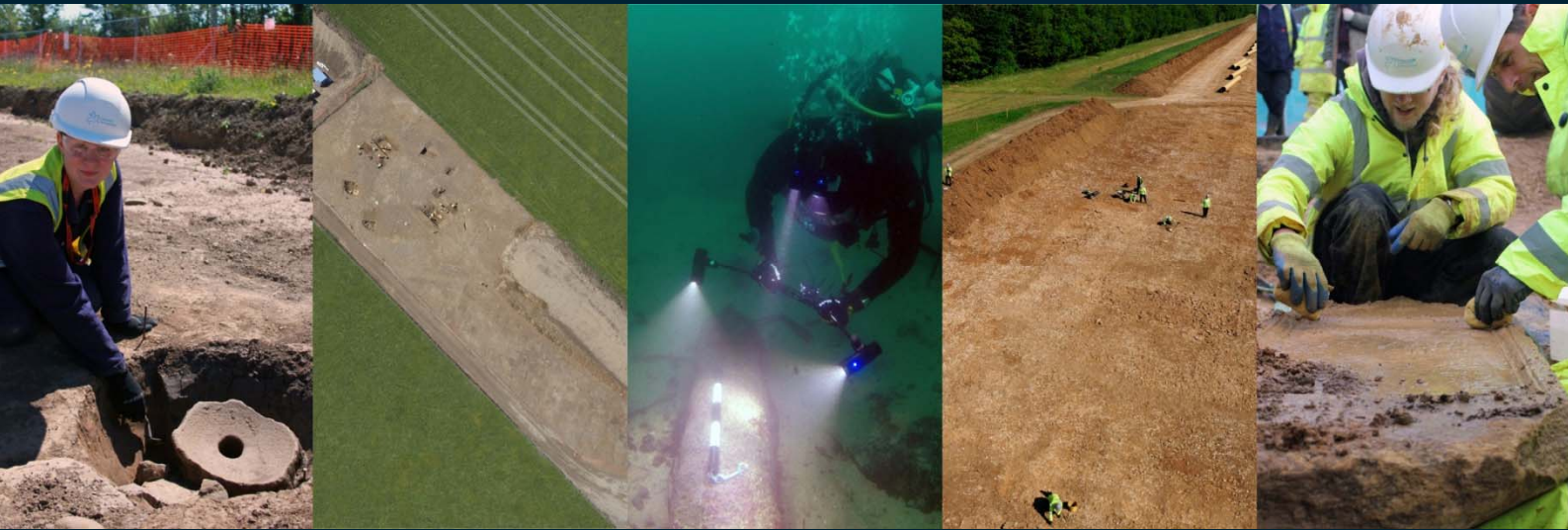


**The Vicarage, Darsham Road
Westleton
Suffolk**
Archaeological Evaluation



for
Modece Architects Ltd.

HER ref: WLN 117
CA Report: WLNGLE001_1

June 2019



The Vicarage, Darsham Road
Westleton
Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: SU0014
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SUMMARY

Project Name:	The Vicarage, Westleton
Location:	Westleton
NGR:	643963 269109
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	17th - 19th June 2019
Planning Reference:	DC/19/0111/PRE
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with SCCAS
Site Code:	WLN 117
OASIS ID:	cotswold2-352048
HER Search:	Invoice No. 9227405

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during June 2019 within the grounds of the Vicarage, Darsham Road, Westleton, Suffolk, in advance of a proposed housing development. Twelve trenches, totalling c.230m in length, were excavated revealing a small number of features. These comprised a ditch and a possible cremation, both of which were undated but could potentially be prehistoric, along with a post-medieval land boundary and a small group of pits that probably date from the post-medieval period. A large disturbance in excess of 1.4m deep was noted in the front garden area of the vicarage. The fill comprised dark organic silts suggesting the feature may be related to a 19th century garden pond although the possibility of it being a sand pit that predates the existing building could not be ruled out. (Mark Sommers for Modece Architects Ltd.).



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Modece Architects Ltd., acting on behalf of their client, within the grounds of the Vicarage, Darsham Road, Westleton, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 643963 269109; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to fulfil a condition on the planning application DC/19/0111/PRE, which called for the implementation of an agreed programme of archaeological works, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, prior to the development.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *brief* for archaeological evaluation (dated 10/05/2019) prepared by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (East Suffolk Council), and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2019) and approved by SCCAS. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014).

The site

1.3 The proposed development area is 0.9ha, and comprised an irregular, but roughly square, area of land surrounding the existing vicarage. The Vicarage itself comprises a red brick building of two distinct phases, a probably late 18th/early 19th century house with a late 19th century addition to the rear. Access to the site is off Darsham Road via the main drive to the front of the house or a trackway along the northern edge, which leads to the former coach house and the rear of the property. The area to the rear of the property has the appearance of having been a small meadow or paddock rather than part of a formal garden.

1.4 The site is bounded to the south by an existing property and the churchyard associated with the medieval parish church of St Peter. Open fields, separated from the site by a hedge and ditch, lie to the west, and the rear gardens of adjacent properties lie to the north.

1.5 The site slopes down gently to the south and east from a high of c.16.5m OD close to the northern edge down to c.14m OD towards the southeast corner. Westleton is situated at the head of a small side valley that is drained by an unnamed stream that forms a tributary to the Minsmere River approximately 1.25km to the south.

- 1.6 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as sands of the Crag Group. A sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods. This is overlain by a superficial geology of Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel, formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 An Historic Environment Record (HER) search was commissioned from SCCAS, which revealed a total of twelve entries situated within 500m of the site (see Fig. 2 for the recorded locations and Appendix F for a tabulated summary of the entries).
- 2.2 The site is located within the indicative area of the historic settlement core of Westleton (WLN 052) and lies immediately adjacent to the parish church of St Peter (WLN 005). The present church building is primarily 14th century in date although a church at Westleton is referenced in the 11th century Domesday Survey and Thetford type ware and possibly Ipswich Ware sherds have been recovered during fieldwalking in the adjacent field (WLN 021), suggesting a possible Saxon origin to the settlement.
- 2.3 The earliest evidence recorded by the HER is the discovery of an urned cremation, dated from the Bronze Age period (WLN 005), that was discovered in the western extension to the churchyard in 1976.
- 2.4 The remainder of the HER entries are related to sites dating to the medieval and post-medieval period. All, bar one (WLN 022, a possible post-medieval animal pound), are located within the historic core and the presence of such evidence is not unexpected.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were 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). This information will enable SCCAS, as advisors to the Local Planning Authority (East Suffolk), 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 2018).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of twelve trenches in the locations shown in Figure 3. The trenches were located to sample all areas of the site but were primarily targeted at the footprints of the proposed structures. The proposed trench plan was approved by the curator. The majority of the trenches were excavated in the approved locations but due to the presence of an area of dense vegetation, a mature oak tree and live services to the house it was necessary to slightly alter the locations of two of the trenches and a third trench was greatly reduced in length. The curatorial team were informed of these problems and the need to vary the trench plan. The trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica GPS. Following the excavation all trenches were resurveyed in order to record the alterations to the approved trench plan and to obtain accurate height data.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits or features were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Metal detecting of the spoil, the trench base and the feature fills was carried out, but no pre-modern artefacts were recovered.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. Only one feature was deemed worthy of sampling, a suspected cremation burial of which 100% of the fill was retained. All artefacts recovered during the evaluation were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Suffolk. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 3-7)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively. Details of the relative heights of the natural subsoil encountered in the trenches, expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD), appear in Appendix D.
- 5.2 Twelve trenches were excavated (numbered 1 to 12) across the site (Fig. 3). Trenches 1 to 9 were located in the field area to the rear of the house, whilst Trenches 10 to 12 were within the front garden. A natural subsoil of yellow sand and gravel was encountered at depths of between c.0.4m to 1m (see Appendix C). It lay below an established topsoil/garden soil (0001) approximately 0.4m thick, and a subsoil of mid brown silty sand (0002). Features were recorded in four of the twelve trenches (Nos. 6, 7, 10 and 11). A description of these trenches and the features identified follows below.

Trench 6 (Figs. 3 and 4)

- 5.3 At the north end of the trench a linear cut [0005], interpreted as a ditch, ran on an east-west alignment. It measured 0.65m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.1m. It contained a single fill of mid yellowish-brown silty sand (0006). No artefacts were recovered from the fill and this feature remains undated. It was sealed by the subsoil layer 0002. This ditch was not present within Trenches 4 and 5, both of which lay across its project line, which suggests it terminated or turned at some point to the east of Trench 6.
- 5.4 To the south of ditch 0005 lay a probable cremation burial [0003]. It comprised a small circular pit, c.0.4m in diameter and 0.06m deep, containing a fill of dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal and a small amount of burnt bone that has been identified as the cremated remains of a probable juvenile, unsexed, that is typical of

cremation burials dating from the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age period (see section 7.2). It was sealed by the subsoil layer 0002. The fill was retained in its entirety as a bulk sample, analysis of which revealed the presence of wood charcoal (section 7.3) in addition to the burnt bone.

