



## Proposed Reservoir Site, Lodge Road Walberswick, Suffolk

**Client:**  
Hawes Associates

**Date:**  
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WLB 114  
Archaeological Evaluation Report  
SACIC Report No. 2017/095  
Author: M. Sommers  
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# Proposed Reservoir, Lodge Road Walberswick

## WLB 114

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2017/095

Author: Mark Sommers

Contributions By: Sue Anderson, Richenda Goffin and Anna West

Illustrator: Ellie Cox

Editor: Dr Rhodri Gardner

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## HER Information

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**Report Number** 2017/095

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Prepared By: Mark Sommers

Date:

Approved By: Dr Rhodri Gardner

Position: Director

Date:

Signed:



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## Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of a proposed irrigation reservoir to be built on land to the north of Lodge Road, Walberswick, Suffolk. Thirty trenches, totalling 900m in length, were excavated. These were positioned to target a number of anomalies that had been identified during a preceding magnetometer survey. The trial trenches confirmed that many of the anomalies noted by the survey were due to the presence of archaeological features, primarily ditches forming enclosures or fields, some of which produced a small number of artefacts. The majority of these artefacts have been dated to the medieval period although limited residual Roman material was also present. Features producing reasonable amounts of pottery were concentrated in two separate areas within the proposed reservoir site, one towards the northwest corner of the site and another close to its southern edge. No evidence for any structures was identified but the domestic nature of the finds suggest an occupation site may lie in the local area.

A redundant clay extraction pit is present within the proposed development area. It is of some antiquity and is marked on a late 19th century map. The site of a second, larger pit, now backfilled, is also present, as indicated by a large depression and confirmed by the magnetometer survey. The date for the excavation of these pits is unknown. (Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company, for Hawes Associates).



# 1. Introduction

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Planning permission has been granted for the construction of an irrigation reservoir on land to the north of Lodge Road, Walberswick, Suffolk (application number DC/17/2122/AGO). One of the conditions attached to the planning consent called for an agreed programme of archaeological work to be put in place prior to the development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (para 141).

A detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey of the reservoir site was initially undertaken. It recorded a variety of geophysical anomalies that were indicative of possible settlement boundaries, trackways, pits, quarry pits and agricultural furrows, which together suggested that the site contained a high potential for historic settlement activity. (Schofield 2017).

Based on the results of the geophysics survey a further stage of the programme of work was specified in a Brief by Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. It was to comprise the undertaking of a trenched evaluation in order to 'ground-truth' the geophysical results and to ascertain what levels of archaeological evidence may be present within the development area. The results of the trenched evaluation, in conjunction with those of the geophysics survey, would then inform any mitigation strategies that may then be deemed necessary. Based on this brief a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced and subsequently approved by the Archaeological Service (Appendix 1).

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TM 4732 7398. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the site. At the time of the trenched evaluation the site consisted of an arable field (Plate 1).

The trenched evaluation was carried out on between the 31st October and the 13th November 2017 by Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) who were commissioned by Hawes Associates, on behalf of their client.

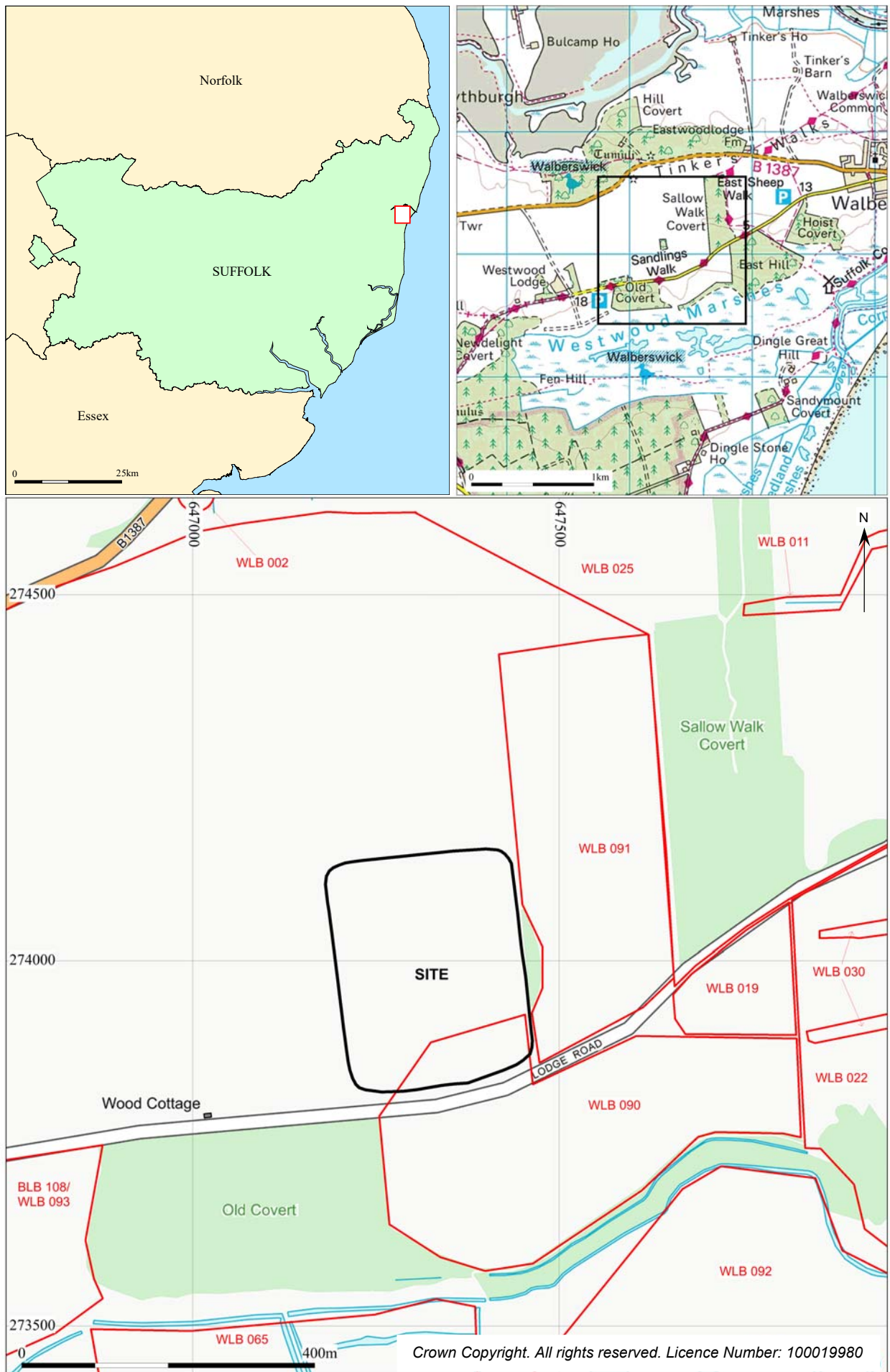


Figure 1. Location map (with HER data in red)

## 2. Geology and topography

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The site geology consists of superficial deposits of glacial till (boulder clay), part of the Lowestoft Formation. This occurs over much of the site although there are deposits of sand and gravel, also of the Lowestoft Formation, along the site's southern edge. These superficial deposits overlie a bedrock geology comprising sands of the Red Crag Formation (British Geological Survey website, 1:50,000 scale maps).

The site lies at a height of c.15m above Ordnance Datum, on the southern edge of an area of raised land situated between two valleys. Some 1.5km to the north lies the River Blyth, which runs roughly west to east in a meandering channel, whilst immediately to the south the land gently falls to a low lying area of marshland known as Westwood Marshes. The area of high ground forms a roughly level peninsula upon which the site and the nearby settlement of Walberswick are located. The North Sea coast lies c.1.8km to the southeast of the site.

## 3. Archaeology and historical background

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A number of archaeological sites or findspots are recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) within, or in the area of, the proposed site. The locations of these are marked in Figure 1; a summary of the recorded descriptions is as follows:

HER No.	Date	Nature of Evidence
BLB 108	Un	Two or more linear banks are visible on aerial photographs on land to the south of Westwood Lodge, Blythburgh. One is cut by some possible post medieval sheep folds or stock enclosures (see also WLB 093).
WLB 002	Un	Tumulus, undated (possibly Early Saxon), on Tinkers Walks close to road. Bracken covered, low spread mound, edges very indistinct, height c.0.62m, diameter c.25m (as seen on 13/8/1976). In 1991(?) recorded as a visible earthen mound standing to a height of 0.65m and covering a sub-circular area with a maximum diameter of 38m on a NE to SW axis.
WLB 011	WW2	Linear cropmarks visible on aerial photographs. Probable anti-glider ditches that are visible on 1945 aerial photographs to the north of East Sheep Walk. The ditches are visible as earthworks with small, circular piles of spoil, or irregular banks of spoil, adjacent to them. They vary in length from c.120m to c.260m.
WLB 019	Un	Possible sub-rectangular enclosure visible within a complex of faint cropmarks of at least one trackway and possible field boundaries, difficult to discern the extent of the archaeological features.

WLB 022	WW2	Anti-glider defence ditches on Tinker's Walks. Can be seen on aerial photographs from 1945 as earthwork ditches, with small, circular piles of spoil adjacent to them. They range from c.70m to c.125m in length.
WLB 025	Pmed	Site of a former green visible on Hodkinson's map of 1783. The green is also visible on the first edition Ordnance Survey map dated to c.1880.
WLB 030	WW2	Anti-aircraft obstructions in a field to the south of Lodge Road, Walberswick. Comprises a central ditch running N-S for c.500m, with shorter ditches coming off the main ditch at right angles. The features show as ditches with small, circular piles of spoil adjacent to them. January 2015: The anti-glider ditches described above are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs along with many practice trenches within the same field, and possible bomb craters to the east (also recorded as WLB 022).
WLB 065	Pmed	Common division gullies shown by cropmarks/earthworks visible on aerial photographs over c.500 by 300m area, extending up to common boundary on eastern side. Part shown on OS 1st and 2nd ed. maps. Possible further, but less clear, examples further to east. Former doles, presumably from peat cutting, are also visible across a large proportion of the Westwood Marshes, and these may be the examples to the east referred to above (see WLB 092).
WLB 090	Un	Undated linear and curvilinear cropmarks of field boundaries and possible trackways as well as some possible pits are visible on aerial photographs on land to the south of Lodge Road. They are visible only faintly, and in different ways, difficult to distinguish from the underlying geological marks in places.
WLB 091	Un	Undated linear and curvilinear cropmarks of field boundaries and possible trackways as well as some possible pits are visible on aerial photographs on land to the north of Lodge Road. They are visible only faintly, and are difficult to distinguish from the underlying geological marks in places.
WLB 092	?Med/ Pmed	Former doles, presumably from peat cutting, are visible across a large proportion of the Westwood Marshes, as earthworks and vegetation marks on aerial photographs. These would have been shallow workings used to extract surface peat deposits in the medieval or post medieval period. Their extent has been mapped by the NMP, although this is not entirely certain as some of the features could relate to drainage rather than peat cutting, or to the possible common division gullies recorded to the north (SHER WLB 065).
WLB 093	?WW1/ WW2	Possible First World War or Second World War practice trenches and a possible rifle range are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs on land to the west of Old Covert, Walberswick (see also BLB 108).

Table 1. Summary of HER entries

The majority of the sites recorded on the County HER consist of cropmarks visible on aerial photographs. Many are related to First or Second World War defences or to possible medieval, but more likely post-medieval, land division. Of interest is the burial mound located to the north (WLB 002), which is a clear indication of historic activity in the local area. It is speculated that it is of Early Saxon date, although it's not clear what that is based on, as it could potentially be prehistoric or Roman in date.



The proposed reservoir site lies c.2km from the medieval parish church of St. Andrew (WLB 014), which is located within the settlement of Walberswick.

An extant, but redundant, clay extraction pit is located within proposed reservoir site, close to the northern edge. It is marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 indicating that it is of some antiquity. A large depression, probably the site of further pit, now backfilled, is also present within the site. The geophysics survey also suggests this depression is likely to be a former pit. No mapping evidence to indicate a date for its excavation or backfilling has been located which could imply it is earlier than the late 19th century although it seems more likely that it is later and was excavated and filled between subsequent surveys.

## **4. Methodology**

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The trial trenches were machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using a 1.8m wide, toothless bucket fitted to a tracked excavator. The trench locations were laid out using Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment and were in accordance with the proposed trenching plan (see Fig.2 of the WSI). The trench plan had been created with the aim of targeting a number of the anomalies recorded during the preceding geophysical survey.

The machining of the trenches was closely observed throughout in order to identify any archaeological features and deposits and to recover any artefacts that might be revealed. Excavation continued until undisturbed natural deposits were encountered, the exposed surface of which was then examined for cut features. Any features identified were sampled by hand with the resultant section and a surface plan being recorded in pencil on plastic film at an appropriate scale. Bulk soil samples were taken from contexts deemed to have the potential for producing useful environmental data.

Following excavation of the trenches, the nature of the overburden was recorded and the depths of the natural subsoil noted. The trenches were also resurveyed with the GPS equipment to accurately record existing ground levels and the depths of the natural subsoil.

A photographic record of the work was compiled using a 14 megapixel digital camera. Upon completion of the archaeological recording the trenches were to be backfilled.

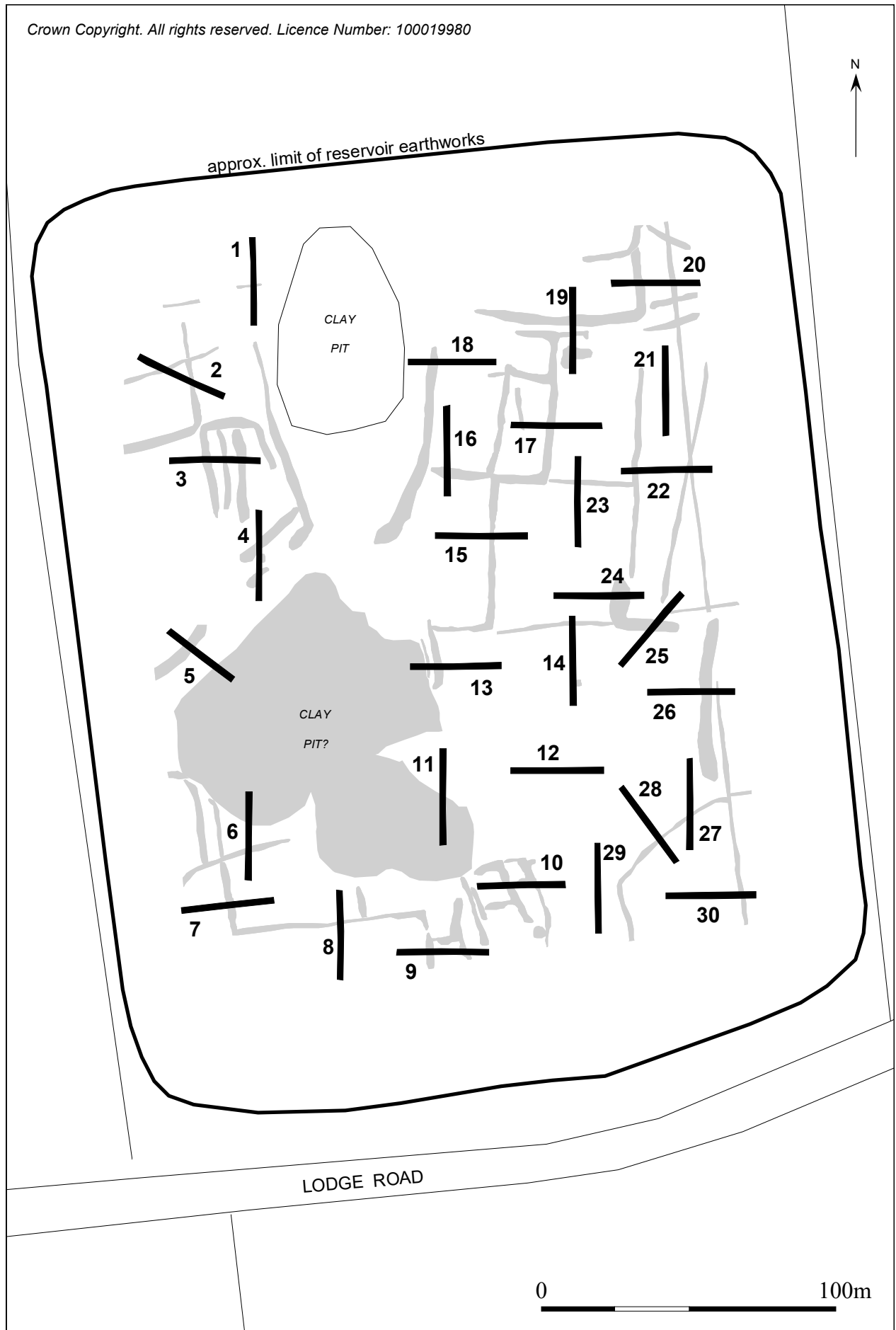


Figure 2. Trench locations (with a summary of the geophysics survey results in grey)

## 5. Results

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Thirty trenches, all at least 30m in length, were excavated in accordance with the approved trench plan. The trenches were positioned to investigate a number of anomalies identified by the geophysics survey (Fig. 2).

Numerous features were recorded within the excavated trenches, a number of which produced pottery that has been dated to the medieval period. Many of these features were coincidental with anomalies identified by the geophysics survey although in a small number of cases no trace of a recorded anomaly could be identified within the trench.

In the majority of trenches the natural subsoil comprised a stiff boulder clay with chalk, either pale yellow or occasionally grey in colour, except in one trench in the southwest corner (Trench 7) and two trenches in the southeast corner of the site (Trenches 28 and 30), where the natural subsoil comprised a yellow brown silty sand and gravel. The natural subsoil lay directly below the ploughsoil, at a depth of c.0.3m (Plate 2). Modern plough-lines and linear intrusions caused by other modern agricultural equipment were visible in most trenches (Plate 3) indicating the subsoil has been truncated.

A description of each of the excavated evaluation trenches follows below. Figures depicting scale plans of the trenches with positive results, along with the recorded feature sections, are also presented below (see Figs. 3 to 21). A full list of context numbers issued during the evaluation can be found as Appendix 2 of this report. Fig. 22 shows a summary of the features recorded during the trenched evaluation overlain on a simplified version of the interpretation plot of the geophysics results.

### 5.1. Trench Descriptions:

#### Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

A north-south aligned trench containing a single feature, 0003, interpreted as a ditch (Plate 4). It was aligned east-west, measured c.0.5m in width and was c.0.5m deep with a 'V' shaped profile. No finds were recovered from the feature's yellow and brown silty clay fills (0004 and 0005). This feature lay outside the area of the geophysics survey. An east-west linear anomaly was recorded to the south of ditch 0003 but this could not be identified within the trench.

### **Trench 2 (Fig. 4)**

A roughly northwest-southeast aligned trench within which three features were identified. Two of these, 0006 and 0009 were interpreted as ditches, both of which were coincidental with geophysical anomalies.

Ditch 0006 was aligned roughly north-south, was 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep (Plate 5). A single piece of struck flint was recovered from a primary fill of mid orangey-brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks (0007). This was overlain by an upper fill of mid brownish grey silty clay mottled with orange and occasional charcoal flecks (0008).

Ditch 0009 was aligned roughly east-west, was 0.65m wide and 0.24m deep (Plate 6). It contained a single fill of light orangey brown silty clay (0010) from which four sherds (8g) of 11th-12th century pottery was recovered along with a single worked flint flake that was probably residual.

The third feature, 0011, consisted of a roughly circular cut, 0.52m in diameter and 0.24m deep, interpreted as a possible pit (Plate 7). It contained a single fill of light brownish/yellow mottled clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks (0012), but did not yield any finds. This feature was not identified during the geophysics survey.

### **Trench 3 (Fig. 5)**

An east-west aligned trench within which six features were recorded. Four north-south linear features, interpreted as ditches, a possible posthole and a pit. The linear features were coincidental with anomalies recorded during the geophysics survey.

Ditch 0013 measured 1.1m in width and was 0.3m deep (Plate 8). It contained a single fill (0014) of mid orangey brown sandy, silty clay from which two sherds of pottery were recovered one (4g) has been dated to the 11th-12th century whilst the other (2g) is a residual find dated to the Roman period. A number of pieces of fired clay (totalling 190g in weight) were also recovered. A bulk soil sample was taken from its fill (Sample 1).

Ditch 0015 measured c.1.1m in width and had a depth of 0.52m. It contained a two fills, a primary fill (0016) of dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks that was overlain by a deposit (0017) of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones. The primary fill produced two sherds (13g) of 11th-12th century pottery along

with fragments of animal bone (9g) and pieces of residual worked flint. The later fill also produced five sherds (32g) of 11th-12th pottery along with four sherds (14g) of what is probably 12th century pottery. Ditch 0015 was cut by an adjacent ditch, 0018, running on a similar alignment (Plate 9). Ditch 0018 was 1.7m wide and 0.72m deep. It also contained two fills, a primary fill (0019) similar to that of ditch 0015, which was overlain by a mid yellowish brown silty clay with light yellow patches and occasional chalk lumps and flecks (0020). Both fills produced finds, such as fired clay (13g) and animal bone (25g), neither of which are readily datable. A fragment of Roman roof tile (208g) was also recovered.

