

Land to the rear of the New Globe Inn
High Street, Lowestoft
LWT 328

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/115

Client: Ian Garrett Building Design Ltd.

Author: M. Sommers

October 2014

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LWT 328

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Author: M. Sommers

Contributions By: R. Goffin

Editor: Dr R. Gardner

Report Date: October 2014

HER Information

Report Number: 2014/115

Site Name: Land to the rear of the New Globe Inn,
High Street, Lowestoft

Planning Application No: DC/13/2723/FUL

Date of Fieldwork: 1st October 2014

Grid Reference: TM 5507 9365

Client/Funding Body: Ian Garrett Building Design Ltd.

Client Reference: n/a

Curatorial Officer: Dr Abby Antrobus

Project Officer: M. Sommers

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-191794

Site Code: LWT 328

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

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

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: M. Sommers
Date: 14th October 2014

Approved By: Dr. R. Gardner
Position: Contracts Manager
Date: 14th October 2014
Signed:

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeology and historical background	3
4. Methodology	5
5. Results	6
5.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)	7
5.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)	9
6. Finds and environmental evidence	13
6.1 Introduction	13
6.2 The pottery	13
6.3 Ceramic building material	14
6.3 Mortar	15
6.4 Charcoal/coal	15
6.5 Animal bone	16
6.6 Shell	16
6.7 Discussion of material evidence	16
7. Discussion	16
8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work	17
9. Archive deposition	17
10. Acknowledgements	18
11. Bibliography	18
12. Plates	19

List of Figures

Figure 1. Site location (red) with HER entries (blue)	2
Figure 2. Trench locations and summary of recorded features	6
Figure 3. Plan of Trench 1	8
Figure 4. Plan of Trench 2	10
Figure 5. Sections	11

List of Plates

Plate 1. Trench 1, pit 0002, camera facing east (ref. HWZ 77)	19
Plate 2. Trench 1, pit 0005 prior to excavation, also shows the waterlogged conditions. Camera facing north (ref. HWZ 79)	19
Plate 3. Trench 1, pit 0005 after excavation, camera facing northwest (ref. HWZ 84)	20
Plate 4. Trench 1, possible posthole 0008, camera facing north (ref. HWZ 86)	20
Plate 5. Trench 2, pit 0010, camera facing southeast (ref. HWZ 91)	21
Plate 6. Trench 2, pit 0010, showing sample section, camera facing south (ref. HWZ 87)	21
Plate 7. Trench 2: ditch 0012 and pit 0014, camera facing north (ref. HWZ 94)	22
Plate 8. General view of the area of the demolished buildings. Trench 1 is in the foreground (ref. HWZ 98)	22

List of Appendices

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation	
Appendix 2. Context List	
Appendix 3. Catalogue of pottery	
Appendix 4. Catalogue of ceramic building material	
Appendix 5. OASIS data collection form	

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on an area of land to the rear of the New Globe Inn, High Street, Lowestoft, in advance of a residential development. Two trenches were excavated revealing a number of large pits. Finds evidence suggests these date from the late medieval to the early post-medieval period. No evidence for any early structures was identified. (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team for Ian Garrett Building Design Ltd.)

1. Introduction

Planning permission has been granted for a residential development on land to the rear of the New Globe Inn, High Street, Lowestoft, Suffolk (application number DC/13/2723/FUL). One of the conditions attached to the planning consent called for an agreed programme of archaeological work to be in place in advance of this development.

The first stage of the programme of work, as specified in a Brief produced by Dr. Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team, was the undertaking of a trenched evaluation in order to ascertain what levels of archaeological evidence may be present within the development area and to inform any mitigation strategies that may then be deemed necessary. Based on this brief a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced and subsequently approved by the Conservation Team (Appendix 1).

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TM 1287 4278. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the site.

The archaeological evaluation was carried out on the 1st October 2014 by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's Field Team who were commissioned by Ian Garrett Building Design Ltd., acting on the behalf of their client.

2. Geology and topography

The development area is located at c. 18m above sea level, on a gentle south facing slope that runs down to Lake Lothing, which lies approximately 1km to the south. The slope continues to climb for approximately 1km to the northwest until it reaches a high plateau at c. 30m OD. Fifty metres to the east of the PDA the land slopes steeply down to a lower plateau at a height of c. 4m OD, which then very gently slopes down to the sea that lies 460m to the east.

The underlying geology in the region of the PDA consists of chalky clay tills (Lowestoft Till) on the plateau with sand and gravel deposits on the sloping fringes (British Geological Survey).

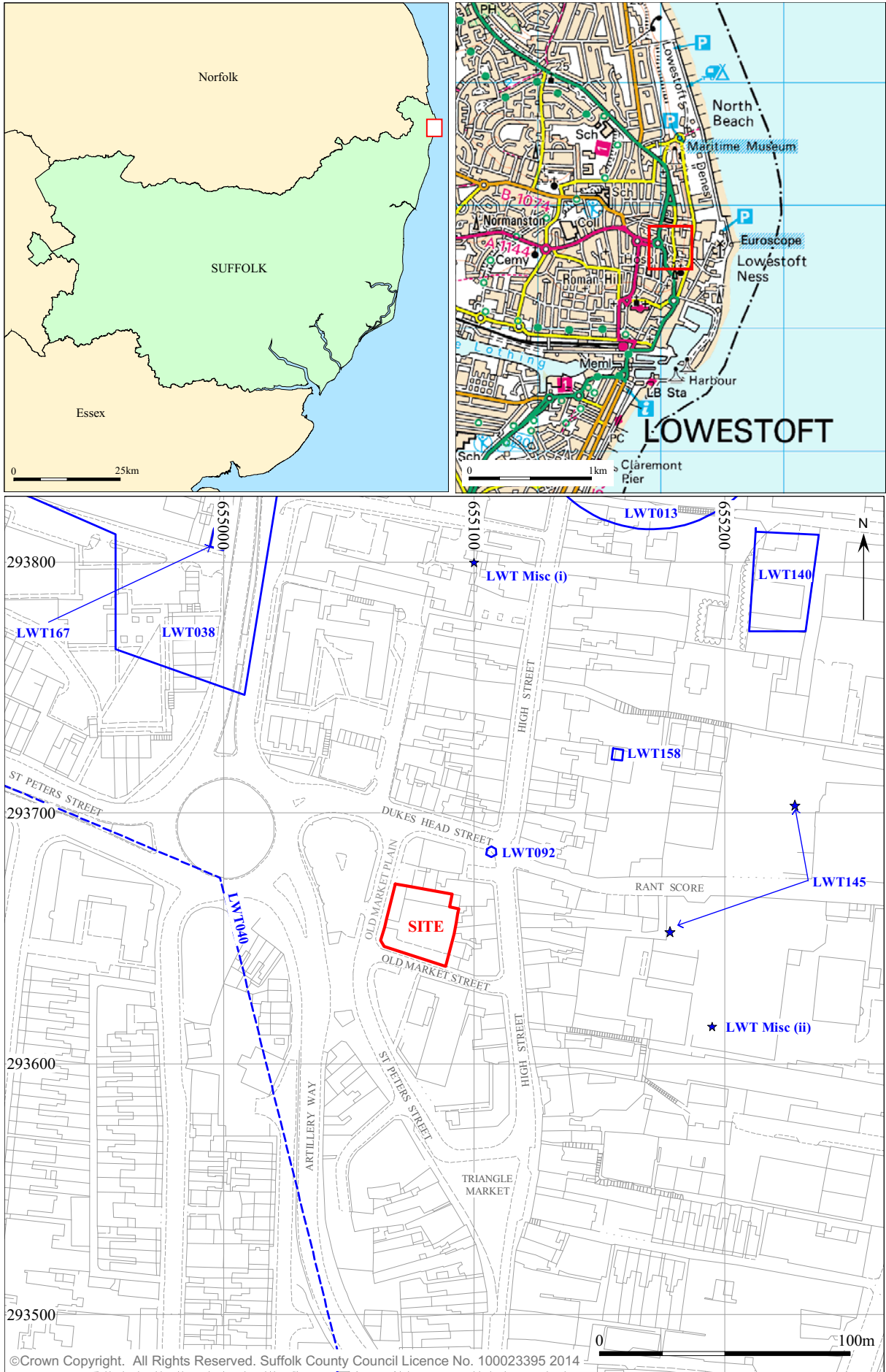


Figure 1. Site location (red) with HER entries (blue)

3. Archaeology and historical background

An archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) has been undertaken to inform the planning process in advance of a proposed residential development (Sommers 2013). The DBA identified that this area of Lowestoft was an earlier focus of the town prior to the development of the docks and railway in the 19th century.

