

**Tyndale Press, Wollaston Road,
Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR32 2PD**

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation



**Prepared for:
Wellington Construction Ltd**

Planning Ref: DC/15/0417/FUL

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Parish Code LWT 346**

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nps archaeology

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Pottery, stone, animal bone, brick and tile

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Client: Wellington Construction Ltd
Location: Wollaston Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk
District: Waveney District Council
Planning Reference: DC/15/0417/FUL
Grid Reference: TM 54591 93263
HER No.: ESF 23396; LWT 346
OASIS ID: norfolka1a-232619
Dates of Fieldwork: 18-19 January 2016

Summary

NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Wellington Construction Ltd to carry out archaeological evaluation by trial trenching ahead of planned construction of residential housing at the location of the former Tyndale Press, Wollaston Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk (TM 54591, 93263).

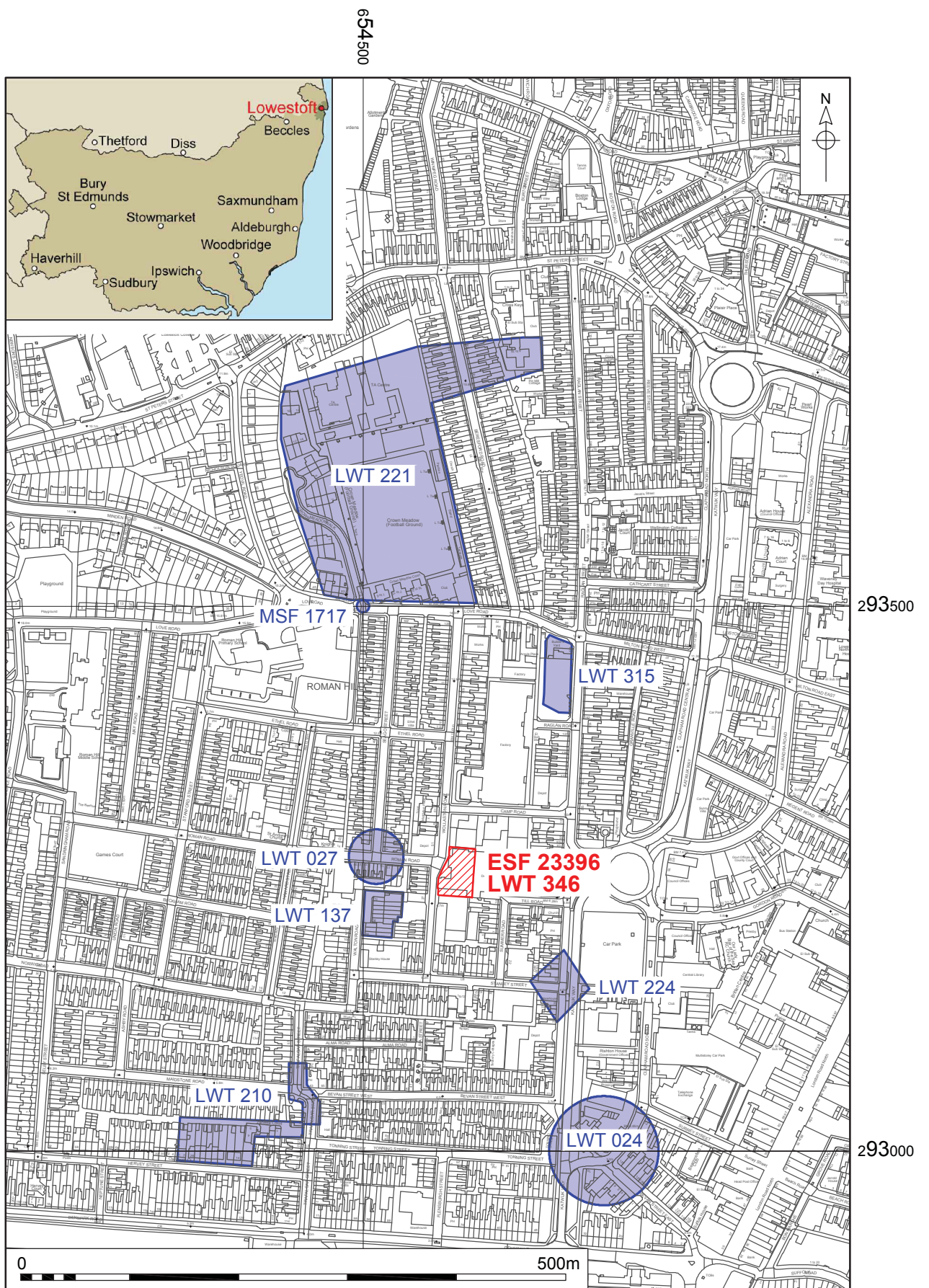
The proposed development site encompasses an area of 0.14 hectares.

The archaeological works took place on 18 and 19 January 2016. Two trenches measuring 13.00m x 1.80m and one measuring 8.50m x 1.80m were excavated within the proposed development area.

Two of the trenches revealed archaeological evidence in the form of undated ditches cutting natural deposits. A deep deposit of possible colluvium was present across the site which sealed the ditches.

A post-medieval pit was also recorded

Each of the trenches demonstrated that a series of modern make-up deposits totalling up to 0.70m deep were present. In the centre of the site, Trench 2 contained a ?post-medieval buried soil below modern make-up deposits.



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

INTRODUCTION

Figure 1

Project Background

- 1 A proposal to construct residential accommodations with associated parking at the site previously occupied by Tyndale Press at Wollaston Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk (TM 54591 93263) required a programme of archaeological works to support it through the planning process.
- 2 NPS Archaeology was commissioned and funded by Wellington Construction Ltd to carry out the archaeological work.
- 3 The evaluation site is located on land on the east side of Wollaston Road and situated approximately 400m to the northwest of Lowestoft Town centre.
- 4 The proposed site was previously occupied by a publishing house - Tyndale Press.
- 5 The development area of approximately 0.14 hectares (0.345 acres) was evaluated by the excavation of three trial trenches (two measuring 13.00m x 1.80m and one measuring 8.50m x 1.80m).
- 6 The archaeological brief (Antrobus 2015) notes that the proposed development area is southeast of 'Roman Hill' and that Roman coins (LWT 027, Fig. 1) were found west of the proposed development site in 1877. Also a prehistoric feature (LWT 137, Fig. 1) was recorded to the southeast and an undated ditch (LWT 192, Fig. 1) to the east.
- 7 The topographical location of the proposed development site is situated on a south-facing slope, a favoured and advantageous position for settlement.
- 8 A clay pit, brick works and a kiln approximately 200m to the northwest of the proposed development site were recorded on the late 19th-century Ordnance Survey map.
- 9 The 1950s Ordnance Survey map shows a fish-curing house to the northeast and net-drying racks immediately to the north. A number of fish-curing houses were in the vicinity of the proposed development site in the mid-20th century.

