

**Church End, Church Lane,
Wenhaston with Mells Hamlet,
Suffolk**

Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



for:
Nick Haward Building Design and
Management Services Ltd
(agent to the client)

CA Project: SU0194
CA Report: SU0194_1
OASIS ID: cotswold2-409407
HER Ref: WMH 077

October 2021



Church End, Church Lane, Wenhaston with Mells Hamlet, Suffolk

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Church End, Church Lane
Location:	Wenhaston with Mells Hamlet, Suffolk
NGR:	642576 275440
Type:	Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
Date:	31 August – 1 September 2021
Planning reference:	DC/20/3557/FUL & DC/20/3558/LBC
OASIS ID:	cotswold2-409407
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk Country Council Archaeological (SCCAS) and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	WMH 077

In August and September 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried continuous archaeological monitoring during groundworks associated with the demolition of extant structures and the construction of a new extension and separate workshop at Church End, Church Lane, Wenhaston with Mells Hamlet, Suffolk. Five pits, one modern, two undated and two of which can be dated to the post medieval period, were identified along with a well lined with modern bricks. Artefactual material was collected from four contexts in two pits with a sample taken from one pit.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In August and September, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Church End, Church Lane, Wenhaston with Mells Hamlet, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 642576 275440; Fig. 1). This continuous monitoring was commissioned on behalf of the client by their agent Nick Haward of Nick Haward Building Design and Management Services Ltd.
- 1.2. East Suffolk Council has granted planning permission for the demolition of extant structures and the construction of a new extension to the existing Church End building along with a detached workshop with associated landscaping on condition of the implementation of a programme of archaeological work.
- 1.3. The requirement for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording was defined in a brief prepared by Matthew Baker of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority (LPA). The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Stuart Boulter (CA 2021) (Appendix A) and approved by Matthew Baker.
- 1.4. The work was also carried out in accordance with *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).

The site

- 1.5. The site is situated in the garden of Church End, part of the 16th century former Guildhall, which overlooks the graveyard of St. Peter's Church immediately to the north-east in the village and parish of Wenhaston with Mells Hamlet. At approximately 21m AOD, the site lies on a gentle north-east facing slope overlooking the valley of the River Blyth which flows, at its closest, c.1km to the north.
- 1.6. The British Geological Survey defines the geology of the site as superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation (Diamicton) formed up to two million years ago in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These sedimentary deposits are glacial in origin, detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater; they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and interglacial periods during the Quaternary Period. The bedrock comprises Crag Group – Sand, a Sedimentary Bedrock formed up to five million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods in a local environment previously dominated by

shallow seas. They are detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained (locally with some carbonate content) forming interbedded sequences (BGS 2021).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. With the agreement of Matthew Baker, a full search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) has not been carried out, the following is a summary of the readily available information.
- 2.2. The adjacent St. Peter's church is substantially medieval with likely pre-conquest origins (HER code WMH 010) while Church cottages, of which Church End is a part, are Grade II listed, dating from the 16th century, and was previously the guildhall, school and court.
- 2.3. To the south of Church Lane is a rectangular cropmark (WMH 015), which has been interpreted as an enclosure or toft/croft with further possible sub-circular cropmarks in its interior. Another archaeological monitoring carried out immediately to the north-east at the Old Vicarage (WMH 034) also identified features, this time possibly Roman in date. Significant Roman occasional occupation deposits have been recorded in the wider area, for example c.400m to the south-east at Narrow Way (WMH 033), St. Michael's Way (WMH 034) and, more recently by CA at Glen House (WMH 057).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objectives of the watching brief were:
 - to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record any archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development groundworks,
 - at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.
- 3.2. If significant archaeological remains are identified, reference will be made to the Regional Research Framework for East Anglia (Medlycott 2011) and the East of England Regional Research Framework (researchframeworks.org/eoe/research-

agenda/ 2021) so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional context.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation by a competent archaeologist of the machine excavation, using a toothless bucket, of the foundation trenches of the new extension and workshop, and also the excavation down to the top of the natural substrate in the location of a new soakaway (Fig. 2). With the agreement of Matthew Baker, the excavation of the final c.3m of the extension foundation trench and the service runs was not carried out under archaeological observation. The upcast soil was examined visually for finds and was also metal detected.
- 4.2. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual* with plans drawn at a scale of 1:50 and, when safe to do so, sections drawn at a scale of 1:20.
- 4.3. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential, and one sample was taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.4. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.5. CA will make arrangements with SCCAS for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.6. A full summary of information from this project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, Appendix C, and a summary suitable for inclusion in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History will also be produced.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the results of the fieldwork. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix B, details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 while details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7.
- 5.2. The overburden encountered on site, a layer of garden soil or made ground, comprised dark brown soft silty clay which contained frequent brick, glass and modern detritus and ranging from 0.5m to 0.8m thick (0001 and 0017) and directly overlay the naturally derived pale yellow and pale grey sand with pockets of clay and gravel. Five pits; two late medieval, two undated and one modern, were recorded along with a late 19th to 20th century brick lined well. Artefactual material was recovered from four contexts in two pits with a single environmental sample taken.

Extension foundation trench (Figs 2 and 3)

- 5.3. Approximately 14m of the extension foundation trench was excavated under archaeological observation with the overburden, 0001, varying from 0.6m to 0.7m thick. The trench measured 0.45m wide and 0.7m deep where it met the extant building and for c.1.5m before becoming 1.5m deep. It extended for c.4m from the extant building, aligned north-east to south-west, before turning through ninety degrees and heading south-east for c.10m. Two pits were recorded in this trench, 0002 and 0004.
- 5.4. Pit 0002 was located in the north-east to south-west orientated arm of the trench, at the point where the trench turned to the south-east. It was 1.52m wide and 0.74m deep with steeply sloping, slightly rounded sides and a rounded base and was filled with pale grey soft silty sand with occasional gravel, 0003. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 5.5. Pit 0004 was situated at the south-eastern end of the observed excavated trench, on the north-west to south-east aligned axis. It was c.5.25m long and approximately 1.5m deep with steeply sloping sides and a broadly flat base, and was filled with mid brown soft silty clay, 0005, over a mid grey soft silty sand, 0006. Excavation of the foundation trench was suspended to the south-east of pit 0004 due to safety concerns following the collapse of the excavation sides. Because of this, the pit was recorded

in plan and through photography only, with no drawn section. The collapsed edges suggested that the pit was likely to be at least 2.5m wide.

