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LAND OFF CLIFTON ROAD, LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: TM 543 921	Report No. 3755
District: Waveney	Site Code: LWT 176
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. P4234
Signed:	Date: March 2011

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Project details			
Project name	<i>Land off Clifton Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Project description (250 words)	<p><i>During March 2011 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS), conducted an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) of land off Clifton Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk (NGR TM 543 921). The evaluation was undertaken in support of a planning application for the development of a medical facility and residential dwellings.</i></p> <p><i>The site lies to the west of Economy Road and north of Clifton Road and is located on the south side of Lake Lothing, recorded as the remnants of a possible medieval turbarry (HER No: LWT 154).</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed three early modern ditches and one undated ditch associated with site drainage and boundaries. The north-west corner of the site was truncated likely resulting in the removal of a layer of desiccated peat. Several large modern pits were also present in this area. The layer of desiccated peat and 'iron panning' podsolisation in the eastern half of the site suggests an area of prolonged groundwater saturation which was likely drained with digging of the early modern ditches.</i></p>		
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>March 2011</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>P4234</i>	Site code	<i>LWT 176</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Waste ground</i>		
Planned development	<i>Medical and residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Undated ditch, modern ditches, modern pits and dog burial</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Waveney</i>	<i>Kirkley</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk SMR</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>0.76ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TM 543 921</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c.4m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council, Archaeological Service – Conservation Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Matthew Adams</i>		
Funded by	<i>Gt Yarmouth & Waveney PCT</i>		
Full title	<i>Land off Clifton Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Adams, M. & Thompson, P.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3755</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>March 2011</i>		

LAND OFF CLIFTON ROAD, LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

During March 2011 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS), conducted an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) of land off Clifton Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk (NGR TM 543 921). The evaluation was undertaken in support of a planning application for development of a medical facility and residential dwellings.

WWII defences were arrayed along the beach front, the closest approximately 120m east of the site (LWT 111). There are few archaeological sites or finds predating the modern era within 1km of the site, but this is almost certainly a consequence of the urbanisation of Lowestoft in the late 19th century. The Suffolk county Brief and Specification suggests that the topographic location overlooking Lake Lothing and the watercourse to the west, whose flood plain it lies partly within, indicates potential for surviving archaeological deposits and/or buried land surfaces and other palaeoenvironmental or geoarchaeological remains. The site lies to the west of Economy Road and north of Clifton Road and is located on the south side of Lake Lothing, recorded as the remnants of a possible medieval turbarry (HER No. LWT 154).

The evaluation revealed three early modern ditches and an undated ditch associated with site drainage and boundaries. The north-west corner of the site was truncated resulting in the likely removal of a layer of desiccated peat. Several large modern pits were also present in this area. The layer of desiccated peat and 'iron panning' podsolisation in the eastern half of the site suggests an area of prolonged groundwater saturation which was likely drained with digging of the early modern ditches.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 During March 2011, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS), conducted an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) of land off Clifton Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk (NGR TM 543 921; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in support of a planning application for development of a medical facility on the eastern half of the site and residential dwellings in the western half. It was commissioned by Chaplin Farrant Limited on behalf of Great Yarmouth & Waveney PCT.

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a specification prepared by AS (dated 17/01/2011), and a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (dated 05/11/2011). The project followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal research objectives for the evaluation comprised:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*;
- To assess the potentially significant palaeo-environmental and geoarchaeological deposits associated with the near-by turbary;
- To 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;
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence; and
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 PPS5 (2010) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)

2.1 Lowestoft is situated on the Norfolk coast approximately 42km south-east of Norwich. The site is in South Lowestoft, formerly the parish of Kirkley. It comprises the buildings of the Economy Works Site with adjacent gardens or waste ground that were formerly allotments. To the south and east are terraced houses fronting Clifton Road and London Road South, to the north are further works buildings, and to the west of the allotment area is a car park. The site covers an area of c. 0.76 ha at a height of around 4m AOD.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based research)

3.1 Archaeological databases

The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) was consulted in order to identify any local archaeological finds or remains in the area that might be affected by the *Land Off Clifton Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation*

development and to characterise the archaeology of the area. Relevant sites are described in the text (Section 4.2) and all sites within an approximate 1km radius are listed in Appendix 1.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)

4.1.1 The coast lies 200m to the east of the site whilst the broad valley of the River Waveney is 3.5km to the west. The river is linked to the coast via Oulton Dyke, Oulton Broad, and the harbour some 500m to the north of the site. There is also a smaller stream 300m west of the site which runs north into Lowestoft harbour. The site is at approximately 5m AOD on deep sands derived from the underlying glaciofluvial drift and chalky till.

4.1.2 Trial test pits previously sunk across the site indicate that the top 50-200 cm is made ground with 300-350 cm of sand and flint gravel beneath. The bases of the pits became waterlogged and there was some collapsing of sides.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

4.2.1 There are few archaeological sites or finds predating the modern era from within 1km of the site, but this is almost certainly a consequence of the urbanisation of Lowestoft in the late 19th century, rather than a lack of human occupation. The Suffolk county Brief and Specification suggests that the topographic location overlooking Lake Lothing and the watercourse to the west, whose flood plain it lies partly in, indicates potential for surviving archaeological deposits and/or buried land surfaces and other palaeoenvironmental or geoarchaeological remains.

Prehistoric and Romano-British (700,000 BC – AD 410)

4.2.2 Some of the earliest evidence for human activity in the British Isles comes from Pakefield some 3km south of the site, where 32 flint flakes from the Cromer Forest-bed Formation were dated to c.700,000 BC (Wymer and Robins 2006, 463-4). A Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead was found at the Church of St Peter's approximately 700m to the south (LWT 005i). Four Roman coins dated to the 3rd century were found in a garden north of the harbour although it is thought the soil may have been imported from elsewhere (LWT 024).

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066)

4.2.3 The earliest surviving record for Lowestoft *Lothu Wistoft* is in the 1086 Domesday Survey and the name probably derives from 'Homestead of a man called Hlothver', whilst from the same source *Kirklea* means 'woodland clearing near or belonging to a church'. At this time Kirkley, formerly held by six freemen, was a smallholding of 30 acres and a plough team which was kept by Roger Bigot for the king (Coppinger 1909). No Anglo-Saxon finds have been recovered from within 1km of the site (Mills 1991).

Medieval (AD 1066-1539)

4.2.4 In 1271 Alan de Wymundale was given licence for a market and fair and free warren in his demesne lands at Kirkley. Kirkley Ham was reputedly the site of an ancient haven by the 14th century (Goult 1990), and in 1327, when combined with Pakefield, there were 32 tax payers. The manor of Kirkley passed on to the Fastolf family, the most famous being John Fastolf who was Governor of Maine and Anjou and victor over the French at Rouvray in 1429, and has been immortalised as Falstaff by William Shakespeare. In 1510 George Fastolf sold the manor to Thomas 'Russhes' and in turn it passed on to the Hobart and Richmond families. The Grade II* listed Church of St Peter and St John was almost completely rebuilt in the 19th century having been partially rebuilt from a ruinous state in the mid 18th century (LWT 005 & LB 391360). The church yard, north-west tower and church bell are medieval. In the 1970s St Peter's took the added dedication of St John when that church was demolished in 1976. It is believed that Lake Lothing and Oulton Broad to the north may in part be the result of medieval peat cuttings (LWT 153 & 154). Lowestoft is shown to be of archaeological importance based on a 1618 manorial survey defining the area of the medieval and early post-medieval town core (LWT 040).