The assessment found no evidence of any significant local activity during the prehistoric, Roman, or Anglo-Saxon periods although there is significant evidence for activity from the medieval period through to present times. The development area lies within the known limits of the medieval town of Lowestoft, as recorded on earlier maps, and is situated adjacent to a former market that is of at least post-medieval date if not earlier. The history of the adjacent public house, The New Globe, could be traced back to the 18th century with some evidence that it existed earlier than this under a different name.

A number of archaeological sites or findspots are recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER) within the vicinity of the development site. A summary of these entries is presented in the following table; the recorded locations of are marked in Figure 1.

HER No.	Address	Date	Nature of Evidence
LWT 013	41-42 & 160 High Street	med	Possible remains of Priory of St Bartholomew. Vaulted crypts recorded below 41, 42 and 160 High Street. Vault at 160 filled in when Anchor Hotel built over it in 1897
LWT 038	Factory Street	Pmed	Lowestoft Porcelain Factory, kilns etc. Established c. 1757 (on site of brick or pottery kiln/s in existence by 1756), closed c. 1801. Later converted into brewery & malt kiln. Most of the surviving remnants and remains of the kiln were demolished in 1955
LWT 040	Lowestoft	med	Lowestoft area of archaeological importance, defining area of medieval and early post medieval town core. Based on a map of the town in c. 1618, originally based on a manorial survey

LWT 092	High Street/Duke Head Street	mod	A hexagonal pillbox c. 4.5m across visible on 1941 & 1944 aerial photographs. Probable World War II date
LWT 140	Day Care Centre, Crown Score	med?	Monitoring of groundwork revealed the remains of an east-west aligned, roughly built, flint wall, probably associated with a boundary (as marked on early OS maps) and tentatively dated to the late medieval or post medieval period. The site is a terraced formed on a steep slope, the wall pre-dates this. Evidence recorded during the monitoring indicates a mid to late 20th century date for the construction of this terrace
LWT 145	John Wilde School	Pmed	Assortment of post medieval pottery and stoneware recovered in pit excavated by Paul Durbidge
LWT 158	Rear of 63, High St,		One pit observed in the north west corner of the site during archaeological monitoring, from which two adjoining sherds of 'Tudor Green' pottery, dating from c. 1380-1500, were recovered from the section. A corner of a flint and mortar wall of uncertain date cutting the pit was also observed
LWT 167	10 Factory Street	med + Pmed	A trial trench evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposal to redevelop the site. A number of features were recorded including two undated pits, a late medieval buried soil and similarly dated post-holes, and an early post-medieval flint and lime mortar foundation representing a building that remained in use into the 19th century. Evidence for the adjacent Lowestoft Porcelain factory was recovered in the form of kiln bar fragments
LWT Misc (i)	High Street	Pmed	Probable clay pipe production site in Lowestoft, suggested by 1851 census of Thomas Brooks (b.1820), High Street, Lowestoft, recorded as a clay pipe tobacco maker
LWT Misc (ii)	Jon Wilde School	Pmed	Large quantities of post-medieval pottery found during a public excavation at old John Wilde School. Exact location unknown but thought to be approx TM 5519 9361

Table 1. Summary of HER entries

Given the proximity of the sites recorded on the HER and the site's location within the core of the early town there was deemed to be a high potential for further archaeological deposits to be present within the development area.

4. Methodology

The trial trenches were machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using a toothless bucket fitted to the back-acting hoe of a wheeled excavator (JCB type).

The machining of the trenches was closely observed throughout in order to identify any archaeological features and deposits and to recover any artefacts that might be revealed. Excavation continued until undisturbed natural deposits were encountered, the exposed surface of which was then examined for cut features. Any features or significant deposits identified were then sampled through hand excavation in order to determine their depth and shape and to recover datable artefacts. Scale plans and sections of each recorded feature were drawn in pencil on permatrace sheets.

A photographic record of the work undertaken was also compiled using an 18 megapixel digital camera.

Following excavation of each trench, the nature of the overburden was recorded and the depths noted. The location of each trench was then related to the site boundary using 30m measuring tapes.

5. Results

Two evaluation trenches were excavated. Both were approximately 10m in length within which a number of features were identified. The trench locations and the recorded features are marked in Figure 2, larger scale plans of each trench can be found in Figures 3 and 4, and the recorded sections in Figure 5. Descriptions of each trench can be found opposite.