Planning Background

- 10 The current work was undertaken to fulfil planning conditions set by Waveney District Council (DC/15/0417/FUL) and a *Brief for Archaeological Investigation* issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Abraham, 14th July 2015). The work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by NPS Archaeology (01-04-16-2-1185/Bown 2015).
- 11 The programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, following principles set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).
- 12 The results of the evaluation will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

- 13 The recipients of this report will be Wellington Construction Ltd, (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team and Waveney District Council.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 14 Bedrock in the area of the proposed development site at Wollaston Road consists of Crag Group – Sand, Sedimentary Bedrock formed up to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (British Geological Survey 2015).
- 15 The bedrock is overlain by superficial deposits of Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation – Sand. Superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary period. Local environment previously dominated by Ice Age conditions (British Geological Survey 2015).
- 16 Additional geological data was drawn from the Site Investigation Including Quantitative Risk Assessment (Norfolk County Council, 2015).

Topography

- 17 The site lies c. 400 metres southeast of Lowestoft Town centre and approximately 500 metres north of the Lowestoft Inner Harbour. It is 12.6km northeast of Beccles, 15.2km south of Great Yarmouth, 1km west inland of the North Sea coast.
- 18 The site occupies a roughly rectangular parcel (approximately 0.14 hectares) of land that is bounded by residential housing.
- 19 The ground slopes from north to south; between 7.42m OD (north) and 6.58m OD (south).



Plate 1. General view of site, looking south

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Sources

- 20 Lowestoft and its environs have a rich historical background represented by evidence from prehistory through to modern times. Some periods, in particular the medieval period, are to some extent evident by surviving physical remains, whilst evidence of other periods, such as the prehistoric, Roman and Saxon-periods, is more ephemeral, represented by isolated finds of pottery and metalwork.
- 21 The primary source for archaeological evidence in the county of Suffolk is the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), which details archaeological discoveries and sites of historical interest. In order to characterise the likely archaeological potential of the development site, HER record data was purchased from Suffolk Historic Environment Record for a 250m radius of TM 54587, 93258.
- 22 A reference table listing dates for historical periods described in this report is provided in Appendix 3.

HER data

- 23 The HER data that are most relevant or are nearest to the current site are summarised and referenced below in broad chronological order, along with details of previous archaeological work in the vicinity. The records that are located in closest proximity to the development site are shown in Figure 1. The information presented that is sourced from Suffolk Historic Environment Record remains copyright of Suffolk County Council.

Prehistoric

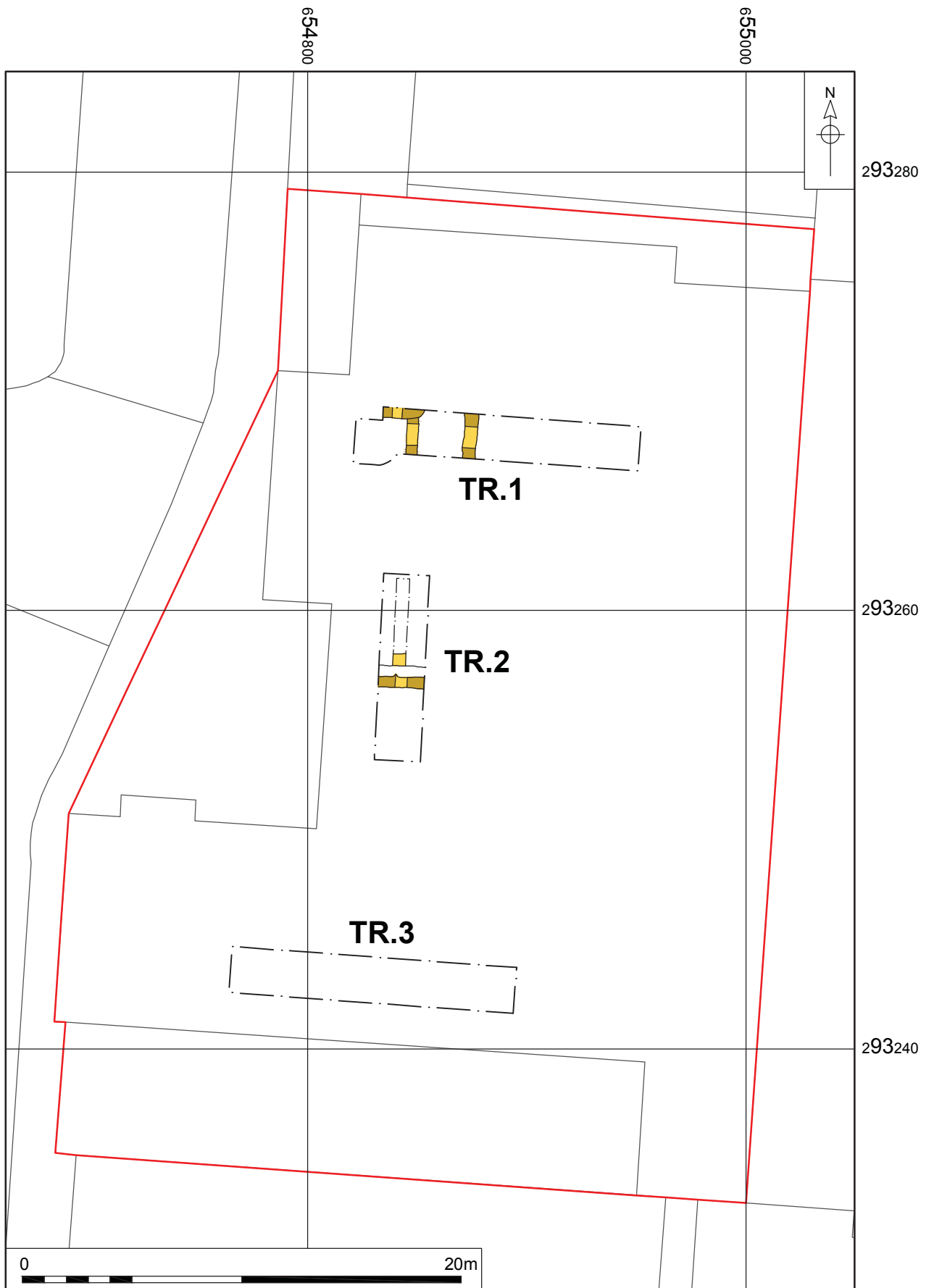
- 24 To the southwest of the proposed development site an evaluation was undertaken in 2002 in an area previously occupied by a garage (prior to that, a fish processing plant). A prehistoric pit dating to the Early to Later Neolithic period was identified beneath a colluvial layer (LWT 137).

Roman

- 25 A total of four coins were recovered south of the site (LWT 024).
- 26 Roman coins were recorded on Roman Road which lies to the west of the site (LWT 027).
- 27 A group of six silver and one gold Roman coins were recovered while digging a deep drain at Roman Hill in 1877 (MSF1717).

Modern

- 28 The site has a series of World War Two defensive and subterranean structures visible on aerial photographs. These structures included air barrage balloons (LWT 221), road blocks (LWT 224), earthen-covered and sub-surface air raid shelters (LWT 315), a possible operational building (LWT 210) and a zigzag trench (LWT 221).



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Figure 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:250

METHODOLOGY

Figure 2

General

- 29 Methodology for the evaluation followed the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (01-04-16-2-1185/Bown 2015), where the mitigation strategy for the works is presented in full.
- 30 Archaeological procedures conformed to guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and the evaluation was conducted within the context of the relevant regional archaeological framework (Medlycott 2011).

Objectives

- 31 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.
- 32 The archaeological project aimed to provide appropriate and adequate data to permit informed decisions regarding any requirement for future archaeological mitigation work at Tyndale Press Ltd, Wollaston, Lowestoft, Suffolk and to make the results of the work accessible.