Post-medieval to modern (AD 1539-1900)

4.2.5 Between c.1500 and 1640 Kirkley was in a mainly sheep raising region and averaged 60 or so inhabitants. One of the bloodiest sea battles of the 17th century Anglo-Dutch trade wars was fought off the coast of Lowestoft in 1665. In 1801 Kirkley had risen to 177 inhabitants, and in 1831 the inhabitants' occupations included 33 in agriculture, 42 in labouring, 18 in retail, 4 in domestic service, and 2 professionals (Goult 1990). In 1885 Kirkley was incorporated by royal charter with the Borough of Lowestoft and became known as South Lowestoft. Lowestoft reached its zenith as a health resort in the early years of the 20th century with its finest hotel, The Empire, opening in 1900 at Kirkley Cliff. In 1901 the population reached 6,465 after which the figures became amalgamated with the rest of Lowestoft. A number of WWII landing defences were arrayed along the beach front the closest to the site being a barrage balloon and trenches site at Wellington Gardens approximately 120m to the east (LWT 111). The closest listed buildings to the site are numbers 9, 10 and 11 Victoria Terrace and Eastleigh, Waterloo Road, which date to 1869 (LB 391364). A photographic survey of existing structures of the former Crown Works shipbuilding and engineering site was carried out 400m to the north-west. The succeeding archaeological monitoring found no archaeological remains (LWT 151).

4.3 The site

4.3.1 The 1803 Inclosure map shows the site with a private road running up the north side and a windmill to the west (Fig. 4). The 1841 shows that terraced houses have appeared bordering London Road to the east and south-east of the site (Fig. 5). The windmill is visible although the private road to the north which is present on the earlier map is now not shown. This Plot, 132, was owned and occupied by James Peek as a pigstie and mill yard. Plots 128 and 129 were also pigsties (small enclosures) used for arable cultivation. The large scale 1885 1:500 OS map shows that the general layout of the site has now been developed as it is today. Colville Road (later Clifton Road) is to the south with Ivory terrace lining it and the Royal Oak public house is on the corner with London Road South (Fig. 6). Fremantle Road and the road later to be known as Economy Road have also been constructed. However, the works

buildings shown had not yet been built at this time, and are a later addition superimposed on the map by the surveyor. The 1890 1:2,500 OS map shows the location of the windmill and other buildings beginning to appear within the area of the site (Fig. 7). The 1905 1:2,500 OS map shows that buildings including The Mission Church have been built on the west end of Ivory Terraces (Fig. 8), with the Working Men’s Institute Allotment Gardens to the west and north-west. The 1927 1:2,500 OS map shows that the works has now been constructed as it is on the 1885 map (Figs. 6 & 9). The Economy Works motor building occupies the site, with the Waveney Works motor accessories to the north. Colville Road did not become Clifton Road until the 1930s.

5 METHOD OF WORK (TRIAL TRENCHING)

5.1 Seven linear trial trenches providing a 5% sample of the site were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The trench locations were approved by Suffolk County Council, Archaeological Service Conservation Team. The trenches varied in length between 20m and 30m, and were all 1.60m wide. The trench locations were altered slightly due to the presence of extant groundwater monitoring boreholes.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a wheeled mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a 1.50m toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 10)

Sample Section 1A: North-West End, South-West Facing 0.00m = 3.05m AOD		
0.00m – 0.14m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, friable, sandy silt with occasional CBM.
0.14m – 1.07m	L1004	Modern Landfill. Mixed lenses of dark black, light yellow and red brown, loose, silty sand with frequent CBM, metal and glass.
1.07 – 1.43m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid to dark grey brown, friable, sandy silt with moderate CBM.
1.43m+	L1003	Natural. Light orange yellow, friable, sand.

Sample Section 1B: South-East End, South-West Facing 0.00m = 3.41m AOD

0.00m – 0.07m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above.
0.07m – 0.34m	L1005	Modern Demolition Layer. Mid red/grey brown, loose, silty sandy CBM.
0.34 – 1.00m	L1004	Modern Landfill. As Above.
1.00 – 1.20m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above.
1.20 – 1.30m	L1002	Desiccated Peat. Mid yellow/brown orange, friable, sandy peat.
1.30m +	L1003	Natural. As Above.

Description: Trench 1 contained Timber-lined Trench F1024 and Pits F1027, F1029 and F1033.

Modern Timber-Lined Trench F1024 was linear in plan (8.80 x 1.10 x 1.05m), aligned east-north-east/west-south-west. It had vertical sides, and the base was not excavated. The timber lining, L1025, was set vertically shoring the pit sides. It was not continuous, and was decayed. The individual planks abutted each other and no marks were visible. No surface treatment was evident. Fill F1026 was a mid yellow/grey brown, loose, silty sand and china, slate, brick and metal. Finds comprise modern pottery (stamped 1945 & 1946) (330g), slate (82g) and glass (20g).

Pit F1027 was irregular, approximately rectilinear in plan (5.70 x 1.50+ x unknown). It was unexcavated. Its fill, L1028, was a dark grey brown, friable, silty sand. No finds were retained and it was cut by the modern Timber-Lined Trench F1024.

Pit F1029 was irregular and approximately rectilinear in plan (4.82 x 0.89 x 0.40m+). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1030, was a mid grey brown, friable, sandy silt with occasional CBM. Finds comprise modern pottery (156g) and CBM (1702g). It was cut by Pit F1033.

Pit F1033 was oval in plan (1.36 x 1.16 x 0.43m). It had moderate to steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1034, was mid yellow/grey brown, friable, silty sand with occasional CBM. Finds comprise CBM (14g). It cut Pit F1029.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 10)

Sample Section 2A: North End, West Facing		
0.00m = 3.14m AOD		
0.00 – 0.11m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.11 – 0.31m	L1005	Modern Demolition Layer. As Above Trench 1.
0.31 – 0.37m	L1006	Sand Bedding Layer. Light yellow, loose, sand
0.37 – 0.73m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.73 – 0.82m	L1002	Desiccated Peat. As Above Trench 1.
0.82m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Trench 1.

Sample Section 2B: South End, West Facing		
0.00m = 3.10m AOD		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Trench 1.

0.09 – 0.21m	L1005	Modern Demolition Layer . As Above Trench 1.
0.21 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.52 – 0.75m	L1002	Desiccated Peat. As Above Trench 1.
0.75m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Trench 1.

Description: Trench 2 contained linear Ditches F1008, F1010 and F1012, Pit F1014, Dog Burial F1016, Gully F1018 and Stakeholes F1020 and F1022.

Ditch F1008 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 1.19 x 0.47m), aligned east/west. It had moderate to steep sides and flattish base. Its fill, L1009, was a mid brown grey, friable, silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were present. Ditch F1008 was cut by Ditch F1010.

