



ROYDON HALL, HALL LANE, ROYDON NORFOLK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION
WORK



Project Number: P1381

November 2021



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Roberts Molloy, for a Programme of Archaeological Mitigation Work (PoAMW) as a condition of planning application 2021/0152 ahead of the groundworks associated with the removal of a 1950's east corner replacement conservatory and side extension, and erection of a pool extension at Roydon Hall, Hall Lane, Roydon, Norfolk (TM 0934 8061) (Fig. 1).

This WSI has been prepared in response to a design brief issued by Norfolk County Council Environment Service (NCC ES) (Hickling, S. 17th September 2021) which requires a PoAMW in this instance comprising Informative Trial Trenching and the Monitoring of Works Under Archaeological Supervision and Control. Phase 1 of the works will comprise the archaeological monitoring of the works undertaken on the east side of the building and Phase 2 will comprise the Informative Trial Trenching of the area to the north and west of the building (Fig. 4). To achieve a 5% sample of the Phase 2 area, two trenches measuring 10.00m x 1.80m will be excavated across the footprint of the proposed development (Fig. 4).



2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located at the west end of the village of Roydon, situated c.500m west of Diss, and within the grounds of Roydon Hall, a Grade II listed 18th century red-brick building. The site comprises two phases occupying two areas adjacent to Roydon Hall: Phase 1 is situated on the east side of the building which is a 1950s extension/porch, and Phase 2 is situated at the north/northwest side of the building which is currently a garden. An 18th/19th century coach house is located adjacent to the northwest of the Phase 2 area.

The remainder of the site is garden with wooded areas along the east, south, and west boundaries. The site is bounded to the north by residential housing, the east by sports fields, the south by the A1066, and the east by Hall Lane.

2.1 Site Geology

The underlying bedrock geology is described as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) - Chalk. This Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 72 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas (BGS, 2021).

The superficial geology is recorded as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions (BGS, 2021).



3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2019). The relevant local planning policy is the *Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich, and South Norfolk (Adopted January 2014)*.

3.1 *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG February 2021)*

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

The NPPF asks that in determining planning applications the local planning authorities should take account of:

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.



3.2 Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich, and South Norfolk (Adopted January 2014)

Policy 1

- The built environment, heritage assets, and the wider historic environment will be conserved and enhanced through the protection of buildings and structures which contribute to their surroundings, the protection of their settings, the encouragement of high-quality maintenance and repair and the enhancement of public spaces.



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background utilises the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) (1km search centred on the site), Historic England PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk) and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS).

4.1 Previous Work

In 2020, a small area of garden adjacent to the west side of Roydon Hall was stripped in preparation for a planned paving area. This required a shallow strip which was archaeologically monitored by John Newman Archaeological Services. The strip reached a maximum depth of 120mm and stopped within the topsoil; therefore no archaeological features were exposed (Newman, J. 2020). One small sherd of medieval Sandy Coarseware and one small rim sherd of Late Saxon Thetford type ware were the earliest finds from the site. Post-medieval brick and tile fragments were also found (Newman, J. 2020).

4.2 Prehistoric

A partially perforated prehistoric stone object, probably an incomplete pebble macehead, was found c.440m southeast of the site in the early 1980s (19843). These objects are not closely datable, having been found in both Mesolithic and later prehistoric contexts.

Metal-detecting c.160m south of the site recovered prehistoric flint flakes (36996).

A Neolithic chipped flint sickle (10898) was found c.760m southeast of the site, and a Neolithic polished axehead (15470) was found c.980m northwest of the site.

A Bronze Age rapier (49860) dated c.1200 to 900 BC was found c.670m southwest of the site by metal detecting.

4.3 Romano-British

Metal-detecting c.160m south of the site recovered Roman coins and metal objects (36996). The metal finds included Roman brooches, one of which was a very unusual and possibly



imported plate brooch. Roman pottery sherds (24744) were also found c.500m southeast of the site in the same area as the later metal-detecting.

'The Roydon Head' (25250, 21729) was reportedly found c.350m north of the site and installed in a location nearby to function as a bollard to protect the verge from passing traffic. The head was a life-sized carved marble head of the Roman Emperor Antonius Pius (AD 138-150). In 1990 the head was removed from its location and sold at auction.

A Roman enamelled disc brooch (23802) was found c.440m south of the site during metal detecting in 1987. The enamelled brooch was inset with blue, red, and yellow enamel and was dated as 2nd century.

An unfinished Roman folding knife handle (64494) was found c.750m northeast of the site. The handle featured a zoomorphic design of a hound chasing a hare and a bird.

4.4 *Saxon and Medieval*

The site is located within the remains of a medieval moat (10908) which surrounds the site of the medieval Roydon Hall Manor, predecessor of the current Roydon Hall. The north and east arms of the moat survive, although they are gradually filling in. The north arm is partly used as a swimming pool, and the west arm is used as a pond.

Metal-detecting c.160m south of the site recovered an Early Saxon brooch which was possibly from an inhumation burial, and medieval coins, dress accessories, and ampulla (36996). In addition, two Early Saxon brooches and a Late Saxon bridle fitting (52635) were found c.390m west of the site through metal detecting. Fragments of a medieval bronze vessel, a bronze candlestick base, and bell fragments were found c.500m south of the site during metal-detecting (23849).

