

2016/1270

Felbrigg Hall, Felbrigg, Norfolk, NR11 8PR

Archaeological Watching Brief



**Prepared for:
The National Trust**

HER: ENF139752

June 2016

nps archaeology

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Client:	The National Trust
Location:	Felbrigg Hall, Felbrigg, Norfolk, NR11 8PR
District:	North Norfolk
Planning Reference:	N/A
Grid Reference:	TG 1932 3942
HER No.:	ENF139752
SM No.:	N/A
OASIS ID:	norfolka1-241110
Dates of Fieldwork:	21–31 January 2016

Summary

NPS Archaeology was commissioned by The National Trust to carry out an archaeological watching brief on trenching for the installation of fibre optic cabling at Felbrigg Hall, Felbrigg, Norfolk (TG 1932 3942).

The works consisted of monitoring the excavation of a cable trench 0.20m wide to a depth between 0.50-0.60m, over a total length of around 260m.

Previous watching briefs, and one excavation at Felbrigg Hall, had revealed drainage and construction evidence associated with the Hall dating between the 17th and 19th centuries. The excavation also revealed the roof of an undercroft..

The watching brief took place between 21st and 31st January, to the east of Felbrigg Hall and the associated formal gardens. The majority of the work was undertaken between the brick-walled kitchen gardens to the east of the main Hall complex, across a grassed area, with smaller sections of work to the north of the stable block, and in the courtyard of the service block outbuildings.

No archaeological features or artefacts of note were recorded during this watching brief. The watching brief observed and recorded the stratigraphy within the trench which consisted of topsoil, subsoil and natural. A garden soil was also recorded from within a walled garden area, and a deposit of refuse, containing modern glass bottles, was identified behind the stable block.

INTRODUCTION

Project Background

- 1 NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Steve Cowley, on behalf of the National Trust, and funded by the National Trust, to carry out archaeological monitoring at Felbrigg Hall, Felbrigg, Norfolk (NGR TG 1932 3942) (Fig. 1).
- 2 Ground work was required for the installation of a fibre optic IT cabling and the installation of a joint box on the grounds of the Grade I listed Felbrigg Hall. The proposed route was located to the northeast of the main 17th century Hall, running between the later stable courtyard and the walled kitchen garden through rough grass pasture land. The works involved the excavation of a 0.20m wide trench to a depth of between 0.50-0.60m, over a length of 256m using a 1.7 tonne 360° mini-excavator.

Planning Background

- 3 As part of its development policies, Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES) advises that all excavation groundworks affecting heritage assets are conducted under archaeological supervision and control. The work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by NPS Archaeology (WSI 01-04-16-2-1270 Bryant-Buck 2016) which sets out a scheme of investigation for this watching brief in line with NHES guidance and recommendations.
- 4 The programme of work was designed to mitigate the impacts of the proposed excavation works in line with the requirements of local and national planning regulations.
- 5 The watching brief was also designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the fibre optic cable trench at Felbrigg Hall, following guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).
- 6 The recipients of this report and archive will be the National Trust, Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service and Local District Authority.

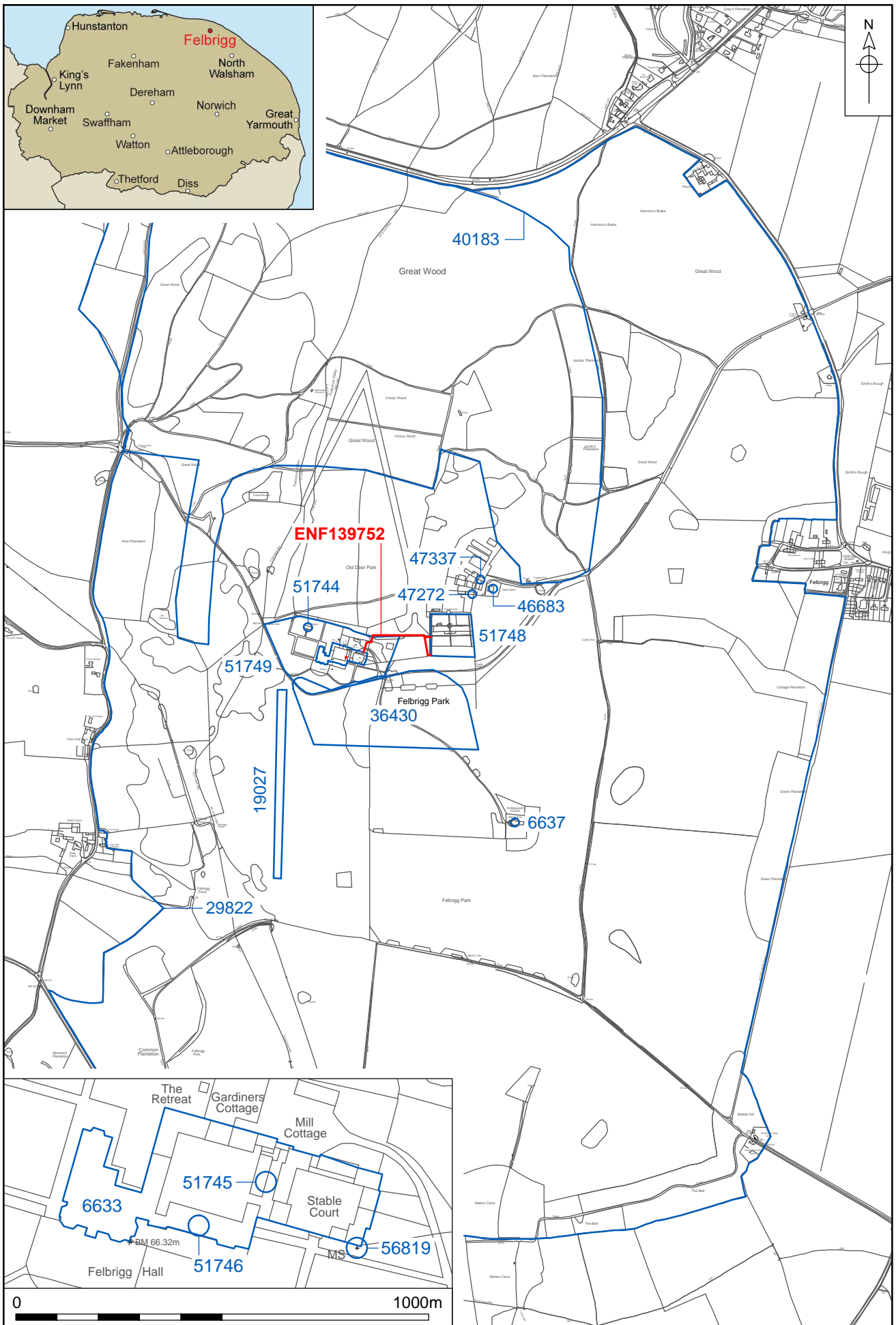
GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 7 The British Geological Survey identifies the bedrock in the area of the monitoring as sedimentary sand and gravel of the Wroxham Crag Formation, formed within the past 2 million years, in the Quaternary period, in a local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. The overlying superficial deposits are identified as Briton's Lane sand and gravel member, which consists of sands and gravels formed up to 3 million years ago, in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (BGS 2016).
- 8 The topsoil in the area of the watching brief was a mid-greyish brown, silty sand layer. The subsoil was mid yellowish brown silty sand and the natural was a light brownish yellow sand with very occasional gravel >2cm in size.