Trench 7 (Figs. 3 & 5)

- 5.5 Single ditch [0007], aligned north-south, was located close to the northeast end of the trench. It measured 0.92m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.24m. It was filled with a mottled light and dark brown silty sand with occasional flints (0008). Two small sherds of pottery recovered from the fill have been dated to the medieval period but these are likely to be residual as a complete brick was also recovered that is probably post-medieval in date.
- 5.6 A small circular pit [0009] was located towards the southwest end of the trench. It measured 0.5m in diameter and was 0.15m deep. It contained a single fill (0010) that comprised a brown silty sand with occasional flints. A small fragment of probably post-medieval brick or tile was recovered from the fill.

Trench 10 (Figs 3 & 6)

- 5.7 Trench 10 was to be 20m in length and cut roughly east-west. Unfortunately, an oak tree stood in this area and the line of a water supply pipe was known to be present in the area immediately to the south. Consequently, it was only possible to excavate a short trench, 5.5m in length, on a north-south alignment. The natural subsoil in this trench, and nearby Trench 11, was located at a depth of around 1m with the subsoil layer 0002 being significantly thicker in this area of the site. Three pits were recorded in this trench, 0011, 0013 and 0015. All had similar fills of mid to dark grey silty sand, not dissimilar to the overlying subsoil layer 0002, and were devoid of any dating evidence. The features edges were very clear with no mixing of the fills and the natural subsoil suggesting they were probably late post-medieval in date.

Trench 11 (Figs 3 & 7)

- 5.8 A single large feature [0017] was noted in this trench. It measured c.10m in length and continued beyond the width of the trench and continued below a depth of c.1.4m below the present ground surface, the natural subsoil being encountered at a depth of just over 1m outside the area of this feature. The cut could be detected at a depth

of c.0.7m but appeared to be sealed by the topsoil (0001) and the underlying subsoil (0002), which was noticeably thicker towards the central area of the cut suggesting it had been partially landscaped to create the level garden area. Two fills were identified within the cut. The lowest fill (0018) comprised a dark grey silt nearly devoid of stone, except around the edge of the feature, that suggested the presence of standing water which could imply this feature was possibly a pond. Three large sherds of pottery recovered from spoil that originated from this layer have been dated to 15th-16th century. The lower layer was overlain by c.0.25m thick layer of yellow/brown sand with gravel and occasional fragments of red brick and tile (0019) that was clearly an imported deposit used to backfill the cut.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 The most significant of the finds is an undated cremation burial, probably of a juvenile, found in a small burial pit 0003 located in Trench 6. There were no associated finds, although burnt organic material (wood charcoal) in the pit fill (0004) with the burial suggests the remains of pyre debris. While not closely dated the small quantity of bone that was available to be recovered is most typical of later prehistoric cremation deposits in Suffolk and suggests a possible later Bronze Age or Iron Age date. No other prehistoric finds were recovered during the evaluation.

Finds from other features are of medieval, late medieval and post-medieval date. Pottery from one ditch, 0007, located in Trench 7 consists of two small sherds of medieval coarseware of late 12th-14th century date. Sooting on the surface of one shows this had been used over a fire, presumably during cooking. A complete brick, in a pale cream fabric, from the same context is almost certainly post-medieval but is difficult to date closely, a late 16th-early 18th century date being preferred. Sherds of late medieval (transitional) pottery, dated to the 15th-16th century were recovered from a large pit, 0017, located in Trench 11 and a small piece of red-coloured brick which is of late medieval or post-medieval date came from the fill of another pit, 0009, located in Trench 7. The small quantity of these finds suggests that they were generated from settlement located beyond the evaluation area and possibly represent manure scatter or rubbish dumped on what at that time may have been an agricultural or marginal area.

Pottery

- 6.2 A few sherds of pottery were recovered which can be variously dated to the medieval or to the late medieval/early post-medieval period. In total there are six sherds weighing 113g. They were recorded using the Suffolk medieval pottery fabric series (unpublished).

Two small sherds of medieval coarseware (Fabric MCW) come from the fill of ditch 0007 (0008) in Trench 7. These can be dated to the period of the late 12th-14th century. One is a base sherd with exterior sooting demonstrating use over a fire, probably during cooking. The fabric suggests it may be a product of a Waveney Valley pottery. A complete brick from the same context is dated to the post-medieval period and suggests the pottery sherds are probably residual.

A small group of four sherds recovered from pit 0017 (0018) in Trench 11 were the only finds from this feature. These include another sherd of medieval coarseware, again probably from the Waveney Valley and residual in this context, together with three larger sherds of Late medieval and Transitional ware (Fabric LMT) that can be dated to the period of the 15th-16th century. Each of the three sherds represents a different vessel, although it might be possible that the medieval coarseware sherd is from the same pot as that from ditch 0007 (above).

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 6.3 Single pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from two features, ditch 0007 and pit 0009. In total the CBM recovered weighs 2027g, but most of this is made up of the weight of a single brick.

The complete brick came from the fill of ditch 0007 (0008) in Trench 7. The only other associated finds from this context were two small pieces of medieval pottery, although the brick is almost certainly of post-medieval date. The dimensions of the brick are 230mm x 115mm x 53mm, and the weight is approximately 2000g. It is regularly formed with relatively sharp edges, although there are a number of irregularities especially around the lower edges where it appears possibly that some of these result from the mould not being completely filled. The edges (sides) and base are lightly sanded. The colour is yellow cream and pale pink, the predominant impression being the cream colour, while the fabric contains fine-medium sand as well as more striking medium-large pieces of soft, red, sandy pellets classified as grog. This can be identified as Fabric WSG (White fabric with grog) following Anderson (2005). There is

no indication of use, such as traces of mortar adhering to it, nor does it appear particularly worn as would happen had it been laid as part of a surface. The brick most probably dates to the early post-medieval period of the late 16th/17th-early 18th century but see discussion paragraph below.

Despite being a complete example, the brick (0008) is difficult to date closely. It is tempting to attribute this brick to the broad series of Suffolk whites. Anderson has observed that “*White-firing bricks are generally most common in the 18th and 19th centuries in East Anglia, the most well-known being ‘Woolpit whites’, although they certainly occur earlier, for example at Henham Hall and Little Wenham Hall*” (Anderson, 2015). An 18th-19th century date is also the date range given for ‘Suffolk whites’ and ‘Suffolk white-type’ bricks in Essex (Ryan 1996, 95). However, a grog-tempered white fabric, Fabric WSG, recorded at the Angel Hotel site in Bury St Edmunds is only broadly dated as post-medieval by Anderson (2005, 37) and appears possibly similar in description to that of grog-tempered bricks in Norwich dated as early as the 16th century (Drury 1993, 165). Also, the thickness of the brick, at just 53mm, would in general suggest an earlier date, perhaps c. late 16th-early 18th century while the relatively sharp edges might indicate a date toward the end of that range, in the late 17th-early 18th century bricks (Ryan 1996, 95). While it may be possible that it is a rather thick floor brick of later date (c.18th-19th century) this seems unlikely and overall a broad date relatively early in the post-medieval period (c. late 16th-early 18th century) is probably to be preferred.

The other piece of CBM is part of the corner of a red brick in a sandy fabric (weight 27g). This was retrieved from the fill of pit 0009 (0010) in Trench 11 and is the only find to come from this feature. It lacks any measurable dimension and is difficult to date closely within a broad period from the late medieval to post-medieval period c.15th/16th-18th century. On balance, due to the relatively uncommon use of brick in the medieval period, a post-medieval date is probably more likely than an earlier one.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1 The environmental material is limited to the material recovered from a cremation burial that had been made in a small pit, 0003 (0004) in Trench 8. This consists of a small quantity of cremated bone and pieces of wood charcoal recovered by flotation of the associated pit fill which presumably represents material from the pyre. The burial, possibly that of a juvenile, is undated although a prehistoric date appears almost certain. A date in the later Bronze Age or Iron Age date has been suggested based

on the limited quantity of bone that was present; although the quantity of bone recovered may possibly have been affected by later truncation of the feature. The bone has the potential to provide a radiocarbon date for the burial.

Cremated bone

Introduction

- 7.2 This report examines the cremated bone collected from a cremation burial of unknown date. The bone was recovered together as a sample, Sample 1, from pit 0003 (fill 0004).

The sample containing the bone was cleaned and sieved, the entire residue being sorted and submitted for analysis as a single group. The bone was sieved into fractions (>10mm, >5mm, >2mm, <2mm) and sorted into five categories: skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb, and unidentified. All fragment groups were weighed to the nearest tenth of a gram. Measurements of maximum skull and long bone fragment sizes were also recorded. Observations were made, where possible, concerning bone colour, age, sex, dental remains and pathology. Identifiable fragments were noted. Methods used follow the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980) and McKinley (1994 and 2004).