The very base of a small possible posthole, 0021, was identified, cut into the natural subsoil between the two ditches. It measured 0.2m in diameter and 0.05m deep (Plate 10). It was not seen until the fills of the two ditches had been removed suggesting it was an earlier feature than the two ditches but could potentially have been contemporary with one of them. It contained a single fill (0022) of grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks from which no finds were recovered.

Ditch 0034 measured c.2.2m in width and was cut to a depth of 0.6m (Plate 11). It contained a single fill (0035) of mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional flints and chalk flecks from which fifteen sherds (65g) of early medieval pottery and six sherds (51g) of slightly later medieval pottery, suggesting a 13th century date for this feature, was recovered along with some animal bone (13g). A single sherd of Roman pottery and pieces of worked flint were also recovered but these are likely to be residual.

Pit 0023 was located towards the western end of the trench and continued beyond the southern edge of the trench (Plate 12). It measured 0.8m in width, was over 1m in length, and had a depth of 0.26m. It contained two fills (0024 and 0025), but neither produced any artefacts. The upper fill (0025) contained abundant charcoal and consequently a bulk soil sample was taken (Sample 2).

#### **Trench 4 (Fig. 6)**

North-south aligned trench containing three features, a ditch and two shallow pits, all of which were coincidental with anomalies detected during the geophysics survey.

Ditch 0026 (Plate 13) was aligned southwest-northeast, measured 0.8m in width, was 0.22m deep and had a single fill (0027) of mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and nodules from which a piece of struck flint was recovered.

Pit 0028 was probably oval in shape and aligned roughly north-south, although this could not be positively determined as it continued beyond the eastern edge of the trench (Plate 14). It measured 2.3m in length, was at least 1.3m in width but was shallow with a flat base at a depth of 0.06m. It contained a single fill (0029) of mid greyish brown silty clay with chalk flecks which produced two sherds of 13th century pottery (11g).

Pit 0030 was oval in shape, aligned southwest-northeast and measured 1.5m by 0.67m (Plate 15). It was shallow, at 0.09m, with a flat base and contained a single fill (0031) of mid greyish brown silty clay with chalk flecks. No finds were recovered.

#### **Trench 5 (Fig. 7)**

A northwest-southeast aligned trench containing a single linear feature, ditch 0032, that was coincidental with a geophysical anomaly. It measured 2.4m in width and was cut to a depth of 0.82m (Plate 16). It had three fills, a primary fill of dark greyish brown silty clay with chalk flecks that was overlain by two deposits of silty clay (0037 and 0038), from which a single sherd of pottery (5g) dated to the 13th-14th century, and a residual flint flake were recovered.

The southeast end of the trench cut across the area of the former pit, as identified by the geophysics survey and visible on the ground as a large depression. The trench ran down the sloping side of the depression revealing a natural subsoil of grey boulder clay which had presumably been truncated when the pit was dug. As the trench progressed further into the pit a dark brown loamy soil, interpreted as a backfilling material, was encountered and further excavation of the trench was abandoned. No finds were noted within this material.

#### **Trench 6**

A north-south aligned trench. The geophysical survey suggested an east-west linear anomaly should run across this trench but no such feature could be identified.

### **Trench 7**

An east-west aligned trench. The geophysical survey suggested a north-south linear anomaly should run across this trench but no such feature could be seen. The natural subsoil in this trench consisted of yellow/brown silty sand and gravel.

### **Trench 8 (Fig. 8)**

A north-south trench within which a single east-west linear feature, 0039 (Plate 17), coincidental with a detected anomaly and interpreted as a ditch, was identified. It measured 0.5m in width and had a depth of 0.45m. It contained a single fill (0040) of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional stones from which a single sherd (10g) of 13th-14th century pottery was recovered.

### **Trench 9**

An east-west aligned trench. The geophysical survey suggested two north-south linear anomalies should run across this trench but no such features were identified.

### **Trench 10 (Fig. 9)**

An east-west trench containing two, roughly northwest-southeast aligned linear features interpreted as ditches. Both were coincidental with anomalies identified by the geophysics survey.

Ditch 0055 (Plate 18) measured 1.15m in width and was cut to a depth of 0.82m. It contained a single fill of mid brown sandy silt with occasional small flints that produced forty-six sherds (359g) of medieval pottery the majority of which has been dated to the 13th century. Ditch 0063 measured 0.67m in width but was only 0.13m deep (Plate 19). It contained a single fill (0064) of light brown sandy silty clay with occasional small stones from which no finds were recovered.

### **Trench 11**

A north-south trench. No features were encountered within the trench and no significant anomalies were identified by the geophysics survey. This trench ran into the former pit, visible in the field as a large depression, and encountered a dark brown loamy soil immediately below the ploughsoil that was interpreted as a backfilling material. Approximately 0.5m of this material was removed with no change in its nature, consequently excavation of the trench was stopped at this depth. No artefacts were recovered from this material.

## **Trench 12**

An east-west aligned trench. No anomalies were identified by the geophysics survey and no features were encountered within the trench.

## **Trench 13 (Fig. 10)**

An east-west trench containing two, north-south aligned linear features interpreted as ditches. Both were coincidental with anomalies identified by the geophysics survey.

Ditch 0041 comprised a linear cut that had steep sides, a flat base and an off-centre, 'V' shaped deeper section (Plate 20). It measured 0.8m in width and was cut to a depth of 0.28m, with a single fill (0042) of mid grey brown silty clay and occasional charcoal flecks that produced 130g of animal bone.

Ditch 0043 measured 0.65m in width and was cut to a depth of 0.22m with a single fill (0044) of light greyish brown silty clay and occasional chalk flecks (Plate 21). No finds were recovered.

## **Trench 14 (Fig. 11)**

A north-south trench containing a linear feature and a possible pit, both of which corresponded with anomalies detected during the geophysics survey.

Ditch 0045 was aligned east-west, measured 0.92m in width and was cut to a depth of 0.2m (Plate 22). It contained a two fills (0046 and 0049) of mid grey and yellowish brown silty clays. No finds were recovered.

Pit 0047 was located close to the southern end of the trench. Part of the feature extended beyond the eastern edge of the trench. It was probably sub-rectangular in shape and measured 1.4m by at least 0.85m and was cut to a depth of 0.4m (Plate 23). It had a single fill (0048) of mid grey brown silty clay from which a single sherd (4g) of 12th to 14th century pottery was recovered.

## **Trench 15 (Fig. 12)**

An east-west trench. A single linear feature, 0050, coincidental with a geophysical anomaly and subsequently interpreted as a ditch, ran north-south across the trench. It measured 1.6m in width and was 0.74m deep (Plate 24). It contained two fills, a main



deposit (0052) of pale to mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks/nodules that filled most of the feature, and an upper fill (0051) of dark grey brown silty clay. Two sherds of 11th-12th century pottery (3g) were recovered from fill 0052.

#### **Trench 16** (Fig. 13)

A north-south trench crossed by an east-west aligned linear feature, 0057, interpreted as a ditch, that was coincidental with an anomaly identified by the geophysics survey. Ditch 0057 measured 1.6m in width and 1.1m in depth (Plate 25). It contained a primary fill (0058) of dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and fragments of fired clay (6g). This was overlain by a deposit (0059) of light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional flints that was devoid of finds.

#### **Trench 17** (Fig. 14)

An east-west trench containing a single linear feature, ditch 0060, aligned north-south, that was coincidental with a geophysical anomaly. It measured 1.95m in width and was 0.72m deep (Plate 26). It contained two fills, a main deposit (0062) of brown silty clay with infrequent chalk flecks, and an upper fill (0061) of pale brown/yellow clay with occasional chalk flecks and nodules. No finds were recovered from either deposit. A second geophysical anomaly within this trench could not be seen.

#### **Trench 18** (Fig. 15)

An east-west trench crossed by an north-south aligned linear feature, 0069, interpreted as a ditch. It was coincidental with an anomaly identified by the geophysics survey. It measured 2.3m in width and 0.48m in depth (Plate 27). It contained a single fill (0070) of mid brownish grey with orange mottling and occasional chalk flecks/nodules that produced a single sherd (5g) of 12th-4th century pottery.

#### **Trench 19** (Fig. 16)

North-south aligned trench containing three features, two ditches and a possible pit or spread of material, all of which were coincidental with anomalies detected during the geophysics survey.

Ditch 0067 (Plate 28) was aligned west-east, measured 0.48m in width, was 0.21m deep and had a single fill (0068) of light brown silty clay with occasional small stones from which no finds were recovered.

Ditch 0079 (Plate 29) was aligned west-east, measured 1.55m in width and was cut to a depth of 0.62m. It contained a single fill (0080) of mid brown silty clay with chalk flecks from which eleven sherds (986g) of 12th-14th century pottery was recovered. Three iron nails and a fragment of animal bone (14g) was also present within the fill.

Possible pit 0084 comprised a c.6.4m length of the trench that comprised an area of mid yellow-brown silty clay, not dissimilar to the natural subsoil in this area, but from which occasional sherds of pottery were recovered. A test slot was cut into this material but it was not possible to establish the edges or positively confirm its thickness due to its similarities with the natural subsoil. This area is coincidental with an irregular shaped anomaly detected during the geophysics survey. Four sherds (27g) of pottery dated to the 13th century were recovered along with an iron nail and a piece of animal bone (3g).

#### **Trench 20 (Fig. 17)**

An east-west trench crossed by a single linear feature, ditch 0081, aligned north-south and coincidental with a geophysical anomaly. It measured 2.1m in width and was 0.7m deep (Plate 30). It contained a single fill (0082) of dense, dark brown sandy silt with occasional flints which produced two sherds (7g) of mid-12th-14th century pottery.

A north-south linear feature, coincidental with an anomaly identified by the geophysics survey could not be identified within this trench despite having been identified in Trench 22 to the south (ditch 0073). This may be due to the nature of its fill or that it had been severely truncated and only existed as a very slight depression that was not recognised.

#### **Trench 21**

An north-south aligned trench. No anomalies were identified by the geophysics survey and no features were encountered within the trench.

#### **Trench 22 (Fig. 18)**

An east-west aligned trench within which three linear features, interpreted as ditches, were recorded. They were coincidental with anomalies recorded during the geophysics survey.

Ditch 0065, aligned north-south, measured 0.65m in width and was 0.4m deep (Plate 31). It contained a single fill (0066) of pale brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks/nodules. A single sherd (15g) of 13th-14th century pottery was recovered.

Ditch 0071, aligned roughly southwest-northeast, measured 0.38m in width and had a depth of 0.24m (Plate 32). It contained a single fill (0072) of pale brown silty clay with chalk flecks. No finds were recovered.

Ditch 0073, aligned north-south, measured 0.6m in width and was cut to a depth of 0.11m (Plate 33). It contained a single fill (0074) of pale brown silty clay with chalk flecks from which no finds were recovered. It was noted that the edges were relatively clear suggesting it was a relatively modern feature.

#### **Trench 23** (Fig. 19)

A north-south trench containing a single, east-west aligned linear feature, numbered 0053 and interpreted as a ditch. This feature was coincidental with an anomaly identified during the geophysics survey. Ditch 0053 measured 0.46m in width and was cut to a depth of 0.22m (Plate 34). It was filled with a single deposit (0054), consisting of pale to mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk lumps and flecks. No finds were recovered from this feature.

#### **Trench 24**

An east-west aligned trench within which no features were encountered. The geophysics survey recorded a large anomaly towards the eastern end of the trench in an area that coincided with variation in the natural subsoil from clay to silty sand (also seen in Trench 25).

#### **Trench 25**

A northeast-southwest aligned trench with no features. The geophysics survey recorded an anomaly within the trench. This anomaly lies within an area that coincided with variation in the natural subsoil from clay to silty sand (also seen in Trench 24).

#### **Trench 26** (Fig. 20)

An east-west aligned trench within which two linear features, interpreted as ditches, were identified. They were coincidental with anomalies recorded during the geophysics survey.

Ditch 0077, aligned north-south, measured 2.0m in width and was 0.7m deep (Plate 35). It contained a single fill (0078) of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small, sub-angular stone and infrequent charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

A second north-south aligned linear feature to the east of ditch 0077. Its edges were very clear suggesting a modern origin. It was coincidental with an anomaly recorded during the geophysical survey which showed it to be parallel with the present field edge and that it was likely to be a continuation of ditch 0073, excavated in trench 22. Due to the feature's probable recent date it was not excavated.

### **Trench 27 (Fig. 21)**

A north-south aligned trench within which a single pit, 0075, was recorded. It was of an irregular oval shape that measured 0.84m by 0.76m. It had near vertical edges and a flat base that cut to a depth of 0.14m. The fill (0076) consisted of dense charcoal with occasional thin lenses of dark grey sandy silt (Plate 36). No finds were recovered from the fill but a bulk soil sample was taken (Sample 3). The natural subsoil at the base of the feature and around parts of the edge were reddened, presumably the result of intense heating, which, along with charcoal fill, suggesting an *in-situ* fire had been set within this cut.

A linear anomaly was detected during the geophysics survey running across this trench but no such feature could be identified in the predicted location.

### **Trench 28**

A northwest-southeast trench. A linear anomaly was detected during the geophysics survey running across this trench but no such feature could be identified in the predicted location.

### **Trench 29**

An north-south aligned trench. No anomalies were identified by the geophysics survey and no features were encountered within the trench.

### **Trench 30**

An east-west aligned trench. A single linear anomaly was identified by the geophysics survey but no such feature was encountered within the trench.

