

**Evaluation at
Spindrift Lodge Road Walberswick Suffolk**

Grid Reference: TM 487 746
Planning Application No: DC/16/4406/FUL
Oasis Ref: 277134
HER No: WLB 113
Event No. ESF 254423

Commissioned by:
Teresa Lynch

Prepared by:
Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA

ARCHAEOSERV
(Dennis Payne Archaeological Services)

March 2017

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried by trial trenching; the work was carried out in response to an archaeological brief written by James Rolfe of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated 18th of January 2017.

One trench was excavated to the extent of 15m by 1.80m, width, to cover the footprints of the new dwelling .

No archaeology was noted throughout the evaluation trench.

1. Site Location and Description

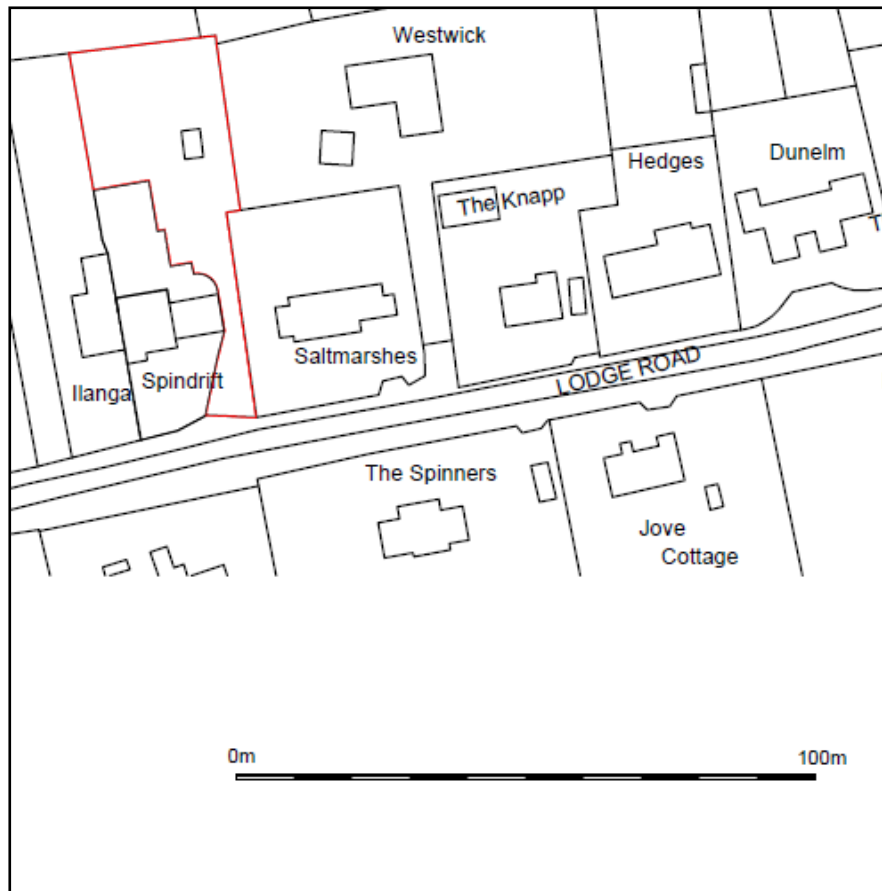
Grid Reference: TM 487 746



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Figure 1. Walberswick and site location

1.1 Walberswick is a small village on north-east Suffolk coast. It was once a port but silting up of the coast line has resulted in the village being some distance away from the sea. The village lies 5 km to the north of the ancient port of Dunwich, now lost to the sea, and 1.75 km to the south of Southwold.



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Figure 2. Block plan

1.2 The geology at this location consists of Gravel, Sand, Silt and Clay. Sedimentary Bedrock formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. (BGS, 1990).

2. Planning Background

2.1 The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

2.2 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

2.3 This evaluation was carried out based upon the recommendation of the local planning authority guidance (*Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan Management Policies DPD July 2013*), following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012).