The table below shows the bone weights and percentages of identified bone from the burial, and the proportions of bone identified from the four areas of the skeleton (skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb). Expected proportions are provided based on McKinley (1994, 6). A full quantification is included in Appendix C.

Area	Total wt/g	% identified	% expected
Skull	1.8	20.9	18.2
Axial	0.0	-	20.6
Upper limb	2.8	32.6	23.1
Lower limb	4.0	46.5	38.1
Unidentified	49.2	-	-
Total	55.0	-	-

Percentages of identified fragments out of total identified to area of skeleton

This shows that skull fragments were slightly over-represented amongst the identifiable material, and that upper and lower limbs were significantly over-represented. No axial skeleton was identified and much of the unidentified material comprised small fragments of long bone. It has been suggested that 'it should be possible to recognise any bias in the collection of certain areas of the body after cremation' (McKinley 1994, 6). However, there is also some bias inherent in the identification of elements, the skull being particularly easy to identify even in highly

fragmented bone groups. These figures therefore provide only a rough guide to what was originally collected.

The majority of bone in this group was fully oxidised and white in colour, although a few fragments of long bones were grey. The presence of a high proportion of white bone indicates firing temperatures in excess of c.600°C (McKinley 2004, 11). Mays (1999, 159) noted that the uniformity of colour in the surviving bone at Ardleigh in Essex may be due to poor survival of less well cremated bone.

The degree of fragmentation was quite high and the identification rate, only 5.8%, reflects the fact that most pieces were unidentifiable long bone. The largest fragment of skull was 17mm long and the largest piece of long bone 21mm long. The majority of the bone was in the >2mm fraction (28.5g), with a smaller proportion >4mm (20.3g), but none of the bone was retained in the 10mm sieve.

The total weight of the burial is very low. Mays (1998, Table 11.2) notes that the combusted weight of an adult skeleton has a mean of around 1500g for females and 2300g for males. The quantity of bone in this assemblage therefore represents only a small proportion of the combusted weight of an average adult skeleton.

Identifiable pieces in this group included cranial vault, humerus shaft, ?ulna shaft, femur shaft and tibia shaft. No teeth were present.

There was no evidence to suggest that the bone from this burial represented more than one individual. The size of the bones is suggestive of an older juvenile or small adult, whilst the very thin skull fragments (including a piece of the supra-orbital part of the frontal bone) are more indicative of a juvenile.

No evidence of pathology was found.

Summary and discussion

The burial contained the fragmented remains of a single individual, a possible juvenile of unknown sex. The total weight of bone indicates that the burial was very incomplete. This may be due to poor collection following the cremation ritual, poor preservation of incompletely cremated material following burial, the token collection of remains for burial, or most likely severe truncation. A small quantity of unurned bone, if not



truncated, is typical of later prehistoric cremation deposits in Suffolk, suggesting that 0004 may be of later Bronze Age or Iron Age date.

There is potential for radiocarbon dating if required – a fragment from the ‘lower limb bone’ in the >4mm fraction could be selected.

Plant Macrofossils

Introduction

- 7.3 A single 10 litre bulk sample was taken from a possible cremation deposit (0004), the fill of pit 0003 in Trench 6. This was processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of any plant remains present and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.

The sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification. The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. No artefacts were seen to be present among the non-floating residue.

Results

The flot recovered was small at less than 40ml. Charcoal fragments were common, although the majority were too small to be suitable for radiocarbon dating or species identification. However, a small number of these fragments were large enough to be identified as being from ring porous species in which the vessels are localised in the spring growth of the annual ring. No attempt has been made to identify this material for the purposes of this report. No charred plant macrofossil remains were present, other than wood charcoal.

Fibrous rootlets were common within the flot and this material has been disregarded as modern and intrusive to the archaeological context. Other uncharred plant remains were very rare with only a single bramble pip (*Rubus* sp.) being recovered which is also considered to be modern and intrusive.



8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation revealed the presence of a probable Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age cremation burial. It is stated that the quantity of bone present suggests a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age practice, but it is probable that the burial pit has been truncated and that more bone may have originally been deposited. Consequently, it is not possible to meaningfully imply a date for this cremation deposit from typological analysis alone.

No clearly associated features were positively identified although the ditch to the north (ditch 0005) could potentially be related but there is no actual evidence to suggest it is contemporary. The cremation may be an isolated example or could be part of a group. If other burials are present, they are presumably widely dispersed as no others were identified in the trenches. It should be noted that an urned Bronze Age cremation was discovered to the west of the church in 1976 (WLN 005), which could potentially be related to the burial recorded here.

- 8.2 The ditch noted in Trench 7 is probably a field boundary that was a precursor to the existing boundary between the vicarage garden and the field to the west and is likely to be of a post-medieval date.
- 8.3 The large feature noted in Trench 11 (0017) is possibly a former pond that may have been a garden feature for the vicarage although the limited finds evidence suggests it predates the earlier part of the house. A large pond is located c.50m to the northeast, on the village green, which indicates that despite the geology being sand and gravel that a pond could exist here, although may have originally been dug as a small pit for the extraction of sand and gravel which naturally filled with water. The fill, particularly layer 0019, appears to be an imported material indicating it was deliberately backfilled and the area subsequently built up and landscaped to create a level area, possibly in relation to the construction of the earlier phase of the vicarage.
- 8.4 The features noted in the nearby Trench 10 did not produce any dating evidence although their appearance suggests they are relatively late their depth below the present ground level indicates that they predate the landscaping suggested by the layers recorded in Trench 11.

- 8.5 With reference to regional research framework (Medlycott 2011), the cremation burial recorded on this site, despite being undated, is highly likely to be Bronze Age and therefore has the potential to aid further exploration of the relationship between settlement and burial sites during this period, although an associated settlement site is yet to be identified. It may also be of use in research into the variations in Bronze Age burial practices. The other features have limited potential although they could possibly contribute to research into the development and layout of rural settlements in early post-medieval period.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Sommers, assisted by Cameron Bate and Tara Schug. The report was written by Mark Sommers. The finds report was compiled by Stephen Benfield with contributions from Sue Anderson (*cremated bone*) and Anna West (*Plant macrofossils*). It was edited by Richenda Goffin. The illustrations were prepared by Ellie Cox. The archive has been compiled by Mark Sommers and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Rhodri Gardner, who also edited the final report.



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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Feature No.	Trench	Feature Category	Description Interpretation	Over	Under
0001			Layer	Topsoil, present in all trenches.	0002	
0002			Layer	subsoil - brown silty sand. Variable thickness present in most trenches.		0001
0003	0003	6	Cremation Cut	Roughly circular cut with gently sloping sides to a rounded base (dimensions: 0.54m by 0.40m, 0.14m deep). <i>Small shallow pit with charcoal rich fill and some burnt bone suggesting a possible cremation burial.</i>		0002
0004	0003	6	Cremation Fill	Fill within cut 0003. comprises dark brownish grey silty sand with ?charcoal and a small amount of burnt bone. <i>Cremation burial deposit</i>		0002
0005	0005	6	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut aligned approximately E-W. Steeply sloping sides down to a narrow, slightly undulating, but generally flat base (dimensions: 0.60m wide and 0.10m deep). <i>Ditch, undated, not seen in Trenches 4 and 5 to the east suggesting it had terminated or turned.</i>		0002
0006	0005	6	Ditch Fill	Fill in cut 0005. Comprises mid yellowish-brown sandy silt with infrequent small stone. <i>Fill within ditch 0005, possibly a natural occurring deposit of windblown silt</i>		0002
0007	0007	7	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut aligned N-S. Sloping sides down to a slightly undulating, but generally flat base (dimensions: 0.92m wide and 0.25m deep). <i>Boundary ditch possibly related to division of the glebe land in association with the Vicarage.</i>		0001
0008	0007	7	Ditch Fill	Fill in cut 0007. Consists of mottled light and dark brown silty sand with occasional flints. <i>Fill of ditch, contains bricks, suggests a deliberate backfilling.</i>		0001
0009	0009	7	Pit Cut	Small roughly circular cut, Sloping sides down to a rounded base (dimensions: 0.50m by 0.50m, 0.20m deep). <i>Small pit or possible posthole</i>		0002
0010	0009	7	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0009. Consists of brown silty sand with occasional flints.		0002
0011	0011	10	Pit Cut	Pit, roughly circular with sloping sides down to a rounded base (dimensions: 0.51m by 0.47m, 0.23m deep).		0002

