

Report 2013/1334



nps archaeology

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation of Land off The Street, Walberswick, Suffolk

WLB086



Prepared for
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Location:	The Street, Walberswick, Suffolk
District:	Suffolk Coastal
Grid Ref.:	648860, 274780
Planning Ref.:	C11/0375/
HER No.:	WLB086
OASIS Ref.:	152003
Client:	Hopkins Homes Ltd
Dates of Fieldwork:	14 February 2013

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted for Hopkins Homes Ltd ahead of the construction of new housing and associated roads and parking.

This evaluation produced two post-medieval ditches (in different trenches but probably the same ditch) and one undated ditch, and a large deposit of subsoil. The post-medieval ditch may have formed the western edge of a sinuous trackway whose eastern edge survives as the eastern edge of the development site.

The large amount of topsoil and subsoil, and the artefacts retrieved from it suggest that the site has been subject to intensive arable agriculture or horticulture since at least the late medieval period.

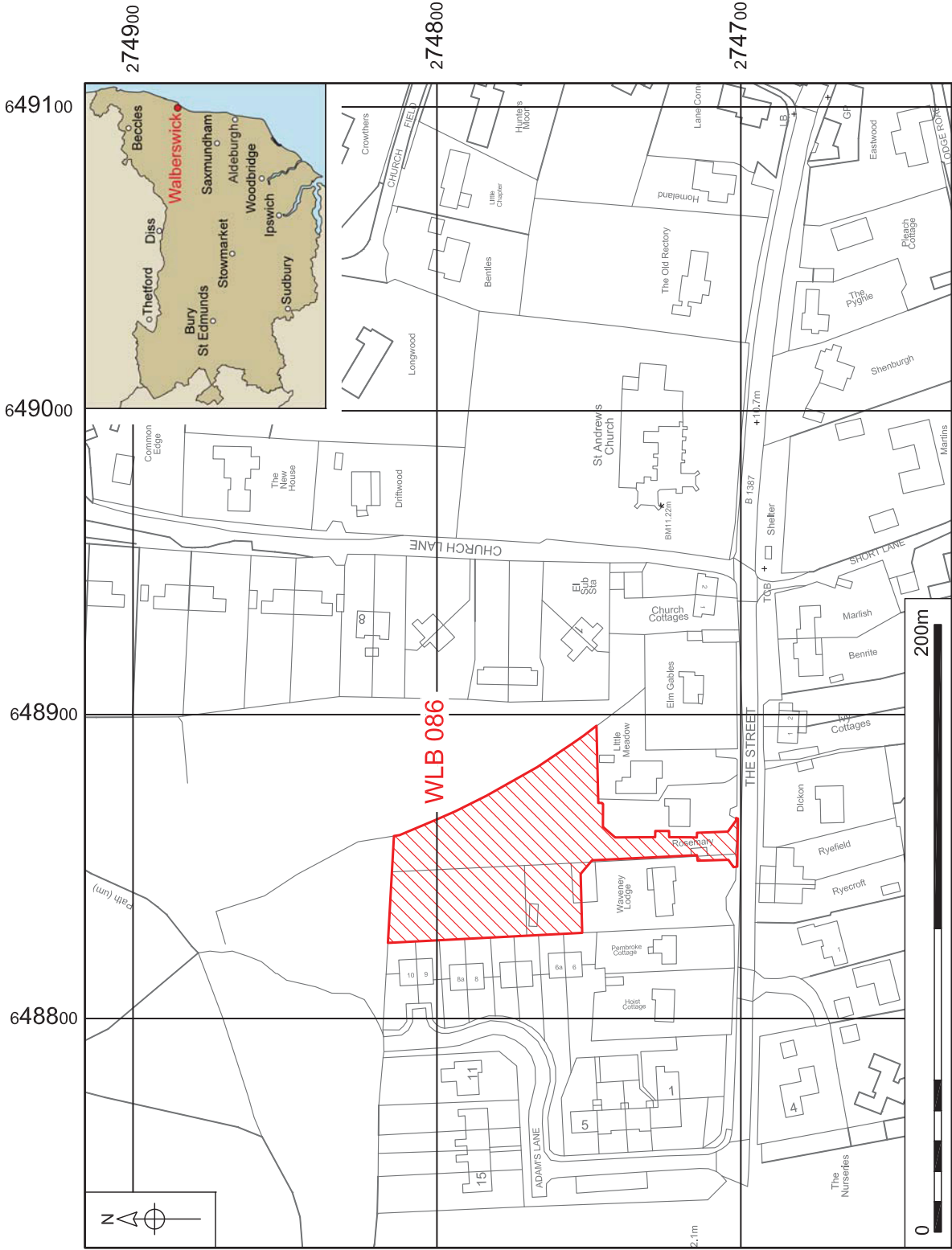
1.0 INTRODUCTION

A proposal to construct new housing and associated roads, car parking and services at land off The Street, Walberswick, Suffolk (Fig. 1) was deemed by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team to require archaeological evaluation due to its location within the historic core of the medieval village of Walberswick. The whole development site covers an area of 3670m².

This work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by Suffolk Coastal District Council (C11/0375/) and advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team. The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (01-04-13-2-1334/DW). This work was commissioned and funded by Hopkins Homes Ltd.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Suffolk Historic Environment Record following the relevant policies on archiving standards.



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:2000

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The underlying geology consisted of Quaternary sands and gravels of the Lowestoft Formation above Quaternary and Neogene Crag Group sands (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The proposed development site is located in the centre of the modern village, 100m west of the parish church, at a height of c.11m OD.

Walberswick lies on the Suffolk coast to the south of the mouth of the river Blyth.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record and historic cartographical sources have been consulted during the preparation of the following section.

Roman

Roman material has been found 400m south-east of the present development by metal detecting (SHER sites WLB010 and WLB015) consisting of two coins (one 3rd-century AD) and a brooch.

Medieval

A large amount of medieval and early post-medieval material has been found by fieldwalking (SHER WLB010) 400m south-east of the present development. This is thought to represent the possible original focus of Walberswick.

The parish church of St Andrew (SHER WLB014), 100m east of the present development, is a 15th-century building, now partially in ruins. An evaluation and watching brief during the provision of a new toilet and associated drains uncovered grave cuts, a ditch, the foundations of the north wall of the nave and a hearth used for melting lead, probably during the partial demolition of the north aisle and nave.

Widespread and dense scatters of medieval pottery have been found during fieldwalking 400m south-east (SHER WLB015), 500m south (SHER WLB016), 300m south-west (SHER WLB017) and 200m south (SHER WLB018) of the present development.

Archaeological monitoring during works at 'Lilliput' on Lodge Lane, 200m south-east of the present development found a deposit containing 12th- to 15th-century material (SHER WLB061).