Topography

- 9 The site is located within the Felbrigg estate which encompasses approximately 712 hectares of parkland which includes the 210 hectare Great Wood (Bryant-Buck 2016). The proposed trench area consisted predominantly of lawns with limited tree coverage. To the north of the site is the Great Wood of Felbrigg Park, which slopes southward to a levelled platform on which the Hall is set. Beyond the hall, the land continues to slope in a southerly direction. The area where the watching brief took place was located at 69m OD.
- 10 The ground works at Felbrigg Hall involved the excavation of a 0.20m wide trench to a depth of between 0.50-0.60m over a length of around 260m. The open area measured approximately 52m².



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Figure 1. Site location with HER data. Scale 1:12,500, inset at 1:2000

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Sources

- 11 The primary source for archaeological evidence in the county of Norfolk is the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Record (NHER), which details archaeological discoveries and sites of historical interest. In order to characterise the likely archaeological potential of the trenching area, HER record data was purchased from NCCHEs for a 500m radius of TG 1932 3942. This exercise returned 17 individual records, including monuments, landscapes and buildings, containing evidence of historical activity spanning the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.
- 12 The Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website was accessed to search for reports on any previous archaeological works undertaken at the site.
- 13 Norfolk County Council's Mapping Browser was also consulted for aerial images and past maps of the area.
- 14 A reference table listing dates for historical periods described in this report is provided in Appendix 3.

NHER data

- 15 The NHER 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 Norfolk Historic Environment Record remains copyright of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.

Buildings, structures and landscape

- 16 There has been a Hall on this site in Felbrigg since the medieval period. Felbrigg Hall is mentioned in the Paston letters when it changed hands from the Felbrigg family to the Wyndham's (later Windham's) in 1461 (Phelps 2008, Boyle 2008). The only evidence remaining of this earlier Hall, is in the cellars below the current house, where a medieval undercroft of six bays with transverse 4-centered arch brick ribs survive, along with the remains of a brick staircase into the house (NHER 6633).
- 17 Felbrigg Hall itself is a Grade I listed building noted for its largely unaltered Jacobean architecture and Georgian interior (Bryant-Buck 2016, Phelps 2008). The main building complex of Felbrigg Hall is divided into three main blocks: Felbrigg Hall; the attached service wing; and the attached stables. The three components are laid out in a northwest to southeast configuration. The current Felbrigg Hall (NHER 6633) was built between 1621 and 1624 by Robert Lyminge, for Thomas Wyndham. The building then underwent significant phases of development and remodelling during the 1680s, the later part of the 18th century, in 1823, and in the 1840s. Over its lifespan, the alterations to the Hall have created a somewhat irregular in plan.
- 18 The Hall is constructed from rendered brick and flint, and has stone dressings with the roofs featuring a combination of slate and glazed black pantile. Laid out in seven bays, the Hall features a central square projecting bay with stone mullioned and transformed windows with leaded glazing. The projecting bays at the front of the Hall carry the words GLORIA DEO IN EXCELSIS in pierced stone surmounted by heraldic beasts.

- 19 The attached Grade II listed service wing (NHER 51746), which was added to the southeast end of Felbrigg Hall around 1750, was designed by James Paine. The service wing was constructed of brick and partly rendered with Roman cement, was remodelled and enlarged in around 1825 by the addition of a two-storey brick outbuilding with a hipped slate roof (NHER 51745) by W.J. Donthorn. The outbuilding rectangular in plan has five symmetrical bays with four plank doors. The Grade II listed stables (NHER 51747), also designed by W.J. Donthorn, were added in 1825. The stable complex which is constructed from brick, with stone dressings and has a slate roof, is arranged around a central courtyard and is made up of a northern two-storey range, with an open arcade to the south and single storey ranges to the east and west. It also features two storey towers on the corners.
- 20 The formal gardens of Felbrigg Hall (NHER 51749) are mainly to the west and north of the hall. They were begun in the 17th century and were modified throughout the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. They consist of The Parlour Garden (Green House Garden) with lawns bordered by gravel paths and a ha-ha to the west of the Hall (110m to the west of the observed works). Just to the north of the main formal gardens is the Orangery (NHER 51744) a brick building with a hipped slate roof dating to c.1705. In c.1865 The American Garden was created and a series of walks though exotic trees and shrubs was laid out. A smaller formal garden of box-edged beds filled with roses dates to the mid 20th century and is located on the south front of the east wing (20m from the observed works).
- 21 The brick-walled kitchen gardens (NHER 51748) lay 150m east of the stable block. This garden was built in 1833 to a square plan and has a large gateway in the west corner of the south wall. In 1833 a spine wall with central gateway was added. The entrances were remodelled in 1842 re-using a 17th-century doorway from the Hall. Also within the walled garden is a brick built octagonal 18th-century dovecote.
- 22 To the north of the walled kitchen gardens is Hall Farmhouse (NHER 46683), a late 18th-century brick and slate tile house with an earlier core. To the west of the farmhouse are a number of buildings associated with the house and farm. A flint and brick barn with a slate roof (NHER 47337), dated to 1832, and a second barn (NHER 47726) of flint and brick dated to 1844, are just to the northwest of the main farmhouse. To the south of these is an outbuilding (NHER 47272) constructed of flint and bricks dated to the 19th century which would originally have been a cart shed with a granary above.
- 23 A post-medieval milestone (NHER 56819) which marks Norwich 20 miles, Aylsham 9 miles, and Cromer Church 2 miles, stands at the southeast corner of the stable blocks and is 45m from the observed works.
- 24 To the southeast of the hall within Felbrigg Park (NHER 29822) is St Margaret's Church, Felbrigg (NHER 6637); a medieval parish church which dates mainly to the 14th and 15th centuries with some later alterations.

