Grange Farm, Westleton

Archaeological Evaluation Report

March 2023

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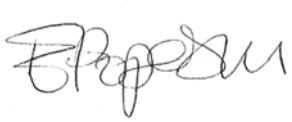
Signature:	

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Grange Farm, Westleton

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between 20th February and 1st March 2023, Oxford Archaeology East conducted a trial trench evaluation at the site of Grange Farm, Westleton in advance of the construction of a reservoir. A total of 28 trenches were excavated in the proposed development area, which covered an area of 3.8ha of agricultural land.

In total four ditches were identified along with seventeen postholes/small pits. Very few dateable finds were recovered from any of these features but at least three of the ditches correspond with a system of field boundaries shown on late 19th century maps of the area, and most of the other features are also likely to relate to post-medieval to modern agricultural land use.

Acknowledgements

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Chris Thatcher. The fieldwork was directed by Dan Firth, who was supported by Lewis Ernest, Molly Vowles, Ioannis Thanos and Liberty Goldspink. Survey and digitising was carried out by Kat Waring and Thomas Houghton. Thanks, are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by Alan Hawes Associates to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Grange Farm, Westleton in advance of the construction of a reservoir.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. DC/22/3255/AGO) to inform the Planning Authority in advance of a submission of a Planning Application. A brief/specification was set by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and a written scheme of investigation was produced by OA East (App. F; Thatcher 2023) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process/discharge the planning condition. This document outlines how OA East implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies approximately 1.1km northwest of the village of Westleton in Suffolk (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of arable farmland, on a southeast facing slope, lying at an elevation of 15-20m OD.

1.2.3 The bedrock geology of the site is sand of the Crag Group. This is overlain by superficial deposits of glacial till belonging to the Lowestoft Formation (British Geological Survey 2014; www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html; accessed 06-02-23).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 2)

1.3.1 A brief archaeological and historical background to the site is provided here based on a search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) for an area with 500m of the site (search dated 20/02/2023). A map showing the location of monuments/findspots and archaeological events recorded in the SHER is provided in Fig. 2.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 Evidence for prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the development site is confined to a number of findspots. These include a Neolithic flint chisel ploughed up at Mill Hill Farm (DAR 004), a possible cremation burial (WLN 117), undated ditch and pits at The Vicarage, Darsham Road and a Bronze Age bucket urn found mouth upwards and containing a cremation, during works on an extension to the churchyard of the Church of St Peter (WLN 005).

Roman

1.3.3 The site of a possible Roman villa lies some 700m to the north-west at the Fairfields Estate, Darsham (DAR 003). Further evidence for Roman activity in the locale includes

find spots of a Roman coin and tegulae (DAR 016) and a grey-blue urn or kiln waster (WLN 006).

Anglo-Saxon/medieval

1.3.4 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in proximity to the development site is limited to a small number of sherds of Ipswich ware (two sherds) and Thetford type ware (two sherds) recovered during fieldwalking to the north-west of St Peters Church, Westleton (WLN 021).

1.3.5 The Church of St Peter (WLN 005) is recorded in the Domesday survey. Two test pits excavated within the church as part of archaeological evaluation did not reveal any earlier floor surfaces, recovering just a single fragment of possible medieval floor tile (ESF20046).

1.3.6 Further afield, find spots of medieval pottery (WLN 025), silver coins (DAR 016) and floor and roof tile (DAR 003) are also recorded in the SHER.

Post-medieval

1.3.7 A small number of post-medieval finds and features are recorded in the SHER within a 500m search radius of the development site. These include part of a large rectangular cess pit, in the back garden of Garden Cottage during the excavation of soil for the creation of a patio, and a witch bottle, found lying on its side near the threshold, at the same address (DAR 006).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains.
ii. Provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and Purpose of any archaeological deposits
iii. Provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
iv. Set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions
v. Provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.
vi. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The methodology follows that set out in the WSI (App. F).