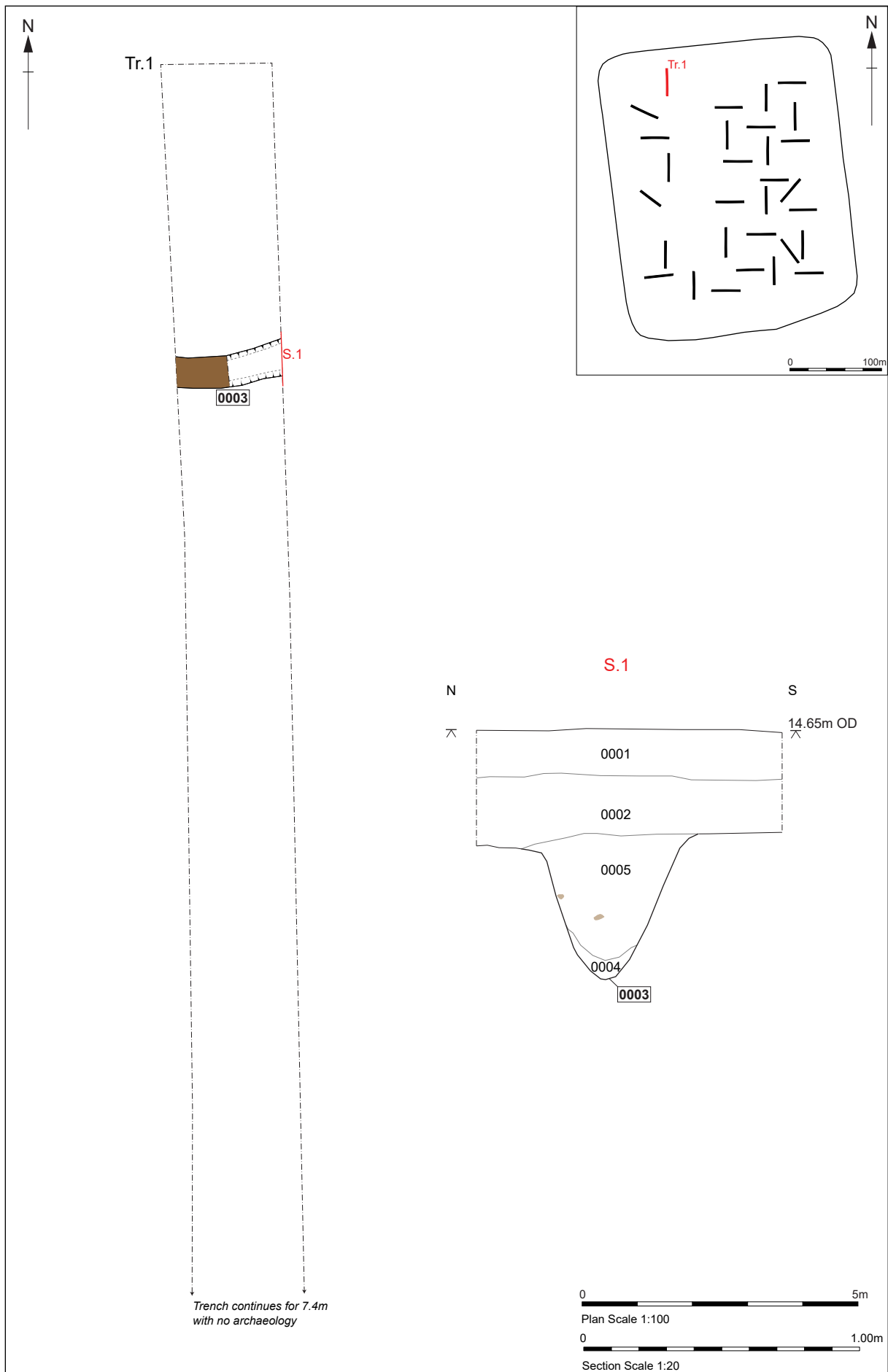


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and section

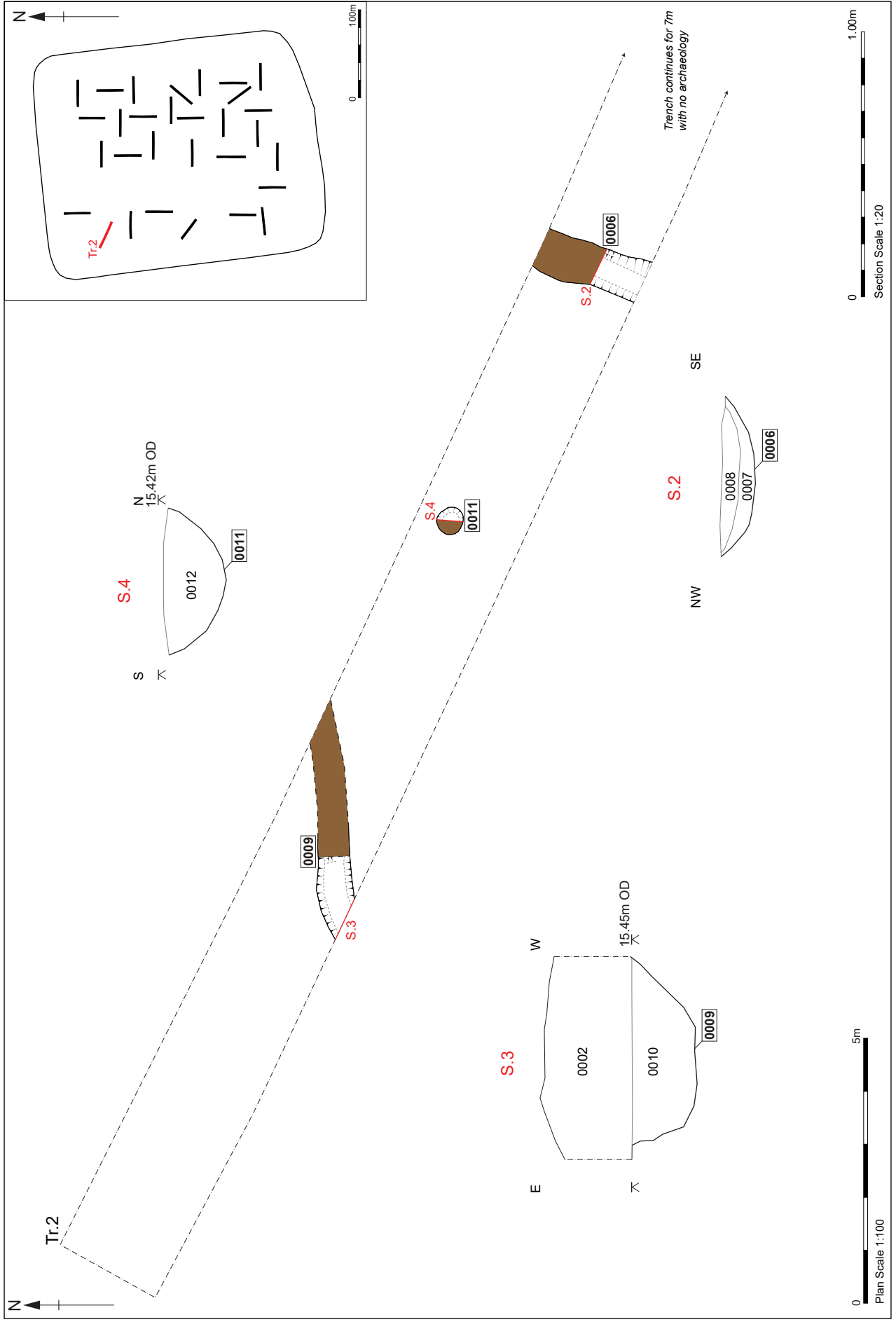


Figure 4. Trench 2, plan and sections

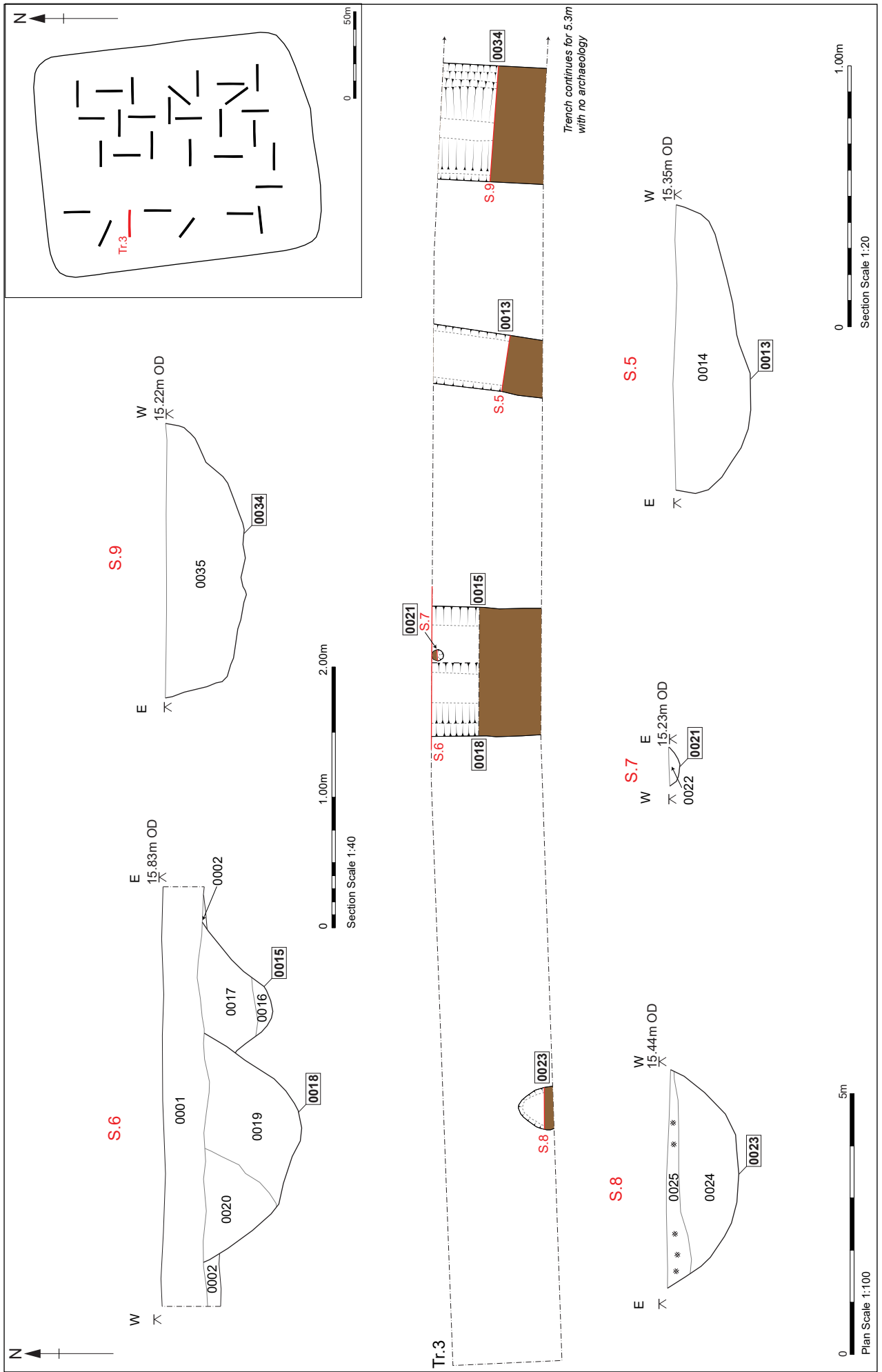


Figure 5. Trench 3, plan and sections

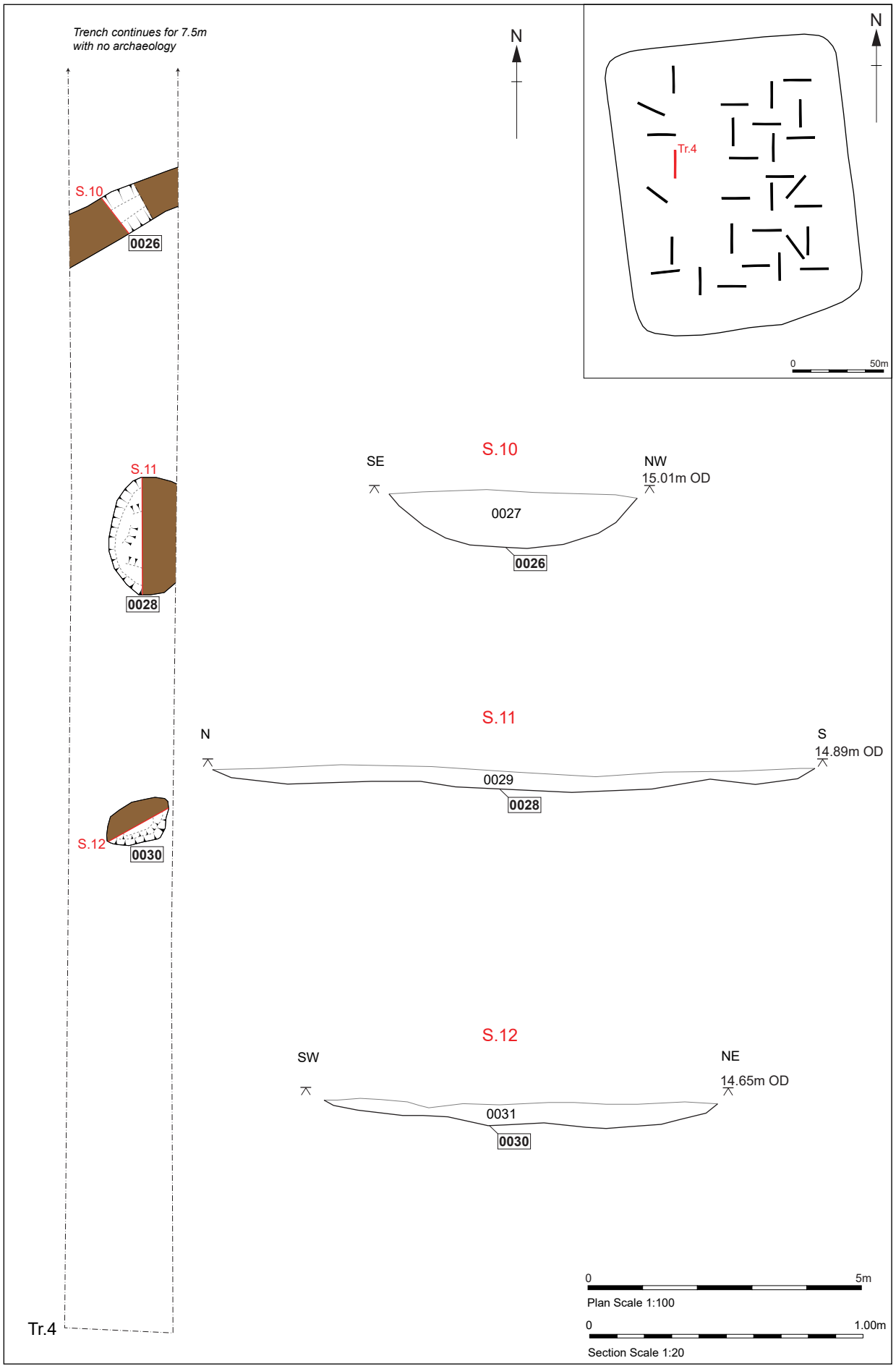


Figure 6. Trench 4, plan and sections



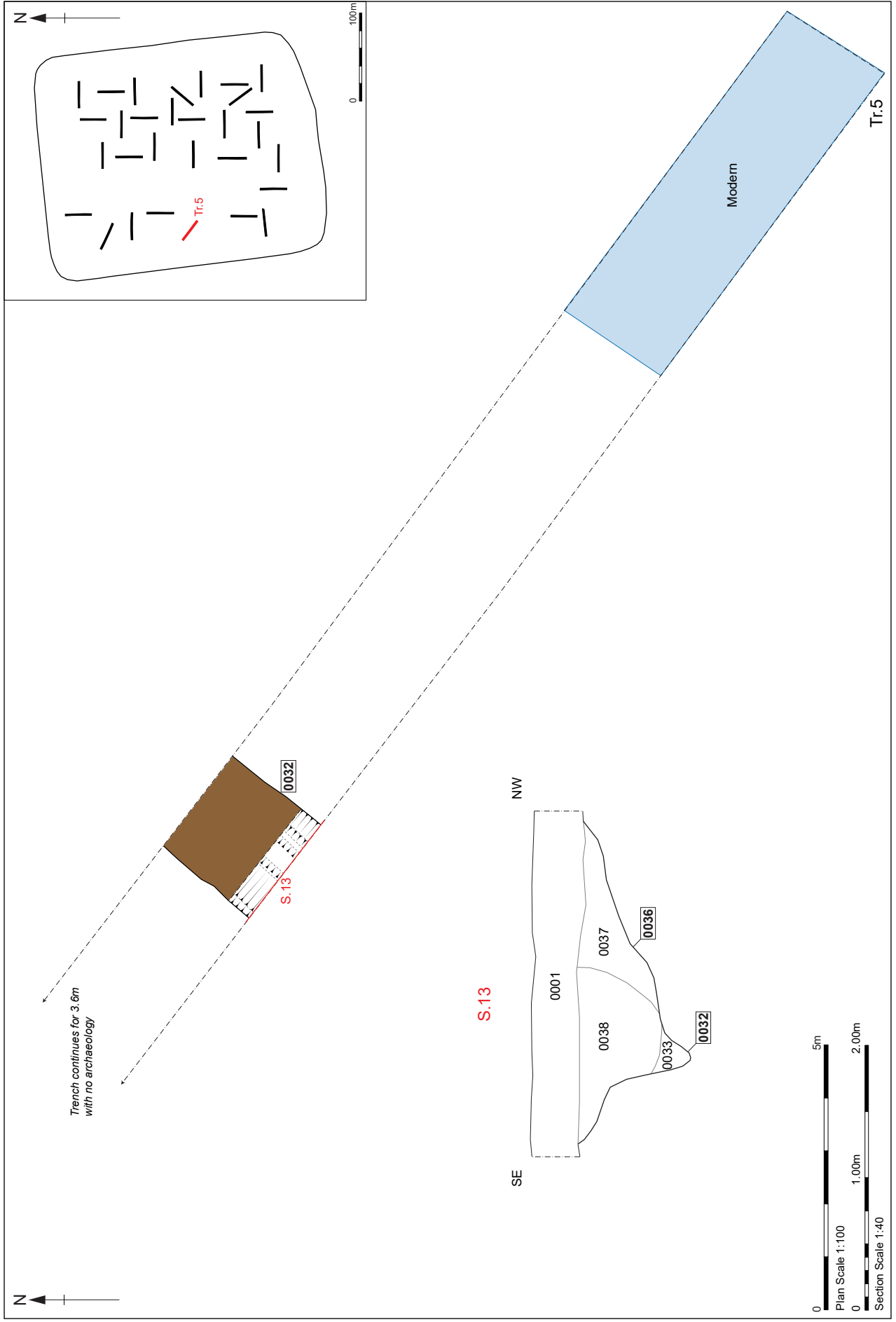


Figure 7. Trench 5, plan and section

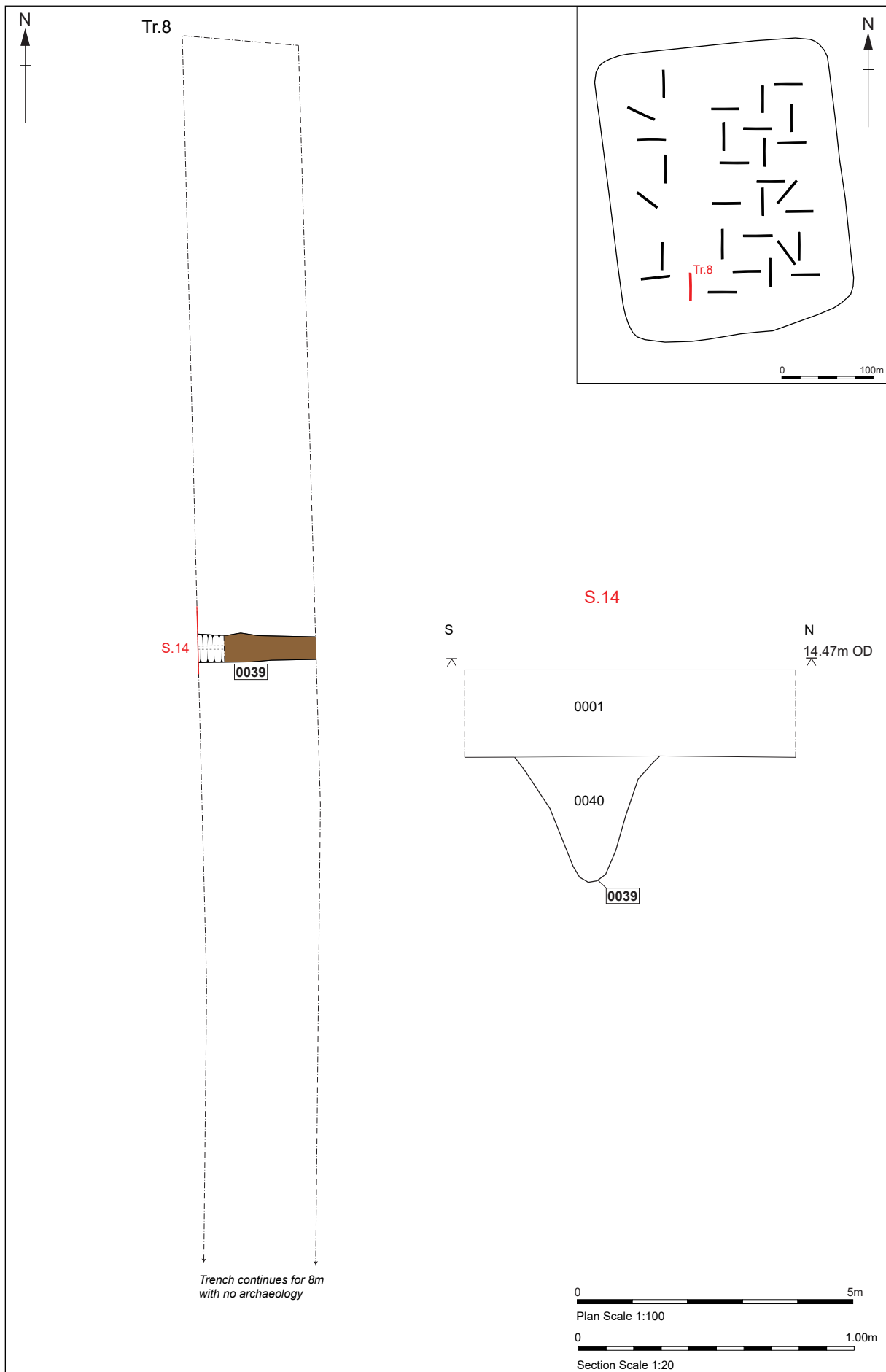


Figure 8. Trench 8, plan and section.

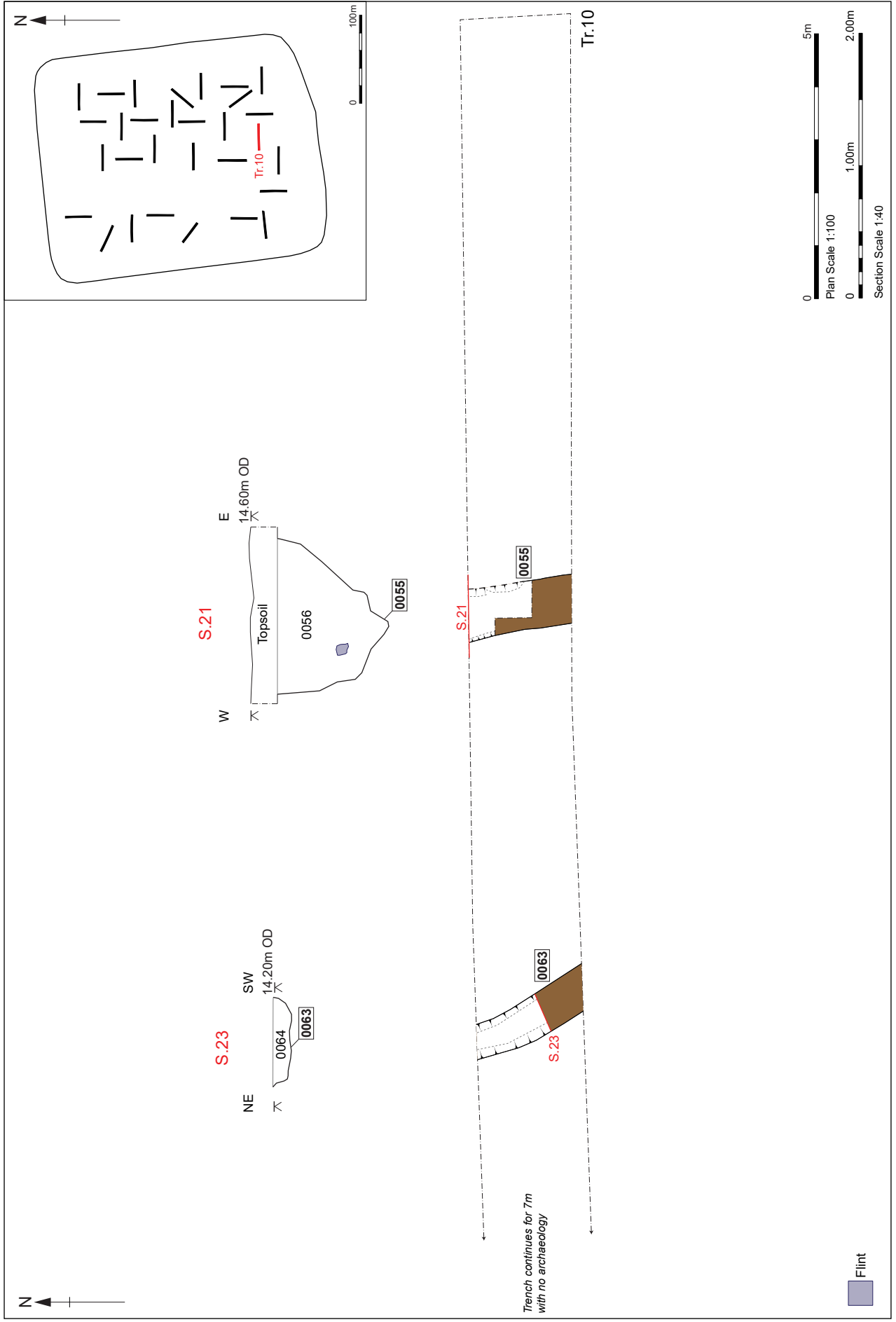


Figure 9. Trench 10, plan and sections

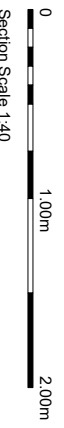
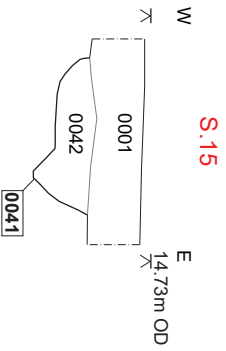
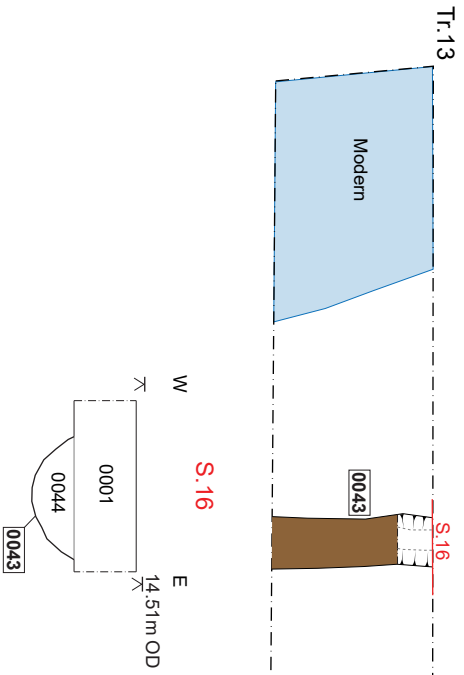
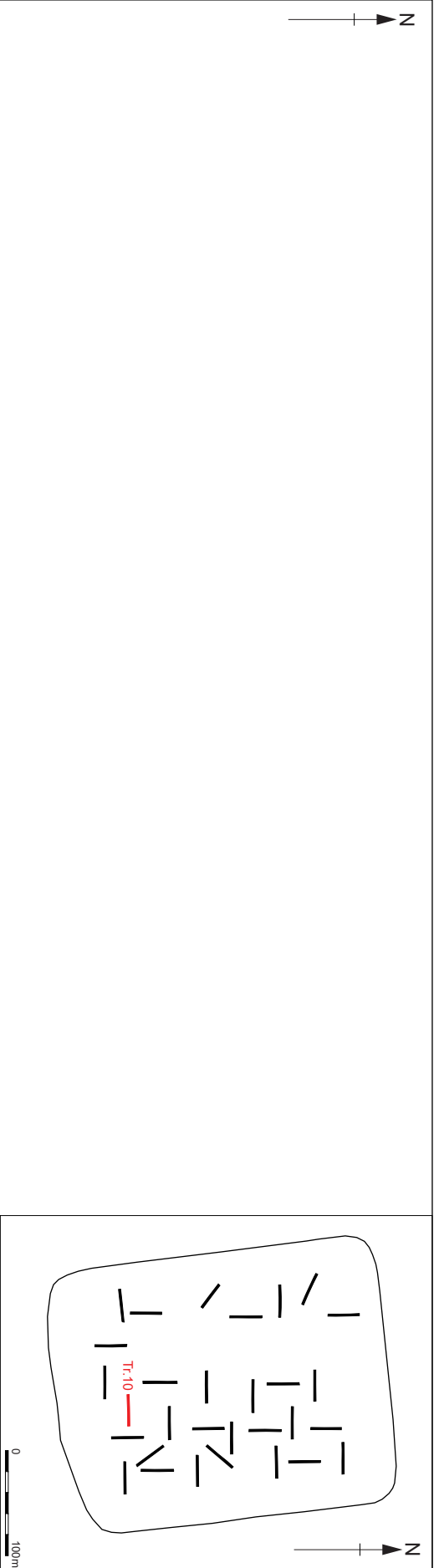