Monuments

- 25 An area of medieval ridge and furrow, and a possible track way (NHER 36430) is recorded within Felbrigg Park, identified from a 1996 aerial photography survey (Edwards, D.L. Norfolk Landscape Archaeology). The area of north-south ridge and furrow lies to the south of the walled garden (40m to the south of the monitoring). To the south of the Hall and to the west of the ridge and furrow, is a possible trackway which appears as a double ditch running parallel to, and on the western

edge of, more north - south ridge and furrow. A possible east–west trackway was also noted to the south of the first area of ridge and furrow.

- 26 Felbrigg Park (NHER 29822) is the landscaped parkland within which Felbrigg Hall is set. The medieval and post-medieval deer park was landscaped from the 17th century onwards, creating its current form. The current Park is rectangular in plan and is mostly bordered by woodland, with Felbrigg Hall slightly north-west of the park's centre point. Victory plantation was created in the Great Wood north of the Hall to commemorate VE day. The 1946 aerial photograph shows where woodland has been cleared in the area at the base of the V potentially ready for it to be laid out. A medieval road or hollow way (NHER19027), surviving as an earthwork, was recorded in 1982 running north–south within the park to the southwest of the Hall.
- 27 During a survey of ancient woodland in 2004 The Great Wood at Felbrigg was found to contain a series of hollow ways, roads, ponds and enclosures, of medieval or post-medieval date, surviving as earthworks (NHER 40183). It also lists a possible barrow in the form of a sub-circular mound in a much degraded condition on the line of the parish boundary.

Previous archaeological investigations

- 28 After being granted to the National Trust by Robert Ketton-Cremer in 1969 (Phelps 2008) the various buildings of Felbrigg estate have been subject to a number of archaeological, historical and architectural analyses.
- 29 Four watching briefs (Rose 1992; Bates 1992, Phelps 2008 and Hickling 2014), one excavation (Boyle 2008), and a geophysics survey (Webb 2013), have taken place within the grounds of the Felbrigg Hall complex itself. Data from the Rose and Bates reports has been taken from NHER 6633.
- 30 In 1992, E. Rose records that two pipe trenches were excavated behind the Hall. While the northern trench revealed no archaeological finds or features, the southern trench uncovered an earlier drain which had been constructed from salt glazed vitreous pipeware and two brick culverts. This was likely to be of 18th–19th-century date, and could have been built at the same time as the 1930s extension. Rose also investigated and reported on the brick barrel vault of cellars in the west wing whilst on site.
- 31 Also in 1992, S. Bates conducted a watching brief on a pipe trench for the installation of a new water main. The trench was excavated along the west side and in front of the house in order to serve the stable block. During the works Bates recorded four discrete spreads of mortar, flint, brick and tile, along with a 17th–18th-century brick drain which ran south from the Hall. Also during the watching brief a spread comprised of flint, brick, tile and bone and modern drainage pipes were recorded. To the west of the house five additional drains constructed from brick were recorded as all being apparently discussed.
- 32 In 2007, M. Boyle of NAU Archaeology (now NPS Archaeology) excavated a small 3.00m (L) x 1.00m (W) x 1.50m (D) trench to the west of the central porch and adjacent to the southern façade of the Hall (Boyle 2008). This evaluation was conducted to assess drains and a drainage problem. The evaluation found three phases of drains; the earliest one was capped with pavement tiles and may have been contemporary with the construction of the hall in the 17th century. A second drain was covered with bricks and both were truncated by a modern drain which had

also cut into a deposit of marl. This marl which was acting as a sealing layer covering the roof of a medieval brick undercroft. Bricks recovered from the fill of the drain cut suggested it may have damaged the roof of the undercroft when it was excavated (Boyle 2008).

- 33** The following year, A. Phelps conducted a watching brief on two areas to the rear of the Hall, one to the north of Gardiner Cottage, and the other in the northeast corner of the courtyard (Phelps 2008). No archaeological remains of note were in either area. The height of the natural deposits suggested that prior to the construction of Gardiner Cottage and the service courtyard in 1751, the area south of the current garden was terraced, thus removing any archaeological remains. In the courtyard area modern services had disturbed the surrounding deposits.
- 34** In 2013, a geophysical survey was conducted by West Yorkshire Archaeological Services (WYAS) over five hectares to the southeast of Felbrigg Hall in the area around St Margaret's Church. This was on behalf of NPS Archaeology, in order to determine the potential for medieval settlement around the church. The results indicated that the survey had only identified anomalies which had been caused by relatively recent agricultural activity, geological variation and modern activity (Webb 2013). It was therefore determined that this site had low archaeological potential.
- 35** In 2014, a watching brief was carried out by S. Hickling of NPS Archaeology for a new sewerage treatment unit to the west of the Hall (Hickling 2014). No archaeological features were found, however, at the southern end of the works redeposited natural had been deposited over the existing topsoil. This natural sand appeared to have been used to level the area and was possibly taken from the excavation of the ha-ha. The topsoil layer contained ceramic building material rubble which was thought to come from the earlier stables, barn, and coach house range, to the south which had been demolished. They appear on a map of probable late 18th–early 19th-century date.

METHODOLOGY

General

- 36 Methodology for the watching brief followed the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (Bryant-Buck 2016), where the mitigation strategy for the works is presented in full (Appendix 5).
- 37 Archaeological procedures conformed to guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and the watching brief was conducted within the context of the relevant regional archaeological framework (Medlycott 2011).

Objectives

- 38 The objective of the watching brief 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.