Methods

- 33 The Brief required the excavation of three 13m x 1.80m trial trenches in the area of the planned development. The siting of trenches followed the overall layout shown in the Written Scheme of Investigation (01-04-16-2-1185/Bown 2015), but precise location and exact length varied slightly due to ground conditions.
- 34 Trenches were located in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Site survey was carried out by NPS Land Survey using a Leica GPS9000 surveying system.
- 35 The temporary benchmarks that were used during the course of the work were placed at either end of the trenches and transferred from the Leica GPS9000 surveying station with a highest value of 7.425m OD was recorded in the northern part of the site and lowest value of 6.587m OD in the southern part of the site.
- 36 Prior to mechanical excavation, each trench location was scanned with a CAT to check for buried services. The areas to be stripped of topsoil were examined for surface features and for archaeological artefacts prior to any excavation.
- 37 Machine excavation was carried out by a hydraulic 360° 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 or natural geology.
- 38 All trench surfaces revealed by machine were hand-cleaned and any archaeological deposits were excavated by hand. Upon completion of the work all trenches were backfilled by machine.
- 39 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 (ClfA 2014b).

- 40 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.
- 41 Site conditions were good and the work took place in fine weather with good access to the trenches.
- 42 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


- 43 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 Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team's Archaeological Store.
- 44 Subject to written consent and donation by the landowner, all archaeological finds recovered by the current work will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team's Archaeological Store.
- 45 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 norfolka1-232619, and this report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 46 The contents of the site archive are summarised in Table 1.

Item	Quantity.
Contexts	25
Files/paper record sheets	1/25
Plan and section sheets	9
Photographs	1 x 35mm monochrome film; 7 digital images
Finds	6

Table 1. Site archive quantification

RESULTS

- 47 Archaeological features and deposits were recorded in two of the three excavated trenches.
- 48 The results for each trench are tabulated below in numerical order (i.e. Trench 1, Trench 2 etc). A photograph of each trench accompanies the trench description with additional images of features presented where appropriate.
- 49 Plans are provided for each trench along with section drawings of excavated features and the sequence of deposits.

Trench 1			
		Figures 2 and 3; Plates 2, 3 and 4	
		Location	
		Orientation	East-west
		East end	654595, 293267
		West end	654582, 293268
		Dimensions	
		Length	13.00m
		Width	2.10m
		Depth	1.10m
		Levels	
East top	7.247m OD		
West top	7.425m OD		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
01	Cut	North-south aligned ditch	0.12m
02	Deposit	Fill of ditch 01	0.12m
03	Cut	North-south aligned ditch	0.28m
04	Deposit	Fill of ditch 03	0.28m
05	Cut	East-west aligned feature (possible pit)	0.28m
06	Deposit	Fill of possible pit 05	0.28m
23	Deposit	Modern make-up layer.	0.60m
24	Deposit	?Colluvium	0.50m
Discussion			
<p>Trench 1 was located in the north of the site. The excavated trench contained two ditches 01 and 03, and a possible pit 05 which cuts ditch 01 (Fig. 3, sections 1, 2 and 3). None of these features produced dating evidence.</p> <p>Trench 1 was slightly offset in its western part to avoid a subterranean structure - possible a holding tank. The trench was excavated to natural deposits at 1.10m below the extant ground surface i.e. between 7.24m OD (east end) and 7.42m OD (west end). The overburden above the natural sand consisted of a make-up deposit 23 which consisted of mixed brick rubble, asphalt and a dark silty sand. Below the made up ground was a very fine orangey brown sandy silt deposit 24 which closely resembles colluvium however its mid-slope (rather than base of slope)</p>			

Trench 1

location, precludes a confident interpretation. This deposit was seen throughout the trench and varied between 0.50m and 0.60m deep. The ditches were sealed by deposit **24**.

Ditches **01** and **03** were located in the west of the trench and share the same north-south alignment. Although these two ditches are undated, they were both sealed by ?colluvium, were parallel and were similar in shape and size, suggesting that they may be contemporary (Fig. 3).

Ditch **01** measured 1.60m x 0.52m x 0.14m, with gradually sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 3, Section 2, Plate 2). The fill was a firm, mid-brown silty sand, with occasional pebble or gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature. The northern part of ditch **01** was truncated by probable pit **05**.

Ditch **03** measured 2.10m x 0.60m x 0.28m, with gradually sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 3, Section 3, Plate 3). Its fill **04** was a firm, mid-brown silty sand, with occasional pebble or gravel inclusions. There were no finds recovered from this feature.

Probable pit **05** was located in the northwest corner of the trench and continued beyond the north limit of excavation. It was clear that probable pit **05** truncated ditch **01**. A section was placed in the central part of the feature measuring 1.90m x >0.50m x 0.60m (Fig. 3, Section 3, Plate 4) which demonstrated that it had a near vertical southern edge and a flat base and contained a single fill of mid brown silty sand **06**. A single piece of salt-glazed pottery, fragmentary bricks and a piece of animal bone were collected from the fill.