St Remigius' Church (10913) is located c.360m southeast of the site. The tower is post Norman Conquest, but is otherwise undatable, being rendered up to the nave's eaves height. The nave is possibly 12th century, the chancel 13th or 14th century and the south aisle 13th century. Major remodelling took place in the 15th century, including the addition of the elaborate north porch. The top of the tower was removed in 1680 and replaced with the current octagonal belfry in 1864. Other Victorian work includes the tower's west window, the rebuilt south aisle and the south porch, now an organ chamber. The interior is essentially



Victorian with a 15th century octagonal font and a 17th century pulpit. There are well-known memorials to the Frere family, some quite poignant, including one to Temple Frere, who drowned aged 22 in 1840 saving the life of a fellow student at Cambridge. Medieval pottery sherds and a scatter of pot boilers have been found during fieldwalking and trial trenching in the churchyard. Archaeological monitoring in 2000-2001 recorded two graves and the foundations and buttress of the south wall.

The site of a medieval chapel, Chapel of St Mary, (10901) is located c.410m southeast of the site and close to St Remigius' Church. The chapel was founded c. 1282 and dissolved in 1547. Several pieces of medieval pottery were dug up on the site in the late 1930s which were dated 14th to 15th century.

The moated site of Bush Hall (10900), a medieval house, is located c.550m south of the site. Excavations in 1942 recovered medieval pottery fragments. Oral evidence alleges that an ancient boat was found in the 19th century, but its timbers were destroyed, and the decorative copper/bronze was sold. The northern part of the moat remains in good condition, but the southern portion was infilled in the 1960s.

4.5 Post-medieval and Modern

The most significant post-medieval record is the Grade II listed Roydon Hall (47847) which currently occupies the site. The building is a late 18th century three storey red brick mansion with a central 19th century porch, one storey flanking wings and a slate roof. A substantial coach house (61054) of late 18th or early 19th century date with a symmetrical southern façade is associated with Roydon Hall. A photographic survey of the building was carried out in 2014 in association with internal alterations. The main opening of the building is formed of three sets of double doors. The fenestration is generally domestic in character.

Metal-detecting c.160m south of the site recovered post-medieval coins, jettons, dress accessories, and a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy vessel fragment (36996). Post-medieval finds were also found c.1km east of the site during metal detecting (64411) which included coins and tokens.

The post-medieval development of the area is further evidenced by the presence of numerous Grade II listed buildings ranging from 17th to 19th century in date (45525, 48407, 48602, 48806, 42777, 48710, 48410, 48544, 48409, 48841, 48545).



4.6 *Archaeological Potential*

Given the above records the site has a **moderate** to **high** potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. There is a **low** to **moderate** potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric and Roman periods.



5.0 PROGRAMME OF WORK

5.1 Phase 1 (See Project Design, Appendix 1)

Phase 1 will comprise the Monitoring of Works Under Archaeological Supervision and Control requiring monitoring of all ground works associated with the development on the east side of the building including the removal of a 1950s east corner, replacement of a conservatory and a side extension.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with *Standards for Developer-Led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk*, NCC ES, 2018

5.2 Phase 2 (See Project Design, Appendix 2)

Phase 2 will comprise the Informative Trial Trenching of the development area to the north and northwest of the building in advance of the erection of a pool extension. To achieve a 5% sample of the area threatened by development, two trenches measuring 10.00m x 1.80m will be excavated across the footprint of the proposed extension.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with *Standards for Developer-Led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk*, NCC ES, 2018



6.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A short interim report will be prepared on the conclusion of Phase 1 of the fieldwork as stipulated in the NCC ES brief. The final archaeological report will include the results from Phase 1 and Phase 2 as well as a full description of the 2020 archaeological works (ENF149026).

Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings, the scope of which will be agreed with NCC ES.

The draft reports will normally be completed within 6 weeks of the work being undertaken. Any variation to this timeframe will be laid out in the Project Design and agreed with NCC ES.

The prepared client/archive reports will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015)*. The specific contents of each report will be outlined in the relevant Project Designs.

Copies of the Digital and paper (where requested) reports for each Phase will be supplied to the client, NCC ES and the NHER (in the appropriate format). An OASIS entry will be completed, and a summary included with the reports. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).



7.0 RESOURCES

The archaeological works will be undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists, qualified to undertake this type of work. The relevant personnel will be named in the appropriate Project Design for each Phase. Full CVs will be made available on request.

All site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. This project officer will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists set out in the Project Designs.

Specialist analysis will be undertaken by recognised professionals and as list of appropriate specialists will be presented in the Project Design. Any alteration to this list will be agreed with the NCC ES planning archaeologist prior to their instruction.



8.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993 and *Standards for Developer-Led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk*, NCC ES, 2018.

Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the Norfolk Museum Service, subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned. A Museum Accession number will be obtained well in advance of deposition.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

Where the project comprises multiple stages, the entire archive will be collated and deposited as a whole by the relevant archaeological contractor.



9.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. This Policy is based on a Health and Safety system in line with the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) *Health and Safety Field Manual*, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability; public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 4).