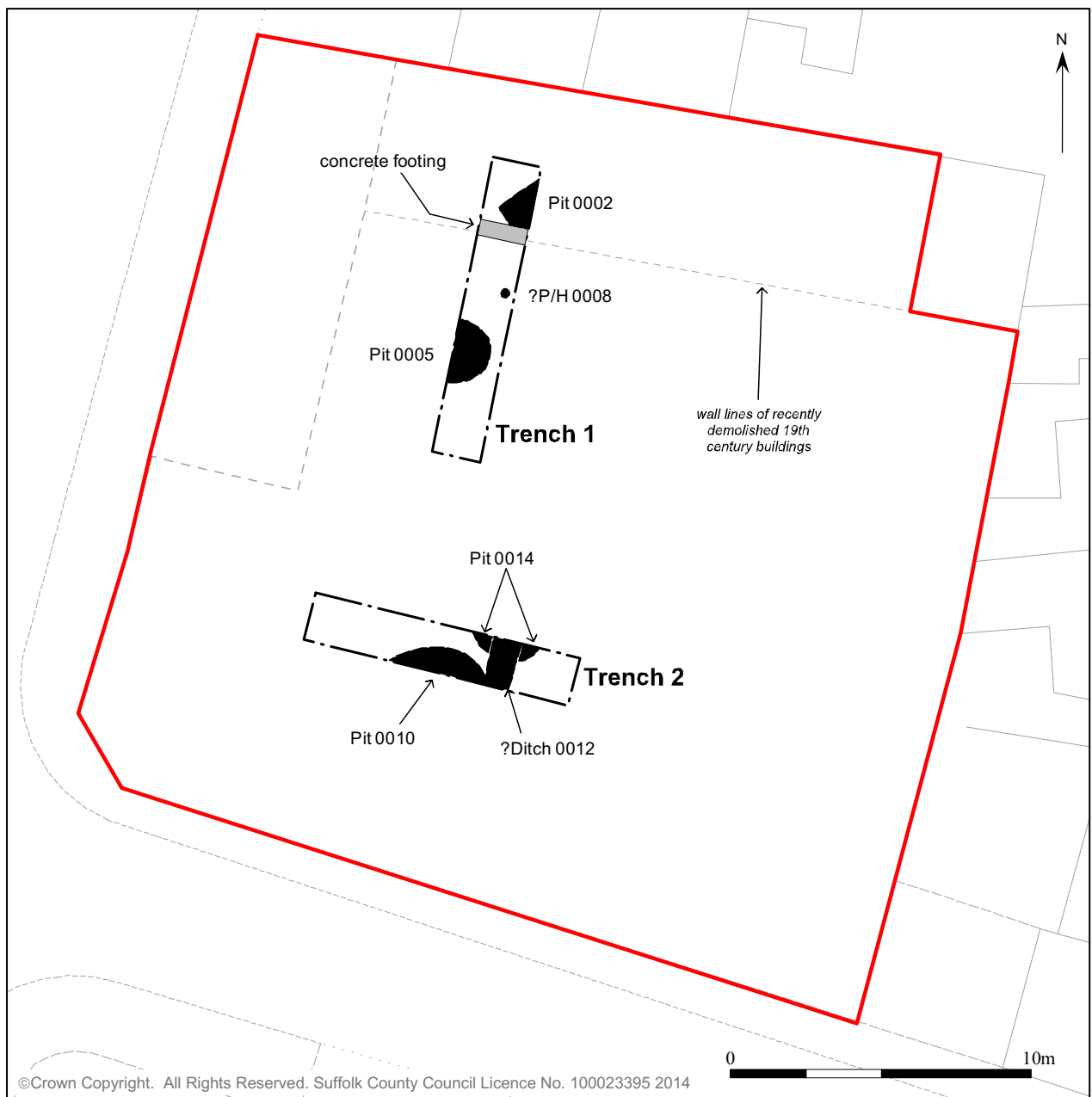


Figure 2. Trench locations and summary of recorded features

5.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

Two large pits and single possible posthole was recorded within this trench, which measured 10m in length and was on a north-south alignment. The natural subsoil lay at a depth of between 0.9m and 1.0m. It consisted of a bright yellow silt at the northern end of the trench to a pale yellow sand from a point approximately 4m to then south. At this depth ground water was encountered, percolating up through the sand. This influx increased with depth resulting in the pooling of water in the excavated features. A concrete footing ran across the trench close to the northern end, which could not be removed by the machine. It was part of a series of 19th century lean-to structures and a former stable block that were recently demolished as part of the site's development.

The overburden basically consisted of two major phases of deposition of which the earliest comprised dark brownish grey silt with small fragments of undiagnostic brick and tile, mortar and infrequent charcoal fragments. This was overlain by a thick deposit of made ground comprising loose, dark brownish grey topsoil with occasional lenses of crushed brick rubble, chalk and yellow sandy gravel.

Pit 0002: This feature was located in and beyond the northern end of the trench. It comprised two perpendicular edges of what is presumably a large square or rectangular feature. The minimum dimensions were 1.5m by 1.2m. Excavation was stopped at a depth of 0.3m below the level of the natural subsoil due to problems with the influx of water. A small test hole was cut a further 0.2m but the base of the feature was not reached. The upper edge of the feature sloped before becoming vertical where the feature cut through the natural subsoil. The feature was sealed by layer 0016. Two fills were recorded, an upper fill (0003), of dark brown-grey silt/clay with gravel lenses, occasional small fragments of red brick/tile and flecks of charcoal. Finds include oyster shell, animal bone and two sherds of pottery from a single vessel that has been dated to the late medieval/early post-medieval periods. Fragments of similarly dated tile were also recovered. A lower fill (0004) consisted of mid greyish brown clay/silt with bands of brown peaty material. A single sherd of 16th century pottery was recovered from this layer suggesting an early post-medieval date for this feature.

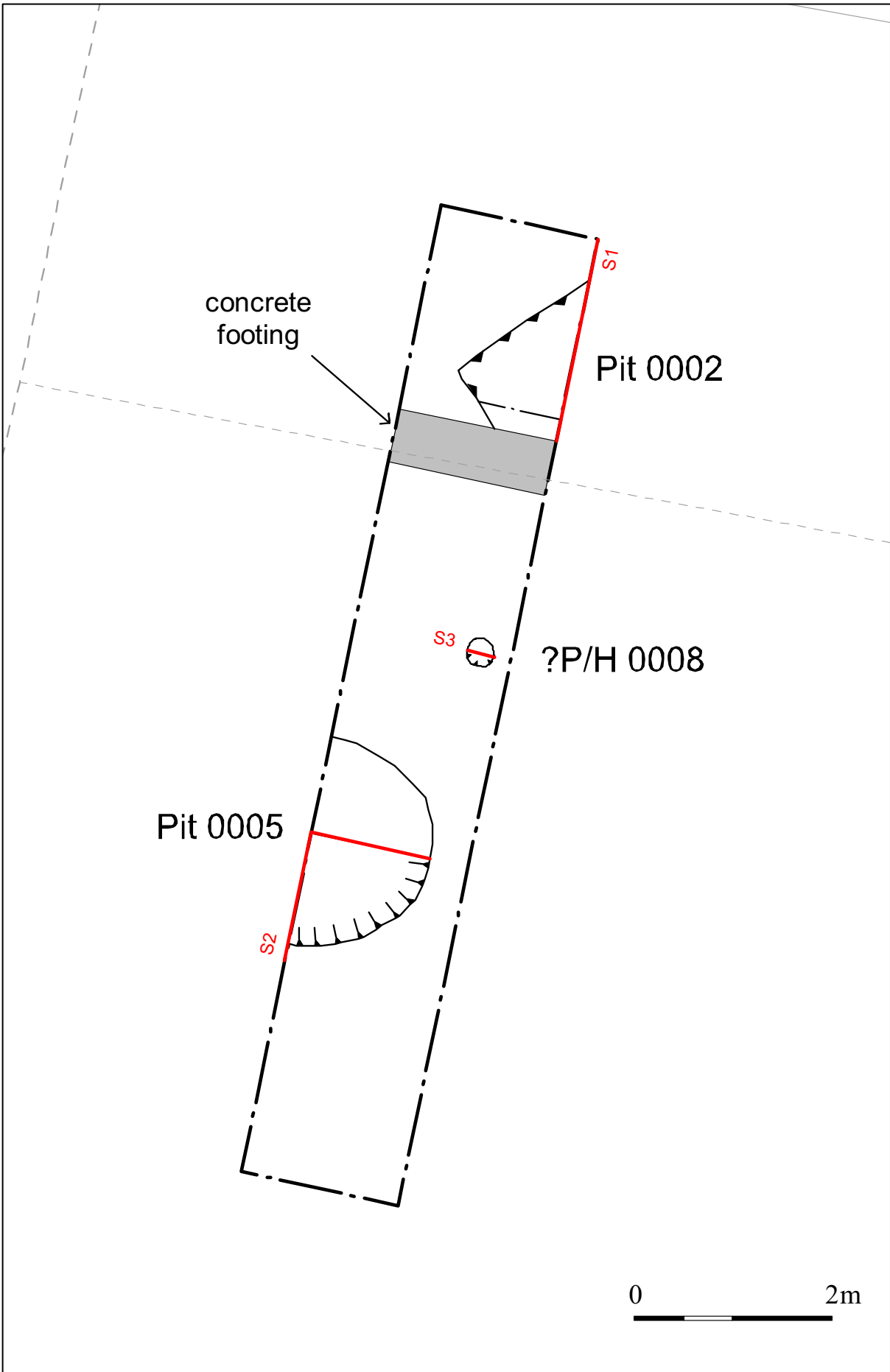


Figure 3. Plan of Trench 1

Pit 0005: Located against and beyond the western edge of the trench. The shape of the portion visible in the trench suggests a circular feature with a minimum diameter of c. 2.15m. The cut had steeply sloping sides down to a gently sloping base with a deeper central section. Excavation was stopped at a depth of 0.5m due to influx of water; the base of the deeper central section was not reached. Two fills were evident, an upper fill (0006) of mid to dark brown-grey silt/clay with very occasional charcoal flecks, darker and slightly 'peaty' towards base of deposit, and a lower fill (0007) of pale to mid grey silty, peaty sand, very wet, with occasional preserved twigs/sticks. This feature probably dates to the early post-medieval period as suggested by pottery recovered from the upper fill. A number of bricks dated to the 13th-14th century were recovered from the lower fill. The fills were sealed by layer 0016.

?Posthole 0008: A small near circular feature, 0.28m in diameter and 0.16m deep with a fill (0009) of pale brown-grey silty sand with occasional small lumps of clay. No finds. Interpreted as a posthole based on its size and profile. The feature was waterlogged and had a timber post been present fragments are likely to have been preserved. No timber was recorded suggesting any post that may have been present had been removed or that the interpretation of this feature as a posthole is incorrect.

