

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/266

The Old Vicarage, Church Lane, Wenhaston WMH 034



D. Stirk & S. Benfield

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HER Information

Planning Application No: C/ 09/0793

Date of Fieldwork: 28th September & 2nd October 2009

Grid Reference: TM 424 753

Funding Body: Mr. David Elliot

Curatorial Officer: Dr. Jess Tipper

Project Officer: Duncan Stirk

Oasis Reference: Suffolkc1- 65020

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>



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Summary

An archaeological monitoring was carried out on land at The Old Vicarage, Church Lane, Wenhaston (TM 424 753: WMH 034). Monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of a cartlodge/boat store was undertaken on September 28th 2009 & October 2nd 2009.

A few features of archaeological interest were recorded during the monitoring work, including a possible pit, a possible post-hole, a burnt clay hearth, and a possible linear feature. Two of these features were tentatively dated to the Roman period by finds and a small quantity of Roman period pottery was recovered from the overlying subsoil deposit. The work suggests that the Roman settlement that is known to lie to the east, may also extend beneath the modern village.



1. Introduction

Archaeological monitoring of building work was carried out at the Old Vicarage, Church Lane, Wenhaston, as part of an archaeological condition in relation to a planning permission for the construction of a cartlodge/boat store. (Application number: C/09/0793)

The site lies in the core of medieval Wenhaston, beside the church of St. Peter that is listed in the Domesday book. It was felt therefore that the development work would cause ground disturbance with the potential to destroy archaeological deposits were they present. As such, there was requirement for archaeological monitoring of the groundworks as outlined in a Brief & Specification produced by Jess Tipper of the SCCAS Conservation Team (Appendix 1). The SCCAS Field Team was subsequently commissioned to carry out the work by the client Mr. David Elliot. This took place over two visits on the 28th September and 2nd October 2009.

2. Geology and topography

The site is located in the centre of Wenhaston (Figure 1). The ground prior to the building work was occupied partly by a lawn and partly by the footings for a recently demolished garage. The ground was relatively level at circa 20m AOD. The site is located on sandy soils of the Newport series overlying glacial Crag sand deposits. The foundations that were the focus of the archaeological monitoring are situated in the centre of gardens, that are bounded to the north and west by fields, to the south by the gardens for cottages, and to the east by St. Peter's Church.