9.1 *Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction*

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit will be undertaken, and an assessment of the potential risks be highlighted including the potential for toxins and contaminants. It will be the responsibility of the client/agent to undertake a full assessment of any toxins present and services present and provide Britannia Archaeology Ltd with a report detailing the results, prior to the commencement of any fieldwork. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information and suitable tools and PPE will provided and used based on the results of any pre-project investigation.

The assessment of risk is an on-going process, and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.

Provision for security/barrier fencing will be made where necessary.

9.2 *COVID-19*

Due to the current COVID-19 epidemic a robust SOP is in place included within the sites RA. Britannia will closely monitor and adhere to the Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) outlined by the Construction Leadership Council and Prospect.



10.0 TIMETABLE OF WORKS

Appendix 1: Phase 1 – The Project Design will contain the likely start date and duration for the Monitoring of Works Under Archaeological Supervision and Control. This will be dependent on approval by NCC ES of this Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1).

Appendix 2: Phase 2 – The Project Design will contain the likely start date and duration for the Informative Trial Trenching. This will be dependent on approval by NCC ES of this Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1).

The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording.

Further stages of work will be scheduled if required and subsequent Project Designs submitted as appropriate.



11.0 COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Norfolk County Council Environment Service will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. Any variations to the WSI and Project Designs will be agreed with the NCC ES monitoring officer prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project. NCC ES will be given a minimum of 2 weeks written notice of the commencement of work so as to make arrangements for monitoring.



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Websites:

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England

www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



APPENDIX 1 – PROJECT DESIGN PHASE 1 - MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

1.0 PROJECT AIMS

The Norfolk County Council Environment Service brief (Hickling, S. 2021) sets out the requirements for monitoring of the ground works at Roydon Hall, Hall Lane, Roydon, Norfolk under archaeological supervision and control:

It states that provision will be made for monitoring the development, including, where appropriate, the following:

- all areas of below-ground disturbance, including excavations, pile locations, foundation trenches, service trenches, drains and soakaways.

All aspects of the archaeological work will be undertaken in accordance with the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief, 2014* and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003* and *Standards for Developer-Led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* NCC Environment Service 2018.



2.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Specific objectives are that particular importance be placed on:

- the assessment of the archaeological resource in terms of character, quantity, quality and state of preservation;
- amount of truncation to buried deposits;
- the presence or absence of a palaeosol or 'B' horizon;
- the preservation of deposits within negative features;
- site formation processes.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits will also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention will be paid to:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs, and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: eg the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct land use or landmark change in urban contexts



3.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The brief issued by Norfolk County Council Environment Service (NCC ES) requires the monitoring under archaeological control of all groundworks as part of a Programme of Archaeological Works (PoAMW).

The excavation of associated intrusive ground works will be undertaken by a mechanical excavator/by hand to the first archaeological horizon and then further investigated by hand as necessary. Any planned geotechnical site work will need to respect the archaeological interest and will also require archaeological monitoring.

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken. In the event of important archaeological remains being identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the NCC ES planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the scope of further excavation and recording. **The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.**

3.1 *Site Plans*

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Total Station (TS) or Real Time Kinetic Global Positioning System (RTK GPS). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

3.2 *Mechanical Excavation*

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage, and telephone services will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed before the bucket breaks the ground.



Topsoil and any sterile subsoil layers shall be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surface.

The machine operator will have the relevant experience and appropriate documentation; will maintain the appropriate inspection register, Form F91 Part 1, Section C, either on the machine or at the depot. The operator will produce a clean, flat surface at precisely the correct level.

3.3 Hand Excavation

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so.

3.4 Metal Detector

A professional metal detector will be used to scan spoil heaps, exposed surfaces, and any features. The finds will be recovered and recorded in the proper way. The machined spoil heaps will also be scanned, however demonstrably modern finds will not be retained. The metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron.

3.5 Excavation of Stratified Sequences

All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest, excluding those of obvious later 20th century origin. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills, and finds.



3.6 *Excavation of Buildings*

Following assessment of any structural remains encountered, a strategy for recording these will be implemented, and it may be that further mitigation will be required to allow the full recording of these remains. It may also be the case that any remains may best be left *in situ*. Any excavated building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls, possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

3.7 *Ditches*

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 20% and to ascertain relationship information and will be a minimum of 1.00m in length (dependant on the total length of ditch visible).

3.8 *Discrete Features*

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample.

3.9 *Full Excavation*

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, kilns etc. may merit full excavation in agreement with the NCC ES planning archaeologist.

3.10 *Burials*

Articulated human remains may require full excavation at this Phase to define the extent and quality of preservation. A decision in consultation with NCC ES and the relevant specialist will be made on the extent to which human remains are excavated during the trenching. The aim will be to inform the requirements for future treatment during subsequent Phases. Disarticulated human remains will be recorded and retained for assessment.



The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

3.11 *Written Record*

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on *pro forma* context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.

3.12 *Photographic Record*

All features and deposits will be photographed in detail and general site and working shoots taken as part of the photographic record. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs saved in RAW/CR2 format and taken on an 11 Mega Pixel, Canon 450, DSLR. The RAW/CR2 files will be converted and stored in uncompressed .tiff at 8 bit. If for any reason acceptable digital photography cannot be undertaken, the primary record will be on 35mm black and white film. All photographs will be listed, indexed, and archived.