5.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

Two large pits and a possible ditch was recorded within this trench which measured just under 10m in length due to site restrictions. It was cut on an east-west alignment. The natural subsoil lay at a depth of 0.8m and consisted of a yellow silty sand. Again, ground water percolating up through the sand was encountered leading to the pooling of water in the excavated features. The overburden was similar to Trench 1 with a lower layer of dark brownish grey silt with small fragments of undiagnostic brick and tile, mortar and infrequent charcoal fragments (0018), overlain by a deposit of made ground comprising loose, dark brownish grey topsoil with lenses of crushed brick rubble, chalk and yellow sandy gravel, which was up to 0.4m thick. Two modern intrusions, for a water pipe and an electricity cable, were encountered although the depth of these did not exceed c. 0.5m.

Pit 0010: This feature was located on and beyond the southern side of the trench. The shape of the portion visible suggests a roughly circular feature with a diameter in excess

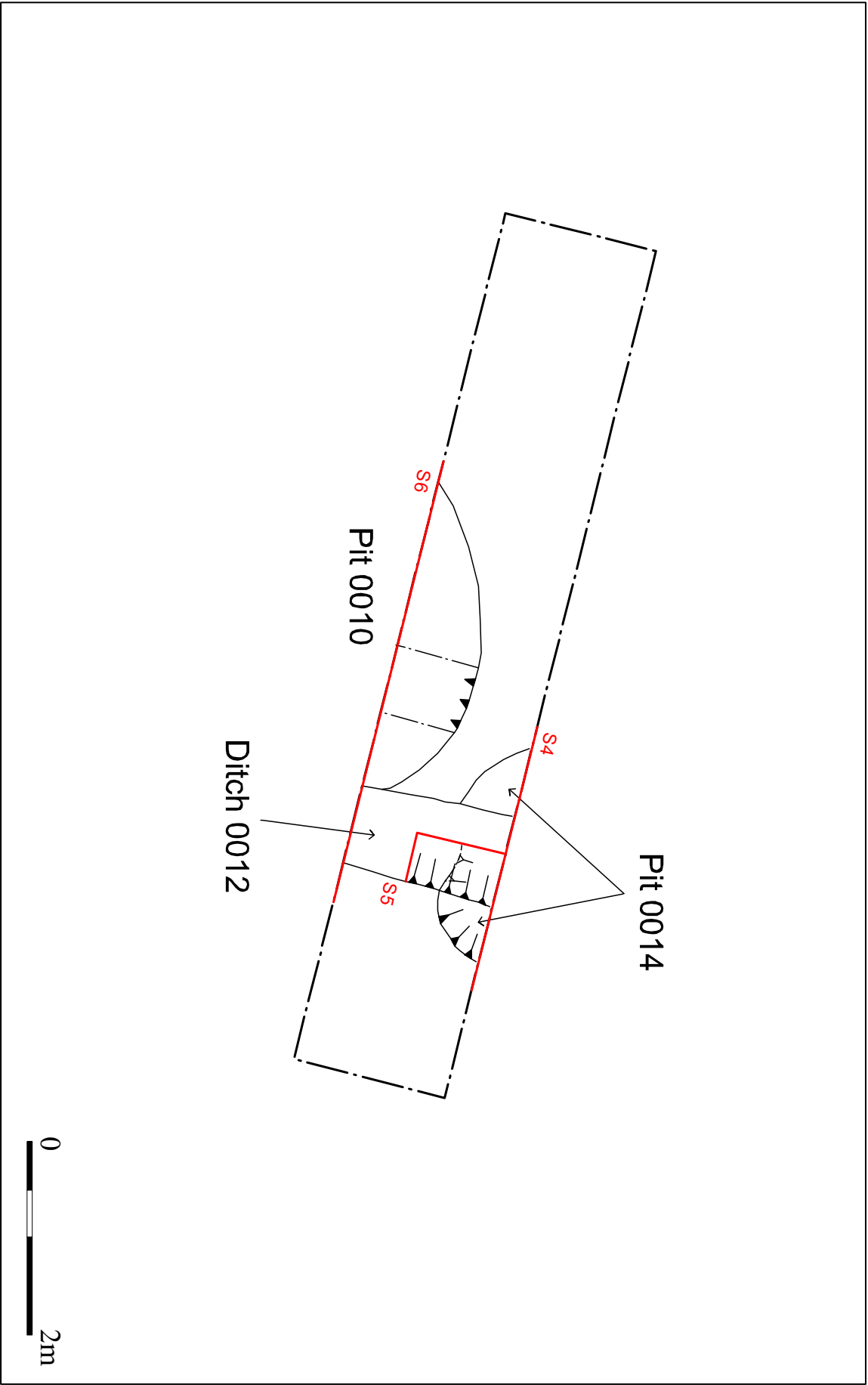


Figure 4. Plan of Trench 2

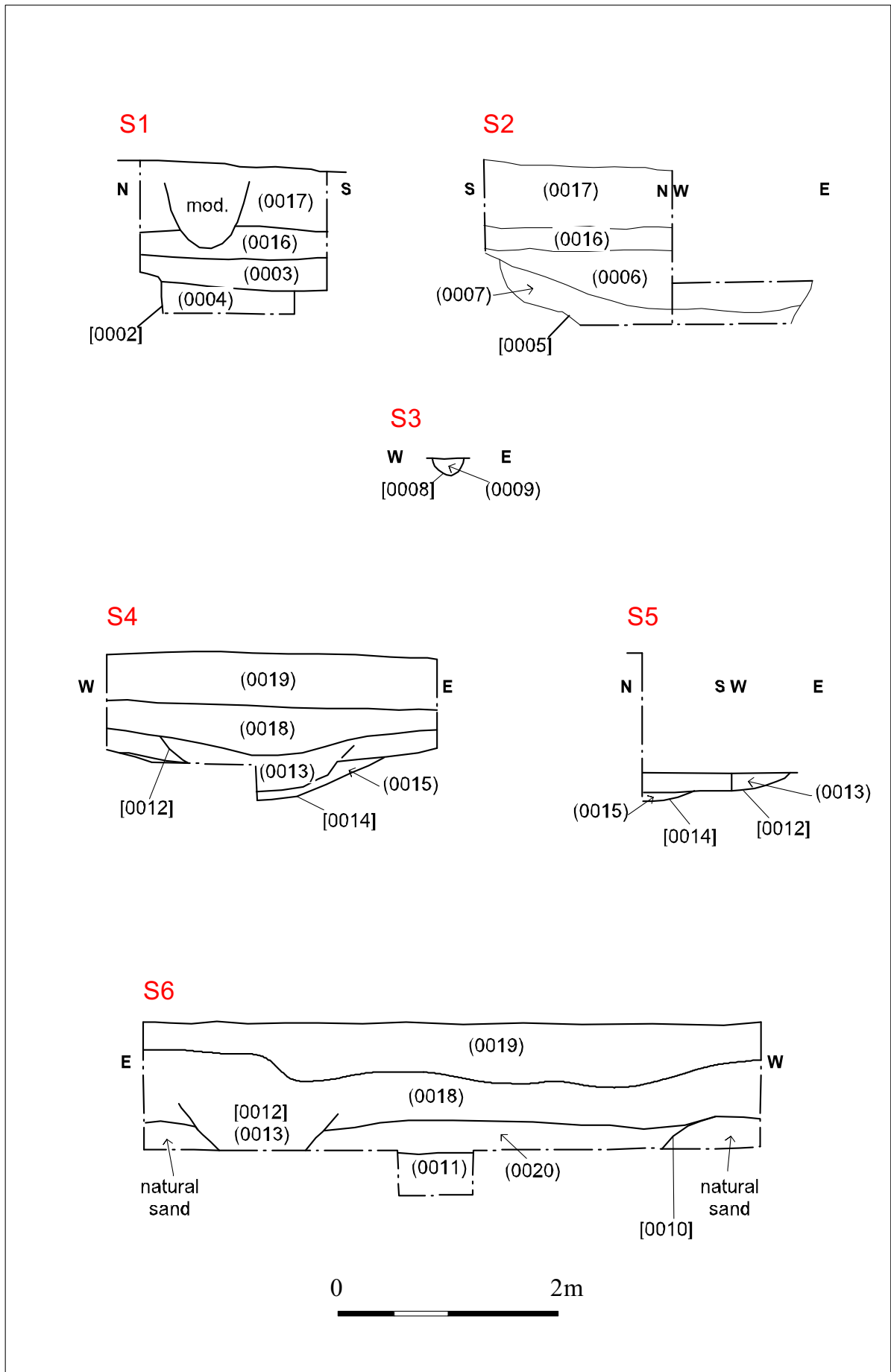


Figure 5. Sections

of 4.1m. A sample section was excavated which revealed the cut to have sloping sides which steepened to become near vertical with depth. Excavation was abandoned at a depth of 0.55m below the level of the natural subsoil due to the influx of water. Two fills were identified, an upper fill (0020) of dense grey silt/clay with occasional small chalk fragments and lenses of brown peaty material, which overlay a dark grey to black silt/clay (0011). Very wet with occasional rounded stone pebbles and infrequent charcoal flecks. Three fragments of what are probably medieval bricks were recovered from the lower fill. The upper fill of the pit was sealed by layer 0018.

Ditch 0012: Linear feature running perpendicular across the trench. It was interpreted as a ditch although the possibility that it is an elongated pit cannot be ruled out. Measured c. 0.9m in width and cut the natural to a depth of c. 0.35m. The fill (0013) comprised pale grey sandy silt with occasional small fragments of red CBM and rounded stone pebbles. No finds were recovered from the hand sampled fill (0013), which comprised of a single deposit of dense dark grey silt. The profile, as revealed in the northern side of the trench, indicates this feature was cut through layer 0018 (Fig. 5, section 4). It also cut through two the fills of two earlier pits, 0010 and 0014.

Pit 0014: This feature was located on and beyond the northern side of the trench. The shape of the portion visible suggests a roughly circular feature with a diameter, at the level of the natural subsoil, in excess of 2.25m. A sample section was excavated that revealed the cut to have very gently sloping sides down to bowl shaped base at a depth of 0.25m below the level of the natural subsoil. The lower fill of the feature comprised a rich brown silty peaty material (0020) that was waterlogged. The upper edges of the feature, as seen in section, suggested the feature would have appeared as a large gently sloping depression over 3.5m in diameter. Upon excavation the feature rapidly filled with water. This feature was cut by the linear feature 0012 and was sealed below the lower layer of overburden (0018).

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Small quantities of finds were recovered from the fills of three pits identified during the evaluation. These are summarised below and are also recorded on the site database. The suggested overall context date in Table 2 is based on the dating provided by the pottery and the ceramic building material.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Plaster/mortar		Oyster shell		Miscellaneous	Overall context date
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0003	2	15	2	197	1	19	4	31	2 frags of animal bone @ 102g	Late med/p-med
0004	1	13								16th C
0006	2	212								L15th-16th C
0007			4	2781						13th-15th C
0011			3	223					3 frags ?coal @ 6g	Medieval?
Total	5	240	9	3201	1	19	4	31		

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 The pottery

Introduction and method

Five fragments of medieval and early post-medieval pottery were recovered from Trench 1, weighing 240g. The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration, condition and vessel date were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued on proforma sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form and has been inputted on the database (Appendix 3).

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

Pottery by feature