Plate 2. Trench 1. Ditch **01**, looking south



Plate 3. Trench 1. Ditch **03**, looking south

Trench 1



Plate 4. Trench 1. Ditch **05**, looking south

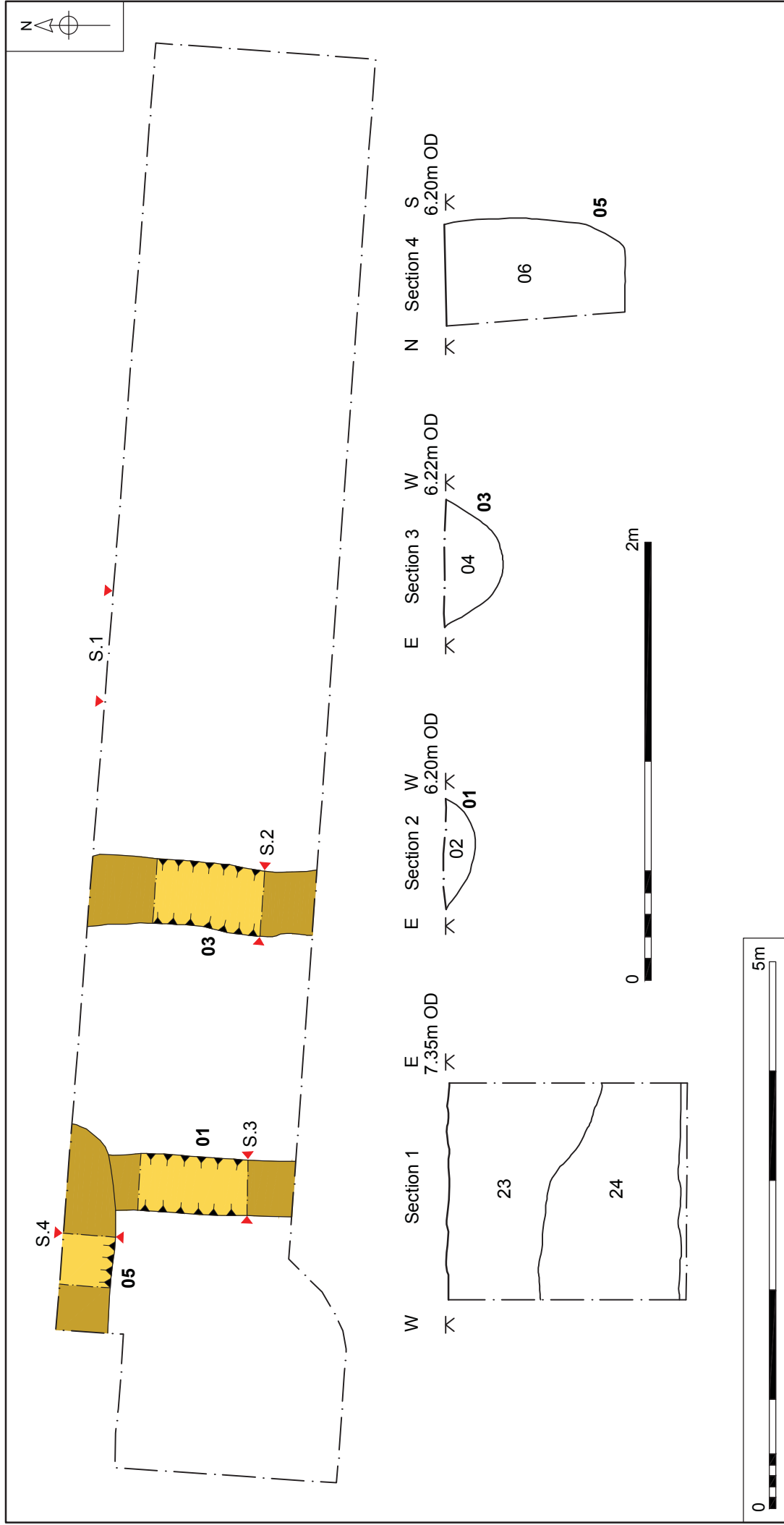



Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and sections. Scale 1:50 and 1:25

Trench 2			
	Figures 2, 4; Plates 5, 6, 7 and 8		
	Location		
	Orientation	North-south	
	North end	654584, 293259	
	South end	654583, 293246	
	Dimensions		
	Length	8.50m	
	Width	2.10m	
	Depth	1.20m	
	Levels		
North top	7.397m OD		
South top	6.735m OD		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
07	Deposit	Modern make-up layer.	0.18m
08	Deposit	Modern make-up layer	0.07m
09	Deposit	Modern make-up layer	0.12m
10	Deposit	Modern make-up layer	0.04m
11	Deposit	Modern make-up layer	0.12-0.32m
12	Deposit	Make-up layer	0.12m
13	Deposit	Buried soil; probable original ground surface	0.28m
14	Deposit	Possible colluvium.	0.28m
15	Deposit	Possible colluvium (same as 14)	0.30m
16	Cut	East-west aligned ditch	0.54m
17	Deposit	Fill of ditch 16	0.54m
18	Cut	East-west aligned ditch	0.14m
19	Deposit	Fill of ditch 18	0.14m
22	U/S	Unstratified finds	--
Discussion			
<p>Trench 2 was in the middle of the site, between Trenches 1 and 3. The trench was excavated to natural deposits and colluvium deposit 15 and was 1.20m deep from the extant ground surface at 7.40m (north end) and 6.73m (south end).</p> <p>The natural deposit encountered was clean sand which was overlain by colluvium-type deposits 15 and 14. (The tentative interpretation is based on the location of the material in a mid-slope rather than a base of slope location.) Overlying possible colluvium 14 and 15 was what appeared to be a buried soil (13) which in turn was sealed by a series of modern make-up deposits.</p> <p>Buried soil 13 measured 0.25m deep at c. 6.70m OD and consisted of a dark brown silty sand with frequent chalk flecks and rounded gravels (Fig. 4, Section 1, Plate 5). The</p>			

Trench 2

presence of this buried soil clearly demonstrates that at least 0.70m of deposits have been built up during the site's continued development. No finds were recovered from this deposit.

The modern make-up deposits **07**, **08**, **09**, **10**, **11** and **12** appeared throughout Trench 2, forming the upper 0.70m. These deposits consisted of brick rubble, asphalt, chalk, dark modern soils, mortar and mixed gravels including pea-sized shingle (Fig. 4, Section 1, Plate 5).

None of the features or deposits produced dating evidence, although unstratified finds of glazed stoneware were recovered from the extant ground surface prior to machining.



Plate 5. Trench 2. West-facing Section 1, looking northeast

The excavated area revealed deep colluvium-type deposits **14** and **15** and two ditches **16** and **18** (Fig. 4, Sections 1, 2 and 3). As with the ditches identified in Trench 1 these ditches appear to have been covered over or sealed by the colluvium-type deposit.

The northern end of the trench was excavated to a depth of 1.20m, however natural was not reached as colluvium-type deposit **15** was still present for 5m of the base of the trench at its north end. The deposit's southern limit coincided with the southern edge of ditch **16**. A north-south sondage was dug across deposit **15** which demonstrated that it may have been contained within a hollow and that it sealed ditch **16**. (Fig. 4, Section 2, Plate 6). Colluvium-type deposits **14** and **15** measured c. 0.55m deep and were a very fine stone free sandy silt (Fig. 4, Sections 1 and 2). No dating evidence was recovered from deposits **14** and **15**.

The excavated portion of ditch **16** measured 0.60m x 0.60m x 0.55m, with gradually sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 4, Section 2, Plate 7). The fill was a firm mid orange brown sandy silt which was stone free and closely resembles deposits **14** and **15**. There were no finds recovered.

Trench 2

To the south of ditch **16** and parallel to it, was ditch **18**. This ditch measured 0.50m x 0.50m x 0.15m, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 4, Section 3, Plate 8). The fill was a firm mid to dark brown silty sand. There were no finds recovered from this feature.



Plate 6. Trench 2. ?Colluvium deposit **15**, looking south

Two parallel ditches were recorded (a broadly similar arrangement was observed in Trench 1). The ditches may be contemporary; both were sealed by colluvium however neither contained any dating evidence.