3.13 *Drawn Record*

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height AOD of all features and principal strata will be written on the appropriate plans and sections.

3.14 *Finds and Environmental Remains*

All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil will be taken to characterise the assemblage. Finds will be identified, by a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the *CifA Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*,



2008. Important, rare, or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

Bulk samples will also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed. These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) and will be a minimum of 40 litres where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with NCC ES, Dr Boreham and Dr Zoe Outram where appropriate.

Preserved wood will be sampled for potential dating via dendrochronology and Carbon 14 methods and will be assessed by Dr Roderick Bale (University of Wales Trinity St David). Prior to recovering timbers, suitability for dating will be assessed in conjunction with Dr Bale, NCC ES and Dr Outram where appropriate.

Each deposit retained will be identified by context and a unique sample or timber number. For a full list of specialists see Appendix 4.

3.15 Finds classed as Treasure

It is the responsibility of the project manager for the site, after consultation with the relevant finds specialist, to submit any items falling under the provisions of the Act to the local coroner via the treasure co-ordinator (currently the Portable Antiquities Officer at the British Museum). See below for details of the act:

The Treasure Act

The Treasure Act of 1996 defines objects that qualify as Treasure and includes any metallic object other than coin that is made up of more than 10% gold or silver and is over 300 years old, any group of two or more metallic objects of prehistoric date that come from the same find, coin hoards that have been deliberately hidden, smaller groups of coins, votive or ritual deposits, any object from the same place as Treasure. Objects that are less than 300 years old made mainly of gold or silver, which have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery, and whose owners or heirs are unknown would also be classed as Treasure.



4.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

The Phase 1 report will be completed 6 weeks after the field work ends where little or no archaeology is present, and it is likely that no further work will be required. If significant levels of archaeology are present, a detailed monitoring report with specialist assessment will be prepared and submitted up to a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed with NCC ES.

The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015) and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site;
- *Aims and Objectives;*
- *Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;
- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;
- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;
- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;



- *Bibliography;*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings, and photographs.

Copies of the Digital and paper (where requested) reports for each Phase will be supplied to the client, NCC ES and the NHER (in the appropriate format). An OASIS entry will be completed, and a summary included with the reports. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).



5.0 RESOURCES

Phase 1 will be undertaken by BA's core staff who are all professional archaeologists and qualified to undertake this type of work. A summary of roles and experience is appended at Appendix 3, below, however full CVs are available on request.

The project will be managed by Martin Brook unless otherwise agreed with NCC ES prior to works commencing. If Mr Brook is not available, Dan McConnell will fulfil this role and confirmation of staffing will be provided 2 weeks prior to the commencement of site work.

All site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer level or above from the core staff (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. The Project Officer or above will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists set out at Appendix 4.

Specialist analysis will be undertaken by recognised professionals (set out in Appendix 4). Any alteration to this list will be agreed with the NCC ES planning archaeologist prior to their instruction.



6.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. BA operates a policy in line with the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) *Health and Safety Field Manual*, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability; public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 5 – Phase 1 below).

6.1 *Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction*

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit has been undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks has been highlighted. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information. The assessment of risk is an on-going process, and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read, and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.

BA will liaise with the contractor or client on arrival and will follow any additional Health and Safety instructions given. A qualified First Aider will be present on every site.



7.0 TIMETABLE

Phase 1 - The monitoring fieldwork will begin in late November 2021, pending approval of this Written Scheme of Investigation and Project Designs by NCC ES.

The total length of the project will depend entirely on the ground workers schedule. One member of staff will be on site to undertake the monitoring of groundworks, if necessary additional archaeologists will be brought in to excavate any archaeological deposits encountered. Should further monitoring of all groundworks be required, staff members will be made available as and when required following the groundworkers schedule. Provision has also been made for additional contingency days should any unexpected remains be encountered.

The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake trenching as required by the design brief.



APPENDIX 2 – PROJECT DESIGN PHASE 2 – INFORMATIVE TRIAL TRENCHING AT ROYDON HALL, HALL LANE, ROYDON, NORFOLK

1.0 PROJECT AIMS

The Norfolk County Council Environment Service brief (Hickling, S. 2021) states that trial trenching is required to recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site, and determine the states of preservation of archaeological features or deposits within the area indicated.

The trenching will sample 5% of the threatened area and will take the form of two trenches measuring 10.00m x 1.80m laid out across the site in a grid array (Fig. 4).

All aspects of the archaeological work will be undertaken in accordance with the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2020* and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003* and *Standards for Development-Led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk*, NCC Environment Service 2018.



2.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Specific objectives are that particular importance be placed on:

- the assessment of the archaeological resource in terms of character, quantity, quality and state of preservation;
- amount of truncation to buried deposits;
- the presence or absence of a palaeosol or 'B' horizon;
- the preservation of deposits within negative features;
- site formation processes.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits will also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention will be paid to:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs, and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: *eg* the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts



3.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The brief issued by Norfolk County Council Environment Service (NCCES) requires an Informative Trial trench investigation as a condition of planning application 2021/0152.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand.

Trenches will be shored below a depth of 1.2m or stepped if conditions are suitable. If this is required, then a separate cost for shoring will be agreed once this is evident. This will be agreed with the client before works re-commence.