2.2.2 A total of 28 trenches measuring 2mx30m were excavated, equating to coverage of approximately 5% of the development area. The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.2.3 The trenches were excavated in 0.1m spits down to the depth of the geological horizon or upper interface of any archaeological features or deposits.

2.2.4 Spoil was stored alongside the sides of the trenches, with topsoil and subsoil being separated to allow for sequential backfilling. Trenches were only backfilled after approval from SCCAS.

2.2.5 The tops of archaeological deposits were first cleaned by machine, and then by hand. All excavation of features was done by hand.

2.2.6 Metal detecting was carried out after the overburden had been removed and throughout the excavation.

2.2.7 Surveying was done using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08) fitted with “smartnet” technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

2.2.8 Where appropriate, feature sections were drawn at 1:20 or 1:10 scale and trench plans at 1:50 scale. All drawings included the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, context or feature numbers, orientation, date and the name of the archaeologist who prepared the drawings.

2.2.9 The photographic record comprises of high-resolution digital photographs.

2.2.10 Registers of all contexts, trenches, drawings and photographs were kept.

2.2.11 All archaeological features and deposits were issued unique context numbers and documented on context sheets.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in App. A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in App. B. An overall Trench plan is supplied in Fig. 3, with more detailed plans of selected trenches in Figs 4a-4d. Selected sections are provided in Fig. 5 and selected photographs in Plates 1-14. Cut numbers are rendered in **bold** type throughout the text and in the figures.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform (App. A). The natural geology of mid yellow brown and grey, brown clay was overlain by mid brown topsoil. Subsoil deposits were only observed in a small number of trenches (Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5, 20 and 21) as a thin yellow brown silty clay.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in 19 of the 28 Trenches: Trenches 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26 and 27. The remaining trenches were devoid of archaeological remains.

3.4 Metal detecting

3.4.1 Metal detecting was undertaken over the spoil heaps and over the features in the trenches. No artefacts were recovered during the metal detecting survey.

3.5 Trench 4 (Figs 3 & 4a)

3.5.1 Trench 4 was situated approximately 89m south of the northern boundary of the site and approximately 2m in from its western edge, laid out on an east to west alignment. The trench contained four postholes (**403**, **405**, **407** and **409**). Unless stated otherwise, all the postholes were filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay.

3.5.2 Posthole **403** was partly exposed on northern edge of the trench, at its western end. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.54m in diameter and 0.18m in depth with sloping sides and a flat base. This feature contained a single fill (404) from which no finds were recovered.

3.5.3 Posthole **407** was situated approx. 8m east of **403** and was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.51m in diameter and 0.16m in depth with sloping sides and a concave base. This feature was filled solely by a mid-grey brown silty clay (408), no finds were recovered from this feature.

3.5.4 Posthole **409** was located approx. 2m northwest of **405** and was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.52m in diameter and 0.42m deep, with steep sides that broke sharply

onto a concave base. This feature was filled by two deposits (410) and (411). The earliest fill (411) was a mid grey brown silty clay up to 0.2m thick and probably served as the initial packing material for a post. The later fill (410) was a dark brown grey silty clay and probably represents a postpipe formed by the infilling of the void left when the post rotted away.

3.5.5 Posthole **405** (Plate 1) was located in the eastern end of the trench and was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.32m in diameter and 0.17m deep, with steep sides that gradually broke into a concave base. This feature contained a single fill (406) from which no finds were recovered.

3.6 Trench 5 (Figs 3 & 4a)

3.6.1 Trench 5 was situated approximately 18m east of Trench 4 and was aligned north to south. Trench 5 contained three postholes (**503**, **505** and **507**). Unless stated otherwise all the fills of these features were mid grey brown silty clays.

3.6.2 Posthole **503** was located approx. 6m from the southern end of the trench and was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.42m in diameter and 0.15m in depth, with steep sides that broke sharply onto a concave base. This feature was filled by a dark grey brown silty clay (504); no finds were recovered from this feature.

