

**19–20 Thoroughfare  
Halesworth  
Suffolk**  
*Archaeological Evaluation*



for  
NWA Planning Ltd

on behalf of  
8Elm Capital Ltd

CA Project: HWTTHR001  
CA Report: HWTTHR001\_1

July 2019



19-20 Thoroughfare,  
Halesworth  
Suffolk

## Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: HWTTHR001  
CA Report: HWTTHR001\_1



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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	19-20 Thoroughfare, Halesworth
<b>Location:</b>	Halesworth, Suffolk
<b>NGR:</b>	638700 277400
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date of fieldwork:</b>	08 July 2019
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	To be confirmed
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council
<b>Site Code:</b>	HWT 071
<b>OASIS Reference:</b>	351205
<b>Curatorial Officer:</b>	Abby Antrobus
<b>Client:</b>	NWA Planning Ltd, on behalf of 8ElmCapital Ltd

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### Summary

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July 2019 at 19-20 Thoroughfare, Halesworth, Suffolk. Three trenches were excavated, ahead of a proposed housing development.

The eastern part of the site, where Trenches 2 and 3 were excavated, was found to be heavily truncated, with several large, deep pits uncovered, perhaps the remains of post-medieval sand and gravel quarrying, which had been backfilled at some point in the 19th century. This backfilling must have occurred prior to 1884, when the gardens which presently occupy the site are first depicted on OS mapping. One of these pits cut a brick drain or culvert, constructed from late 17th to early 18th century bricks (although there is some evidence that these may have been recycled from an earlier structure). The western part of the site, where Trench 1 was excavated, immediately behind the existing street frontage, showed no such truncation. Two shallow post-medieval pits were uncovered in Trench 1.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for NWA Planning Ltd on behalf of 8Elm Capital Ltd, at 19-20 Thoroughfare, Halesworth, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 638700 277400; Fig. 1), referred to hereafter as 'the site'. The evaluation was undertaken ahead of the construction of new dwellings and garden plots behind an existing series of buildings (planning application number to be confirmed at time of writing).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Brief for archaeological evaluation (dated 25 March 2019), prepared by Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services (SCCAS), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). The Brief requested trial trenches to be excavated to cover c.5% of the development area, amounting to c.40m of trench. CA subsequently produced a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI; included as Appendix A), approved by Abby Antrobus, which detailed how this work would be carried out. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014).

### ***The site***

1.3 The proposed development area consists of an approximately 0.3ha piece of land, subdivided into a series of gardens, located behind 19-20 Thoroughfare, in the historic centre of Halesworth (Figs. 1 and 2). These gardens are separated by brick walls, and contain trees, cultivation beds and ponds (Fig. 3), alongside two small 19th century ancillary buildings, one of which is a stable building with a cobbled yard (Fig. 3). Trench 1 was excavated in the area of a former tennis lawn. The site is enclosed by walls, and is bounded to the north and northwest by existing buildings including The Angel public house, to the east by gardens, and to the south by a public car park.

1.4 The lawn area where Trench 1 was located, just behind the existing buildings at the western part of the site, sat at approximately 11.20m above Ordnance Datum (m AOD). The topography then dropped abruptly by 0.60m c.8m east of Trench 1, perhaps the result of terracing, so that the majority of the site was situated at between 10.40 and 9.90m AOD, the gradient gently dropping away to the northeast.

1.5 The surface geology in Trench 1 consisted of a pale yellow sand, flecked with dark brown mineral stains, whilst in Trenches 2 and 3 the surface geology was a yellow,

coarse gravel in a pale yellow sandy matrix. The British Geological Survey website identifies these deposits as belonging to the Lowestoft Formation, glacial material laid down up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2019). This overlies a sedimentary bedrock of Crag Group sands, formed approximately up to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods (*ibid*).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Brief and WSI highlight the archaeological potential of the site, given its location within the Anglo-Saxon and medieval core of Halesworth (HWT 015), as defined in the County Historic Environment Record (HER). Investigations by the Halesworth and District Museum Archaeology Group (HWT 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013) suggest that Anglo-Saxon Halesworth (Haleswurde) developed at a bridging point of the river Blyth, the original settlement comprising a church, manor and market. The Thoroughfare may fossilise an original Anglo-Saxon fording/bridging point of the Blyth, which was developed and built around from the 13th century as the surrounding floodplain was reclaimed.
- 2.2 Excavations at Barclay's bank, the Angel public house and at the Dairy site (HWT 029), have revealed Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains, including activity dated to the period 900 – 1100AD, located on a similar contour to the current site. At the Barclay's bank site, the well-preserved remains of medieval tenements were uncovered, including floors, building remains and a late medieval pottery kiln, the evidence suggesting that a single large tenement had been sub-divided into smaller plots during the 13th century, after which the site saw an intensification of industrial activity, peaking in the 15th century. A reconstruction of the street frontage as it may have appeared c.1350, based upon these excavation results, suggests that it may have extended into the present site.
- 2.2 An examination of historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps reveals that the outline of the site, the surrounding buildings and the general internal layout of the gardens has remained essentially the same since at least 1884, the date of the earliest OS map featuring the site.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The general objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), in a manner designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. This information will enable the LPA to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).
- 3.2 The aims of the evaluation, as set out in the WSI, are to:
- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
  - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
  - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
  - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of three trenches, Trench 1 – 3. The locations and orientations of these three trenches were repositioned slightly, to take into account the large number of trees, garden features and ponds within the site boundary. A metal detecting survey was conducted along the lengths of the trenches prior to excavation, with further metal detecting conducted across spoil heaps and trench bases.
- 4.2 Excavation of the trenches was conducted by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision. Trenches were excavated to the top of the first archaeological horizon, which also equated to the top level of the surface geology. In Trenches 2 and 3 the remains of several large post-medieval pits were encountered. The top 0.10 – 0.40m of these pits was removed during the

machine-excavation of the trenches, to ensure that these were cut features and not layers of material obscuring older archaeological remains. With consent from Abby Antrobus, several machine-excavated sondages were employed to gauge the depth of these pits and to characterise their profiles and fill sequences. Small hand-excavated trial holes were used to confirm the profile and date of those pits not sondaged by machine-excavation.

- 4.3 Two pits identified in Trench 1 as potentially pre-19th century in date were hand-excavated, 50% of the fill being removed to obtain the profile and date of the features. The sections were photographed using a hi-resolution digital camera, with scale bar and north arrow included, and were drawn at 1:20 scale on *pro forma* gridded permatrace. Photographs and drawn sections, at 1:2 and 1:50 scale as appropriate, were also made to record the soil profile in each trench. Due to the presence of tree cover, a Leica GPS could only be employed on a limited basis to locate the position of each trench, with hand-drawn plans, at 1:50 scale, used to record details such as feature and layer locations. The GPS was used to record spot heights and levels, expressed in m AOD. All GPS surveying was undertaken following CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.4 Trenches were recorded using pro forma trench register forms and context recording forms. Individual contexts were assigned which were prefixed with the relevant trench number. Finds were bagged and labelled with the context number from which they were retrieved. A small selection of material was taken from the large post-medieval pits, to confirm the dating of these features. All finds were brought back to CA's Suffolk premises in Needham Market, for processing and analysis.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their Suffolk office in Needham market. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner, all finds will be deposited with SCCAS along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, presented in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain. The OASIS reference for this site is 351205

## 5. RESULTS (FIGS. 2 – 7)

- 5.1 A total of twenty-five contexts were recorded in the three trenches, in the range 0101 – 0107, 0201 – 0210 and 0301 – 0308 (a summary of which is included as Appendix B). All features were dated as post-medieval, with only three sherds of medieval



Pottery found as residual material. The metal detecting survey results consisted wholly of obviously modern or 19th century metallic detritus, mostly from the topsoil layers, but also including nails and iron sherds from some of the larger pits.

