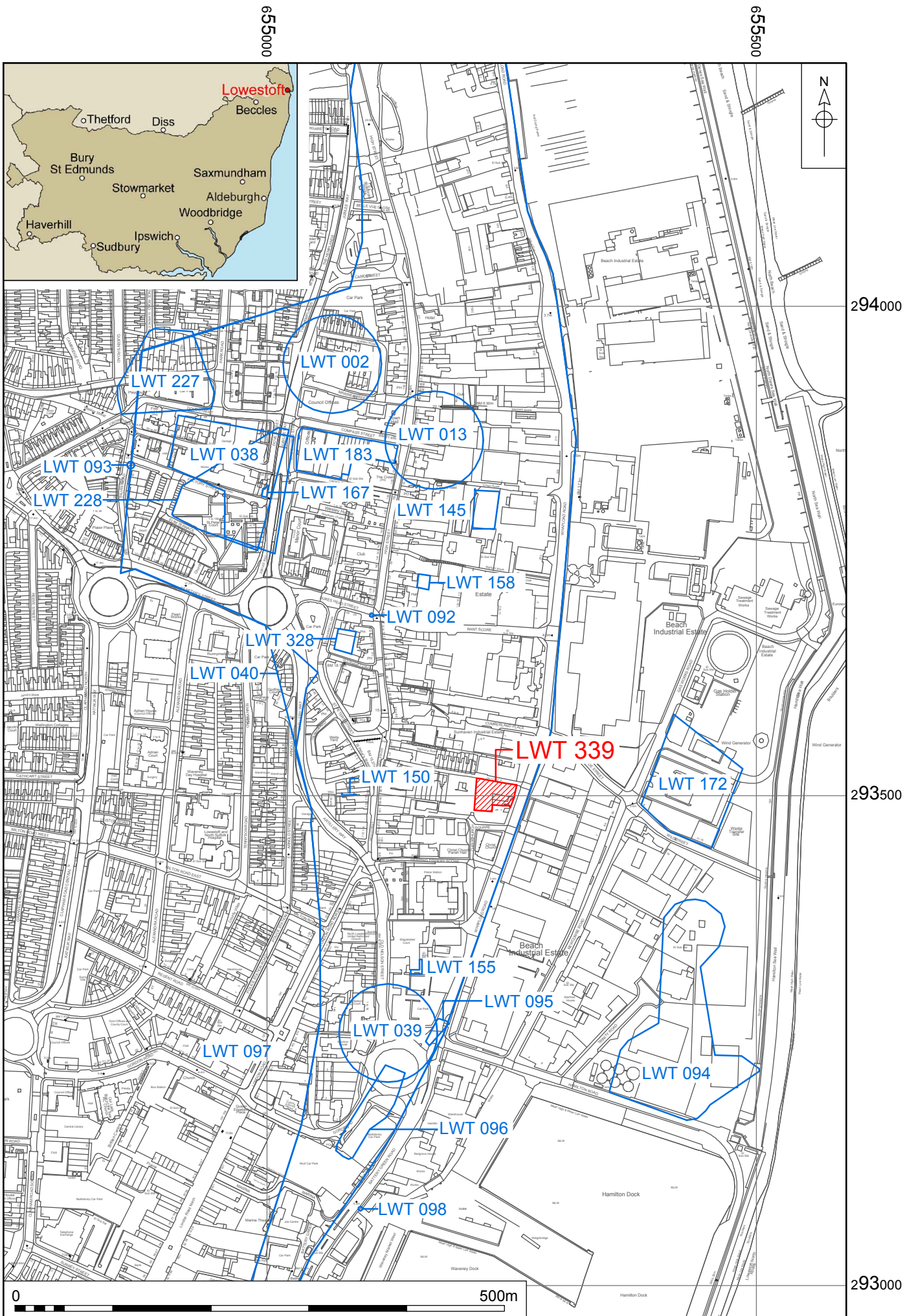


Figure 1. Site location with selected HER data. Scale 1:5000

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Sources

- 15 The primary source for archaeological evidence in the county of Suffolk is the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (SHER), which details archaeological discoveries and sites of historical interest. In order to characterise the likely archaeological potential of the site at Whapload Road, Lowestoft, HER record data was purchased from SCCASCT for a 500m radius of TG 5523 9350. This exercise returned 80 individual records, comprising 30 monuments, 9 events and 41 buildings, containing evidence of historical activity spanning the prehistoric–medieval periods. Only the closest and most relevant are discussed here.
- 16 Historical maps and extra historical detail is also provided by the South Lowestoft Conservation Area Character Appraisal published by Waveney District Council.
- 17 A reference table listing dates for historical periods described in this report is provided in Appendix 3.

HER data

- 18 The HER data that are most relevant to the current work are referenced and summarised below, along with details of previous archaeological work in the vicinity. The information presented that is sourced from Suffolk Historic Environment Record remains copyright of Suffolk County Council.

Prehistoric

- 19 There is only one find spot of prehistoric date recorded in the study area. This was a partly polished Neolithic axe (LWT 002).

Roman

- 20 There are no find spots of Roman date within the vicinity of the site. It is likely that any settlement activity was located on higher ground to the west of the town centre (Waveney District Council).

Medieval

- 21 It is thought that there was a small settlement located at the mouth of the river by 1086, which by the later medieval period had become an important regional market town (Butcher 1995, 32). By 1308 the town was important enough to host a fair. Fishing became increasingly important and the wealth of the settlement continued to grow. By the mid-16th century much of the prosperity of the town was supported by the fishing industry. A drawing of the town of c.1580 (not illustrated) indicates that there was a line of herring smokehouses situated adjacent to the denes (Butcher 1995, 44). At this time boats were loaded directly on the coast and goods would have been transported towards the centre of the town along the steeply sloping/ stepped narrow alleyways along the shorefront, called 'Scores', which linked the High Street to Whapload Road. One such, Spurgeon Score, was situated adjacent to the north side of the current site. A lock, connecting Lake Lothing with the sea, was built in 1830, and this allowed a harbour to be constructed for the first time (Butcher 1995, 17). It is thought that the large plots, often 150m in length, east of the High Street contained industrial premises which served businesses and private houses situated on the High Street (Butcher 1995, 25).

- 22 The Lowestoft Area of Archaeological Importance is based on the core of the historical settlement as depicted on the 1618 manorial survey. It is the most relevant SHER entry for the present site (LWT 040).
- 23 An important site, consisting of the possible remains of the priory of St Bartholomew, was recorded in the form of vaulted crypts at 41, 42 and 160 High Street. These were filled in when the Anchor Hotel was built in 1897 (LWT 013).
- 24 Medieval remains have been found by several archaeological projects within the 500m study area. Two sherds of 'Tudor Green' pottery, which dates to between the 12th and 16th centuries, were found in a pit discovered during monitoring of groundworks to the rear of 63 High St, Lowestoft. The corner of a flint and mortar wall of uncertain date was also found (LWT 158). A trial trench evaluation at LWT 167 uncovered a late medieval buried soil and late medieval post holes. Two other undated pits may have been of the same date. An evaluation to the rear of the New Globe Inn revealed late medieval to post-medieval rubbish/cess pits (LWT 328).