Ditch F1010 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 1.70 x 0.49m), aligned east/west. It had moderate to steep sides and flattish base. Its fill, L1011, was a mid brown grey, friable, silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Finds comprise modern pottery (56g), animal bone (6g), burnt flint (20g) and an iron fragment (84g). Ditch F1010 was cut by Ditch F1012 and cut Ditch F1008.

Ditch F1012 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 1.98 x 0.40m), aligned east-south-east/west-north-west. It had moderate to steep sides and flattish base. Its fill, L1009, was a mid brown grey, friable, silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Finds comprise CBM (46g). Ditch F1012 cut Ditch F1010 and Pit F1014.

Pit F1014 was rectangular in plan (1.13+ x 0.76+ x 0.14m). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1015, was a mid green/grey brown, friable, silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Finds comprise modern pottery (2g). Pit F1014 was cut by Ditch F1012.

Dog Burial F1016 was sub-rectangular in plan (0.63 x 0.34 x 0.07m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1017, was mid yellow brown, friable, silty sand. Finds comprise a dog burial (414g) and modern pottery.

Gully F1018 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 0.58 x 0.45m), aligned west-north-west/east-south-east. It had moderate sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1019 was a light brown grey, friable, silty sand. Finds comprise CBM (10g). Gully F1018 was cut by Stakeholes F1020 and F1022.

Stakehole F1020 was oval in plan (0.20 x 0.20 x 0.20m). It had steep sides and a narrow base. It contained Timber Stake, T1021, a vertically set post in an advanced state of decomposition. It was circular on plan, dark brown in colour and contained no obvious tool marks or surface treatment.

Stakehole F1022 was oval in plan (0.20 x 0.16 x 0.37m+). It had steep sides and a concave, tapered base. It contained Timber Stake, T1023, a vertically set post in an advanced state of decomposition. It was circular on plan, dark brown in colour and contained no obvious tool marks or surface treatment. It was sealed by the modern demolition layer (L1005) and was driven through the subsoil (L1001).

Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

Sample Section 3A: North-East End, North-West Facing 0.00m = 3.12m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.20 – 0.78m	L1004	Modern Landfill. As Above Trench 1.
0.78 – 1.08m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Trench 1.
1.08 – 1.16m	L1002	Desiccated Peat. As Above Trench 1.
1.16m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Trench 1.

Sample Section 3B: South End, West Facing 0.00m = 3.18m AOD		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.08 – 0.15m	L1007	Concrete Pad. Light grey, hard, concrete.
0.15 – 0.49m	L1004	Modern Landfill. As Above Trench 1.
0.49 – 0.70m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.70 – 0.83m	L1002	Desiccated Peat. As Above Trench 1.
0.83m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Trench 1.

Description: Trench 3 contained several modern drains (recorded in plan; Fig. 2) associated with the recently-demolished buildings. No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 4 (Fig. 2)

Sample Section 4A: North-West End, North-East Facing 0.00m = 3.16m AOD		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.17 – 0.24m	L1005	Modern Demolition Layer. As Above Trench 1.
0.24 – 0.34m	L1006	Sand Bedding Layer. As Above Trench 2.
0.34 – 0.68m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.68 – 0.83m	L1002	Desiccated Peat. As Above Trench 1.
0.83m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Trench 1.

Sample Section 4B: South-East End, North-East Facing 0.00m = 3.11m AOD		
0.00 – 0.06m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.06 – 0.13m	L1005	Modern Demolition Layer. As Above Trench 1.
0.13 – 0.22m	L1006	Sand Bedding Layer. As Above Trench 2.
0.22 – 0.62m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.62 – 0.79m	L1002	Desiccated Peat. As Above Trench 1.
0.79m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Trench 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present in Trench 4.

Trench 5 (Fig. 2)

Sample Section 5A: North-West End, North-East Facing 0.00m = 2.97m AOD		
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0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.20 – 0.71m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.71 – 0.85m	L1002	Desiccated Peat. As Above Trench 1.
0.85m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Trench 1.

Sample Section 5B: South-East End, North-East Facing 0.00m = 2.92m AOD		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.10 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.52 – 0.60m	L1002	Desiccated Peat. As Above Trench 1.
0.60m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Trench 1.

Description: Trench 5 contained two modern demolition trenches (recorded in plan; Fig. 2) relating to the recently-demolished buildings. No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 6 (Fig. 2)

Sample Section 6A: North-East End, North-East Facing 0.00m = 2.90m AOD		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.09 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.50 – 0.67m	L1002	Desiccated Peat. As Above Trench 1.
0.67m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Trench 1.

Sample Section 6B: South-West End, North-East Facing 0.00m = 3.12m AOD		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.09 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.48 – 0.52m	L1002	Desiccated Peat. As Above Trench 1.
0.52m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Trench 1.

Description: Trench 6 contained a modern drain (recorded in plan; Fig. 2). No archaeological finds or features were present.

Trench 7 (Figs. 2 & 10)

Sample Section 7A: North-West End, North-East Facing 0.00m = 3.28m AOD		
0.00 – 0.06m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.06 – 0.19m	L1005	Modern Demolition Layer. As Above Trench 1.
0.19 – 0.32m	L1006	Sand Bedding Layer. As Above Trench 2.

0.32 – 0.70m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.70 – 0.80m	L1002	Desiccated Peat. As Above Trench 1.
0.80m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Trench 1.

Sample Section 7B: South-East End, North-East Facing 0.00m = 3.35m AOD		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.10 – 0.41m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Trench 1.
0.41 – 0.50m	L1002	Desiccated Peat. As Above Trench 1.
0.50m+	L1003	Natural. As Above Trench 1.

Description: Trench 7 contained Ditch, F1031.

Ditch F1031 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 2.97 x 0.44m), aligned east-north-east/west-south-west. It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its upper fill, L1035, was a light grey, friable, leached silty sand with occasional gravel. No finds were present. Its basal fill, L1032, was a dark black brown, silty sand with moderate gravel.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or the recovery of artefacts during the evaluation.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1000, was a dark grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional CBM (0.06 - 0.20m). It overlay Modern Demolition Layer L1005 recorded in the south-western area of the site (Trs. 1 - 2, 4 and 7). L1005 was a mid to dark red/grey brown, loose silty sandy CBM rubble (0.07 - 0.30m thick). Layer L1005 overlay a Sand Bedding Layer L1006 (Trs. 2, 4 and 7). L1005 was a light yellow, loose sand (0.06m to 0.13m).

8.2 The north-west area of the site contained a deep layer of modern landfill, L1004 (Trs. 1 and 3). It became progressively deep to the north-west. L1004 comprised mixed lenses of dark black, light yellow and red brown, loose silty sand, sand and silty sandy CBM with frequent CBM, metal and glass (0.34 - 0.93m).

8.3 Subsoil L1001 was a mid to dark grey brown, friable, sandy silt and was present in all the trenches (0.21 - 0.51m thick). Its depth below the current ground level was greater in the north-west corner of the site (Trench 1). Desiccated Peat L1002 overlay the natural drift geology (L1003). It was a mid yellow brown, friable, sandy peat (0.04 - 0.20m). It was absent in the western end of Trench 1. The Natural, L1003, was a light orange yellow, friable, sand. Trenches 3 - 7 contained evidence of 'iron panning' or Podsolisation in the natural sand suggesting wet conditions.