- 5.2 The western part of the site, including the area of Trenches 2 and 3, was up to 0.80m AOD lower than the area of Trench 1, and had clearly been subject to terracing or landscaping. No subsoil was encountered in Trenches 2 and 3, where a 0.25m layer of garden soil overlay the surface geology.

### ***Trench 1 (Figs. 2, 4 and 5)***

- 5.3 Trench 1 was excavated in the lawn area, just behind and to the east and south of the existing buildings. The trench was orientated northwest to southeast, and measured 12m long. The height of the top of the trench was 11.22m AOD. The overburden sequence consisted of a 0.30m thick topsoil deposit, **0101**, composed of dark greyish brown silty sand with few stone inclusions, over a 0.38m thick deposit of subsoil, **0102** (Fig. 5). This subsoil comprised a mid-brown silty sand, with gravel patches and heavy root disturbance.
- 5.4 Two pits, **0103** and **0105**, were uncovered in the trench (Fig. 4), both cut through subsoil 0102. Pit 0103 was a shallow, 0.06m deep, feature, measuring 0.66 – 0.66m in diameter, which contained fill 0104. This fill consisted of a mid-greyish brown, friable silty sand mottled with pale yellow-brown sand, featuring frequent gravel inclusions and occasional larger pebbles.
- 5.5 Pit 0105 (Fig. 5) had a roughly oval cut in plan, measuring roughly 1.00m northeast to southwest, and 0.70m northwest to southeast, with a depth of 0.24m. It contained two fills, the lowest of which, 0106, consisted of a 0.10m thick deposit of pale yellowish brown, fine sandy silt mottled with patches of clean yellow sand and mid-brown sandy silt. The upper fill, 0107, was a mid-brown friable silty sand, 0.14m thick.

### ***Trench 2 (Figs. 2 and 6)***

- 5.6 Trench 2, measuring 15m in length, was orientated east to west (Fig. 6). The trench was located on ground noticeably lower than that of Trench 1, with top of the trench averaging 10.12m – 10.32m AOD in height. The width of the trench varied between 1.60m and 2.10m, taking into account various obstacles. The overburden consisted solely of a 0.27m thick layer of garden soil, **0201**, composed of a very dark black or greyish-brown, humic, loamy silt.

- 5.7 At least three large post-medieval pits, **0202**, **0205** and **0209**, were present in the trench, although only parts of the edges were uncovered. The upper fill of each pit, 0203, 0206 and 0210 respectively, consisted of a dark brown, compact, friable silty sand with regular flecks of CBM (mostly fragments of red brick, with occasional roof tile), mortar, coke and china/glass.
- 5.8 Pit 0202 was located in the eastern end of the trench, with only part of its western edge visible, revealing it to be at least 4.50m in length. A small hand-excavated segment against the edge of pit 0202 revealed that it had a steep western side. The fill, 0203, contained noticeably more coke flecks than that of the other pits, and there were loose lumps of yellow-grey clay close to the edges, although it did not appear to form an intact clay lining.
- 5.9 Pit 0205 occupied the centre of the trench, with part of both its eastern and western edges exposed. What was visible measured at least 7.50m in length. The western part of the pit was machine-excavated to a depth of 0.50m, with a deeper sondage through the centre of the pit to a depth of 1.00m. Three fills were exposed in these sondages, the lowest being 0207 and 0208. Fill 0207, which was at least 0.10m thick, consisted of a mid-reddish brown, slightly humic, friable silty sand, flecked with CBM and charcoal/coke fragments. Deposit 0208, composed of lumps of yellow-grey chalky boulder clay, was intermixed with 0207, or perhaps partially beneath it. These two deposits were sealed by the upper fill, 0206, which was 0.64m thick.
- 5.10 Pit 0209 was visible in the western end of the trench, where 2.50m of it had been exposed. A machine-excavated sondage to depth of 0.40m confirmed that it had steep edges, although did not uncover any further fills beyond 0210.
- 5.11 In addition to the pits, a thin, c.0.15m thick layer of gravel and stones, **0204**, embedded in clay sat on a thin yellow sand base, was partially uncovered at the eastern end of the trench. This layer, which was at least 1.50m long and 1.50m wide, sealed pit 0202, and was just below, or perhaps embedded within, topsoil 0201.

### ***Trench 3 (Figs. 2, 7 and 8)***

- 5.12 Trench 3, orientated east to west, measured 13m long and 2.10m wide (Fig. 7). The top of the trench varied between c.9.80m – 10.10m AOD in height. As with Trench 2, the overburden consisted of a layer of garden soil, **0301**, 0.30m thick, which sealed two large post-medieval pits, **0302** and **0304**.

- 5.13 Pit 0302 was located in the eastern end of the trench, with part of its western edge visible in plan, suggesting a length of at least 5.50m. The pit was machine-excavated to a depth of 0.55m, with a deeper sondage, down to 1.30m (Fig. 8). A small part of the base or lower side of the pit was visible at the bottom of the deeper sondage. The fill, 0303, was a heterogenous deposit of dark greyish-brown, compact silty sand, with regular flecks of CBM, mortar, and coke. There were large fragments of red, unfroged brick and occasional roof tile in the fill, as well as a large deposit of glass and china in the centre of the fill (Fig. 8).
- 5.14 The western half of the trench was dominated by pit 0304, which was at least 7.25m long, with only part of its steep eastern edge visible. A 1.20m deep machine-excavated sondage reached the uneven, generally flattish base of the pit (Fig. 8). The fill, 0305, resembled 0303, and included a large, detached fragment of wall, constructed from red-bricks set into a pale chalky mortar, which was lying in the centre of the fill.
- 5.15 A brick-built drain or culvert was uncovered at the base of the sondage through 0304 (Fig. 8). This possible drain, the top of which had been removed by the pit, consisted of a curvilinear construction cut, 0306, measuring 1.10m wide and orientated northeast to southwest, bowing outwards to the northwest, with a brick structure, 0307, in the centre. This construction of this drain consisted of red, unfroged late-17th or early 18th century bricks, measuring 225mm x 110mm x 55mm, set as stretchers in three courses. Although there were occasional patches of chalky lime mortar on several of the bricks, there was little sign of bonding material holding the structure together, the bricks seemingly laid without mortar. The central course of the structure was lower than the outer ones, suggesting a channel, and was also composed of bricks which had been cut in half. Parts of the western outer course survived to a height of three bricks (Fig. 8). The top of the drain, if it ever had one, was not present, perhaps destroyed by pit 0304. The material filling the interior of the drain consisted of loose grey soil, with a large deposit of loose mortar material at its western end. The backfill between the structure and the cut of the drain, 0308, consisted of a pale to mid-greyish brown, loose silty sand.

## 6. THE FINDS

Stephen Benfield, edited by Richenda Goffin.

6.1 A small sample of finds were recovered during the evaluation, in order to confirm the post-medieval date of the features encountered. These finds included pottery, dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, recovered from the fill of two pits, 0107 from 0105 and 0207 from 0205, and from a soil layer, 0301. A brick was retrieved from the structure of culvert/drain 0307, which probably dates to the period of the 17th or early 18th centuries. A single small find (SF 1), part of a whetstone of post-medieval or modern date, came from 0303. Environmental finds are limited to a single small piece of animal bone from 0107. All finds are quantified by context in Table C.1, and are described and listed in Table C.2 (bulk finds) and Table C.3 (small finds), located in Appendix C.

