

**Wetheringsett House, Church Street,
Wetheringsett, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/20/01479

HER Ref: WCB 113

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 10 Fitzgerald Road, Bramford, Ipswich, IP8 4AA)

(April, 2021)

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Site details for HER

Name: Wetheringsett House, Church Street, Wetheringsett, Suffolk, IP14 5PP

Clients: Mr C & Dr F Hall

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application refs: DC/20/01479

Development: Erection of up to two dwellings with cart lodges

Date of fieldwork: 12 April, 2021

HER ref: WCB 113

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-401915

Grid ref: TM 1267 6706

Site area: c3000m²

Recent land use: Rough pasture

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Summary: Wetheringsett House, Church Street, Wetheringsett (WCB 113, TM 1267 6706) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development comprising two dwellings with cart lodges to the north of the parish church and close to multi-period finds scatters did not reveal any features except field drains of recent date and the few stray finds were of later Post medieval or uncertain date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr C & Dr F Hall).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr C & Dr F Hall commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned two dwelling development with cart lodges (see Fig. 1) that has gained consent under planning application DC/20/01479. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr M Baker of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development areas within the site. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to allow the trenching to go ahead and reported on before any other ground works are undertaken in relation to this development. This development concerns the erection of two dwellings with cart lodges on land at Wetheringsett House, The Street, Wetheringsett.

1.2 Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford is a now combined parish that is located in central Suffolk around the A140 which runs north-south on the line of the Roman period Pye Road that linked areas to the south with the Roman town at Caistor-St-Edmund just outside Norwich. Historically Wetheringsett village lies around a road junction close to the parish church with this site being c100m north of the church. Other historic farms and cottages are scattered along the lanes and roads that criss-cross the area or around the greens that are a characteristic of the medieval settlement area in central Suffolk. To the east of the site is Wetheringsett Manor, a grade II listed former rectory of mid-19th century date which was surrounded by an extensive area of parkland in the later 19th century including the site of this planned development.

1.3 The site is in an area of gentle topography and slopes gradually down towards the west and is at c50m OD with the British Geological Survey indicating that underlying superficial deposits are Lowestoft Diamiction comprising a mix of glaciofluvial sands, silts, gravels and clays. The village centre is also located around the upper part of a small stream that flows north-westwards and feeds into the River Dove which is a tributary of the River Waveney giving past populations a nearby water supply.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to recorded evidence for past activity of Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon as evidenced by finds scatters.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2) using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed as was the

area between the trenches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry 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 tables below (see also Figs. 2 and Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	5	300	200 mid brown clay subsoil	Light brown slightly sandy and chalky clay with flints	No features, few peg tile frags in spoil
2	Northeast-southwest	10	300	260 as T1	As T1	One late Post med ceramic field drain, two small brick frags
3	Northeast-southwest	10	260	140 as T1	As T1	One late Post med ceramic field drain in SW corner, three small brick frags
4	Northwest-southeast	5	250	250 as T1	As T1	No features, a few frags of modern building debris in spoil
		30m (54m ²)	250-300	200-260		Only features two ceramic field drains, very few stray finds, largely Pmed brick and tile frags also one small lead spindle whorl of uncertain date and a few Pmed stray metal finds (see below)

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 250mm to 300mm depth of topsoil above 200mm to 300mm of mid brown sandy subsoil giving a trench depths between 400mm to 560mm above light brown slightly sandy and chalky clay with flints.

3.3 The only features revealed were two ceramic field drains of later Post medieval date.

3.4 With no features of any age revealed the few stray ceramic finds were small fragments of brick and tile of Post medieval date. The stray metal finds comprised a small 'bun' shaped lead spindle whorl (wt. 30g) of uncertain date, a double loop copper alloy buckle of 17th-18th century date, a copper alloy crotal or rumbler bell of 17th to 19th century date, two late Post medieval copper alloy buttons, a rectangular double copper alloy buckle of later Post medieval date, a copper alloy dome shaped centrally pierced terminal of 18th to 19th century date perhaps from a harness, a lead musket ball and a few indeterminate small scraps of lead.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance and to be consistent with similar projects in the county a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not requested. However the Suffolk Heritage Explorer was examined for the location of recorded nearby finds scatters.