Three sherds were recovered from two fills of pit 0002, at the northern end of Trench 1. The upper fill 0003 contained two joining sherds of a Low Countries-type Redware of medieval to late medieval date. They have a coarse sandy fabric with a reduced core and oxidised margins, and an external lead glaze with crudely executed incised line decoration. It is quite possible that the pottery was locally made, but given the site location, the sherds may be imported from southern Holland or northern Flanders. Low Countries pottery such as Aardenburg-type wares, some of which have similar characteristics, are known to have reached East Anglian sites, and it is likely that such pottery was being made along the Flemish coast and transported across the North Sea (Jennings 31). The lower fill 0004 of the pit contained a mug or tankard fragment made in German stoneware, (Raeren or Koln/Raeren), which dates to the sixteenth century (Hurst 199).

The second pit 0005 contained two more sherds of pottery. The first of these is a large fragment of a LMU dripping dish, which is sooted underneath with some internal burning. Although it is considered to be a medieval fabric, the form dates to the late medieval to early post-medieval period (15th-16th century). A large, very burnt sherd in a sandy unprovenanced fabric, probably from the base of a jar has small splashes of external glaze just visible under the sooting.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Introduction and method

Nine fragments of ceramic building material were recovered, weighing 3201g. Most of the assemblage was found in pitfills in Trench 1, with a small number of fragments in Trench 2.

The ceramic building material was quantified by fabric and form, using basic fabric codes used by specialists at Suffolk County Council, based on fabric descriptions and form types devised by Drury (Drury 1993). The catalogue, with measurements of the early bricks, is inputted onto the finds database for the site archive.

Ceramic building material by feature

Six pieces of ceramic building material were recovered from two pits in Trench 1. Three of these are fragments of nibbed tile which were found in the upper fill 0003 of pit 0002. These are fully oxidised and made in a fine sandy fabric with clay pellets which dates to the late medieval to post-medieval period.

The remains of four early bricks were present in fill 0007 of pit 0005. All are very unevenly made, mostly from poorly mixed estuarine clays containing varying quantities of grog inclusions. Their overall height (between 40-45mm), method of manufacture, and fabric indicate that they are medieval. There are two types present; those which are made on a sanded surface which have sunken margins (Drury Group A), a type which when found in Norwich dates predominantly to the later 13th and 14th century (Drury 164), and those which are made in an unsanded form on a surface covered with organic matter, probably hay (Drury Group B). The latter group seems to be especially common in Norwich at the end of the 14th century and into the fifteenth century.

Three additional fragments of ceramic building material were collected from the fill 0011 of pit 0010. A small undiagnostic fragment of probable early brick made in a fine fabric with much red grog was found with two other fragments of brick made in hard fine pale brown/orange fabric which contains sparse large voids where calcareous material such as shell has leached out. This brick is likely to be an estuarine variant and to be medieval.

6.3 Mortar

A single fragment of mortar/plaster was found in the upper fill 0003 of pit 0002, weighing 19g. It has an off-white mortar layer c.17mm in depth which is characterised by frequent small to medium rounded and sub-angular quartz with sparse chalk inclusions up to 6mm in length. The fragment has a flat surface with what remains of a white deposit, probably a limewash.

6.4 Charcoal/coal

Two fragments of coal and a similar fragment which may be charcoal were retained from fill 0011 of pit 0010.

6.5 Animal bone

Eight fragments of animal bone weighing 102g were found in fill 0003 of pit 0002. Some fragments are heavily stained, whilst others are undiagnostic. The distal end of a humerus of a sheep is present as well as a partial bovine astragalus, and an unidentified bone shaft which shows some evidence of longitudinal cuts.

6.6 Shell

The remains of four oyster shells were recovered from fill 0003 of pit 0002. Having been counted and weighed they were discarded.

6.7 Discussion of material evidence

The small quantities of pottery recovered from the two pits date to the late medieval and early post-medieval period. The assemblage contains imported wares which reflect the coastal location of the site where a wider range of fabric types could be expected.

The recovered finds would suggest the excavated features are refuse pits dating from the late medieval to early post-medieval period.

7. Discussion

The evaluation failed to identify any evidence for structural remains on the site despite its location within the core of the late medieval town of Lowestoft although the fact that the area would have been occupied is evidenced by the presence of the late medieval and early post-medieval material in the excavated features. These features are likely to be refuse or cess pits that have been dug in the rear yards of properties that would have probably fronted onto Old Market Plain. The location and probable size of pit 0010 would leave little space for structures to front on Old Market Street in this when this feature was open.