Figure 10. Trench 13, plan and sections

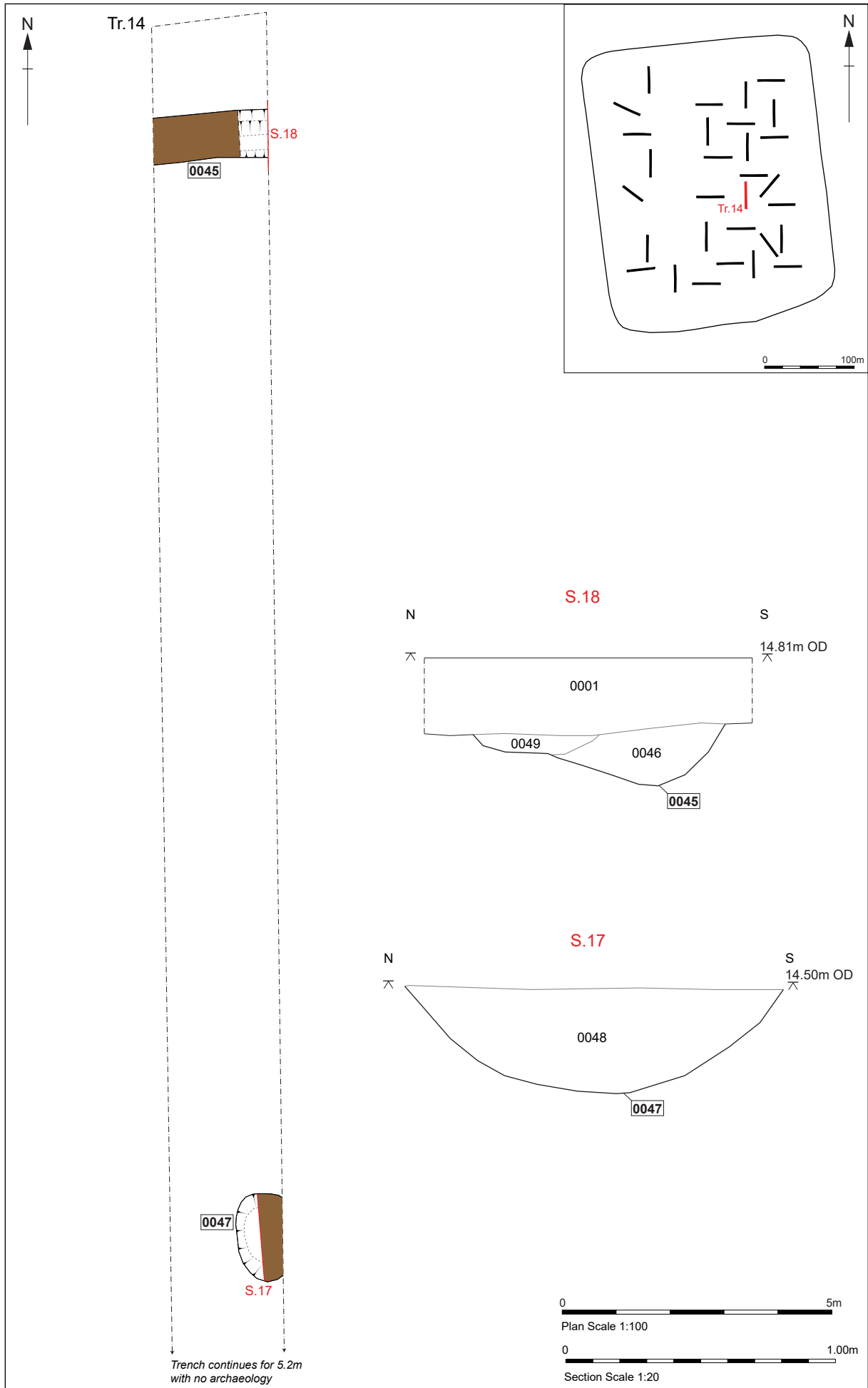


Figure 11. Trench 14, plan and sections

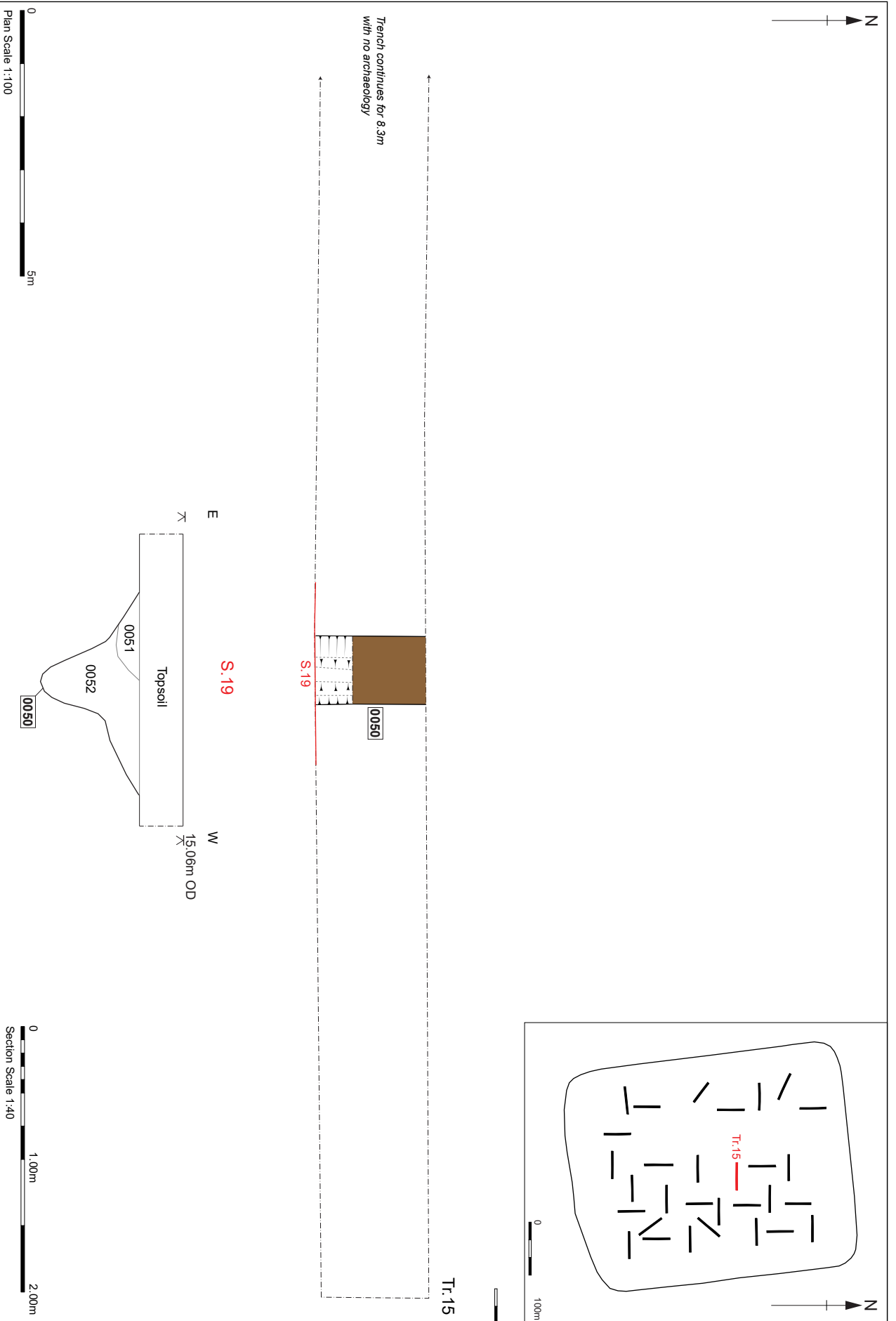


Figure 12. Trench 15, plan and section

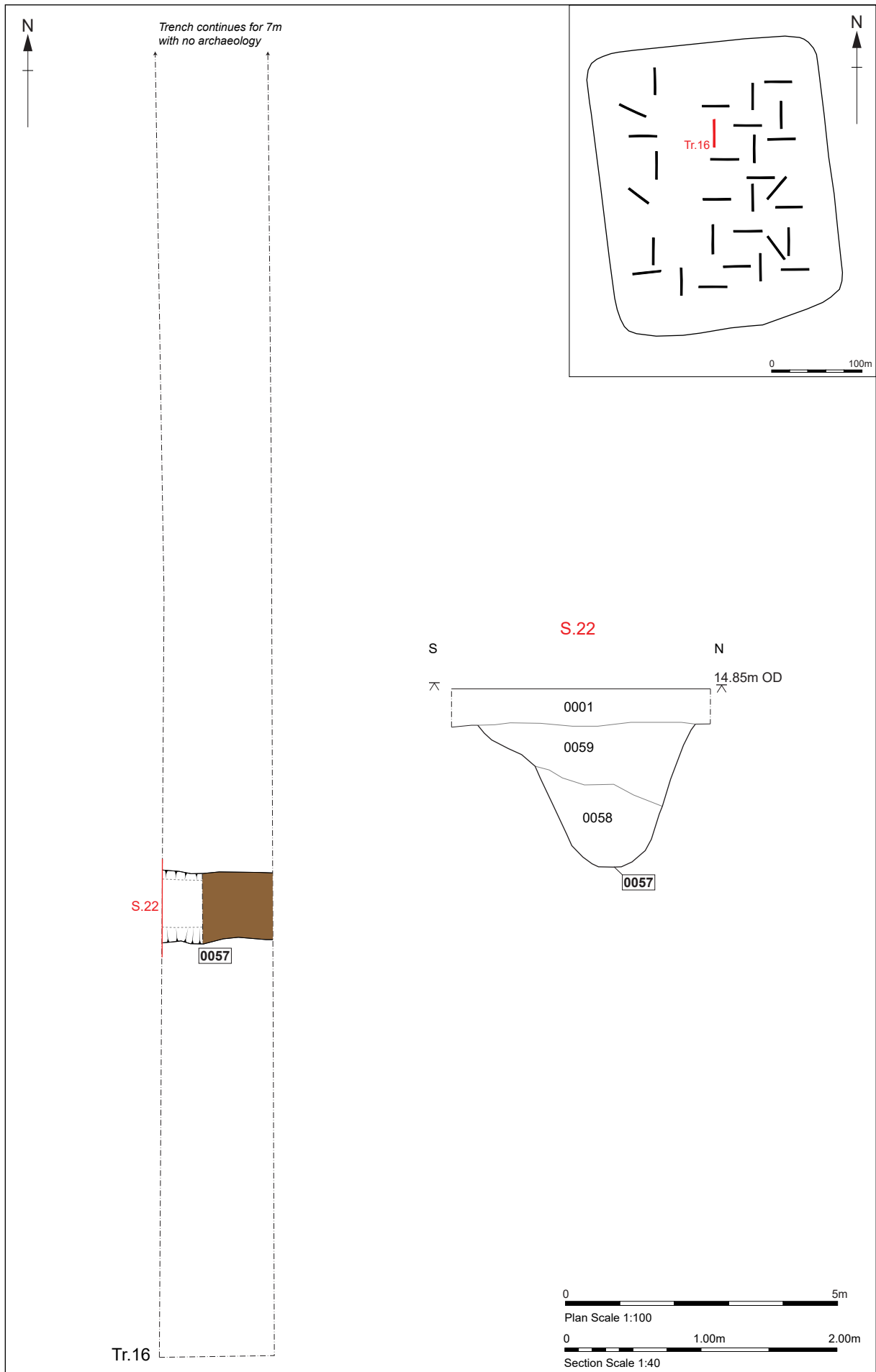


Figure 13. Trench 16, plan and section.