Workshop Foundation Trench (Figs 2, 4 and 5)

- 5.6. The workshop foundation trench demarked a rectangle measuring 7.5m north-west to south-east and 6.5m north-east to south-west. It was, again, 0.45m wide and from 0.9m to 1m deep with the overburden deepening from 0.7m thick to the south, up to 0.8m thick towards the north. Three pits, 0007, 0010 and 0015, and a well, 0009, were recorded in this trench.
- 5.7. Pit 0015 was located in the southernmost corner of the rectangle, extending for 2.06m to the north-west with pit 0010 extending a further 2.6m to the north-west. Pit 0010 was 0.94m deep with moderately steeply sloping, slightly rounded sides and a broad flat base. The basal fill against the south-eastern edge, and extending for 2m, was a pale yellowish brown silty clay with green mottling, 0011, which was up to 0.24m thick and was possibly cess material. Two fragments of pottery dating to the 15th-16th century, together with fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM), a small fragment of clay pipe stem and an iron nail were recovered from an environmental sample (Sample 1) taken from this deposit. The sample also contained a single charred, possible rye grain and charred fragments which may have been wheat along with uncharred wild seeds and pips such as elder and bramble, perhaps suggesting the foraging of wild foods, all of which show domestic and agricultural activity took place on or near the site. Over this, and also extending 1.96m from the south-eastern edge of the pit, was a deposit of dark brown firm silty clay up to 0.44m deep, 0012. This contained very occasional flecks of charcoal and flecks and fragments of post medieval CBM while pottery dating from the 15th-16th century was also recovered. This was overlain by a deposit of mid brown firm silty clay, 0.68m thick, with occasional flecks of both chalk and charcoal, 0013, two pieces of brick, likely dating from the 16th-17th century were recovered from this deposit.. The uppermost deposit was a thin band up to 0.16m thick of greyish brown silty clay with yellow mottling which contained frequent flint and gravel, 0014.
- 5.8. Cutting, and therefore later than, 0010, pit 0015 was 1m deep with moderately steeply sloping rounded sides and a flattish base and was filled with dark brown soft silty clay with occasional chalk and flint nodules and post medieval CBM

fragments. Pottery dating from 16th-18th century was recovered from this pit. A modern manhole 0.8m wide and 1m deep from the surface cut this pit.

- 5.9. Well 0009, located at the northernmost corner of the foundation trench and measuring c.1.3m in diameter, was constructed of later 19th to 20th century frogged bricks and was recorded in plan and photographed.
- 5.10. Approximately 1.5m to the south-west, modern pit 0007 was 1.45m deep and 0.6m deep with gradually sloping rounded sides and a concave base. It was filled with dark brown silty clay, 0008, with occasional brick fragments and sherds of blue and white china.

Soakaway

- 5.11. No archaeological deposits were identified in the footprint of a new soakaway measuring 1.3m wide and 1.8m long where the made ground was 0.4m deep over a dark brown silty clay topsoil deposit, 0018, also 0.4m thick, sealed the natural substrate.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. The artefactual evidence from the evaluation is represented by finds recovered from two features in the workshop foundation trench, these are shown in Table 1 below. The lowest fill 0011 of pit 0010 contained two fragments of pottery dating to the 15th-16th century, together with scrappy bits of post-medieval ceramic building material, a small fragment of clay pipe stem and an iron nail. The second fill 0012 of the pit also contained the same type of pottery, but with ceramic building material which is likely to date to slightly later. A fragment of flat white-firing clay may be part of a tin-glazed earthenware tile without its glaze, of 17th-18th century in date, and the fragment of well-fired roofing tile also suggests a similar slightly later date. The third fill 0013 has no pottery but the remains of a post-medieval brick whose thickness indicates that it is likely to date to the late 16th-17th century (Drury LB1 type, 1993 165) together with a second sandy red-fired brick which is probably of the same date. The fill 0016 of the second pit 0015 contained two fragments of Glazed red earthenware dating from the 16th-18th century, together with three fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material, possibly the remains of two bricks.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Stone		Animal bone		Spotdate	Samp No	Sample Finds
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)			
0011	2	17	4	36					PM	1	Pottery, CBM, Clay Pipe, Iron Nail, Animal Bone
0012	2	116	3	203			6	100	PM		
0013			2	1,139	1	13,800			PM		
0016	2	33	3	205					PM		
Total	6	166	12	1,583	1	13,800					

Table 1: Bulk finds by context

Pottery

6.2. Small quantities of pottery were recovered from two features (6 sherds weighing a total of 166g). The ceramics were fully recorded on the site database, and the tabulated data is presented in Table 2 below. Fabric codes are based on the on-line pottery series for Suffolk established by Sue Anderson.

Context	Count	Wt (g)	Period	Fabric	Form	Type	EVE	ENV	Comments	Fabric date range
0011	1	12	LM/PM	LMT	CIST	BUNG	0	1	From Samp 1	15th-16th C
0011	1	5	LM/PM	LMT	BODY		0	1	From Samp 1	
0012	2	116	LM/PM	LMT	BODY/BASE		0	2	Includes 1 base sherd with internal glaze	15th-16th C
0016	2	33	PM	GRE	BODY		0	2		16th-18th C
Total	6	166								

Table 2: Pottery by context

6.3. Pit 0010 was made up of several fills, two of which contained pottery of late medieval/early post-medieval date. The ceramics were identified as Late medieval and transitional wares dating to the 15th-16th century, and included part of the bunghole of a cistern. Two fragments of Glazed red earthenware dating to the 16th-18th century were present in the sole fill 0016 of pit 0015.

Ceramic Building Material

- 6.4. Fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recorded from four contexts, and included pieces recovered from one of the samples. The finds were fully catalogued on the site database using established fabric codes and forms based on Drury's typology (Drury 1993) and are shown in Table 3 below.
- 6.5. The ceramic building material assemblage was generally in a poor condition, and the fragments recovered from Sample 1 in the lower fill 0011 and in fill 0016 of pit 0015 particularly so. Where identifiable the group consists for the most part of pieces of post-medieval brick and roofing tiles.

Context No	Fabric	Form	Count	Wt (g)	Description	Period	Retain
0011	ms	RT	1	11	From Samp 1	PMED	No
0011	msfe	misc	1	7	From Samp 1	LM/PM	No
0011	msf	LB?	2	22	From Samp 1	PM	No
0012	fsfe	RT	1	77	Hard-fired, fully oxidised	PM	No
0012	msf	LB	1	111	burnt	PM	No
0012	wfc	?WALT	1	15	Poss biscuit t-g wall tile	PM	No
0013	fsfe	LB	1	77	H=45mm. Hard-fired, simi-vit, burnt?	PM	No
0013	msf	LB?	1	806	H=45mm, W=115mm A	PM	No
0016	msf	LB??	2	148	AAA	PM	No
0016	fscp	LB?	1	58	AA	LM/PM	No
Total			12	1,332			

(A-AAA = level of abrasion)

Table 3: Ceramic Building Material by context

Clay tobacco pipe

- 6.6. A single fragment of undecorated tobacco pipe stem from a sample from the lower fill 0011 of pit 0010 dates to the late 16th-19th century.