4.2 While this site is close to recorded evidence in the form of finds scatters for activity of Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon date this evaluation did not reveal any evidence for definite pre-18th century date save a small lead spindle whorl which may be earlier. Therefore it can be concluded that this site has only been used for marginal agricultural use in the past, perhaps more often as pasture and certainly in the later Post medieval period as part of the parkland around Wetheringsett Manor.

4.3 From the results of this evaluation which did not reveal any significant archaeological deposits it is recommended that no further archaeological works should be required at this planned development on land at Wetheringsett House, Church Street, Wetheringsett.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: WCB 113

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 Francis and Chris Hall on site for their close cooperation and to James Armes and Keith Lewis for carrying out the metal detector survey)

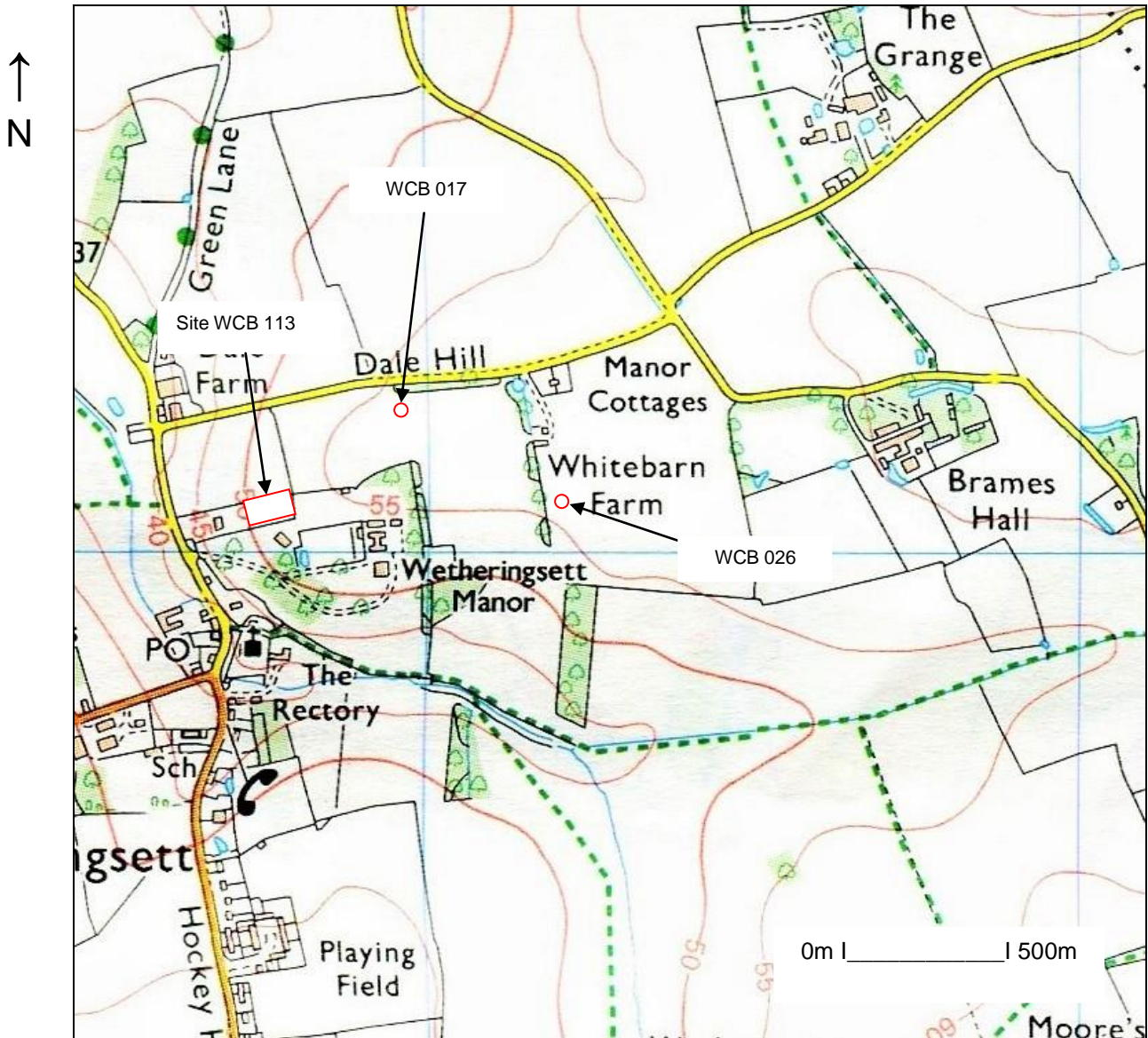


Fig. 1: Site location

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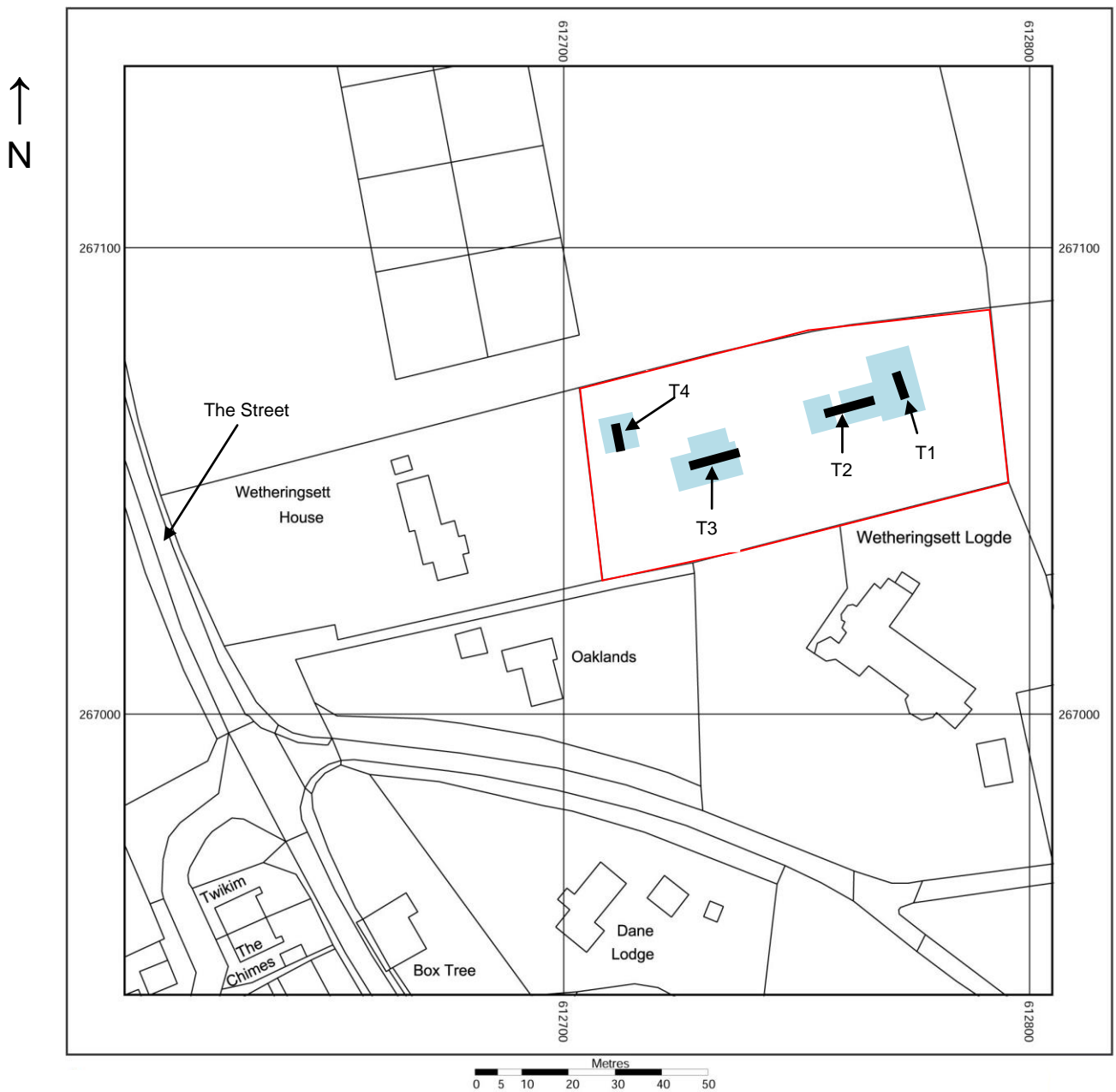


