

**Land at The Mount, Church Lane,  
Westerfield, Suffolk**

**Planning application: DC/16/2765/FUL**

**HER Ref: WRF 030**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(August 2018)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: Land at The Mount, Church Lane, Westerfield, Suffolk, IP6 9BE

Clients: East Coast Homes Ltd

Planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/2765/FUL

Development: Erection of 5 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 16 July, 2018

HER ref: WRF 030

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-320668

Grid ref: TM 1770 4773

Site area: 4000m<sup>2</sup>

Recent land use: Rough grassland

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*Summary: Westerfield, The Mount, Church Lane (WRF 030, TM 1770 4773) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development on the north-eastern edge of the historic village revealed one small pit of uncertain date and a few stray finds of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date (John Newman Archaeological Services for East Coast Homes Ltd).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 East Coast Homes Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned residential development on land at The Mount, Church Lane, Westerfield (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/16/2765/FUL. The evaluation requirements were set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the 0.40 hectare site. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Westerfield parish is located directly north of Ipswich and as a consequence has seen much of its southern part subsumed into various suburban developments over the last century or so. The modern settlement plan of the village, which is some 1.2km from the urban boundary, forms a fairly compact layout of largely recent houses centred on a cross roads just to the west of the parish church with a main north-south road, linking Ipswich to other villages to the north, and a more minor east-west road. As with much of East Anglia the historical settlement pattern demonstrates a large amount of dispersion, often with a cluster of dwellings close to the church, and other farms and cottages scattered along roads and lanes as well as around areas of common land usage such as greens or commons with this site being some 150m north-east of the parish church. For Suffolk, Hodkinson's map of 1783 is particularly useful as it records a rural landscape before the numerous changes of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and for Westerfield in particular this is relevant as being so close to Ipswich the latter's urban growth has clearly influenced its rural fringes. As mapped in 1783 the village of Westerfield is very different with a moderately large green shown almost immediately west and south west of the church and the present east-west road appearing to be the major component in the plan as it skirts the northern edge of this green with various structures along its northern side before running in a more north-easterly direction towards Tuddenham St Martin with Church Lane running as currently from the eastern edge of this green. Being to the north of Ipswich this area is recorded by the British Geological Survey as being on chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation with outwash sands and gravels and topographically is largely flat at c40m OD. At the time of the evaluation the site was partly overgrown as an area of rough grassland.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to the parish church (HER IPS 125) and in the vicinity of finds spots of Roman and Anglo-Saxon date (HER WRF 001, 002 & 011 and IPS 243 & 430). Therefore past activity of multi-period date could be anticipated at this site.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) with a total sample length of 90m though the southern planned trench in the driveway area to the planned development was omitted as this area had already been reduced to create an access. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine, which was equipped with both a 500mm toothed bucket for the upper deposits and a 1500mm flat bucket as ground conditions were very hard, that was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with all 9 of the trenches

being 1.80m wide. The single feature that was revealed in trench 7 was sectioned by hand and then recorded and then fully excavated.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually as the evaluation progressed and a metal detector search was carried out in and around the trenches and across the site as a whole. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

### 3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	10	250	250 of mid brown sandy subsoil	Orange sand with flints	No features and a few late Pmed brick and tile frags
2	Northwest-southeast	10	250	350 as T1	As T1	No features and the only stray finds were two late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> C sherds
3	Northwest-southeast	10	250	350 as T1	As T1	No features, two frags of Pmed brick
4	Northwest-southeast	10	250	350 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
5	Northeast-southwest	10	250	250 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
6	Northwest-southeast	10	250	250 as T1	As T1	No features, two late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> C sherds and a few late Pmed brick/tile frags
7	Northwest-southeast	10	300	300 as T1	As T1	One small pit (0002) 600mm across x 400mm deep of uncertain date with a mid-brown sandy fill (0003) with no finds
8	Northeast-southwest	10	250	300 as T1	As T1	No features, a few later Pmed brick and tile frags
9	Northwest-southeast	10	250	300 as T1	As T1	No features, only stray finds two late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> sherds
		90 (162m <sup>2</sup> )	250-300	250-350		The only features was a small pit (0002) of uncertain date with all of the stray finds being of later Pmed date

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches were 500mm to 600mm deep with 25mm to 300mm of topsoil above 250mm to 350mm of mid brown sandy subsoil. The natural glaciofluvial deposit across the site was consistently orange sand with flints.