Post-medieval

- 25 The Lowestoft Area of Archaeological Importance is also of relevance for the post-medieval period (LWT 040).
- 26 Post-medieval remains have been found by several archaeological projects within the 500m study area. A mix of post-medieval pottery and stoneware was found within a pit recorded at LWT 145. Associated buttons of this date were also unearthed on the same site. The monitoring of groundworks on a site recorded at LWT 140 revealed an approximately orientated east–west wall which was situated below an area of 20th-century terracing on the site. The wall could be of late medieval to post-medieval date. An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at 10 Factory Street, finding a post-medieval flint and lime mortar foundation representing a building that remained in use into the 19th century. Evidence for the adjacent Lowestoft Porcelain Factory was recovered in the form of two fragments of kiln bars (LWT 167). A large quantity of post-medieval pottery was unearthed during a public excavation in Lowestoft at the former John Wilde School (LWT MISC).
- 27 There are few buildings of historical importance close to the site. The site of one such building was that of the Lowestoft town gas works, built in 1853. It is unclear whether any of the original structure remains (LWT 172). The Lowestoft Porcelain Factory, which began production in 1757, was located within the survey area (LWT 038). A possible Napoleonic period battery was depicted on the 1837 OS map (LWT 039).
- 28 A clay pipe production centre is recorded on the SHER. This was suggested by the 1851 census and was located along the High Street (LWT MISC).
- 29 As the site is situated close to the coast, at a vital strategic point, there are many World War Two remains noted on the Suffolk HER within a short distance of the site. Some of these have been recorded from aerial photographs and some are still extant. These include hexagonal pillboxes (LWT 092; LWT 095; LWT 098) and a large circular structure (LWT 093). A further atypical circular pillbox was recorded at LWT 097.
- 30 There is evidence of a barrage balloon site north of Lowestoft harbour. Here tethering blocks have been noted on aerial photographs. Other possible associated military buildings are also recorded under the same SHER entry (LWT 094). Air raid

shelters and two associated areas of raised ground are recorded at LWT 096, with further air raid shelters at LWT 227 and LWT 228.

- 31 Forty-one historic buildings are located within the study area, many of which are situated along the High Street to the west of the site. Due to the nature of the findings these historic buildings are not considered relevant to the present evaluation and are not reproduced here.

Negative

- 32 Monitoring of ground works at the Royal Falcon Pub in the High Street revealed no archaeological features or finds (LWT 157). A further negative monitoring project was located at LWT 150. Monitoring during an extension of the Magistrates Court did not find remains of archaeological value (LWT 155).

Previous archaeological investigations

- 33 No previous archaeological work has been undertaken on the site.



Plate 2. The north–south orientated part of the trench, looking north

METHODOLOGY

General

- 34 Methodology for the trial trench evaluation followed the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (01-04-16-2-1236/Crawley 2015), where the mitigation strategy for the works is presented in full (Appendix 5).
- 35 Archaeological procedures conformed to guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and the trial trench evaluation was conducted within the context of the relevant regional archaeological framework (Medlycott 2011).

Objectives

- 36 The objective of the evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.
- 37 The archaeological project aimed to provide appropriate and adequate data to permit informed decisions regarding any requirement for future archaeological mitigation work on land at Whapload Road, Lowestoft, and to make the results of the work accessible.

Methods

- 38 The Brief required that 5% of the development plot be sample excavated. The trench was situated according to the agreed plan (01-04-16-2-1236/Crawley 2015) and located in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 39 Prior to mechanical excavation, the trench location was scanned with a CAT to check for buried services. The areas to be stripped of the upper made-ground were first examined for surface features and for archaeological artefacts prior to any excavation.
- 40 Machine excavation was carried out by a wheeled JCB-type excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was constantly and directly monitored by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Machining was halted at the first identifiable archaeological deposits and generally at a safe working depth of 1.20m, although a deeper sondage was machined at the west end of the trench, and a hand excavated sondage dug at the east end of the trench.
- 41 Upon completion of the work the trench was backfilled by the JCB.
- 42 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those that were evidently modern, were retained for examination. All retained finds were identified by context number to a specific deposit and were processed and recorded in line with relevant guidelines for archaeological finds (CIfA 2014b).
- 43 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. 35mm monochrome negatives and digital photographs were taken of all relevant archaeological features and deposits where appropriate.

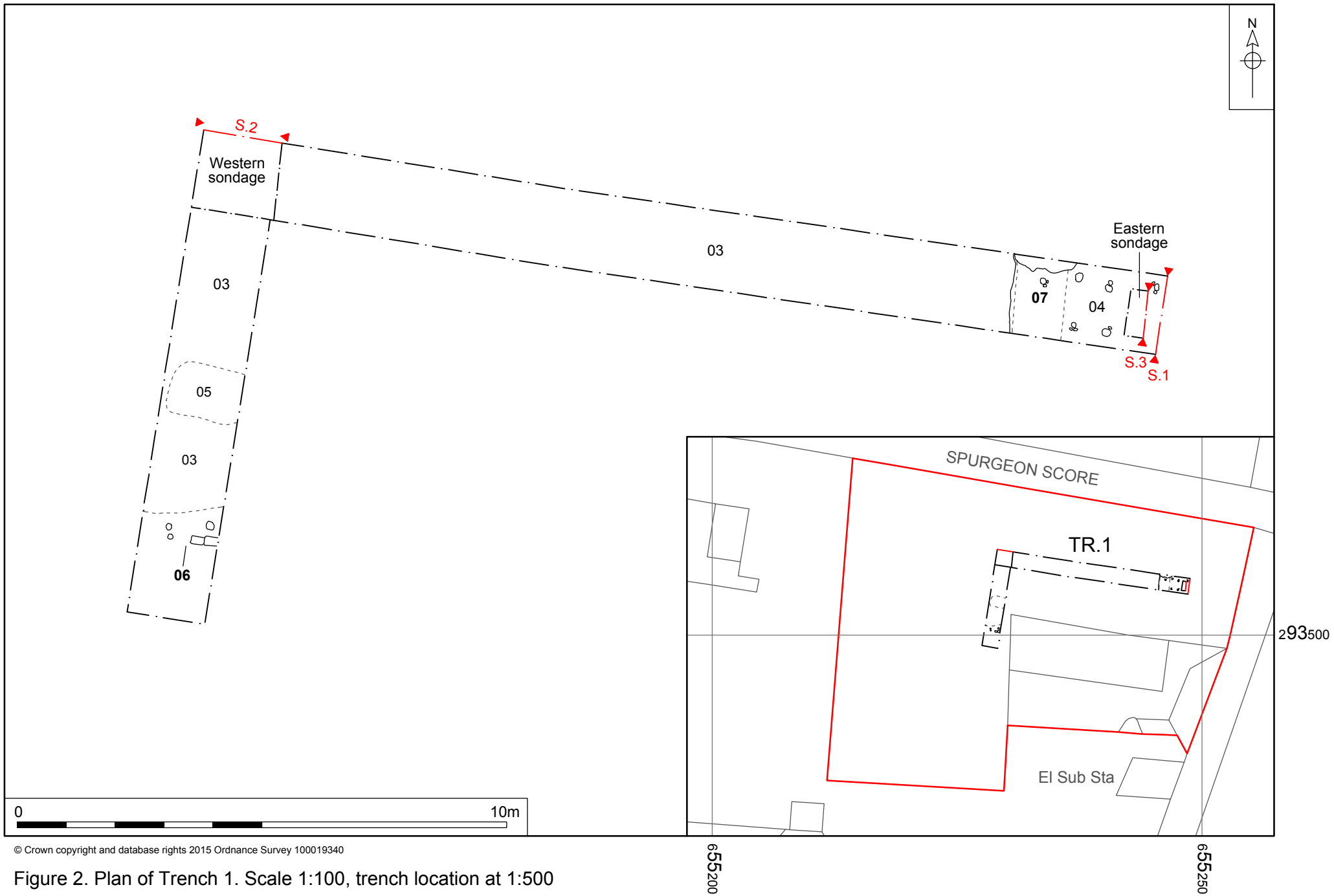
- 44 The temporary benchmark with a value of 4.10m OD, used during the course of this work, was transferred from a known height OD derived from a GPS topographical survey supplied by the clients Peter Colby Commercials Ltd.
- 45 Access to the site was excellent, although the work took place in wet weather, which made the underlying deposits more difficult to excavate.
- 46 All site work was undertaken with respect to Health and Safety provision. Hard hats, high-visibility vests and steel toe-capped boots were worn by all staff at all times.