### **Pottery**

6.2 A small quantity of pottery was recovered, consisting of seven sherds weighing 61g. These are of medieval and post-medieval date. The pottery fabrics in the report refer to the Suffolk post-Roman pottery fabric series (unpublished) and the fabric code together with the fabric name and broad date range are given with the relevant sherds in the text. The pottery is catalogued by context and fabric in Table C.2 (Appendix C).

### *Medieval pottery*

6.3 Three small body sherds are dated to the medieval period. One of these, from fill 0107 of post-medieval pit 0105, is relatively thin-walled and has a grey, sandy fabric with a black surface, which may have been wheel-turned. There is a possibility that the sherd is actually Roman, although its general overall appearance suggests that it is medieval, perhaps of 11th – 12th century date, or a coarseware dating to the late 12th – 14th century. A larger sherd from layer 0301 is in a sandy greyware, which can be classified as a medieval coarseware, dating to the period c. late 12th – 14th century. A very small, dark, greyware sherd from fill 0207 of quarry pit 0205 is also a medieval coarseware (Fabric MCW).

### *Late medieval transitional and post-medieval ware*

6.4 Two sherds of Late medieval transitional ware (Fabric LMT) and two sherds of post-medieval date were recovered from fill 0107 of pit 0105. The sherds of Late medieval transitional pottery can be dated to the period of the 15th – 16th century. The post-

medieval pottery consists of single sherds of Iron glazed black ware (Fabric IGBW) and Glazed red earthenware (Fabric GRE), both dating to the period of the 16th – 18th century.

### ***Ceramic Building Material (CBM)***

- 6.5 A single, complete brick was retrieved as a sample from the structure of a brick-built culvert, feature 0307. The brick is in a red, medium sandy fabric (Fabric ms) with few other inclusions visible in the surfaces other than rare small stones. The overall dimensions of the brick (225mm x 110mm x 55mm) and the reasonably well-formed body, with relatively smooth surfaces and shape edges, would indicate a post-medieval date, most likely c.17th – early 18th century.

### ***Other finds***

#### *Clay tobacco pipe*

- 6.6 Two small fragments of plain stem from a post-medieval tobacco pipe were recovered from fill 0107 of pit 0105.

#### *Coal and cinder*

- 6.7 A small piece of coal (1g) and a small piece of vesicular, cinder-like material (1g) also came from pit fill 0107.

#### *Heat altered stone*

- 6.8 A small flake/spall of heat-altered (burnt) flint (<1g) was recovered from fill 0207 of pit 0205.

### ***Small finds***

- 6.9 One stone object was recorded as an individually numbered Small Find (SF1). This is catalogued and described in Table C.3 (Appendix C).
- 6.10 The object is one end of a broken, cigar-shaped whetstone, of which about a half of the original stone is present (surviving length 125mm, original end 22mm dia., broken end 40mm dia.). It is made from a light-grey sandstone which contains fine silver mica. Its surface is not obviously worn from use, although there is a narrow, flat, facet-like stripe running along the body, probably from manufacture. This type of whetstone is dated to the post-medieval/modern period. It is of a type which was commonly used on curving blades, often to sharpen garden or agricultural implements.

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1 The biological evidence is limited to a single fragment of animal bone (11g) recovered from fill 0107 of pit 0105, which is associated with finds of medieval and post-medieval date. The bone is listed with the bulk finds in Table C.2 (Appendix C).

## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Aside from three sherds of medieval pottery, recovered as residual material from later deposits, all the remains encountered during the evaluation were post-medieval in date. The eastern half of the site, where Trenches 2 and 3 were located, appeared to have experienced a high degree of truncation and disturbance, perhaps from landscaping and quarrying, whereas the overburden profile in Trench 1, where a subsoil survived beneath the topsoil, suggested that the western area immediately behind the existing buildings had not been subject to the same truncation. Although this might allow for the possibility that pre-modern archaeological remains survive in the western area of the site, only two post-medieval pits, 0103 and 0105, were uncovered in Trench 1, both of which clearly cut through the subsoil.
- 8.2 The ground level dropped by 0.60 – 0.80m around 8m to the east of Trench 1. Given the sites placement in relation to the river Blyth, this might indicate a natural riverine terrace. However, the overburden in Trenches 2 and 3, which consisted solely of a garden soil sitting directly over the surface geology, may suggest that the ground had been further landscaped and lowered by human activity, or that the entire terrace is largely artificial in origin.
- 8.3 The large pits uncovered in this area, 0202, 0205, 0209, 0302 and 0304, might be the remains of post-medieval sand and gravel quarry pits. The presence of such quarries around the outskirts of Halesworth is attested on the 1884 and later OS maps, including a large area of pits to the southwest of the town and a second to the east of the railway line, amongst a scattering of smaller quarries. OS maps from 1884 until the 1960's show a large lake just outside the northwest corner of the site, next to the Blyth at the point where the canalised New Reach begins. This lake might have been the flooded remnants of a quarry. If so, then the pits uncovered in Trenches 2 and 3 might relate in some way, given their close proximity (less than 20m, in the case of pit 0302). The backfilling of these pits during the 19th century must have predated the creation of the gardens, which were in existence from at least 1884, but post-dated the creation of drain/culvert 0306, which cannot be any earlier than the late 17th or

18th centuries. Perhaps the reclamation of the former quarry for use as gardens precipitated the backfilling of the pits with soil and waste. This quarrying and subsequent landscaping may also explain the terracing of the eastern part of the site.

- 8.4 Although the drain or culvert, 0306, was constructed from late 17th or early 18th century bricks, these might have been taken from an earlier structure. Some bricks had small patches of mortar on them, despite mortar not having been used in the construction of the drain to bond the bricks together, which might indicate that they have been reused. This drain, which had been disturbed and cut through by quarry pit 0304, appeared to lead away from the direction of a small stable block. There was a cobbled yard surface in front of this stable block, in the centre of which appeared to be the remains of a drainage hole (Fig. 3), which might relate to the culvert in some form.
- 8.5 Despite the high archaeological potential of the site due to its location, the results of the evaluation appear to suggest that much of the eastern part of it has been disturbed by post-medieval quarry pits. In the area unaffected by this quarrying, no pre-19th century features were uncovered.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Preston Boyles and Linzi Everett. The report was written by Preston Boyles. The finds report was written by Stephen Benfield, and edited by Richenda Goffin. The illustrations were prepared by Ellie Cox. The archive has been prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Rhodri Gardner.

## 10. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2019 *Geology of Britain Viewer* [http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology\\_viewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html) Accessed 10 July 2019

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*



# 19-20 Thoroughfare, Halesworth Suffolk

*Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*



for  
NWA Planning Ltd

on behalf of  
8Elm Capital Ltd.

OASIS ID: 351205  
HER Ref: HWT 071

June 2019





# 19-20 Thoroughfare, Halesworth Suffolk

## Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: HWTTHR001

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation of land at 19-20 Thoroughfare, Halesworth (centred at NGR: 638700 277400). This work has been requested by Neil Ward of NWA Planning Ltd. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required as a consequence of the evaluation's results would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2 An application is to be made to Waveney District Council for the development of seven new dwellings and associated ancillary works including new access drive/vehicle turning area etc within an area previously given over to garden/backyard use. This is conditional on a programme of archaeological evaluation work, as described in a brief prepared by Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council (Antrobus, 2019), the archaeological advisors to the LPA.
- 1.3 This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the SCC Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCC, 2017), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3* (English Heritage 2008), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

### ***The site***

- 1.4 The proposed development area is c. 0.3ha and comprises seven new dwellings and ancillary development (access road/turning area etc) within an area previously given over to garden/backyard use - see Figure 2. The site lies at approximately 10m AOD on generally level ground.
- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Crag Group sands overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft formation Diamicton.