The whole of the village and a large area to the south (SHER WLB080) is characterised as an area of high archaeological potential defining an area of Saxon and medieval settlement.

Archaeological monitoring of foundations at Lane Corner (SHER ESF21105), 250m east of the present development found layers dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Post-medieval

Post-medieval material has been found during metal detecting (SHER sites WLB010 and WLB015) 500m south of the present development. Finds included coins and a wool seal.

There are cropmarks of probable post-medieval field boundaries, and enclosure and trackway (SHER WLB053) 500m south-east of the present development.

Monitoring of ground works at Lane Corner, 200m east of the present development, identified post-medieval construction/demolition layers (SHER WLB075).

Thorpe View farmhouse, 350m west of the present development, has a timber framed late 16th-century core with an early 19th-century facade (SHER 285570).

Modern

Close to the present development are several World War 2 sites. These comprise slit trenches on Walberswick Common (SHER WLB028) 300m north, anti-aircraft battery and associated installations (SHER WLB033) 500m south, a possible anti-aircraft battery (SHER WLB034) 500m west, a stretch of anti-glider ditch (SHER WLB035) 400m west, a strongpoint (SHER WLB036) 200m west, a section of barbed wire obstruction (SHER WLB051) 500m south and another (SHER WLB052) 400m south-east.

Archaeological monitoring of foundation trenches at The Stables (SHER ESF19824) 350m east of the present development, found a series of 19th- and early 20th-century rubbish pits.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (<http://www.old-maps.co.uk>) shows the development site as open agricultural fields with one adjacent house at the corner of The Street and Church Lane. The present surrounding houses appear for the first time on the 1976-89 map.

Undated

There are cropmarks of trackways and long field boundaries from a linear based field system 250m south of the present development on Seven Acre Lane (SHER WLB024).

Archaeological monitoring of foundation trenches at 2 Manor Close (500m east of the present development) revealed only one feature which contained a mortar deposit (SHER WLB068).

Archaeological monitoring of foundation trenches at The Stables, 350m east of the present development revealed an undated pit and a series of 19th- and 20th-century rubbish-filled pits (SHER WLB 069).

A banked, four sided enclosure of uncertain date (SHER WLB070) lies 500m north-west of the present development.

Negative Evidence

There have been many episodes of archaeological monitoring during new developments in the village which have produced no archaeological remains. These include West Wood on Lodge Road (SHER ESF20828), Primrose Cottage (SHER ESF20989), Saltings on Seven Acres Lane (SHER ESF21305), Anchorlea on The Street (SHER ESF21655), the swimming pool at West Wood (SHER 21852) and The Studio on Stocks Lane (SHER ESF19571).

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The Brief required that a 5% sample of the site should be excavated by trial trenching.

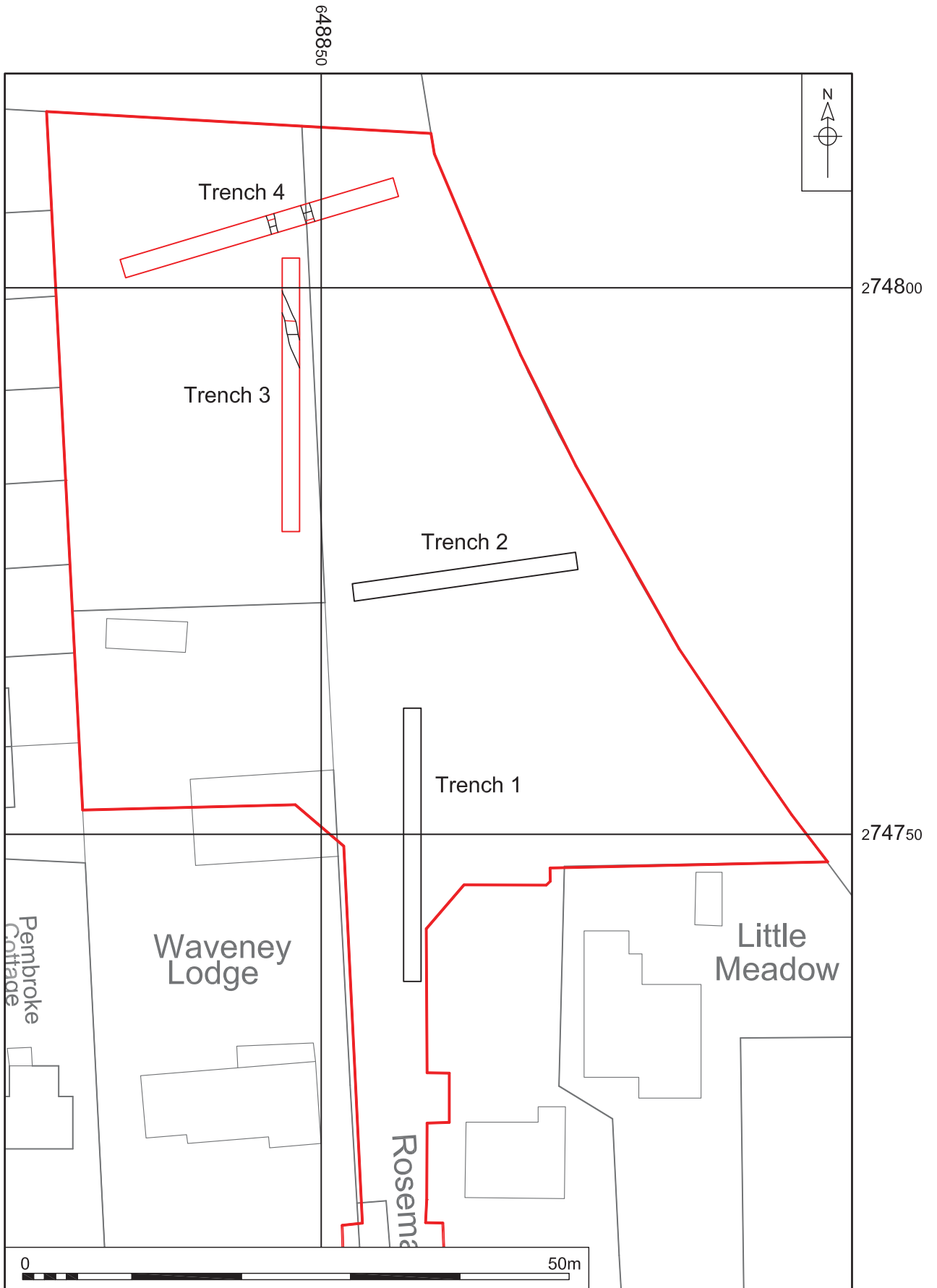
Machine excavation was carried out with a hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

One environmental sample was taken from fill [4] from ditch [3] in Trench 3.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine weather.