Iron nails

- 6.7. An iron nail was recovered from fill 0011 of pit 0010, also present in the sample taken from this context.

Worked stone

- 6.8. A medium-sized block of undecorated worked stone, probably a type of limestone was retained from the fill 0013 of the pit 0010.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal bone

- 7.1. Animal bone amounting to nine fragments (101g) was recovered via hand excavation and the processing of a bulk soil sample from deposits 0011 and 0012, the successive fills of pit 0010. Artefactual material dating to the medieval period was also recovered from this feature (See Table 4 below). The material was fragmentary but well preserved enough to identify the presence of cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries*/*Capra hircus*) from, respectively, a fragment of distal humerus and a partial tibia shaft.
- 7.2. Each species was a commonly exploited domestic animal and is to be expected in assemblages of this period, but the low recovery severely limits what can be inferred in terms of site economy and animal husbandry. However, a chop mark seen on the sheep/goat tibia, suggests an origin in butchery waste.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	LM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
0010	0011				3	3	1
0010	0012	1	1	4		6	100
Total		1	1	4	3	9	
Weight		28	19	53	1	101	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; LM = large sized mammal; MM = medium size mammal; Ind = indeterminate

Table 4: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Plant macrofossils

Introduction and Methods

- 7.3. A single 30 litre bulk sample was taken from context 0011 (Sample 1), from pit 0010, which is allocated to the post medieval period. The sample was processed in full in with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of domestic or industrial activity on the site.
- 7.4. The sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300µm mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains are recorded in Table 5 below. Identification of any plant remains is with reference to Stace (1995) for wild plants and Zohary et al (2012) for cereals. The non-floating residue was

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

SS No	Context No	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot Contents
1	0011	0010	pit	Post Medieval	charred cereal grains # charred seeds # uncharred seeds # charcoal + rootlets ++ animal bone frags #

Table 5: Ecofacts recovered from flots and non-floating residues

Results

- 7.5. The sample produced a small flot of approximately 10ml, modern fibrous rootlet fragments were common within this volume and as much as practicable were removed prior to scanning under the microscope.
- 7.6. Charred plant remains were sparse within the sample flot. Wood charcoal fragments were rare and were highly comminuted making them unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating. A single possible rye (*Secale cereale*) grain and a low number of fragments, most likely of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains, were recovered. These are all fragmented and abraded making positive identification difficult or impossible. A single charred indeterminate seed, possibly a goosefoot type (*Chenopodium* sp.) was present but was also highly puffed and abraded making positive identification impossible.
- 7.7. Uncharred seeds were more common, and as the presence of cess staining was recorded on site within fill 0011, it is possible some of this material may have been preserved through mineralisation. Elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and bramble family (*Rubus* sp.) pips most likely represent wild food resources and may illustrate the utilisation of scrub or hedgerows within the vicinity of the site for gathered foods during the post medieval period. A single dead-nettle family (*Lamium* sp.) seed, and a fragment of possible daisy family (*Asteraceae*) seed case, may represent weeds of cultivated or waste ground. Two creeping woodsorrel (*Oxalis* sp.) seeds were also present but as many of these species were horticultural introductions during the modern period, these are most likely intrusive within the sampled context.
- 7.8. The material from this sample was generally poor but does indicate that domestic and agricultural activities were taking place on site, along with the exploitation of scrub or hedgerows in the vicinity of the site. Waste from activities such as food

preparation, was most likely being disposed of within the backfill of the sampled feature, along with other household refuse such as cess, during the post medieval era.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. Five features were identified during the archaeological monitoring with two undated pits recorded in the extension footings trench while two late medieval and one modern pit, along with a modern brick lined well, were recorded in the groundworks for the new workshop.
- 8.2. The two post medieval pits, 0010 and 0015, which also shared a stratigraphic relationship, were located away from the house and close to the south-western property boundary and were probably backyard rubbish pits with domestic waste including cess identified, while a later, 19th or 20th century rubbish pit containing blue and white china, pit 0007, was identified approximately 2m to the north. The similarly dated frogged bricks which lined well 0009 were likely a later repair or consolidation of an earlier resource, although this is speculative as no evidence for this was identified.
- 8.3. The two pits closer to the house, although undated, potentially predated the construction of the guildhall in the 16th century, particularly pit 0004. This was very large and deep, and it would seem unlikely that a hole this big would be excavated within 2.5m of an extant building, suggesting an earlier date, possibly an extraction pit associated with the construction of the adjacent church. Pit 0002 to the north was not as large but was equally close to the building and also probably predates the building.
- 8.4. No evidence was identified during the groundworks which would suggest a contraction of the graveyard, however the confined nature of the narrow foundation trenches does not give a representative sample of the area and it cannot be definitively stated that burials do not extend into the development area.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Martin Cuthbert. This report was written by Simon Picard and edited by Stuart Boulter. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Richenda Goffin and Andy Clarke and Anna West, respectively. The report

illustrations were prepared by Helena Munoz-Mojado. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Clare Wootton. The project was managed for CA by Stuart Boulter.

10. REFERENCES

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Appendix A: Written Scheme of Investigation

**Church End, Church Lane,
Wenhaston With Mells Hamlet, Suffolk**
*Written Scheme of Investigation for Continuous
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*



for
Nick Haward Building Design and
Management Services Ltd
(agent to the client)

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REVISION	DATE	AUTHOR	CHECKED BY	STATUS	REASONS FOR REVISION	APPROVED BY
A	DEC 2020	S. BOULTER	S. BOULTER	APPROVED	INTERNAL SCRUTINY	SB
B	DEC 2020	S. BOULTER	NICK HAWARD	APPROVED	CLIENT SCRUTINY	NH
C	DEC 2020	S. BOULTER	MATTHEW BAKER	APPROVED	CURATORIAL SCRUTINY	MB