9 DISCUSSION

Summary of the archaeology

9.1 Features were recorded in each trench, and are tabulated:

Trench	Feature	Description	Spot Date
1	F1024	Timber-lined Trench	Modern
	F1027	Pit	-
	F1029	Pit	Modern
	F1033	Pit	-
2	F1008	Ditch	-
	F1010	Ditch	Modern
	F1012	Ditch	-
	F1014	Pit	Modern
	F1016	Dog Burial	Modern
	F1018	Gully	-
	F1020	Stakehole	-
	F1022	Stakehole	-
7	F1031	Ditch	-

9.2 The evaluation revealed a concentration of eight features in the south-western sector of the site (Trench 2). Ditch F1031 was present in the eastern area (Trench 7) and four intercutting modern pits were present in the north-western sector (Trench 1). The features were predominantly early modern and modern. Ditch F1031 (Tr. 7) was potentially much older given the leeching and podsolisation of the fills (L1032 and L1035).

9.3 The pottery from the features is entirely early modern to modern in date. Large quantities of CBM were present and a representative sample was recovered (2054g). The CBM was also entirely late post-medieval and modern in date.

Interpretation of the site: archaeology and history

9.4 The site had good potential for medieval and later archaeological remains, primarily due to its close proximity to the medieval turbary (HER: LWT 154) which is now Lake Lothing. In the event the most prominent features were the inter-cutting Ditches (F1008, F1010 and F1012), the earliest of which was early modern. The features were likely related to drainage. The undated ditch, F1031 (Tr. 7), was potentially older. Gully F1018 was sealed by the subsoil and cut by Stakeholes F1020 and F1022. Dog Burial F1016 cut Subsoil L1001 and was modern.

10 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the County Historic Environment Record. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

10.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2008).

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Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Dr. Colin Pendleton of the Suffolk Historic Environment Office, and staff at the Lowestoft Record Office.

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APPENDIX 1 HER INFORMATION

SHER Number	National Grid Reference	Details
<i>Prehistoric 700,000 BC – AD 43</i>		
LWT 005i	5405 9155	Church of St Peter: Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead
<i>Roman AD 43-410</i>		
LWT 024	5475 9305	108 Bevan Street: four Roman coins found
<i>Medieval 1066-1539</i>		
LWT 005	5404 9157	Church of St Peter, Kirkley
LWT 154	5272 9296	Lake Lothing, possible remnant of medieval turbarry
<i>Post-medieval 1539-1900</i>		
LWT 040	5515 9375	Lowestoft area of archaeological importance, defining area of medieval and early post-medieval town core
<i>Modern 1900+</i>		
LWT 099	5498 9291	Three WWII road blocks near Lowestoft docks
LWT 100	5480 9277	WWII barrage balloon centre
LWT 103	5447 9294	WWII road blocks north of Lowestoft docks
LWT 105	5403 9293	WWII air raid shelter south of Denmark Road
LWT 106	5440 9290	WWII air raid shelter south of Denmark Road
LWT 107	5467 9273	WWII air raid shelter close to Town Quay
LWT 109	5460 9211	Length of beach defence scaffolding on South Beach
LWT 111	5450 9204	WWII barrage balloon site and trenches on Wellington Gardens, South Beach
LWT 112	5450 9192	WWII slit trench and pillbox close to Claremont Pier
LWT 113	5453 9198	Anti-tank cubes on the Esplanade, South Beach
LWT 151	5424 9254	Photographic survey of existing structures of the former Crown Works shipbuilding and engineering site. Succeeding monitoring found no archaeological remains

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Map	Date	Scale
Site location (OS Explorer)	Modern	1:25,000
Client's detailed site location	Modern	1:2,500
HER information (AS)	Modern	1:10,000
Inclosure map	1803	
Tithe map	1841	
OS Map First Edition	1885	1:500
OS Map	1890	1:2,500
OS Map	1905	1:2,500
OS Map	1927	1:2,500

APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
	1001	Subsoil	Late 19th - early 20th C	(5) 57g	282	2	C. Pipe stem (2) 6g
							Slate 18g
							Glass 10g
1010	1011	Ditch Fill	Late 18th – Late 19th C	(3) 56g		6	B. Flint (3) 20g
							Fe Fragment (1) 84g
1012	1013	Ditch Fill			46		
1014	1015	Pit Fill	19th - early 20 th C	(3) 2g			
1016	1017	Animal Burial (Mod)	19th - early 20 th C	(2) 2g		Articulated Dog 414g	
1018	1019	Gully Fill			10		
1020	1021	Stakehole					Wood 144g
1024	1026	Pit Fill	1946	(4) 330g			Slate (1) 82g
							Glass (1) 20g
1029	1030	Pit Fill	Early 20th C	(2) 156	1702		
1033	1034	Pit Fill			14		

APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 18 sherds of pottery weighing 603g, from three features. The assemblage is entirely early modern to modern in date.

The group of the most intrinsic interest is the four fragments of war time pottery from Pit 1024. A porcelain cup and handle dated to 1945 was made by The Colclough China Company founded in 1890 by Herbert Joseph Colclough, ex-Mayor of Stoke-on-Trent. Two fragments of earthenware plate date 1945 and 1946 respectively, were made by A. A. Wilkinson Ltd. manufacturer of earthenware and ironstone at Royal Staffordshire Pottery, Burslem.

Web Sites

focusoncolclough.co.uk

[Museum of London Ceramics](http://MuseumofLondonCeramics)

[The potteries.org](http://Thepotteries.org)

KEY:

PMRE: Post-medieval red earthenware 1580-1900

ENGS: English Stoneware 1700-1950

CREA: Creamware 1740-1880

ENPO: English Porcelain 1745-1900

TPW: Transfer Printed Ware 1780-1900

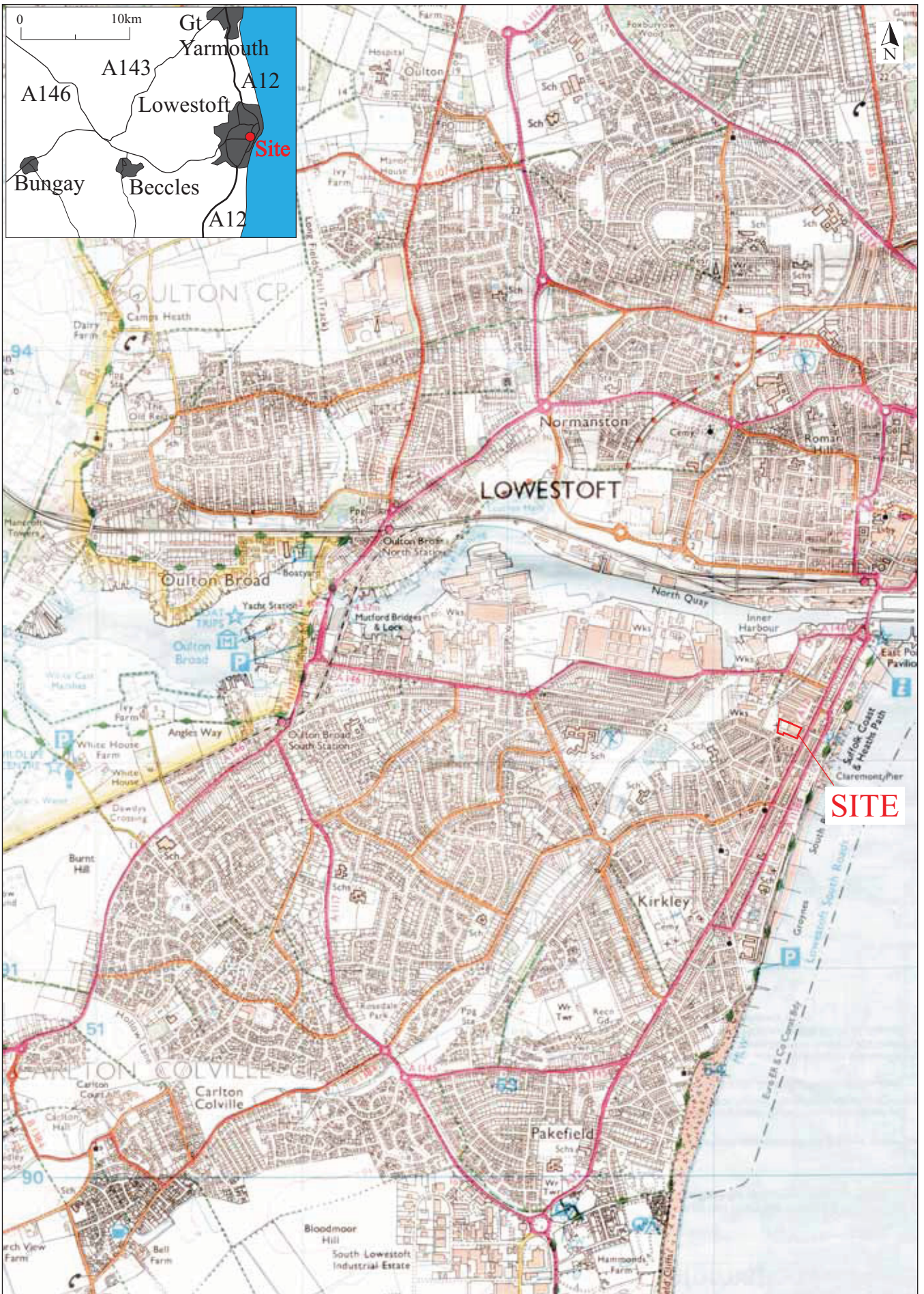
REFWE: Refined white earthenware 1780-1900

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Subsoil	1001	2x35g TPW 2x18g REFWE 1x4g ENPO	19 th -early 20 th	TPW: dish or jar with brown print
Ditch 1010	1011	1x50g PMRE 1x2g ENPO 1x4g CREA	Late 18 th - late 19 th	PMRE: Bowl or dish rim internal and external olive green glaze ENPO: small handle CREA: plate rim
Pit 1014	1015	2x1g TPW 1x1g REFWE	19 th –early 20 th	
Animal burial 1016	1017	1x1g TPW	19 th -early 20 th	
Pit 1024	1026	2x97g ENPO 2x233g REFWE		ENPO: cup and saucer made by Colclough China 1945 REFWE: Made by A.J. Wilkinson 1945 & 1946 (Staffordshire Potteries)
Pit 1029	1030	2x157g ENGS	Early 20 th century	Bottle or jar with writing on the side

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The trial trench evaluations recovered a total of 11 fragments (2106g) of post-medieval CBM in a highly fragmented and abraded condition. The bulk of the CBM, in total 2 fragments (1737g), was accounted for by single fragments of brick and peg tile contained in Pit F1029 (L1030), including a sand-tempered brick with partial dimensions of ?x115x60mm that may have been produced in the 18th or 19th centuries. Elsewhere, Ditch F1012 (L1013) contained a single fragment (48g) of peg tile manufactured in a cream, iron-free clay, while Gully F1018 (L1019) and Pit F1033 (L1034) contained very small fragments of miscellaneous brick tempered with sand and clinker (iron slag and ash), and Subsoil L1001 included fragments of pantile and brick. The CBM was probably manufactured in the 18th to 19th centuries and has probably been repeatedly re-deposited.



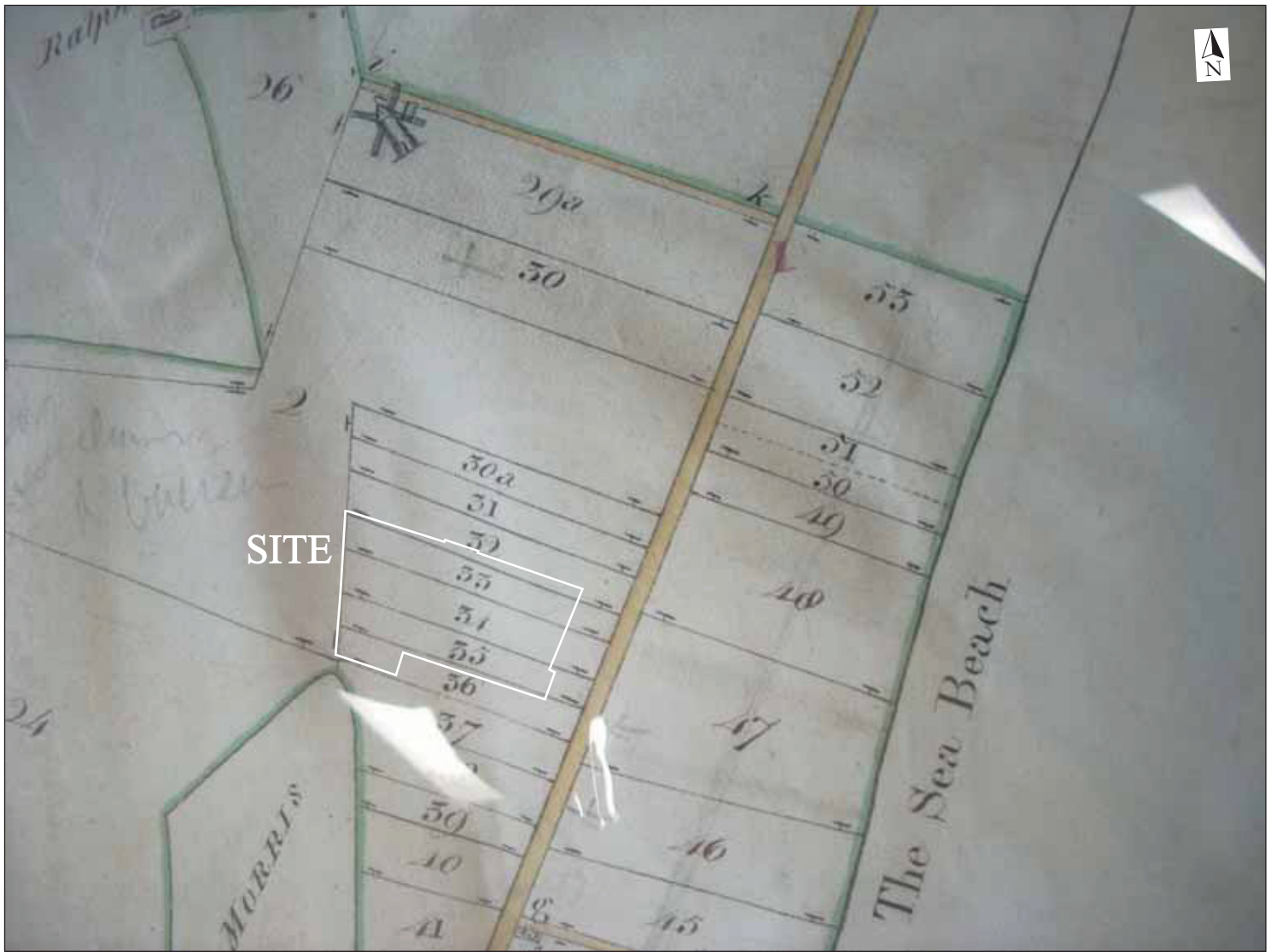
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Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