The trenches will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to the natural deposits. In the interests of reproduction of the results, a single context planning methodology will be used, and a matrix of the sequence created on site.

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken. In the event of important archaeological remains being identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the NCC ES planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the scope of further excavation and recording.

The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.

3.1 Site Plans

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Total Station (TS) or Real Time Kinetic Global Positioning System (RTK). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.



3.2 Mechanical Excavation

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage, and telephone services in addition to the known gas pipeline will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed before the bucket breaks the ground.

Topsoil and any sterile subsoil layers shall be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surface.

The machine operator will have the relevant experience and appropriate documentation; will maintain the appropriate inspection register, Form F91 Part 1, Section C, either on the machine or at the depot. The operator will produce a clean, flat surface at precisely the correct level.

3.3 Hand Excavation

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so. In the event that it is not possible to excavate deep features by hand due to safety concerns a handheld auger will be used to gain information from very deep deposits/features. Machine assistance might also be required to excavate very large/deep features and should this become necessary then the NCCES planning archaeologist will be consulted first.

3.4 Metal Detector

A professional metal detector will be used to scan spoil heaps, exposed surfaces, and any features. The finds will be recovered and recorded in the proper way. The machined spoil heaps will also be scanned, however demonstrably modern finds will not be retained. The metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron.



3.5 *Excavation of Stratified Sequences*

All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest, excluding those of obvious later 20th century origin. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills, and finds.

3.6 *Excavation of Buildings*

Following assessment of any structural remains encountered, a strategy for recording these will be implemented, and it may be that further mitigation will be required to allow the full recording of these remains. It may also be the case that any remains may best be left *in situ*. Any excavated building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls, possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

3.7 *Ditches*

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 20% and to ascertain relationship information and will be a minimum of 1.00m in length (dependant on the total length of ditch visible).

3.8 *Discrete Features*

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample.

3.9 *Full Excavation*

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, kilns etc. may merit full excavation in agreement with the NCCES planning archaeologist.



3.10 Burials

Articulated human remains may require full excavation at this Phase to define the extent and quality of preservation. A decision in consultation with NCCES and the relevant specialist will be made on the extent to which human remains are excavated during the trenching. The aim will be to inform the requirements for future treatment during subsequent Phases. Disarticulated human remains will be recorded and retained for assessment.

The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

3.11 Written Record

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on *pro forma* context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.

3.12 Photographic Record

All features and deposits will be photographed in detail and general site and working shoots taken as part of the photographic record. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs saved in RAW/CR2 format and taken on an 11 Mega Pixel, Canon DSLR. The RAW/CR2 files will be converted and stored in uncompressed .tiff at 8 bit. If for any reason acceptable digital photography cannot be undertaken, the primary record will be on 35mm black and white film. All photographs will be listed, indexed, and archived.

3.13 Drawn Record

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height AOD of all features and principal strata will be written on the appropriate plans and sections.



3.14 *Finds and Environmental Remains*

All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil will be taken to characterise the assemblage. Finds will be identified, by a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, 2008. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

Bulk samples will also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed. These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) and will be a minimum of 40 litres where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with NCCES, Dr Boreham and Dr Zoe Outram where appropriate.

Preserved wood will be sampled for potential dating via dendrochronology and Carbon 14 methods and will be assessed by Dr Roderick Bale (University of Wales Trinity St David). Prior to recovering timbers, suitability for dating will be assessed in conjunction with Dr Bale, NCCES and Dr Outram where appropriate.

Each deposit retained will be identified by context and a unique sample or timber number. For a full list of specialists see Appendix 4.

3.15 *Finds classed as Treasure*

It is the responsibility of the project manager for the site, after consultation with the relevant finds specialist, to submit any items falling under the provisions of the Act to the local coroner via the treasure co-ordinator (currently the Portable Antiquities Officer at the British Museum). See below for details of the act:



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4.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

The report will be completed 4 weeks after the field work ends where little or no archaeology is present, and it is likely that no further work will be required. If significant levels of archaeology are present, a detailed trial trenching report with specialist assessment will be prepared and submitted up to a maximum of 8 weeks from the end of fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed with NCCES.

The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (*Historic England 2015*) and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
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- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;
- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;



- *Bibliography;*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

Copies of the Digital and paper (where requested) reports for each Phase will be supplied to the client, NCCES and the NHER (in the appropriate format). An OASIS entry will be completed, and a summary included with the reports. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).



5.0 RESOURCES

The work will be undertaken by BA's core staff who are all professional archaeologists and qualified to undertake this type of work. A summary of roles and experience is appended at Appendix 3, below, however full CVs are available on request.

The project will be managed by Martin Brook unless otherwise agreed with NCCES prior to works commencing. If Mr Brook is not available, Dan McConnell will fulfil this role and confirmation of staffing will be provided 2 weeks prior to the commencement of site work.

All site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer level or above from the core staff (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. The Project Officer or above will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists set out at Appendix 4.

Specialist analysis will be undertaken by recognised professionals (set out in Appendix 4). Any alteration to this list will be agreed with the NCCES planning archaeologist prior to their instruction.



6.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. BA operates a policy in line with the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) *Health and Safety Field Manual*, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability; public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 3).

6.1 *Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction*

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit has been undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks has been highlighted. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information. The assessment of risk is an on-going process, and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read, and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.