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Fig. 1 Site Location

Fig. 2 Detail of proposed new builds and associated landscaping

SUMMARY OF PROJECT DETAILS

Location	Site Name	Church End, Church Lane
	Parish/County	Wenham With Mells Hamlet/Suffolk
	National Grid Reference	642576 275440
Site details	Project type	Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
	Size of Area	Combined footprint of two new build structures and associated landscaping
	Access	From Church Lane
	Planning proposal	Extension and garage/workshop
Staffing	No. of personnel (CA)	1 x PO
	No. of subcontractor personnel	None (all works undertaken by main building contractor)
Project dates	Start date	May 2021
	Fieldwork duration	Estimated as 4 to 8 days
Reference codes	Site Code	WMH 077
	OASIS No.	Cotswold2-409407
	Planning Application No.	DC/20/3557/FUL & DC/20/3558/LBC
	HER Search Invoice Number	NA
	CA Jobcode	SU0194
Key persons	Project Manager	Stuart Boulter
	Project Officer	TBA
	Metal Detectorist	TBA
Hire details	Plant	NA
	Welfare	NA
	Tool-hire	NA

Personnel and contact numbers

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	H&S	Luke Brannlund	01285 772648
	EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
Client	Client's Agent	Nick Haward Building Design & Management Services Ltd	-
	Client Contact	Nick Haward	07702 037223
	Landowner/Tenant	-	-
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Matthew Baker (SCCAS)	01284 741329
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for a programme of ‘*continuous archaeological monitoring and recording*’ at Church End, Church Lane, Wenhaston With Mellis Hamlet, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 642576 275440) (Fig. 1) on behalf of the client’s agent, Nick Haward Building Design and Management Services Ltd.

1.2 Planning permission (ref: DC/20/3557/FUL & DC/20/3558/LBC) covering the demolition of extant structures and the construction of a new extension to the existing ‘Church End’ building along with a detached garage/workshop and associated landscaping (Fig. 2) has been granted by East Suffolk District Council (LPA), conditional on a programme of archaeological work. The requirement, a programme of continuous archaeological monitoring and recording, is detailed in a Brief (dated 23rd November 2020; Appendix C) prepared by Matthew Baker of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisor to the LPA.

1.3 This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014, updated 2020), and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

The site

1.4 The site lies in the parish and village of Wenhaston With Mellis Hamlet, in a plot of land immediately to the south-west of the churchyard of St. Peter’s Church (Fig. 1).

1.5 The church itself is substantially medieval in date with likely pre-conquest origins (WMH 010).

1.6 The site lies at approximately 21m above Ordnance Datum and is located on a shallow north-east facing slope overlooking the valley of the River Blyth which, at its closest point, is c.1km from the site. The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (SLCA 2020) defines the area of the site as ‘*rolling estate sandlands*’.

1.7 The British Geological Survey defines the geology of the site as superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation (Diamicton) formed up to two million years ago in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These sedimentary deposits are glacial in origin, detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater; they can

form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and interglacial periods during the Quaternary Period. The bedrock comprises Crag Group – Sand, a Sedimentary Bedrock formed up to five million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. They are detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained (locally with some carbonate content) forming interbedded sequences (BGS 2020).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site location, adjacent to the medieval church of St. Peter's (WMH 010), is an area that has potential for associated medieval deposits and, if the churchyard has at any time contracted in size, the possibility of burials, especially in the area of the main extension which is closest to the church.
- 2.2 Church cottages themselves are Grade II listed buildings and date from the 16th century and the original structure was a guildhall.
- 2.3 The Suffolk Heritage Explorer website includes records for two other sites in the immediate vicinity; to the south of Church Lane is WMH 015, recorded as a rectangular cropmark enclosure or toft/croft with possible sub-circular cropmarks on interior, while immediately to the north-east of the site is WMH 034, where an archaeological monitoring at the Old Vicarage identified features, some possibly of Roman date.
- 2.4 The wider area of Wenhaston has is known for the presence of significant Roman occupation deposits, for example WMH 038 recorded c.400m to the south-east of Church Lane.
- 2.5 Depending on the results of the monitoring, SCCAS may require a full HER search to be completed for inclusion in the report.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works are:
 - to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record any archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development groundworks;

- at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

3.2 If significant archaeological remains are identified, reference will be made to the Regional Research Framework for East Anglia (Medlycott 2011) so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional context.

4. METHODOLOGY

Fieldwork

4.1 Essentially, the archaeological monitoring should cover all groundworks associated with the two constructional elements of the proposed development (Fig. 2) along with associated landscaping and service trenches. In addition, there should be an archaeological presence during the grubbing out of any earlier footings/foundations associated with the previous structures. The fieldwork will undertaken by a competent archaeologist who will be in constant attendance while excavation is in progress.

4.2 Non-archaeologically significant deposits will be removed by the contractors under archaeological supervision. Where mechanical excavators are used, these will be equipped with a toothless bucket. The monitoring will include metal-detecting of trenches and upcast spoil.

4.3 If archaeological deposits are encountered, they 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 as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Should detailed feature planning be undertaken using GPS this will be carried out in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*. Photographs (high resolution digital colour) will be taken as appropriate. 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 In the event of archaeological deposits being found for which the resources allocated are not sufficient to support their treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard, or

which are of sufficient significance to merit an alternative approach, such as contingency excavation or physical preservation, the client and SCCAS will be contacted immediately. Destructive work in that area will cease until agreement has been reached on an appropriate archaeological response.

Artefact retention and discard

- 4.5 Artefacts from topsoil and subsoil and un-stratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts' or possibly, in this instance, disarticulated human bone, which will be collected for reburial). All artefacts will be collected from stratified excavated contexts except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained, or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

Human remains

- 4.6 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.
 - Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary by SCCAS, 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 *ClfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (ClfA 2004).

- Should unusual burials or pathologies be noted during the works, a contingency is in place to cover a site visit by an osteoarchaeologist.

Environmental remains

- 4.7 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 the site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer.
- 4.8 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*.

Treasure

- 4.9 Should an item or items be identified that are considered to be 'Treasure' as detailed in the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein, the following guidelines will be followed.
- The client (and landowner if different) and curator will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the Coroner within fourteen days of discovery or identification. SCCAS, the British Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.
 - Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at CA and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.