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, within the Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement area (WLB 080). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.

3.2 Archaeological Background- Interventions

Of the eighteen events recorded in the HER for Walberswick, very few finds or archaeology have been made, of note however are two with positive results: at 'Lilliput', Lodge Lane, Monitoring revealed a deposit containing C12-C15+ material (WLB 061-); at land off The Street an Evaluation identified two post-medieval ditches and a single undated ditch (WLB 086 - ESF 22192); at Kermont The Street Archaeological monitoring was carried out on foundation trenches and upcast spoil. The trenches measured 0.4m wide, 13m long and were excavated to a depth 0.9m. The trenches revealed a uniform depth of 0.4m brown sandy subsoil across the building footprint. Below this was 0.5m deep layer of mid brown sandy subsoil that contained medieval pottery (ESF 22310)..

3.3 Archaeological Background- Monuments and Finds

The Suffolk Historic Environment Records lists 26 monuments with a 500m search area of the proposed development: Closest to the development and of more relevance are the following: a relatively dense artefact scatter with medieval pottery was located 50m south of the development site at two locations (HER ref: WLB 017, 018); at 50m c. to the east of the development site a sherd of Medieval pottery was found (WLB 105 - ESF 22119). At an area C. 500m east of the development test pitting located Roman, Medieval pottery (WLB 080). Relatively few finds have been made in the vicinity except the medieval scatters and artefacts lying outside the built-up area of the village.

4. Results

4.1 One trench was excavated to cover the house footprint .

4.2 The Trench was drawn to a scale of 1:50; sections of the trenches were drawn to a scale of 1:10.

4.3 A metal detector survey was carried out at all stages of the project.

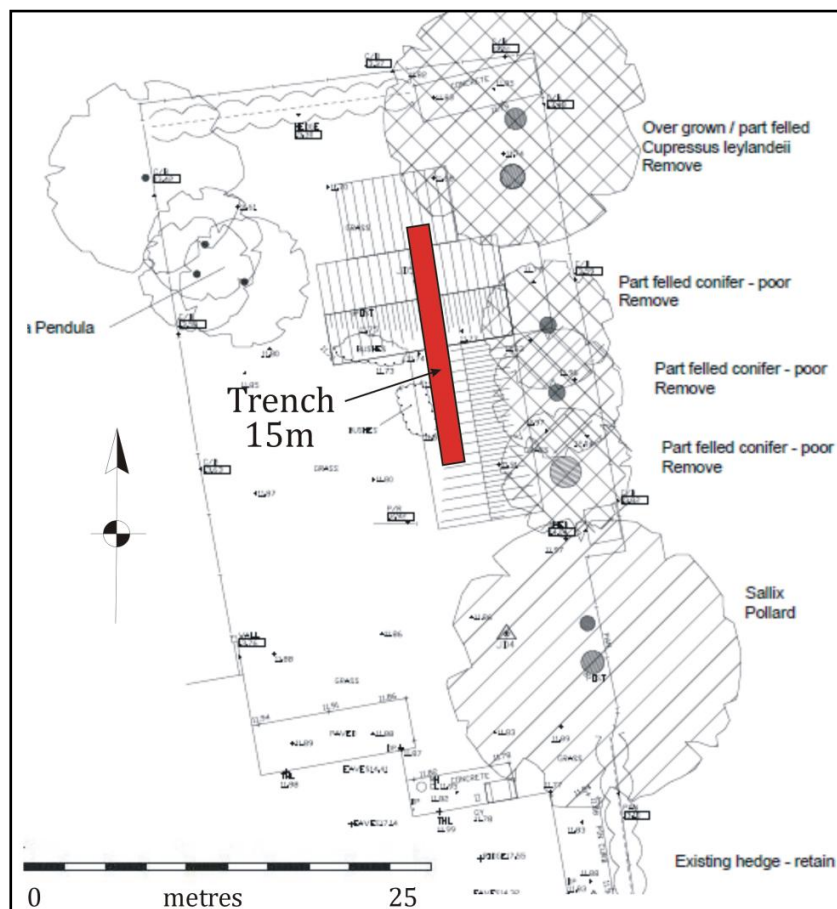
4.4 A digital image archive was produced and will form part of the site record to be curated at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