3.6.3 Posthole **505** (Fig. 5, Section 109) was situated approx. 2m from the southern end of the trench and was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.29m in diameter and 0.17m deep with near vertical sides that broke sharply onto a concave base. The feature contained a single fill (506), which did produce any finds.

3.6.4 Posthole **507** was located in the southern end of the trench and was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.35m in diameter and 0.12m deep with steep sides that broke sharply onto a flat base. The feature contained a single fill (508) from which no finds were recovered.

3.7 Trench 6 (Figs 3 & 4b)

3.7.1 Located approximately 20m northeast of Trench 5, Trench 6 (Plate 2) was on an east to west alignment and contained three postholes (**602**, **604**, and **606**). Unless otherwise stated all the fills of these features were light grey brown silty clays.

3.7.2 Situated approx. 8m from the western end of the trench was posthole **602** (Fig. 5, Section 102), sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.35m in length, 0.27m in width and 0.14m in depth with sloping sides that broke onto a concave base. This feature contained a single fill (603) from which no finds were recovered.

3.7.3 Posthole **604** was located approx. 9m east of **602** and was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.23m long, 0.22m wide and 0.20m deep, with sloping sides that broke onto a concave base. This feature contained a single fill (605) from which no finds were recovered.

3.7.4 Located approx. 7m from the eastern end of the trench was posthole **606**, a subcircular feature, measuring 0.30m in length, 0.24m in width and 0.08m in depth with gentle sloping sides that gradually broke into a concave base. This feature contained a single fill (607) from which no finds were recovered.

3.8 Trench 7 (Figs 3 & 4b)

3.8.1 Trench 7 was on an east to west alignment and was located approximately 35m southwest of trench 6. Trench 7 contained a single posthole in the western end of the trench (**702**). The posthole was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.31m in diameter and 0.09m deep, with steep sides that broke onto a concave base. This feature contained a single fill (703) from which no finds were recovered.

3.9 Trench 8 (Figs 3 & 4b)

3.9.1 Situated c.15m west of trench 7 was trench 8 which was on a north to south alignment and contained two postholes (**802** and **804**).

3.9.2 Posthole **802** was located approx. 4m from the southern end of the trench and was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.34m in diameter and 0.13m in depth, with gently sloping sides that broke gradually onto a flat base. This feature contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (803) from which no finds were recovered.

3.9.3 Situated approx. 7m north of posthole **802** was posthole **804** (Plate 3) which was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.34m in diameter and 0.26m in depth, with steep sides and a V-shaped base. This feature contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (805) from which no finds were recovered.

3.10 Trench 9 (Figs 3 & 4a)

3.10.1 Trench 9 was on an east to west alignment and was situated approx. 25m southwest of Trench 8; it contained a single posthole (**902**). The posthole was located to the centre of the trench and was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.40m in diameter and 0.22m deep, with steep sides that broke sharply onto to a flat base. The feature was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (903); no finds were recovered from this feature.

3.11 Trench 12 (Figs 3 & 4a)

3.11.1 Located approx. 2m to the south of Trench 8, Trench 12 (Plate 4), lay on a north to south alignment and contained a single posthole (**1202**). The posthole was subcircular in plan measuring 0.31m in diameter and 0.09m in depth, with gently sloping sides that broke gradually onto a concave base. The feature was filled by a dark grey brown clay silt (1203) from which no finds were recovered.

3.12 Trench 14 (Figs 3 & 4c)

3.12.1 Trench 14 was located approx.15m south of Trench 7 and contained a single ditch terminus (**1402**) (Fig. 5, Section 117; Plate 5). The ditch was linear in plan, measuring 0.71m in width, 0.19m in depth and extended 0.40m western edge of the trench before terminating. The ditch was on a northeast to southwest alignment, with gently sloping sides that broke gradually onto a concave base. The feature was filled by a light grey silty clay with a lens of charcoal flecks (1403), no finds were recovered from this feature, and a sample of the fill produced only wood charcoal.