				<i>Small pit or possible posthole</i>		
0012	0011	10	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0011, Consists of mid brown/grey silty sand.		0002
0013	0013	10	Pit Cut	Feature cut, probable pit or possible ditch terminus. Steep, near vertical sides down to a rounded base (dimensions: >0.82m by 0.74m, 0.50m deep). <i>Pit or possible ditch terminus</i>		0002
0014	0013	10	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0013. Comprises Dark grey sandy silt mottled with small patches of orange sand.		0002
0015	0015	10	Pit Cut	Pit, roughly circular with sloping sides down to a rounded base (dimensions: 0.42m by 0.34m, 0.27m deep).		0002
0016	0015	10	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0015. Consists of dark grey sandy silt.		0002
0017	0017	11	Pit Cut	Large disturbance noted within trench 11. Continues beyond the width of the trench. Appears to comprise a large, irregular shaped cut with sloping sides in excess of 1.4m deep (dimensions: >1.8m by >8m wide, >1.30m deep). <i>Possible pond, a garden feature of the Vicarage, or a sand pit that predates the house.</i>		0002
0018	0017	11	Pit Fill	Fill within cut 0017. Consists of dark grey silt with infrequent stone.		0019
0019	0017	11	Pit Fill	fill within cut 0017. layer of yellow/brown sand with gravel and occasional fragments of CBM. <i>Backfill within cut 0017. Part of a deliberate backfilling, levelling and landscaping of the front garden of the Vicarage over the area of 0017.</i>	0018	0002

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1 Bulk finds quantities (initial quantification)

Ctxt	Feature	Pottery		CBM		Other finds	Initial processing Spotdate	Additional dating
		No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g			
0004	0003					Cremated bone (burial) (55g)		Preh (LBA-IA?)
0008	0007	2	9	1	2227		med	Brick p-med (c. 16-E18C)
0010	0009			1	27			Brick late med-p-med
0018	0017	4	106				med	
Total		6	115	2	2254			

Table 2 Bulk finds catalogue

Tr	Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric/material	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	EVE	No. pots	Abr/brt	Comments	Note	Finds spotdate
6	0004	0003	pit	Cremated bone						55				Fragmented, white, burnt/ cremated bone – representing an undated cremation burial (no associated bulk finds)		Prehistoric? LBA-IA
7	0008	0007	ditch	pot	med	MCW		B	1	5				Base with sooting, possibly Waveney Valley pottery		L12-14C
7	0008	0007	ditch	pot	med	MCW			1	2						L12-14C
7	0008	0007	ditch	CBM	p-med	WSG	BR		1	2220				Complete cream coloured brick, not frogged, (230 x 115 x 53mm) Cream coloured. Some pale pink esp on edges, fine-medium sand fabric with moderate medium-large, soft red sandy pellet (grog) inclusions, slightly flaking, regular with sharp edges		c. L16-17C? possibly 18-19C

Tr	Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric/material	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	EVE	No. pots	Abr/brt	Comments	Note	Finds spotdate
7	0010	0009	pit	CBM	L med-p-med	RS	BR		1	27				Corner from a brick in red coloured sandy fabric		c. 15-17/18C
11	0018	0017	pit	pot	Med (trans)	LMT			2	57		2		From 2 pots, buff fabric (spots/ splashed glaze)		15-16C
11	0018	0017	pit	pot	Med (trans)	LMT			1	46				Strap handle, red fabric (spots/ splashed glaze)		15-16C
11	0018	0017	pit	pot	Med	MCW			1	3				Body sherd with external sooting, possibly Waveney Valley pottery		L12-14C

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 3 Cremated bone

Burial	Context	Sam	Frac	Skull			Axial			Upper limb			Lower limb			Unident Wt/g	Animal Wt/g	Totals Wt/g	max skull (mm)	max l.b. (mm)	Colour	Notes	Age	Sex
				No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt									
0003	0004	<1>	>10mm >4mm >2mm <2mm	10	1.8	0.2				4	2.8	0.7	4	4.0	1.0	0 20.3 28.5 0.4		0 26.1	17	21	white, abr	small frags of thin cran vault, frags of hum, ?ulna, fem & tib shaft. Most unident is small frags of l.b. shaft	Juv??	?
Totals				10	1.8	0.2	0	0	4	2.8	0.7	4	4	1.0	49.2	0	55.0							
%					31.0		0.0		48.3		69.0			total ID		5.8								

APPENDIX D: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS

Levels are expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), as recorded by the GPS survey equipment.

	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3	Trench 4	Trench 5	Trench 6	Trench 7	Trench 8	Trench 9	Trench 10	Trench 11	Trench 12
Trench length	14m	22m	20m	21m	18m	22m	21m	22m	23m	5.5m	20m	16.5m
Current ground level	N end 16.24m	W end 16.30m	N end 16.65m	NW end 16.20m	NE end 16.01m	N end 16.21m	SW end 16.06m	NW end 16.25m	W end 16.21m	N end 14.36m	W end 14.41m	NE end 14.65m
	S end 16.01m	E end 16.53m	S end 16.14m	SE end 16.09m	SW end 15.77m	S end 16.14m	NE end 15.46m	SE end 16.02m	E end 16.10m	S end 14.34m	E end 14.23m	SW end 14.90m
Top of the natural subsoil	N end 0.75m (15.49m)	W end 0.53m (15.77m)	N end 0.72m (15.93m)	NW end 0.60m (15.40m)	NE end 0.56m (15.45m)	N end 0.81m (15.40m)	SW end 0.56m (15.50m)	NW end 0.75m (15.50m)	W end 0.95m (15.26m)	N end 0.96m (13.40m)	W end 1.12m (13.29m)	NE end 0.57m (14.08m)
	S end 0.56m (15.45m)	E end 0.70m (15.83m)	S end 0.64m (15.50m)	SE end 0.59m (15.50m)	SW end 0.41m (15.36m)	S end 0.66m (15.48m)	NE end 0.40m (15.06m)	SE end 0.69m (15.33m)	E end 0.79m (15.31m)	S end 0.94m (13.40m)	E end 1.07m (13.16m)	SW end 0.54m (14.36m)
Upper figures are depth below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.												

APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: cotswold2-352048**Project details**

Project name	The Vicarage, Darsham Road, Westleton
Short description of the project	Trenched evaluation revealed a probably prehistoric cremation burial, two undated ditches, one possibly prehistoric, the other probably post-medieval, and a series of probably post-medieval pits, one of which was large and may have been a pond.
Project dates	Start: 17-06-2019 End: 10-07-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WLN 117 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/19/0111/PRE - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	CREMATION Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL WESTLETON The Vicarage, Darsham Road
Study area	0.9 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 43963 69109 52.265332352557 1.575812581133 52 15 55 N 001 34 32 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 13.16m Max: 15.93m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	WLN117
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	WLN117
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	WLN117
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Vicarage, Darsham Road Westleton Suffolk Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.
Other bibliographic details	CA Report: WLNGLE001_1
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	CA (Suffolk)
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Description	printed sheets of A4 paper with card covers and a wire binding
Entered by	Mark Sommers (mark.sommers@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	10 July 2019

APPENDIX F: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD - SEARCH RESULTS

HER No.	Site Name	Period	Description
WLN 005	Church of St Peter	BA & med	<p>Bronze Age bucket urn found about 1 foot down, mouth upwards and containing a cremation, in new extension to churchyard in 1976.</p> <p>Church of St Peter. A church is recorded at Westleton in the Domesday survey (note Ipswich and Thetford wares to NW - see WLN 021). Consists chancel, nave, South porch, base of West tower and steeple. Roof thatched. Entirely rebuilt c.1300-1340. C15: Wall crosses chancel. 1770: Tower fell in and present tower built on original foundations. 2008: An examination of two test pits within the church did not reveal any earlier floor surfaces, just a single fragment of possible medieval floor tile was recovered.</p>
WLN 015	Mill House, The Street	Pmed	<p>Large post mill with two storey roundhouse, built by Nunn's in the early 1840s. It ceased work in 1934 and was demolished in July 1963. The foundations can still be seen, as can part of a stock used to carry the village sign. The post was used for restoring pews in Blythburgh church and a bench has been made from large sections of the post containing dates and names. There were four patent sails, two pairs of stones in the head and a fantail.</p>
WLN 021	Land NW of St Peter's Church	Sax & med	<p>Fieldwalking to NW of St Peters Church, included finds of possible Ipswich ware (1 rim, 1 body sherd) and 2 sherds of Thetford type ware, and a moderate scatter of Med and late Med pottery All were mainly concentrated along south-east side of field.</p>
WLN 022	Westleton Common	Un	<p>'Circular earth bank with a diameter of about 10-12 metres and what could have been a gap in the bank'. Location is on outskirts of village and suggests possible animal pound though note area is largely pitted ('Old Gravel Pit's) on 1880s OS map so may be semi-industrial in nature.</p>
WLN 048	Woodlands, Dunwich Road	Med & Pmed	<p>Three features were recorded. These consisted of a NW-SE aligned re-cut ditch, cut by an irregular pit, containing post-medieval building material and pottery. A small number of medieval and late medieval finds were recovered from the site, including a 15th-16th century copper alloy hooked clasp, but these were either intrusive or from unstratified contexts.</p>
WLN 049	Crown Inn	Un & Pmed	<p>Archaeological monitoring revealed a natural stratum of laminated sands overlaid by a buried soil horizon interpreted as a typical heath-land podzol. Post-medieval and modern pits truncated earlier undated features.</p>
WLN 052	Westleton	Med & Pmed	<p>Indicative area of the historic settlement core of Westleton, defined from historic maps, the locations of listed buildings and artefact scatters.</p>
WLN 104	Greenways, Mill Street	Pmed	<p>Small pit recorded during an evaluation. Contained two sherds of late 19th/20th century pottery, a small fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem and a few brick fragments.</p>
WLN 105	Holly Tree Cottage	Pmed	<p>Holly Tree Cottage is a grade II-listed structure dated by English Heritage to the late-18th century. Was the subject of a Historic</p>