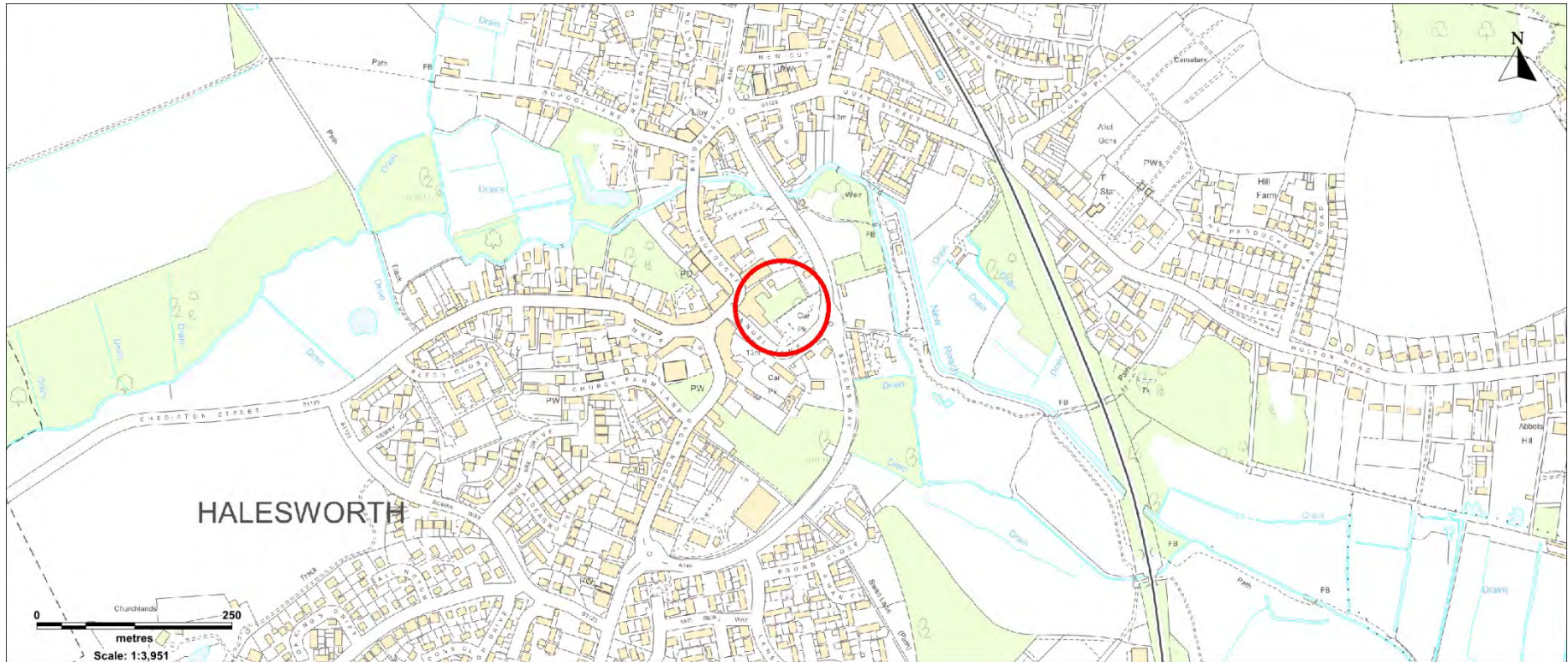


Figure 1. Site location.



Figure 2. Proposed trench locations.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 An up-to-date search of the HER data will be undertaken as part of the evaluation work to fully contextualise any archaeological information recovered during the current project, the following information has been summarised from the SCCAS brief (Antrobus 2019). The site lies in an area of archaeological potential, as identified in the brief, within the Anglo-Saxon and medieval core of Halesworth as defined in the County Historic Environment Record (HWT 015). Several previous small-scale excavations and investigations undertaken within the town by the local Halesworth and District Museum Archaeology Group from the late 80s into the early 2000s (County Historic Environment References HWT 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013) present a model suggesting that Anglo-Saxon Halesworth (Haleswurde), a settlement at a bridging point of the river Waveney comprising church/manor/market, was remodelled in the medieval period. This model indicates that the earlier settlement focus is eastwards and southwards of the church, towards the river. Research suggests that areas of floodplain were gradually reclaimed, and that the Thoroughfare was built out from the 13th century over an old causeway.
- 2.2 Excavation reports suggest that there was a late Saxon pit, stakeholes and floors recorded to the west of the development site, at Barclay's bank and the other side of the Angel. Southwards of the site, a Middle Saxon burial was recorded in an evaluation conducted prior to planning applications on the Dairy site (HWT 029), which also identified, in the northern part, some earlier features representing activity in the periods 900-1100AD on a similar contour to the development site. With these hints of activity to the south and west which haven't been fully explored, the proposed development site is a relative unknown in the Anglo-Saxon topography of Halesworth.
- 2.3 Excavations around the Angel Site and Barclay's bank concluded that the tenements were likely subdivided from a larger one in the 13th century, and that most archaeological remains are likely to be focussed nearer the frontages of plots. They recorded well preserved and complex remains of floors, buildings, and also a late medieval pottery kiln, and numerous finds and objects as well as potential for environmental remains. There were stratified sequences beneath and around later remains. There seems, though, to have been intensification of industry in Halesworth in the 15th century.

- 2.4 A reconstruction drawing from c 1350 shows the frontage plots continuing into the site area, and there may also be potential for more kilns and other industrial remains. The assumption at present is that there is high potential for similar medieval archaeological remains on the site, with the modern land use of garden/open space protecting the potential underlying archaeological resource from significant modern damage although extensive tree root activity is likely across the site.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).
- 3.2 Aims specific to the SCC Conservation Team are outlined in section 4.2 of the brief and are to:
- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
  - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
  - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
  - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 3.3 If significant archaeological remains are identified, reference will be made to the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medleycott, 2011) so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional context.

## 4. METHODOLOGY

### *Excavation and recording*

- 4.1 The evaluation comprises the excavation of three (3) trenches in the locations suggested in Fig 2. Two trenches will be 15m long and 1.8m wide while the third will be 10m long and 1.8m wide. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica GNSS GS08+ (or similar) to sub-centimetre accuracy levels and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The position of the trenches may be adjusted on site to account for services and other constraints, with the approval of the archaeological advisor to the LPA. The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded with the same GNSS system to required accuracy levels.
- 4.2 All trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.
- 4.3 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GNSS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GNSS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Hi-resolution photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for



Archaeological Evaluation (2017) and Excavation (2017). These guidelines state that where ditches are encountered, a minimum of one 1m section per 10m length of ditch will be excavated, and a minimum 50% excavation of each individual discreet feature, such as pits and postholes. Where types of deposit are encountered that are suitable for mechanical excavation, this will only be undertaken following agreement with SCCAS.

- 4.5 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will, wherever possible, be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified above. Wherever possible excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date.
- 4.6 Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron), undertaken by experienced metal-detectorists, will take place throughout the project. This will mean before trenches are dug, during the machine excavation and the subsequent hand-excavation phase as well as of spoil heaps. Any metal finds recovered which are not from hand-excavated features will have their location recorded by GPS. The principal detectorist in this case will be the Project Leader, with assistance from experienced CA staff familiar with detecting on a range of sites where needed.
- 4.7 All pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 4.8 All finds will be brought back to the CA Suffolk 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 external specialists (see below).