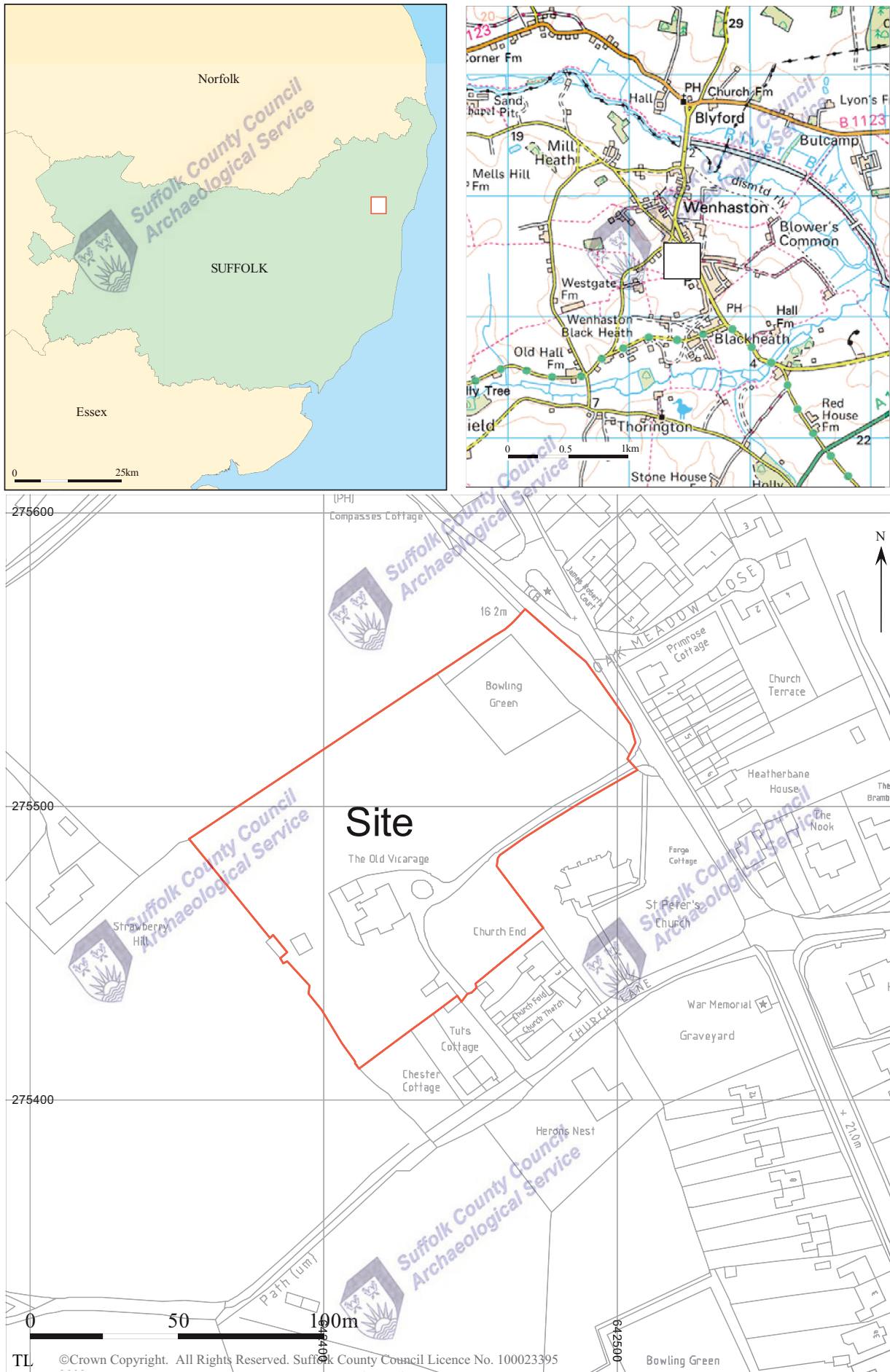


Figure. 1 Site Location

3. Archaeological and historical background

The development site is located in the historic core of Wenhaston, near to the church of St. Peter (Historic Environment Record (HER) number WMH 010), which is listed in the Domesday book. The site is also near to a cropmark, thought to represent the enclosure around a medieval period toft and/or croft (HER number WMH 015).

Little archaeological work has been done in the vicinity; the exception being the recent excavations at Narrow Way, Wenhaston (c. 450m to the east). Archaeological work there revealed a number of buildings within the Roman period settlement, identified as one of the Roman small towns by Plouviez (1995), as well as a possible middle Saxon phase. (Stirk, 2009b. In press.) The Roman period town was first identified by cropmarks seen on aerial photographs, as well as a wealth of surface finds; with the main concentrations being to the east of the village (HER numbers WMH 004 and WMH 005). Prior to the monitoring work at the Old Vicarage, it was not known whether modern village partly overlies the Roman period settlement, or whether the village had shifted by the Late Saxon period when the predecessor to St. Peter's Church was built.

4. Methodology

The groundworks for the construction of a cartlodge/ boat store were the subject of this monitoring work; which was allocated the HER number WMH 034.

The archaeological work was conducted in accordance with a Brief and Specification written by Dr. Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Conservation Team (See Appendix 1).

Monitoring of the excavation of the foundation trenches and excavation for drainage was carried out on the 28th September and 2nd October 2009. The work involved excavation of footings to a depth of 1.3m below ground level (BGL), and subsequent reduction of the enclosed area by approximately 0.3m (Trenches 1 to 5). A separate footing for posts was excavated to a depth of 0.85m BGL (Trench 6), and two soak-away pits were excavated to depths of 0.72 and 0.77m BGL (Trenches 7 and 8). This was done with a 360° mechanical excavator using a 0.4m wide toothed bucket. The exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand to better reveal changes in colour and

composition that would indicate the presence of archaeological deposits and features. Finds were collected during this phase of work. All observed deposits were allocated unique context numbers and recorded on *pro-forma* recording forms, following guidelines set out by SCC Archaeological Service. All archaeological deposits were drawn in a series of 1:20 scale sections and 1:50 scale plans, and photographed. The drawings in this report have been produced using MapInfo mapping software.

5. Results

5.1 Trenches 1 to 5

These trenches were excavated to a depth of between 1.25 to 1.3m Below Ground Level (BGL). The geological natural deposit was reached at a depth of 0.55m BGL. It was composed of light yellow brown mixed with orange brown gravelly sand deposit 0103. In Trench 5, in the centre of the foundations, the natural geology was cut by a feature with moderate concave sides and a concave base, that was 1.8m long by over 0.5m wide and 0.6m deep 0106. It held a primary fill of light to mid yellowish brown and reddish brown sand and gravel 0105. Over this was a secondary fill of reddish brown silty sand 0104.