4.5 Site plans and sections were digitized to archive standard, reduced versions of which are included in this report.

4.6 The evaluation was carried out using standard practices in archaeology to ClfA standards. The work also considered the eastern counties frameworks standards as laid down in : Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England East Anglian*. Archaeology. Occ. Paper. 24

5. The Evaluation Trench

The evaluation trench was located on a north-south alignment to cover the house footprint; no archaeology was noted throughout the trench. Much disturbance was found down to the natural layer created by re-deposited of masonry from a former pond edging. If any archaeology had existed here, this would have obliterated any evidence of it.



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Figure 3. Trench location

6. Interpretation and Discussion

The south-west of the village of Walberswick, the location for the development, appears to have been used only for arable purposes in the past.

The only finds were of modern date from a modern rubbish tip which contained masonry, etc, from a previous pond edging.

7. Conclusion

This evaluation was successful in demonstrating that no archaeology was present within the development area, therefore it is unlikely that any archaeology will be compromised by the proposed development.

8. Archive Deposition

8.1 The paper and photographic archive will be held at the County Store, Suffolk County Council Archaeology, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

8.2 A digital record and copies of the report can be viewed at The Historic Environment Record office, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds and online at:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>.

9. Acknowledgements

9.1 The author would like to thank Perry Hunt of Stratford Lodge who funded the project and commissioned this work.

9.2 This report for archaeological evaluation was written by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA (Archaeoserv), who also managed the project and carried out the field-work. Rachael Abraham of the SCCA/CT produced the brief for this project.

Bibliography

British .Geological. Survey. 1990; sheet 190

Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England East Anglian*. Archaeology. Occ. Pap. 24

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Appendix I: Digital Images



Plate 1. Pre-excavation of site, from the south



Plate 2. Trench, post-excavation, from the north, showing modern rubbish pit



Plate 3. Trench, working shot, from the north



Plate 4. Trench post-excavation showing natural iron panning deposits



Plate 5. Sample section, from the west



Plate 6. Trench post-excavation I.D. shot, from the north

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February 2017

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Summary

This is a specification for archaeological evaluation in advance of the erection of a new dwelling, it has been written in response to an archaeological brief written by James Rolfe of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated the 18th of January 2017.

Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification will be sought in standards for 'Field Archaeology in the East of England,' (East Anglian Occasional papers 14, 2003). In addition, this brief has been compiled respecting the following standards: Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region, 2008 and Medlycott, M, (ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **24**.

1. Site Location and Description

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Figure 1. Walberswick and site location

1.1 Walberswick is a small village on north-east Suffolk coast. It was once a port but silting up of the coast line has resulted in the village being some distance away from the sea. The village lies 5 km to the north of the ancient port of Dunwich, now lost to the sea, and 1.75 km to the south of Southwold.

1.2 The geology at this location consists of Gravel, Sand, Silt and Clay. Sedimentary Bedrock formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. (BGS, 1990).

2. Planning Background

2.1 The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

2.2 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

2.3 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

2.4 Trial Trenching is required to:

2.5 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

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

2.7 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

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

2.9 15m of trial trenching covering the footprint of the proposed footprint of the new dwelling is to be excavated. Trenches should be 1.8m wide

2.10 The planning application, , was granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council, for the erection of a new dwelling (DC/16/4406/FUL) with the following condition:

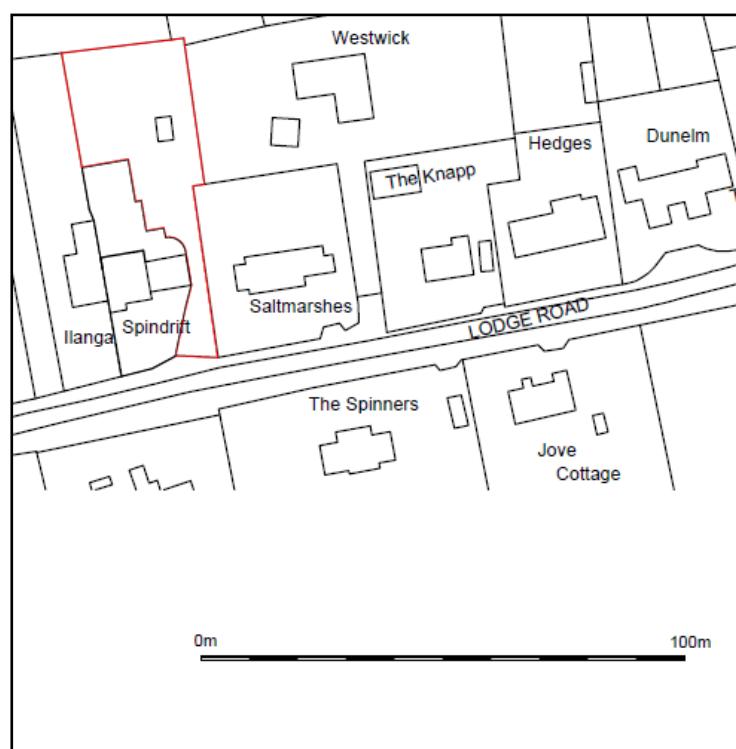
2.11 In order to ensure that satisfactory arrangements are made for the investigation, retrieval and recording of any possible archaeological remains on the site and to comply with Policy of the Council's Local Plan, the condition states: ‘ *No development shall take place within the area indicated on Drawings as referred to in Conditions 4 & 5 until the applicant/developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the developer and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
2. The programme for post investigation assessment
3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

Reason: 'To ensure the proper recording of archaeological artefacts.'

2.3 The evaluation will be carried out based upon the recommendation of the local planning authority guidance (Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan Management Policies DPD July 2013)



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Figure 2. Block plan

following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010).

The relevant local planning policies also include the Suffolk Coastal Plan (2nd Amendment March 2006): AP7.

2.4 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012

The NPPF recognizes 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 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 significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- . The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- . Significance (of the heritage asset) can be lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- . Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- . Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets;

Suffolk Coastal's current Local development Plan was replaced in 2013: *Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan Management Policies DPD July 2013* and is summarized as follows:

- . for development(s) that might affect sites that are known or are likely to contain archaeological remains, the Council will require, where necessary, a professional archaeological assessment as to the likelihood that remains might be encountered and their importance;
- . On the basis of the assessment, a professional field valuation should be conducted in cases where the assessment suggests that important archaeological remains may exist but it is unable to be precise about their nature or extent.
- . Preservation of archaeological remains in situ where the assessment and/or field evaluation indicate that the remains are important. Even where lesser remains exist, consideration must be given to the desirability of preserving them in situ.

3. Aims and Objectives of the Project

3.1 To provide as much information about the archaeological resources within the proposed development site.

3.2 To comply with SCCA/CT request for an archaeological evaluation as part of the planning process for the new development.

3.3 To obtain information about the archaeological resources within the development site, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ.

3.4 To identify and establish the approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area together with its likely extent, localized depth and quality of preservation.

3.5 To evaluate the likely impact of land uses in the past and the possible presence of colluvial/alluvial deposits.

3.6 Assess the condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

3.7 To preserve by recording, any evidence of the potential for survival of any environmental deposits of the area.

3.8 Research questions allied to this project will be focused upon the close proximity of Roman and particularly medieval and Roman finds made on and around the development site. This evaluation will seek to explain the evidence known for past occupation and to synthesise that data with the results of the evaluation into a coherent interpretation and explanation of past activities on the site

4. Methodology

4.1 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

4.2 A risk assessment will be carried out in consultation with the site's architects (Anglia Design), to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.