- Upon discovery of potential treasure, the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward which, in this instance, would be 100% of the market value. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to CA and the project archive. Employees of CA, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

- 5.1 This project will be under the management of Stuart Boulter MCIfA, Project Manager, CA.
- 5.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the monitoring works as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the Project Officer who will be on-site throughout the fieldwork phase of the project.
- 5.3 The field team will consist of a Project Officer, supplemented by additional Archaeologists if required.
- 5.4 The duration of the fieldwork will be dependent upon the contractor's programme, expected to begin in May 2021.
- 5.5 The specialists who are most likely to be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project are:

Ceramics	Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA) Richenda Goffin BA MCIfA (CA) Ed McSloy (CA)
Metalwork	Ed McSloy Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA)
Flint	Michael Green (CA) Jacky Sommerville Sarah Bates BA (freelance)

Animal Bone	Julie Curl (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough (CA)
	Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Environmental	Sarah Wyles (CA)
	Anna West BSc (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. 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, and a summary of the project's background;
- (ii) description and illustration of the site location;
- (iii) a methodology of the works undertaken;
- (iv) 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 watching brief results. A full Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) search will be completed if deemed necessary by SCCAS following completion of fieldwork and initial assessment of results. The HER search reference number will be included in the report.
- (v) a description of the project's results;
- (vi) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- (vii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);

- (viii) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
- (ix) a plan showing the location of the areas observed and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
- (x) plans of each area 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 features recorded 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;
- (xi) section drawings of areas/trenches and features will be included where appropriate, 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) a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix;
- (xviii) a copy of the WSI as an appendix.

6.3 Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessment will consider 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.

Academic dissemination

- 6.6 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 annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. 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 [ref. Cotswold2-409407) 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. The digital archive will also be uploaded to the ADS website.

Public dissemination

- 6.7 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 twelve months of completion of the project (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/>).

Archive deposition

- 6.8 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 2019).
- 6.9 The archive will be deposited with the SCCAS Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS. The project costing includes the fee charged by SCCAS for this service. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.

- 6.10 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.

7. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 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), as well as any Principal Contractor's policies or procedures. 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 Ten working days notice of the start of site works will be given to SCCAS so that there will be opportunities to visit the site 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 CA websites, as set out in Section 6 above, in due course.

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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Websites

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SHE (Suffolk Heritage Explorer) 2020 <https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk> Accessed 21/08/2020

SLCA (Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment) 2020 <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk>
Accessed 21/08/2020

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)
Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance)
(Amphorae stamps)
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 Beveridge (CA)

Metal Artefacts
Katie Marsden BSc (CA)
Ruth Beveridge (CA)
Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance)
Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)

Lithics
Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)
Mike Green (CA)
(Palaeolithic)
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) Sue Anderson (freelance)
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 Artefacts: A guide to drawing stone tools for specialist reports*. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 9
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- CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
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Appendix C

Resource Management
Bury Resource Centre
Hollow Road
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP32 7AY

Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

AT

Church End, Church Lane, Wenhaston With Mells Hamlet

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	East Suffolk District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	DC/20/3557/FUL & DC/20/3558/LBC
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged/confirmed with the Suffolk HER (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk)
GRID REFERENCE:	TM 42471 75448
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Extension
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Matthew Baker Archaeological Officer Tel: 01284 741329 E-mail: matthew.baker@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	23 rd November 2020

Summary

1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following condition relating to archaeological investigation:

4. No development shall take place on site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment.
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.

- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- g. Timetable for the site investigation to be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

5. No building hereby approved shall be occupied until the site investigation and post-investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 4 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements, to Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) for review, before seeking approval from the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- 1.3 Following acceptance by SCCAS, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the WSI to the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of a planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting will enable SCCAS to advise the LPA that a condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.5 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS, the monitoring report may be rejected).

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER). Church cottages are Grade II listed buildings and date from the 16th century and the original structure was a Guildhall. Additionally, the site is in close proximity to the medieval Church of St Peter (HER ref no. WMH 010), as well as a crop mark enclosure (WHM 015) and archaeological investigations to the north-west of this site have found archaeological features believed to date from the Roman period. As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area,

Planning Background

- 3.1 The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

- 3.2 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Requirement for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the affected by extensions can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 4.2 Any ground works, and the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after excavation by the archaeological contractor and subject to metal-detecting survey, in order to ensure no damage occurs any heritage assets.
- 4.3 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the monitoring, by an experienced metal detector user. Searches must be undertaken prior to the ground being disturbed, during the ground disturbance as well as all upcast soil being scanned.
- 4.4 Adequate time is to be allowed for cleaning of the archaeological horizon (where encountered), archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.
- 4.5 The archaeological investigation should provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed. Opportunity must be given to the archaeological contractor to hand excavate and record any archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations.
- 4.6 The method and form of development should be also monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based. In the case of inclement weather conditions during groundworks, causing deep rutting which could lead to damage of underlying archaeological remains (otherwise protected and preserved *in situ*) the archaeological strategy may need to be reviewed and revised to full excavation. In this case, SCCAS must be informed immediately.
- 4.7 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS must be informed immediately. Amendments to this brief may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.2 All arrangements for the monitoring of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

- 5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.
- 5.4 **The archaeological contractor will give SCCAS ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site.** The contractor should update SCCAS on the nature of archaeological remains during the site works, particularly to arrange any visits by SCCAS that may be necessary. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project and must be used on site and for all documentation and archives relating to the project.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER, and an HER search should be commissioned. In any instances where it is felt that an HER search is unnecessary, this must be discussed and agreed with the relevant Case Officer.
ANY REPORTS WHICH DO NOT INCLUDE AN UP TO DATE HER SEARCH WILL NOT BE APPROVED. ALL REPORTS MUST CLEARLY DISPLAY THE INVOICE NUMBER FOR THE HER SEARCH, OTHERWISE THEY WILL BE RETURNED.
- 6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

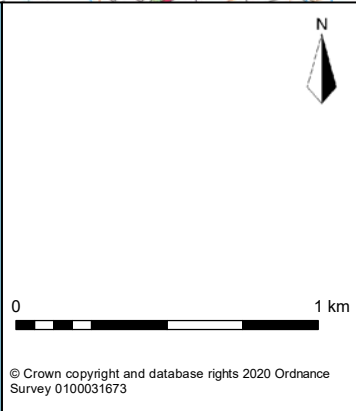
- 6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 6.10 **This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.**

Standards and Guidance


Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2019.

Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2020) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.