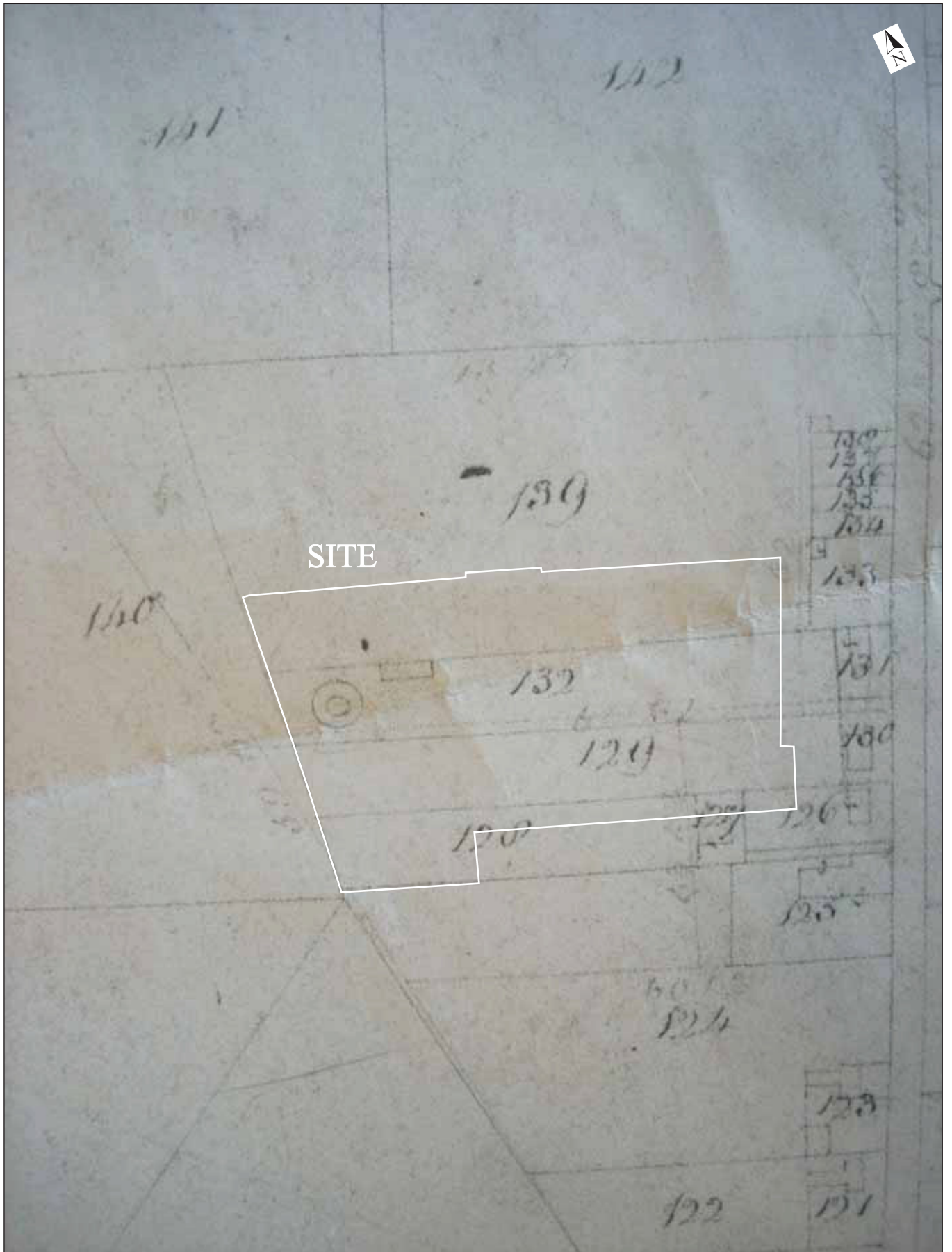


0 50m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:750 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 Inclosure map, 1803
Not to scale