4.3 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be carried out: to provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development (including services and landscaping) permitted by the current planning consent. The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological find of significance, will be based upon result of the evaluation and will be subject to an additional specification.

4.4 This evaluation will identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation. Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits. Also, to establish the potential of the survival of environmental evidence. Sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of costs.

4.5 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects, 1991 (MAP 2). Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive and report with an assessment of any potential archaeological or environmental evidence. Any further excavation required as mitigation will be the responsibility of SCCAS/CT to advise. Each stage will be subject of a brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage. The developer or DPAS will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, to enable the archaeological work to be monitored.

4.6 The Evaluation Trenches: A single evaluation trench 15.00m long x 1.8m wide will be excavated to cover the area of the new development. The trench will be positioned to target the building footprint as per the trench design (fig.2) and will allow for spoiling and access by staff and visitors.

4.7 The Excavation will be by mechanised using a toothless 'ditching bucket'. A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenching shown above and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins. The top soil will be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-

acting arm down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface.

4.8 All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil will be examined for any archaeological material.

4.9 The top of the first archaeological deposit will, if necessary, be initiated by machine, but further cleaning will be done by hand. The excavation of any archaeological deposits will be continued by hand unless it can be shown that there will be no loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist, taking into account the nature of the deposit.

4.10 As in all evaluation excavation work there is the need to cause the minimum of disturbance to the site so that significant archaeological features e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:

4.11 For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min) will be excavated across their width.

4.12 For discrete features such as pits, 50% of their fill will be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).

4.13 Sufficient excavation will be made to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established. All archaeological features exposed will be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 or 1:20 on a plan. Any stratigraphic sequences encountered will be recorded in section at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Any structures, for example, hearths, kilns and other significant finds will be excavated and recorded in plan and by single context recording where required. In the event that no stratigraphic sequences are encountered, sections and features in plan will be hand cleaned and will be drawn to either 1:10 or 1:20 scale depending on the size, and details of any features and deposits will be fully recorded.

4.14 All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context.

4.15 All levels will relate to Ordnance Datum.

4.16 All contexts will be recorded using numbered context sheets containing descriptions and sketches of the deposits and finds that might be encountered.

4.17 Best practice will be employed to allow for the sampling of archaeological deposits. All archaeological contexts will, where possible, be sampled for the potential of the site, taking, at a minimum, 40 litre bulk samples (using sealable containers designed for the purpose) or 100% of smaller features. These containers, before leaving site, will be clearly marked by the site team showing from which context they were taken. Environmental samples will be sent to the relevant specialist for flotation and analysis resulting in the specialists report for inclusion into the final report. Where waterlogged `organic` features are encountered, advice will be sought from a geoarchaeologist or environmental specialist, and if necessary, will be invited to the site to consider all options available. This should include the extraction of monolith samples, whether by the site team or the specialist.

If rich or unusual features are encountered, further advice will be sought from the RSA before any attempt to remove them is made.

4.18 Should it be deemed necessary, the guide to sampling Archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L & Wiltshire., P.E.J., 1994). A guide to Sampling Archaeological deposits for environmental analysis) will be consulted. Copy held for viewing by SCCAS/CT. Advice will also be sought from Zoe Outram, English Heritage Regional adviser for Archaeological science (East of England), should the need arise.