The single posthole may relate to a structure but its date is unknown and the interpretation as a posthole is not conclusive.

The overburden comprised of two basic deposits. The upper deposit comprised various layers of made-ground that are probably related to 18th/19th century activity on the site with the lenses of brick rubble, gravel and chalk being associated with yard surfaces in the area of the former stables behind the public house. The lower deposit is liable to be an earlier topsoil within which domestic debris has accrued which probably relates to post-medieval or possibly late medieval activity.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Despite the site's location in an historic area of Lowestoft no significant archaeological features were identified although evidence for late medieval and post-medieval activity was recorded. Consequently there remains the potential for further evidence to be encountered, some of which may be significant to the early history of the town and therefore worthy of recording.

The primarily destructive element of the proposed construction will be the groundwork undertaken for footings. In order to provide a record of any archaeological evidence the excavation of these may reveal it may be prudent to undertake archaeological monitoring of the proposed groundwork. The final decision on the need for further work is at the discretion of the County Conservation Team.

9. Archive deposition

Historic Environment Record reference under which the archive is held: LWT 328.

Digital archive can be found on the SCC servers at the following location:

R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Lowestoft\LWT 328 Evaluation (Globe PH)

Digital photographs are held under the references HWZ 76 to HWZ 97

A summary has been entered into OASIS, the online database, ref. suffolkc1-191794.

10. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by Simon Picard and Mark Sommers from the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team.

The finds work was undertaken by Richenda Goffin of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team.

The project was directed by Mark Sommers and managed by Dr. Rhodri Gardner, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

11. Bibliography

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Plates



Plate 1. Trench 1, pit 0002, camera facing east (ref. HWZ 77)



Plate 2. Trench 1, pit 0005 prior to excavation, also shows the waterlogged conditions. Camera facing north (ref. HWZ 79)



Plate 3. Trench 1, pit 0005 after excavation, camera facing northwest (ref. HWZ 84)



Plate 4. Trench 1, possible posthole 0008, camera facing north (ref. HWZ 86)



Plate 5. Trench 2, pit 0010, camera facing southeast (ref. HWZ 91)



Plate 6. Trench 2, pit 0010, showing sample section, camera facing south (ref. HWZ 87)



Plate 7. Trench 2: ditch 0012 and pit 0014, camera facing north (ref. HWZ 94)



Plate 8. General view of the area of the demolished buildings.
Trench 1 is in the foreground (ref. HWZ 98)

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation



Land to the rear of The New Globe Inn, Lowestoft

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trench

**Written Scheme of Investigation
&
Safety Statement and Risk Assessment**

**Prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
September 2014**

Document Control

Title: Land to the rear of The New Globe Inn, Lowestoft
Date: 24/09/2014
Issued by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team
Author: Rhodri Gardner
Issued to: Abby Antrobus (SCCAS Conservation Team)

Contents

1. Background
2. Project Details
3. Archaeological Method Statement
4. Risk Assessment

Figures

1. Site location
2. Trench layout

Appendices

1. SCC Health and Safety Policy
2. Risk Assessments

1. Background

1.1 The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) have been asked by Ian Garrett Building Design Ltd (on behalf of a client) to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench at the above site (Fig 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers the trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.

1.2 The site covers c.0.07ha, located at NGR TM 550 936.

1.3 The work is to be undertaken as a condition of the planning permission. This is at the request of the local planning authority, following guidance set out in the National Planning Policy Framework as part of planning application number DC/13/2723/FUL.

1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in accordance with a Brief produced by Dr Abby Antrobus of the SCCAS Conservation Team.

1.5 The site's archaeological potential has been summarised in a desk-based assessment commissioned for the same client in May 2013 (SCCAS Report No. 2013/065).

1.6 The proposed development involves the construction of housing in the yard behind this former public house.

1.7 The site outline and trial trench locations are shown in Figure 2. Deposits in this area will be directly affected by the foundations and other groundworks associated with the development.

1.8 This WSI complies with the requirements of SCC's standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2012 Ver 1.1), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2001) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).

1.1 Research aims

The research aims of this trial trench evaluations are as follows, as described in Section 4.2 of the SCCAS Conservation Team brief:

RA2: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

RA3: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

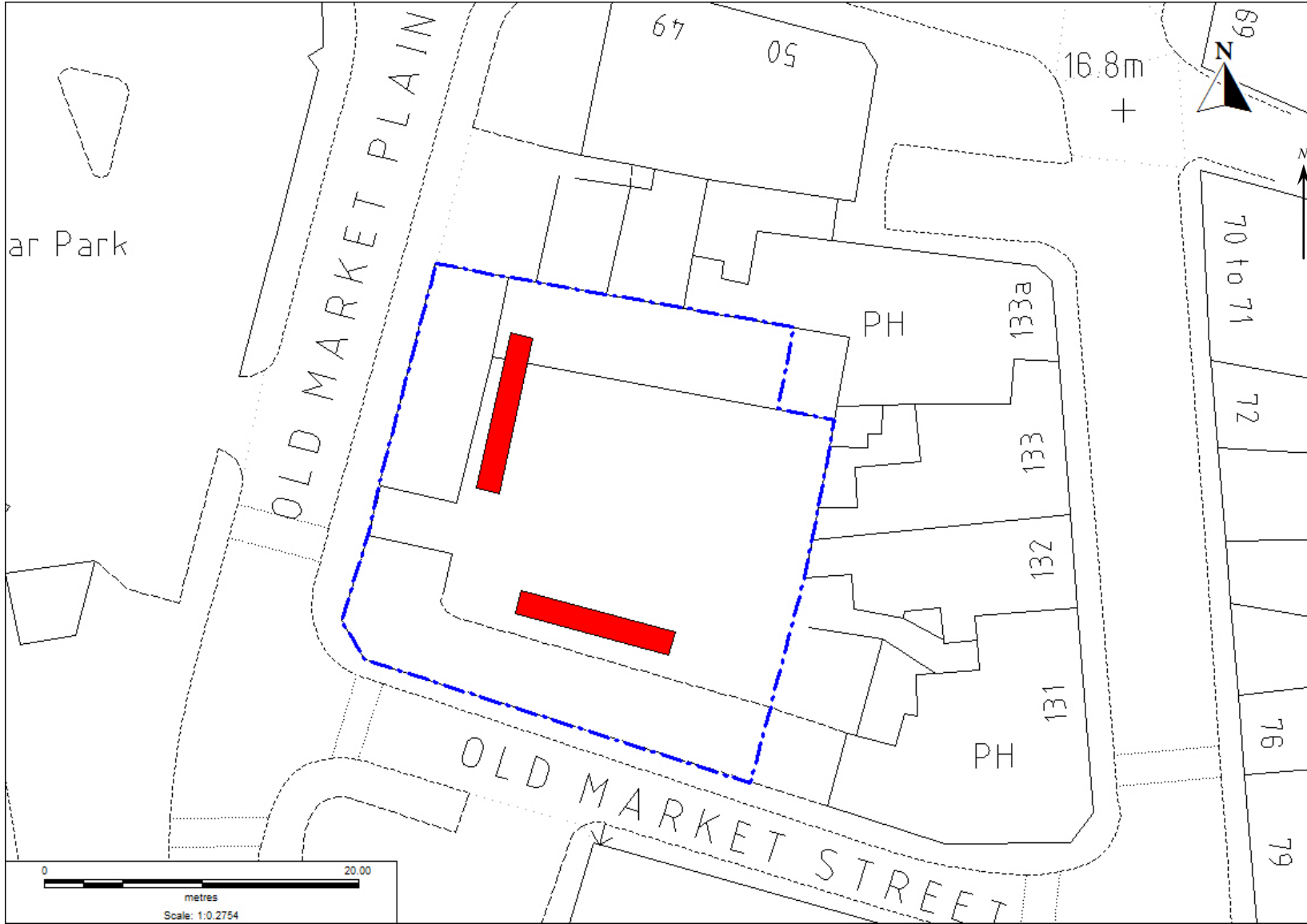
RA4: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

RA5: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.