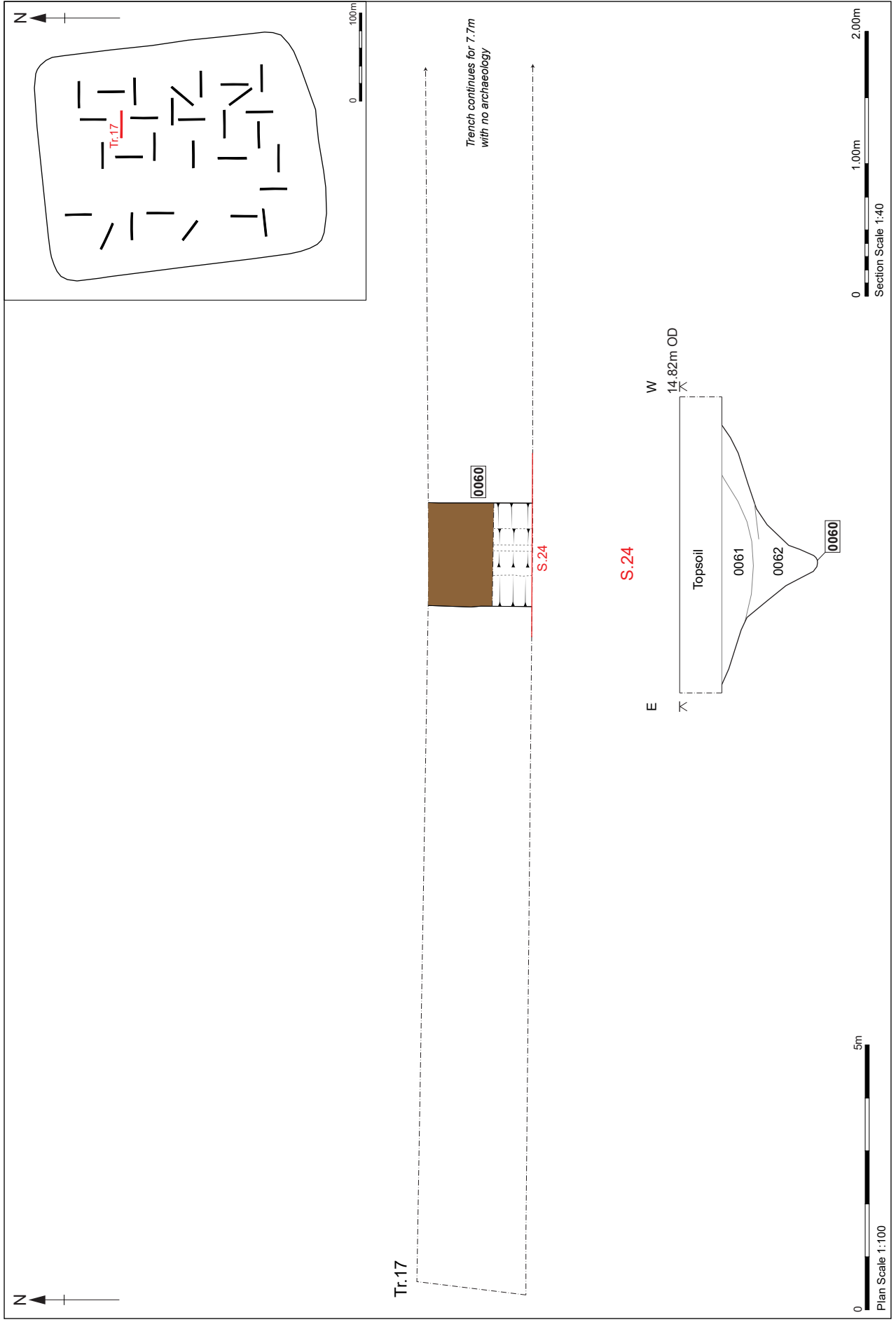


Figure 14. Trench 17, plan and section



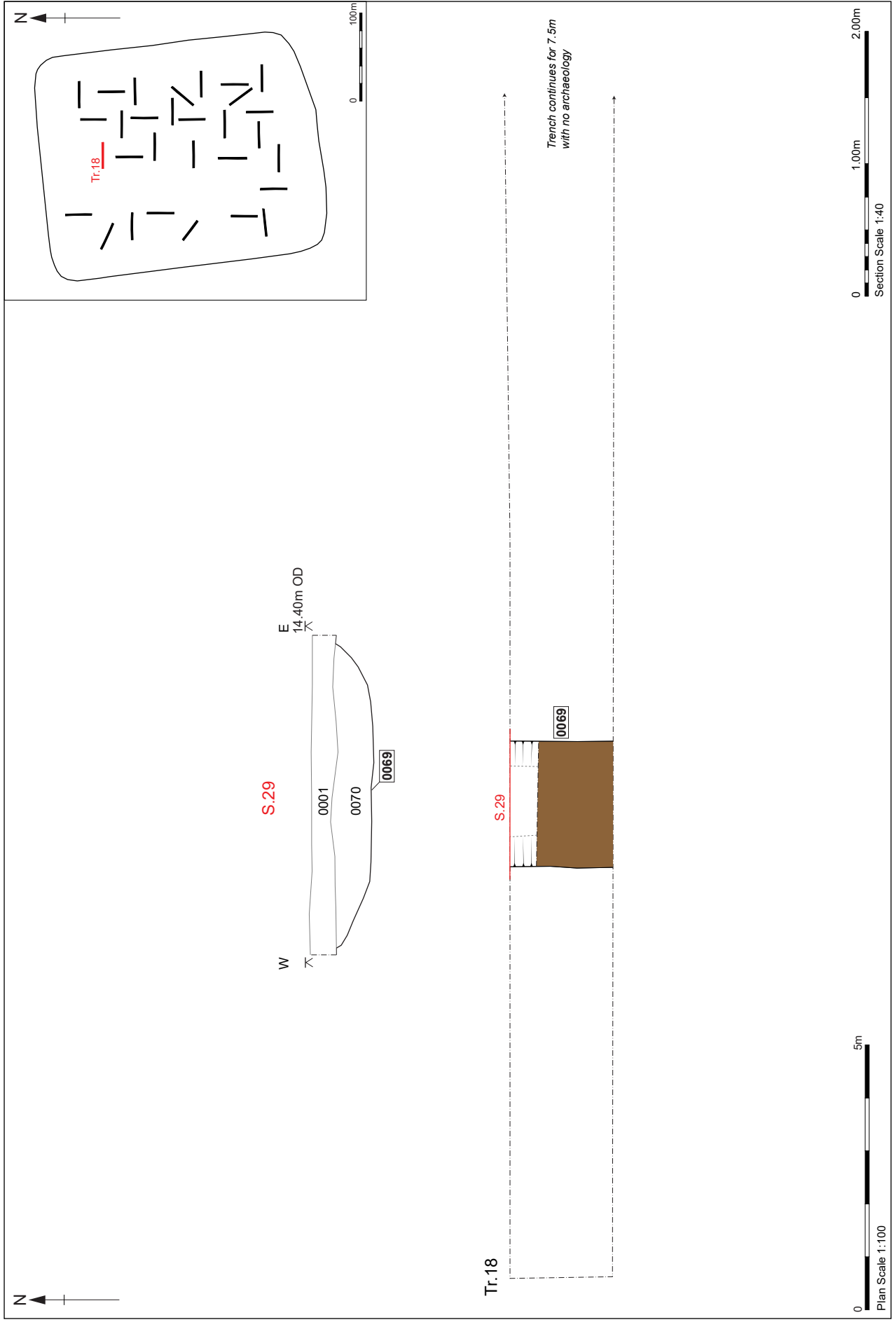


Figure 15. Trench 18, plan and section

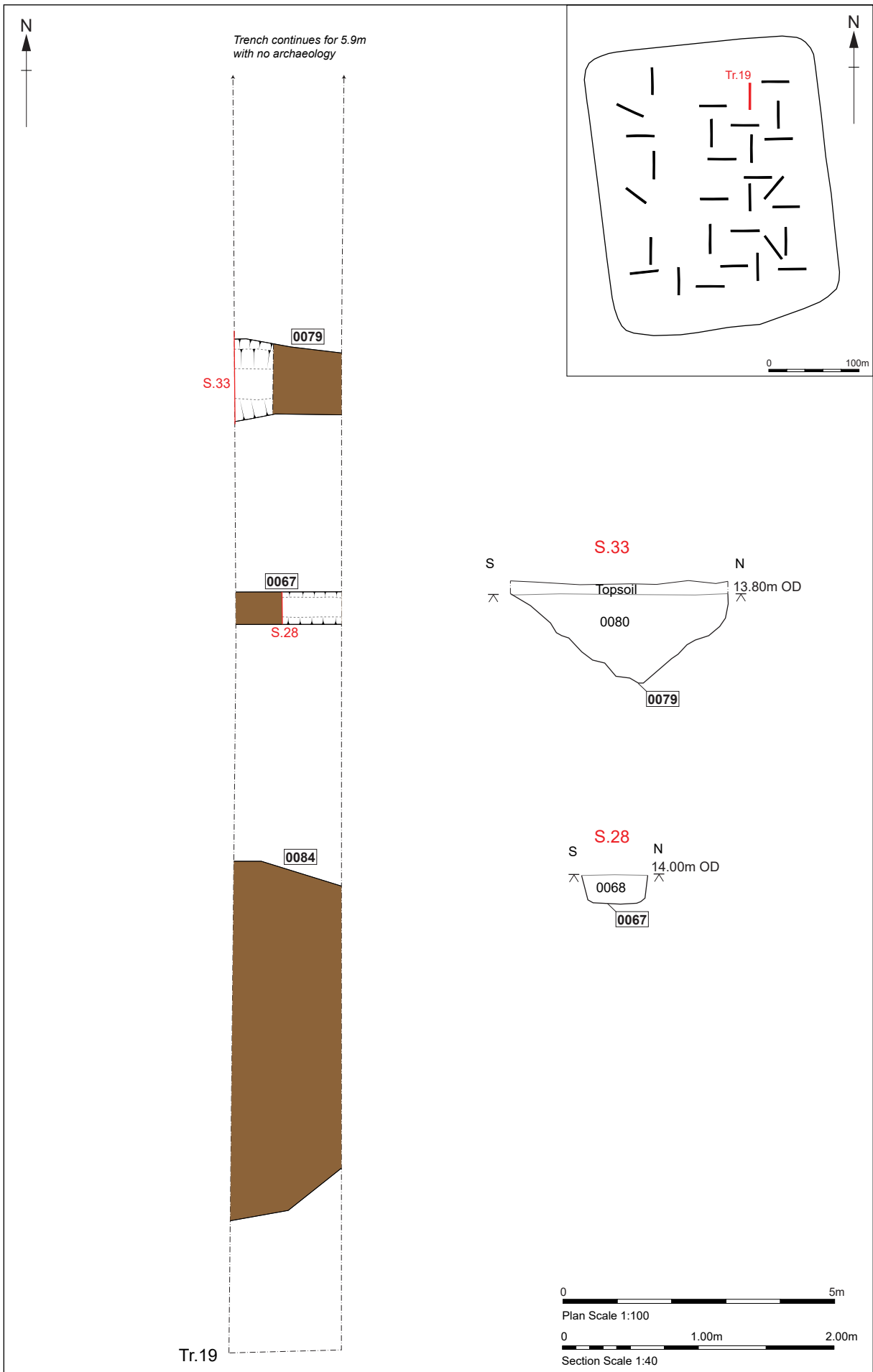


Figure 16. Trench 19, plan and section

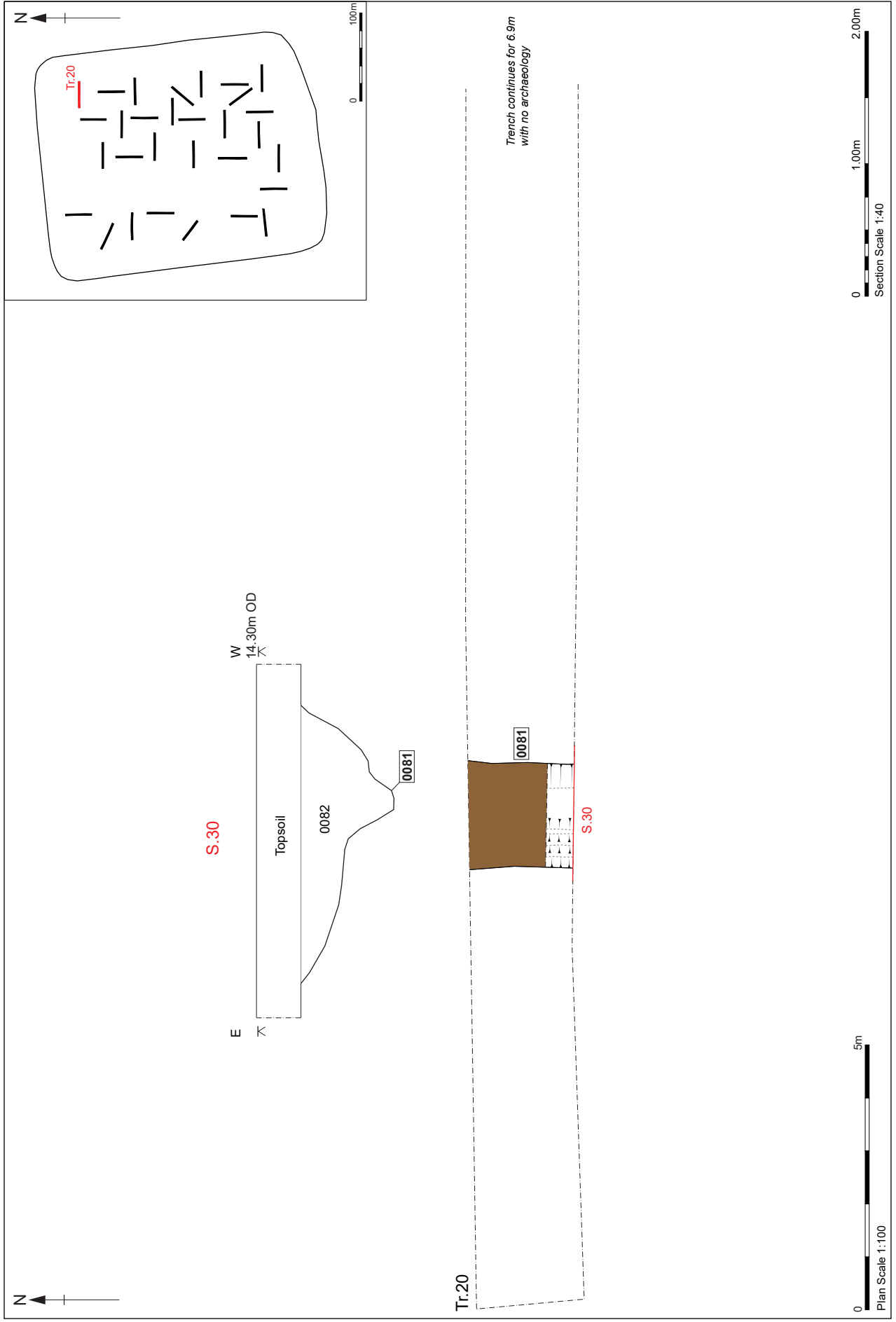


Figure 17. Trench 20, plan and section

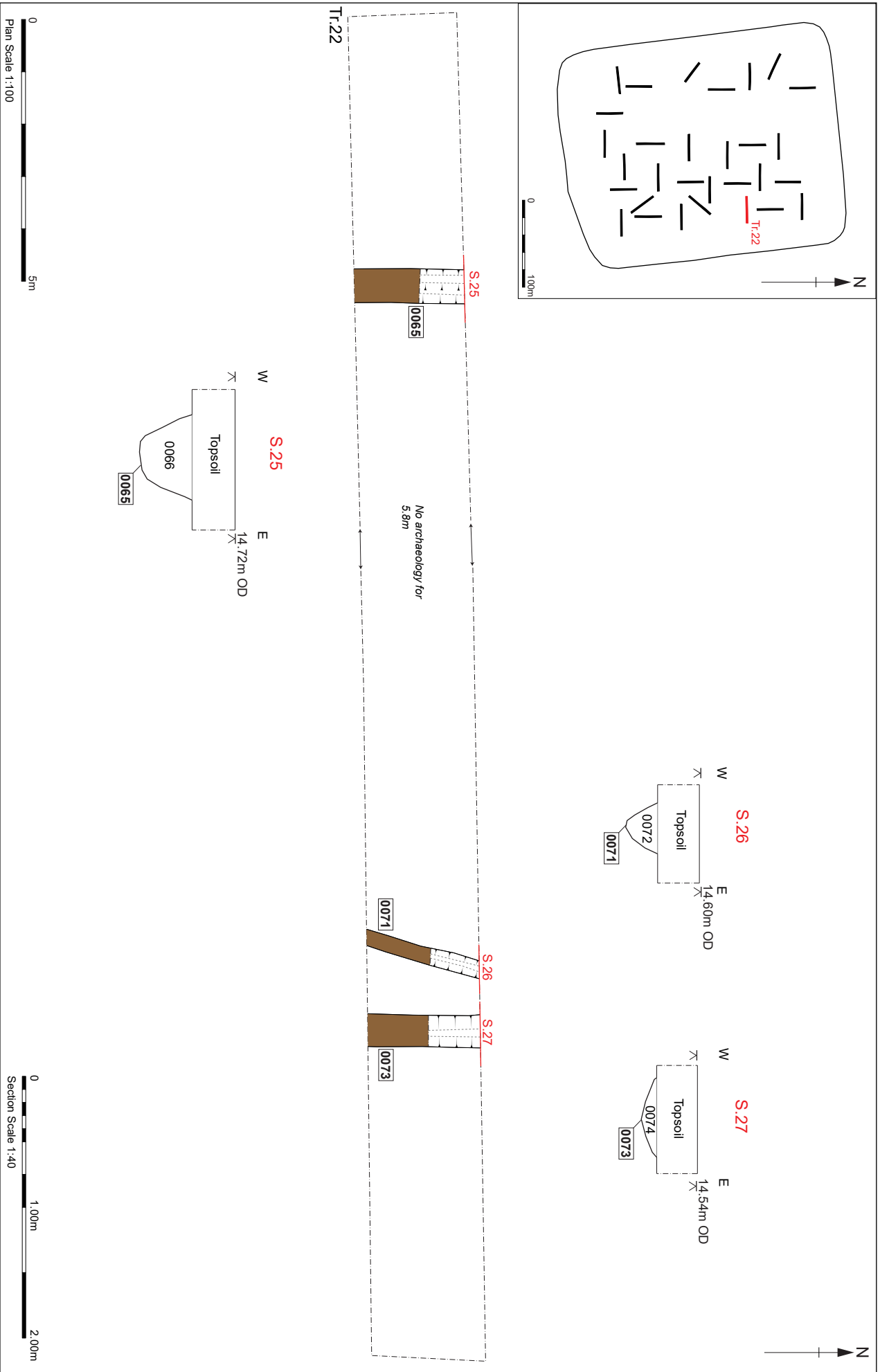


Figure 18. Trench 22, plan and sections

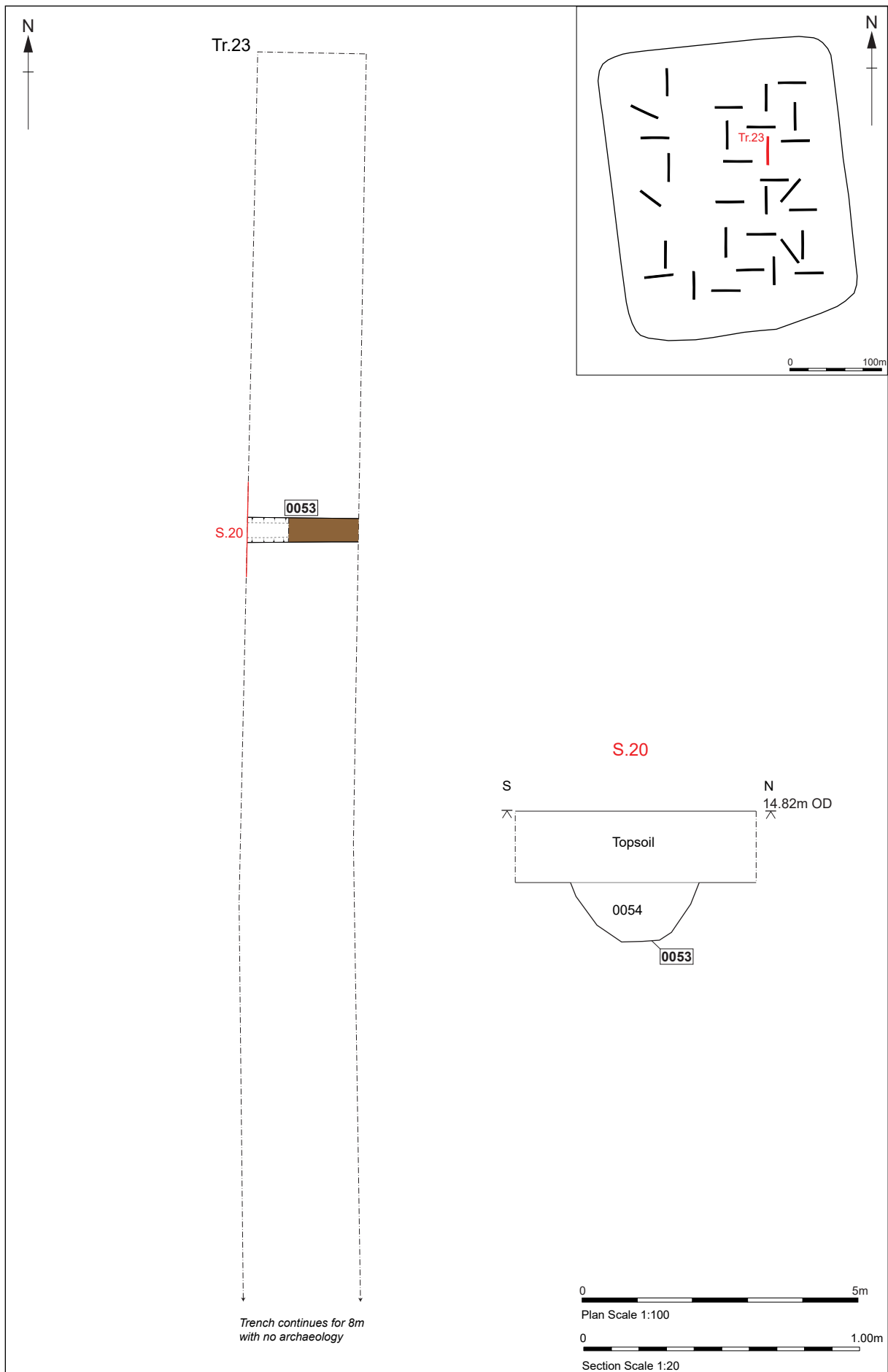
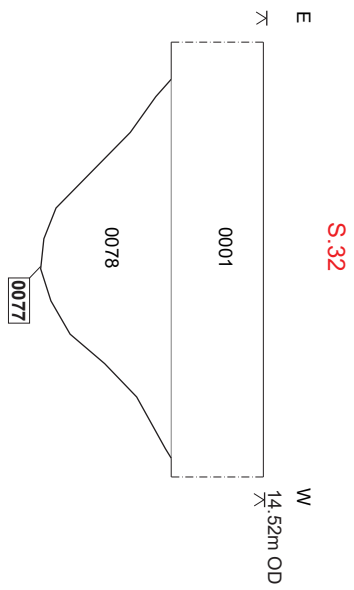
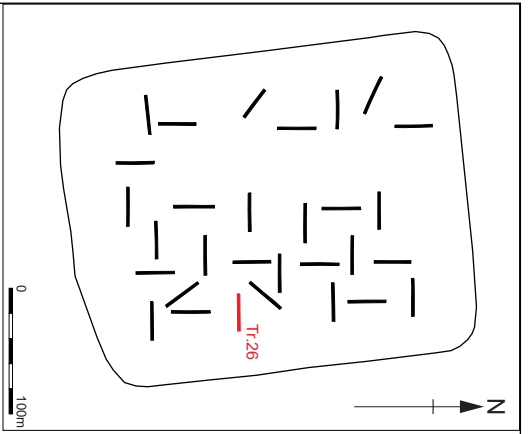


Figure 19. Trench 23, plan and section



Trench continues for 5.4m  
with no archaeology

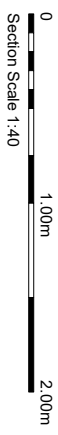


Figure 20. Trench 24, plan and section

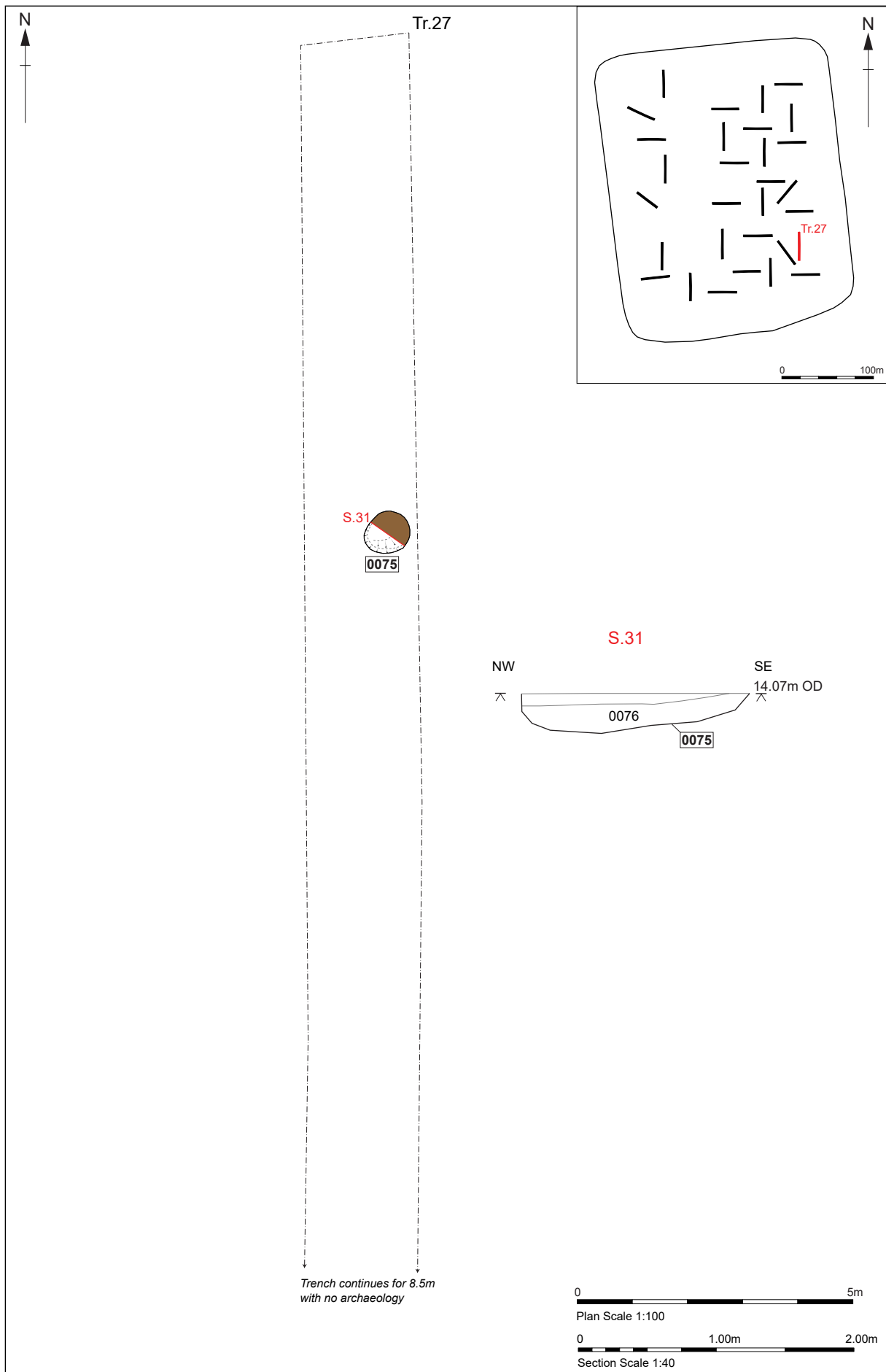


Figure 21. Trench 27, plan and section.