Methods

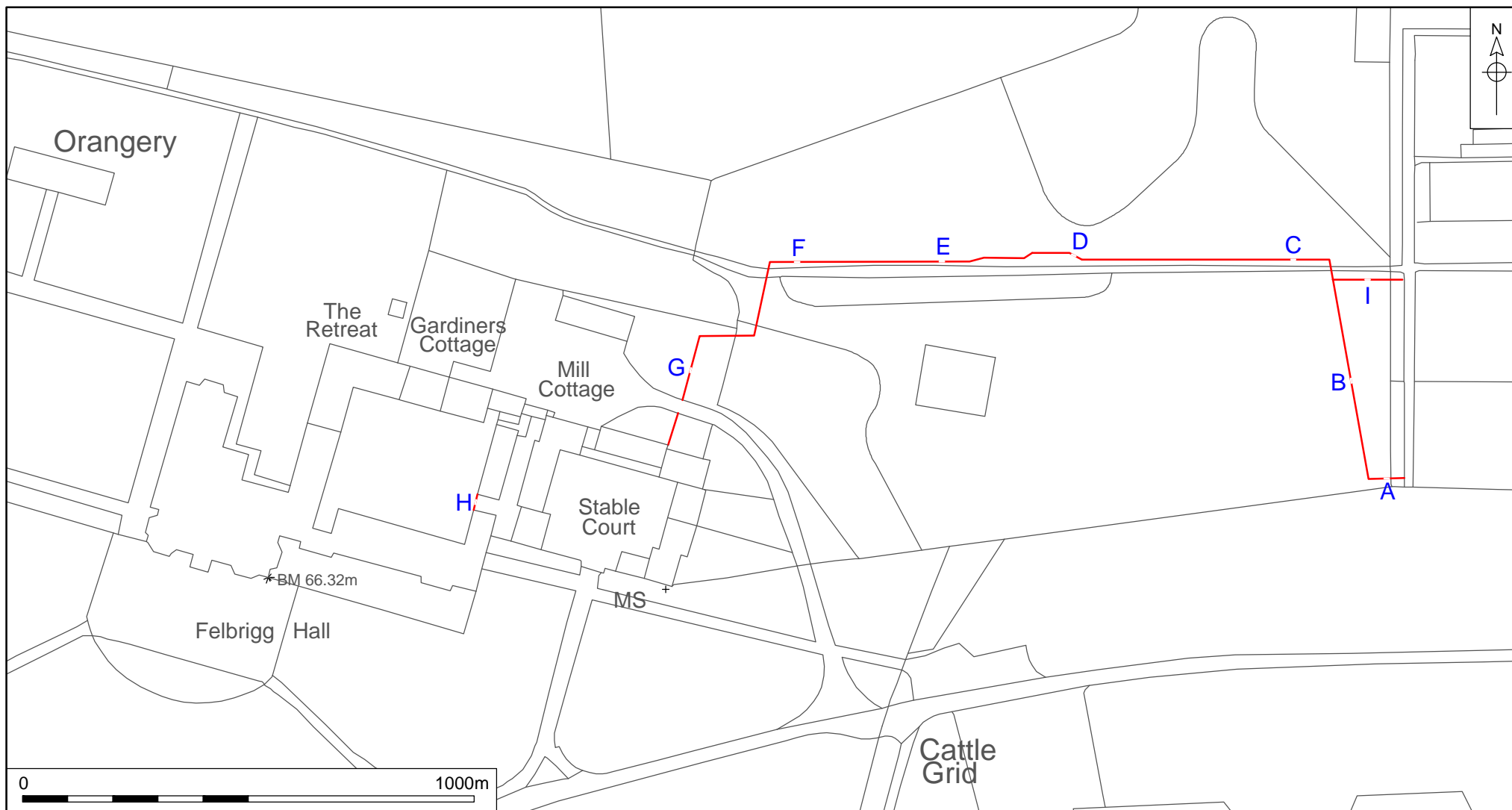
- 39 The WSI required that all ground penetrating work be observed by a qualified archaeologist to mitigate the impacts of the proposed excavation works in line with the requirements of local and national planning regulations.
- 40 The areas to be stripped of topsoil were examined for surface features and for archaeological artefacts prior to any excavation.
- 41 Machine excavation was carried out by a 1.7 tonne 360° mini-excavator 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, natural geology or construction depth of between 0.50-0.60m was reached.
- 42 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.
- 43 Hand-collected finds, including 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).
- 44 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. The location of the trench, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Digital colour photographs were taken of all relevant archaeological features and deposits where appropriate.
- 45 Site conditions were good and the work took place in fine weather.
- 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 Norfolk Museums Service.
- 48 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-OASIS No. 241110 (Appendix 4), and this report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 49 The contents of the site archive is summarised in Table 1.

Item	No.
Contexts	5
Files/paper record sheets	1/9
Plan and section sheets	2
Photographs	30 Digital
Finds	4 (number of)

Table 1. Site archive quantification



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Figure 2. Trench location and soil depth data collection points (A-I). Scale 1:1250

RESULTS

Figure 2

Excavation in the walled garden

- 50 A small sondage was excavated to the west of the walled garden, against the surrounding wall, to attach the service trench to a kiosk. Garden soil **01** was located across the walled kitchen garden, consisting of a mid-dark orange brown, silty-sand approximately 1.00m deep. This lay directly above natural layer **04**, a light brown-yellow sand with very occasional gravel >2cm in size (Plate 1).



Plate 1. Excavation on the west side of the Garden wall, looking east

Between the stable block and walled garden

- 51 A stretch of service trench was located in the area between the stable block (to the west) and the walled kitchen garden (to the east). The topsoil **02**, a mid-greyish-brown, silty sand, was 0.05m-0.10m deep and a layer of disturbed mid yellow-brown silty sand subsoil **03**, was present below this, measuring c.0.50m-0.55m (Plate 2). Occasional small fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were contained within this subsoil. It is not surprising that CBM fragments are present in the subsoil across the area as there has been a Hall at Felbrigg since the medieval period although the original Hall does not survive. The current Hall, and its associated buildings and gardens, have been developed and altered since it was constructed in c.1621. It is therefore safe to assume that several phases of demolition, construction, and alteration have taken place across the site, resulting in brick fragments becoming incorporated into the surrounding subsoil.
- 52 It is also worth noting that the age of some of the trees indicates that some of them within this area must predate the landscaping associated with the construction of the hall (Plate 3).



Plate 2. Excavation between the stables and the walled kitchen garden.
South facing section



Plate 3. Historic tree. Looking north

North of the stable block and service wing courtyard

- 53 The service trench continued to the north of the stable block (Figure 2). Here, a deposit beneath the subsoil was noted—deposit **05**—a mid-yellow brown, silty sand. This contained post-medieval glass material, and appeared to constitute the remains of a post-medieval dump layer which was situated behind the stables (Plate 4).



Plate 4. Excavation behind stable showing Northern edge of glass dump

- 54 In the small section of trench located in the service wing courtyard the topsoil **02** measured c.0.20m deep. Below this, a small number of flint cobbles were noticed and appeared to have been disturbed by an earlier service trench. It is possible that these cobbles could have at one stage been part of the courtyard or a path (Plate 5).



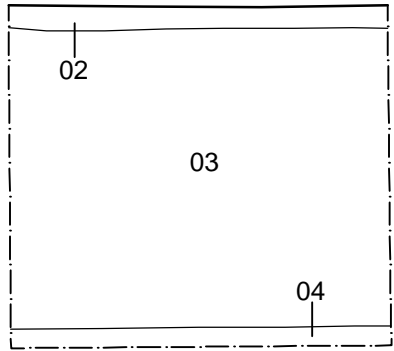
Plate 5. Excavation in service wing outbuilding courtyard. Looking south

- 55 The depth of topsoil, subsoil and natural observed in nine locations along the route of the cable trench are summarised below (Table 3) and illustrated in Figure 3.