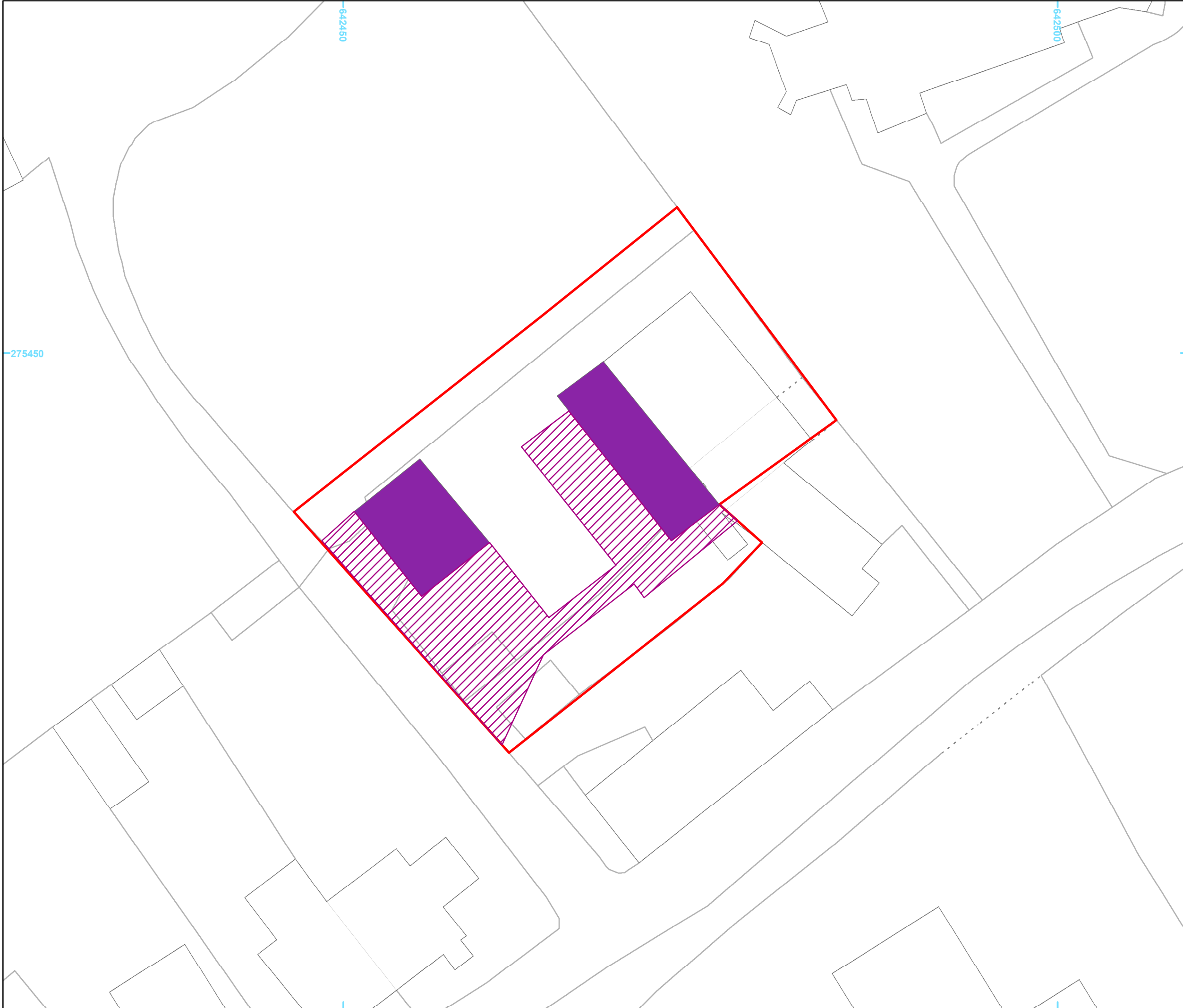
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 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 W www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 E enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk



PROJECT TITLE
 Church End
 Wenhaston

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	KW	PROJECT NO.	SU0194	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	SB	DATE	01/12/2020	
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000	1




Legend

- Site boundary
- New build
- Area of landscaping



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Cirencester	01285 771022
Exeter	01392 826185
Milton Keynes	01908 564660
Suffolk	01449 900120
w	www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e	enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
**Church End
 Wenhason**

FIGURE TITLE
**Site plan showing new build structures
 and area of landscaping**

<small>DRAWN BY</small> KW	<small>PROJECT NO</small> SU0194	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> SB	<small>DATE</small> 02/12/2020	2
<small>APPROVED BY</small> SB	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:250	

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APPENDIX B: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
0001			Deposit	dark brown soft silty clay with frequent brick, glass and modern detritus.	made ground deposit within footprint of previous demolished buildings			0.5-0.7		
0002	0002	Pit	Cut	large pit extending beyond NW and SE LOE. With steep sides to a gradual concave base	undated pit		1.52	0.74		0003
0003	0002	Pit	Fill	pale grey soft silty sand with occasional. gravel	single fill of pit		1.52	0.74	0002	
0004	0004	Pit	Cut	large pit in NW-SE extension with steep sides to a flattish base	large pit undated. Edges of LOE collapsed following machine excavation of footing so it was not possible to record the section so photographs and recording in plan took place. Pit is large and close proximity to house so likely predates house. Extraction					0006
0005	0004	Pit	Fill	upper fill of pit mid brown soft silty clay	dis-use deposit of pit.			-	0006	
0006	0004	Pit	Fill	lower fill of pit of soft grey silty sand	primary fill of pit no finds. Likely use deposit				0004	0005
0007	0007	Pit	Cut	modern pit with gradual sloping sides to a concave base	modern pit		1.45	0.60		0008
0008	0007	Pit	Fill	dark brown silty clay with occasional brick and blue and white china	single fill of pit		1.45	0.60	0007	0017
0009	0009	Well	Other	circular well-constructed of frogged reddish yellow bricks bonded by lime mortar.	late 19th century, early 20th century well					
0010	0010	Pit	Cut	large late med late med pit with steep sides to a flattish base cut by pit 0015 along its SE edge	large late med pit, possibly for waste disposal		2.66	0.94		0011

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
0011	0010	Pit	Fill	lower fill of pit of pale yellow brown silty clay with green mottling,	possible cess material		2	0.24	0010	0012
0012	0010	Pit	Fill	dark brown firm silty clay rare charcoal and gravel. Pot and cbm finds	use deposit within waste disposal pit		1.96	0.44	0011	0013
0013	0010	Pit	Fill	disuse deposit of mid brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks charcoal and gravel. Large worked stone and brick fragments	dis-use deposit within pit		2.4	0.68	0012	0014
0014	0010	Pit	Fill	upper fill of pit comprising a thin band of grey brown silty clay with yellow mottling freq. flint and gravel	dis-use deposit		1.26	0.16	0013	
0015	0015	Pit	Cut	cut of late med or post-,med pit with steepish sides to a flattish base	possible waste disposal pit		2.06	1		0016
0016	0015	Pit	Fill	single fill of pit with a dark brown soft silty clay with occasional. chalk and brick and flint inclusions	single fill of post-med pit		2.06	1	0015	
0017			Deposit	same as 0001	made ground deposit within footprint of garage and soakaway			0.40-0.70	0008	0018
0018			Deposit	topsoil deposit similar to made ground 0017 but with less modern detritus	topsoil deposit below made ground within soakaway			0.40		0017