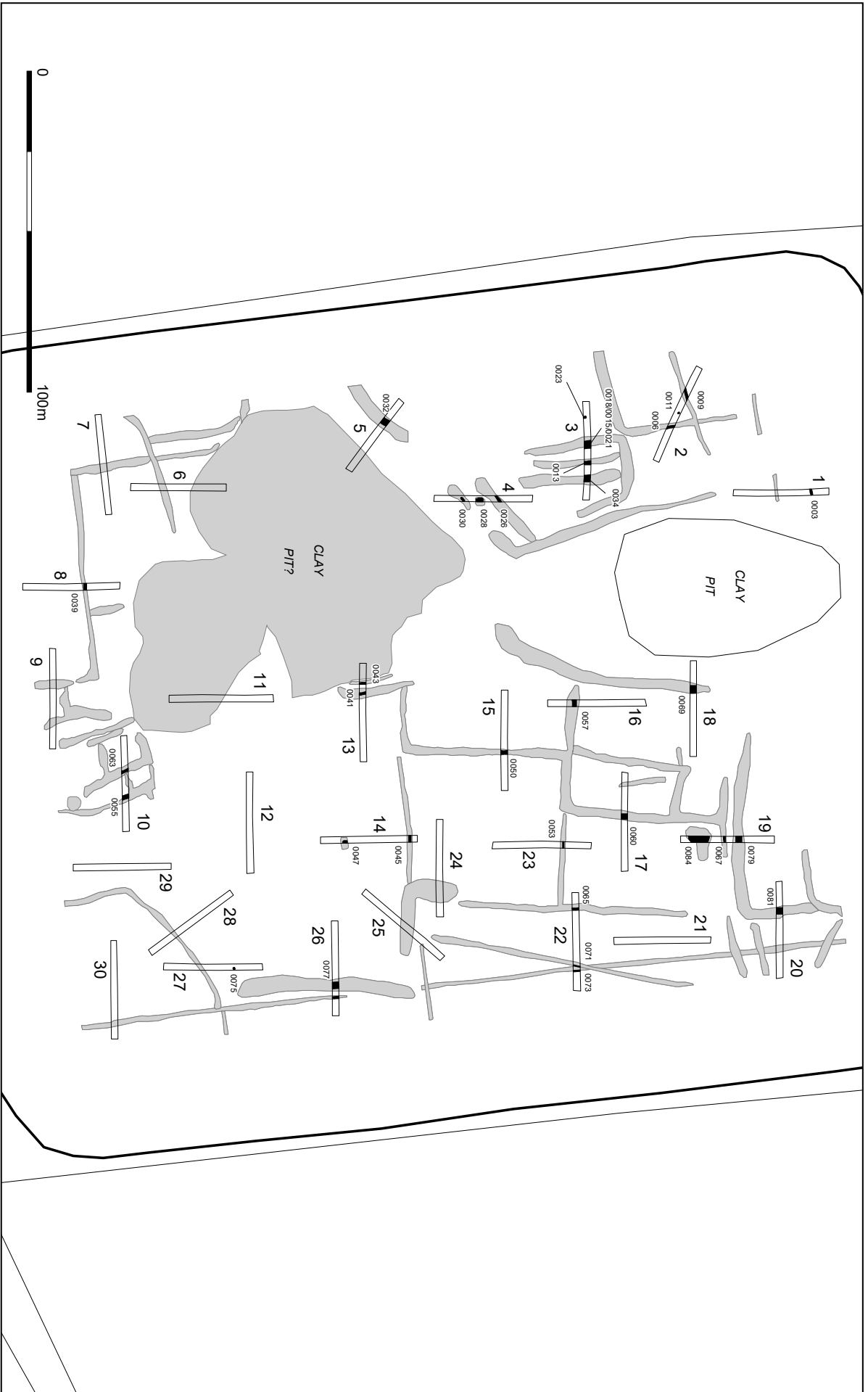


Figure 22. Summary of geophysics survey and trenching results



## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

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Richenda Goffin

### 6.1 Introduction

A number of finds were recovered from the evaluation, as shown in the table below.

<b>Finds Type</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt (g)</b>
Pottery	111	722
CBM	1	208
Nails	4	42
Fired clay	41	236
Worked flint	11	79
Heat-altered flint	1	1
Animal bone	59	187
Shell	13	28

Table 2. Bulk finds quantities

### 6.2 The Pottery

Sue Anderson

#### Introduction

Pottery (111 sherds, 722g) was collected from sixteen contexts during the evaluation (Appendix 3). A high proportion of the pottery is abraded.

#### Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series for Suffolk. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

## The assemblage

Table 3 shows the quantities of pottery by fabric. Details of unprovenanced fabrics EMW1–3 and MCW1–6 are included in the catalogue with the first occurrence.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
RB Grey Micaceous	RBGM	Roman	1	2		1
RB Greyware	RBGW	Roman	1	2		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th–12th c.	13	57	0.08	10
Early medieval ware 1	EMW1	11th–13th c.	14	54	0.04	9
Early medieval ware 2	EMW2	11th–13th c.	1	5		1
Early medieval ware 3	EMW3	11th–13th c.	1	17		1
Early medieval gritty with shell	EMWSG	11th–13th c.	5	25	0.05	5
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	12th–14th c.	8	30		5
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	12th–14th c.	10	96	0.03	10
Medieval coarseware 3	MCW3	12th–14th c.	36	213	0.11	28
Medieval coarseware 4	MCW4	12th–14th c.	4	45	0.10	4
Medieval coarseware 5	MCW5	12th–14th c.	4	91	0.14	1
Medieval coarseware 6	MCW6	12th–14th c.	1	8	0.09	1
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	13th–14th c.?	7	53	0.05	7
Hedingham Ware	HFW1	M. 12th–M. 13th c.	1	3		1
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	L. 13th–E. 14th c.	2	15	0.15	2
Scarborough Ware?	SCAR?	M. 12th–M. 14th	2	6	0.05	1
<i>Totals</i>			<i>111</i>	<i>722</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>88</i>

Table 3. Pottery quantities

Two body sherds of Roman greywares, both heavily abraded, were residual finds in ditch fills 0014 and 0035. One sherd has roller-stamped or rouletted decoration.

Thirty-four sherds of handmade early medieval ware vessels were found. Most of these were in fine to medium sandy fabrics typical of north Suffolk and Norfolk. Six rim fragments were recovered, the majority simple everted forms in EMW1 and EMW2, of 11th–12th-century date. Two of these had thumbled decoration. One EMW jar with an upright flat-topped beaded rim was also found. There were also four sherds with leached calcareous and coarse sand tempering (EMWSG), which is a fabric more common in the south-east of the county. This group included a thickened everted jar rim of probable 13th-century date.

Medieval coarsewares in this assemblage were general in fine to medium sandy fabrics, sometimes micaceous, but generally with sparse locally-occurring inclusions such as chalk, ferrous particles, burnt-out organics and flint/rounded quartz. The unprovenanced fabrics probably represent a continuum made locally and may only represent one or two producers. The medieval coarsewares in this assemblage were identified largely due to

hardness and firing; it is possible that some were handmade and wheel-finished, rather than being truly wheelmade products. Sourced fabrics were all Hollesley-type coarsewares, but only a few of these were present. Identifiable forms comprised two bowls, four jars, a jug and another handled vessel. One Hollesley-type jar rim had incised wavy line decoration on the upper surface of the squared rim. Forms suggested a date no later than the 12th–13th century for most of the pottery, although isolated sherds of Hollesley-type ware in some contexts suggest a 13th/14th-century date.

A group of pottery recovered from ditch fill 0056, together with a few other sherds from pit fills 0048 and 0083, and ditch fills 0070 and 0080 (mainly MCW3 but also MCW5) were in a fine sandy fully reduced pale grey fabric which is similar to Thetford-type wares. One sherd was decorated with an applied thumbed strip and there were two MCW3 rims – one jar rim of flaring form, and a bowl rim of everted form with an everted tip. The MCW5 vessel is an oddity in that it appears to have been coil-built, leaving a slight carination at the widest point of the body, and has a simple upright rim, making it appear similar to Ipswich ware of Middle Saxon date, although the fabric is different. There remains a possibility that these sherds could be a local form of Late Saxon pottery, but more samples would be required to confirm this. The sherds were generally found in association with early and high medieval wares.

Glazed wares were not common, forming 3.4% of the high medieval group by MNV. This is within the normal range for a rural site in the county, however. Two sherds were Hollesley-type wares and included a jug rim of plain upright form. Two joining sherds were from a fine sandy pale pinkish jug with remnants of copper green glaze, probably a Scarborough or other Yorkshire product.

## Pottery by context

Table 4 shows the distribution of pottery by feature and fabric with suggested spotdates. The majority of pottery was recovered from features in Trench 3 and Trench 10.

## Discussion

This is a relatively large assemblage for a rural evaluation. Little medieval pottery has been recovered from the parish previously and this is therefore an important addition to

the growing rural medieval pottery corpus. Much of the pottery appears to date to the first half of the medieval period and it seems likely that the main areas of activity had been abandoned by or during the 14th century. No late medieval or post-medieval wares were recovered.

Trench	Feature	Context	Type	Rom	EMed	Med	Spotdate
02	0009	0010	Ditch		4		11th–12th c.
03	0013	0014	Ditch	1	1		11th-12th c.
	0015	0016	Ditch		2		11th-12th c.
	0015	0017	Ditch		5	4	12th c.?
	0034	0035	Ditch	1	15	6	13th c.
04	0028	0029	Pit			2	13th c.?
05	0032	0038	Ditch			1	13th-14th c.
08	0039	0040	Ditch			1	13th-14th c.
10	0055	0056	Ditch		3	43	13th c.
14	0047	0048	Pit			1	12th-14th c.?
15	0050	0052	Ditch		2		11th-12th c.
18	0069	0070	Ditch			1	12th-14th c.?
19	0079	0080	Ditch		2	9	13th c.
	0084	0083	Pit			4	13th c.
20	0081	0082	Ditch			2	M.12th-14th c.
22	0065	0066	Ditch			1	13th-14th c.

Table 4. Pottery quantification (sherd count) by trench, feature and period

Small assemblages of pottery from nearby villages and towns include coarsewares which may be of similar origin to those seen here. For example, a sparse calcareous and micaceous fabric found in Dunwich (Anderson 2011, fabric MCW2) may be from a similar source to the MCW3 found at the present site. Comparison with fabrics excavated recently in Reydon, however, suggests that whilst there may have been a common source for EMW1, the later wares appear to be largely derived from Hollesley and the Waveney Valley at that site (Anderson 2017). Hollesley-type wares were also a major component of the small assemblage from the White Hart, Blythburgh (Anderson 2001) The difference may relate to the floruit of activity at these sites, which was largely in the 13th/14th century, but perhaps may also suggest that Waveney Valley coarsewares were less common on this part of the coast south of the Blyth. Larger assemblages of medieval pottery from this area are needed to confirm this.

## 6.3 Ceramic Building Material

Sue Anderson

### Methodology

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form/type. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. Roman forms were identified with the aid of Brodribb (1987). Roman tile thickness was measured and for *tegulae*, the form of flange was noted and its width and external height were measured. The presence and form of surface fragments and impressions were recorded. Data was input into an MS Access database and a summary catalogue by context is appended to this report.

One fragment (208g) of a Roman *tegula* was collected from ditch fill 0019 in Trench 3 (Appendix 4). The fragment is in an orange fine sandy fabric with common cream clay pellets, occasional very coarse fire-cracked flint and soft ferrous inclusions. The fragment is heavily abraded but appears to be part of the flange, and measures 17mm thick with a flange height of 44mm and width of 26mm. The flange is rectangular in cross-section.

## 6.4 Fired clay

Sue Anderson

### Methodology

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form/type. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The presence and form of surface fragments and impressions were recorded. Data was input into an MS Access database and a summary catalogue by context is appended to this report.

## The assemblage

Forty-one fragments of fired clay were recovered from five contexts during the evaluation (Appendix 4). Fragments from ditch fills 0014 and 0035 in Trench 3 were found in association with medieval pottery.

Fragments from ditch fills 0014, 0019, 0020 (Trench 3) and 0058 (Trench 16), a total of 37 pieces, are all of similar composition, being red or orange with medium sand and chalk temper. A few fragments have flat surfaces, and the largest piece measures 28mm thick. The fragments are likely to be from a hearth or oven, but their exact function is uncertain.

Four fragments were recovered from ditch fill 0035. A buff fragment with medium sand, flint and chalk inclusions has a flattish surface. A grey fragment with a slightly vitrified surface with medium sand and chalk inclusions is likely to be a piece of hearth lining. Two fragments with coarse sand and flint inclusions appear to be part of a clay 'tube', the wall of which is 7mm thick, but the function is unknown.

## 6.5 Struck flint

Mike Green

### Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded in table 5 below. The material was classified by type with numbers of pieces and corticated and patinated pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on in the discussion.

### Introduction

A total of twelve struck flints was recovered during the evaluation from eight separate contexts.

The flint was mainly struck from a dark blue brown glassy flint with a single piece of light grey chert. All pieces showed signs of recent edge damage and no retouch was present.

Context No	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
0007	Flake	None	None	1	5
0010	Flake	None	5	1	2
0016	Natural	Heavy	50	2	23
0027	Flake	Light	None	1	4
0035	Natural	Heavy	50	1	31
0035	Shatter	None	5-50	2	9
0037	Flake	None	None	1	1
0042	Natural (heat-altered)	None	None	1	1
0056	Flake	None	0-40	2	4
<b>Total</b>				<b>12</b>	<b>80</b>

Table 5. Flint summarised by type

## Description of the flint by feature

### **Ditch 0006, fill 0007, Trench 2**

A single flake was discovered within this fill. It was heavily edge damaged and splintered. The flint was stuck using hard hammer techniques and is most likely to date to the later prehistoric period. It is probably residual within this context due to the extent of edge damage present.

### **Ditch 0009, fill 0010, Trench 2**

A single small flake from this fill was heavily edge damaged and had two previous flake scars on one surface. It was stuck using hard hammer techniques and is most likely to date to the later prehistoric period. It is likely to be residual within this context due to the extent of edge damage present.

### **Ditch 0015, fill 0016, Trench 3**

Two frost-fractured flints were present in this fill. They have been discarded.

### **Ditch 0034, fill 0035, Trench 3**

This fill contained a single natural flint (discarded) and two shatter pieces. The shatter was angular and crude struck with extensive force platform deformation and bulb splintering. The pieces were sharp and displayed little edge damage. They are most likely to have been struck in modern times by ploughing or accidental striking from ditch digging.

#### **Ditch 0026, fill 0027, Trench 4**

A single small flake was discovered within this ditch fill. It was moderately edge damaged and had one previous flake scar on one surface. It was struck using hard hammer techniques and is most likely to date to the later prehistoric period. It is likely to be residual within this context due to the extent of edge damage present.

#### **Ditch 0032, fill 0037, Trench 5**

A single small flake was recovered from this context. It was thin, had moderate amounts of edge damage and was a squat in form. It is most likely to date to the Iron Age due to the knapping techniques used and is residual within this feature.

#### **Ditch 0055, fill 0056, Trench 10**

Two small squat flakes were present within this ditch fill. Both were heavily edge damaged and splintered. They were struck using hard hammer techniques and are most likely to date to the later prehistoric period, probably the Iron Age. They are probably residual within this context due to the extent of edge damage present.

#### **Ditch 0041, fill 0042, Trench 13**

A single reddened heat-altered flint found within this context cannot be dated. It was small and displayed low levels of heat alteration.

### **Conclusion**

A very small amount of struck flint was recovered from ditch fills within this evaluation. All the material was recovered from features that contained later datable material; all of the struck flint showed signs of rolling and edge damage making it very likely that it is all residual within these fills. All the struck flint is crude with squat flakes present with pronounced bulbs produced by hard hammer techniques. The material dates to the later prehistoric period, most likely Iron Age, showing a very low level of background activity in this period. No further work is recommended on this material.



## **6.6 Iron nails**

Two complete iron nails were found in fill 0080 of ditch 0079 in Trench 19. Both have square-shaped shafts and one has a particularly large flattened head. A small piece of an expanded head of a medieval or transitional type of horseshoe was also found in this fill. The fragmentary remains of another possible nail was collected from fill 0083 of pit 0084, also in Trench 19.

## **6.7 Small finds**

Ruth Beveridge

### **Introduction and recording method**

A single piece of stone was recorded as a small find from the evaluation and is described below. It has been fully recorded and catalogued with the assistance of low powered magnification. A complete listing is provided as Appendix 5.

### **Condition**

The object is in fair condition.

### **The assemblage**

A fragment of conically shaped limestone, circular in plan. The surfaces are roughly worked. At the apex is a central square aperture that passes vertically through the object to a depth of 41mm, narrowing towards the base. The aperture does not perforate the base. It may have functioned as a weight. Weight 943g. SF1000, fill 0019 of ditch 0018, Trench 3

### **Discussion**

The object was found within a ditch fill alongside pottery of c.13th century date, suggesting that the stone weight is likely to be of medieval date too.

## **6.8 Animal bone**

A very small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from the evaluation. The condition of the bone is for the most part extremely fragmentary, with very few complete

bones present. Due to the paucity of material, the bone is briefly summarised in the table below by context:

Context	Feature	No of frags	Wt (g)	Description of diagnostic bone
0016	Ditch 0015	6	9	Fragments; molars from sheep
0020	Ditch 0018	8	25	Fragments: unfused pig tibia, frag. humerus small mammal
0035	Ditch 0034	2	13	Very abraded frag of pig scapula
0042	Ditch 0041	33	130	Fragments: four equine molars
0056	Ditch 0055	8	4	Small splinters of molar, sheep
0080	Ditch 0079	1	3	Small split fragment
0083	Pit 0084	1	3	Fragment sheep molar

Table 6. Summary of animal bone

The animal bone was almost exclusively recovered from the fills of different ditches, which may explain why the material is so abraded and broken up. The exception to this are the horse molars in fill 0042 of ditch 0041 in Trench 13.

## 6.9 Shell

The remains of five terrestrial shells were collected from the fill 0052, the lower fill of ditch 0050 in Trench 15. A fragment of oyster shell was present in fill 0070 of ditch 0069 in Trench 18.

## 6.10 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

### Introduction and methods

Three bulk samples were taken from two pits and a ditch during this evaluation. The samples were processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Table 7. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

## Quantification

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories:

# = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:

+ = *rare*, ++ = *moderate*, +++ = *abundant*

## Results

Table 7 shows a summary of the flot contents of the three samples that were taken.

SS No	Context No	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot Contents
1	0014	0013	Ditch	11th-12th C	charred cereal grains ##, charcoal ++, insect remains #
2	0025	0023	Pit	Unkn	uncharred seeds #, charcoal +++, rootlets +++,
3	0076	0075	Pit	Unkn	charcoal +++, rootlets +++)

Table 7. Material recovered from sample flots and non-floating residues

The volume of flot material recovered was small, with Sample 3, pit fill 0076 producing 100ml and the remaining two producing less than 15ml or less each. Fibrous rootlets were common within the flot of Sample 2, pit fill 0025, and made up the majority of the volume recovered; these are considered to be modern contaminants and intrusive within this archaeological deposit.

The plant macrofossil remains were extremely sparse, the preservation is through charring and is poor. Wood charcoal was common within the non-floating residues of Sample 2 and 3, but were absent from the flot of Sample 2, which was made up solely of modern root fragments. Many of the fragments present were relatively large at 10mm

or more and therefore suitable material may be recovered for species identification or radiocarbon dating, if required.

Cereal grain fragments were only present within Sample 1, ditch fill 0014, in small numbers; many of the grains present were puffed and fragmented making identification difficult to impossible. Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) were observed but as less than twenty specimens. No chaff remains were observed within any of the samples.

## Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general, the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. Both charred plant remains and charcoal were rare within the flots recovered. The sparse nature of the material, particularly within Sample 2, may represent domestic detritus that has been moved across the site through the action of wind, water or trample before becoming incorporated into the contexts sampled.

The larger volume of charcoal recovered from Sample 3, 0076 resembles many similar features identified during archaeological investigations across the region - shallow pits rich in charcoal which are of unknown function.

The remains recovered were insufficient to draw any detailed conclusions beyond the fact that agricultural and domestic activities were most likely to be taking place in the vicinity of the site. Sample 1 was taken from a fill which contained a single sherd of Roman pottery and one of early medieval date, whilst the other two samples had no accompanying datable artefactual material.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material from these samples, as they would offer little extra information to the results of the evaluation, however if further intervention is planned on this site, it is recommended that sampling should be carried out with a view to investigation the nature of the cereal waste. Any accompanying weed seed assemblage could provide an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

## 6.11 Discussion of material evidence

Small quantities of struck flint and heat-altered flint of later prehistoric date were identified in six of the evaluation trenches; all of it is likely to have been redeposited into the fills of ditches and represents background activity in this period. No other prehistoric artefacts were identified.

There is little evidence of Roman activity; a single piece of *tegula* was found in one of the ditch fills in Trench 3. Two sherds of abraded Roman greyware were present, one in fill 0014 and a second one in fill 0035, both of which were in Trench 3. Both fragments were accompanied by later pottery dating to the medieval period.