- 4.19 Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character
- 4.20 Metal detector searches of the site will be undertaken at all stages of the excavation, this will be undertaken by Mr D Payne or other staff given the task.
- 4.21 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 4.22 The data recording methods and conventions used will be consistent with, and approved by, the County HER
- 4.23 Proper respect will be accorded any disturbed human remains encountered. Possible human remains will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Any remains observed will be related to the relevant authorities. The client will make contingency for a Licence to disturb the remains, and DPAS will inform SCCA/CT before any removal takes place.
- 4.24 All work will be undertaken to Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) and Museum of London Archaeology Service (Molas) standards.
- 4.25 The project will be managed and undertaken by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA with extensive experience in undertaking archaeological evaluations. One further site assistant, with the relevant experience, will be appointed as deemed necessary.
- 4.26 The Post excavation work will be carried out in part by Dennis Payne along with the appropriate specialists that may be appointed for this project.
- 4.27 A photographic record will be compiled, comprising an overview of the site prior to work starting, as well as after completion of the work using black and white photographs, colour transparencies and high resolution digital images, and will be included with any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.
- 4.28 Finds will be conserved where required.
- 4.29 All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive.
- 4.30 Research questions allied to this project will focus upon the origins of Walberswick and the evidence thereof as per the East Anglian Research agendas and frameworks: *Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region, 2008 and Medlycott, M, (ed), 2011, Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24* .

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, within the Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement area (WLB 080). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.

5.2 Archaeological Background- Interventions

Of the eighteen events recorded in the HER for Walberswick, very few finds or archaeology have been made, of note however are two with positive results: at 'Lilliput', Lodge Lane, Monitoring revealed a deposit containing C12-C15+ material (WLB 061-); at land off The Street an Evaluation identified two post-medieval ditches and a single undated ditch (WLB 086 - ESF 22192); at Kermont The Street Archaeological monitoring was carried out on foundation trenches and upcast spoil. The trenches measured 0.4m wide, 13m long and were excavated to a depth 0.9m. The trenches revealed a uniform depth of 0.4m brown sandy subsoil across the building footprint. Below this was 0.5m deep layer of mid brown sandy subsoil that contained medieval pottery (ESF 22310)..

. 5.3 Archaeological Background- Monuments and Finds

The Suffolk Historic Environment Records lists 26 monuments with a 500m search area of the proposed development: Closest to the development and of more relevance are the following: a relatively dense artefact scatter with medieval pottery was located 50m south of the development site at two locations (HER ref: WLB 017, 018); at 50m c. to the east of the development site a sherd of Medieval pottery was found (WLB 105 - ESF 22119). At an area C. 500m east of the development test pitting located Roman, Medieval pottery (WLB 080). Relatively few finds have been made in the vicinity except the medieval scatters and artefacts lying outside the built-up area of the village.

5.4 Historical Background

The origins of Walberswick are unclear, but the finds from the monuments records do show that occupation existed here until as early as the Roman period. Walberswick grew in the medieval period as a port with the demise of Dunwich, which was the main port on the Suffolk coast from late Saxon times. The silting up of the coastline and the River Blythe created a land-locked village and consequently the loss of its port status. In more recent times Walberswick was a fishing village, this industry no longer exists today.

Walberswick is not listed in the Domesday Book (1086), which suggests that it either was too small to be considered a village or that it went under an earlier name as is the case with several villages in Suffolk and indeed elsewhere. However, White in his *Directory and Gazetteer* of the county describes Walberwick as an 'ancient village, near the sea, on the south side of the River Blythe'. (White, W, 1844). The word *ancient* can apply to any time in history from a Victorian point of view.

6. Map Information



Figure 4. Hodkinson's map of Walberswick, 1783



Figure 5. The Revised Edition (1925) O.S. map of Walberswick

7. Health, Safety and Environment

7.1 A risk assessment strategy covering all activities will be carried out during the lifetime of the project.

7.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with current health and safety legislation.

7.3 Every care will be taken to minimise the environmental impact.

8. Ownership of Finds, Storage and Curation of Archive

All artefactual material recovered will be held in long term storage by the archaeological service Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to SCC to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all such artefacts. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to the Treasure Act (1996), separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.

9. Monitoring arrangements

9.1 Curatorial responsibility lies with Suffolk County Council Archaeology. They are to be notified of each stage of work. They will be notified in advance of the date of works on the site (minimum of five days).

9.2 Access is required to the site at all reasonable times to allow for monitoring by SCCA/CT or their agents and DPAS.

9.3 Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of Dennis Payne.