In Trench 2 along the western side of the foundations, the natural geology was cut by a feature with steep straight sides and a stepped base 0109. This held a mixed mid grey and light yellow brown gravelly sand deposit 0108, overlain by a mottled reddish brown and mid brown sandy silt and burnt clay fill 0107. Two fragments of possible Roman CBM came from this deposit. The lower fill of this feature was similar to a number of gravel concentrations in the natural geology, so may be naturally derived and unrelated to the burnt clay fill 0107. The burnt clay fill measured 1.06m by over 0.15m by 0.18m thick.

To the north of feature 0109 was a feature with moderate to steep straight sides and a concave base 0112 measuring 0.35m by 0.25m deep. It held a mottled reddish brown and grey brown silty sand fill 0111.

Sealing the natural geology and the features that were cut into it, was a 0.38m to 0.5m thick deposit of reddish brown silty sand subsoil 0102. Three sherds of pottery dated to the Roman period were recovered from this deposit. The subsoil was cut by a modern

service 0113, that had vertical sides and a flat base, and was aligned NW-SE. This cut was seen in Trenches 3 and 5. It held a dark grey sandy silt fill 0110, and an electrical cable and water line.

The footprint of the building was capped by a 0.3m thick deposit of very dark grey sandy loam topsoil and turf 0101.

5.2 Trench 6

A small trench was excavated to a depth of 0.85m BGL just to the north of the building footprint. These were to hold timber posts to support stairs and an external balcony. A simple sequence of natural 0103, subsoil 0102 and topsoil 0101 was recorded in this trench.

5.3 Trench 7

A trench for a soak-away was excavated to the west of the building. It measured 1.62m by 1.54m and was 0.7 to 0.77m deep. The natural geology was present at a depth of 0.7m BGL and was a very pale cream silt with frequent gravel patches 0118. This was cut by an E-W aligned possible linear feature 0117, which had moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base, and was over 0.83m wide by over 1.6m long and 0.3m deep. This feature held a mottled reddish brown and grey brown sandy silt fill 0116, from which 2 small fragments of possible Roman CBM were recovered. The natural deposit along the northern edge of feature 0117 was disturbed by other possible features, however these were very shallow and not as convincing as 0117.

The feature in Trench 7 was sealed by subsoil 0115 and topsoil 0114 similar to elsewhere on site. Two joining sherds from a late Roman mortarium, a fragment of tile and an iron nail were recovered from subsoil deposit 0115.

5.4 Trench 8

Trench 8 was also for a soak-away, and was also to the west of the building. It measured 1.9m by 1.48m and was excavated to a depth of 0.72m BGL. Other than a modern post-hole with the wooden post in-situ the trench was empty of archaeological features. Deposits of subsoil 0120 and topsoil 0119 similar to those seen elsewhere on the site sealed the natural in Trench 8. A single sherd of Roman greyware came from subsoil deposit 0120.