The most significant element of the finds assemblage is the medieval pottery which was recovered from twelve of the trenches. The group is quite substantial for an evaluation and forms a valuable addition to the overall understanding of pottery types and supply in Walberswick. The assemblage spans the whole of the medieval period, with some groups belonging to the early medieval period, and other features containing ceramics dating to the 13th-14th century. There is no evidence of ceramic building material of this date, suggesting that there were no brick-built or tile-roofed buildings in the vicinity during this period. However some of the fired clay is likely to be medieval, although its function is unclear.

Very few finds of post-medieval date were identified from the evaluation.

## 7. Discussion

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The trenched evaluation has confirmed that many, although not all, of the anomalies detected by the geophysics survey are due to the presence of an archaeological features. The geophysics survey suggests that these features are linear ditches forming field or enclosure boundaries. Most of the pottery recovered has been dated to the medieval period and although occasional pieces of prehistoric worked flint and a small amount of Roman material were recovered. These are probably residual finds in later features although it is possible that the fragment of Roman tile recovered from ditch 0015 was not a residual find as such but had been deliberately retained and reused in the medieval period.

A small number of anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey could not be identified within the evaluation trenches. This could suggest that the anomalies were caused by other factors, such as varying mineral content within the topsoil or the subsoil, or were the result of natural variations within the clay in the underlying subsoil. It is also possible that they were related to archaeological features that could not be identified by the naked eye due to the similarity on their fills and the surrounding subsoil or possibly by having been obscured by patterning caused by silt filled natural dips and channels within the natural subsoil.

Some of the undated ditches, such as Ditch 0003 and possibly 0071, could potentially be field boundaries that date from the prehistoric period. Ditch 0073 is likely to be post-medieval or even modern in origin given its alignment and regularity, although the remainder of the features recorded in the evaluation trenches are probably medieval in origin. On the whole these are likely to be field boundaries that suggest a pastoral agricultural regime was being practiced. It is unlikely that these medieval features are all contemporary and pottery does indeed identify groupings of early and late medieval material suggesting differing phases of activity during the medieval period.

Within trenches 3 and 10 reasonable large quantities of medieval pottery was recovered from what appear to be a slightly odd arrangement of ditch type features, which taken together are indicative of a higher level of medieval activity within these specific zones. No positive structural evidence, such as postholes or beam slots, was recorded but frequent fragments of fired clay, which could potentially be related to structures, was noted in some of the ditch fills suggesting possible occupation sites in the immediate vicinity.

A series of cropmarks visible in the adjacent fields have been plotted by the National Mapping Programme (NMP) from aerial photographs, the results of which are presented in Figure 23. These cropmarks indicate the presence of probable ditch type features of an unknown date. There appears to be no direct correlation between the features recorded by the geophysics survey or those noted during the trenched evaluation in the field to the east (HER ref. WLB 091). However, the cropmarks recorded in the field to the south (HER ref. WLB 090) include a relatively clear linear feature running towards the evaluation area that could potentially be related to eastern of the north-south linear features recorded during the geophysics survey in the area of Trench 9. This is one of

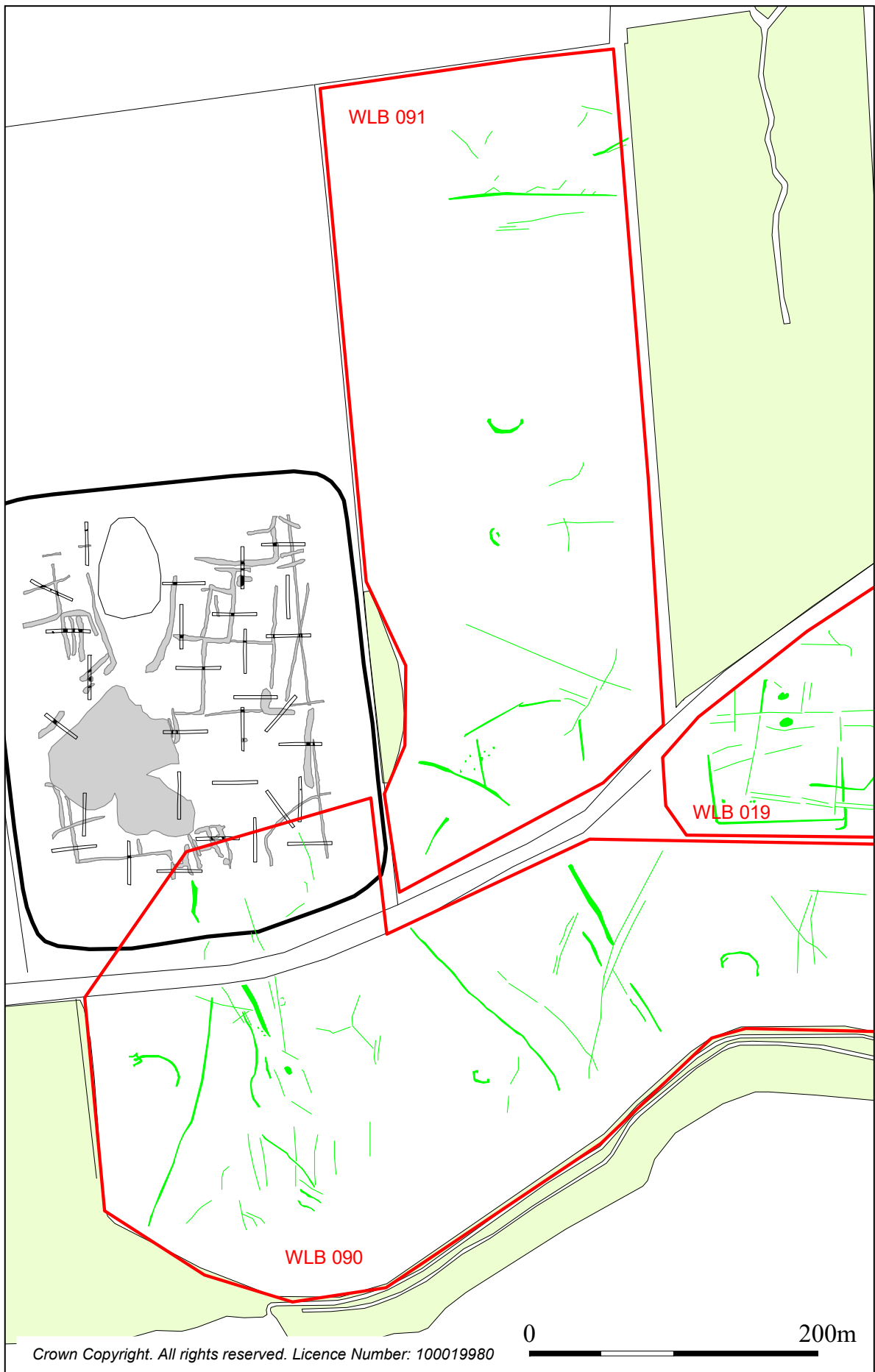


Figure 23. NMP data showing plotted cropmarks (in green) in relation to geophysics survey and trial trenching results

the anomalies that was not identified during the trenched evaluation although its alignment with a recorded cropmark adds further weight to it being a real archaeological feature that just could not be identified on the ground. Another roughly north-south linear cropmark recorded within the WLB 090 area is on a similar alignment to ditch 0055 in Trench 10, which is also coincidental with a geophysics anomaly. The linear cropmarks recorded by the NMP in the area to the south of the evaluation area indicate a group of roughly north-south linear features that are running up and possibly focussing on the area of the features recorded in Trench 10, one of which, ditch 0055, produced a relatively large quantity of medieval pottery. This could suggest that a possible occupation site, enclosed by the northern extent of the ditches recorded by the geophysics survey may lie in the immediate vicinity of trenches 9 and 10.

Such occupation evidence, if confirmed by further work, has the potential to aid research into the development of rural settlement types and add to the understanding of how such sites appear and disappear. Detailed analysis of the pottery recovered could potentially aid in studies of medieval infrastructure such as the development of communication and trade routes. These research topics are in line with stated future research topics proposed by the revised framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011).

The underlying geology of the evaluation area is clay in an area that is predominantly sand and gravel. This has led to the excavation of extraction pits to exploit the clay, one of which is still extant, but the origins of this extraction is not clear. No evidence was recovered during the trenched evaluation. The geophysics survey records areas of probably quarrying and numerous linear features. It can be seen that many of the linear features appear to respect the quarried areas which could suggest that some of the quarrying could be contemporary with the medieval activity.



## **8. Conclusions**

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The results of the evaluation have confirmed that the majority of anomalies recorded by the geophysics survey are the result of archaeological activity and dating evidence recovered from many of these suggest that the majority date from the medieval period.

The pottery assemblage is quite substantial given the limited nature of the work and is suggestive of occupation activity in the local area. Fragments of fired clay that could potentially be related to built structures was recovered but no conclusive structural evidence was noted. Comparison of the geophysics and the trenched evaluation results with data from the National Mapping Programme suggests a possible occupation site lies on, or close to, the southern edge of the site.

A background of prehistoric activity is suggested by residual pieces of worked flint. The presence of Roman pottery and a fragment of tile suggests a possible Roman site may lie in the local area.

## **9. Archive deposition**

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Paper, digital and photographic archive will be sent to the County HER, ref. WLB 114. The project has also been entered onto OASIS, the online archaeological database, ref. suffolka1-298867. For a copy of the entry see Appendix 6.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out by Sam McCormick, John Henry Phillips and Mark Sommers. Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report and undertook the final editing.

The finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin and Sue Anderson, and the Environmental analysis was by Anna West. The report illustrations were created by Ellie Cox and Mark Sommers.

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# Plates

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Scales are 1m or 2m in length, divided into 0.5m sections, or 1m in length and divided into 0.1m sections



Plate 1. General view of the reservoir site (camera facing northwest)



Plate 2. Typical soil profile, as seen in Trench 2



Plate 3. Trench 23, an example of linear marks left by modern agricultural equipment



Plate 4. Ditch 0003, Trench 1 (camera facing east)



Plate 5. Ditch 0006, Trench 2 (camera facing north)



Plate 6. Ditch 0009, Trench 2 (camera facing west)



Plate 7. Pit 0011, Trench 2 (camera facing northwest)



Plate 8. Ditch 0013, Trench 3 (camera facing south)



Plate 9. Ditches 0018 (left) and 0015 (right), Trench 3 (camera facing north)



Plate 10. ?Posthole 0021, Trench 3 (camera facing north)



Plate 11. Ditch 0034, Trench 3 (camera facing west)



Plate 12. Pit 0023, Trench 3 (camera facing south)





Plate 13. Ditch 0026, Trench 4 (camera facing southwest)



Plate 14. Pit 0028, Trench 4 (camera facing east)



Plate 15. Pit 0030, Trench 4 (camera facing southeast)



Plate 16. Ditch 0032, Trench 5 (camera facing southwest)



Plate 17. Ditch 0039, Trench 8 (camera facing west)



Plate 18. Ditch 0055, Trench 10 (camera facing west)



Plate 19. Ditch 0063, Trench 10 (camera facing southeast)



Plate 20. Ditch 0041, Trench 13 (camera facing north)



Plate 21. Ditch 0043, Trench 13 (camera facing north)



Plate 22. Ditch 0045, Trench 14 (camera facing east)



Plate 23. Pit 0047, Trench 14 (camera facing east)



Plate 24. Ditch 0050, Trench 15 (camera facing south)



Plate 25. Ditch 0057, Trench 16 (camera facing west)



Plate 26. Ditch 0060, Trench 17 (camera facing south)



Plate 27. Ditch 0069, Trench 18 (camera facing north)



Plate 28. Ditch 0067, Trench 19 (camera facing west)





Plate 29. Ditch 0079, Trench 19 (camera facing east)



Plate 30. Ditch 0081, Trench 20 (camera facing south)



Plate 31. Ditch 0065, Trench 22 (camera facing north)



Plate 32. Ditch 0071, Trench 22 (camera facing north)



Plate 33. Ditch 0073, Trench 22 (camera facing north)



Plate 34. Ditch 0053, Trench 23 (camera facing west)



Plate 35. Ditch 0077, Trench 26 (camera facing south)



Plate 36. Pit 0075, Trench 27 (camera facing northeast)

## Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

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## Proposed Reservoir Site, Lodge Road, Suffolk

### Written Scheme of Investigation for Trenched Evaluation

**Date:** October 2017

**Prepared by:** Rhodri Gardner MCifA

**Issued to:** Rachael Abraham (SCCAS Conservation Team)

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## Project details

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Planning Application No:	DC/17/2122/AGO
Curatorial Officer:	Rachael Abraham (SCCAS/CT)
Grid Reference:	TM 473 739
Area:	c. 3.5ha
HER Event No:	ESF 25927
HER Parish Code:	WLB 114
Oasis Reference:	298867
Project Start date:	31 <sup>st</sup> October 2017
Project Duration:	Up to 7 days
<hr/>	
Client/Funding Body:	Suffolk County Council
SACIC Project Manager:	Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC

## **1. Introduction and Project Background**

- 1.1. Suffolk Archaeology have been asked by Ward Farming Ltd. to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation trial trench at the above site (Fig. 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2. The proposed development is a new irrigation reservoir covering a total area of c. 8ha including bunds, with an excavated area of c. 3.5ha. The site is centred approximately on NGR TM 473 739.
- 1.3. The present stage of work has been granted as a condition of planning application number DC/17/2122/AGO. The LPA has been advised that a programme of archaeological work should take place prior to development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are damaged or destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.4. The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with a Brief produced for this specific planning condition by Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (dated 28<sup>th</sup> July 2017).
- 1.5. The Brief specifies that linear trenching totalling 5% of the area which will be affected by the central excavation and excluding the bunds. This is an area of c. 3.5ha, therefore the 5% sample equates to c. 1,750m<sup>2</sup> of trenching. In this instance, once previously quarried areas have been accounted for, 900m of trench at 1.8m width will be used. A proposed trench location plan is shown in Figure 2.
- 1.6. The groundworks for the development are liable to damage or destroy heritage assets that may be present within the site. The purpose of the trial trenching is therefore to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement of construction.
- 1.7. This WSI complies with the SCCASCT standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2017), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (CIfA, 2014) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).

1.8. The research aims of this trial trench evaluation are as follows, as described in all SCCAS Conservation Team briefs:

*RA1: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.*

*RA2: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.*

*RA3: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.*

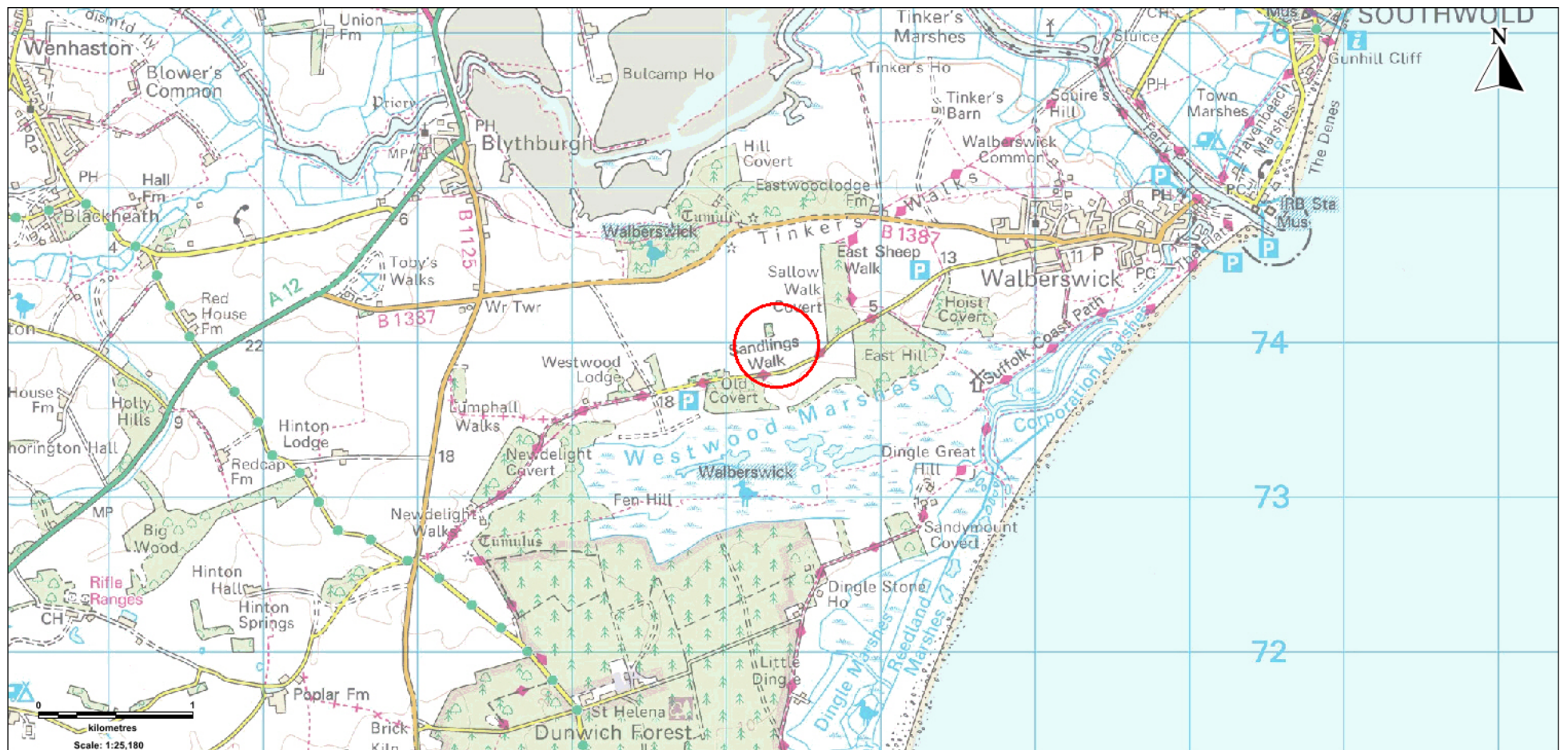
*RA4: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.*

In addition to these specific aims the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011).

## **2. The Site**

- 2.1. The site lies on the northern side of Lodge Road, some 2km west of the village of Walberswick and 350m north of the Westwood Marches at a height of c. 15m AOD.
- 2.2. The site is bounded to the south by Lodge Road, with arable land surrounding it to the north, east and west. It covers an area of approximately 3.5ha and is presently cultivated land. The site will be accessed from Lodge Road.
- 2.3. The site geology consists of superficial deposits of Crag Sands formed any time up to 5 million years BP in the Quaternary and Neogene periods. (BGS, 2017).





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**Figure 1.** Site location



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**Figure 2.** Proposed trench locations (red), overlain on results of geophysical survey and proposed reservoir layout

### **3. Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 3.1. The site is in an area of very high archaeological potential (as highlighted in Section 2.1 of the SCC brief) which was confirmed by the geophysical survey. This identified numerous archaeological anomalies indicative of settlement boundaries, archaeological pits and other linear features which may indicate ancient trackways.
- 3.2. An up-to-date search of the HER data will be undertaken as part of the evaluation report in order to establish the extent of surrounding archaeological evidence and identify whether any more recent archaeological work has been undertaken in the vicinity of the site.

### **4. Fieldwork: trial trench evaluation**

- 4.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience. The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer and up to 3 experienced excavators and surveyors (to include metal detectorist).
- 4.2 Evaluation of the development area in this instance will employ thirty (30) trenches. All trenches will be 30m long and 1.8m wide. The location of the trenches is depicted in Figure 2, and this trench plan has been designed to sample a variety of anomalies as well as apparently open areas between them.
- 4.3 There are no known services within the proposed development area. If any unknown services are encountered then trenches will be moved to avoid damaging them. This would be done with as little disruption to the overall trench location plan as possible.
- 4.4 Trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant observation of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and concrete/overburden will be mechanically separated for sequential backfilling if this is required.
- 4.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims and also to comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2017.

- 4.6 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief and Specification, it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is employed or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 4.7 All features will be investigated according to the criteria outlined in the Suffolk County Council trenched evaluation requirements (2017).
- 4.8 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. Representative trench sections will be recorded at 1:20. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 4.9 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 4.10 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 4.11 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the excavation works, including of trenches prior to cutting as well as trench bases and spoil heaps.
- 4.12 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 4.13 All finds will be brought back to the Suffolk Archaeology premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in-house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 4.14 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and

retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.

- 4.15 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ* if possible. However, if SCCAS deem the remains to be at sufficient risk they may require excavation at the trial trenching stage. If grave goods are removed, because they are also thought at risk, then the associated human remains should also be removed.
- 4.16 During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 4.17 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site and approval for additional costs sought from the client.

## **5. Post-excavation**

- 5.1 A unique HER number has been acquired from the Suffolk HER. This will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project. The HER number in this instance is WLB 114 and the event number ESF 25927.
- 5.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by Suffolk Archaeology's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 5.3 All artefacts and ecofacts will be held by Suffolk Archaeology until analysis of the material is complete.
- 5.4 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material.