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Figure 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:500

5.0 RESULTS

The results for each trench are presented below in tabulated format.

Trench 1				
			Fig. 2 (location only)	
			Location	
			Orientation	North to south
			North end	648858.331, 274761.536
			South end	648858.348, 274736.537
			Dimensions	
			Length	25.00m
			Width	1.60m
			Depth	0.70m
			Levels	
North top	11.292m OD			
South top	11.499mOD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil	0.60-0.70m	0.00-0.70m
Discussion				
Trench 1 contained no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts.				

Trench 2				
			Fig. 2 (location only)	
			Location	
			Orientation	East to west
			East end	648873.371, 274775.017
			West end	648852.941, 274772.058
			Dimensions	
			Length	20.6m
			Width	1.6m
			Depth	1.00m (max)
			Levels	
East top	11.225m OD			
West top	11.259mOD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil	0.60-1.00m	0.00-1.00m
Discussion				
Trench 2 contained no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts.				

Trench 3



Figs 2 and 3

Location

Orientation North to south

North end 648847.224, 274802.721

South end 648847.235,274777.703

Dimensions

Length 25.00m

Width 1.60m

Depth 0.90m

Levels

North top 11.238m OD

South top 11.317mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil	0.70-0.90m	0.00-0.90m
3	Cut	Ditch, north-west to south-east	0.83m	0.80-1.63m
4	Deposit	Dark brown silty sand. Fill of [3]	0.83m	0.80-1.63m
9	Find	Copper alloy buckle, 16th-/17th-century	--	--
10	Find	Copper alloy button, modern	--	--
11	Find	Copper alloy hinge, modern	--	--
12	Find	u/s finds from spoil heap	--	--
13	Find	Lead object	--	--

Discussion

Trench 3 contained a single feature - a ditch.

North-west to south-east aligned ditch [3] may be a continuation of ditch [7] observed in Trench 4. This feature appears to be parallel to the sinuous field boundary to the east and may represent a trackway. It is considered to be post-medieval, possibly of 17th- or 18th-century date.

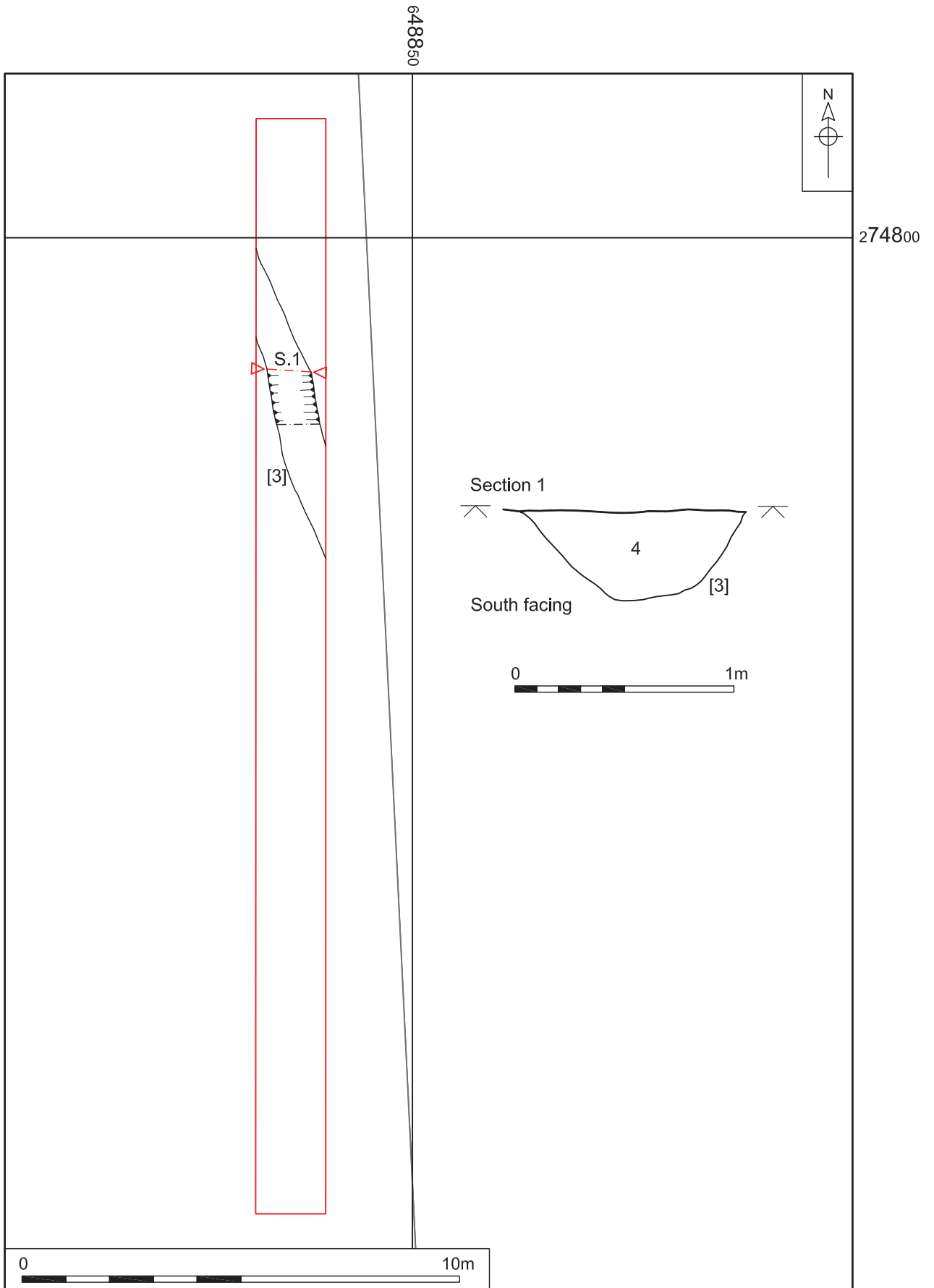


Figure 3. Trench 3, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 4



Figs 2 and 4

Location

Orientation	East to west
East end	648856.799, 274809.300
West end	648831.816, 274801.874