3.13 Trench 15 (Figs 3 and 4c)

3.13.1 Trench 15 was located approximately 15m east of Trench 14, on an east to west alignment. It contained a single ditch (**1502**). The ditch was linear in plan, on a north to south alignment, measuring 3.38m wide and extending across the width of the trench. The ditch was unexcavated in this trench, but its continuation was excavated to the south in Trench 22 and was also recorded in plan (unexcavated) in Trench 18 (see below).

3.14 Trench 16 (Figs 3 and 4c)

3.14.1 Located c.30m southeast of Trench 15, Trench 16 (Plates 6 and 7) contained a single ditch (**1602**) and a layer (1606).

3.14.2 A layer of mid brown grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and clay lenses up to 0.4m thick extended for 9.40m across the centre of the trench (1606; Fig. 5, Section 115). No finds were recovered from this deposit.

3.14.3 Ditch **1602** cut through this layer on its northern side (Fig. 5, Section 115). This feature was linear in plan and was aligned east to west alignment. It measured 1.90m in width and 0.40m in depth, with steep sides that broke sharply onto a concave base. The ditch was filled by three deposits (1603, 1604 and 1605). The basal fill (1603) was a mid grey brown silty clay and was sealed by a dark brown grey clay silt (1604) The uppermost fill of the ditch (1605) was a mid brown grey clay silt. No finds were recovered from any of the ditch fills and a sample of deposit 1604 produced no remains beyond occasional snail shells.

3.15 Trench 17 (Figs 3 & 4c)

3.15.1 Trench 17 (Plate 8) was situated approx. 25m west of Trench 16, laid out on an east to west alignment. It revealed two intercutting postholes (**1702** and **1704**).

3.15.2 Posthole **1702** (Fig. 5, Section 104; Plate 9) was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.56m in diameter and 0.31m in depth, with steep sides that broke sharply onto a concave base. The posthole was filled by two deposits (1703 and 1706). The basal fill, was a dark blue grey silty clay (1706), overlain by a mid blue grey silty clay (1703). No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.15.3 Posthole **1704** (Fig. 5, Section 104; Plate 9) cut the fills of posthole **1702** on its northeast side; it was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.32m in diameter and 0.15m deep, with steep sides that broke sharply onto a concave base. The posthole was filled by a mid blue grey silty clay (1705). No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.16 Trench 18 (Figs 3 and 4d)

3.16.1 Situated approx. 25m west of Trench 17, Trench 18, revealed a single ditch at the southern end of the trench (**1802**). This north-east to south-west aligned ditch was linear in plan, and at least 2m wide. The ditch was not excavated in this trench, but its continuation was excavated in Trench 22, to the south (see below).

3.17 Trench 20 (Fig. 3)

3.17.1 Trench 20 was located approximately 60m from the southern edge of the site and c.20m in from the western edge of site on a north to south alignment. The trench contained no archaeological features but did reveal a colluvial layer (2003) at the southern end of trench. The layer, a mid red brown clay silt, measured 17.50m in length and extended across the whole width of the trench.

3.18 Trench 21 (Fig. 3)

3.18.1 Approximately 30m to the south of Trench 20, Trench 21 also revealed a colluvial layer (2103), across the centre of the trench. The layer, a mid red brown clay silt, measured 15.3m in length and extended across the width of the trench.

3.19 Trench 22 (Figs 3 and 4d)

3.19.1 Trench 22 (Plate 10) was located c.25m east of Trench 21 and revealed a single ditch (**2202**), the continuation of a feature exposed to the north in Trenches 15 and 18. The ditch was linear in plan, aligned north to south, and measured 2.74m wide and 0.80m deep, with steep sides that broke gradually onto a concave base (Fig. 5, Section 118; Plate 11). Its basal fill (2203) was a mid brown grey clay, this was sealed by a dark brown grey silty clay 2204 and the feature's uppermost fill was a dark yellow brown silty clay (2205). Two abraded sherds of medieval pottery, two oyster shells, a whelk shell and fragments of one more modern clay pigeon discs were recovered from this upper fill (2205), and a sample produced snail shells and amphibian bone fragments.