#### *Human remains*

- 4.9 In the case of the discovery of human remains (skeletal or cremated), at all times they should be treated with due decency and respect. For each situation, the following actions are to be undertaken:

- In line with the recommendations *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (APABE 2017) human burials should not be disturbed without good reason. However, investigation of human remains should be undertaken to an extent sufficient for adequate evaluation. Therefore, a suspected burial feature (inhumation or cremated bone deposit) will be investigated to confirm the presence and condition of human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not be disturbed further and will instead be left *in situ* - unless further disturbance is absolutely unavoidable and required by SCCAS Conservation Team.
- Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation and post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *CIfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2004).

#### *Environmental remains*

- 4.10 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.
- 4.11 Secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples for the recovery of slag and hammer scale will be taken. Sample sizes will be a minimum of 40 litres, or 100% of the context where deemed more suitable.

- 4.12 Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains, will be considered. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeo-channels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from this kind of deposit as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.
- 4.13 The need for any more specialist samples, such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology will be evaluated and will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialist.
- 4.14 The processing of the samples will be done in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the Historic England general environmental processing guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.15 Upon completion of the evaluation the backfilling will not be undertaken without the consent of SCCAS. Once this is acquired all trenches will be backfilled by mechanical excavator. Spoil will be pushed back into trenches in the correct sequence and tracked over by the attending machine in order to ensure the ground surfaces are flat safe and level. More formal reinstatement is not offered.

## **5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE**

- 5.1 This project will be under the management of Rhodri Gardner MCIfA, Head of Suffolk Office, CA.
- 5.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day

responsibility however will rest with the Project Leader who will be on-site throughout the project.

- 5.3 The field team will consist of a maximum of 2 CA staff: a Project Officer (acting as Project Leader) and one (1) Archaeologist; with an experienced machine operator being provided with the excavator from the hire company.
- 5.4 It is envisaged that the project will require approximately 2 days of fieldwork. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further 3-5 weeks. Additional funding will be provided by the client in the event that additional time or other resources are required as a result of the depth or complexity of the archaeological deposits.
- 5.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

Ceramics	Ed McSloy, Steve Benfield (CA)
Metalwork	Ed McSloy, Ruth Beveridge (CA)
Flint	Jacky Sommerville, Michael Green (CA)
Animal Bone	Julie Curl (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough (CA)
Environmental Remains	Sarah Wyles, Anna West (CA)
Conservation	Pieta Greeves (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

- 5.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by Cotswold Archaeology is contained within Appendix A.

## 6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

- 6.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and Suffolk County Council guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the relevant recipient Museums' collection policy.

6.2 An illustrated report will be compiled on the results of the fieldwork and assessment of the artefacts, palaeoenvironmental samples etc. The report will include:

- (i) an abstract containing the essential elements of the results preceding the main body of the report;
- (ii) a summary of the project's background;
- (iii) description and illustration of the site location;
- (iv) a methodology of the works undertaken;
- (v) integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
- (vi) a description of the project's results;
- (vii) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- (viii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- (ix) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
- (x) a plan showing the location of the trenches and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
- (xi) plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xii) appropriate section drawings of trenches and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. These will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they provide significant information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xiii) photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;

- (xiv) a consideration of evidence within its wider local/regional context;
- (xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- (xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;
- (xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).

6.3 Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessment will take into account the wider local/regional context of the archaeology and will include:

- (i) specialist aims and objectives
- (ii) processing methodologies (where relevant)
- (iii) any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality
- (iv) quantity of material; types of material present; distribution of material
- (v) for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation
- (vi) summary and discussion of the results to include significance in a local and regional context

6.4 Copies of the draft report will be distributed to the Client or their Representative and to the LPA's Archaeological Advisor thereafter for verification and approval. Thereafter, copies of the approved report will be issued to the Client, LPA's Archaeological Advisor and the local Historic Environment Record (HER). Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate) except where hard copies have been specifically requested, and will be supplied to the HER along with shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated, if required.

6.5 Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and the *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* guidelines (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.

6.6 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). 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.

- 6.7 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996, the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the object's discovery and identification, the client will further be informed. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required. 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.

#### *Academic dissemination*

- 6.8 As the limited scope of this work is likely to restrict its publication value, it is anticipated that a short publication note only will be produced, suitable for inclusion within the PSIAH. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, including the upload of a digital (PDF) copy of the final report, which will appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

#### *Public dissemination*

- 6.9 In addition to the ADS website, a digital (PDF) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via Cotswold Archaeology's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page, generally within 12 months of completion of the project (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/>).

#### *Archive deposition*

- 6.10 CA will make arrangements with SCCAS for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

## **7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT**

- 7.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

## **8. INSURANCES**

- 8.1 CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

## **9. MONITORING**

- 9.1 Notification of the start of site works will be made to the archaeological advisor to the LPA five working days before commencement so that there will be opportunities to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the work.

## **10. QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- 10.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (CIfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.
- 10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.



## 11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

11.1 This project will not afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS and Cotswold Archaeology websites, as set out in Section 6 above.

## 12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

12.1 CA has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning Career Development Programme for its staff, which ensures a consistent and high quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.

12.2 As part of the company's requirement for Continuing Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and an associated log which is reviewed within the Performance Management system. All staff are subject to probationary periods on appointment, with monthly review; for site-based staff additional monthly Employee Performance Evaluations measure and record skills and identify training needs.

## 13. REFERENCES

APABE (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England) 2017 *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition*.

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2016 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 9 February 2016

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*

**APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS*****Ceramics***

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton)
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield (CA)
(Samian) (Amphorae stamps)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Sue Anderson (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance)
South West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
East of England	Steve Benfield (CA) Richenda Goffin (CA)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance)
Ceramic Building Material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance)
<b><i>Other Finds</i></b>	
Small Finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Ruth Beveredge (CA)
Metal Artefacts	Katie Marsden BSc (CA) Ruth Beveredge (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)
Lithics (Palaeolithic)	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked Stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)

Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)
<b>Biological Remains</b>	
Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Anna West (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred Plant Remains	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/Charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
<b>Geoarchaeology</b>	
Soil micromorphology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
<b>Scientific Dating</b>	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
<b>Conservation</b>	
	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)

## APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

- AAF 2007 *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum
- AAI&S 1988 *The Illustration of Lithic Artifacts: A guide to drawing stone tools for specialist reports*. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 9
- AAI&S 1994 *The Illustration of Wooden Artifacts: An Introduction and Guide to the Depiction of Wooden Objects*. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 11
- AAI&S 1997. *Aspects of Illustration: Prehistoric pottery*. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 13
- AAI&S nd *Introduction to Drawing Archaeological Pottery*. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors, Graphic Archaeology Occasional Papers 1
- ACBMG 2004 *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*. (third edition) Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
- AEA 1995 *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology No. 2
- BABAO and IFA, 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology and Institute of Field Archaeologists. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper 7 (Reading)
- Barber, B., Carver, J., Hinton, P. and Nixon, T. 2008 *Archaeology and development. A good practice guide to managing risk and maximising benefit*. Construction Industry Research and Information Association Report C672
- Bailey, J. (ed) 1998 *Science in Archaeology. An agenda for the future*. English Heritage (London)
- Bewley, R., Donoghue, D., Gaffney, V., Van Leusen, M., Wise, M., 1998 *Archiving Aerial Photography and Remote Sensing Data: A guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service
- Blake, H. and P. Davey (eds) 1983 *Guidelines for the processing and publication of Medieval pottery from excavations, report by a working party of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and the Department of the Environment*. Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings Occasional Paper 5, 23-34, DoE, London
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- Brickstock, R.J. 2004 *The Production, Analysis and Standardisation of Romano-British Coin Reports*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- Brown, A. and Perrin, K. 2000 *A Model for the Description of Archaeological Archives*. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology/ Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)
- Brown, D.H. 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. IFA Archaeological Archives Forum (Reading)
- Brown, N & Glazebrook, J., 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8
- Buikstra, J.E. and Ubelaker D.H. (eds) 1994 *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*. (Fayetteville, Arkansas)
- CIfA, 2014, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
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## APPENDIX B: CONTEXT LIST