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned footprint areas)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from east



Trench 1 from north



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from west



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from west



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 from north



Trench 4 deposit profile

**Wetheringsett House, Church Street,
Wetheringsett, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Wetheringsett House, Church Street, Wetheringsett, Suffolk, IP14 5PP

Client: Mr G Sunderland

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/20/01479

Proposed development: Erection of two dwellings and cart lodges

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS_20_01479_ Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Wetheringsett House Church Road Wetheringsett

Grid ref: TM 1267 6706

HER ref: tbc

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-401915

Area: c3000m²

Current site use: Garden

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
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Proposed location of trial trenches

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1. Introduction

1.1 Mr G Sunderland has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a two dwelling development with carts lodges that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/20/01479 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr M Baker of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development site (PDS) concerns the construction of two dwellings with cart lodges on land at Wetheringsett House, Church Street, some 100m north of the parish church. Historic maps indicate open park land type use probably related to Wetheringsett Manor which is to the east.

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/20/01479. 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 Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford is a now combined parish that is located in central Suffolk around the A140 which runs north-south on the line of the Roman period Pye Road that linked areas to the south with the Roman town at Caistor-St-Edmund just outside Norwich. Historically Wetheringsett village lies around a road junction close to the parish church with the PDS being c100m north of the church. Other historic farms and cottages are scattered along the lanes and roads that criss-cross the area or around the greens that are a characteristic of the medieval settlement area in central Suffolk.

2.2 The site is in an area of gentle topography at c50m OD with the British Geological Survey indicating that underlying superficial deposits are Lowestoft Diamiction comprising a mix of glaciofluvial sands, silts, gravels and clays. The

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village centre is also located around the upper part of a small stream that flows north-westwards and feeds into the River Dove which is a tributary of the River Waveney giving past populations a nearby water supply.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, in close proximity to the medieval Church of All Saints (HER no WCB 041). Contributions to the Portable Antiquity Scheme (PAS) have revealed finds and finds scatters in the vicinity of the site dating from the Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods (WCB 017, WCB 026 & WCB 073). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area.'

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 this site relates to its location close to the parish church and therefore near the later Saxon and medieval core of the village. In addition recorded nearby artefact scatters indicate activity of Iron Age, Roman and earlier Saxon date in this area. Any of these periods could be represented at this site.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of a two dwellings with cart lodges. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report. Ten days notice of the evaluation starting will be given to SCCAS.

5.2 The Brief requires 30m of sample trenching plus a 20m held as a contingency which will be 1.8m wide, across the area of the overall development areas. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine

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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 past 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. 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 (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 camera with allowance for .jpeg and higher definition .tif images depending on what is revealed).

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 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).

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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 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).

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- 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 guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team revised version 2019). As necessary

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the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring 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. COVID guideline requirements will be adhered to with social distancing, no sharing of equipment and separate rest areas.

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	tbc
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:	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-401915

Project details

Project name	Wetheringsett House, Church Street, Wetheringsett, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Wetheringsett House, Church Street, Wetheringsett (WCB 113, TM 1267 6706) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development comprising two dwellings with cart lodges to the north of the parish church and close to multi-period finds scatters did not reveal any features except field drains of recent date and the few stray finds were of later Post medieval or uncertain date.
Project dates	Start: 12-04-2021 End: 12-04-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WCB 113 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/20/01479 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	FIELD DRAIN Modern
Significant Finds	SPINDLE WHORL Uncertain
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 MID SUFFOLK WETHERINGSETT CUM BROCKFORD WETHERINGSETT HOUSE CHURCH STREET
Postcode	IP14 5PP
Study area	3000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1267 6706 52.260012580866 1.116643035909 52 15 36 N 001 06 59 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 49m Max: 50m

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
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	Landowner
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Physical Contents	"Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Metal"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Wetheringsett House, Church Street, Wetheringsett-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Bramford
Description	Report in pdf format

Entered by
Entered on

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23 April 2021