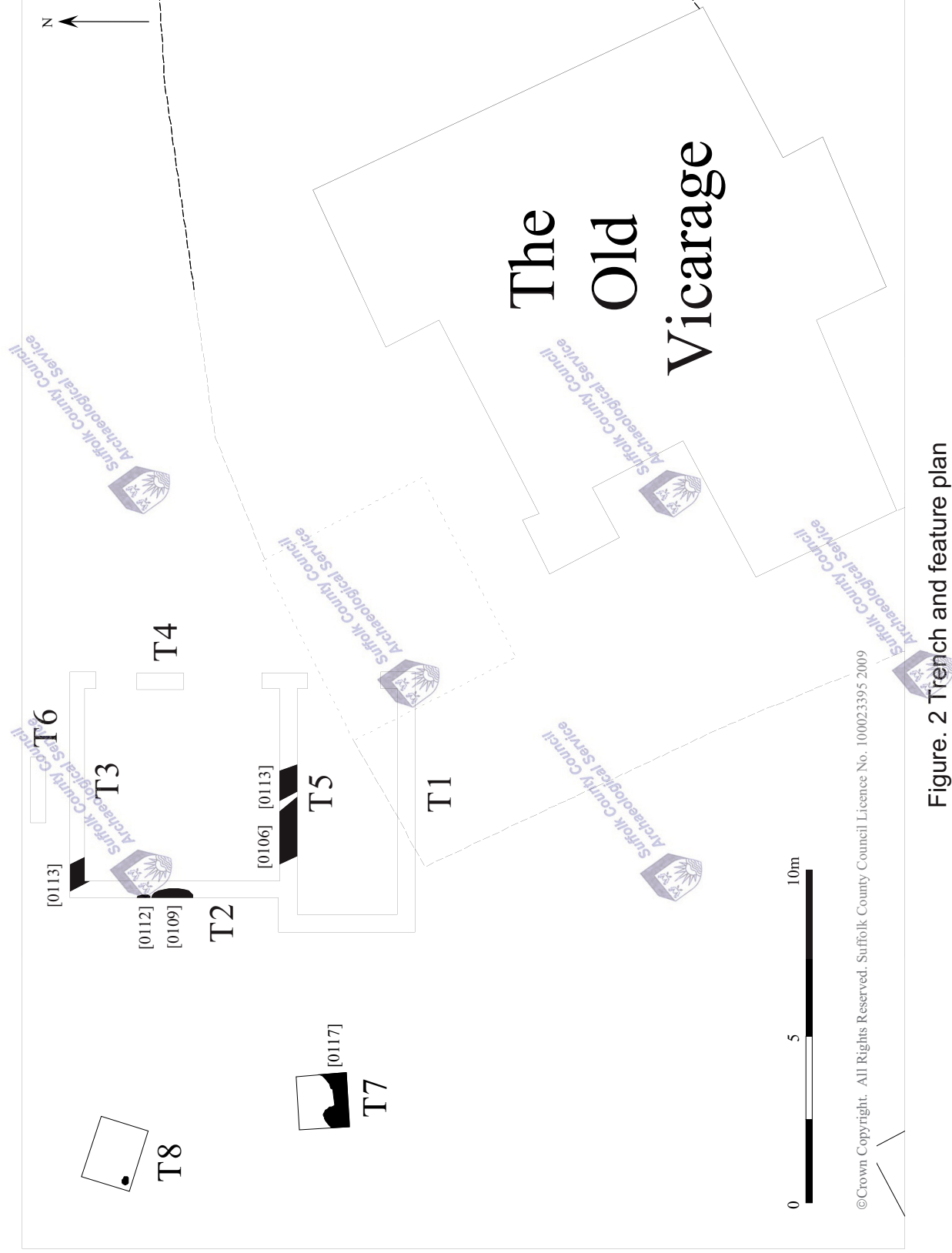


Figure. 2 Trench and feature plan

Plate. 1 Pit 0106 Scales
1m & 0.5m.



Plate 2. Burnt clay
filled feature 0109.



Plate 3. Linear feature
0117. Scales 1m & 0.5m.



6. Finds and Environmental Evidence (Stephen Benfield)

6.1 Introduction

A small number of finds were collected from 5 contexts. The quantities by context are shown in Table 1. In addition to these finds one metal object was recovered. Most of the closely datable finds are Roman, but as many of the less easily datable finds come from the subsoil or are unstratified and at least one of the finds is of modern date (post c. 1650), they may not be Roman.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Iron nails		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0102	3	5					Roman
0107			2	1			?Roman
0115	1	23	1	52	1	9	Late Roman (pottery)
0116			2	2			?Roman
0120	1	3					Roman
Total	5	29	5	55	1	9	

Table 1. Bulk finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

The evaluation produced 5 sherds of pottery, weighing in total 29g. The sherds were recovered from 3 contexts; 0102, 0115 & 0120, all of which are subsoil. Although mostly small and abraded, these sherds can all be dated as Roman. Only one of the sherds can be confidently dated more closely within the Roman period and this is of later 3rd-4th century date. The pottery is summarised by fabric type in Table 2, and a full catalogue by context is in Appendix 3.

Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	ave
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	3	5	0.03
Miscellaneous grey mortaria	GXM	1	23	0.06
Miscellaneous red coarse wares	RX	1	1	
Total		5	29	

Table 2. Roman pottery fabric quantities

Subsoil deposit 0102 produced three small sherds, two of which are probably from the same greyware vessel. The other is from the rim of what appears to be a bowl in a sandy red coarse ware fabric, although the form is not easily paralleled. The vessel has an upright rim below which is a slight external swelling forming a bulge. Below this are three incised grooves running around the body. The sherds from 0115 (subsoil in Trench 7) are from a single piece which has recently been broken into two. This is from a mortarium with an upright rim and small flange. Part of area of the spout remains, showing that this was a simple U shaped depression in the rim. The fabric indicates that this is a relatively local, regional product. It can be identified as the mortaria form 7.6

(Pakenham Suffolk Roman pottery type series, unpublished) and can be dated to the later 3rd-4th century. Only a single abraded Roman grey ware sherd came from 0120 (subsoil in Trench 8).