Ordnance Datum levels will be recorded on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.

- 5.5 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 5.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 5.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded and assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 5.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 5.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 5.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 5.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 5.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within 6 weeks of the conclusion of the fieldwork. The report will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain

sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site.

- 5.13 A search of the Suffolk HER will be commissioned and the results will be incorporated into the evaluation report. Some elements of the search may simply be tabulated and represented graphically, but results which have a direct bearing on the findings of the evaluation will be discussed in full.
- 5.14 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 5.15 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Suffolk Archaeology will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.
- 5.16 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval upon completion. The SCCAS terms of usage state that they undertake to comment on standard reports and determine whether further work might be required within 30 days of receipt of any report.
- 5.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 5.18 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 5.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (2017). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 5.20 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and

analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).

- 5.21 The law dictates that the client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice licence, acquired on a site specific basis.
- 5.22 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 5.23 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.
- 5.24 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of Suffolk Archaeology, their subcontractors, or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

## **6. Additional considerations**

### **6.1 Health and Safety**

- 6.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 6.1.2 All Suffolk Archaeology staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present one and are aware of Suffolk Archaeology H&S policies. All permanent Suffolk Archaeology excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 6.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.



- 6.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 6.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or Suffolk County Council monitors. All such staff and visitors must abide by Suffolk Archaeology's H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 6.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk Archaeology's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

## **6.2 Environmental controls**

- 6.2.1 Suffolk Archaeology is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's EMS policies.

## **6.3 Plant machinery**

- 6.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a full range of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

## **6.4 Site security**

- 6.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 6.4.2 In this instance all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates *etc.* are the responsibility of the client.

## **6.5 Access**

- 6.5.1 The client will secure access to the site for Suffolk Archaeology personnel and subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.

6.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of Suffolk Archaeology. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

## **6.6 Site preparation**

6.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

## **6.7 Backfilling**

6.7.1 Each trench will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal if required. Where present topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The separation will be done mechanically by the plant provider – it is inevitable that a small amount of mixing of the material will take place under these circumstances.

6.7.2 The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.

6.7.3 Backfilling will only occur after confirmation with the representatives of the LPA (the Conservation Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service).

6.7.4 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior written agreement. If required, it could lead to a variation in costs.

## **6.8 Monitoring**

6.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief and specification.

## **7. Staffing**

7.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 1 x Project Officer (full time)
- 4 x Site Assistant (as required)
- 1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

7.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer will be confirmed nearer to the project start. All Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from Suffolk Archaeology's qualified and experienced staff. Suffolk Archaeology will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 7.1.

7.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require.

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- Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.
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- SCCAS, 2017, *Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation*.
- Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds*. Third Edition, revised. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

## Websites

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>



## Appendix 2. WLB 114 - Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench No.	Feature Type	Description ( <i>Interpretation</i> )	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0001	0001	All	Layer	Topsoil - dark, heavy loam, approx. 0.3m thick, present across entire area.				
0002	0002		Layer	An underlying subsoil, comprises a pale brown to red sandy silt, lies between topsoil and natural subsoil but is rarely present as topsoil normally lies directly over natural subsoil with clear evidence for the natural subsoil having been truncated by modern agricultural activities.				
0003	0003	01	Ditch Cut	E-W aligned linear cut with a 'V' shaped profile. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Not identified by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0004	0003	01	Ditch Fill	Primary fill within cut 0003. Mid yellowish silty clay with rare chalk and charcoal flecks. <i>redeposited natural subsoil at base of feature.</i>		0005		
0005	0003	01	Ditch Fill	Fill within cut 0003. Mid brownish grey silty clay mottled with orange flecks throughout. Occasional medium sub-angular stone inclusions. <i>main fill within cut 0003.</i>	0004			
0006	0006	02	Ditch Cut	N-S aligned linear cut with a rounded profile. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0007	0006	02	Ditch Fill	Primary fill in cut 0006. Mid orangey-brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks <i>redeposited natural subsoil at base of feature?</i>		0008		
0008	0006	02	Ditch Fill	Fill within cut 0006. Mid brownish grey silty clay mottled with orange flecks. Occasional charcoal flecks present.	0007			
0009	0009	02	Ditch Cut	E-W aligned linear cut with a rounded profile. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0010	0009	02	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0009. Light orangey brown silty clay. Occasional stone inclusions.				
0011	0011	02	Pit Cut	Roughly circular cut with a rounded profile. <i>Small pit (not identified by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0012	0011	02	Pit Fill	Single fill within cut 0011. Light brownish/yellow mottled clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.				
0013	0013	03	Ditch Cut	N-S aligned linear cut with a rounded profile. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0014	0013	03	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0013. Mid orangey brown sandy, silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.				
0015	0015	03	Ditch Cut	N-S aligned linear cut with a rounded 'V' shaped profile. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>			0018	
0016	0015	03	Ditch Fill	Primary fill within cut 0015. Dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.		0017		
0017	0015	03	Ditch Fill	Fill within cut 0015. Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones.	0016		0018	

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench No.	Feature Type	Description ( <i>Interpretation</i> )	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0018	0018	03	Ditch Cut	N-S aligned linear cut with a rounded 'V' shaped profile. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				0015, 0017
0019	0018	03	Ditch Fill	Fill within cut 0018. Dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.		0020		
0020	0018	03	Ditch Fill	Fill within cut 0018. Mid yellowish brown silty clay with light yellow patches and occasional chalk lumps and flecks.	0019			
0021	0021	03	Posthole Cut	Small, shallow, circular cut with rounded profile. Located on the truncated area of natural subsoil between ditches 0015 and 0018. Uncertain relationship with the ditches. Not noted until both ditches had been fully excavated. <i>Possible posthole.</i>				
0022	0021	03	Posthole Fill	Single fill within cut 0021. Grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks.				
0023	0023	03	Pit Cut	Probably oval shaped cut located on edge of trench 3. Full extent not seen. Rounded profile. <i>Pit or possible ditch terminus (Not identified by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0024	0023	03	Pit Fill	Primary fill within cut 0023. Light yellowish grey silty clay with occasional small chalk flecks.		0025		
0025	0023	03	Pit Fill	Upper fill in cut 0023. Very dark brownish grey silty clay with abundant charcoal.	0024			
0026	0026	04	Ditch Cut	SW-NE aligned linear cut with a rounded profile. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0027	0026	04	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0026. Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and nodules.				
0028	0028	04	Pit Cut	Oval shaped cut, runs beyond limit of trench. Shallow with a flattish base and gently sloping sides. <i>Pit (Roughly coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0029	0028	04	Pit Fill	Fill within cut 0028. Mid greyish brown silty clay with chalk flecks.				
0030	0030	04	Pit Cut	Irregular, roughly oval shaped cut. Shallow with flat base and gently sloping sides <i>Pit (Roughly coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0031	0030	04	Pit Fill	Fill within cut 0030. Mid greyish brown silty clay with chalk flecks.				
0032	0032	05	Ditch Cut	SW-NE aligned linear cut. Steep to near vertical edge on SE side, slightly gentler slope on NW edge, with 'V' shaped profile. Cut number issued to 'separate' gully at base of larger cut (Ditch 0036). <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey). Unlikely that 0032 and 0036 are separate cuts. Treat as one feature numbered 0032.</i>				
0033	0032	05	Ditch Fill	Primary fill within cut 0032. Dark greyish brown silty clay with chalk flecks.		0038		
0034	0034	03	Ditch Cut	N-S aligned linear cut. Steep sided to the E, Gentle undulating slope to the W down to wide slightly dipped base. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench No.	Feature Type	Description ( <i>Interpretation</i> )	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0035	0034	03	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0034. Mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional flints and chalk flecks.				
0036	0032	05	Ditch Cut	SW-NE aligned linear cut. Steep to near vertical edge on SE side, undulating gentle slope on NW edge down to 'V' shaped, off-centre base (numbered separately as Gully 0032? - Treat as single cut). <i>Surplus cut number - see 0032</i>				
0037	0032	05	Ditch Fill	Fill within cut 0032 (0036). Mid yellowish brown silty clay.		0038		
0038	0032	05	Ditch Fill	Fill within cut 0032 (0036). Dark greyish brown silty clay with chalk flecks.	0033, 0037			
0039	0039	08	Ditch Cut	E-W aligned linear cut. Steep sides, 'V' shaped profile. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0040	0039	08	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0039. Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional stones.				
0041	0041	13	Ditch Cut	N-S aligned linear cut. Steep sides with a flat base and an off-centre, 'V' shaped deeper section. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0042	0041	13	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0041. Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.				
0043	0043	13	Ditch Cut	N-S aligned linear cut. Sloping sides to a rounded base. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0044	0043	13	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0043. Light greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks.				
0045	0045	14	Ditch Cut	E-W linear feature cut. Gently sloping side on N edge, slightly steeper to S. Rounded profile with off-centre base. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0046	0045	14	Ditch Fill	Fill within cut 0045. Mid yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks.		0049		
0047	0047	14	Pit Cut	Roughly oval shaped cut, continues beyond limit of trench. Sloping sides down to a rounded base. <i>Pit (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0048	0047	14	Pit Fill	Single fill within cut 0047. Mid grey brown silty clay.				
0049	0045	14	Ditch Fill	Fill within cut 0045. Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	0046			
0050	0050	15	Ditch Cut	N-S aligned linear cut. Steep sided to a rounded base, flared at top of cut. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0051	0050	15	Ditch Fill	Upper fill within cut 0050. Dark grey/brown silty clay.	0052			
0052	0050	15	Ditch Fill	Lower fill within cut 0050. Pale to mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks/nodules and frequent snail shells (sample retained), particularly towards base.		0051		
0053	0053	23	Ditch Cut	E-W aligned linear cut. Steep sides down to a flat base. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench No.	Feature Type	Description ( <i>Interpretation</i> )	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0054	0053	23	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0053. Pale-mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk lumps and flecks.				
0055	0055	10	Ditch Cut	Roughly SE-NW aligned linear feature. Steep sided down to as pointed base. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0056	0055	10	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0055. Mid brown sandy silt with occasional small flints.				
0057	0057	16	Ditch Cut	E-W aligned linear cut. Steep sided down to a rounded base. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0058	0057	16	Ditch Fill	Lower fill within cut 0057. Dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.		0059		
0059	0057	16	Ditch Fill	Upper fill within cut 0057. Light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional flints.	0058			
0060	0060	17	Ditch Cut	N-S aligned linear cut. Gently sloping sides becoming steeper with depth, down to a narrow, rounded base. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0061	0060	17	Ditch Fill	Upper fill within cut 0060. Pale brown/yellow clay with occasional chalk flecks and nodules.	0062			
0062	0060	17	Ditch Fill	Lower fill within cut 0060. Brown silty clay with infrequent chalk flecks and occasional snail shells, becoming a pale reddy colour towards top of deposit.		0061		
0063	0063	10	Ditch Cut	Roughly SE-NW aligned linear cut. Steep-ish sides down to a slightly undulating but generally flat base. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0064	0063	10	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0063. Light brown sandy silt/clay with occasional small stones.				
0065	0065	22	Ditch Cut	N-S aligned linear cut. Steep sides down to a wide rounded base. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0066	0065	22	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0065. Pale brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks/nodules.				
0067	0067	19	Ditch Cut	E-W aligned linear cut. Near vertical edges down to a flat base. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0068	0067	19	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0067. Light brown silty clay with occasional small stones.				
0069	0069	18	Ditch Cut	N-S aligned linear cut. Gently sloping sides down to a flat base. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0070	0069	18	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0069. Mid brownish grey with orange mottling. Contains occasional chalk flecks/nodules.				
0071	0071	22	Ditch Cut	Roughly SW-NE aligned linear cut. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0072	0071	22	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0071. Pale brown silty clay with chalk flecks.				



Context Number	Feature Number	Trench No.	Feature Type	Description ( <i>Interpretation</i> )	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0073	0073	22	Ditch Cut	N-S aligned linear cut. Gently sloping sides forming a flattened 'V' shaped profile. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0074	0073	22	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0073. Pale brown silty clay with chalk flecks.				
0075	0075	27	Pit Cut	Irregular oval shaped cut. Near vertical sides down to a flat base. Areas of the natural subsoil on the base and edges has been scorched to a reddish colour. <i>Pit with in-situ fire (not identified by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0076	0075	27	Pit Fill	Fill within cut 0075. Comprises a dense charcoal with some dark brown to black sandy silt. <i>charcoal remaining from in-situ fire.</i>				
0077	0077	26	Ditch Cut	N-S aligned linear feature cut. Sloping sides down to a rounded base. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0078	0077	26	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0077. Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small, sub-angular stone and infrequent charcoal flecks.				
0079	0079	19	Ditch Cut	E-W aligned linear cut. Sloping sides down to the base forming a wide 'V' shaped profile. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0080	0079	19	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0079. Mid brown silty clay.				
0081	0081	20	Ditch Cut	N-S aligned linear feature cut. Wide with gently sloping side on E edge. Off-centre deeper section with steep sides close to W edge. <i>Ditch - boundary marker (Coincidental with a feature recorded by Geo. Survey).</i>				
0082	0081	20	Ditch Fill	Fill within cut 0081. Dense, dark brown sandy silt with occasional flints.				
0083	0084	19	Pit Fill	Fill or spread of material, possibly within a shallow cut (0084).				
0084	0084	19	Pit Cut	Possible cut feature although edges hard to establish, <i>Possibly a dump of material (0083) which his possibly filling a natural hollow (coincidental with a possible feature recorded by the Geo. Survey)</i>				



## Appendix 3. Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
0010	EMW1			2	6	1	m/cs, oxid surfaces		11th-13th c.
0010	EMW1	Jar	SEV	2	2	1	m/cs, oxid surfaces; squared-off tip		11th-13th c.
0014	EMW			1	4	1	fs black		11th-12th c.
0014	RBGM			1	2	1			RB
0016	EMW1			1	9	1			11th-13th c.
0016	EMW1	Jar	SEV	1	4	1			11th-13th c.
0017	EMW			3	4	1			11th-12th c.
0017	EMW	Jar	UPFTBD	1	14	1	slightly flaring rim with tapering beaded end		11th-12th c.
0017	EMW1			1	14	1	outer surface mostly lost		11th-13th c.
0017	MCW1			3	11	1			12th-14th c.
0017	MCW1			1	3	1	fs, fairly thick, oxid surfaces, pale buff/grey core, occ mica, flint, poss HM		12th-14th c.
0029	HOLG			1	5	1	buff, like typical HOLL coarseware but glazed		L.13th-E.14th c.
0029	MCW1			1	6	1			12th-14th c.
0035	EMW			1	11	1	f/ms black		11th-12th c.
0035	EMW			5	21	5	f/ms black, some with 1 oxid surface		11th-12th c.
0035	EMW1	Jar	SEV	4	8	1			11th-13th c.
0035	EMWSG			4	17	4	shell leached		11th-13th c.
0035	EMWSG	Jar	THEV	1	8	1	shell leached	13?	11th-13th c.
0035	HOLL			3	20	3			13th-14th c.?
0035	MCW1			2	7	1			12th-14th c.
0035	MCW2			1	24	1	buff, black ext, clear/white/grey sparkly fs & occ white/pink m/cs, v fine black ?quartz, sparse burnt-out org, occ flint		12th-14th c.
0035	RBGW			1	2	1			RB
0038	HOLL			1	5	1			13th-14th c.?
0040	HOLG	Jug	UPPL	1	10	1			L.13th-E.14th c.
0048	MCW3			1	4	1	grey, could be local THET? grey/white common fs, sparse/occ cq up to 2mm, sparse mica, occ-sparse leached calc, pale grey		12th-14th c.
0052	EMW			2	3	1	brown		11th-12th c.
0056	EMW1			1	1	1			11th-13th c.
0056	EMW1	Jar	SEV	1	6	1			11th-13th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
0056	EMW2	Jar	SEV	1	5	1	vfs silty micaceous, sparse coarse burnt-out org		11th-13th c.
0056	HOLL			2	13	2			13th-14th c.?
0056	MCW2			6	47	6	silty matrix		12th-14th c.
0056	MCW3			9	46	4			12th-14th c.
0056	MCW3			3	32	1	buff, soft		12th-14th c.
0056	MCW3			15	74	15	fs & ms, all grey		12th-14th c.
0056	MCW4			1	2	1			12th-14th c.
0056	MCW4			1	1	1	oxid pinkish		12th-14th c.
0056	MCW4			1	3	1	slightly coarser, buff		12th-14th c.
0056	MCW4	Jar	EV	1	39	1	rim with int bevel, pale grey, soft, vfs, moderate self-coloured cp, occ voids, occ mica, sparse coarse Fe, moderate fine burnt-out org		12th-14th c.
0056	MCW5	Jar	UPPL	4	91	1	HM, as MCW4 but no clay lenses; grey - looks v similar to SIPS, coil-built?	11?	12th-14th c.
0066	HOLL	Jar	EVSQ	1	15	1			13th-14th c.?
0070	MCW3			1	5	1			12th-14th c.
0080	EMW1			1	4	1	reduced		11th-13th c.
0080	EMW3			1	17	1	sparkly ms, moderate white cq, moderate burnt-out org; oxid ext		11th-13th c.
0080	HFW1			1	3	1			M.12th-M.13th c.
0080	MCW1			1	3	1			12th-14th c.
0080	MCW2			1	7	1			12th-14th c.
0080	MCW3			1	4	1	buff		12th-14th c.
0080	MCW3			2	31	1	grey with dk grey surfaces		12th-14th c.
0080	MCW3			1	2	1	grey, poss THET		12th-14th c.
0080	MCW3	Jar	FLAR	1	6	1	grey, poss THET		12th-14th c.
0080	MCW6	Jug	UPTHFT	1	8	1	vfs, fine burnt out org, sparse chalk; oxid surfaces		12th-14th c.
0082	SCAR	Jug	BD	2	6	1	glaze mostly lost		M.12th-M.14th
0083	MCW2			1	4	1			12th-14th c.
0083	MCW2	Bowl	EV	1	14	1	curving outer edge to rim, tapeing to a point		12th-14th c.
0083	MCW3			1	2	1			12th-14th c.
0083	MCW3	Bowl	EVEV	1	7	1			12th-14th c.

Key: Rims: BD – beaded; EV – everted; EVSQ – everted square beaded; FLAR - flaring; SEV – simple everted; UPFTBD – upright flat-topped beaded; UPPL - upright plain; UPTHFT – upright thickened flat-topped.

Notes: fs/ms/cs – fine sandy/medium/coarse sandy; cq – coarse quartz; cp – clay pellets; oxid – oxidised; ext/int – external/internal; Fe – iron; calc – calcareous; THET – Thetford-type ware; SIPS – sandy Ipswich ware.

## Appendix 4. CBM and fired clay catalogues

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**Table 1. Ceramic building material**

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Comments	Date
0019	fscp	FLT	1	208	++			17	cream cp, occ v coarse flint & Fe; FIW 26, FIH 44; rectangular section flange	Rom

Key: fscp – fine sandy with clay pellets; FLT – flanged tegula; FIW – flange width; FIH – flange height.

**Table 2. Fired clay**

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
0014	msc		28	191	red (2 buff-red)	several flat			largest frag 28mm thick, angular frags
0019	msc		4	5	red			+	rounded lumps
0020	msc		1	7	orange	flattish		+	
0058	msc		4	5	orange				sub-rounded lumps
0035	msfc		1	11	buff	flattish		+	
0035	msc	HL?	1	6	grey	flattish		+	slightly vit?
0035	csf		2	11	orange	concave/convex			may be v crude pottery, but straight rather than curving, 7mm thick

## Appendix 5. Small find catalogue

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Small Find No	Context No	Object	Material	Fragment No	Weight (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Period
1000	0019	Weight	Stone	1	943	Piece of conically shaped limestone, circular in plan. Roughly worked surfaces. At the apex is a central square aperture that passes vertically through the object to a depth of 41mm, narrowing towards the base. The aperture does not perforate the base.	65	114	Med

## Appendix 6. OASIS data collection form

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**OASIS ID: suffolka1-289027**

### Project details

Project name	Proposed reservoir, Lodge Road
Short description of the project	trenched evaluation revealed linear features (as previously identified by geophysics) forming field boundaries. Most of complex is probably medieval in date as indicated by recovered pottery. Some residual Roman material also recovered
Project dates	Start: 06-11-2017 End: 19-12-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WLB 114 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ESF25957 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL WALBERSWICK Proposed reservoir, Lodge Road
Study area	7.5 Hectares

Site coordinates TM 4732 7398 52.307530040076 1.628484519049 52 18 27 N 001 37 42 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Project director/manager Rhodri Gardner

Project supervisor Mark Sommers

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Physical Archive ID WLB114

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Digital Archive ID WLB114

Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media available "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Paper Archive ID WLB114

Paper Contents "other"

Paper Media available "Correspondence","Plan","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological Evaluation Report: Proposed Reservoir Site, Lodge Road, Walberswick, Suffolk

Author(s)/Editor(s) Sommers, M.



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Suffolk Archaeology CIC  
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate  
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk  
01449 900120



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