Archive

- 47 The site archive is currently held at the offices of NPS Archaeology. Upon completion of the project, the documentary archive will be prepared and indexed following guidelines obtained from the relevant museum and relevant national guidelines (ClfA 2014c). The archive, consisting of all paper elements created during recording of the archaeological site, including digital material, will be deposited with the Archaeological Service's Store or specific Suffolk Museum.
- 48 Subject to written consent and donation by the landowner, all archaeological finds recovered by the current work will be deposited with the Archaeological Service's Store or specific Suffolk Museum.
- 49 A summary form of the results of this project has been completed for Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) under the reference norfolka1-226192. (Appendix 4), and this report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 50 The contents of the site archive is summarised in Table 1.

Item	No.
Contexts	14
Files/paper record sheets	18
Plan and section sheets	4
Photographs	1 Black and White Film 42 Digital Images
Finds	16

Table 1. Site archive quantification



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Figure 2. Plan of Trench 1. Scale 1:100, trench location at 1:500

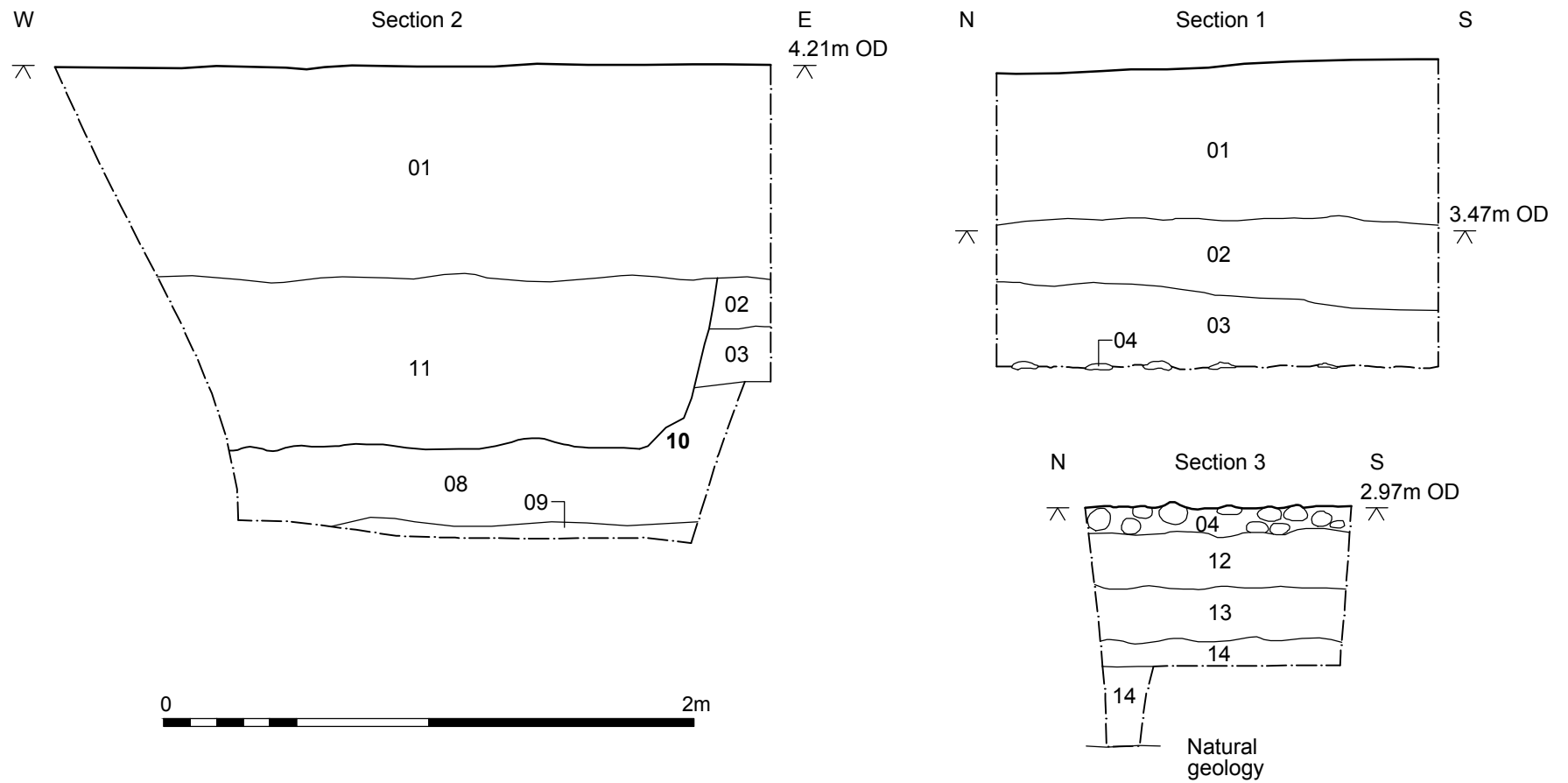



Figure 3. Sections. Scale 1:25

RESULTS

Trench 1				
		Figures 2, 3; Plates 2–8		
		Location		
		Orientation	East–west and north–south 'L' Shaped Trench	
		East end to west end segment	655248 293504 to 655228 293508	
		North end to south end segment	655230 293508 to 655228 293498	
		Dimensions		
		Total Length	30.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth (maximum)	1.80m	
		Levels		
East top	4.12m OD			
West top	4.21m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Made ground	0.60m	0.00–0.60m
02	Deposit	Made ground	0.30m	0.60–0.90m
03	Deposit	Made ground	0.30m	0.90–1.20m
04	Deposit	Cobbled surface	0.10m	1.20–1.30m
05	Deposit	Possible mortar floor	0.04	1.30–Unknown
06	Masonry	Redbrick and cobble foundation	0.10m	1.30–1.40m
07	Masonry	Modern brick and concrete foundation	0.10m	0.80–1.20m
08	Deposit	Wind swept sand	0.25m	1.45–1.70m
09	Deposit	Sandy clay	0.10m	1.70–1.80m
10	Deposit	Pit	0.65m	0.80–1.45m
11	Deposit	Fill of pit 10	0.65m	0.80–1.45m
12	Deposit	Dark clay sand	0.22m	1.30–1.52m
13	Deposit	Silty sand	0.20m	1.52–1.72m
14	Deposit	Dark silty sand	0.40m	1.72–2.12m
15	Deposit	Natural geology	Unknown	2.12m-
Discussion				
Trench 1 was L-shaped and was positioned in the northeast/centre of the plot. The results from the trench are discussed below, generally from earliest to latest and from east to west.				