3.20 Trench 24 (Figs 3 and 4d)

3.20.1 Trench 24 was located approx. 20m south of Trench 17 and contained a single ditch (**2402**). This north to south aligned ditch was linear in plan and was located at the southern end of the trench, measuring at least 1.23m wide and 0.48m in depth, with sloping sides that broke onto a concave base. The ditch was filled solely by a light grey brown silty clay (2403). No finds were recovered from this feature. The probable continuation of this ditch was exposed in Trench 25, to the north, and Trench 26, to the south (see below).

3.21 Trench 25 (Figs 3 and 4d)

3.21.1 Located to the east of Trench 24, Trench 25 (Plate 12) revealed the continuation of ditch **2402**. In this trench, this north to south aligned ditch (**2502**) was linear in plan and measured 1.93m wide and 0.59m deep, with steep sides that broke sharply onto a flat base (Fig. 5, Section 112; Plate 13). The ditch was solely filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (2503) that yielded a small fragment of ceramic building material (3g), with a small volume of charcoal and some snail shells coming from a bulk sample.

3.22 Trench 26 (Figs 3 and 4d)

3.22.1 Trench 26 was situated approximately 20m to the south of Trench 24 on an east to west alignment and revealed a single north to south aligned ditch (**2603**), the continuation of the feature exposed to the north in Trenches 24 and 25 (see above). The ditch was linear in plan, measuring 3m wide and 0.75m deep, with sloping sides

that broke onto a concave base. The ditch was filled by two deposits (2604 and 2605). Its basal fill (2604) was a light yellow brown silty clay, sealed by an upper fill of dark brown silty clay (2605). No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.23 Trench 27 (Fig. 3)

3.23.1 Approximately 20m to the west of Trench 26, on a north to south alignment, Trench 27 (Plate 14) contained no archaeological remains but did reveal a colluvial layer (2702) at the southern end of the trench. This 0.35m thick layer of mid red brown silty clay measured 5m in length and was visible across the width of the trench. The layer produced three abraded sherds of medieval coarseware pottery (14g)

3.24 Finds and Environmental summary

Post-Roman Pottery

3.24.1 Archaeological works produced five abraded sherds of medieval pottery from Trenches 22 and 27. The assemblage is small and fragmentary, while the condition of the sherds suggests they are residual. The paucity of material suggests that the sherds relate to settlement activity outside the evaluation area and may be the result of manuring, possibly redistributed by later ploughing.

Ceramic building material

3.24.2 The evaluation works produced an undiagnostic fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) from Trench 25.

Miscellaneous

3.24.3 Trench 22 produced 50 fragments of more than one traditional tar disc for the purpose of target shooting (clay pigeon).

Marine Mollusca

3.24.4 Trench 22 produced two oyster shells and a small to medium complete whelk shell.

Environmental remains

3.24.5 Four bulk samples were taken from features in Trenches 14, 16, 22 and 25. Plant material within the samples is extremely sparse. Preservation of archaeobotanical remains is through carbonisation (charring) and the material is generally in a poor condition.

3.24.6 The recovery of only small quantities of charcoal within the samples suggests that there is limited potential for the preservation of plant material at this site.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The results of the evaluation are considered reliable. Archaeological features were clearly distinguishable by their dark silty clay fills against the light grey brown and yellow brown clay geology. An absence of rain and good ground conditions ensured that standing water did not hinder the archaeological investigation.

4.2 Interpretation

4.2.1 In total the trenching revealed four ditches along with seventeen postholes. Three of the ditches can be confidently related to post-medieval/modern land use, whilst the postholes and fourth ditch are undated but are also likely to relate to relatively recent post-medieval to modern activity.