3.3 The only feature revealed was an 600mm wide and 400mm deep small pit (0002) in trench 7 (see Fig. 3) whose mid brown sandy fill (0003) did not contain any finds.

3.4 The few stray finds in the upcast spoil were occasional pottery sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date and small fragments of Post medieval brick and tile and a few iron items such as nails and bar and sheet fragments plus a few scraps of 20<sup>th</sup> century non-ferrous debris.

#### 4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results for archaeological deposits of any age from the evaluation trenching a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned.

4.2 With the only feature revealed being a small pit (0002) of uncertain date and all of the recovered stray finds being of later Post medieval date it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this planned residential development on land at The Mount, Church Lane, Westerfield.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: WRF 030.*

*Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.*

*(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Andrew Banks for his close cooperation, to James Holmes for his skilled machine operation and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)*

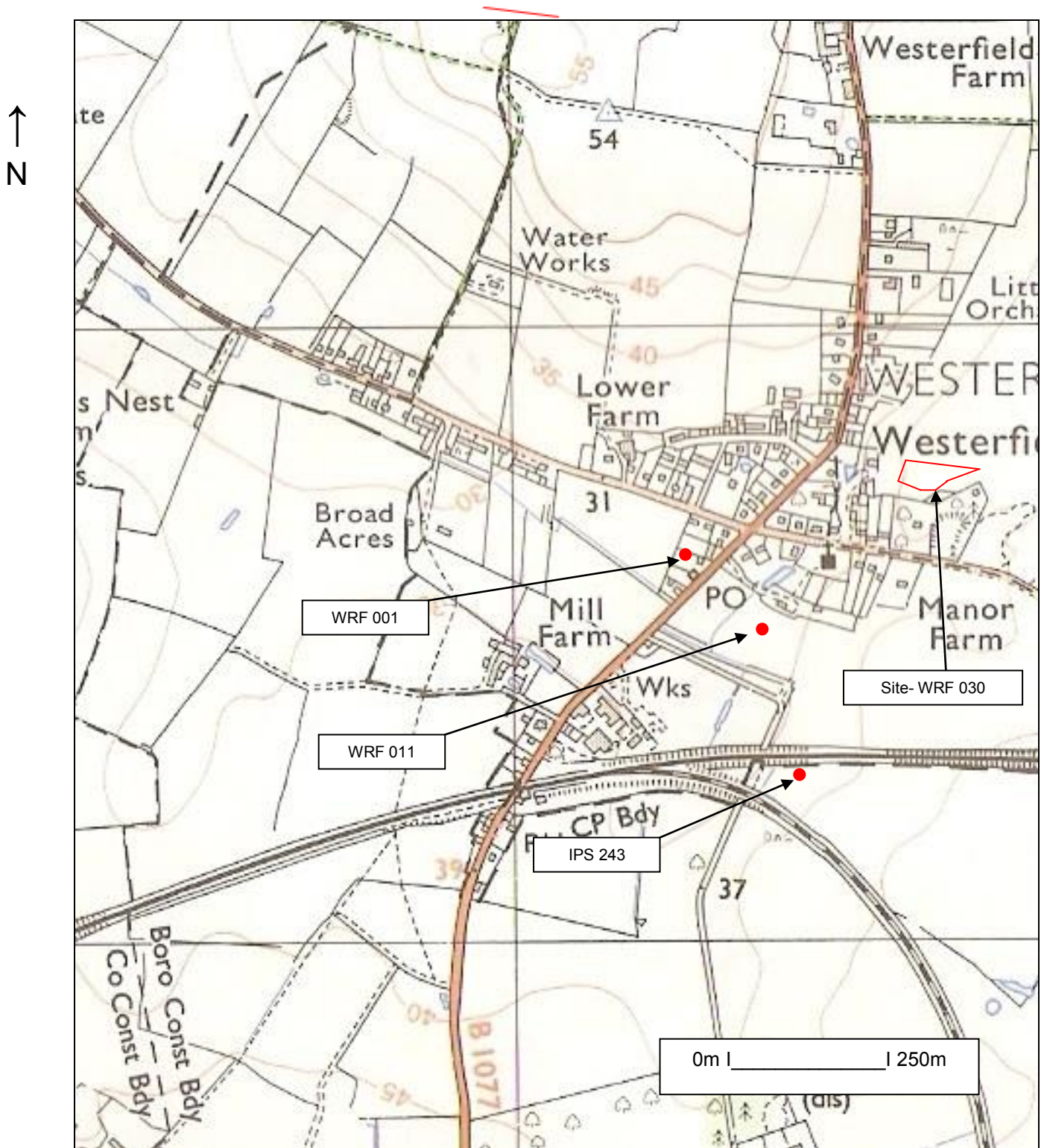


Fig. 1: Site location

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

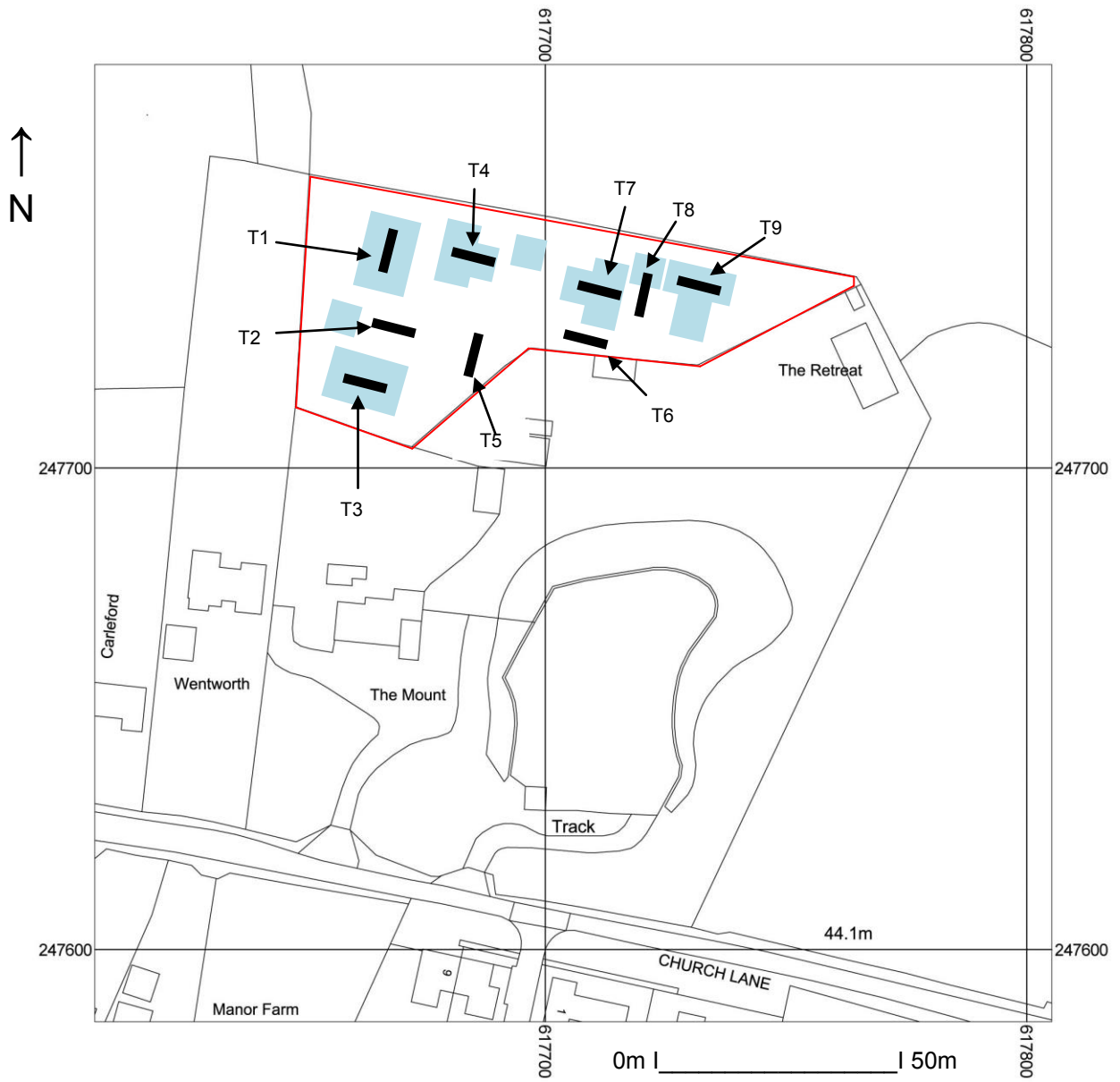


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned footprint areas)  
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2018 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



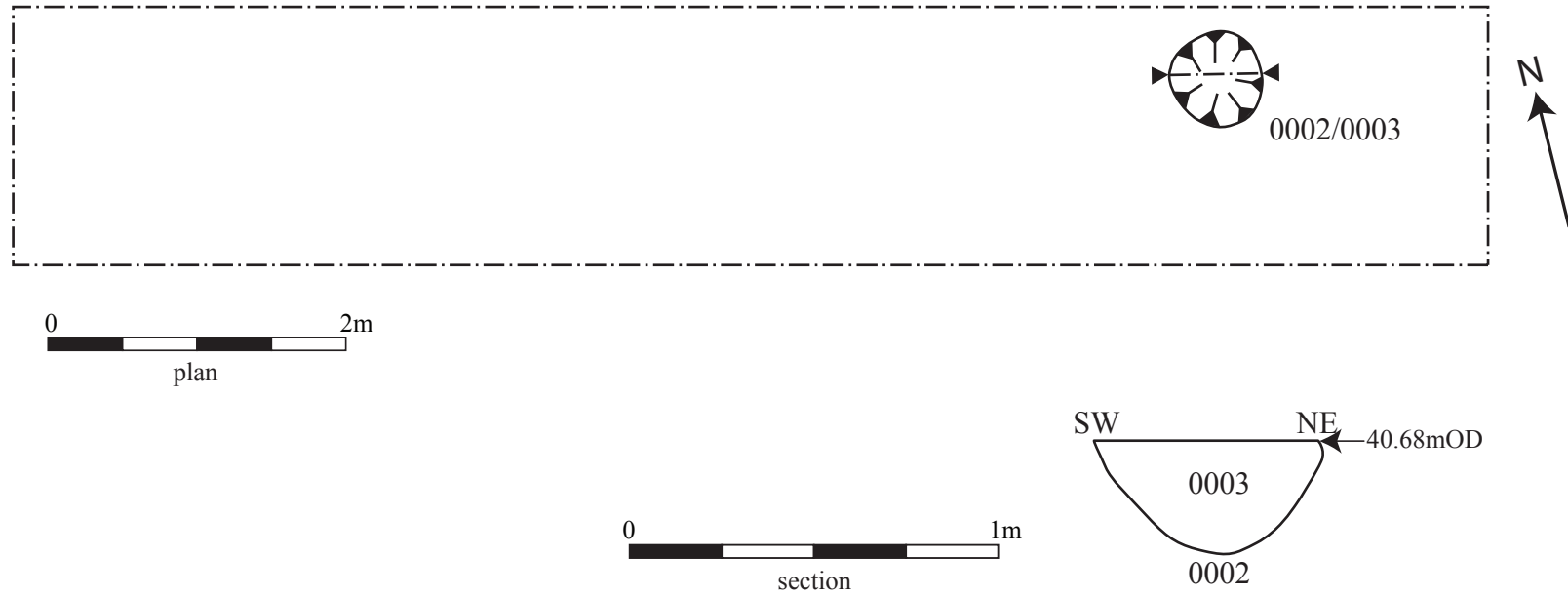


Fig. 3: Trench 7 plan and section.