HER No.	Site Name	Period	Description
			Building Record which noted late 17th century features. Rare evidence for the rendering of a roof-void against drafts and damp above a chamber ceiling was also noted.
WLN 107	Westleton School/Village Hal	Pmed	Former school, now village hall. Dated 1842 on east gable. Above the door is cast iron cresting and a modern rectangular fanlight; tympanic filling to arch with the inscription 'Jubilee Clock V:R Erected 1887'; above the arch is the clock referred to in the inscription.
WLN 109	Smithy (old)	Pmed	Rebuilding of brick wall of old Smithy revealed wall construction was of clay lump (circa 9"x9"x18" blocks) on brick plinth.
WLN 116	The Street	med	Three body sherds medieval coarseware (C13/C14) and 1 body sherd of a glazed medieval jug, ?C14/C15, found during watching brief on small building site.

APPENDIX G: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

The Vicarage, Darsham Road Westleton Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: WLNGL001
OASIS ID: 352048
HER reference: WLN 117



DOCUMENT CONTROL GRID						
REVISION	DATE	AUTHOR	CHECKED BY	STATUS	REASONS FOR REVISION	APPROVED BY
A	20/05/19	R. GARDINER	S BOULTER			R GARDNER
B	05/06/19	R. GARDNER	S. BOULTER		CURATOR COMMENTS ON TRENCH DESIGN	R GARDNER

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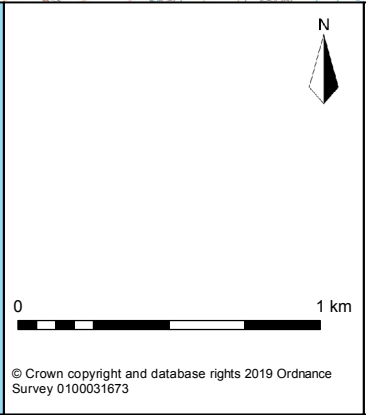
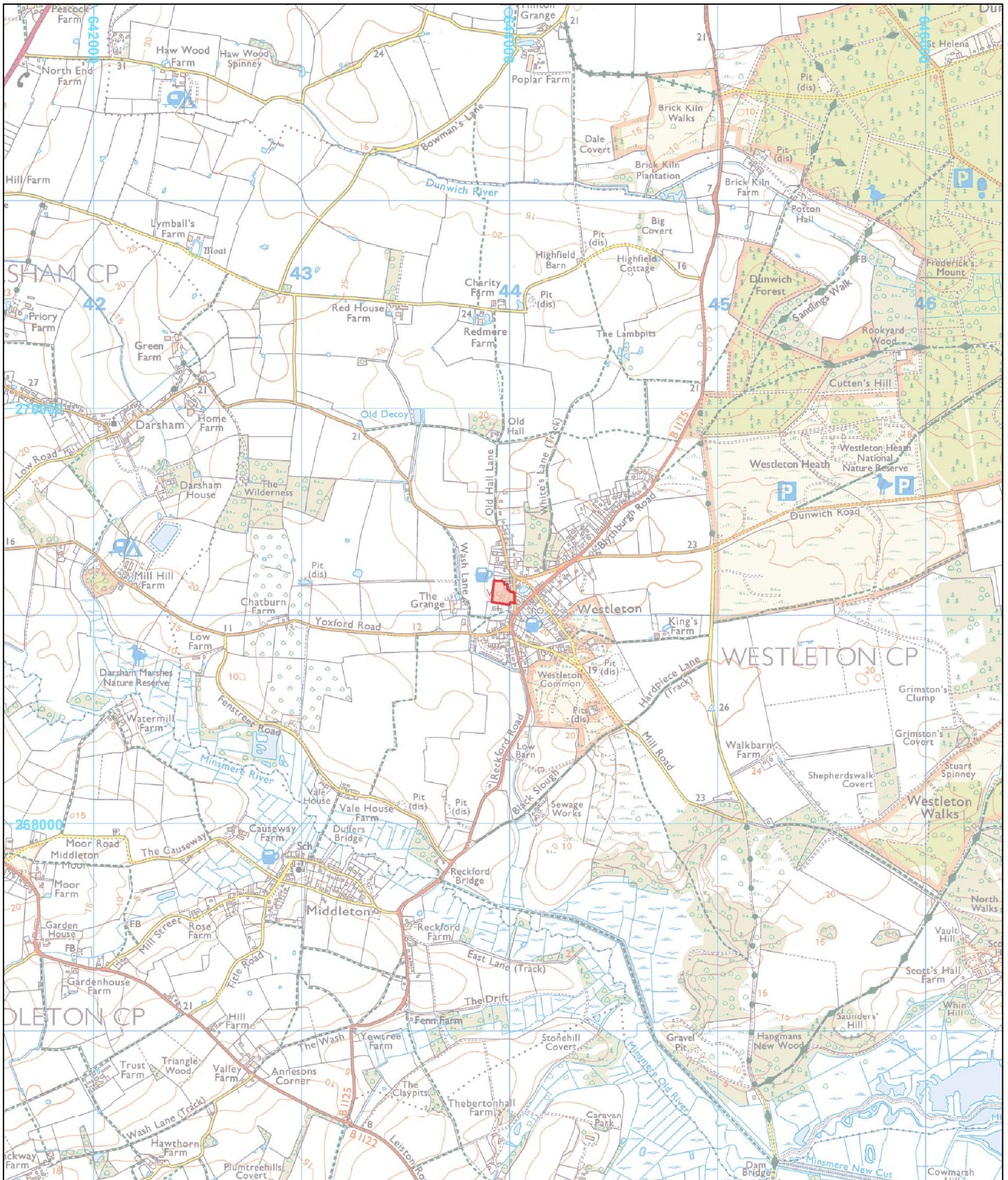
1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to The Vicarage, Darsham Road, Westleton, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 643942 269101). This work has been requested by Modece Architects on behalf of a client. 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 Pre-application advice (DC/19/0111/PRE) has been sought from East Suffolk Council for the development of twenty new dwellings as part of an a co-housing scheme, inclusive of recreational and gardening areas, guest and staff parking, and access. This advice will be partly informed by a programme of archaeological trial trenching, as described in a brief prepared by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council (Abraham, 2019), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (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 Westleton is located c. 5.5miles north-east of Saxmundham and c. 2miles east-south-east of Darsham, near the North Sea coastline of Suffolk (Fig. 1). The proposed Development Area (DA) is c. 0.9ha and comprises former agricultural land now overgrown in areas with overgrown boundary hedges and established tree lines. The site is bounded by agricultural fields to the west, residential development to the north, St. Peters Church to the south and is set behind an existing residential dwelling accessed by Darsham Road to the east. The site lies at approximately 15m AOD on generally level ground.

Document Path: P:\SU0014 - The Vicarage, Darsham Road, Westleton, Suffolk EVAL\GIS\CA_SU0014_Fig_1_190521.mxd





Andover	01264 347630
Cirencester	01285 771022
Exeter	01392 826185
Milton Keynes	01908 564660
Suffolk	01449 900120

PROJECT TITLE
The Vicarage, Darsham Road
Westleton, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	JSJ	PROJECT NO.	SU0014	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	MP	DATE	21/05/2019	
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000	1

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1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Crag Group gravel, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 5.333 million and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Neogene and Quaternary periods (BGS 2019). No superficial deposits are recorded here.

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 (Abraham 2019) and other publicly accessible sources.

2.2 The proposed development site is situated in an area of high archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. It is located within the historic settlement core of Westleton (WLN 052) and adjacent to the medieval church (WLN 005). Within the churchyard, a Bronze Age burial urn was recorded (WLN 005) and scatters of Saxon and medieval finds have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area (WLN 021).

2.3 Westleton was originally listed in the Domesday Book as *Westledestuna* as part of the hundred of 'Blything', the village is recorded as having had two churches, two beehives, twenty pigs and twenty-four goats (Williams 2003).

2.4 St. Peters Church is the parish church of Westleton, the original Anglo-Saxon church building was rebuilt in 1340, it has a thatched roof to the nave and chancel, and there is no longer a church tower as it was not rebuilt following its second collapse (Historic England).

2.5 Fieldwalking (WLN 021) immediately west of the site recovered possible Ipswich and Thetford ware pottery, a possible medieval pottery scatter and a flint scraper (WLN 025) was also recorded c.1km southwest of the site.