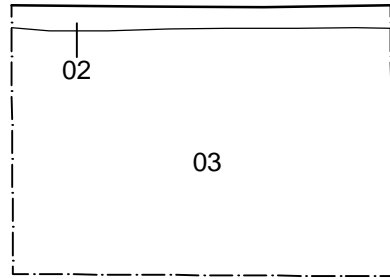
Location points	Topsoil 02	Subsoil 03	Natural 04	Glass dump deposit 05
A	0.05	1.00	0.05m+	--
B	0.05	0.55m+	--	--
C	0.05	0.55m+	--	--
D	0.05	0.55m+	--	--
E	0.10	0.50m+	--	--
F	0.10.	0.50m+	--	--
G	0.10	--	--	--
H	0.20	--	--	0.40m
I	0.05	0.55m+	--	--

Table 2 The depth of deposits observed at lettered location points located on Figure 2

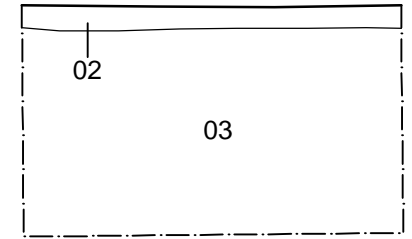
W A - Section 1 E



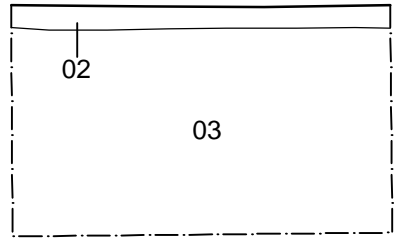
N B - Section 2 S



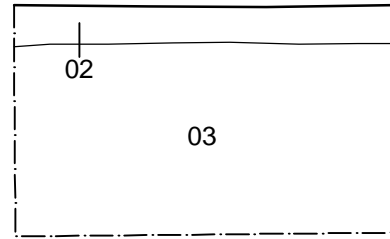
W C - Section 3 E



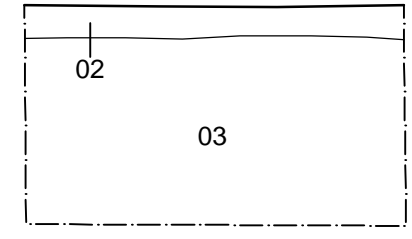
NW D - Section 4 SE



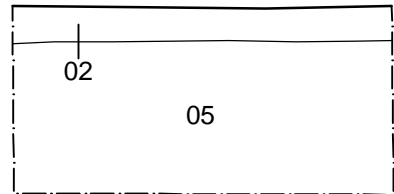
E E - Section 5 W



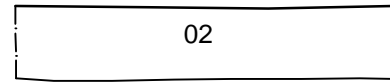
E F - Section 6 W



S G - Section 7 N



N H - Section 8 S



W I - Section 9 E

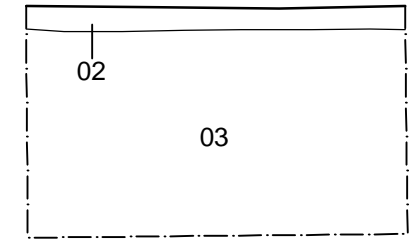


Figure 3. Site sections. Scale 1:20

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

- 56 Finds were processed and recorded by count and weight. Only one type of material (glass) was recovered.
- 57 The finds from this watching brief consisted of four glass bottles, all from deposit **05** (location G, north of the stable block and service wing courtyard). Information about these bottles is summarised in Table 3 below.

Bottle brand name	Bottle type	Moulded inscription	Date	Reference
Bovril Glass made by FCC	4oz jar Weight 5g	Side: 4oz; Bovril Limited Base: Bottle Made in England(outer ring); FCC (centred)	None found	N/A
Bismac Ltd Glass made by unknown	Cylindrical Weight 5g	Side: Bisurated Magnesia Bismac Ltd London Base: A618; C—0; UGB	1920s	Taylor, K. 2010
H.J. Heinz Co. Glass design made by Illinois-Pacific Glass Corporation San Francisco	8 sided 'octagon catsup' Weight of single bottle 30g	Base: H.J. Heinz Co; PatD (outer ring); 255 [And a small upside down triangle] (Centred)	1926-1930	Lindsey, B. 2016

Table 3. Overview of observations on recovered glass bottles from deposit 5.

- 58 The bottles found within refuse deposit **05** are domestic material of a post-1901 date (Plate 6). Three were condiment containers—two H.J. Heinz sauce containers, and one Bovril container. The other cylindrical glass vessel, bearing the 'Bismac Ltd' brand name, would have contained an indigestion remedy (Plate 6).



Plate 6. Photograph of recovered glass vessels found in bottle dump fill **05**

DISCUSSION

- 59** The watching brief carried out by NPS Archaeology at Felbrigg Hall recorded a small number of stratigraphic layers. Topsoil **02**, identified across the majority of the site, was a mid-greyish brown, silty sand with a variable depth of between 0.05–0.20m. The subsoil **03**, a mid-yellowish brown, silty sand, varied in depth between 0.50m–0.55m. The natural **04** at the site was light brown-yellow sand with very occasional gravel >2cm in size. In addition to these layers, two other deposits were recorded. Within the walled garden, garden soil **01** was a mid to dark orange- brown, silty sand c.1.00m deep directly overlaying the natural sand. Behind the stables, a deposit of mid yellow- brown, silty sand **05**, was found to contain four glass bottles perhaps representing an area where refuse had been dumped.
- 60** There has been a Hall at this site in Felbrigg since the medieval period with the only surviving remains of the medieval Hall being under the current Hall in the form of an undercroft and evidence of stairs. The Felbrigg Hall that can be seen today was constructed between 1621 and 1624 and has been altered and added to a number of times over the years. Therefore there was potential for the excavation of a cable trench may disturb archaeological evidence in the form of either features or artefacts relating to these phases of activity.
- 61** Whilst the archaeological works recorded topsoil and subsoil, along with a garden soil within the walled garden, there were no archaeological features seen during this watching brief. However, there were a few of things noticed during the watching brief to be noted. Behind the stables an area where domestic refuse had been dumped, four glass bottles, of a post 1901 date, were recovered from fill **05**. Beside the service wing courtyard, an earlier service trench could be seen to have disturbed some flint cobbles which could perhaps have originally been part of a courtyard surface or a path. Over the lifespan of the current Hall and that of the previous medieval Hall, several phases of demolition, construction, and alteration have taken

place resulting in occasional brick fragments becoming incorporated into the surrounding subsoil.