10. Archive preparation and deposition

10.1 The archive for the project will be presented to the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Department, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds, to the standards as laid out in their specification/brief. This will respect the ``SCCAS *Archive guidelines, 2015*`` for the county store, being the intended depository.

10.2 Costs for the archive will be agreed with the client.

11. Reporting procedures

11.1 The report will be completed within three months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities. A summary report will be produced with the final report. A draft of the report will be submitted to James Rolfe (SCCAS/CT) for approval.

11.2 The report will reflect the aims of the WSI by giving an objective account of the archaeological evidence, clearly distinguished from its interpretation. A discussion and interpretation of the archaeological evidence including environmental and palaeoenvironmental recovered from palaeosoils and cut features and its conclusions will include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site,

and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Framework (East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 3&8, 1997 and 2000) and Medlycott, M., (ed.) (2011) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **24**.

11.3 Reports on specific areas, for example, ceramic or bone evidence will be included within the report to allow for a fully informed interpretation of any archaeology encountered. Sufficient detail will be placed upon the specialists findings to permit a detailed of assessment of the finds, including tabulation of data by context, including non-technical summaries.

One copy will be sent to the client.

One copy will be sent to Suffolk County Council, Archaeology Conservation team.

In addition a summary report will be submitted into the OASIS project.

12. Publication and Dissemination

12.1 A grey literature report will be made available to the public via the OASIS archive reports section.

12.2 If significant archaeology is encountered or archaeology worthy of a publication is requested by SCCA/CT, a cost will be prepared for production of the publication and presented to the client or developer of the site.

13. Other factors (including contingency)

13.1 Contingency will be made for operational delays including weather.

13.2 Contingency will be expected of the client for significant archaeology discovered as a result of the evaluation.

13.3 Contingency will be expected of the client for any specialist report that the relevant authority deems appropriate that cannot satisfactorily be produced by Dennis Payne or his agents.

13.4 Contingency will be expected of the client in the event that human remains are discovered in the course of the trench excavations.

13.5 All contingencies will be agreed with the client should the need arise.

14. Resources

14.1 The evaluation will be undertaken by Dennis Payne and additional staff as necessary using standard archaeological field techniques.

14.2 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the foundation excavations.

15. Insurance Statement

Archaeoserv incorporates with all projects public and professional indemnity of £2,000,000 with Towergate Insurance Ltd.

16. Copyright

Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

17. Ownership

17.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the brief be donated with the archive.

17.2 All material deemed Treasure Trove will be subject to the investigations of the Coroner.

Bibliography

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English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects, (MAP2).

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Rumble, A., Domesday Book, (Suffolk), Phillimore, Chichester, 1986

Medlycott, M (ed.) (2011) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **24**

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Appendix 1: Consultant Specialists

Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Archaeoserv-DPAS and where required, specialist analysis and advice from:-

Barnett, Dr. Sarah Luminescence Dating

Bates, Sarah Lithics, flint, Norwich

Beveridge R., Medieval Pottery (Suffolk Archaeology)

Beveridge, R., Small finds (Suffolk Archaeology)

Boreham, Steve, Pollen and soils (Geo-archaeologist) Cambridge

Cowgill, Jane Slag /metal working residues

Crummy, Nina Roman Metalwork (CAT)

Curl, Julie., Animal Bones (Norwich)

Curl, Julie Human bones (Norwich)

Duncan Holly, Geoarchaeologist (Cambridge)

Goffin, Richenda Roman and Post Roman Pottery (Suffolk Archaeology)

Outram, Z., Environmental advice (English Heritage Regional adviser for Archaeological science, East of England)

Percival, Sarah Prehistoric pottery

Precious, B Roman Ceramics

Atkins, Robert Medieval-post-medieval bricks (Oxford East)

West, Anna Environmental (Suffolk Archaeology)

Other sources:

East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 3&8, 1997 and 2000