Trench 1

The East Sondage

Natural windblown sand **15** was encountered within the sondage at the east end of the evaluation trench at a depth of 2.00m from the ground surface. Due to the confines of the trench, only a small amount of the sand was observed within a narrow hand-excavated slot at the base of the east sondage. Geological deposits consisted of relatively fine yellowish brown sand with no inclusions.



Plate 3. East sondage, looking east

Geological sands were overlain by a layer of dark grey silty **14** sand 0.40m thick. This contained animal bone and an iron nail.

A layer of loose yellowish grey silty sand **13** was next in the stratigraphic sequence. It was 0.20m thick and contained occasional charcoal flecks.

Situated immediately above **13** was a layer of dark grey sandy clay **12**. This contained fragments of brick/tile and occasional cobbles, and appeared to represent a layer of made ground or preparation for a cobble surface **04** above. It was 0.40m deep.

Cobble surface **04** was only observed at the east end of the evaluation trench, although appearing to continue westwards where it started to dip below the 1.20m safe working depth. It was made from small rounded cobbles averaging 50mm to 70mm in diameter, in dark grey gritty sand approximately 0.10m deep. Due to the limitations of the trench it was not observed elsewhere. A sondage excavated at the west end of the trench did not reveal the cobble surface.

A probable foundation **07** of relatively modern date was present at the east end of the trench. Formed of frogged brick, it was bonded by hard cement and concrete. There was no obvious bonding pattern and the structure was of low grade construction. The foundation, 0.40m deep, was present 0.80m from the top of the trench down onto the cobble surface **04**. Due to its obvious recent date it was mechanically removed to reveal more of the cobble surface **04**.

Trench 1



Plate 4. Working shot, revealing cobble surface **04**, looking northwest



Plate 5. Cobble surface **04** and modern foundation **07**, looking east

Trench 1

The West Sondage

A second sondage was excavated at the west end of the trench. The lowest layer exposed in the west sondage was dark grey sandy clay containing occasional charcoal fragments **09**. Although recorded at a slightly higher level, it might represent a continuation of layer **14**, seen in the east sondage. Its recorded depth was 0.10m, although the lower horizon of this layer was not observed due to the confines of the trench. The layer was only observed at the base of the sondage, and extended at least 1.67m x 1.60m.

It was overlain by a layer of light greyish yellow sand **08** which, due to its position in the sequence, might have been a continuation of layer **13**. The layer was only observed at the base of the west sondage due to the restrictions of the trench. The layer was 0.30m deep. There was no evidence for a continuation of the cobble surface or the layer **12** immediately below.



Plate 6. West sondage, looking north

The South End of the Trench

Excavation at the south end of the north–south orientated part of the trench revealed archaeological remains at a depth of only 0.10m, so that it proved impractical to reveal a wider area using the machine.

Trench 1

Plate 7. Part of brick wall **06**, looking east

An east–west orientated wall **06** formed of soft red brick measuring 200mm x 110mm x 60mm and cobbles was bonded by lime mortar. It extended beyond the west and east limits of the trench and was observed over a length of 1.25m. Only part of the wall was revealed, with no obvious bonding pattern. The wall probably dated to the 18th century.

A mortar surface was seen 2.25m further north. It consisted of compact pale whitish yellow lime mortar with occasional small pebbles. It had a visible extent of 1.60m x 1.00m. The surface may have been an internal floor associated with wall **06** although there was no surviving relationship between them. The surface was left *in situ*.



Plate 8. Mortar surface **05**, looking north

Trench 1**Machined Deposits**

Three layers of made ground were removed by machine across the entire length of the trench. The earliest of these, **03**, consisted of mid-grey silty sand and gravel that was 0.30m deep and contained frequent brick/tile and large cobbles. Loose cobbles in **03** may have been displaced in the past from cobble surface **04**.

Overlying **03** was a layer of compact mid brown fine/ medium sand **02** which contained moderate fragments of brick, flint, ceramics and concrete. Layer **02** was 0.35m deep.

Layer **02** was cut by a pit **10** of recent date. With almost vertical sides and a flattish base, this pit was 0.65m deep with a maximum observed length of 2.12m. The fill of the pit, **11**, was dark gritty silty sand with frequent brick/tile fragments, moderate coal flecks and other recent inclusions.

At the top of the deposit sequence was layer **01**, mid-brown fine/medium sand that was 0.60m deep. It contained frequent brick, concrete block, ceramics glass and plastic.

THE FINDS

- 51 The archaeological finds were washed, dried, marked and bagged and were recorded by count and weight. Data was entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, which forms part of the project archive. A discussion of each material type is given below. Appendix 2a comprises a list of all archaeological materials found by the evaluation in context number order.

Brick/tile

- 52 Twelve pieces of brick and tile, weighing 3,973g, were recovered from four contexts on the site. The material was all either post-medieval or modern in date, and consisted of bricks, roof tile, floor tile and wall tiles.
- 53 Brick was found in three of the contexts:
- 03 A small fragment; no dimensions complete; coarse pink fabric with frequent ferrous, grog and flint inclusions. Modern.
- 06 Large but still incomplete brick — length: incomplete; width: 110mm; thickness: 56-60mm (uneven) — bright orange sandy fabric with occasional ferrous, grog and quartz inclusions; mortar on some surfaces. Possibly 18th century.
- 07 Approximately half a brick — length: incomplete; width: 107mm; thickness: 69mm — coarse pink fabric; frogging to top with impressed writing “?B.C//??RPRES” and the number 1. Modern.
- 54 Several pieces of roof tile, all of the same character and fabric, were found in layer 12. The pieces were of reddish-orange colour with ferrous and quartz inclusions. No pieces were complete, but all measured between 11.5mm and 15mm in thickness. One piece was nibbed, two others were curved, and the rest were flat pieces.
- 55 A probable incomplete floor tile was found in foundation 6. The piece is poorly mixed, streaky, and varies from pale pink to grey in places. It is much worn. The piece measures 122mm in width.
- 56 Two fragments of ceramic wall tile were also recovered, both from the same context (3). One piece is white in both fabric and glaze, the second is pink in fabric with a greenish glaze.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 57 Two fragments of undiagnostic clay pipe stem were recovered from the site. One came from make-up layer 3 (4g) and one came from cobbled surface 4 (5g). These pieces cannot be dated more closely than as being post-medieval.