2.6 A post-medieval four storey smock mill, Ralphs Mill (WLN 013) has been recorded c.730m southeast of the site. Several listed buildings are also present within the immediate vicinity of the site including The Old Schoolhouse and The Crown Inn highlighting the historic settlement of the village.

2.7 Therefore, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within the DA.

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 2019).

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.

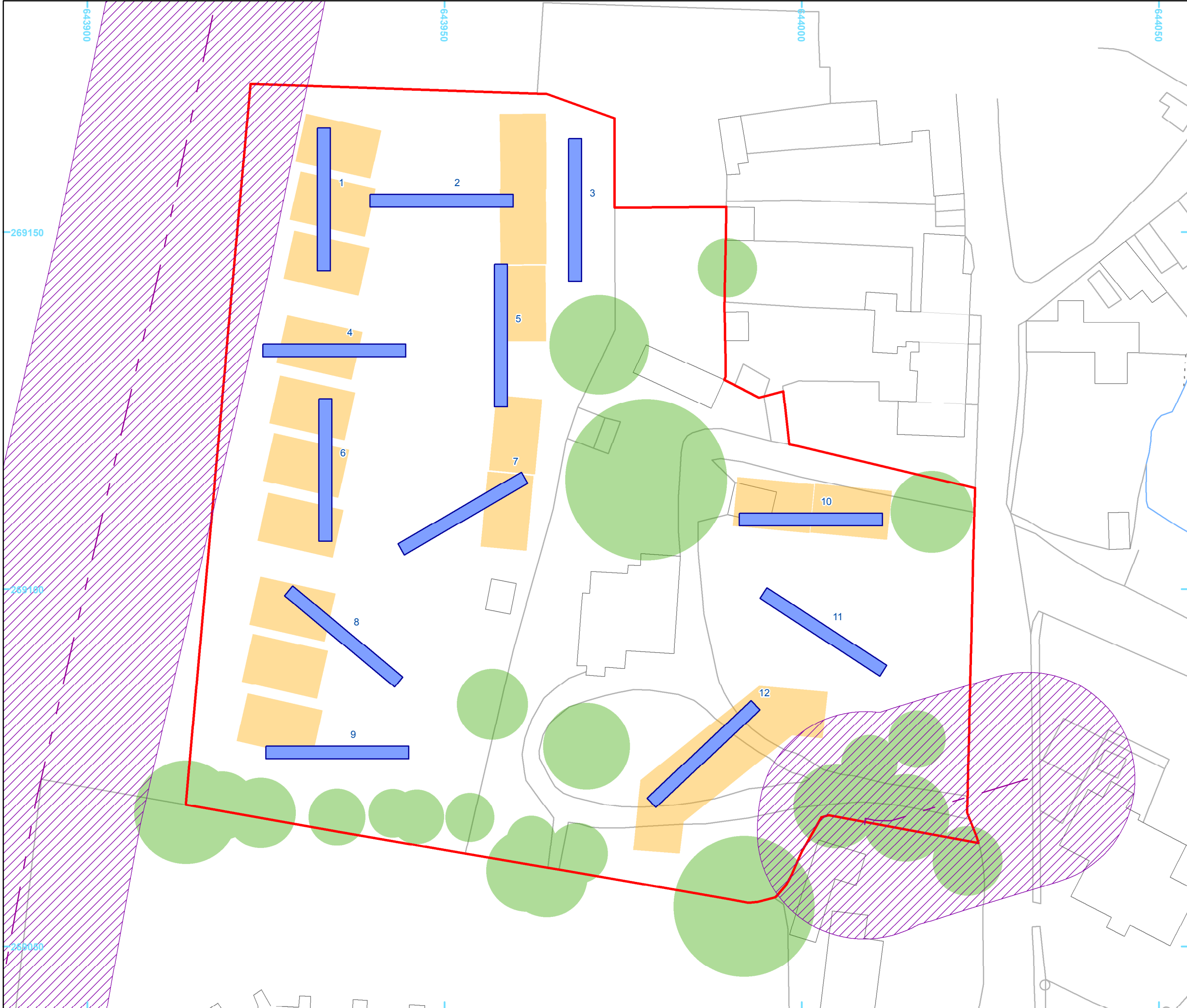
3.3 If significant archaeological remains are identified, reference will be made to the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medleycott, 2011) so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional context.

4. METHODOLOGY

Excavation and recording

- 4.1 The evaluation comprises the excavation of twelve (12) trenches in the locations shown in Figure 2. All trenches will be 20m long and 1.8m wide, giving a total trench length of 240m. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, 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 GPS.
- 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 GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. 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). 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

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Legend

- ▭ Site Boundary
- ▭ Proposed evaluation trench
- ▭ Proposed Building Footprints
- ▭ Tree Protection Orders
- ▭ Constraint



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PROJECT TITLE
**The Vicarage, Darsham Road
 Westleton, Suffolk**

FIGURE TITLE
Proposed Trench Plan

DRAWN BY	JSJ	PROJECT NO	SU0014	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	MP	DATE	03/06/2019		2
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:500		

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 either be Steve Hunt or Mike Green (TBC).

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 as follows: 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 three staff: a Project Officer (acting as Project Leader) and two Archaeologists.
- 5.4 It is envisaged that the project will require approximately up to two days of fieldwork. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further 3-5 weeks.
- 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

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Historic England - <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1283793> Accessed 21 May 2019

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)
Other Finds	
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)