6.3 Ceramic building material

A very small quantity of ceramic building material, 5 pieces, weighing in total 55g, was recovered from 3 contexts. This consists of 4 fragments, each less than 1g in weight, and one small piece weighing 52g. All are in a sandy, red coloured fabric and are abraded. These pieces are all probably of Roman date.

Two small fragments were recovered from each of the contexts 0116 (linear feature 0117 in Trench 7) & 0107 (0109 hearth? in Trench 2). The small piece of tile came from context 0115 (subsoil in Trench 7). It is heavily abraded and none of the original surfaces remain. This makes certain identification difficult, but the sandy fabric and its overall appearance suggest that it is Roman. The other fragments are in the same, or in a similar fabric and therefore may well also be of Roman date. However, a post-Roman date for all or some or all of this material cannot be excluded.

6.4 Metalwork

One metal object and one nail were recovered from the evaluation.

A complete metal belt or strap slider of modern date - post 1650 (Faye Minter pers. com.), was recovered from spoil while machining Trench 7 (0100) and is unstratified. The slider consists of an oval 65mm long by 25mm wide, with a central bar and weighs 13g.

Also, a single, corroded, forged iron nail, was recovered from the context 0115 (subsoil in Trench 7). The surviving head and shaft are 47mm in length, although the pointed tip is missing. The head is square and appears pyramidal in shape, there being a raised ridge along the centre part. This find has not been closely dated but, as it is from the subsoil, a close date for this piece, even if relatively modern, would have little overall impact on the general dating.

6.5 Discussion of the material evidence

The small quantity of finds consists mostly of small abraded pieces of pottery and ceramic building material from the subsoil on the site. Small abraded pieces such as these are, by their nature, often difficult to date with confidence. However, most of the finds, with the exception of a modern belt or strap slider and an iron nail (which has not been closely dated) are, or appear to probably be, of Roman date. All of the pottery can be dated as Roman, and one sherd can be dated to the later 3rd-4th century. The one piece of brick or tile which is of significant size appears most probably to be Roman, and the similarity in fabric of the few other fragments recovered suggests they may well be of also of similar, Roman, date.

Little archaeological excavation has taken place at Wenhaston (Moore *et. al.* 1988, 38) so that even small collection of poorly stratified material has the potential to add to the existing understanding of the site. A small assemblage of Roman pottery, from a recent excavation at Narrow Way in Wenhaston, contained very little that could be closely dated to the later 3rd-4th century (Benfield, 2009). In this respect it can be noted that the single closely datable Roman sherd here can be dated to the later 3rd-4th century.

7. Discussion

Feature 0106 in Trench 5 was not seen in any other foundation trenches so is likely to be a pit rather than a ditch.

Feature 0112 in Trench 2 had the form of a post-hole, but can only tentatively be interpreted as this type of feature because there was a lot of root and animal disturbance evident in the trenches. The burnt clay deposit was probably part of a hearth or collapsed oven feature, although not enough of it was seen in the trench to determine which. The burnt clay appears to have been set in a shallow cut 0109, which may or may not have also included deposit 0108. There were variations in the natural geology similar to deposit 0108, so it may be unrelated to the burnt clay and entirely natural in origin.

The feature in Trench 7 was probably part of a ditch generally aligned E-W. Other shallower features in Trench 7 seem to be distinct from the ditch, but may have been created by animal or plant activity.

8. Conclusions and significance of the fieldwork

The archaeological monitoring work at the Old Vicarage, Church Lane, Wenhaston has provided some important information about the known Roman settlement to the east of the village. Prior to this monitoring work the Roman town was known from cropmarks and finds evidence in fields to the east of the village and archaeologically only in the eastern edges of the modern village. The work at the Old Vicarage is important evidence that the Roman settlement probably also underlies the modern village. This may have implications for future development in Wenhaston.

9. Archive deposition

Paper, digital, and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The monitoring was carried out by Duncan Stirk from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The project was managed by Stuart Boulter, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Production of site plans and sections was carried out by Duncan Stirk, while the specialist finds report was produced by Stephen Benfield.

The author would also like to thank John Hammond, whose interest in the archaeological work and flexible approach was of great assistance during the fieldwork.