Trench	Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1	0101		Layer	Deposit	Very dark grey-brown, friable silty sand. Homogenous and almost stoneless, fine textured.			0.30
1	0102		Layer	Deposit	Mid-brown, silty sand, mixed with mid to pale brown, gravelly sand, Regular large roots. CBM, mortar fragment sand coke fragments. Some stoney area, but generally few stones. Cut by pits 0103 and 0105			0.38
1	0103	0103	Pit	Cut	Shallow, sub-circular pit, disturbed by roots on west side. Gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Cuts subsoil 0102	0.68	0.66	0.06
1	0104	0103	Pit	Fill	Mid-greyish brown, friable silty sand with pale yellow brown sand patches. Frequent gravel inclusions and occasional larger pebbles	0.68	0.66	0.06
1	0105	0105	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular cut in plan, with steep sides and a rounded, concave base. Cut subsoil 0102	1.00	0.70	0.24
1	0106	0105	Pit	Fill	Pale yellowish brown, fine sandy silt mottled with patches of clean yellow sand and mid-brown sandy silt		0.70	0.10
1	0107	0105	Pit	Fill	Mid-brown friable silty sand		0.80	0.14
2	0201		Layer	Deposit	Dark brown loamy silty sand, loose compaction			0.27
2	0202	0202	Pit	Cut	Large feature seen in the eastern end of Trench 2. Only part of its western edge was seen. A small hand-excavated test slot suggested that it had steep sides. Not excavated, but 0.10m of the pit machined to determine it was a cut feature	4.50 +	1.60 +	0.15
2	0203	0202	Pit	Fill	Dark brown, compact, friable silty sand with regular flecks of CBM, mortar, coke and china/glass. Clay lumps against west edge of fill. Coke flecks frequent	4.50 +	1.60 +	0.15 +
2	0204	0202	Pit	Fill	Thin layer of yellow-grey boulder clay, embedded with small rounded stones.	1.60	1.50	0.15
2	0205	0205	Pit	Cut	Large, deep pit in centre of Trench 2. Machine excavated to a depth of 1.00m without seeing the base. Appears to be rounded in plan. Parts of east and west edges seen	7.00 +	2.10 +	0.74 +
2	0206	0205	Pit	Fill	Dark brown, compact, friable silty sand with regular flecks of CBM, mortar, coke and china/glass.			0.64
2	0207	0205	Pit	Fill	Mid-reddish brown, slightly humic, friable silty sand. Base of fill not seen			0.10
2	0208	0205	Pit	Fill	Lumps of grey-chalky boulder clay, partially uncovered in base of machine-excavated sondage into pit 0205. Intermixed with 0207. CBM and charcoal/coke fragments throughout			
2	0209	0209	Pit	Cut	Part of a large feature uncovered at the western end of Trench 2. Only part of east edge seen. Machined to a depth of 0.20m to confirm it was a cut feature and not a layer	2.50 +	1.60 +	0.20 +
2	0210	0209	Pit	Fill	Dark brown, compact, friable silty sand with regular flecks of CBM, mortar, coke and china/glass.			0.20 +
3	0301		Layer	Deposit	Dark brown loamy silty sand, loose compaction			0.30
3	0302	0302	Pit	Cut	Large cut seen in the eastern end of Trench 3. Only part of its western end was visible. Machine-excavated sondage to 1.30, without finding the base.	5.50 +	2.10 +	1.30 +

Trench	Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3	0303	0302	Pit	Fill	Dark brown, compact, friable silty sand with regular flecks of CBM, mortar, coke and china/glass. Heterogenous. There was a distinct dump of glass bottles and china in centre of fill	5.50 +	2.10 +	1.30 +
3	0304	0304	Pit	Cut	Large cut seen in the western end of Trench 3. Only east edge visible, which was steep. The base was found in a machine-excavated sondage, appearing to be uneven, roughly flattish. Seems to have cut through or disturbed brick culvert/drain 0306	7.25 +	2.10 +	0.90
3	0305	0304	Pit	Fill	Dark brown, compact, friable silty sand with regular flecks of CBM, mortar, coke and china/glass. Large fragment of brick wall amongst fill	7.25 +	2.10 +	0.90
3	0306	0306	Culvert	Cut	Curvilinear cut in plan, aligned east to west, bending outwards to the northwest. Contained a brick-built drain or culvert, 0307. Cut by pit 0305. Only seen in the base of a 1.20m deep machine-excavated sondage, beneath pit 0305.	3.50 +	1.10 +	0.10 +
3	0307	0306	Culvert	Structure	Three courses of red, unfrogged late-17th or early 18th century bricks, measuring 225mm x 110mm x 55mm, set as stretchers in three courses. Although there were occasional patches of chalky lime mortar on several of the bricks, there was little sign of bonding holding the structure together, the bricks seemingly laid without mortar. The central course of the structure was lower than the outer ones, suggesting a channel, and was also composed of bricks which had been cut in half. Parts of the western outer course survived to a height of three bricks. The top of the drain, if it ever had one, was not present, perhaps destroyed by pit 0304. The material filling the interior of the brick drain consisted of loose grey soil, with a large deposit of loose mortar material at its western end.			
3	0308	0306	Culvert	Fill	Pale to mid-greyish brown, loose silty sand		1.10	0.10 +



## APPENDIX C: FINDS

Table C.1. Finds quantities by context

Context	Pottery		CBM		Clay Pipe		Heat-altered Flint		Stone		Animal Bone		Coal		Other	Spotdate
	No.	Wt. (g)	No.	Wt. (g)	No.	Wt. (g)	No.	Wt. (g)	No.	Wt. (g)	No.	Wt. (g)	No.	Wt. (g)		
0107	5	54			2	3					1	11	2	1		Med, P-med
0207	1	1					1	1								Med
0301	1	6														Med
0303									1	263					Whetstone (SF100)	P-med
0307			1	2365												
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2365</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		

Table C.2. Bulk finds

Context	Feature No.	Feature Type	Trench	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt. (g)	Description/ comments	Finds spot date
0107	0105	pit	1	pot	med?	EMW/ MCW		1	5	Black surface with wiping(?) marks. The pot has been wheel-turned which indicates a possible Roman rather than an early medieval date which might suit the rather thin fabric better; but on balance the sherd is considered to be almost certainly medieval either early medieval ware Fabric EMW (c.L11-12C) or MCW (c.L12-14C)	Med (c.L11/12-14C), but could possibly be Roman
0107	0105	pit	1	pot	LMT			2	31	Joining sherd, flat based pot with worn/ abraded internal glaze	c.15-16C
0107	0105	pit	1	pot	IGBW			1	7	Body sherd	c.16-18C