Iron

- 58 An iron rod was recovered from layer 13 (165g). The object is not definitely identified, but is a circular sectioned shaft with one end seeming to be thicker than the other. It measures 232mm long and may be a railing of post-medieval date.

Animal bone

- 59 A single fragment of animal bone was recovered from layer 13. The piece weighs 41g and is part of the pelvis of a large mammal. The fragment is quite weathered, but does not exhibit any signs of butchery.

DISCUSSION

- 60 The evaluation undertaken by NPS Archaeology on land at Whapload Road, Lowestoft recorded several archaeological deposits including structural features comprising a wall, a cobble surface and mortar surface. Covered by layers of recent made ground, truncated by a relatively modern pit, the structural remains are not considered to be of any great antiquity, perhaps dating to the 18th century. Geological deposits, consisting of clean sand, were present within a deeper slot at the base of the hand-excavated east sondage, located at a depth of 2.15m from the surface. The extent to which the geology could be revealed was limited by the depth of the recent made ground and the constraints of the trench which provided a safe working depth of 1.20m.
- 61 Due to their relative depth, what are considered to be archaeologically significant layers and features have survived reasonably well. The cobble surface **04**, at the east end of the trench, appears to have been previously disturbed. It is absent from the west end of the trench, where cobbles of a similar type were found within layer **03**, which sealed the cobbled surface. The cobble surface and wall **07** are likely to have been reduced and disrupted during the last development of the site, which consisted of a depot shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map. The 1976 Ordnance Survey map depicts the building as a cold store, a use which has continued until recent times (Waveney District Council).
- 62 Wall **06** at the south end of the L-shaped trench appears to have been built on the same alignment as Spurgeon Score and perpendicular to Whapload Road. Too little of the wall survived to indicate an exterior and interior face, and it too may have been disrupted by 20th-century building works at the site. It is known from early modern maps, such as Barnes' map of Lowestoft of 1830, that at this time the Whapload Road area was the site of several warehouses and smokehouses. Wall **06** was perhaps part of such a building. The mortar surface **05** and the cobble surface **04** are thought likely to be connected with this period of activity, though might date to the earlier post-medieval period.
- 63 Layers **12**, **13** and **14** and **08**, further west are, unfortunately, undated by the current work, though similar deposits appear to have been observed beneath a cobble surface at Compass Street (LWT 183) c. 340m to the northwest. Here, layers of medieval domestic waste dumping as well as a buried soil were recorded. The material at Whapload Road appears to be more mixed and is of uncertain date, but might also represent waste disposal on areas of open land, in this case at the base of a natural ridge (where the High Street is located to the west of the site). As the site's historical background suggests, the east ends of large plots in the vicinity were probably set aside for industrial processes, and possibly for dumping waste generated by industries and domestic dwellings on the High Street.
- 64 Although limited somewhat by a considerable depth of made ground, there are historical layers and features present on the site. Any further archaeological remains at this point are likely to be well-preserved below made ground.
- 65 Recommendations for further archaeological mitigation work (if required, based on the evidence presented in this report) will be made by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

Acknowledgements

NPS Archaeology would like to thank Andrew Wilson of Peter Colby Developments Ltd for commissioning and funding the project. Thanks to Andrew for his interest in the project and help towards its completion.

An ENF number and HER search was supplied by James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council and the project was monitored by Dr Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Birnie and Steve Hunt.

Rebecca Sillwood reported on the finds which were processed by Louise Weetman.

Site drawings were digitised by Holly Payne.

This report was illustrated by David Dobson and edited by James Fish.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
01	D			Upper make up deposit	Post-Med.	1
02	D			Lower make up deposit	Post-Med.	1
03	D			Make up below 02	Post-Med.	1
04	D			Cobbled Surface	Post-Med.	1
05	D			Possible mortar floor	Post-Med.	1
06	M			Lime + red brick cobble foundation	Post-Med.	1
07	M			Modern brick and concrete wall	Post-Med.	1
08	D			Wind swept sand beneath 2	Post-Med.	1
09	D			Sandy clay beneath 8	Post-Med.	1
10	C	Pit		Pit	Post-Med.	1
11	D		10	Fill of pit 10	Post-Med.	1
12	D			Dark clay sand beneath 04	Post-Med.	1
13	D			Silty sand beneath 12	Post-Med.	1
14	D			Dark silty sand beneath 13	Post-Med.	1
15	D			Geological deposits	Unknown	1

Appendix 1b: Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Post-medieval	Wall	1
	Cobble surface	1
Modern	Wall	1
	Pit	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
03	Brick/tile	2	63g	Modern	Wall tile
03	Brick/tile	1	76g	Modern	Brick
03	Clay pipe	1	4g	Post-medieval	Stem
04	Clay pipe	1	5g	Post-medieval	Stem
06	Brick/tile	1	1,388g	Post-medieval	Brick
06	Brick/tile	1	535g	Post-medieval	Floor tile
07	Brick/tile	1	1,440g	Modern	Brick
12	Brick/tile	6	471g	Post-medieval	Roof tile
13	Animal bone	1	41g	Unknown	
13	Iron	1	165g	Post-medieval	?Railing

Appendix 2b: Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Post-medieval	Brick/tile	8
	Clay pipe	2
	Iron	1
Modern	Brick/tile	4
Unknown	Animal bone	1

Appendix 3: Historical Periods

Period	Date From	Date To
Prehistoric	-500,000	42
Early Prehistoric	-500,000	-4,001
Palaeolithic	-500,000	-10,001
Lower Palaeolithic	-500,000	-150,001
Middle Palaeolithic	-150,001	-40,001
Upper Palaeolithic	-40,000	-10,001
Mesolithic	-10,000	-4,001
Early Mesolithic	-10,000	-7,001
Late Mesolithic	-7,000	-4,001
Late Prehistoric	-4,000	42
Neolithic	-4,000	-2,351
Early Neolithic	-4,000	-3,001
Middle Neolithic	-3,500	-2,701
Late Neolithic	-3,000	-2,351
Bronze Age	-2,350	-701
Early Bronze Age	-2,350	-1,501
Beaker	-2,300	-1,700
Middle Bronze Age	-1,600	-1,001
Late Bronze Age	-1,000	-701
Iron Age	-800	42
Early Iron Age	-800	-401
Middle Iron Age	-400	-101
Late Iron Age	-100	42
Roman	42	409
Post Roman	410	1900
Saxon	410	1065
Early Saxon	410	650
Middle Saxon	651	850
Late Saxon	851	1065
Medieval	1066	1539
Post-medieval	1540	1900
Modern	1900	2050
World War One	1914	1918
World War Two	1939	1945
Cold War	1945	1992
Unknown	--	--

after English Heritage Periods List, recommended by Forum on Information Standards in Heritage available at: <http://www.fish-forum.info/inscript.htm>

Appendix 4: OASIS Report Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: norfolka1-226192