- 62 The watching brief was designed to mitigate the impacts of the proposed excavation works in line with the requirements of local and national planning regulations. By monitoring the works, the watching brief was able to conclude that no archaeological features were present within, or disturbed by, the excavation of the fibre optic cable trench.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Area
01	Deposit			Garden Soil, Mid-Dark Orangish Brown, Silty Sand, 1.00m thick.	Post-medieval to modern	Walled Kitchen Garden
02	Deposit			Topsoil, Mid Blackish Brown, Silty Sand, 0.05m to 0.20m thick.	Post-medieval to modern	Noted over site
03	Deposit			Subsoil, Mid Yellowish Brown, Silty Sand 0.50 – 0.55m thick where fully excavated.	Post-medieval to modern	Noted over site
04	Deposit			Natural, Light Brownish Yellow, Sand with very occasional gravel >2cm in size.		Only seen in deep excavation by Walled Kitchen Garden
05	Deposit			Glass dump, Mid Yellowish Brown, Silty Sand.	Modern	Behind Stables

Appendix 1b: Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Modern	Glass dump	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
05	Glass	4	70g	Modern	2 Heinz sauce bottles, 1 Bismac bottle, 1 Bovril bottle

Appendix 2b: Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Modern	Glass vessels	4

Appendix 3: Archaeological and 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: norfolka1-241110

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Watching Bried, Felbrigg Hall, Felbrigg, Norfolk, NR11 8PR
Short description of the project	NPS Archaeology was commissioned by The National Trust to carry out an archaeological watching brief on trenching for ducting for fibre optic cabling at Felbrigg Hall, Felbrigg Norfolk (TG 1932 3942). The works consisted of trenching 0.20m wide with a depth between 0.50-0.60m over a total length of around 260m, with the addition of three small junction boxes. The work was carried out mainly between the walled brick kitchen gardens to the east of the main hall complex, with smaller sections of work to the north of the stable block and in the courtyard of the service block-outbuildings. All these works lay to the east of Felbrigg Hall and it know Formal Gardens. During 21 January to the 28th January 2016 the watching brief noted that the ground layers exposed by the ducting trenching where formed by Post-medieval landscaping activity and also to the north of the stables a remains of a Modern glass dump
Project dates	Start: 21-01-2016 End: 28-01-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF 139752 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	English Heritage List of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest
Site status	Site of Special Scientific Importance (SSSI)
Site status	Listed Building
Site status	National Trust land
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	LANDSCAPE PARK Post Medieval
Monument type	HALL Post Medieval
Monument type	GLASS DUMP Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS VESSEL Modern
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	General structure plan/local plan/minerals plan guidance

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK NORTH NORFOLK FELBRIGG Felbrigg Hall
Postcode	NR11 8PR
Study area	52 Square metres
Site coordinates	TG 1932 3942 52.906915983194 1.26184673068 52 54 24 N 001 15 42 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 68m Max: 68m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	None
Project design originator	Harriet Bryant-Buck
Project director/manager	Andrew Crowson
Project supervisor	Karl Hanson
Type of sponsor/funding body	National Trust
Name of sponsor/funding body	The National Trust

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	The National Trust
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	The National Trust
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Felbrigg Hall, Felbrigg, Norfolk, NR11 8PR - Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Hodges, L. and Hanson, K.
Other bibliographic details	01-04-16-2-1270

Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Description	A4, Spiral bound, colour printed pdf.
Entered by	Harriet Bryant-Buck (Harriet.bryant-buck@nps.co.uk)
Entered on	19 May 2016

Appendix 5: Archaeological Specification



nps archaeology

01-04-16-2-1270

Felbrigg Hall, Felbrigg, Norfolk, NR11 8PR

IT Cable Trenching

Works Under Archaeological Supervision and Control

Written Scheme of Investigation

**Prepared for:
The National Trust**

Planning Ref: N/A

January 2016

nps archaeology

QUALITY ASSURANCE		
Job Number	01-04-16-2-1270	
Client	The National Trust	
Location	Felbrigg Hall, Felbrigg, Norfolk, NR11 8PR	
District	North Norfolk	
Planning Reference	N/A	
Grid Reference	TG 1932 3942	
Completed	Harriet Bryant-Buck	20-01-2016
Reviewed	Andrew Crowson	20-01-2016
<i>Issue 1</i>		

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Felbrigg Hall, Norwich, Norfolk
IT Cabling
Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control
Written Scheme of Investigation

Introduction

- 1 Intended works at Felbrigg Hall, Felbrigg, Norfolk (TG 1932 3942) concern the excavation of a 256m run of service trench for IT cabling, and the installation of a 1no. joint box (Figure 1). The proposed trench route is predominantly through rough grass pasture land. As part of its development policies, the local relevant authority Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES) advises that all excavation groundworks affecting heritage assets are conducted under archaeological supervision and control (a 'watching brief' undertaken by a suitably experienced archaeologist). This document sets out a scheme of investigation for the current works in line with NHES guidance and recommendations.
- 2 The manor of Felbrigg and associated land was acquired by the Windham (or Wyndham) family in the 15th century. Felbrigg Hall is a Grade I Listed Building, known for its Jacobean architecture and Georgian interior. It is believed to have been originally built between 1621 and 1624, by Robert Lyminge for Thomas Windham. The building was altered in 1685 for William Windham and in 1750 for William Windham I.
- 3 The majority of the building is fronted in brick and flint, with occasional stone inclusions, and slate and pantile roofs. The number of bay windows has changed over the years, as has the plan of the Hall, which is now irregular. The three-cell western range was added in the 1680s and a two-storey canted (angled) bay was added in c. 1750. Changes continued with a parallel range behind the house and a single-storey extension to the north in 1823. The building has a medieval undercroft of six bays with a four-centred arch and evidence of a brick stair.
- 4 The estate encompasses approximately 712ha of parkland, including the 210ha Great Wood. In the grounds of the house there is an orangery, walled garden, outbuildings, stables and orchards, constructed during the 17th and 18th centuries. Formal gardens lie to the west and north of the hall, having been initially created in the 17th century. Elsewhere in the grounds, to the southeast of the hall, medieval ridge and furrow and a possible trackway are visible on aerial photos of the estate.
- 5 Due to the historic interest of the estate, a programme of archaeological monitoring ('watching brief') will be carried out during excavation works for the new IT cabling scheme to identify and record any archaeological remains affected by the works. The requirement and scope of this work is in accordance with principles set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).
- 6 NPS Archaeology has prepared this Written Scheme of Investigation on behalf of the National Trust to detail an appropriate programme of archaeological works for the IT cabling scheme.