Context	Feature No.	Feature Type	Trench	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt. (g)	Description/ comments	Finds spot date
0107	0105	pit	1	pot	GRE			1	11	Body sherd	c.16-18C
0107	0105	pit	1	CT Pipe	p-med			2	2	Small piece from a bowl (used) and piece of plain stem (bore c.2mm)	P-med
0107	0105	pit	1	Coal	Prob. p-med			1	1	Very small piece of black coal	
0107	0105	pit	1	Cinder				1	1	Very small piece of light, vesicular cinder material	
0107	0105	pit	1	A Bone				1	11	Medium-large mammal, bone piece, cut marks on surface, butchered	
0207	0205	pit	2	pot	med	MCW		1	1	Small greyware sherd, slightly coarse sand fabric	Med (c.L12-14C), but poss Roman
0207	0205	pit	2	Heat altered stone		flint		1	<1	Small spall piece from a burnt flint	
0301		layer		pot	med	MCW		1	6	Greyware sherd, no indication of wheel turning marks, very small sherd, probably medieval	Med? (c.L12-14C)
0307	0306	culvert		CBM	p-med	MS	BR	1	2365	Red coloured brick, dimensions 225 x 110 x 55mm, reasonably well squared with sharp edges (not frogged)	c.17-E18C

Table C.3 Small finds

Context	Feature No.	Feature Type	Tr.	Find Type	Period	Fabric	Wt. (g)	Description/ comments	Period/ date
0303	0302	pit	3	Whetstone (cigar-shaped)	p-med	Micaceous sandstone	262	<b>SF1</b> End of a broken cigar-shaped whetstone. The surviving piece is one end/half of the hone; conical in shape, broader end with broken face tapering to other small original end which is flat (slightly damaged); dimensions: surviving length 125mm, original end 22mm dia., broken end 40mm dia.; stone: light-grey sandstone with fine silver mica; surface not obviously worn, but with one, narrow, flat, facet-like stripe down the body probably from manufacture	P-med or modern

**APPENDIX D: OASIS****OASIS ID: cotswold2-351205****Project details**

Project name	HWT 071 19-20 Thoroughfare, Halesworth, Suffolk
Short description of the project	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July 2019 at 19-20 Thoroughfare, Halesworth, Suffolk. Three trenches were excavated, ahead of a proposed housing development. The eastern part of the site, where Trenches 2 and 3 were excavated, was found to be heavily truncated, with several large, deep pits uncovered, perhaps the remains of post-medieval sand and gravel quarrying, which had been backfilled at some point in the 19th century. This backfilling must have occurred prior to 1884, when the gardens which presently occupy the site are first depicted on OS mapping. One of these pits cut a brick drain or culvert, constructed from late 17th to early 18th century bricks (although there is some evidence that these may have been recycled from an earlier structure). The western part of the site, where Trench 1 was excavated, immediately behind the existing street frontage, showed no such truncation. Two shallow post-medieval pits were uncovered in Trench 1.
Project dates	Start: 08-07-2019 End: 08-07-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HWTTHR001 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	351205 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	HWT 071 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Metal Detectors","Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

**APPENDIX D: OASIS**

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

**Project location**

Country England  
 Site location SUFFOLK WAVENEY HALESWORTH HWT 071 19-20 Thoroughfare, Halesworth, Suffolk  
 Study area 0.3 Hectares  
 Site coordinates TM 3873 7745 52.342499442501 1.505181926952 52 20 33 N 001 30 18 E Point

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation Cotswold Archaeology  
 Project brief originator Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services  
 Project design originator Cotswold Archaeology  
 Project director/manager Rhodri Gardner  
 Project supervisor Preston Boyles  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer  
 Name of sponsor/funding body NWA Planning Ltd, on behalf of 8Elm Capital Ltd

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services  
 Physical Contents "Ceramics","other"  
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services  
 Digital Contents "Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey","other"  
 Digital Media available "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"  
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive  
 Paper Contents "Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey","other"  
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

**Project bibliography 1**

**APPENDIX D: OASIS**

Publication type

Title 19-20 Thoroughfare, Halesworth, Suffolk

Author(s)/Editor(s) Boyles, P.

Other bibliographic details Cotswold report number HWTTHR001\_1

Date 2019

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Description A4 paper report



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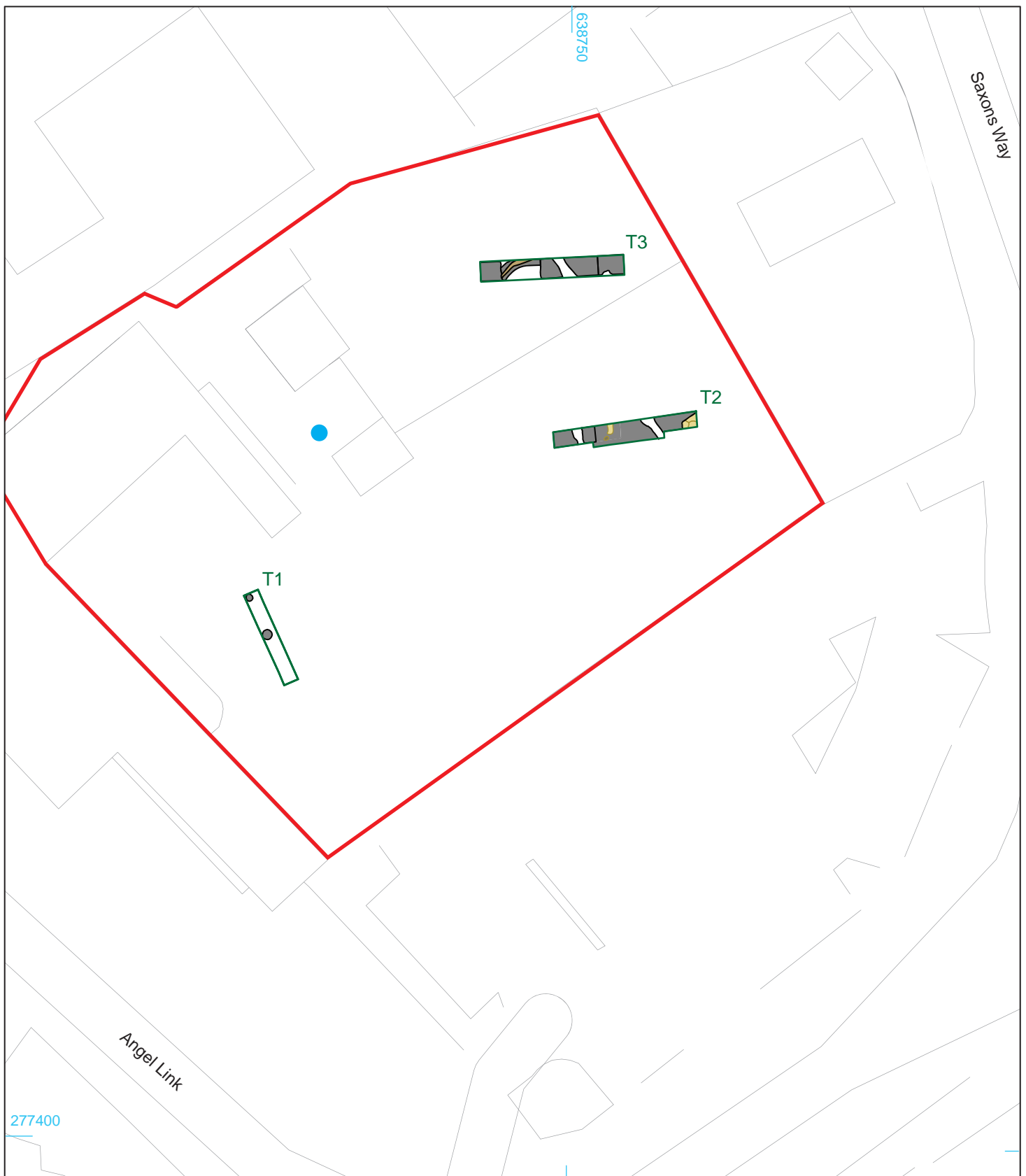
**PROJECT TITLE**  
 19-20 Thoroughfare, Halesworth, Suffolk