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: *cotswold2-409407*

Project details

Project name	Church End, Wenhaston; Archaeological Monitoring
Short description of the project	In August and September 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried continuous archaeological monitoring during groundworks associated with the demolition of extant structures and the construction of a new extension and separate workshop at Church End, Church Lane, Wenhaston with Mells hamlet, Suffolk. Five pits, one modern, two undated and two of which can be dated to the post medieval period, were identified along with a well lined with modern bricks. Artefactual material was collected from four contexts in two pits with a sample taken from one pit.
Project dates	Start: 31-08-2021 End: 01-09-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WMH 077 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	SU0194 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	Cotswold2-409407 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	WELL Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL WENHASTON WITH MELLS HAMLET Church End, Wenhaston
Postcode	IP19 9EG

Study area	38 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 42471 75448 52.322881588018 1.558551666263 52 19 22 N 001 33 30 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 21m Max: 21m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk)
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Martin Cuthbert
Type of sponsor/funding body	Architect on behalf of client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Nick Haward Building Design and Management Services Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Physical Archive ID	WMH 077
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Digital Archive ID	WMH 077
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Paper Archive ID	WMH 077
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Church End, Church Lane, Wenhaston with Mells Hamlet, Continuous Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Picard, S.
Other bibliographic details	SU0194_1
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A4 in colour card covers

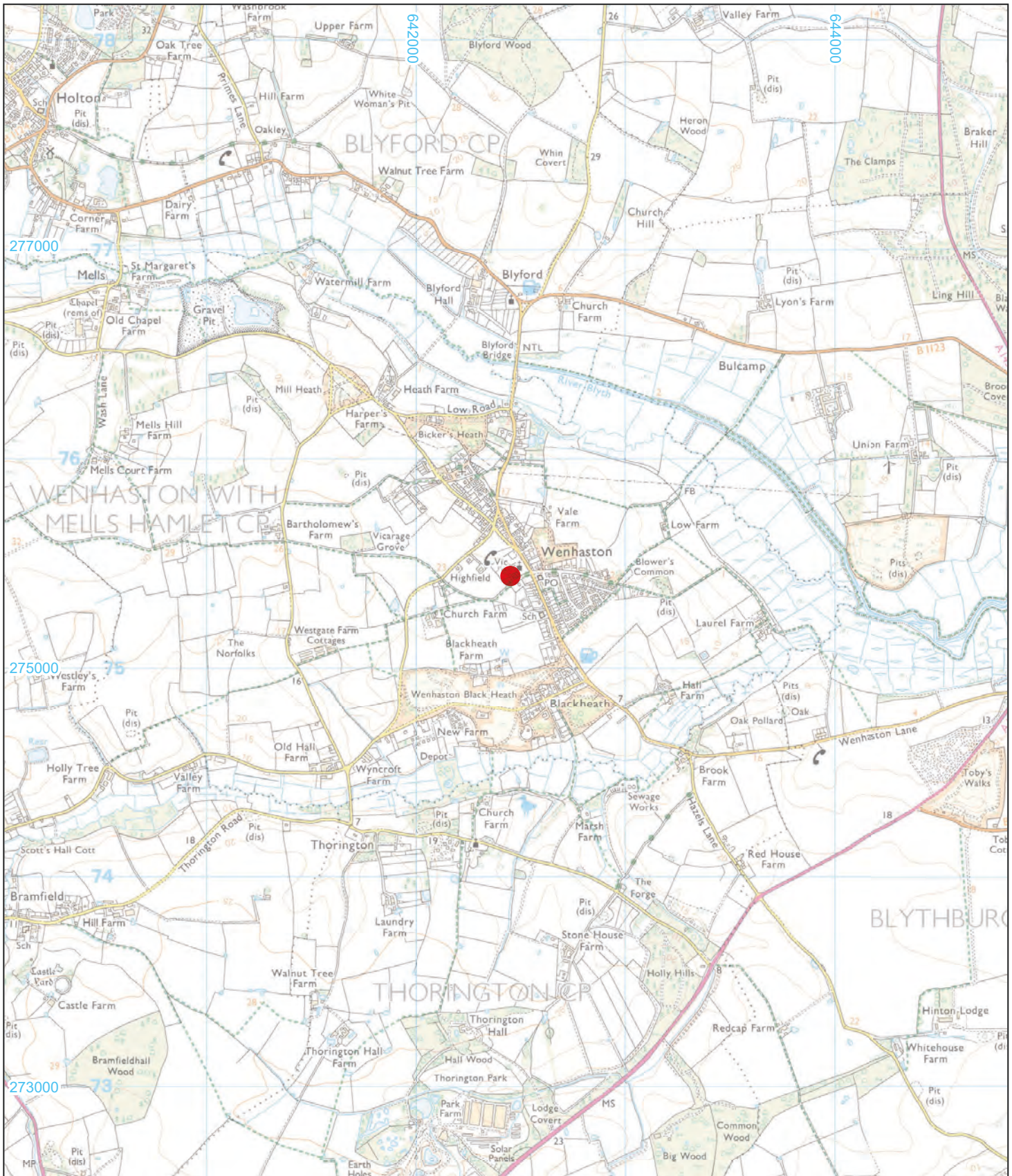
Entered by

Simon Picard (simon.picard@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on