Plate 7. Trench 2. Ditch **16**, looking south

Trench 2



Plate 8. Trench 2. Ditch **18**, looking north

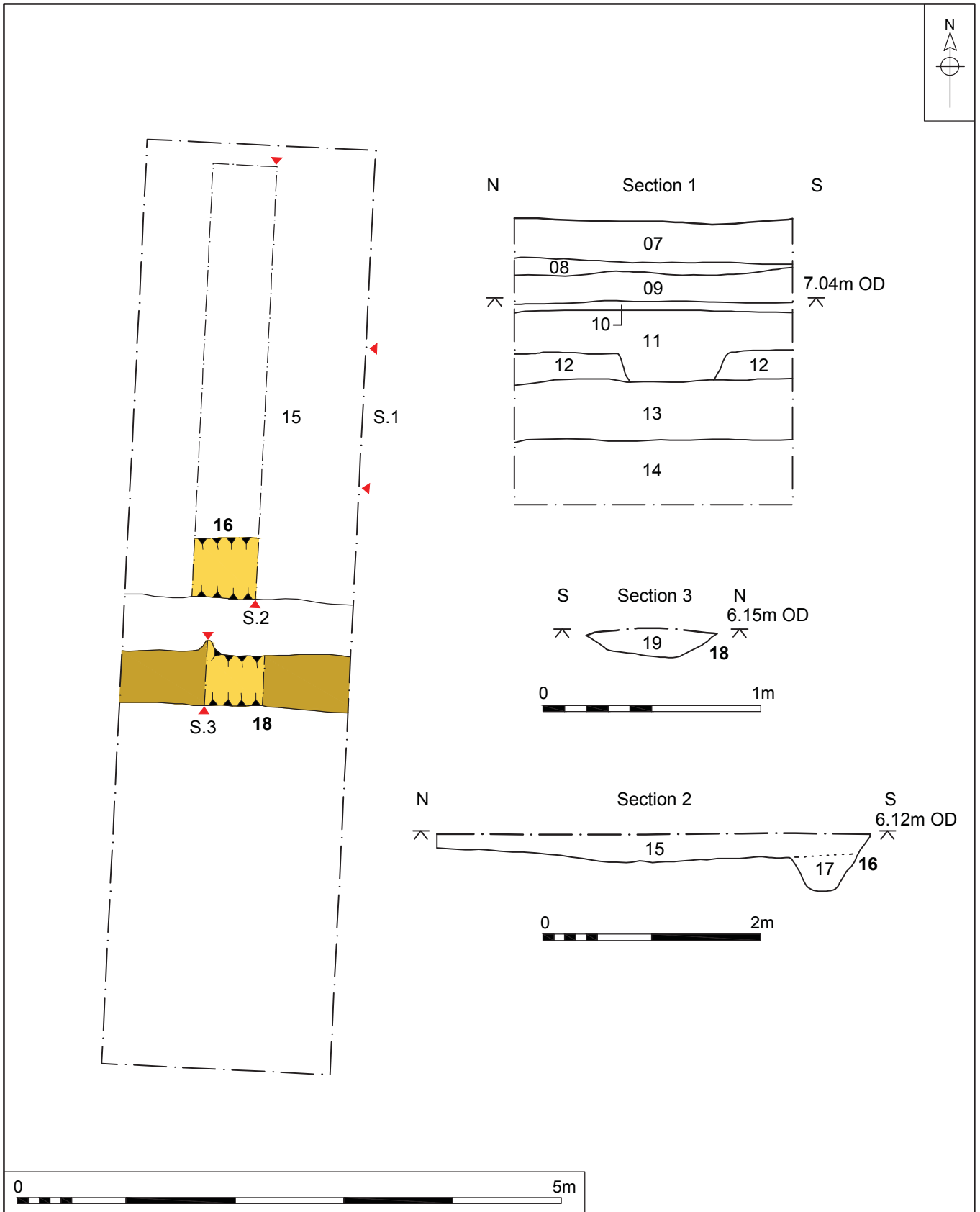


Figure 4. Trench 2, plan and sections. Scale 1:50 and 1:25

Trench 3



Figures 2, 5; Plate 9

Location

Orientation	East-west
East end	654589, 293242
West end	654576, 293243

Dimensions

Length	13.00m
Width	2.10m
Depth	1.20m

Levels

East top	6.58m OD
West top	6.70m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness
20	Deposit	Modern make-up layer.	0.30m
21	Deposit	?Colluvium	0.70m
25	Deposit	Natural	0.20m

Discussion

Trench 3 was located in the south of the site. The trench was excavated to natural deposits and was 1.20m deep, measured from the extant ground surface at 6.58m OD (east end) and 6.70m OD (west end). No finds were recovered.

The natural deposits were clean sand overlain by colluvium-type deposit **21**. (The tentative interpretation is based on the location of the material in a mid-slope rather than a base of slope location.) Overlying **21** was modern make-up deposit **20** comprising mixed brick rubble, crushed asphalt and dark brownish black silty sand (Fig. 5, Section 1, Plate 9).



Plate 9. Trench 3. North-facing section 1, looking north

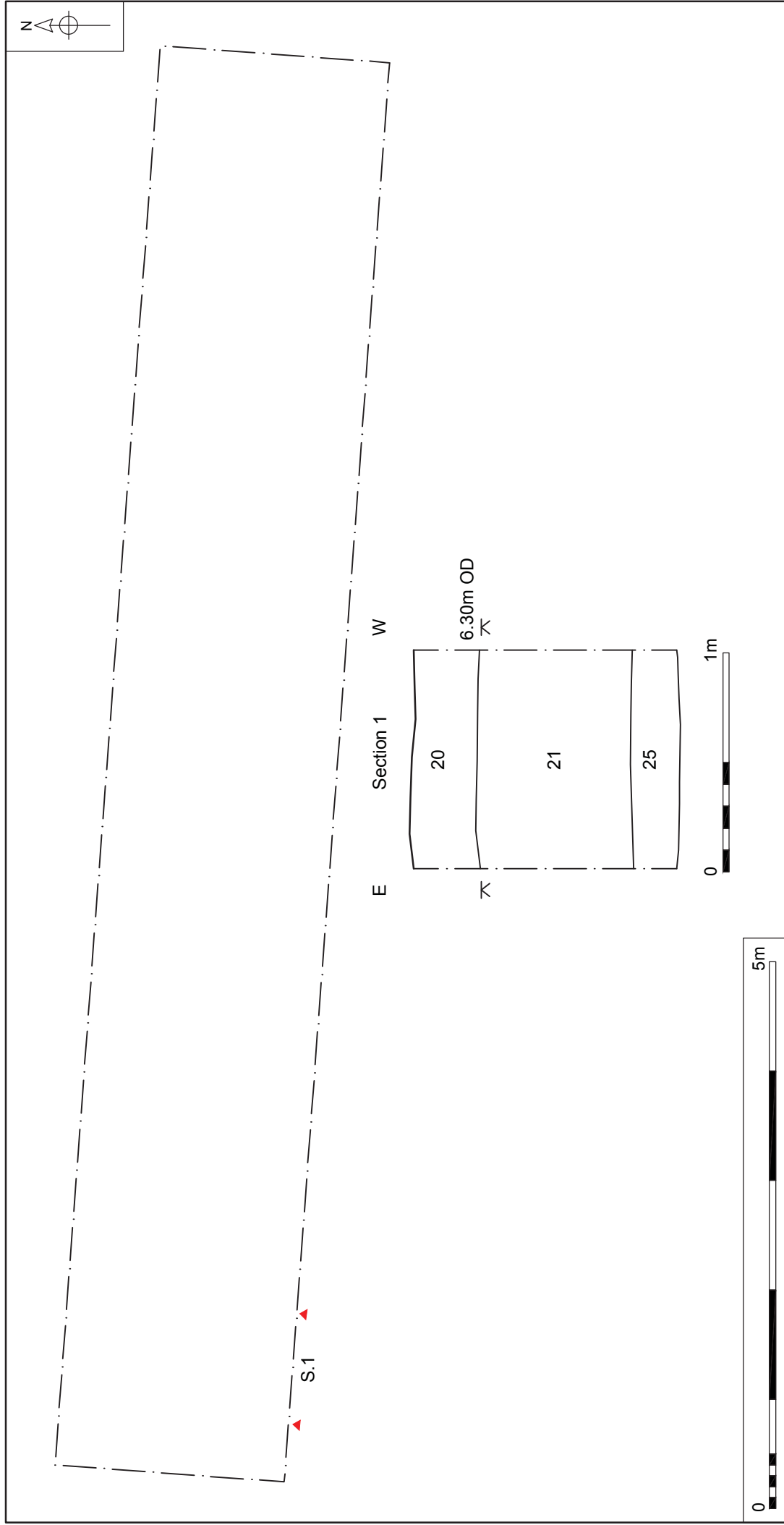


Figure 5. Trench 3, plan and section. Scale 1:50 and 1:25

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

- 50 The archaeological finds were washed, dried, marked and bagged and were recorded by count and weight. Finds recovered from the site at Wollaston Road in Lowestoft were relatively scarce with only one of the features (pit **05**) producing finds with much of the pottery coming from unstratified deposits
- 51 Data was entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, which forms part of the project archive.
- 52 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.