BA will liaise with the contractor or client on arrival and will follow any additional Health and Safety instructions given. A qualified First Aider will be present on every site.



7.0 TIMETABLE

The trial trenching fieldwork will begin following approval of this Written Scheme of Investigation and Project Design by NCCES. Fieldwork will likely begin in November 2021.

The duration of fieldwork has been estimated at 2 days with 2 staff to complete following machining to the first archaeological horizon.

The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake trenching as required by the design brief.



APPENDIX 3 STAFF

The following members of staff have the skills and experience necessary to undertake the supervision of archaeological work as required in the brief. All have a wide range of experience on a variety of site types.

Junior Supervisor Eva M. Gonzalez-Suarez BA, MA, PCIfA

Qualifications: University of Barcelona, BA History
 University of Barcelona, MA in Medieval Cultures

Experience: Eva joined Britannia as a Junior Supervisor in 2019 and has fifteen years' commercial archaeology experience. She has worked in Spain and the UK, starting when she was still an undergraduate. While studying History, she specialized in European Late Antiquity, Latin and Palaeography, which led to a Master's degree in Medieval Cultures, with a final dissertation in St Patrick and the Celtic Culture in the British Isles. Since living in the UK, she has worked in several projects around the country, from Wales to Yorkshire, until relocating to East Anglia. Her main areas of interests are Celtic Culture and Late Antiquity in the British Isles (reason why she moved to the UK).

Post-Ex Supervisor/Osteologist Louisa Cunningham MSc, MA (Hons)

Qualifications: *University College of London, MSc Skeletal and Dental Bioarchaeology (2013-2014)*
 University of Glasgow, MA (Hons) Archaeology (2008-2012)

Experience: Louisa joined Britannia Archaeology in 2017 as an Assistant Supervisor and in 2019 took on a new role as a post-excavation supervisor. She has over 4 years' commercial archaeological experience. As an undergraduate she was involved in the Strathearn and Environs Research Project (SERF) in Perth, Scotland and participated in the excavation of several hillforts. In 2015 she began working in East Anglia and has since worked on numerous rural and urban sites throughout the area developing her excavation skills, including 2 urban cemeteries. Louisa has also undertaken work as an osteologist working at the HS2 site at Euston Station, where she undertook osteological assessments of some of the 1000s of skeletons excavated from the post-medieval cemetery of St James' Gardens.



Director **Martin Brook BA (Hons) MCIfA**

Qualifications: University of Leicester, BA (Hons) Archaeology (2003 – 2006)

Experience: Martin is a Director at Britannia Archaeology and has 14 years commercial archaeological experience. He specialises in logistical project management, archiving and fieldwork. He has carried out numerous excavations and evaluations throughout East Anglia and the Midlands, and works closely with local and national museums when archiving sites. His research interests are focused on the British Iron age specifically funerary traditions in the south of England and in East Yorkshire. Martin specialises in metalwork finds from the period, specifically those associated with grave goods and personal adornment.



APPENDIX 4 SPECIALISTS

Prehistoric Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Roman Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Saxon and Medieval Pottery:	Sue Anderson (Independent) Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Post Medieval Pottery:	Sue Anderson (Independent) Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Flint:	Dan McConnell (BA)
Animal Bone:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human Bone:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology) Dr Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd) Louisa Cunningham (BA)
Environmental:	Matt Law (LP Archaeology) Val Fryer (Independent)
Pollen and Seeds:	Quest (Reading University)
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale (University of Trinity St David) Mike Bamforth (Independent) Steve Allen (YAT)
Soil Micromorphology:	Earthslides (University of Newcastle) Quest (Reading University)
Carbon-14 Dating:	Beta Analytic Inc
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork:	Rebecca Sillwood (Independent)
Leather:	Quita Mould (Independent)
Glass:	Cecily Cropper (Independent)
Small Finds:	Nick Cooper (ULAS) Rebecca Sillwood (Independent)



Illustration:	Dave Watt (Independent)
Slag:	Jane Cowgill (Independent) Rebecca Sillwood (independent)
Geophysical Consultant:	Dr Dave Bescoby
Air Photographic Assessments:	Alison Deegan (BSc)
Topographic Survey:	Dan McConnell (BA)
CAD:	Dan McConnell (BA) & Hugh Gatt (BA)
Metal Detecting:	Steve Clarkson PCIfA
Coins & Medals:	Dr Adrian Marsden (Norwich Castle Museum)

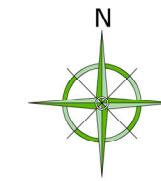


APPENDIX 5 INSURANCE DETAILS

	Employers Liability Insurance	Public Liability	Professional Indemnity
Insurer	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance
Extent of Cover	£10,000,000	£5,000,000	£5,000,000
Policy Number	000436	000436	201101352/1236



Roydon Hall, Hall Lane, Roydon, Norfolk
Written Scheme of Investigation
Programme of Archaeological Mitigation Work



 Site Boundary

280605

609332

0 1:10000 500m

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County Map: CC licensed Image by Wikipedia under CC BY-SA 3.0

NGR: 609332 280605 REF: P1381

PROJECT: ROYDON HALL, HALL LANE, ROYDON, NORFOLK

DESCRIPTION: GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: ROBERTS MOLLOY