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Figure 1. Site Location



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Figure 2. Trench layout

2 Project details

Site Name	Land to the rear of The New Globe Inn
Site Location/Parish	Lowestoft
Grid Reference	TM 550 936
Access	Off Old Market Plain
Planning Application No	DC/13/2723/FUL
HER code	LWT 328
OASIS Ref	suffolkc1-191794
SCCAS Job Code	LOWEGLB001
Type:	Trial trench evaluation
Area	0.07ha
Project start date	01/09/2014
Fieldwork duration	2 days (estimated)
Number of personnel on site	Up to 3

Personnel and contact numbers

Contracts Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01473 581743
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	TBA	-
Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01284 352447
Sub-contractors	N/A	
Curatorial Officer	Dr Abby Antrobus	01284 741231
Consultant	N/A	
Developer		

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Old Nelson Street, Lowestoft, NR32 1PE	101
Location of nearest A&E	Lowestoft Road, Gorleston, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk NR31 6LA	01493 452452
Qualified First Aiders	SCC Project Officer attending	

Hire details

Plant:	N/A	
Toilet Hire	TBC	
Tool hire:	N/A	

Other Contacts

Suffolk Fleet Maintenance		01359 270777
Suffolk Press Office		01473 264395
SCC EMS (Jezz Meredith)		01473 583288
SCC H&S (Stuart Boulter)		01473 583290

3 Archaeological method statement

3.1 Evaluation by trial trench

- 3.1.1 The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of the SCCAS field team led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer Grade. The excavation team will comprise up to 3 experienced excavators and surveyors (including the Project Officer) from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS.
- 3.1.2 Evaluation of the development area will employ two (2) trial trenches to sample the proposed development area (PDA).
- 3.1.3 The PDA covers an area of approximately 0.07ha (Figs. 1 and 2).
- 3.1.4 The trenches will measure 10m long x 1.8m wide and will be excavated in locations designed to sample the PDA as thoroughly as possible (Fig. 2).
- 3.1.5 No information has currently been provided about the presence or otherwise of services by the developer. Therefore if previously unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered during work on site then trench layout will be amended accordingly.
- 3.1.6 *General trial trench methodology*
- 3.1.7 The trench will be cut using a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and concrete/overburden will be kept separate for sequential backfilling if requested by the client prior to excavation.
- 3.1.8 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims and in compliance with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2012.
- 3.1.9 Trenches requiring access by staff for hand excavation and recording will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. Any trench in which this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief and Specification will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA so that further requirements can be discussed (and costed).
- 3.1.10 Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is used or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered.
- 3.1.11 A site plan, which will show all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using an RTK GPS or TST, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be recorded at 1:20. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Normal Field Team

conventions, compatible with the County HER, will be used during the site recording.

- 3.1.12 The site will be recorded under HER site code LWT 328, acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded using standard SCCAS Context Recording sheets and associated database.
- 3.1.13 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 3.1.14 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 3.1.15 All finds will be brought back to the SCCAS Bury St Edmunds office for processing, preliminary conservation and packing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation work will be done in house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 3.1.16 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable archaeological features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling (see below).
- 3.1.17 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 3.1.18 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site.

3.2 Reporting, archive and OASIS record

- 3.2.1 A unique HER number has been acquired from the Suffolk HER. This will be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the project.
- 3.2.2 All artefactual material recovered will be held by the SCC Contracting Team until their analysis of the material is complete. Ownership of all such archaeological finds will then be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS/CT, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 3.2.2 In the event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.2.3 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS/CT (2010). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision has been made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.2.4 Specialist finds staff will be used, who are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- 3.2.5 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued within the County HER photographic index.
- 3.2.6 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.2.7 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.2.8 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.2.9 The site archive will meet the standards of SCCAS/CT.
- 3.2.10 The pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of

Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).

- 3.2.11 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.2.12 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 3.2.13 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.2.14 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed c. 6 weeks after the completion of the fieldwork. A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval.
- 3.2.15 On receipt of approval of the report from SCCAS/CT hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.2.16 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The SCCAS Contracting Team will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be included as an appendix to the final report.

4 Risk assessment

4.1 General

4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with the Suffolk County Council statement on Health and Safety at all times. Particular hazards to SCCAS staff and subcontractors identified with this project are as follows:

Outdoor working – hazards to staff from weather conditions and uneven ground.

Manual excavation – the main hazards are to staff from the use of tools, shallow holes and the resultant trip hazards, live services and ground contamination.

Mechanised excavation, site stripping etc. – the most significant hazard from this activity is working in close proximity with plant machinery.

4.1.2 Specific risk assessments for each are provided in Appendix 2.

4.1.3 All SCCAS staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present site and are aware of all SCCAS H&S policies. All staff will be issued with a copy of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer. All permanent SCCAS excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.

4.1.4 It may be necessary for site visits by external specialists, SCCAS Conservation Team members and other SCC staff. All such staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions. PPE is not restricted to the list below – additional items will be provided if circumstances require it.

4.1.5 PPE required in this case includes:

- Hard Hat (to EN397)
- High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater)
- Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole)

4.1.6 Other PPE that may be deployed as necessary includes:

- Gloves (to EN388)
- Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F)

4.1.7 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies (available upon request).

4.1.8 A vehicle will be available with fresh water and a first aid kit, as will toilet facilities.

4.2 Environmental controls

- 4.2.1 Suffolk County Council is firmly dedicated to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines.
- 4.2.2 On site the SCCAS Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination EMS reporting and procedures will be carried out in consultation with Jez Meredith (SCCAS EMS Officer). All rubbish will be bagged and removed either to areas designated by the client or returned to SCC property for disposal.

4.3 Plant and equipment details

- 4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a full suite of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the Construction Industry Training Board).
- 4.3.2 The plant machinery will be well serviced and be as quiet a model as is practicable. It will come equipped with appropriate spill kit and drip trays. It will only refuel in a single designated area, as defined by the SCCAS. If required all refuelling, will be carried out using electrically operated pumps and will only be done when drip trays are deployed.
- 4.3.3 Other plant details and appropriate certification can be supplied by the machine provider.

4.4 Hazardous substances

- 4.4.1 No hazardous substances are specifically required in order to undertake the archaeological works.

4.5 Services

- 4.5.1 A full services survey had not been provided at the time of writing this document. Appropriate measures will be taken to avoid previously unidentified services.

4.6 Lighting

- 4.6.1 No trenches are to be excavated indoors and no special requirements are necessary.

4.7 Access/Egress

- 4.7.1 All movements to and from site will respect any existing perimeter fencing/hoarding with all points of entry returned to their locked condition (if applicable), with the site kept secure via any existing means at all times.

Appendix 2. Risk Assessments



Specific Risk Assessments for Archaeological Evaluation: Land to the rear of The New Globe Inn, Lowestoft

- 1 Working with plant machinery
- 2 Physical work in an outdoor setting
- 3 Deep excavations
- 4 Use of hand tools
- 5 Damage to services

1-5 = Low risk

6-12 = Medium risk

20-25 = High risk

Risk Assessment 1 Working with plant machinery

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Direction and supervision of tracked 360 ^o excavator.	Various.	Staff in close proximity to excavation (operation of bucket & manoeuvre of boom).	Accidental contact with boom or bucket or unexpected movement of machine.	Principally SPO/PO, but at times may involve others.	10	Only PO to supervise machinery. No personnel to be within radius of boom. All staff to wear high visibility clothing, hard hats and safety footwear at all times.	5	R Gardner	25/09/2014	Call emergency services. First Aid if required.