Dimensions

Length	26.00m
Width	1.60m
Depth	1.10m

Levels

East top	10.939m OD
West top	11.355mOD

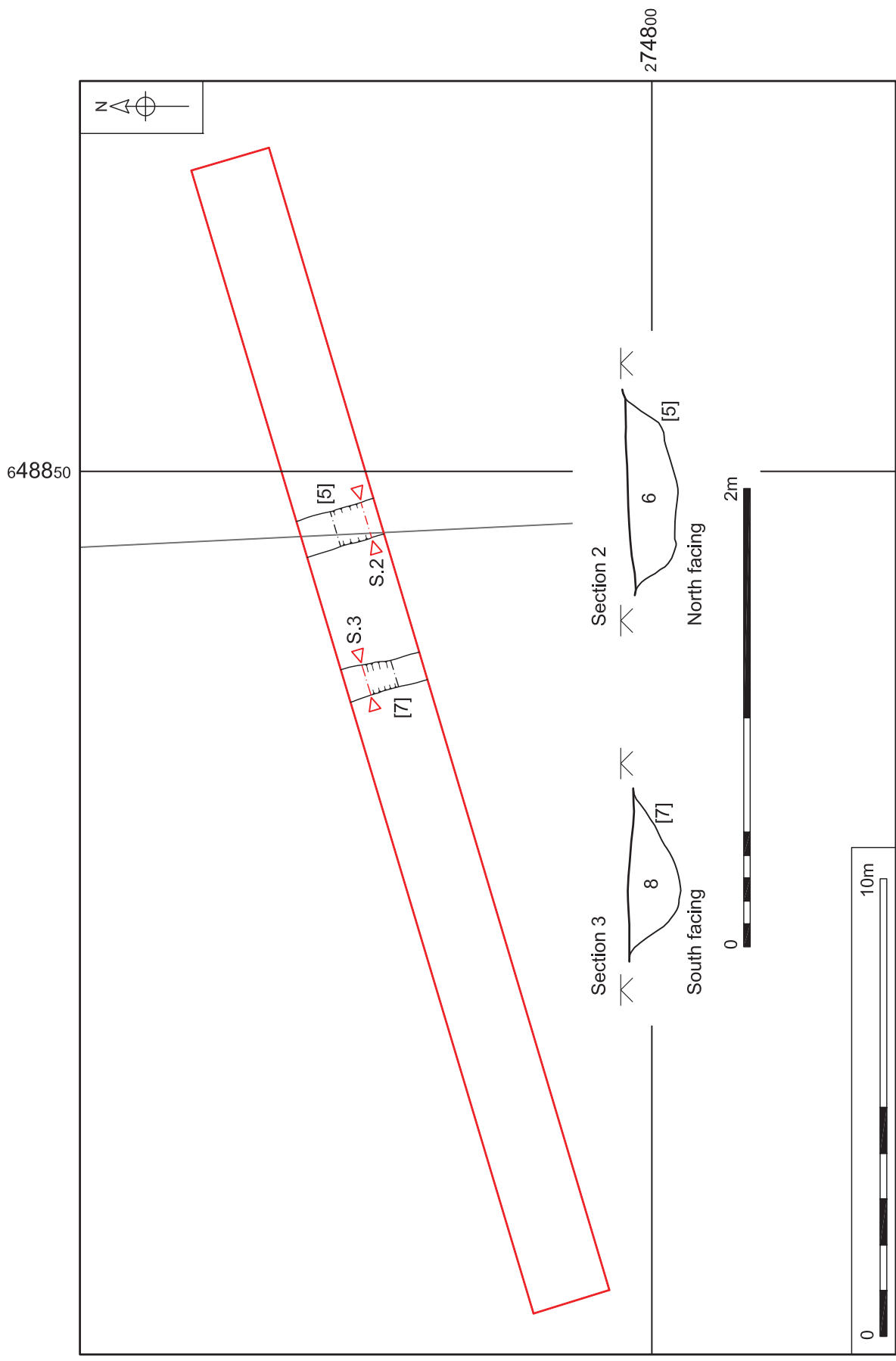
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil	1.10m	0.00-1.10m
2	Deposit	Subsoil (not clear)	--	--
5	Cut	Ditch	0.22m	0.00-1.31m
6	Deposit	Very dark brown silty sand. Fill of [5]	0.22m	0.00-1.31m
7	Cut	Ditch	0.46m	1.10-1.56m
8	Deposit	Very dark brown silty sand. Fill of [7]	0.46m	1.10-1.56m
14	Find	Lead weight	--	--
15	Find	Copper alloy sheet fragments	--	--
16	Find	Copper alloy vessel rim, late medieval to early post-medieval	--	--
17	Find	Copper alloy lace tag, 16 th -17 th century	--	--
18	Find	Silver Girl Guide badge	--	--

Discussion

Trench 4 contained two features, both ditches.

Ditch [7] was probably a continuation of ditch [3] in Trench [3] and is dated by pottery to the 17th or 18th century. It was aligned roughly north-south.

Ditch [5] is parallel to ditch [7] and positioned 2.70m to its east. It is undated but may be associated with ditch [5] due to its proximity and orientation.



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Figure 4. Trench 4, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

6.0 FINDS

Finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and relevant information including broad dating was entered onto an Excel spreadsheet. Each material type has been considered separately and is presented below ordered by material.

A list of finds in context number order can be found in Appendix 2a.

6.1 Pottery

by Sue Anderson

Four pottery sherds (62g) were recovered from three contexts, ditch fills [4] and [8] from ditches [3] and [7] respectively, and unstratified finds from Trench 3 ([12]).

Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes.

The pottery quantification is shown in Table 1.

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
4	LPME	1	12	plant pot	19/20th c
8	GRE	1	17	combed lines ext, dark brown glaze int	17th-18th c.
12	LMT	1	6	reduced surfaces, 1 spot glaze ext	15th-16th c.
12	BOUD	1	27	flat base fragment, dense fabric	15th-16th c.

Table 1. Pottery catalogue

Key: LMT – late medieval and transitional wares; BOUD – Bourne D Ware; GRE – glazed red earthenwares; LPME – late post-medieval earthenware

The earliest pottery in the assemblage was of late medieval date and was unstratified in Trench 3. It comprised a body sherd of local late medieval and transitional ware and a base fragment of Bourne D ware from Lincolnshire.

A body sherd of post-medieval glazed red earthenware was recovered from ditch fill [8] suggesting a 17th-/18th-century date for the fill. A redware fragment from ditch fill [4] was a fragment of plant pot of probable recent date.

6.2 Ceramic building material

by Sue Anderson

Five fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) (417g) were recovered from ditch [3] fill [4]. The fragments are catalogued in Table 2.

Context	fabric	form	No	Wt(g)	Notes	Date
4	fsgm	LB	1	111	handmade fragment	pmed
	fsm	LB	1	181	soft, abraded, >52mm thick	pmed

Context	fabric	form	No	Wt(g)	Notes	Date
	msfe	QFT?	1	13	knife-trimmed edge	pmed
	est?	EB?	2	112	very abraded, dense pink fabric with occasional organic impressions	med?

Table 2. CBM catalogue

Two fragments of very abraded pinkish bricks were probably 'early bricks' (EB) of medieval date. They were in a fine silty fabric similar to estuarine clays, although denser than normal for this type.