Mitigation Strategy

- 7 The programme of archaeological works presented in this document has been designed to mitigate the impacts of the proposed excavation works in line with the requirements of local and national planning regulations. Where archaeological remains are identified, and these cannot be preserved *in situ*, the potential impact of the scheme will be minimised by appropriate levels of archaeological excavation and recording.
- 10 The mitigation strategy will include archaeological monitoring to record any archaeological remains exposed during the works, and reporting. The different elements to be employed are presented below in the anticipated order that they will take place.
- 11 The stages of the mitigation strategy may be summarised as follows.
 - I. *Archaeological Monitoring*. Due to the potential for previously unidentified archaeological remains to exist, all ground disturbance works (and any above ground works where these affect historic structures) related to the refurbishment scheme will be monitored. If archaeological features and deposits are identified and these are deemed to be of significance, appropriate levels of excavation and recording will be required.
 - II. *Post-Fieldwork Processing*. The drawn and written, photographic, stratigraphic and structural record will be cross-referenced and entered onto a database to provide a consistent and compatible record of the results of the monitoring. Any artefactual, ecofactual and palaeoenvironmental material recovered by the monitoring will be cleaned, marked and packaged as appropriate and in accordance with the county standards for archive deposition as set out by Norfolk Museums Service. A database of these materials will be compiled.
 - III. *Analysis, Reporting and Archive*. The results of the monitoring will be presented in a report to the client and other bodies. Only if appropriate, a synthesis of the results will be published in a suitable archaeological journal. The archive will be prepared for deposition with the National Trust or other body nominated by the National Trust.
- 12 Procedures and methodology for each of the stages outlined above are detailed below.
Archaeological Monitoring
- 13 All ground disturbance works (and any above ground works where these affect historic structures) will be monitored by an experienced archaeologist. The monitoring will be carried out in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014) and guidelines set out in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).
- 14 If areas of significant archaeological remains are observed that cannot be recorded safely or to the appropriate standard by the monitoring, consultation will take place with the National Trust, and more detailed archaeological excavation may be required.
- 15 Archaeological deposits, features and layers will be sample excavated by hand and will be assigned individual context numbers and recorded on standardised forms employing a pro forma recording system approved by NHES. The records will include full written, graphic and photographic elements with site and context numbering. 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 photographic record in 35mm monochrome film and digital formats will be maintained of all archaeological deposits, features and layers and to record their characteristics and relationships. Photographs will be taken to record the progress and more general aspects of the refurbishment scheme.

- 16 Exposed surfaces and all archaeological features and deposits will be 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 unique context number.
- 17 Human remains will be left *in situ* unless otherwise instructed by National Trust. Backfilling of features containing human remains will be carried out manually to ensure that the remains are appropriately protected from any damage or disturbance. If any human remains or burials are located during the monitoring, which because of their location or vulnerability must be removed, an application for a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains will be made in compliance with Section 25 of the Burial Act, 1857, if appropriate. No human remains will be removed until permission has been granted in writing from all the relevant parties.

Post-Fieldwork Processing

- 18 The drawn, photographic and written stratigraphic and structural records will be cross-referenced and, if appropriate, entered into a database or spreadsheet to assist analysis and synthesis of the results of the work.
- 19 The cleaning and cataloguing of any materials recovered will be undertaken on completion of the monitoring. All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the current county standards set out by Norfolk Museums Service. Finds data will be stored on a spreadsheet to allow summary listings of artefacts by category and context to provide basic quantification.
- 20 All finds work will follow the procedures set out in *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014). Finds data will be entered on a spreadsheet to aid analysis and report preparation.
- 21 All archaeological materials, excepting those covered by the *Treasure Act* 1996, will remain the property of the landowners. NPS Archaeology will deposit the full site archive with the National Trust.

Report and Archive

- 22 A report will be produced that will present the stratigraphic, structural, artefactual, palaeoenvironmental and photographic evidence and an analysis of that evidence. If excavation work is phased over an extended period of time, reports will be produced at the completion of each phase of works. The report will be undertaken with reference to relevant research agendas identified by Medlycott (2011) where appropriate and to what is already known about the archaeology of the immediate area.
- 23 The report will present data in written, tabular, graphic and appendix form. A list of archive components generated by the work will be included in the report. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, NPS Archaeology will retain copyright in and ownership of all documentation and other materials prepared by NPS Archaeology. NPS Archaeology may publish or jointly publish any description or illustration of the works with the prior consent of the client.

- 24 A draft copy of the report, clearly marked as such, will be presented in digital format to the National Trust within eight weeks of completion of the monitoring, for approval. Multiple copies of the approved report will be produced as appropriate and presented to the National Trust and any other body nominated by the National Trust. It is suggested that one copy be sent to Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Record. One copy of the report may be sent to the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England, if considered appropriate.
- 25 An online OASIS record will be initiated immediately prior to the start of fieldwork and completed when the final report is submitted. This will include a pdf version of the final report.
- 26 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 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), and in accordance with county standard requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation set out by Norfolk Museums Service.
- 27 The archive will be fully indexed and cross-referenced. It will be integrated with known archaeological information held by Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Record. A full listing of archive contents and finds boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds.

Timetable and Resources

- 28 The different stages of archaeological work have different time and staff requirements. The timetable for fieldwork assumes that there are no major delays to the work programme caused by factors outside of NPS Archaeology's 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 recording methods and the protection of flora and fauna on the site, disease restrictions, and unexploded ordnance.
- 29 The proposed earliest start date for the archaeological work is two working weeks upon notification from the client.
- 30 It is understood that that the archaeological monitoring will take place during January 2016. The monitoring will be governed by the timetable for the groundworks and will be provided at all appropriate times. It is anticipated that one archaeologist will be sufficient to monitor the works.