Pottery

- 53 Seven pieces of pottery were recovered from the site (1941g), six of which were unstratified **22** and **26**, with a solitary fragment from pit **05 (06)**. All were of post-medieval date.
- 54 Of the unstratified pieces there is a complete stoneware (ESW) oyster jar **26** made by George Skey Pottery, Tamworth, in the late 1870s-1880s. It has a pale grey fabric and a light brown glaze. It bears the George Skey Pottery oval mark and the C & B (Crosse & Blackwell) triangle with diamond mark (Grey Roots 2016).
- 55 There is another large body sherd of stoneware **26** similar in appearance to the complete oyster jar from the George Skey Pottery in Tamworth.
- 56 Three sherds of slipware, with yellow glaze and brown dot slip decoration were found **22**, two of which were rim sherds. Another rim sherd from the same unstratified deposit **22** was of a light grey fabric with a light brown glaze.
- 57 One small base sherd, probably of Staffordshire white salt-glazed (SWSW) was collected from pit **05 (06)**.

Brick and Tile

- 58 Pit **05**, fill **06** produced two pieces of brick, weighing 2g. The pieces are very small, however both fragments are red to orange in colour, and have a sandy fabric and mortar adhering to them indicating of walling material.

Stone

- 59 One fragment of slate was recovered from pit **05**, fill (**06**), weighing 14g. It cannot be accurately dated but could be post-medieval in date, as it was associated with post-medieval material in the context in which it was recovered.

Animal Bone

- 60 Pit **05**, fill **06** produced one piece of animal bone, weighing 9g. It has been heavily worn, and may not be of any great age.

DISCUSSION

- 61 The evaluation was carried out by NPS Archaeology at the former Tyndale Press, Wollaston Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk recorded ditches of an unknown date and a possible post-medieval pit.
- 62 Shallow parallel ditches appeared in two of the trenches (Trenches 1 and 2). The north-south aligned ditches in Trench 1 were narrow, measuring between 0.50m and 0.60m wide, 0.12m to 0.28m deep and were 2.10m apart. The east-west aligned ditches in Trench 2 were of similar width and depth to those in Trench 1 but were much closer together. They measured 0.60m wide, between 0.12m and 0.60m deep and were 0.60m apart. No dating evidence was recorded from the ditches however, they were sealed by a possible colluvium deposit and were at depth and it is felt that a Roman (or possibly earlier) date may be feasible.
- 63 The ditches were sealed below a deep colluvium-type deposit which appeared in each of the three trenches. A tentative interpretation as 'possible colluvium' has been used as this deposit occurs in a mid-slope location rather than at the base of a slope. The presence of colluvium was noted in 2002 within 100m to the southwest in evaluation trenches at Walton Road (LWT 137). Here colluvium was recorded sealing a possible Neolithic pit. It is difficult to assign a date to these deposits however on balance a post-Roman date is the most likely.
- 64 A buried soil was recorded in Trench 2. This deposit was observed at approximately 6.70m OD (roughly 0.70m below the extant ground surface). It consisted of a dark brown sandy silt with frequent chalk inclusions and rounded gravels and was sealed by modern deposits. This buried soil is considered to be of post-medieval date.
- 65 The trenching demonstrated that a series of relatively modern make-up deposits between 0.40m to 0.70m deep were present across the site. These make-up deposits were firmly compacted and comprised modern rubble, crushed asphalt, chalk, clinker and fragments of coal.
- 66 There appears to have been some truncation during the site's former use as a press and a vehicle yard.
- 67 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.

Acknowledgements

NPS Archaeology would like to thank Mr James Ollington of Wellington Construction Ltd for commissioning the work and Wellington Construction Ltd for funding it. Thanks are given to Lewis Flower, Assistant Site Manager and Jaimie Tennant, Site Manager for Wellington Construction Ltd for their help and assistance during the project. The author would also like to thank Wellington Construction Ltd for supplying the machinery and for the use of their welfare facilities.

Thanks are given to James Rolfe Archaeological Office (HER) for the data provision and Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team for the project monitoring.

NPS colleagues on site and in post-excavation are thanked

The author and Steve Hunt undertook the site work.

Louise Weetman prepared the finds reports. The work was overseen by Andy Crowson for NPS. Figures for this report were prepared by the author and finalised by David Dobson.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
01	Cut	Ditch		North-south aligned	Unknown	1
02	Deposit		01	Mid brown silty sand	Unknown	1
03	Cut	Ditch		North-south aligned	Unknown	1
04	Deposit		03	Mid to dark brown silty sand	Unknown	1
05	Cut	Pit		?Circular pit	Unknown	1
06	Deposit		05	Mid to dark brown silty sand	Unknown	1
07	Deposit			Make-up	Modern	2
08	Deposit			Make-up	Modern	2
09	Deposit			Make-up	Modern	2
10	Deposit			Make-up	Modern	2
11	Deposit			Make-up	Modern	2
12	Deposit			Make-up	Modern	2
13	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown	2
14	Deposit			Colluvium / agricultural soil	Unknown	2
15	Deposit			Colluvium / agricultural soil	Unknown	2
16	Cut	Ditch		East-west aligned	Unknown	2
17	Deposit		16	Light to mid brown sandy silt	Unknown	2
18	Cut	Ditch		East-west aligned	Unknown	2
19	Deposit		18	Mid brown silty sand	Unknown	2
20	Deposit			Make-up	Modern	3
21	Deposit			Colluvium	Unknown	3
22	U/S			Unstratified finds	Post-medieval	2
23	Deposit			Make-up	Modern	1
24	Deposit			Colluvium	Unknown	1
25	Deposit			Natural	Unknown	3
26	U/S			Unstratified finds	Post-medieval	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
06	Animal bone	1	9g	Unknown
06	Brick/Tile	2	2g	Post-medieval
06	Pottery	1	19g	Post-medieval
06	Stone	1	14g	Unknown
22	Pottery	4	617g	Post-medieval
26	Pottery	2	1,305g	Post-medieval

Appendix 2b: Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Post-medieval	Brick/Tile	2
	Pottery	7
Unknown	Animal bone	1
	Stone	1

Appendix 3: Historical and Archaeological 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: norfolka1-232619