Two fragments of late brick (LB) were recovered, both in fine micaceous fabrics, one of which contained coarse grog. Both were handmade and of post-medieval date.

A fragment of post-medieval quarry floor tile (QFT) in a medium sandy fabric with common ferrous inclusions was also found. It had a knife trimmed edge.

6.3 Metal Finds

by Rebecca Sillwood

6.3.1 Copper Alloy

A total of six items of copper alloy were recovered from the site, all of which were unstratified, and came from the spoil of Trenches 3 and 4.

One of the earliest pieces came from Trench 4 ([17]), and consisted of a delicate aiglet, or lace tag, which is a tapering rolled sheet used on the end of laces, to protect from fraying and damage and for ease of threading. Two tiny rivet/pin holes can be found on opposite sides of the upper edge, with the purpose of securing the lace inside. Margeson (1993, 22) categorises lace tags into three types, and the Walberswick example fits into the Type 1, being tapering with a rivet at the top. These items tend to date to the 16th and 17th centuries, a time when lacing was both fashionable and necessary.

A single-loop buckle was recovered from Trench 3 ([9]), and is also probably of 16th to 17th century date. The buckle is sub-rectangular in shape, with a narrowed strap bar, around which the (now missing) pin would have been wrapped. The strap bar also has two knobs at either edge, facing rearwards. The outer edge is decorated with mouldings. The piece measures 35mm by 23mm.

Another possible late medieval to early post-medieval piece was also recovered from Trench 4 ([16]). This is a fragment of vessel rim.

Two probable modern pieces were both recovered from Trench 3. One is a shirt stud or button ([10]), which is emblazoned with the name 'Wescot' on the surface, in Art Deco style lettering. It is not certain what Wescot signifies, although it could feasibly be a store and the stud attached to a uniform. The second piece ([11]) is a heavy-duty well-made hinged fitting, possibly for a box or other small furniture, or even a large ornate book. The piece is obviously machine made, and contains iron rivets for attachment.

The final piece is a crumpled sheet fragments, and came from Trench 4 ([15]). This piece is undiagnostic and therefore undated.

6.3.2 Lead

Two objects of lead were recovered from the site from unstratified spoil upcast from Trenches 3 and 4.

A small weight, roughly cylindrical in shape, with a rounded perforated projection from the upper edge, was recovered from the spoil of Trench 4 ([14]). The perforation in the upper edge would have facilitated suspension. The weight measures 21mm in height, with a rough diameter of 16mm, and weighs 25g (or $\frac{7}{8}$ oz.). The date of this piece is not known; as such weights could remain in use over many centuries, and would have been of similar design in many periods.

The object from Trench 3 ([13]) probably represents lead that has been melted down for recycling, or is possibly a waste product. It is a large, heavy (622g), roughly oval lump, with pitting on all surfaces.

6.3.3 Silver

A silver Girl Guides' promise badge was recovered from the spoil of Trench 4. This piece was recovered from the spoil of Trench 4 ([18]) and is missing its pin.



Plate 1. The silver Girl Guides' badge

The badge is in the form of a trefoil, with a 'G' in each side leaf lobe, and an openwork five-pointed star in the uppermost lobe. Below the trefoil is a scrolled banner with the words 'Girl Guides' embossed upon it. This design continued from 1932-1968 and silver examples are Commissioner's promise badges.

On the reverse are some marks; the left hand set are the makers' initials, 'DGC', for Daniel George Collins, and the right hand set are the silver hallmarks. The hallmarks include the anchor mark, for Birmingham, the lion passant, a silver guarantee mark, and the date letter 'K' for 1959-60 (Bruton 1977).

Girl Guides evolved alongside the Scout movement in the early 20th century, but Robert Baden-Powell decided that girls should not be allowed to be enrolled as Scouts along with boys, and thus the Girl Guides were founded in 1910.

6.4 Animal Bone

by Julie Curl

6.4.1 Methodology

The bone in this assemblage comprises hand-collected remains. All of the bone was identified to species wherever possible using a variety of comparative reference material. Where a complete identification to species was not possible, bone was assigned to a group, such as 'sheep/goat' or 'mammal' whenever possible. The bones were recorded using a modified version of guidelines described in Davis (1992).

Any butchering was recorded, noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of butchering. A note was also made of any burnt bone. Pathologies, if present, would be recorded with the type of injury or disease, the element affected and the location on the bone. Other modifications were also recorded, such as any possible working, working waste or animal gnawing. The faunal assemblage contained too few teeth to allow recording of tooth wear. Measurements of suitable bones were taken following Von Den Dreisch, 1976 to aid further identification to species and for the archive record and which should be of use if further excavations are carried out at this site.

Weights and total number of pieces counts were also taken for each context, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP) and these appear in the appendix. As this is a small assemblage, with remains from just one feature, the information was recorded directly into a table in this report. A catalogue is provided in the appendix giving a summary and quantification of all of the faunal remains by context.

6.4.2 The faunal assemblage

6.4.2.1 Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 542g of faunal remains, consisting of eight pieces, was recovered from the evaluation excavations at this site (Appendix 3). The bone was produced from just one context, ditch [3], fill [4] and found in association with post-medieval ceramics. A summary of the remains, with quantifications of the faunal assemblage, is presented in Table 3.

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Feature Number	Feature Type	Species	NISP	Comments
4	8	542	3	Ditch Fill	Cattle	5	Radius, humerus and ulna
					Mammal	3	Possible fragments of cattle limbs, no diagnostic features

Table 3. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature, weight, count, species and species NISP

The bone is in good condition, although some fragmentation has occurred, possibly from disturbance. There were no signs of burning or gnawing on these bones.

6.4.2.2 *Species range, modifications and discussion*

A single species, cattle, was identified in this assemblage. The remains consist of an almost complete radius (in three pieces), an incomplete humerus and a fragment of an ulna. The sizes of the bones would suggest they are probable from the same animal. There are three small fragments of large mammal bone in the same fill, which may be from the same animal. Some fine knife cuts were observed, which are likely to be from meat removal.

6.4.3 **Conclusions**

This is a relatively small assemblage that consists solely of cattle bone of a probable post-medieval date, which appears to be from butchering and good quality meat waste, suggesting domestic food waste.

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Plant Macrofossils

by Val Fryer

7.1.1 **Introduction and method statement**

A single sample for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from the fill of ditch [3] (context [4]).

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Appendix 4. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred.

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve to be sorted when dry. Artefacts/ecofacts were retained.

7.1.2 **Results**

The recovered flot was small and limited in composition. Charcoal/charred wood fragments, some of which were quite large, were recorded along with pieces of charred root or stem, but the only other plant remains noted were a piece of heather (*Ericaceae*) stem and a possible pea (*Pisum sativum*) seed. Other remains included a high density of black porous and tarry residues, numerous small pieces of coal and fragments of bone, some of which were burnt.