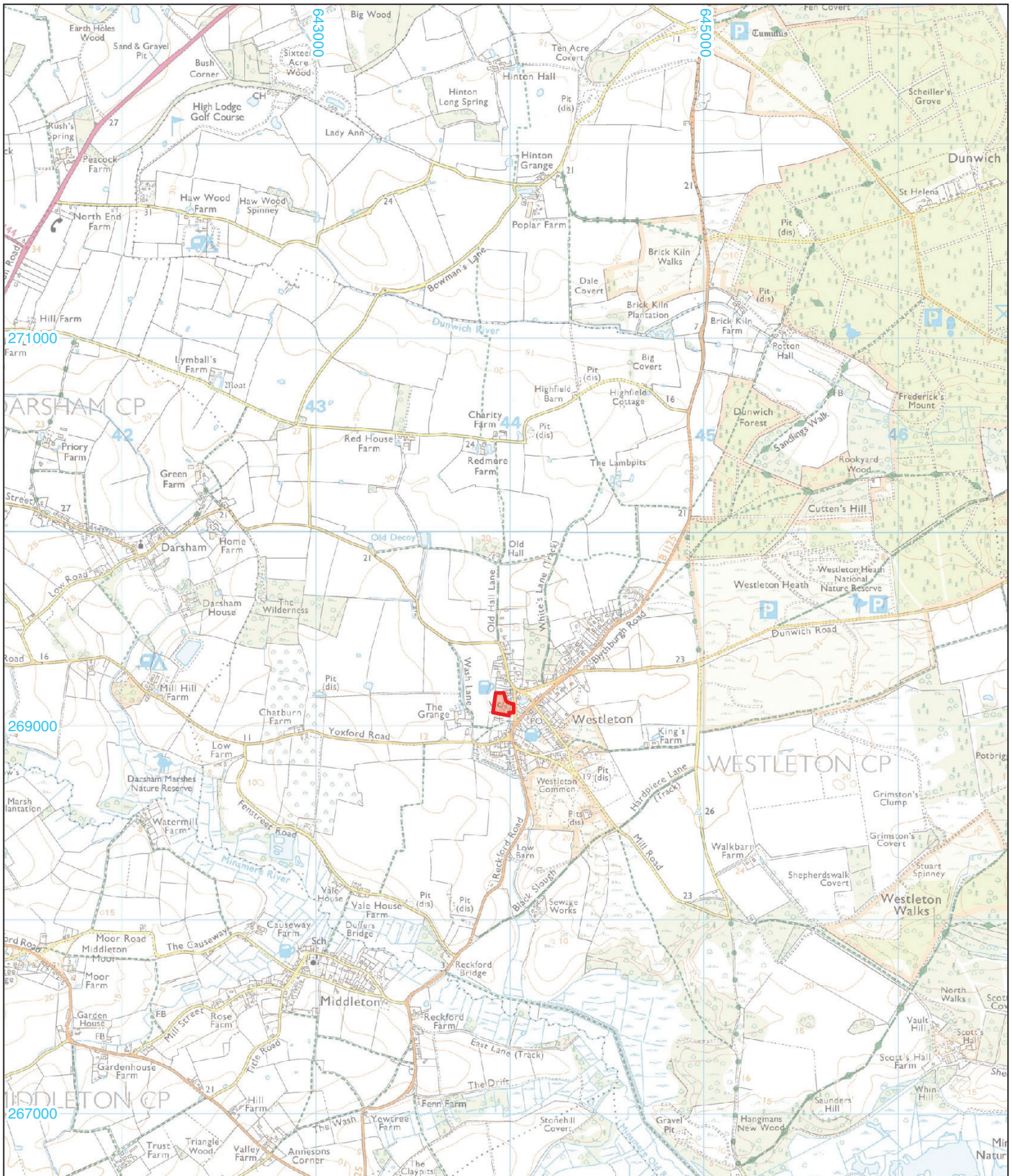
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)
Biological Remains	
Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc 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)
Geoarchaeology	
Soil micromorphology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Scientific Dating	
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)
Conservation	
	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
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- 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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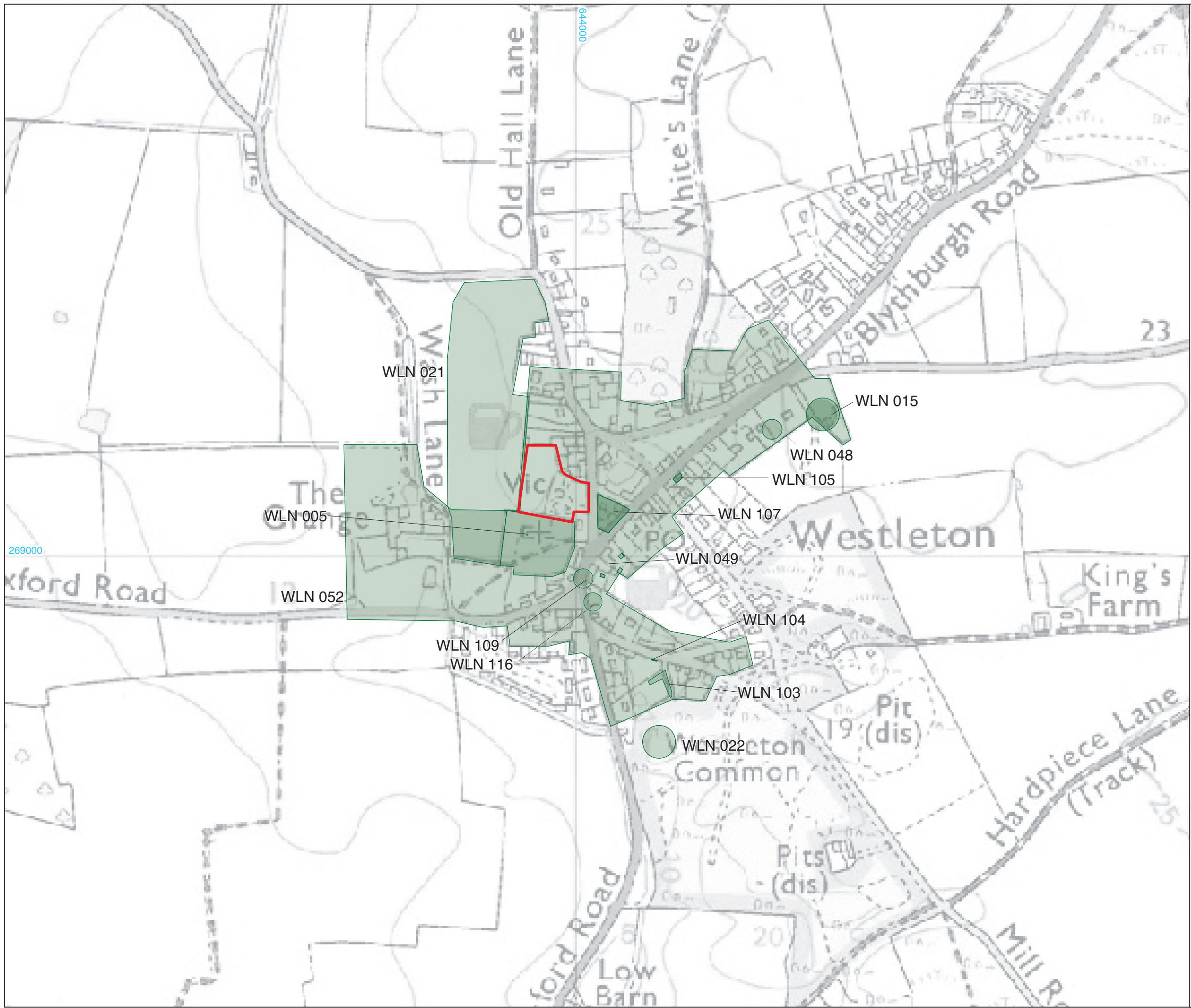
PROJECT TITLE
 The Vicarage, Darsham Road, Westleton,
 Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan



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- Site boundary
- HER entries



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FIGURE TITLE
 Location plan, with HER entries

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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trenches
- Archaeologica features
- Area of dense vegetation



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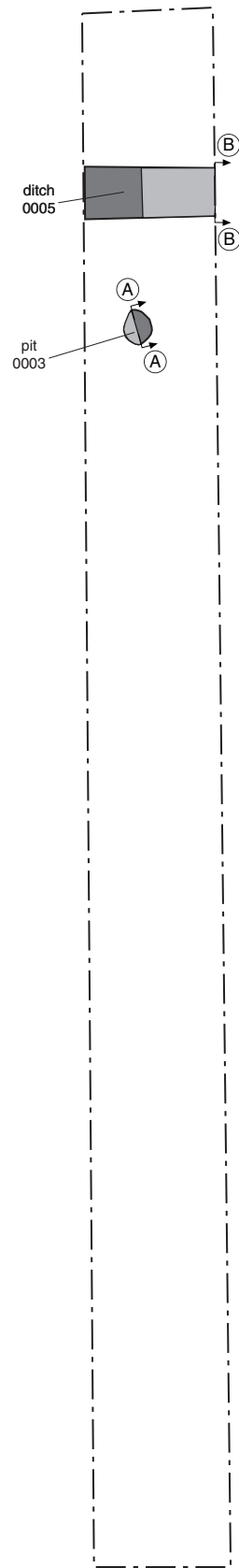
PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench Location Plan

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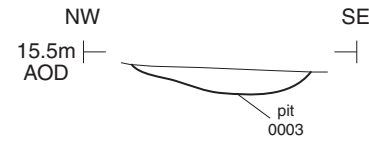
Trench 6



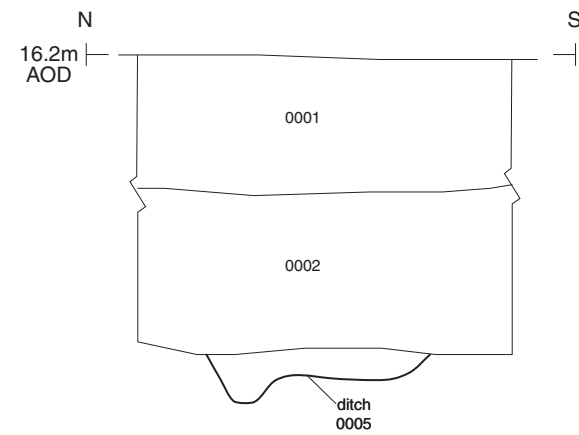
0 1:100 5m

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

Section AA



Section BB



0 1:20 1m



Pit 0003, looking north-east (0.3m scale)



Ditch 0005, looking east (1m scale)