Project Staff

- 31 The NPS 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 practical aspects of the project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration.
- 32 The fieldwork will be conducted by the Project Officer who will have substantial experience of archaeological monitoring projects and archaeological reporting. The Project Officer will be an experienced metal detector user and will have experience with NPS Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.
- 33 Other members of staff involved in the project will include a Finds Officer to coordinate post-fieldwork processing and reporting of artefacts, ecofacts and palaeoenvironmental remains
- 34 NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project will be:

Project Management	
Archaeology Manager	Jayne Bown, BA, MCIFA
Project Staff	
Project Officer	Karl Hanson, BA, ACIFA
Finds Officer	Rebecca Sillwood, BA, ACIFA

- 35 NPS Archaeology reserves the right to change its nominated personnel at any time should project programmes change.
- 36 The analysis of artefacts and ecofacts will be undertaken by NPS Archaeology staff or nominated external specialists, as follows:

Research Field	Staff
Metal-detectorist, numismatic items	Andrew Barnett
Worked flint	Sarah Bates
Palaeoenvironmental remains, worked stone	Frances Green
Faunal remains, shell	Julie Curl
Post-Roman ceramics, brick and tile	Sue Anderson
Materials conservation	Debbie Harris
Metalwork, glass	Rebecca Sillwood
Plant and animal macrofossils	Val Fryer
Prehistoric and Roman ceramics	Andrew Peachey

Conditions

- 37 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.
- 38 NPS Archaeology expect information on any services crossing the site to be provided by the client.
- 39 A 7.4 hour working day is normally operated by NPS Archaeology, although their agents may work outside these hours.
- 40 NPS Archaeology expect the client to arrange suitable access to the site for its staff, plant and welfare facilities on the agreed start date.
- 41 NPS Archaeology 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 8.00m or canopy width (whichever is the greater) of any trees within or bordering the site.
- 42 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 are detailed in para. 28.
- 43 Whether or not CDM regulations apply to this work, NPS Archaeology 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.
- 44 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.
- 45 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

- 46 All staff employed or sub-contracted by NPS Archaeology will be employed in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Practice*.
- 47 NPS Archaeology operates under a recognised Quality Management System and is accredited with BS EN ISO 9001:2008.
- 48 The guidelines set out in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) that remain current will be adhered to. Provision will be made for monitoring of the work by National Trust in accordance with the procedures outlined in the document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (English Heritage [now Historic England] 2006). Monitoring opportunities for each phase of the project are suggested as follows:
 - a) during archaeological monitoring
 - b) during post-fieldwork analysis
 - c) upon completion of the archive
 - d) upon receipt of the final report
- 49 A further monitoring opportunity will be provided at the end of the work upon deposition of the integrated archive and finds.
- 50 NPS Archaeology operates a Project Management System. Most aspects of this project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who has the day-to-day responsibility for the successful completion of the project. Overall responsibility for the successful delivery of the project lies with the Archaeology Manager who has responsibility for all of NPS Archaeology's work and ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation.

Health and Safety

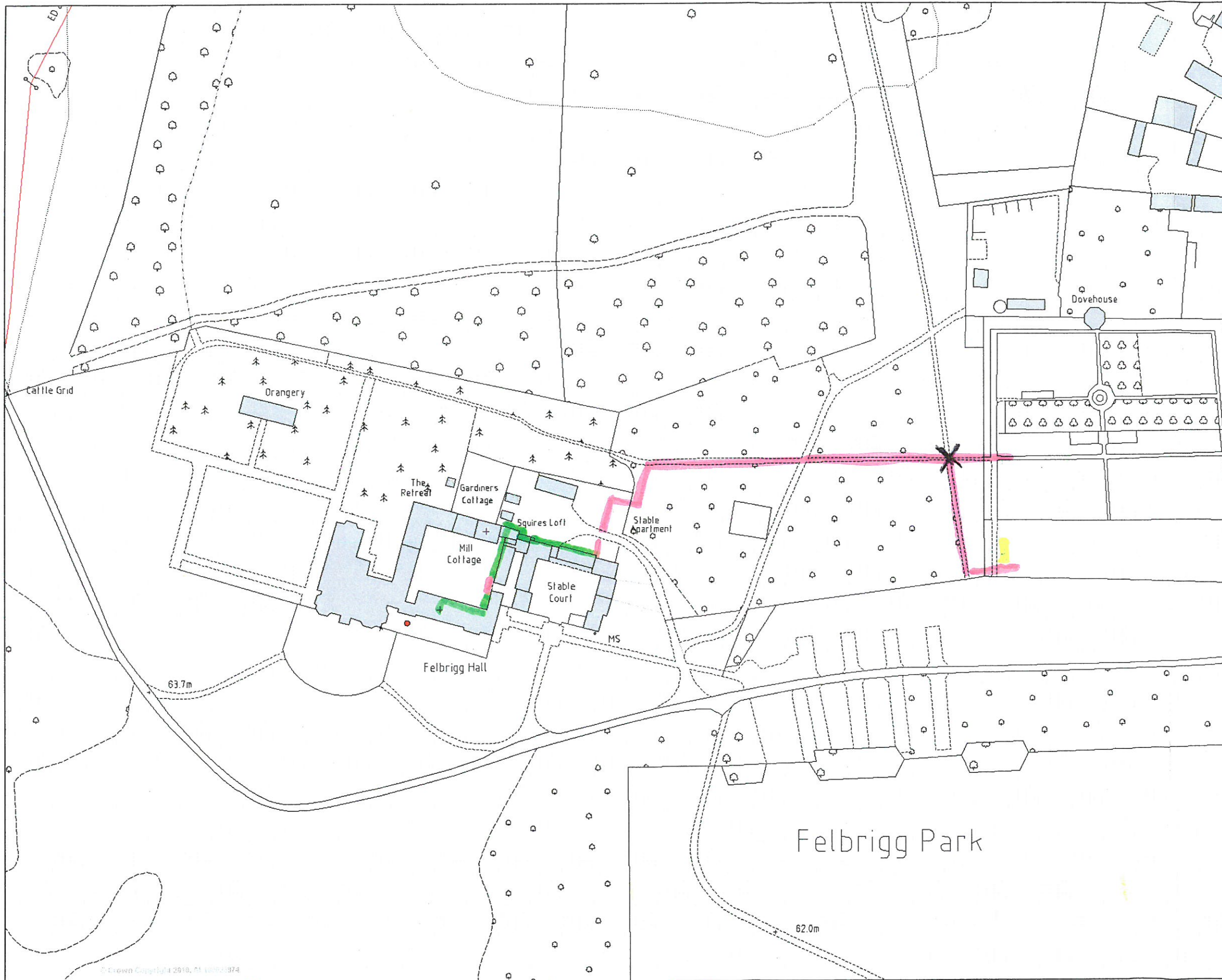
- 51 NPS Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *the Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (SCAUM 2007).
- 52 A risk assessment will be prepared for the archaeological fieldwork. All NPS 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.
- 53 NPS Archaeology will provide copies of NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety policy on request.

Insurance

54 NPS Archaeology's Insurance Cover is:

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

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



THE NATIONAL TRUST

EAST OF ENGLAND
REGION

Title:

Scale 1/1565
Date 16/7/2010
Centre = 619387 E 339453 N
User



- DUCT
- SURFACE CABLE
- KIOSK
- X JOINT BOX

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