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



UNIT 2
THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE
ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH
BURY ST EDMUNDS
SUFFOLK
IP33 3PH

T: 01284 630057
E: info@brit-arch.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

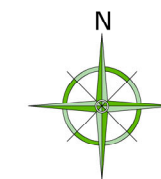
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DATE: NOV 2021 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB


FIGURE: 1



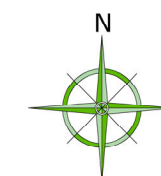
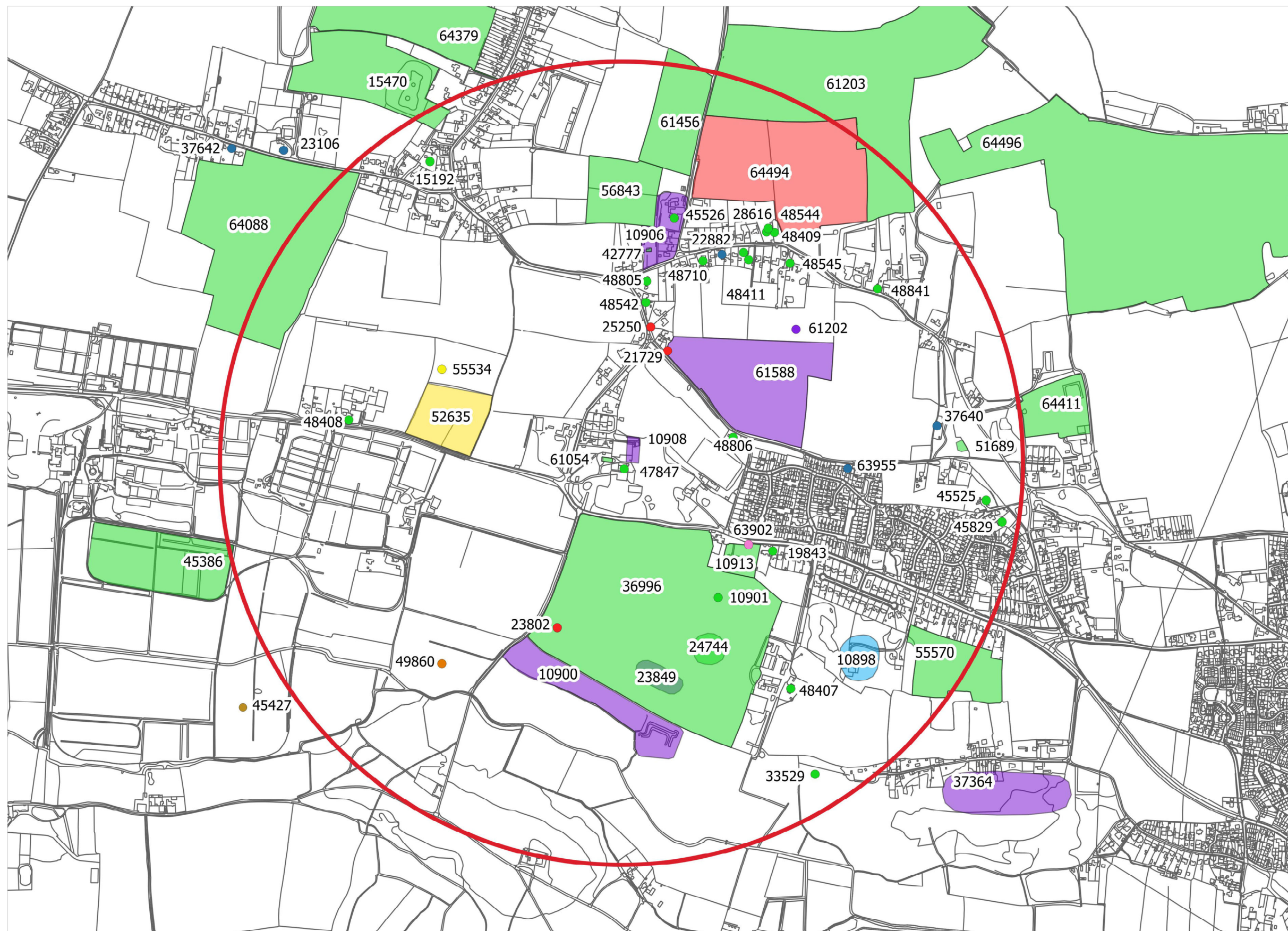
- HER Search Area
- Site Boundary
- Archaeological Event
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Area
- Registered Parks & Gardens

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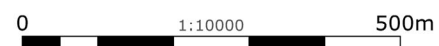
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(NGR):	609332 280605	(REF):	P1381
(PROJECT):	ROYDON HALL, HALL LANE, ROYDON, NORFOLK		
(DESCRIPTION):	HER DATA - EVENTS		
(CLIENT):	ROBERTS MOLLOY		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
		UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH	
T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2021			

(DATE):	NOV 2021	(PLOT):	A3	(VERSION):	1
(AUTHOR):	DPM	(APPROVED):		MB	2

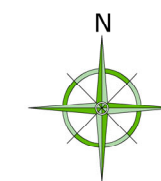


- HER Search Area
- Site Boundary
- Undated Record
- Multiperiod Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record