11. Bibliography

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Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

Environment and Transport Service Delivery
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Continuous Archaeological Recording

THE OLD VICARAGE, CHURCH LANE, WENHASTON WITH MELLS, SUFFOLK (C/09/0793)

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission to erect a new cartlodge/boat store (following demolition of an existing double garage) at The Old Vicarage, Church Lane, Wenhaston With Mells, Suffolk IP19 9EG (TM 424 753), has been granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application C/09/0793).
- 1.2 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological recording during all groundworks (**Please contact the developer for an accurate plan of the development**).
- 1.3 This application lies in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, to the west of a medieval church and churchyard (HER no. WMH 010). There is high potential for early occupation deposits to be disturbed by this development. Aspects of the proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.4 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory, and until confirmation has been sought by the applicant from the Local Planning Authority. The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.
- 1.5 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT) in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.

- 1.6 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 1.7 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.9 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the groundworks associated with the new cartlodge (and with the demolition of the existing garage). All groundworks relating to the current planning permission, and the upcast soil, are to be observed during and after they have been excavated by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.2 The developer or his contracted archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in this Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

4. Specification

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to SCCAS/CT and the contracted archaeologist to allow archaeological monitoring of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.3 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded.
- 4.4 A photographic record of the work is to be made of any archaeological features, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images.
- 4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeo-environmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Rachel Ballantyne, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 4.7 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the monitoring).
- 4.8 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within three months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.4 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.

- 5.5 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.6 The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.7 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of MAP2, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.8 An unbound copy of the assessment report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to both SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 5.9 Following acceptance, two copies of the assessment report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT. A single hard copy should be presented to the County Historic Environment Record as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 5.10 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.11 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.12 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.13 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Service Delivery
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR
Tel. : 01284 352197
E-mail: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk



Date: 7 August 2009

Reference: /TheOldVicarage-Wenhaston2009

This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.



Appendix 2 Context List

Type	Description
0100	Unstratified finds from machining of all trenches.
0101	Very dark grey sandy loam. Topsoil and turf.
0102	Reddish brown silty sand. Subsoil.
0103	Light yellow brown mottled with orange brown Gravelly sand. Geological natural.
0104	Reddish brown silty sand with occasional gravel. Secondary fill of pit [0106]
0105	Mid to light yellow brown & reddish brown sand & gravel. Primary fill of pit [0106]
0106	Moderate straight or concave sides & concave base. 1.8m x >0.5m x 0.6m deep.
0107	Mottled reddish brown & mid brown sandy silt and burnt clay. Fill of [0109]? Hearth?
0108	Mid grey & light yellow brown gravelly sand. Lower fill of [0109]? Or pocket of natural gravel.
0109	Steep straight sides and stepped base. Cut of hearth? Or pocket of natural gravel.
0110	Dark grey sandy silt. Fill of modern service trench [0113].
0111	Reddish brown & grey brown silty sand with occasional flint. Fill of possible post-hole [0112].
0112	Moderate to steep straight sides and concave base. Cut of possible post-hole. 0.35m wide x 0.25m deep.
0113	Vertical sides & flat base. NW-SE aligned. Cut of modern service trench.
0114	Very dark grey sandy loam. Topsoil Trench 7. 0.35m thick.
0115	Reddish brown silty sand with frequent gravel. Subsoil deposit Trench 7. 0.42m thick.
0116	Mottled reddish brown & grey brown sandy silt. Fill of linear [0117]. > 0.83m x > 1.6m x 0.3m thick.
0117	Moderate to steep concave sides & concave base. E-W aligned. > 0.83m x > 1.6m x 0.3m thick.
0118	Very pale cream silt with frequent gravel patches. Natural Trench 7.
0119	Very dark grey sandy loam. Topsoil Trench 8. 0.35m thick.
0120	Reddish brown silty sand with frequent gravel. Subsoil deposit Trench 8. 0.35m thick
0121	Very pale cream silt with frequent gravel patches. Natural Trench 8

Appendix 3. Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Sherd type	No	Weight (g)	Comments	Spotdate
0102	GX		2	2	Abr. fragments probably part of same pot	Rom
0102	RX	R	1	1	Abr. Rim, prob. from a small bowl, bulge with scored lines below rim (eve 0.03)	Rom
0115	GXM	R	1	23	Abr. Mortarium rim & part of spout, no grits survive, Pakenham form 7.6	later 3-4C
0120	GX		1	3	Abr. Sherd	Rom