Project details

Project name	Land at Whapload Road, Lowestoft
Short description of the project	NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Peter Colby Commercials Ltd to carry out an archaeological evaluation ahead of new development on Land at Whapload Road, Lowestoft (TM 5523 9350). The development plot was 1069m2 in area and undertaken according to a brief issued by the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council to fulfil planning requirements set by Waveney District Council. The site is located within the historic core of Lowestoft and the Lowestoft Area of Archaeological Importance (LWT 040). Prior to the work there was considered to be a high probability of archaeological remains within the area of the evaluation. The fieldwork took place in October 2015 and consisted of one L-shaped trench situated approximately in the centre/northeast of the plot. It was partly situated in the footprint of the new development and associated car park. The project uncovered a probable 18th-century wall, which may have been part of a warehouse, smoke house, or some other industrial building, many of which are known to have been situated in the vicinity of Whapload Road. A mortar surface and a cobble surface, both of which probably date to a similar period, were also revealed. Earlier (undated) layers of build-up were observed in two deeper sondages within the trench. The layers appeared to be characteristic of a deposit type seen elsewhere in Lowestoft, and may have resulted from the disposal and dumping of waste on marginal land. Most the upper 1.20m of the archaeological remains revealed by the evaluation consisted of made ground, partly the result of recent levelling following removal of a modern cold store at the site.
Project dates	Start: 14-10-2015 End: 16-10-2105
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	23253 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Modern
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	SURFACE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK/TILE Post Medieval

Significant Finds	BRICK/TILE Modern
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Not recorded
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY LOWESTOFT Land at Whapload Road
Postcode	NR32 1XE
Study area	1069 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 5523 9350 52.479009495281 1.759140087109 52 28 44 N 001 45 32 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	Simone Birnie
Project supervisor	NPS Archaeology

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title Land at Whapload Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR32 1XE. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

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Entered by AC (andrew.crowson@nps.co.uk)

Entered on 17 December 2015

Appendix 5: Archaeological Specification



nps archaeology

**Former Cold Store, Whapload Road,
Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR32 1XE**

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Written Scheme Of Investigation

Prepared for:

Peter Colby Commercials Ltd

Planning Reference DC/12/0972

SCC Ref: Abbey Antrobus 05 February 2015

October 2015

nps archaeology

QUALITY ASSURANCE		
Job Number	01-04-16-2-1236	
Location	Former Cold Store, Whapload Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR32 1XE	
District	Waveney District Council	
Planning Reference	DC/12/0972	
Grid Reference	TM 5523 9350	
Client	Peter Colby Commercials Ltd	
Draft	Peter Crawley	08-10-2015
Review	Andrew Crowson	08-10-2015
<i>Issue 1</i>		

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nps archaeology
Scandic House
85 Mountergate
Norwich
NR1 1PY

T 01603 756150
F 01603 756190
E nau.mail@nps.co.uk
W nau.nps.co.uk

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Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Written Scheme of Investigation

Introduction

1. Proposals for the erection of four new units on a plot of land at Whapload Road, Lowestoft (TM 5523 9350) require a programme of archaeological evaluation to assess the potential archaeological resource of the site and the likely impacts of development on that resource.
1. The site covers an area of 1,024m² and currently consists of a plot recently cleared of structures.
2. The proposed development lies within the medieval core of Lowestoft in an area of archaeological potential identified in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (LWT 040). It is currently thought that there are significant surviving archaeological deposits of medieval and post-medieval date across the core of Lowestoft, some of which will be affected by the development. Therefore, the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council recommended a condition be attached to the planning application stipulating that the site requires evaluation to determine the specific nature of the deposits likely to be affected by the development.
3. Andrew Wilson of Peter Colby Commercials Ltd has requested NPS Archaeology produce costs and this Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching to fulfil the requirements of an Archaeological Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation issued by the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council (Abby Antrobus 05 February 2015).

Aims

4. The Programme of Archaeological Work requested by the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council is required to recover, by archaeological evaluation, information relating to the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. A determination of the state of preservation of any features, deposits and structures is also required
5. The aims of the archaeological work may therefore be summarised as follows:
 - i. *To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.*
 - ii. *To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.*
 - iii. *To establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.*
 - iv. *To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.*

Method Statement

Introduction

6. A three-stage evaluation strategy will be undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development site. The stages of this strategy may be summarised as follows.
 - i. Trial Trenching.* Machine and manual excavation will be employed to investigate the presence, condition, character and date of any subsurface archaeological deposits and features occurring within the site. Any archaeological features identified will be cleaned and sample excavated to determine function, form and relative date.
 - ii Post-fieldwork Processes.* The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work. The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefacts and ecofacts recovered will be carried out throughout the duration of the fieldwork. The finds will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the archive requirements of the Archaeological Service's Store or specific Suffolk Museum.
 - iii. Report and Archive.* The report will describe the results of the trial trenching with data presented in tabular, graphic and appendix form. Copies of the reports will be submitted to the client and to By the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council.
7. The procedures and methodology for each of the stages outlined above are described in detail below.
8. The brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation issued by the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council (Abbey Antrobus 05 February 2015) indicated that (section 4.3) further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered, if so this would be the subject of an additional brief.
9. A Project Manager will consult with the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and will be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

Trial Trenching

10. Trial trenching will be concerned with establishing the condition, character and date of any subsurface archaeological features and deposits present. Guidelines set out in the documents *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 and 2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be followed.
11. A single trench, measuring 30m x 1.80m, positioned as an 'L' shape to extend east-west through the area of proposed construction and into the car park area north-south, will be excavated to provide a 5% sample of the archaeological potential of the proposed development site (see Figure 1). If an 'L' shape is not possible within the plot due to obstructions, the 30m can be split into a longer and shorter trench.
12. The trenches will be set out by NPS Archaeology and CAT-scanned prior to excavation.
13. Excavation will be by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket in 100mm spits until natural ground or archaeological deposits are identified.