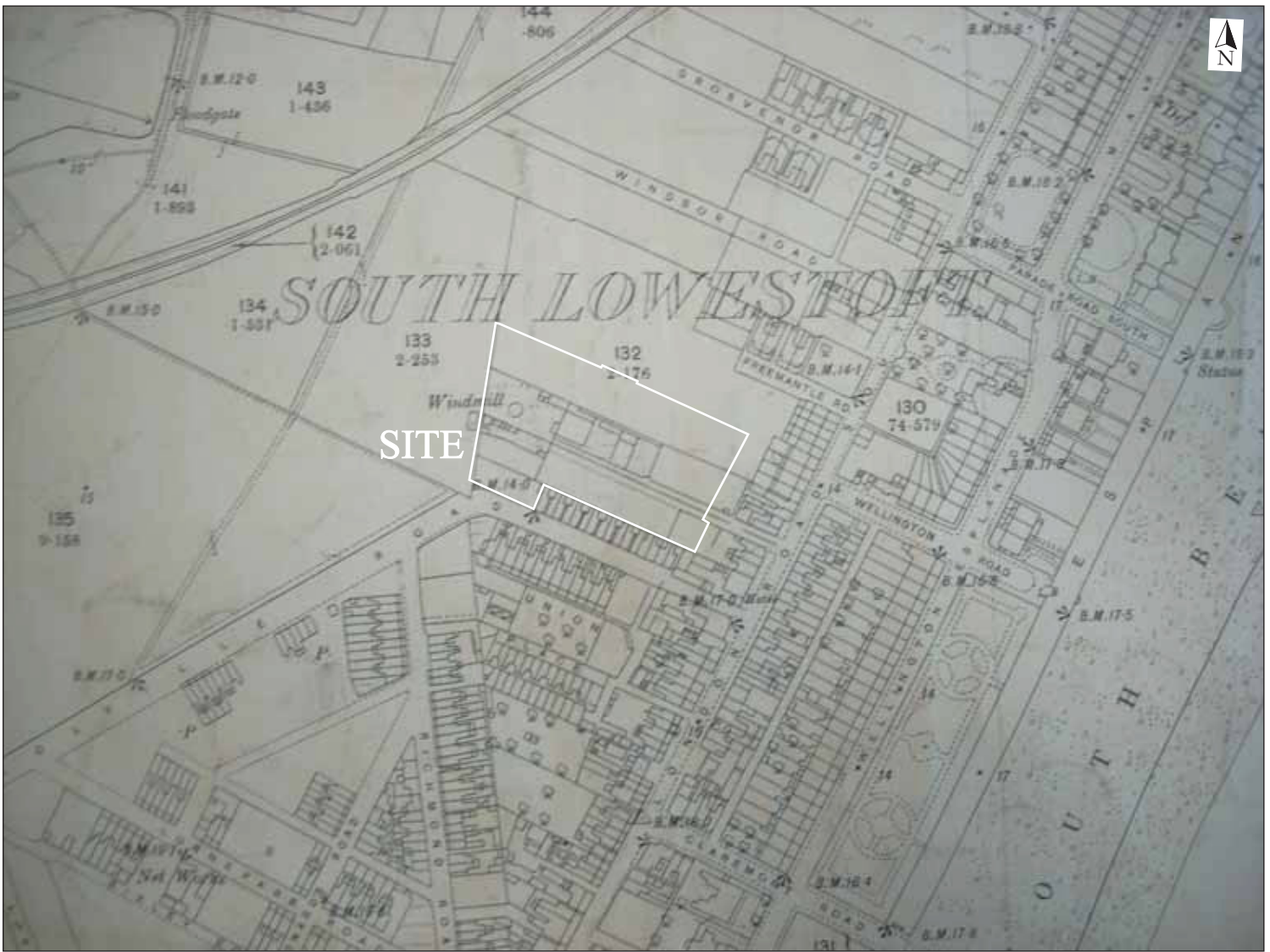


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 Tithe map, 1841
Not to scale



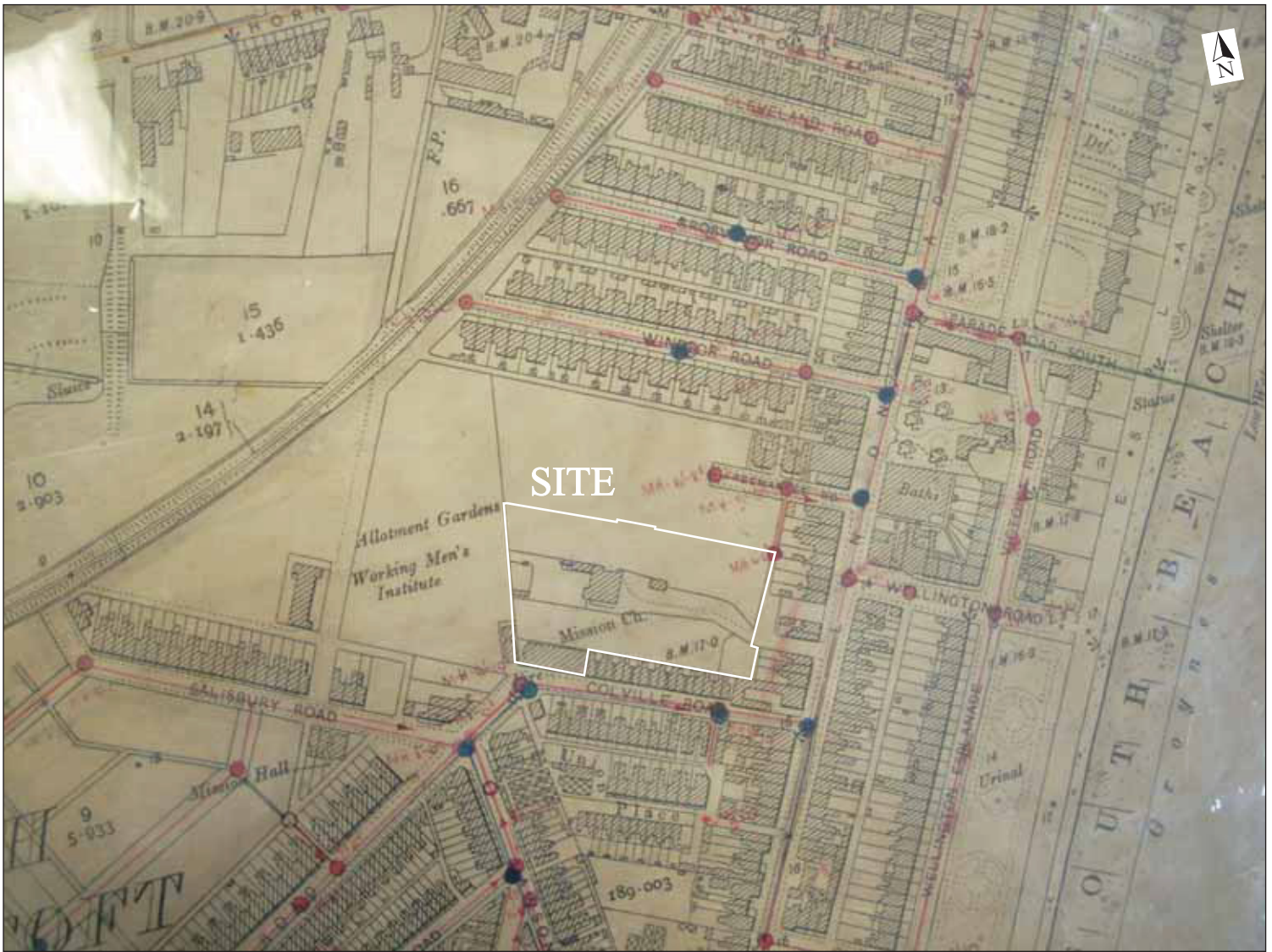
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Fig. 6 First edition OS map, 1885
Not to scale



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Fig. 7 OS map, 1890
Not to scale