14 October 2021





 Site location



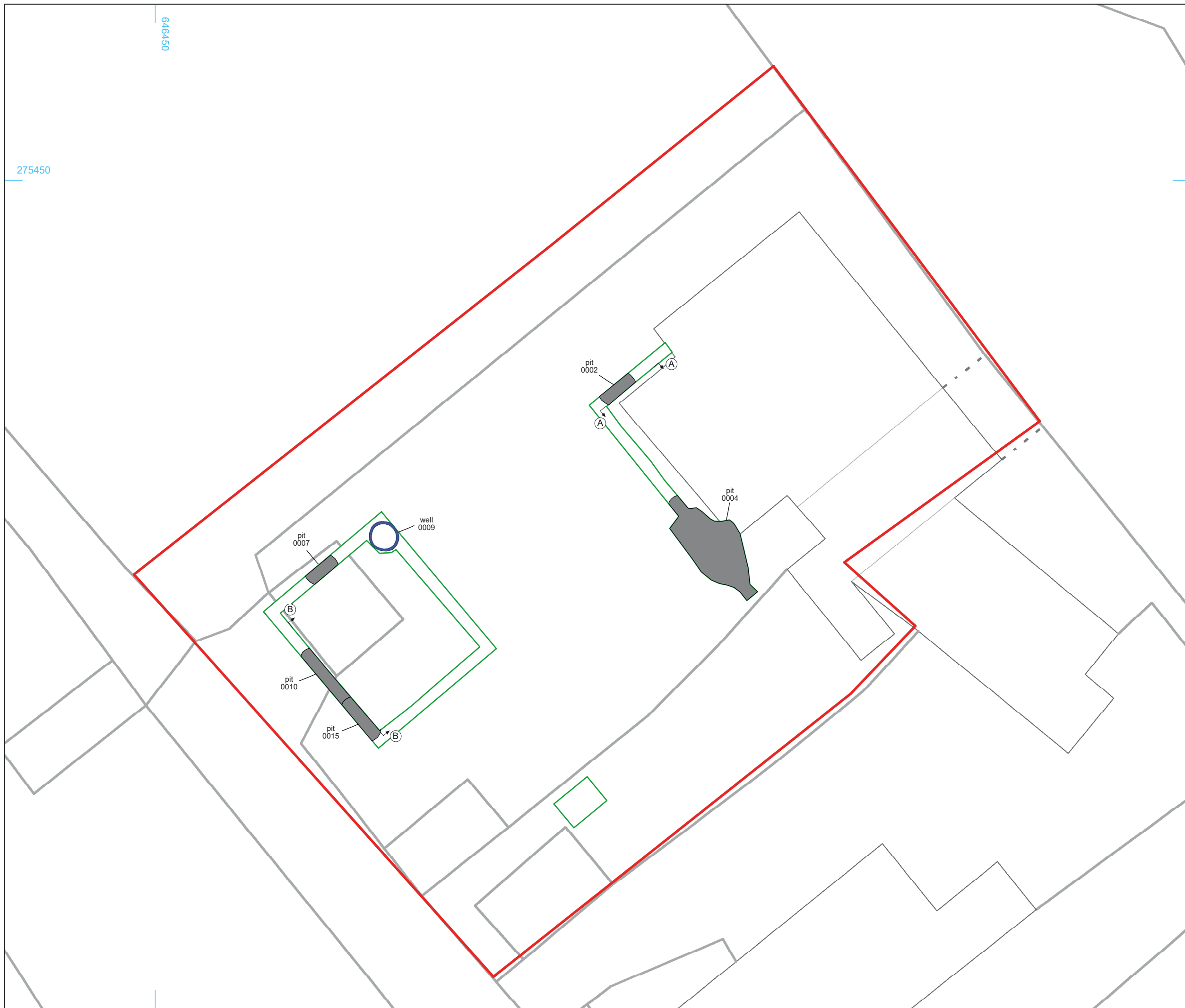
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 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Church End, Wenhaston

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0194	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20/09/2017	1
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

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646450

275450



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Structure
- A B Section location



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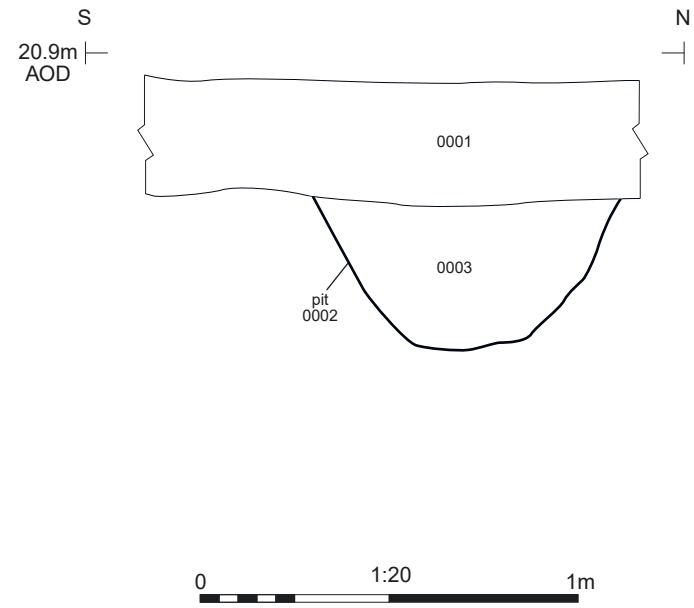
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PROJECT TITLE
WMH 077 Church End, Wenhaston

FIGURE TITLE
Site plan

<small>DRAWN BY</small> HMM	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> SU0194	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 20/09/2021	2
<small>APPROVED BY</small> SB	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:150	

Section AA



Pit 0002, looking south-east (1m scales)



Pit 0004, looking south-east (1m scales)

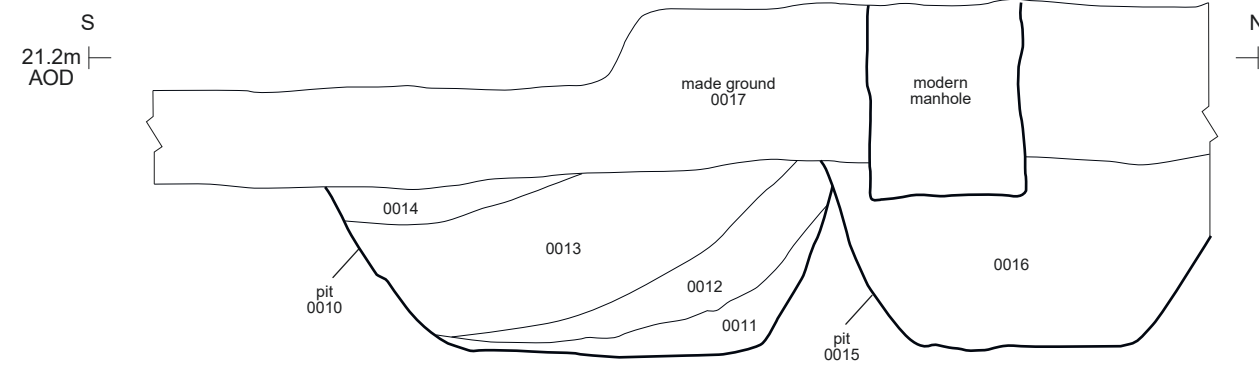

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PROJECT TITLE
WMH 077 Church End, Wenhaston

FIGURE TITLE
Pit 0002: section and photographs

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0194	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20/09/2021	
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A3	NA	3

Section BB



0 1:20 1m



Pit 0010, looking east (1m scales)



Pit 0015, looking north (1m scales)


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PROJECT TITLE
 WMH 077 Church End, Wenhaston

FIGURE TITLE
Pit 00010 and 00015: section and photographs

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0194	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20/09/2021	
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A3	NA	4



Pit 0007, looking north-west (1m scales)



Well 0009, looking north-west (1m scales)



Soakaway, looking north-east (1m scales)

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