14. Initial excavation will be undertaken to the top of any undisturbed archaeological deposits or the surface of the underlying natural deposits, whichever is the highest. If neither is encountered it may be necessary to excavate deeper. This may be 1.20–1.50m below the present ground surface. If deep excavation is required, the trench sides may need to be locally stepped or shored. The requirement for and the scope of works below safe working depths will be determined by the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council and agreed and costed as a contingency.
15. If the deposits within the trenches are thought to extend too deep to evaluate safely or below the likely level of any development impacts a hand auger may be used to retrieve information about the nature of the lower deposits.
16. Areas of deep excavation will be fenced using Netlon high-visibility fencing and appropriate warning signage will be displayed. It is considered that the development plot itself will be securely fenced by the clients.
17. Spoil from the trenches will not be removed from site. The trenches will not be backfilled by NPS Archaeology until agreement to do so is given by the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council. This backfilling will not attempt consolidation or compaction over and above that possible with a mechanical excavator. Full surface reinstatement will not be attempted, but all trenches will be left in a safe and tidy condition.
18. Exposed surfaces and all archaeological features and deposits will be excavated by hand and screened by metal detector. The metal detector will be utilised to scan excavated spoil and *in situ* horizons with the operator ensuring that it is used in a correct fashion. All artefacts and ecofacts materials will be collected and bagged by context.
19. Detailed strategies for levels of sampling of buried soils, structures, pits, post-holes and ditches will be determined on site. Allowance will be made for total recovery where appropriate; percentage sampling will apply in areas where complex stratified deposits are encountered. Buried soils will be sampled by sieving to determine artefact densities. In general, the feature/deposit sampling strategy will be employed throughout the evaluation in accordance with the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).
20. Archaeological deposits, features and layers will be assigned individual context numbers and recorded on standardised forms employing the NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system. The records will include full written, graphic and photographic elements with site and context numbering compatible with the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council. Plans will be made at a scale of 1:50, with provision for 1:20 and 1:10 drawings. Sections will be recorded at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 depending on the detail considered necessary. A monochrome photographic record in black and white and colour (35mm film/digital) will be maintained of all archaeological deposits, layers and features to record their characteristic and relationships. Photographs will also be taken to record the progress of the evaluation.
21. If human remains are encountered they will be left *in situ* unless otherwise instructed by the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council. If any human remains or burials are encountered which must be removed an application for a Licence For the Removal of Human Remains will be made in compliance with the 1857 and 1981 Burial Acts and within all relevant Ministry of Justice guidelines. Backfilling of features containing human remains will be done manually to ensure that the remains are appropriately protected from any damage or disturbance.
22. Soil samples for palaeoenvironmental materials will be collected if suitable sealed and well-dated deposits are encountered. Standard 10 litre bulk soil samples, column or monolith samples and Kubiena tins will be collected from such deposits as appropriate, in consultation with the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science and other consultant environmentalists. In all instances, sampling procedures will follow the

guidelines set out in the document *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2002). Full written, graphic and photographic sample records will be made using NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system.

Post-Fieldwork Processes

23. The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work.
24. The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefacts recovered will be undertaken on completion of the trial trenching. All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the Archaeological Service's Store or specific Suffolk Museum.
25. Post-fieldwork analyses will start upon completion of the finds processing and will involve the identification and description of the artefacts materials recovered by the relevant specialists. In general, the following strategies will be employed in the analysis of the artefacts materials recovered:
 - *Pottery*. Analysed to determine date and tabulated by context unit.
 - *Worked flint*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit.
 - *Metal artefacts*. Assessed for dating and significance, catalogued by context unit and where necessary conserved within four weeks of completion of fieldwork, in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
 - *Faunal Remains*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit. Assessed for the potential for further analysis and for sieving for the recovery of smaller bird and fish bones.
 - *Environmental Samples*. Processed and assessed for content and significance.
 - Other categories of artefact will be analysed in a similar fashion.
26. All finds work will follow the procedures set out in the document *Standards and Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Institute for Archaeologists 2001). Finds data will be stored on a database to aid analysis and report preparation.

Report and Archive

27. An evaluation report will be prepared that presents the stratigraphic, structural, artefact and environmental evidence and analyses, and a synthesis of the results of the trial trenching. It is likely that the synthesis will be undertaken in reference to relevant research agendas identified by Medlycott (2011) and what is already known about the archaeology of the immediate area following recent excavation to the immediate east and southeast.
28. The report will present data in tabular, graphic and appendix form. A list of archive components generated by the work will also be included in the report. Copyright of the reports will be retained by NPS Archaeology.
29. Digital copies of the report will be produced and issued to the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council and Andrew Wilson of Peter Colby Ltd for approval. The report will be submitted within six to eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.
30. An online OASIS record will be initiated immediately prior to the start of fieldwork and completed when the final report is submitted to By the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council. This record will include uploading a pdf version of the final report.
31. A single integrated archive for all elements of the work will be prepared according to the recommendations set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC, Conservation Guidelines 3, 1984) and

Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (Walker 1990), and in accordance with the Archaeological Service's Store or specific Suffolk Museum's own requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation.

32. The archive will be fully indexed and cross-referenced. It will also be integrated with the Archaeological Service's Store or specific Suffolk Museum's Project accession number and the Suffolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. Deposition of the archive and finds (by prior agreement with the landowners) will take place within six months of the completion of the final report and confirmed in writing to the Archaeological Service's Store or specific Suffolk Museum (NMS). A full listing of archive contents and finds boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds. If Archaeological Service's Store or specific Suffolk Museum are not making new archive accessions and there is no confirmation of when new archives will be accepted, NPS Archaeology reserve the right to make alternative arrangements,
33. All archaeological materials, excepting those covered by the *Treasure Act, 1996*, will remain the property of the landowners. NPS Archaeology will seek to reach a formal agreement with the landowners for the donation of the finds to the Archaeological Service's Store or specific Suffolk Museum.

Timetable

34. The timetable for fieldwork assumes that there are no major delays to the work programme caused by vandalism, repeated plant breakdown, restricted access, programme changes by the client or periods of adverse weather conditions.
35. It is estimated that the fieldwork will take up to 2 days with a team of two archaeologists.

Staffing

36. The project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration. The Archaeology Manager will assume responsibility for all aspects of the project including finance, logistics, standards, health and safety, and liaison with the client and curators. The Project Officer will have substantial experience in large area trench evaluation and post-excavation analysis
37. Other members of staff involved in the project will be the Experienced Excavators and Finds Co-ordinator staff. Experienced Excavator staff will have experience in excavation and experience with NPS Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system or similar systems. The Project Officer and/or Experienced Excavator staff will be experienced metal detector users.
38. NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project will be as follows:

Project Management	
Archaeology Manager	Jayne Bown

Project Staff	
Project Officer	Peter Crawley
Finds Officer	Becky Sillwood
Experienced Excavators	To be nominated

39. NPS Archaeology reserves the right, because of its developing work programme, to change its nominated personnel at any time. This will be in consultation with the client and the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council.
40. The analysis of artefacts and ecofacts will be undertaken by NPS Archaeology staff or nominated external specialists. Nominated NPS Archaeology and external specialists and their areas of expertise are as follows:

Specialists used by NPS Archaeology

Specialist	Research Field
Sue Anderson	Post-Roman Pottery, CBM, human remains
Andy Barnett	Metal-detectorist, Numismatic Items
Sarah Bates	Worked Flint
Julie Curl	Faunal Remains
Debbie Forkes	Conservation
Val Fryer	Macrofossil analysis
Frances Green	Palaeoenvironmental
Andy Peachey	Prehistoric and Roman Pottery, Fired Clay, worked flint