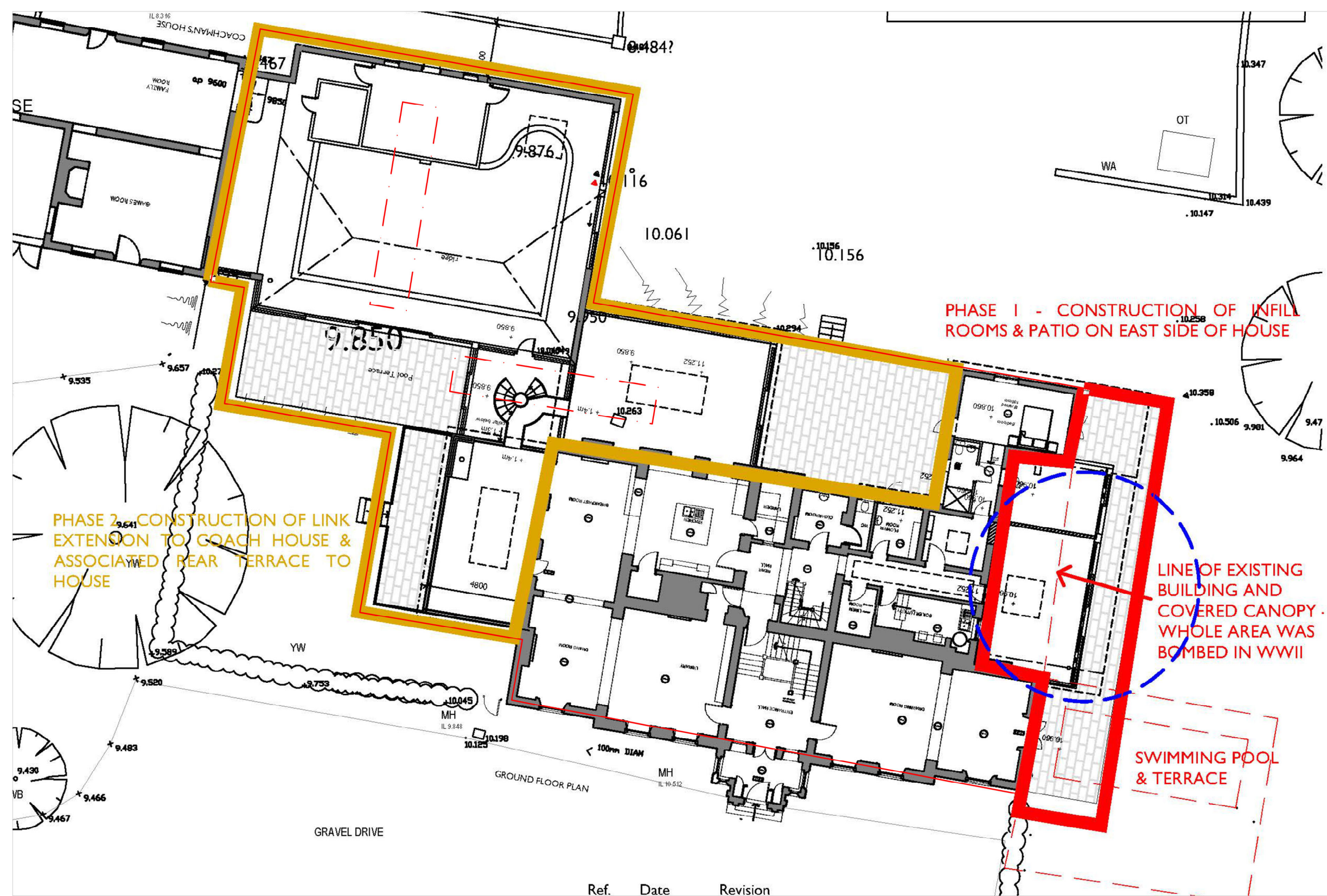


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(NGR):	609332 280605	(REF):	P1381
(PROJECT):	ROYDON HALL, HALL LANE, ROYDON, NORFOLK		
(DESCRIPTION):	HER DATA - MONUMENTS		
(CLIENT):	ROBERTS MOLLOY		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
<div style="font-size: x-small; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH </div>			
T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2021			
(DATE):	NOV 2021	(PLOT):	A3
(AUTHOR):	DPM	(VERSION):	1
(APPROVED):	MB	3	



-  Trench
-  Phase 1: Monitoring Area
-  Phase 2: Trenching Area



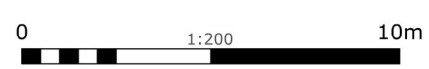
PHASE 1 - CONSTRUCTION OF INFILL ROOMS & PATIO ON EAST SIDE OF HOUSE

PHASE 2 - CONSTRUCTION OF LINK EXTENSION TO COACH HOUSE & ASSOCIATED REAR TERRACE TO HOUSE

LINE OF EXISTING BUILDING AND COVERED CANOPY - WHOLE AREA WAS BOMBED IN WWII

SWIMMING POOL & TERRACE

Ref.	Date	Revision



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NGR: 609332 280605 REF: P1381

PROJECT: ROYDON HALL, HALL LANE, ROYDON, NORFOLK

DESCRIPTION: PROPOSED MONITORING AREA & TRENCHING

CLIENT: ROBERTS MOLLOY

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FIGURE: 4