Project details

Project name	Tyndale Press, Wollaston Road, Lowestoft- EVALUATION
Short description of the project	NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Wellington Construction Ltd to carry out archaeological evaluation by trial trenching ahead of planned construction of residential housing at the location of the former Tyndale Press, Wollaston Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk (TM 54591, 93263). The proposed development site encompasses an area of 0.14 hectares. The archaeological works took place on 18 and 19 January 2016. Two trenches measuring 13.00m x 1.80m and one measuring 8.50m x 1.80m were excavated within the proposed development area. Two of the trenches revealed archaeological evidence in the form of undated ditches. The trenching also revealed that a deep deposit of possible colluvium was present across the site, potentially sealing the ditches. Each of the trenches demonstrated that a series of modern make-up deposits up to 0.70m deep were present. Trench 2 (in the centre of the site) demonstrated a possible earlier ground surface below modern make-up deposits.
Project dates	Start: 18-01-2016 End: 19-01-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23396 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	?PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY LOWESTOFT former tyndale Press, Wollaston Road, Lowestoft
Postcode	NR32 2PD
Study area	0.14 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 54591 93263 52.477184055578 1.749569497986 52 28 37 N 001 44 58 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	John Ames
Project supervisor	NPS Archaeology

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Physical Archive notes	Suffolk Archaeological Service's Store
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"
Paper Archive notes	Suffolk Archaeological Service's Store

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Tyndale Press, Wollaston Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR32 2PD
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Ames, J,.
Other bibliographic details	Report 2016/1185
Date	2016

Issuer or publisher NPS Archaeology

Place of issue or publication Norwich

Entered by J Bown (jayne.bown@nps.co.uk)

Entered on 9 February 2016

Appendix 5: Archaeological Specification



nps archaeology

01-04-16-2-1185

**Tyndale Press, Wollaston Road,
Lowestoft, Suffolk NR32 2PD**

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

**Prepared for:
Wellington Construction Ltd**

Planning Ref: DC/15/0417/FUL

August 2015

nps archaeology

QUALITY ASSURANCE		
Job Number	01-04-16-2-1185	
Location	Tyndale Press, Wollaston Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR32 2PD	
District	Breckland	
Planning Reference	Pre-application	
Grid Reference	TM 545 932	
Completed	Jayne Bown	13.08.15
<i>Issue 1</i>		

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Introduction

1. Planning permission (DC/15/0417/FUL) is to be determined for an application by Wellington Construction Ltd to demolish existing buildings and construct two terraces of housing with associated parking at a site previously occupied by Tyndale Press at Wollaston Road in Lowestoft, Suffolk (TM 545 932). The proposed development area covers approximately 0.14 hectares. The permission was subject to archaeological guidance from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) as follows:

'There are no grounds to consider refusal of permission in order to achieve preservation *in situ* of any important heritage assets. However, in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Paragraph 141), any permission granted should be the subject of a planning condition to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed. In this case the following two conditions, used together, would be appropriate:

1. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:
 - a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
 - b. The programme for post investigation assessment
 - c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
 - d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
 - e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
 - f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
 - g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.
2. No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

The submitted scheme of archaeological investigation shall be in accordance with a brief procured beforehand by the developer from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team.

In this case, archaeological evaluation in the form of evaluation trenching should be the initial phase of archaeological work, to be carried out following demolition of existing buildings to ground level only (ie no removal of footings). Decisions on the need for any further investigation, eg controlled excavation before any groundworks commence and/or monitoring during groundworks, will be made on the basis of the results of the evaluation.'

2. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) have produced a brief, setting out the scope of archaeological works required to meet the relevant conditions for the initial phase of the scheme. This was issued as a Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Tyndale Press, Wollaston Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk (Rachael Abraham, 14 July 2015).
3. The proposed development site lies in an area of archaeological potential where records or Roman and earlier activity exist. The Archaeological Brief (paragraph 2 of this document) notes that the proposed development area is southeast of 'Roman Hill' and that Roman coins (LWT 027) were found just to the west of the proposed development

site in 1877. In addition, a 'prehistoric feature' (LWT 137) is recorded to the southwest and an undated ditch (LWT 192) to the east. Furthermore the area is located on a south-facing slope, advantageous for settlement.

4. A clay pit, brick works and a kiln are recorded on the late 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps of the area approximately 200m to the northwest of the proposed development site. The 1950s Ordnance Survey map shows a fish curing house to the northeast and net-drying racks immediately to the north. There were a number of fish curing houses in the vicinity in the mid-20th century.
5. The Archaeological Brief states that '...there is a high potential for encountering archaeological deposits at this location' and that 'There is potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.'
6. In order to comply with the conditions for planning permission and to fulfil the requirements of the Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation, Wellington construction Ltd has requested that NPS Archaeology prepare a Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI).

General Aims

7. The Programme of Archaeological Work stipulated by SCCAS/CT is required to recover information relating to the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of traces of past land use on the site. A determination of the state of preservation of any environmental evidence and identification and characterisation of any alluvial and colluvial deposits is also required.
8. The overall aims of the archaeological work may therefore be summarised as follows:
 - i. *To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed area.*
 - ii. *To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains occurring within the site and the possible impacts of the proposed development on them.*
 - iii. *Ensure that any archaeological features discovered during trial trenching are identified, sampled and recorded and, where it is desirable, recommendations for their preservation in situ are made.*
 - iv. *To establish, as far as possible, the extent, character, stratigraphic sequence and date of archaeological features and deposits, and the nature of the activities which occurred at the site during the various periods or phases of its occupation*
 - v. *To establish the palaeoenvironmental potential of subsurface deposits by ensuring that any deposits with the potential to yield palaeoenvironmental data are sampled and submitted for assessment to the appropriate specialists.*
 - vi. *To explore evidence for social, economic and industrial activity.*
 - vii. *To disseminate the archaeological data recovered by the evaluation in the form of a formal report which will provide the basis for decisions regarding further archaeological intervention and mitigation proposals.*

Research Aims

9. Information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (paragraph 3, above) suggests that evidence of Roman and perhaps prehistoric activity may be encountered at the site. The evaluation may establish what activities were carried out in this part of Lowestoft (if evidence of these periods is present here).
10. The current limited information does not preclude the discovery of evidence of earlier or later activities at the site. The extent to which the former buildings that occupied the site have adversely affected sub-surface deposits will be evidenced in the evaluation results.

Method Statement

Introduction

11. 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.* Mechanical excavation will be utilised to open the trenches. 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 artefactual and ecofactual materials 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 SCCAS/CT.
 - 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 SCCAS/CT.
12. The procedures and methodology for each of the stages outlined above are described in detail below.
13. Before fieldwork commences the Suffolk HER Officer will be consulted to obtain a unique event number which will be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

Trial Trenching

14. 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* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and *Requirements for Trenched Evaluation* (SCCAS/CT 2011) will be followed.
15. Three trenches measuring 13m x 1.8m will be excavated within the proposed development site (see Location of archaeological trenches (based on DWG No. SL01 Rev 1)) at the end of this document.
16. The trenches will be set out by NPS Archaeology and CAT-scanned prior to excavation. The trenches have been positioned with regard to any existing trees that will be retained in the development. Final location of the trenches may be determined on site on the basis of surface or below ground obstructions and all Health and Safety considerations. Other considerations such as public access may also be a factor. There may be significant foundations and slabs within the buildings that housed the printing works which may require the trenches to be relocated. Furthermore, the previous industrial land use of the site (printing works) may have caused contamination of sub-surface deposits with chemicals used in print manufacture and remnants of the asbestos roofing that clad former building at the site are present at the site¹.
17. Excavation will be by mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket until natural ground or archaeological deposits are identified. All archaeological features or deposits will be excavated by hand.
18. 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 to a safe working depth of (generally a maximum of) 1.2m below the present ground surface in line with Health and Safety recommendations for trenches with unsupported sides. If further excavation below a safe

¹ *Site Investigation Including Quantitative risk Assessment, Wollaston Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk; WELC0073, Norfolk Partnership Lab, January 2015; (notably area around WS3 otherwise low risk (page 37).*

working depth is required the trench sides may need to be locally stepped or shored. The requirement for excavation below 1.2m will be determined following a site review with SCCAS/CT. This will then be agreed and costed separately.