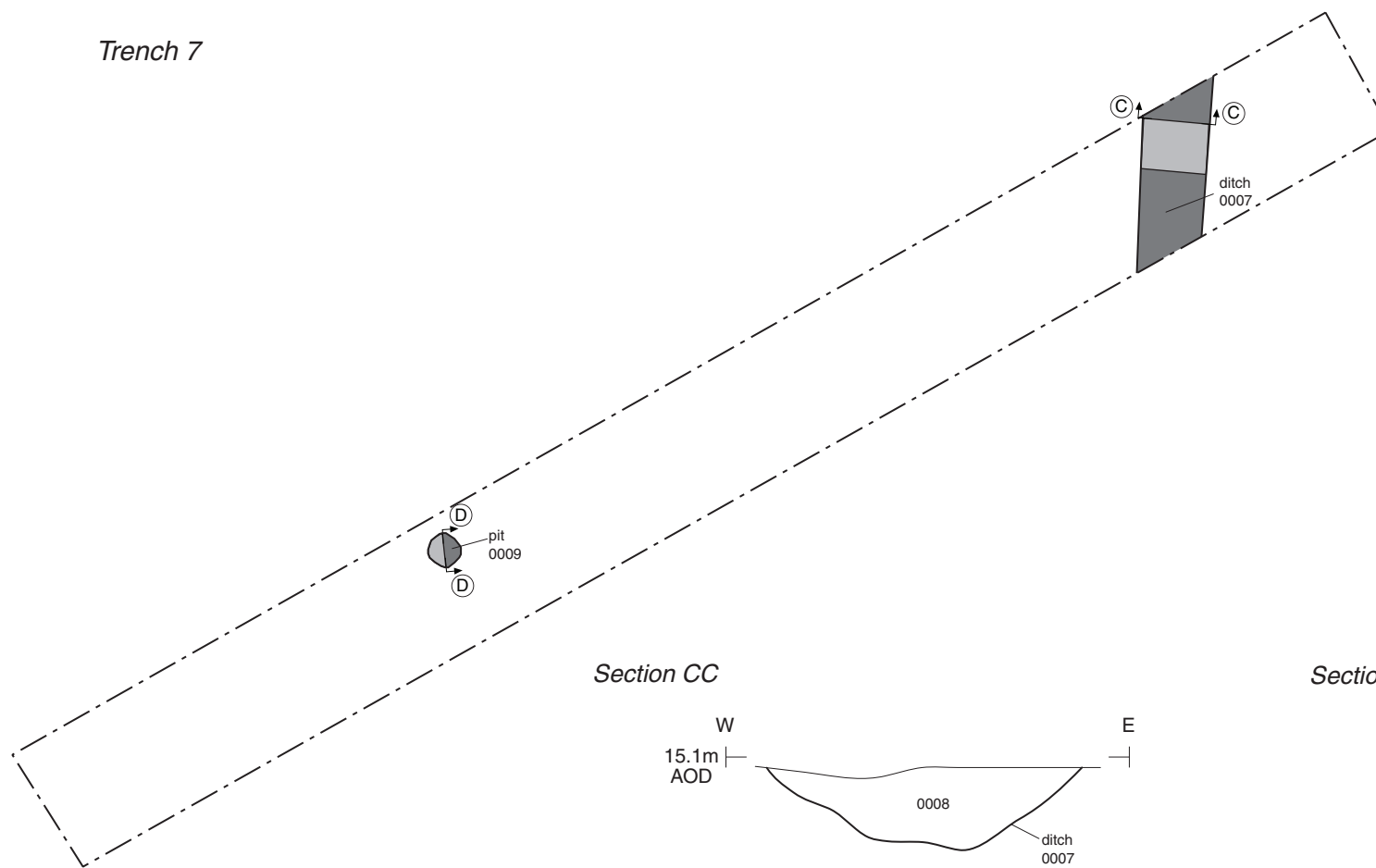
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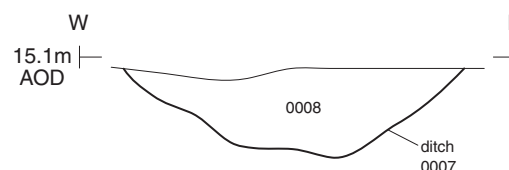
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**Trench 6: plan, sections and
 photographs**

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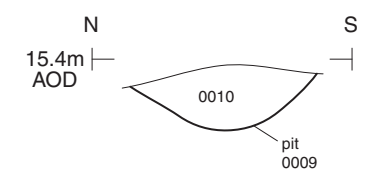
Trench 7



Section CC



Section DD



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

0 1:100 5m

0 1:20 1m



Ditch 0007, looking north (0.3m scale)



Ditch 0009, looking north-east (0.3m scale)

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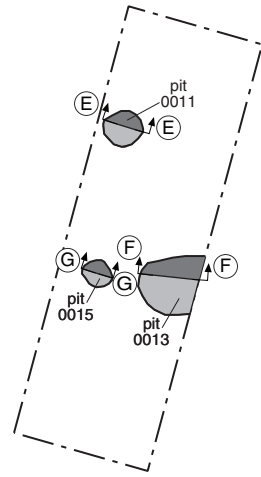
PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 7: plan, sections and photographs

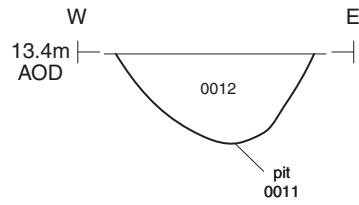
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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 09/07/19
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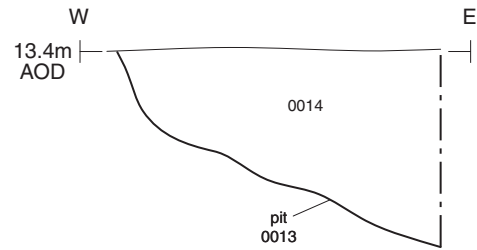
Trench 10



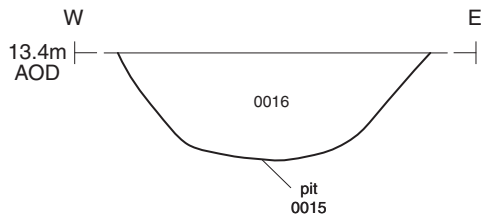
Section EE






Section FF



Section GG



Ditch 0013, looking north (1m scale)

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



Pit 0011, looking north (0.5m scale)



Pit 0015, looking north (0.5m scale)

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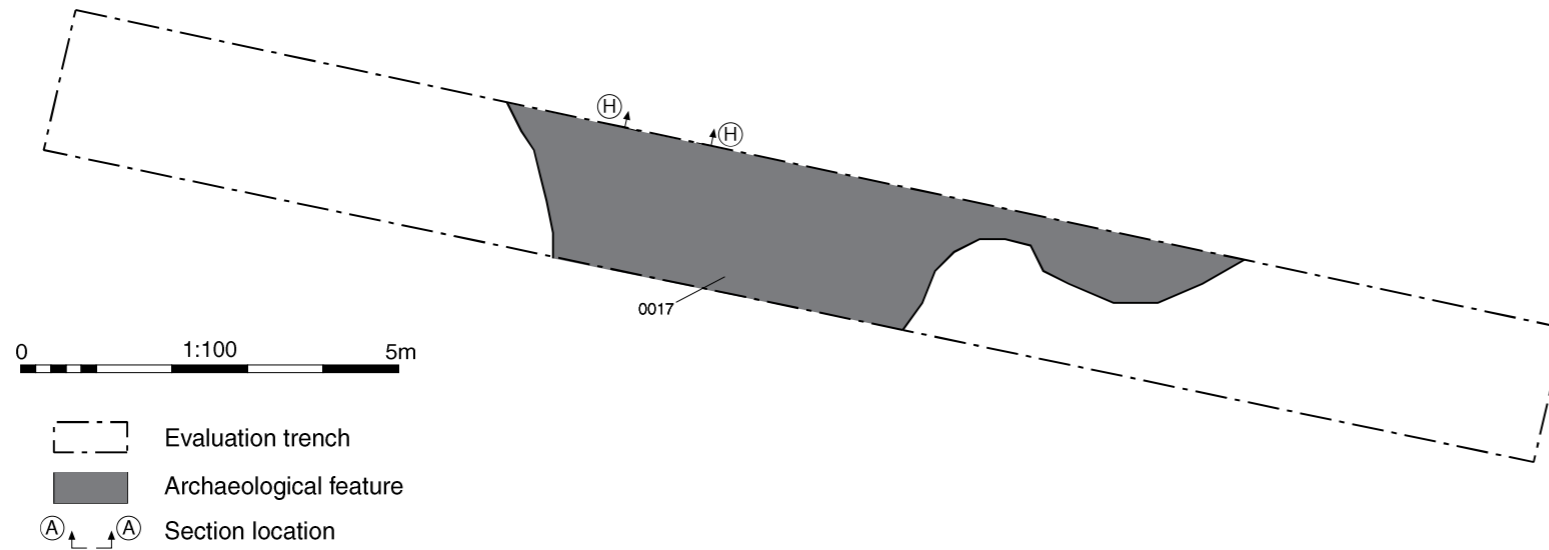
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 10: plan, sections and
 photographs**

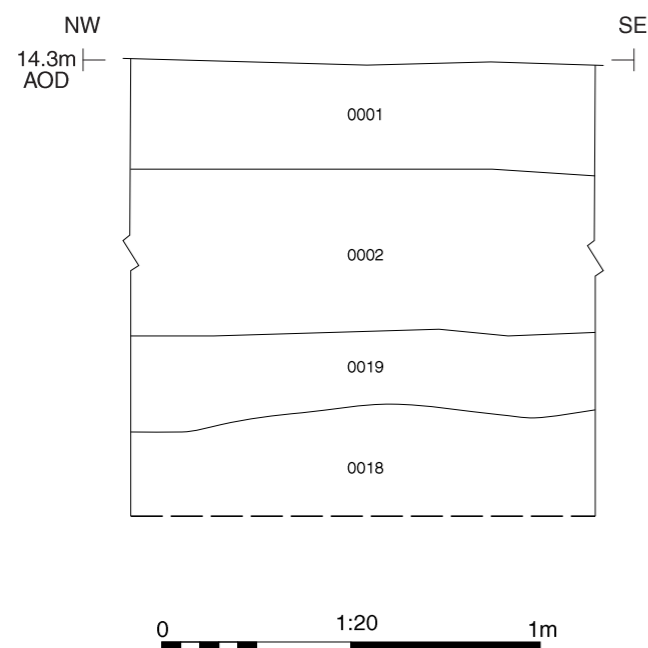
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Trench 11



Section HH



Trench 11, looking north (1m scales)

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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 11: plan, section and
 photograph**

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