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan



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<b>DRAWN BY</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	<b>SU0026</b>	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	<b>DB</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>19/07/2019</b>	
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	<b>PB</b>	<b>SCALE@A4</b>	<b>1:25,000</b>	<b>1</b>



- Site boundary
- Trenches
- Archaeological features
- Brick Culvert
- Clay deposit
- Drain in cobbled yard area



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PROJECT TITLE  
**19-20 Thoroughfare, Halesworth, Suffolk**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Overall trench plan**

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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 23/07/19  
 APPROVED BY PB SCALE@A4 1:500

FIGURE NO.  
**2**

0 1:500 25m



Area of Trench 1, pre-excavation



Area of Trench 2, pre-excavation



Area of Trench 3, pre-excavation

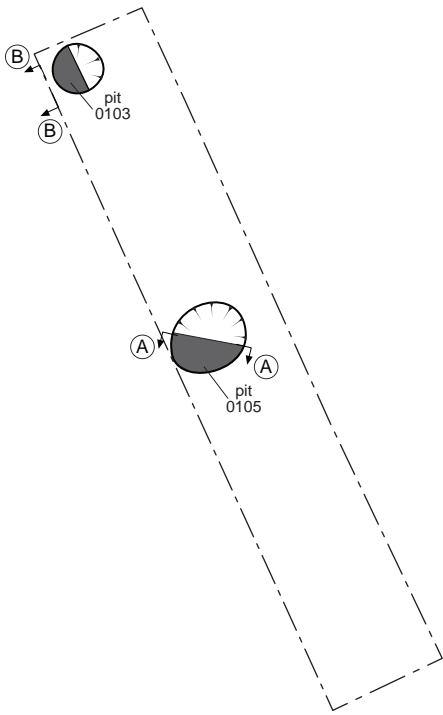


Cobbled yard in front of former stables








Trench 1



0 1:100 5m

-  Evaluation trench
-  Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  Section location



Trench 1, looking south-east (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

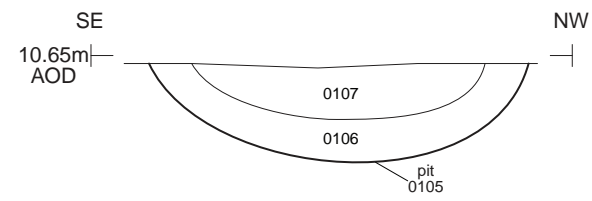
Trench 1, plan and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

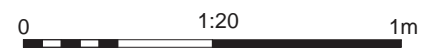
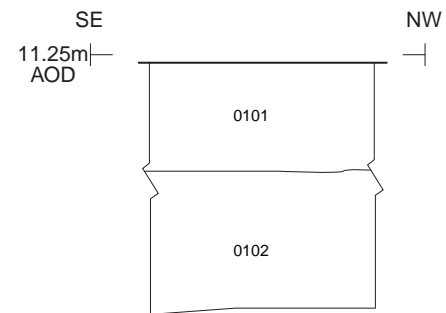
4

Section AA



Pit 0105, looking south (0.4m scale)

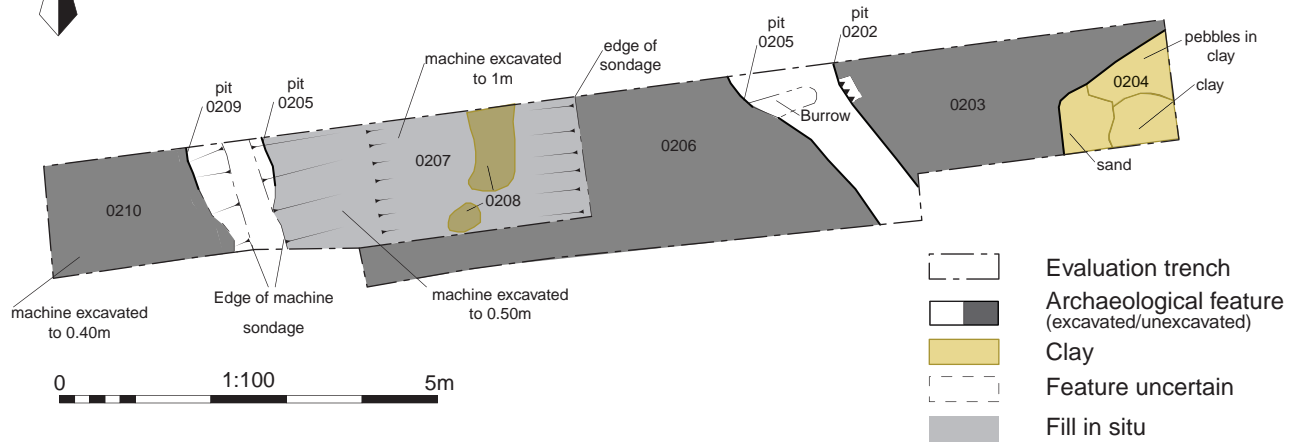
Section BB



Trench 1 soil profile, looking south-west (0.4m scale)



Trench 2



Trench 2, showing post-medieval pits, looking east (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 2, plan and photo

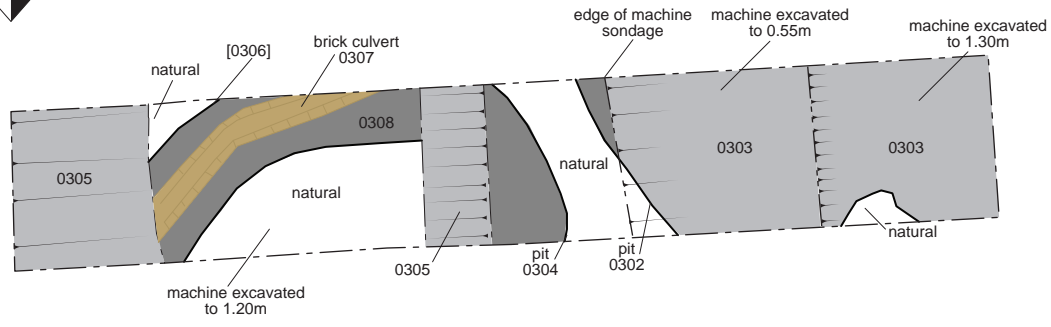
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FIGURE NO.





6



Trench 3



0 1:100 5m

-  Evaluation trench
-  Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  Brick culvert
-  Fill in situ



Trench 3, looking east. Culvert 0306 in foreground (1m scales)



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PROJECT TITLE

19-20 Thoroughfare, Halesworth, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 3, plan and photograph

DRAWN BY EC PROJECT NO. SU0026  
CHECKED BY DJB DATE 23/07/19  
APPROVED BY PB SCALE@A4 1:100

FIGURE NO.

7



Pit 0302, looking north. Note dump of brick and glass in centre of fill. (1m scales)



Pit 0304, looking south. (1m scales)



Drain or culvert 0306, looking north-west. (1m scale)



Detail of brick culvert structure 0307, looking northwest. (1m scale)



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