7.1.3 **Plant Macrofossil Conclusions**

In summary, the composition of the assemblage would appear to be consistent with a small deposit of hearth or midden waste, with some of the remains displaying clear evidence of combustion at very high temperatures. However, it is unclear whether this material was deliberately deposited or whether it accidentally accumulated within the pit fill.

On the basis of this sample, it is difficult to make recommendations for a future sampling strategy, should further interventions be planned within the immediate vicinity.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of this evaluation suggest that the site has not been subject to settlement.

The only features encountered were parallel ditches of probable post-medieval date. Fragments of earlier pottery dating to the 15th or 16th centuries were found suggesting that the area was subject to arable agriculture (the pottery being the result of spreading household waste as manure) in the late medieval period. The ditches are probably related to agricultural enclosures and possibly represent a sinuous trackway along the eastern edge of the site, preserved as a modern boundary.

The depth of the topsoil and/or subsoil suggests considerable manuring of arable or horticultural land in the medieval or post-medieval periods, in fields or crofts to the north of the settlement centre identified in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

Recommendations for further mitigation work (if required based on the evidence presented in this report) will be made by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Hopkins Homes for commissioning and funding this work.

John Ames directed the fieldwork and advised on the drafting of the report.

The finds were processed, recorded and reported on by Rebecca Sillwood, with the pottery and ceramic building material reported on by Sue Anderson and the animal bone by Julie Curl. Rob Fryer processed the environmental sample that was analysed and reported on by Val Fryer.

This report was illustrated and produced by David Dobson and edited by Jayne Bown.

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<http://www.old-maps.co.uk> Accessed 15.05.2013

Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Trench
1	Deposit			Topsoil	1-4
2	Deposit			Subsoil	4
3	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	3
4	Deposit		3	Ditch fill	3
5	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	4
6	Deposit		5	Ditch fill	4
7	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	4
8	Deposit		7	Ditch fill	4
9	U/S			Trench 3 spoil	3
10	U/S			Trench 3 spoil	3
11	U/S			Trench 3 spoil	3
12	U/S			Trench 3 spoil	3
13	U/S			Trench 3 spoil	3
14	U/S			Trench 4 spoil	4
15	U/S			Trench 4 spoil	4
16	U/S			Trench 4 spoil	4
17	U/S			Trench 4 spoil	4
18	U/S			Trench 4 spoil	4

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Post-Medieval	Ditch	2
Unknown	Ditch	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
4	Animal Bone	8	542g	Unknown	
4	Ceramic Building Material	2	112g	Medieval	Brick fragment
4	Ceramic Building Material	3	305g	Post-medieval	Brick and floor tile fragments
4	Pottery	1	11g	Post-medieval	Plant pot; 19th-20th century
8	Pottery	1	17g	Post-medieval	GRE; 17th-18th century
9	Copper-Alloy	1	5g	Med./Post-Med.	Buckle; L23 W35
10	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Modern	Button; 'Wescot'; ?1930s
11	Copper-Alloy	1	57g	Post-medieval	Furniture fitting (hinged)

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
12	Pottery	2	33g	Med./Post-Med.	15th-16th century
13	Lead	1	622g	Unknown	Waste
14	Lead	1	25g	Unknown	Weight; 7/8 oz.; H21 D16
15	Copper-Alloy	1	5g	Unknown	Sheet fragment
16	Copper-Alloy	1	17g	Med./Post-Med.	Vessel rim
17	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Med./Post-Med.	Aiglet; L21 D2
18	Silver	1	4g	Modern	Girl Guides badge; hallmarked Birmingham, 1959-60

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Medieval	Ceramic Building Material	2
Med./Post-Med.	Copper-Alloy	3
	Pottery	2
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	3
	Copper-Alloy	1
	Pottery	2
Modern	Copper-Alloy	1
	Silver	1
Unknown	Animal Bone	8
	Copper-Alloy	1
	Lead	2

Appendix 3: Animal Bone Catalogue

Ctxt	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Element range	Ch	C	Skin	Gnaw	R/C/F	Burn	Comments
4	8	542	Cattle	5	5	-	ul		2	-	-	-	-	Almost complete radius and humerus, along with fragments of radius and ulna
			Mammal	3			fragments			-	-	-	-	Possible fragments of cattle limbs, no diagnostic features

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present; Age – a = adult, j = juvenile (older than 1 month); Element range: ul = upper limb;

Butchering: C = cut, Ch = chopped (and number of elements affected); Skin = skinning cuts; Gnaw = gnawed bone – c = canid; Burn = burnt bone

Appendix 4: Charred Plant Macrofossils and other remains

Sample No.	1
Context No.	4
Feature No.	3
Plant macrofossils	
Pisum sativum L.	xcf
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	x
Charcoal <2mm	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx
Charcoal >10mm	x
Charred root/stem	xx
Other remains	
Black porous and tarry residues	xxxx
Bone	xx xb
Burnt/fired clay	x
Fish bone	x
Small coal frags.	xxxx
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x
Sample volume (litres)	14
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%

Key:

x = 1–10 specimens xx = 11–50 specimens xxx = 51–100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
 cf = compare b = burnt

Appendix 5: OASIS Report Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: norfolka1-152003

Project details

Project name	Land off The Street, Walberswick
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was conducted for Hopkins Homes Ltd ahead of the construction of new housing and associated roads and parking. This evaluation produced two post-medieval ditches (in different trenches but probably the same ditch) and one undated ditch, and a large deposit of subsoil. The post-medieval ditch may have formed the western edge of a sinuous trackway whose eastern edge survives as the eastern edge of the development site. The large amount of topsoil and subsoil, and the artefacts retrieved from it suggest that the site has been subject to intensive arable agriculture or horticulture since at least the late medieval period.
Project dates	Start: 14-02-2013 End: 14-02-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WLB086 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LACE TAG Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUCKLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL WALBERSWICK Land off The Street
Study area	3670.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	0 0 648860 00 00 N 274780 00 00 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	Nigel Page
Project supervisor	John Ames
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hopkins Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation of Land off The Street, Walberswick, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hickling, S.
Other bibliographic details	Report 2013/1334
Date	2013

Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Description	A4 paper, double-sided, colour-printed, spiral-bound; PDF
Entered by	Jayne Bown (jayne.bown@nps.c.o.uk)
Entered on	4 June 2013

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Appendix 6: Archaeological Specification