General Conditions

41. NPS Archaeology will not commence work until a written order or signed agreement is received from the Client. Where the commission is received through an Agent, the Agent is deemed to be authorised to act on behalf of the Client. NPS Archaeology reserve the right to recover unpaid fees for the service provided from the Agent where it is found that this authority is contested by said Client.
42. NPS Archaeology would expect information on any services crossing the site to be provided by the client
43. A 7.4 hour working day is normally operated by NPS Archaeology, although their agents may work outside these hours.
44. NPS Archaeology would expect the client to arrange suitable access to the site for its staff, plant and welfare facilities on the agreed start date.
45. NPS Archaeology would expect any information concerning the presence of TPOs and/or, protected flora and fauna on the site to be provided by the client prior to the commencement of works and accept no liability if this information is not disclosed. No excavation will take place within 8m or canopy width (whichever is the greater) of any trees within or bordering the site.
46. NPS Archaeology shall not be held responsible for any delay or failure in meeting agreed deadlines resulting from circumstances beyond its reasonable control. Such circumstances would include without limitation; long periods of adverse weather conditions, flooding, repeated vandalism, ground contamination, delays in the development programme, unsafe buildings, conflicts between the archaeological excavation method and the protection of flora and fauna on the site, disease restrictions, and unexploded ordnance.
47. Whether or not CDM regulations apply to this work, NPS Archaeology would expect the client to provide information on the nature, extent and level of any soil contamination present. Should unanticipated contaminated ground be encountered during the trial trenching, excavation will cease until an assessment of risks to health has been undertaken and on-site control measures implemented. NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to the collection and analysis of soils or other assessment methods, on-site control measures, and the removal of contaminated soil or other materials from site.
48. Should any disease restrictions be implemented for the area during the evaluation, fieldwork will cease and staff redeployed until they are lifted. NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to on-site disease control measures and for any additional costs incurred to complete the fieldwork after the restrictions have been removed.
49. NPS Archaeology will not accept responsibility for any tree surgery, removal of undergrowth, shrubbery or hedges or reinstatement of gardens. NPS Archaeology will endeavour to restrict the levels of disturbance of to a minimum but wishes to bring to the

attention of the client that the works will necessarily alter the appearance of landscapes and especially gardens.

Quality Standards

50. NPS Archaeology is an Institute for Archaeologists Registered Archaeological Organisation and fully endorses the *Code of Practice* and the *Code of Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*. All staff employed or subcontracted by NPS Archaeology will be employed in line with The Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Practice*.
51. The guidelines set out in the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be adhered to. Provision will be made for monitoring the work by the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council in accordance with the procedures outlined in the document *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). Monitoring opportunities for each phase of the project are suggested as follows:
- during Trial Trenching
 - during Post-Fieldwork Analysis
 - upon completion of the archive
 - upon receipt of the Evaluation Report
52. A further monitoring opportunity will be provided at the end of the project upon deposition of the integrated archive and finds with the Archaeological Service's Store or specific Suffolk Museum.
53. NPS Archaeology operates a Project Management System. Most aspects of this project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who is responsible for the successful completion of the project. The Project Manager retains responsibility for the delivery of the project. The Archaeology Manager has the responsibility for all of NPS Archaeology's work and ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation.

Health and Safety

54. NPS Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *the Health and Safety at Work, etc Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (SCAUM 2007).
55. A risk assessment will be prepared for the fieldwork. All staff will be briefed on the contents of the risk assessment and required to read it. Protective clothing and equipment will be issued and used as required.
56. NPS Archaeology will provide copies of NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety policy on request.

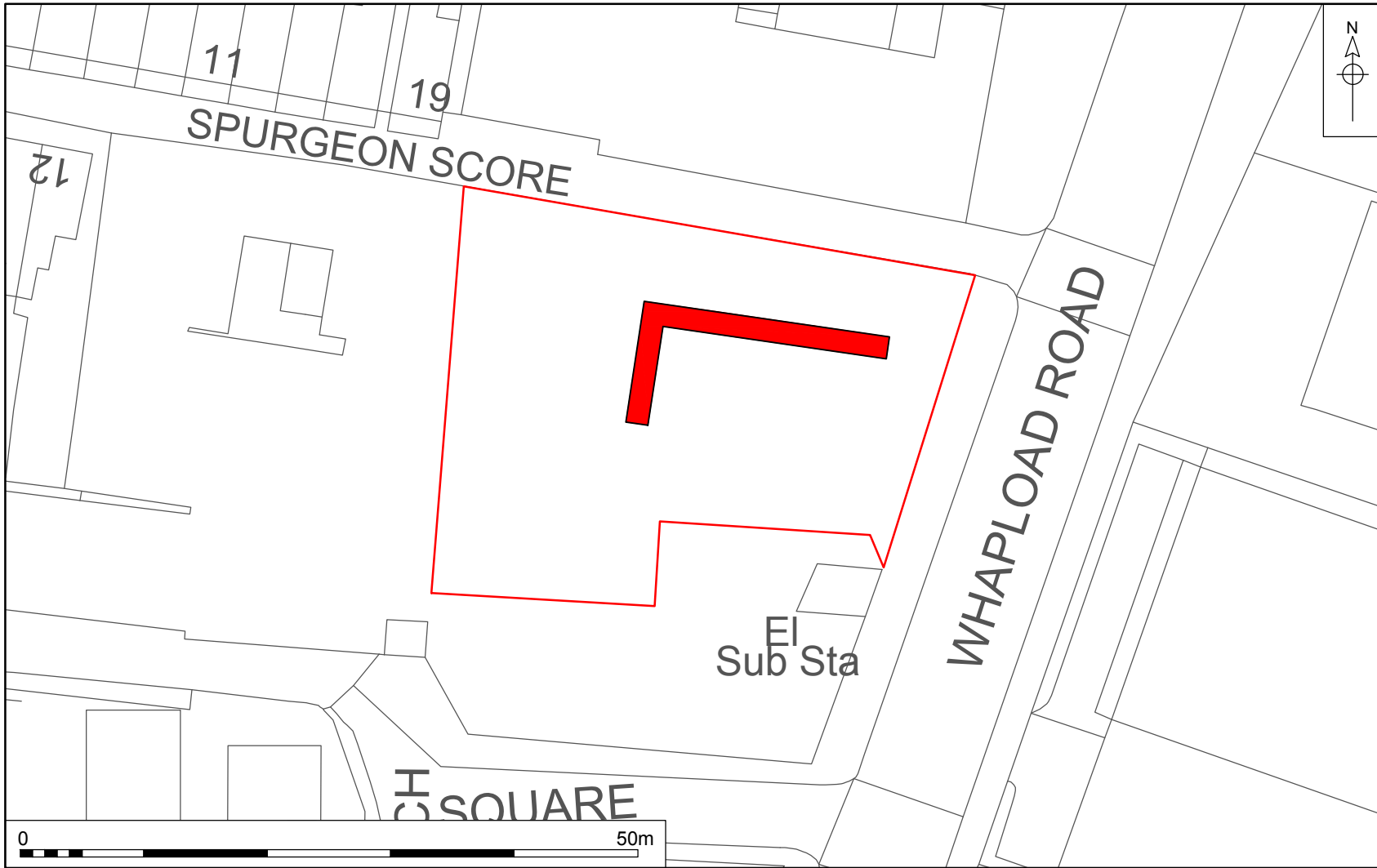
Insurance

57. NPS Archaeology's Insurance Cover is:

Employers Liability	£ 5,000,000
Public Liability	£50,000,000
Professional Indemnity	£ 5,000,000

58. Full details of NPS Archaeology's Insurance cover can be supplied on request.

Fig. 1: Proposed Trench Locations



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10-04-16-2-1236 Site at Whapload Road, Lowestoft. Proposed trench location. Scale 1:500