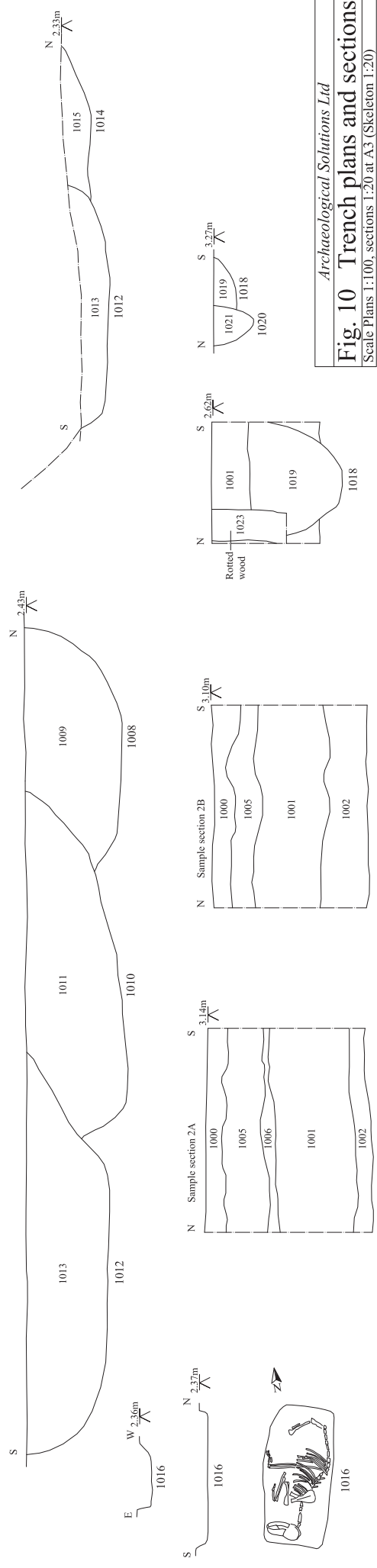
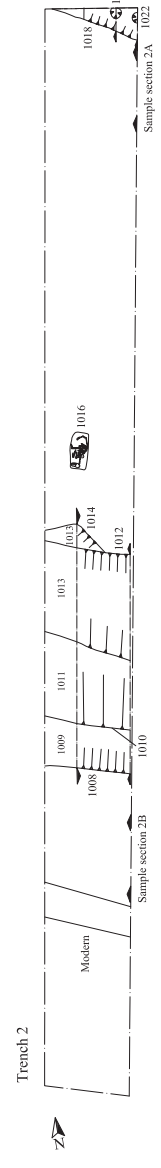
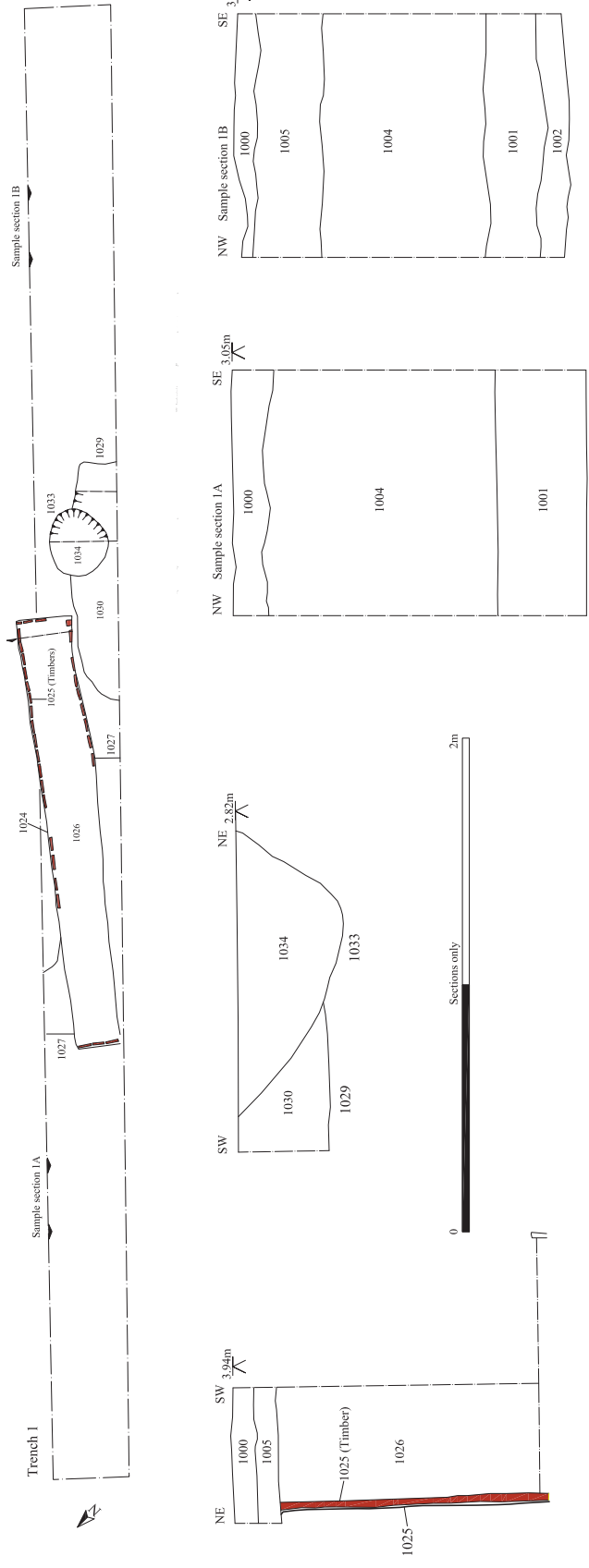
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Fig. 8 OS map, 1905
Not to scale

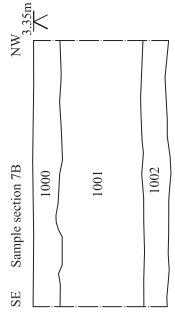
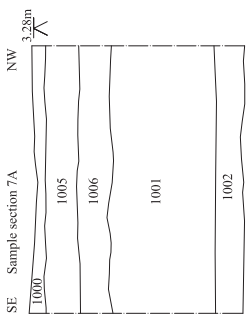
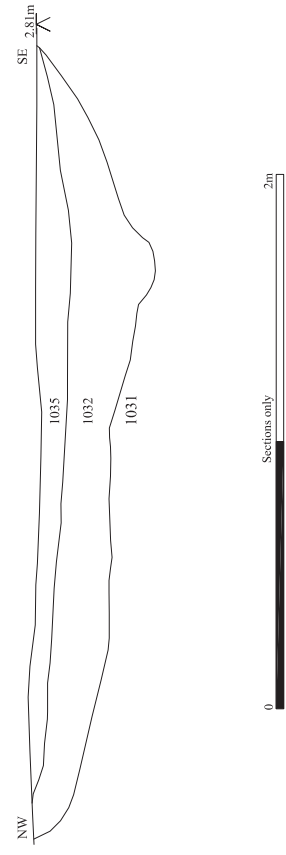
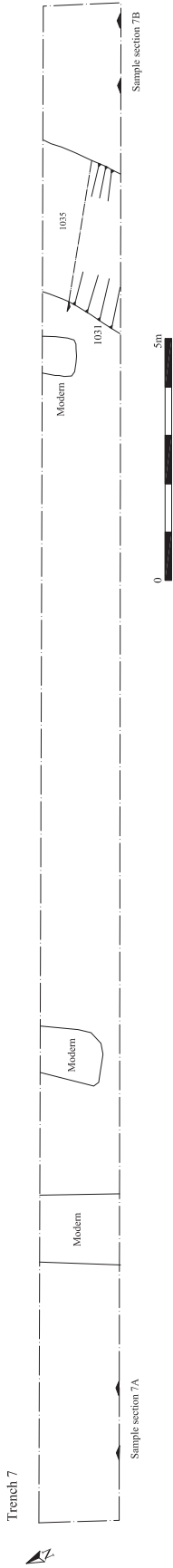


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Fig. 9 OS map, 1927
Not to scale



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Fig. 10 Trench plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3 (Skeleton 1:20)



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Fig. 11 Trench plans and sections

Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3