## Appendix I- Images



General view from northeast



Trench 1 from north



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from west



Trench 3 from east



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 from west



Trench 5 from north



Trench 6 from west



Trench 7 from west



Small pit 0002 in trench 7



Trench 8 from north



Trench 8 deposit profile



Trench 9 from east



**Land at The Mount, Church Lane,  
Westerfield, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

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## **Site details**

Name: Land at The Mount, Church Lane, Westerfield, Suffolk, IP6 9BE

Client: East Coast Homes Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/2765/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of five dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation\_2016\_2765\_The Mount, Church Lane, Westerfield

Grid ref: TM 1766 4770

Area: c4000m<sup>2</sup>

Current site use: Garden

## **Contents**

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 East Coast Homes Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/16/2765/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation to be set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of five dwellings on land at The Mount, Church Lane, Westerfield.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/16/2765/FUL. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Westerfield parish is located directly north of Ipswich and as a consequence has seen much of its southern part subsumed into various suburban developments over the last century or so. The modern settlement plan of the village, which is some 1.2km from the urban boundary, forms a fairly compact layout of largely recent houses centred on a cross roads just to the west of the parish church with a main north-south road, linking Ipswich to other villages to the north, and a more minor east-west road. As with much of East Anglia the historical settlement pattern demonstrates a large amount of dispersion, often with a cluster of dwellings close to the church, and other farms and cottages scattered along roads and lanes as well as around areas of common land usage such as greens or commons with this site being some 150m north-east of the parish church. For Suffolk, Hodkinson's map of 1783 is particularly useful as it records a rural landscape before the numerous changes of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and for Westerfield in particular this is relevant as being so close to Ipswich the latter's urban growth has clearly influenced its rural fringes. As mapped

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in 1783 the village of Westerfield is very different with a moderately large green shown almost immediately west and south west of the church and the present east-west road appearing to be the major component in the plan as its skirts the northern edge of this green with various structures along its northern side before running in a more north-easterly direction towards Tuddenham St Martin with Church Lane running as currently from the eastern edge of this green. Being to the north of Ipswich this area is recorded as being on chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation with outwash sands and gravels and topographically is largely flat at c40m OD.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'The proposed development affects a site of archaeological potential which has not been systematically investigated. It is close to the medieval church of St Mary Magdalene (County Historic Environment Record IPS 125), in the vicinity of find spots of Roman and Anglo-Saxon date (WRF 001, 002 and 0011, IPS 243, IPS 430). As a result, there is potential for archaeological remains relating to early occupation to survive on the site.' As a result there is high potential for encountering archaeological deposits of Roman to medieval date and the proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has the potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist.

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

## 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to the site's location close to recorded evidence of past activity of Roman to medieval date.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of five dwellings. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be

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commissioned from the County HER for the area within 250m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 It is specified that 110m of 1.80m wide evaluation trenching are required to sample the site. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%, possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on

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then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further

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field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).

- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the

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guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2017). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the evaluation and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

### 6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.



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6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Tovergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

### 7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

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Proposed location of trial trenches (length 100m and 10m contingency)

## OASIS ID: johnnewm1-320668

### Project details

Project name	The Mount, Church Lane, Westerfield, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Westerfield, The Mount, Church Lane (WRF 030, TM 1770 4773) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development on the north-eastern edge of the historic village revealed one small pit of uncertain date and a few stray finds of 19th-20th century date.
Project dates	Start: 16-07-2018 End: 16-07-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WRF 030 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/16/2765/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL WESTERFIELD THE MOUNT, CHURCH LANE
Postcode	IP6 9BE
Study area	4000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1766 4773 52.084515386988 1.177250216913 52 05 04 N 001 10 38 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 39m Max: 40m
Project creators	
Name of	John Newman Archaeological Services

Organisation	
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Plan", "Report", "Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Mount, Church Lane, Westerfield, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	11 August 2018