NPS ARCHAEOLOGY

**Land off The Street
Walberswick
Suffolk**

**PROJECT DESIGN
FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Prepared for

**Hopkins Homes Ltd
Melton Park House
Melton
Woodbridge
Suffolk
IP12 1TJ**

by

**NPS Archaeology
Scandic House
85 Mountergate
Norwich
NR1 1PY**

January 2013

Reference No: 01-04-13-2-1334/DW

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Proposals (Planning Ref: C11/0375) to construct new housing and associated access roads, parking and services on Land off The Street, Walberswick, Suffolk (TM 4887 7476) has been deemed by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team to require a programme of archaeological evaluation to assess the potential archaeological resource of the site and the likely impacts of development on that resource.
- 1.2 The site is located within the historic core of the medieval village of Walberswick, to the west of the medieval church.
- 1.3 In order to comply with this requirement, Hopkins Homes Ltd has requested that NPS Archaeology prepare a Project Design detailing a programme of archaeological works to fulfil the requirements of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

2 Aims

- 2.1 The Programme of Archaeological Work stipulated by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team is required to recover, by archaeological evaluation and monitoring, information relating to the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. A determination of the state of preservation of any features, deposits and structures is also required.
- 2.2 Period resource assessments set out in the document Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the Eastern Counties (Medlycott 2011) pose specific research questions for periods ranging from the palaeolithic to the modern period. Existing information indicates that the proposed development site sits within an area that may contain important archaeological remains of Saxon and medieval date. The aims of the archaeological work may therefore be summarised as follows:
 - i. *To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed area.*
 - ii. *To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains occurring within the site and the possible impacts of the proposed development on them.*
 - iii. *Ensure that any archaeological features discovered during trial trenching are identified, sampled and recorded and, where it is desirable, recommendations for their preservation in situ are made.*
 - iv. *To establish, as far as possible, the extent, character, stratigraphic sequence and date of archaeological features and deposits, and the nature of the activities which occurred at the site during the various periods or phases of its occupation*

- v. *To establish the palaeoenvironmental potential of subsurface deposits by ensuring that any deposits with the potential to yield palaeoenvironmental data are sampled and submitted for assessment to the appropriate specialists.*
- vi. *To explore evidence for social, economic and industrial activity.*
- vii. *To disseminate the archaeological data recovered by the evaluation in the form of a formal report which will provide the basis for decisions regarding further archaeological intervention and mitigation proposals.*

3 Method Statement

3.1 A three-stage evaluation strategy will be undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development site. The stages of this strategy may be summarised as follows.

- i. *Trial Trenching.* Machine and manual excavation will be employed to investigate the presence, condition, character and date of any subsurface archaeological deposits and features occurring within the site. Any archaeological features identified will be cleaned and sample excavated to determine function, form and relative date.
- ii. *Post-fieldwork Processes.* The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work. The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual and ecofactual materials recovered will be carried out throughout the duration of the fieldwork. The finds will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the archive requirements of the Suffolk Archaeology Service.
- iii. *Report and Archive.* The report will describe the results of the trial trenching with data presented in tabular, graphic and appendix form. Copies of the reports will be submitted to Hopkins Homes Ltd and to Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

3.2 The procedures and methodology for each of the stages outlined above are described in detail below.

4 Trial Trenching

4.1 Trial trenching will be concerned with establishing the condition, character and date of any subsurface archaeological features and deposits present. Guidelines set out in the documents *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 and 2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be followed.

- 4.2 Four trenches, each measuring 25m x 1.8m, will be excavated to provide an approximate 5% sample of the proposed development area (Fig. 1).
- 4.3 The trenches will be set out by NPS Archaeology and CAT-scanned prior to excavation. The final location of the trenches may be determined on the basis of surface or below ground obstructions and all Health and Safety considerations. Other considerations such as public access may also be a factor.
- 4.4 Excavation will be by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket in 100mm spits until natural ground or archaeological deposits are identified.
- 4.5 Initial excavation will be undertaken to the top of any undisturbed archaeological deposits or the surface of the underlying natural deposits, whichever is the highest. If neither is encountered it may be necessary to excavate to a depth of 1.2m below the present ground surface in line with Health and Safety legislation for trenches with unsupported sides. If further excavation below 1.2m is required the trench sides may need to be locally stepped or shored. The requirement for and the scope of works below 1.2m will be determined by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.
- 4.6 If the deposits within each trench are thought to extend too deep to evaluate safely or below the likely level of any development impacts a hand auger may be used to retrieve information about the nature of the lower deposits.
- 4.7 Trenches deeper than 0.5m will be fenced using Netlon high-visibility fencing throughout the excavation and appropriate warning signage will be displayed.
- 4.8 Spoil from the trenches will not be removed from site. The trenches will not be backfilled by NPS Archaeology until agreement to do so is given by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team. This backfilling will not attempt consolidation or compaction over and above that possible with a mechanical excavator. Full surface reinstatement will not be attempted, but all trenches will be left in a safe condition.
- 4.9 Exposed surfaces and all archaeological features and deposits will be excavated by hand and screened by metal detector. A Minelab metal detector will be utilised to scan excavated spoil and *in situ* horizons with the operator ensuring that it is used in a correct fashion. All artefactual and ecofactual materials will be collected and bagged by context.
- 4.10 Detailed strategies for levels of sampling of buried soils, structures, pits, post-holes and ditches will be determined on site. Allowance will be made for total recovery where appropriate; percentage sampling will apply in areas where complex stratified deposits are encountered. Buried soils will be sampled by sieving to determine artefact densities.

In general, the feature/deposit sampling strategy will be employed throughout the evaluation in accordance with the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

- 4.11 All archaeological deposits, features and layers will be assigned individual context numbers and recorded on standardised forms employing the NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system. The records will include full written, graphic and photographic elements with site and context numbering compatible with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. Plans will be made at a scale of 1:50, with provision for 1:20 and 1:10 drawings. Sections will be recorded at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 depending on the detail considered necessary. A photographic record in black and white and colour (35mm film/digital) will be maintained of all archaeological deposits, layers and features to record their characteristic and relationships. Photographs will also be taken to record the progress of the evaluation.
- 4.12 Human remains will be left *in situ* unless otherwise instructed by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team. If any human remains or burials are encountered which must be removed an application for a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains will be made in compliance with the 1857 and 1981 Burial Acts and within all relevant Ministry of Justice guidelines. Backfilling of features containing human remains will be done manually to ensure that the remains are appropriately protected from any damage or disturbance.
- 4.13 Soil samples for palaeoenvironmental materials will be collected if suitable sealed and well-dated deposits are encountered. Standard 40 litre bulk soil samples, column or monolith samples and Kubiena tins will be collected from such deposits as appropriate, in consultation with the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science and other consultant environmentalists. In all instances, sampling procedures will follow the guidelines set out in the document *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2002). Full written, graphic and photographic sample records will be made using NPS Archaeology's pro forma.