Severity	Likelihood				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

1.1 Risk Assessment 2 Physical work in an outdoor setting

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Hand excavations of archaeological features.	Various.	Extremes of heat, cold and wet weather. Trip hazards.	Hypothermia, heat stroke, sunburn. Minor injuries.	All field staff.	9	All staff provided with appropriate clothing for weather conditions. No staff to work alone in extreme conditions. Regular sweep for trip hazards.	2	R Gardner	25/09/2014	First Aid if required. Call emergency services if necessary.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

1.2 Risk Assessment 3 Deep excavations

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of trial trenches and archaeological features within.	Various.	Trench collapse, falls, and work in confined spaces.	Physical injury (minor to rare major examples), suffocation.	All field staff.	12	No excavation beyond safe depth in any circumstances (not necessary for evaluation stage of works). No excavation of trenches beyond depth of 1.2m (or shallower where there is risk of collapse in the judgement of the PO if deposits are unconsolidated).	2	R Gardner	25/09/2014	Call emergency services. First Aid if required.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

1.3 Risk Assessment 4 Use of hand tools

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of archaeological features using shovels, mattocks, forks, wheelbarrows and small tools	Various.	Splinters from poorly maintained equipment, trip hazards from unused equipment, accidental striking of personnel in close proximity, some heavy lifting.	Minor injuries.	All field staff.	8	Ensure all tools in serviceable condition. Careful policing of temporarily unused equipment (e.g. no discarded hand tools near trench edges). Ensure all tools carried appropriately.	4	R Gardner	25/09/2014	First Aid if required.

Severity	Likelihood				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

1.4 Risk Assessment 5 Damage to services

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Machine cutting of trial trenches.	Various.	Accidental damage to cables or services (water, electrical etc.).	Electrocution, environmental damage/pollution, cost implications.	Machine operator and PO.	6	Client to provide survey of any known services. Carefully observed machine excavation under full supervision. Use of CAT scanner.	2	R Gardner	25/09/2014	Call emergency services. First Aid if required. Any pollution to be reported to Environmental Manager immediately.

Severity	Likelihood				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Appendix 2. Context List

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0001			Unstratified finds from site				
0002	0002	Pit Cut	Part of large cut in northern end of Trench 1. Comprises two vertical edges that form a right-angled corner. Not bottomed. Minimum dimensions are 1.5m by 1.2m.				
0003	0002	Pit Fill	c. 0.3m thick layer of material noted over Pit 0002. Consists of dark brownish grey silty clay with bands of gravel and occasional tile/brick fragments, charcoal flecks, oyster shell and infrequent animal bone.	0004			
0004	0002	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0002. Consists of mid greyish brown stratified clayey silt with bands of mid brown organic felling clay and silt. Waterlogged.		0003		
0005	0005	Pit Cut	Part of a large cut on edge of Trench 1. Shape of cut within trench suggests the feature is circular. Sloping sides. Not bottomed.				
0006	0005	Pit Fill	Upper fill in cut 0005. Consists of mid to darkish brownish grey stratified silty clay with very occasional charcoal flecks, small greenish grey clay lumps, darker towards base of layer. Overall, very organic feeling.	0007			
0007		Pit Fill	Lower fill in cut 0005. Consists of pale to mid grey silty sand, stratified with pale greyish grey silty sand and dark brownish grey silty sand. Very wet with few inclusions, again feels quite organic. Waterlogged.		0006		
0008	0008	Posthole Cut	Small circular feature cut steeply sloping sides.				
0009	0008	Posthole Fill	Fill of cut 0008. Consists of pale brownish grey silty sand with a small lump of brownish yellow clay – waterlogged.				

0010		Pit Cut	Large feature cut along southern edge of Trench 2. Shape suggests a large (over 3.5m in diameter) circular pit. Partly excavated revealing near vertical sides but not bottomed.			0012	
0011	0010	Pit Fill	Fill from cut 0010. Consists of dark grey to black sticky sandy silt - waterlogged. Inclusions comprise occasional rounded stone pebbles and charcoal flecks.		0020		
0012	0012	Ditch Cut	Linear feature. Sloping sides down to a rounded base. c. 0.9m wide.				0014, 0010
0013	0012	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0012 consisting of pale grey sandy silt with occasional small fragments of red CBM and rounded stone pebbles.				
0014	0014	Pit Cut	Large feature cut along northern edge of Trench 2. Shape suggests a circular pit over 2.3m in diameter. Sectioned revealing gently sloping sides down to a flat bottom.			0012	
0015		Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0014. Consists of brown sandy silt, organic looking, with occasional dark brown to black and yellow sand/silt lenses.				
0016		Layer	Overburden consisting of dense dark greyish brown silty clay with numerous post-medieval brick and tile fragments with mortar flecks and fragments and charcoal flecks.		0017		
0017		Layer	Upper layer of overburden consisting of very dark brownish grey sandy silt 'topsoil' with brick rubble and stone. Lens of brick rubble (former surface?) towards southern end of trench.	0016			
0018		Layer	Dense dark grey sandy silt.		0019		
0019		Layer	Topsoil with various lenses and layers of brick rubble, yellow sand and gravel, chalk and brown sandy silt.	0018			
0020	0010	Pit Fill	dense grey silt/clay with occasional small chalk fragments and lenses of brown peaty material	0011			

Appendix 3. Catalogue of pottery

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Estimated No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	Illus	Comments	Fabric date range
0003	MED/LMED	LCRW?	BODY	INCD	2	1	16		No	Coarse sandy fab w reduced core & oxid margins. 2 joining. Vertical parallel dec. Poss an import or locally made	Med-late med
0004	LMED/EPM	RAER	TANK		1	1	13		No	Rim sherd of 'pinte' or drinking vessel, Part ung ext but brown gl inside. RAER/KOLN?	16th C
0006	MED	LMU	DRIP		1	1	152	S	No	Large sherd of dripping dish with sooting underneath and also internally. Knife-trimmed, just coming up to the handle	Late med to 16th C
0006	MED	UPG	CP/JAR?		1	1	60	BS	No	Sagging base, some smll splashes of ext glaze just visible. Sandy fabric	L12th-14th C

Appendix 4. Catalogue of ceramic building material

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Weight (g)	Height	Width	Re-used	Notes	Date
0003	MED	fscp	RT	1	3			No	Has nib on one side, triangular in shape	Late med to post-med
0007	MED	fsg	EB	1	681	40-50	104	No	Very unevenly made, partially burnt, overfired. Clear sunken margin. Drury type A	Medieval
0007	MED	fsg	EB	1	767	42	112	No	Fine pink fabric w much grog, straw imp on underside, Drury type B	Medieval
0007	MED	fsg	EB	1	633	45	110	No	Yellow w dk pink grog. Drury type B, straw imp on ext surfaces	Medieval
0007	MED	fsg	EB	1	698	40	110	No	Unevenly made w. sunken margins. Drury type A, white fired with red grog & bands	Medieval
0011	MED	fsc	EB?	2	187			No	Hard fine fab w mod cal incs (shell). No measurable dimensions.	Medieval?
0011	MED	fsg	EB?	1	35			No	Small frag of same fab as early bricks, much grog	Medieval

Appendix 5. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-191794

Project details

Project name	LWT328 - Land to the rear of the New Globe Inn, High Street, Lowestoft
Short description of the project	Trenched evaluation in advance of a housing development revealed only late medieval and post-medieval rubbish/cess pits
Project dates	Start: 01-10-2014 End: 07-11-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LWT328 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/13/2723/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK 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 LWT328 - Land to the rear of the New Globe Inn, High Street
Study area	700.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 5508 9365 52.4804258908 1.75705077451 52 28 49 N 001 45 25 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Physical Archive ID	LWT328

Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	LWT328
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	LWT328
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land to the rear of the New Globe Inn, High Street, Lowestoft, LWT 328
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Report No. 2014/115
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Ipswich
Description	printed sheets of A4 paper with card covers
Entered by	MS (mark.sommers@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	7 November 2014

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