19. Window sampling has indicated that natural sands will be encountered between 1.0m and 1.5m below current ground surface across the site and that there is a layer of crushed red brick and mortar to a depth of approximately 0.5m across the site. 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 or trenches may be locally widened or shored to enable deeper excavation
20. The trenches will be fenced using Netlon high-visibility fencing throughout the excavation and appropriate warning signage will be displayed.
21. 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 SCCAS/CT. 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 condition.
22. Exposed surfaces and all archaeological features and deposits will be excavated by hand and screened by metal detector. A Tesoro Laser B3 or a Fisher 1265X 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 artefactual and ecofactual materials will be collected and bagged by context.
23. Detailed strategies for levels of sampling of buried soils, structures, pits, post-holes and ditches will be determined on site in liaison with SCCAS/CT. 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 following 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):

linear features	10%, with all slots at least 1m wide
non-linear features (pits and postholes)	Half-sectioned (minimum)
structures	100%
post-trenches/slots	100% (including longitudinal sections)
burials	100%
buried soils	100% (with 2mm mesh sieving)

24. Where required features and deposits will be totally excavated, but some may be left *in situ* if they would be better understood through excavation of a larger area.
25. All 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 Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) numbering system. Plans will be made at suitable scales, depending on the complexity of the archaeological deposits and the level of detail required. Typically the scales used will be 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10. Sections will be recorded at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 depending on the detail considered necessary. A digital photographic record at a resolution of 300 dpi will be maintained of all archaeological deposits, layers and features to record their characteristics and relationships. Photographs will also be taken to record the progress of the evaluation.
26. Human remains will be left *in situ* unless otherwise instructed by SCCAS/CT. 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.

27. Soil samples for palaeoenvironmental materials will be collected if suitable sealed and well-dated deposits are encountered. Standard 40 litre bulk soil samples, column or monolith samples and Kubiena tins will be collected from such deposits as appropriate, in consultation with the Historic England 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.
28. All artefacts will be retrieved unless volume and quantity of particular classes or items justify an on-site sampling policy. In all such eventualities relevant specialists (see 6.5.1) and SCCAS/CT will be consulted to arrive at an agreed strategy.

Post-fieldwork Processes

29. The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work.
30. The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual materials 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 SCCAS/CT.
31. Post-fieldwork analyses will start upon completion of the finds processing, will involve the identification and description of the artefactual materials recovered and presentation on a spreadsheet.
32. 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* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2001). Finds data will be stored on a spreadsheet/s to aid analysis and report preparation. Artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with the *UK Institute of Conservators' Guidelines*.

Report and Archive

33. In line with the Archaeological Brief for the site issued by SCCAS/CT, an evaluation report will be prepared. The conclusions will include a statement of the archaeological value and significance of the results, setting them within the context of existing knowledge of the archaeology of the locality.
34. 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.
35. A draft hard copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. Following approval, multiple copies (hard and digital) of the report will be produced as appropriate and presented to the client and a hard copy and a digital copy to SCCAS/CT. The evaluation report and will include a reference to the archive and the intended place of archive deposition.
36. NPS Archaeology supports the OASIS project. An online record will be initiated immediately prior to the start of fieldwork and completed when the final report is submitted to SCCAS/CT. This will include a pdf version of the final report.
37. 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 SCCAS/CT requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation.
38. The archive will be fully indexed and cross-referenced. It will also be integrated with SCCAS/CT and the SHER 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 Suffolk County Council Archaeological Store. A full listing of archive contents and finds boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds.

39. 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 deposition and transfer of title of the archive to SCCAS/CT.
40. If appropriate, the information derived from this exercise can contribute towards press release/s, local talks or museum displays derived from the results of all phases of the project.
41. A summary report will be prepared in the established format for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It will be included either in the project report or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

Timetable

42. The evaluation should be completed within five working days. 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 major periods of adverse weather conditions.

Staffing

43. The project will be co-ordinated by a Senior Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration. The Senior Project Officer will act under the direction of Project Manager. The Project 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 Senior Project Officer will have substantial experience in archaeological evaluation and post-excavation analysis.
44. Other members of staff involved in the project will be five Experienced Excavators and a Finds Co-ordinator. Experienced Excavator staff will have experience in excavation and experience with NPS Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system or similar systems. The Senior Project Officer and/or Experienced Excavator staff will be experienced metal detector users.
45. NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project will be as follows:

Management	
Archaeology Manager	Jayne Bown BA, CIfA

Project Staff	
Senior Project Officer	Pete Crawley BA, AIfA
Finds Co-ordinator	Becky Sillwood
Experienced Excavators	To be nominated

46. 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 SCCAS/CT.
47. The analysis of artefacts and ecofacts materials 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
Andy Barnett	Metal-detectorist, Numismatics
Sarah Bates	Worked Flint
Fran Green	Palaeo-environmental Analysis
Julie Curl	Faunal Remains
Sue Anderson	Post-Roman Pottery, Ceramic Building Material
Debbie Forkes	Conservation
Val Fryer	Macrofossil analysis
Andrew Peachey	Prehistoric and Roman Pottery; worked flint

General Conditions

48. 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.
49. NPS Archaeology would expect information on any services crossing the site to be provided by the client.
50. A 7.4 hour working day is normally operated by NPS Archaeology, although their agents may work outside these hours.
51. 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.
52. 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.
53. 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.
54. 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.
55. 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.
56. 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 any landscaped gardens.
57. It is the responsibility of the client to submit this WSI to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) after approval by SCCAS/CT. No works should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the WSI by the LPA.

Quality Standards

58. NPS Archaeology fully endorses the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Practice*.
59. 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 SCCAS/CT 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

60. A further monitoring opportunity will be provided at the end of the project upon deposition of the integrated archive and finds with SCCAS/CT.

61. 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 Officer's performance is monitored by the Project Manager. 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

62. 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).

63. 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.

64. NPS Archaeology will provide copies of NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety policy on request.

Insurance

65. NPS Archaeology's Insurance Cover is:

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

66. Full details of NPS Archaeology's Insurance cover will be supplied on request.

3 x 13m x 1.8m trenches



Scale 1:200 at A3



INDICATES UNREGISTERED LAND



INDICATIVE FOUL WATER DRAINAGE LAYOUT



LEGEND

BOUNDARY TREATMENTS	1.8M HIGH CLOSEBOARDED FENCE WITH CONCRETE POSTS & CONCRETE GRAVEL BOARDS.
LANDSCAPING NOTATIONS	1.8M HIGH BRICK WALL
SURFACE TREATMENT	PROPOSED TREES.
	GRASS
SURFACE TREATMENT	SEE LANDSCAPING PROPOSALS FOR PLANTING DETAILS.
	SELECTED BLOCKPAVERS
SURFACE TREATMENT	BLACK TARMAK ROADS