5 Post-Fieldwork Processes

- 5.1 The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work.
- 5.2 The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual materials recovered will be undertaken on completion of the trial trenching. All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.
- 5.3 Post-fieldwork analyses will start upon completion of the finds processing and will involve the identification and description of the artefactual materials recovered by the relevant specialists. In general,

the following strategies will be employed in the analysis of the artefactual materials recovered:

- *Pottery*. Analysed to determine date and tabulated by context unit.
- *Worked flint*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit.
- *Metal artefacts*. Assessed for dating and significance, catalogued by context unit and where necessary conserved within four weeks of completion of fieldwork, in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- *Faunal Remains*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit. Assessed for the potential for further analysis and for sieving for the recovery of smaller bird and fish bones.
- *Environmental Samples*. Processed and assessed for content and significance.
- Other categories of artefactual materials will be analysed in a similar fashion.

- 5.4 All finds work will follow the procedures set out in the document *Standards and Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Institute for Archaeologists 2001). Finds data will be stored on a database to aid analysis and report preparation.

6 Report and Archive

- 6.1 In line with the requirements of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team, an evaluation report will be prepared. This report will present the results of the desk-based research alongside the stratigraphic, structural, artefactual and environmental evidence and analyses of the results of the trial trenching.
- 6.2 The report will present data in tabular, graphic and appendix form. A list of archive components generated by the work will also be included in the report. Copyright of the reports will be retained by NPS Archaeology.
- 6.3 Multiple copies of the report will be produced as appropriate and presented to Hopkins Homes Ltd and to Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team. An HER form will accompany the evaluation report and will include a reference to the archive and the intended place of archive deposition. The report will be submitted within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 6.4 NPS Archaeology supports the OASIS project. An online record will be initiated immediately prior to the start of fieldwork and completed when the final report is submitted to Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team. This will include a pdf version of the final report.
- 6.5 A single integrated archive for all elements of the work will be prepared according to the recommendations set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC, Conservation Guidelines 3, 1984) and *Guidelines for the*

preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (Walker 1990), and in accordance with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record's own requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation.

- 6.6 The archive will be fully indexed and cross-referenced and prepared in such a form that it can be microfilmed on behalf of the National Monuments Record. It will also be integrated with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record's Project accession number and the Suffolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. The silver master will be deposited with National Monuments Record and a diazo copy with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. Deposition of the archive and finds (by prior agreement with the landowners) will take place within six months of the completion of the final report and confirmed in writing to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. A full listing of archive contents and finds boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds.
- 6.7 All archaeological materials, excepting those covered by the *Treasure Act, 1996*, will remain the property of the landowners. NPS Archaeology will seek to reach a formal agreement with the landowners for the donation of the finds to the Suffolk Archaeological Service.

7 Timetable

- 7.1 The timetable for fieldwork assumes that there are no major delays to the work programme caused by vandalism, repeated plant breakdown, restricted access, programme changes by the Client or major periods of adverse weather conditions.

8 Staffing

- 8.1 The project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration. The Project Officer will act under the direction of Project Manager. The Project Manager will assume responsibility for all aspects of the project including finance, logistics, standards, health and safety, and liaison with the client and curators. The Project Officer will have substantial experience in urban archaeology and post-excavation analysis.
- 8.2 Other members of staff involved in the project will be the Experienced Excavators and Finds Co-ordinator staff. Experienced Excavator staff will have experience in excavation and experience with NPS Archaeology's *pro forma* or similar systems. The Project Officer and/or Experienced Excavator staff will be experienced metal detector users.
- 8.3 NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project will be as follows:

Management	
Archaeology Manager	Jayne Bown BA, MIFA
Archaeology Manager	David Whitmore BA, MIFA
Project Manager	Nigel Page BA AIFA

Project Staff	
Project Officer	Lilly Hodges BA, PlfA
Finds Coordinator	Becky Sillwood BA, AIfA
Experienced Excavators	To be nominated

- 8.4 NPS Archaeology reserves the right, because of its developing work programme, to change its nominated personnel at any time. This will be in consultation with Hopkins Homes Ltd and Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.
- 8.5 The analysis of artefactual and ecofactual materials will be undertaken by NPS Archaeology staff or nominated external specialists. Nominated NPS Archaeology and external specialists and their areas of expertise are as follows:

Specialist*	Research Field
Andy Barnett	Metal-detectorist, Numismatic Items
Sarah Bates BA, MIfA	Worked Flint
Sarah Percival BA, MIfA	Prehistoric and Saxon Pottery, Fired Clay
Fran Green BSc, PhD	General Environmental
Julie Curl, AIfA	Faunal Remains
Kenneth Penn BEd, MIfA	Secondary Source Documentary Material
Sue Anderson	Post-Roman Pottery, Ceramic Building Material
Andy Phelps	Historic Buildings
Jane Cowgill	Iron-working
Roger Doonan	Non-Ferrous Metalworking
Debbie Forkes	Conservation
Val Fryer	Macrofossil analysis
Stephen Heywood	Architectural Stonework
David King	Window Glass
Andrew Peachey	Roman Pottery
Richard Macphail	Micromorphology
Jo Mills	Worked Stone Artefacts
John Shepherd	Vessel Glass

9 Quality Standards

- 9.1 NPS Archaeology is an Institute for Archaeologists Registered Archaeological Organisation and fully endorses the *Code of Practice* and the *Code of Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*. All staff employed or subcontracted by NPS Archaeology will be employed in line with The Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Practice*.
- 9.2 The guidelines set out in the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be adhered to. Provision will be made for monitoring the work by SCCAS in accordance with the procedures outlined in the document *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). Monitoring opportunities for each phase of the project are suggested as follows:
- during trial trenching
 - during post-fieldwork analysis
 - upon completion of the archive

- upon receipt of the evaluation report
- 9.3 A further monitoring opportunity will be provided at the end of the project upon deposition of the integrated archive and finds with the Suffolk Museums and Archaeology Service.
- 9.4 NPS Archaeology operates a Project Management System. Most aspects of this project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who is responsible for the successful completion of the project. The Project Officer's performance is monitored by the Project Manager. The Archaeology Manager's have the responsibility for all of NPS Archaeology's work and ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation.

10 Health and Safety

- 10.1 NPS Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *the Health and Safety at Work, etc Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (SCAUM 2007).
- 10.2 A risk assessment will be prepared for the fieldwork. All staff will be briefed on the contents of the risk assessment and required to read it. Protective clothing and equipment will be issued and used as required.
- 10.3 NPS Archaeology will provide copies of NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety policy on request.

11 Insurance

- 11.1 NPS Archaeology's Insurance Cover is:

Employers Liability	£5,000,000
Public Liability	£50,000,000
Professional Indemnity	£5,000,000

- 11.2 Full details of NPS Archaeology's Insurance cover will be supplied on request.



Figure 1: suggested trench layout.