Undated features

4.2.2 The postholes were largely confined to the northern half of site (Trenches 4 to 14) with the exception of two postholes in Trench 17 (**1702** and **1704**) which were also notable for their paler clay fills, as opposed to the dark silty fills of the postholes in the northern part of the site. With no dating evidence and no clear alignment/structures identified, it is difficult to establish either a date or function for the postholes. However, based on the dark silty fills of the majority of the postholes, it is likely that they are relatively recent in date, perhaps the remains of short-lived fences erected for agricultural purposes.

4.2.3 Ditch **1402** (Trench 14) was also undated, and its north-east to south-west alignment was different to the other (modern) ditches revealed by the trenching (see below). As only the terminus of the ditch was revealed it is not known what function this ditch served but given its lighter fill and lack of relation to the layout to the other ditches and the current alignment of field boundaries it may predate the other features on site.

4.2.4 Natural layers, probably of colluvial origin were revealed in several of the trenches (Trenches 16, 20, 21 and 27). A single abraded sherd of medieval pottery came from one of these layers, in Trench 27, and in Trench 16 a probable colluvial deposit was cut by a post-medieval/modern field boundary (**1602**; see below), suggesting that these deposits may relate to colluvial deposition/hillwash associated with earlier, medieval or post-medieval, agriculture.

Post-medieval to modern

4.2.5 Of the four ditches identified on site, two of them correspond, broadly, to boundaries shown on late 19th century first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping of the area (Fig. 6). The ditch revealed in Trenches 15 (**1502**), 18 (**1802**) and 22 (**2202**) probably corresponds with a north to south aligned boundary mapped as lying some 10m to the west of this feature, and its excavation (in Trench 22) yielded residual medieval pottery and modern finds in the form of fragments of clay pigeon disc. A second ditch

aligned at right angles to this, revealed in Trench 16 (1602) exactly corresponds with a mapped field boundary.

4.2.6 A third ditch, exposed in Trenches 24, 25 and 26 (**2402**, **2502**, **2602**) does not appear on historic mapping and did not yield any dateable finds beyond a tiny fragment of ceramic building material, but it shares the same north to south alignment as ditch **1502**/**1802**/**2202** and its brown silty clay fills were also similar, suggesting it too is likely to represent a relatively recent field boundary.

Significance

4.2.7 The archaeological remains revealed by the trial trenching are of limited significance, consisting of ditches relating to post-medieval to modern field boundaries alongside a small number of undated features, probably also relating to relatively recent agricultural land use.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of brown grey clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer			0.36	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clay		
101	Layer				Natural. Mid brown grey clay		

Trench 2							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlaying the natural geology of brown grey clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. mid grey brown silty clay		
201	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. dark yellow brown clay		
202	Layer				Natural. mid grey brown clay		

Trench 3							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of brownish grey clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. mid grey brown silty clay		
301	Layer			0.19	Subsoil. mid yellow brown clay		
302	Layer				Natural. mid yellow brown clay		

Trench 4							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench revealed four postholes. Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlaying natural geology of brownish grey clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. mid grey brown silty clay		

Trench 4							
401	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. mid yellow brown silty clay		
402	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown clay		
403	Cut				Posthole		
404	Fill				Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown silty clay		
405	Cut		0.32	0.17	Posthole		
406	Fill	405	0.32	0.17	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown silty clay		
407	Cut				Posthole		
408	Fill				Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silty clay		
409	Cut		0.52	0.42	Posthole		
410	Fill	409			Post-pipe. Dark brown grey silty clay		
411	Fill	409			Post-pad. Mid grey brown silty clay		

Trench 5							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench revealed three postholes. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of brown grey clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clay silt		
501	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay		
502	Layer				Natural. Mid red brown clay		
503	Cut				Posthole		
504	Fill	503			Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown silty clay		
505	Cut				Posthole		
506	Fill	505			Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silty clay		
507	Cut				Posthole		
508	Fill	507			Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silty clay		

Trench 6							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench revealed three postholes. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of yellow brown clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer			0.42	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clay silt		

601	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown clay		
602	Cut				Posthole		
603	Fill	602			Secondary Fill. Light grey brown silty clay		
604	Cut				Posthole		
605	Fill	604			Secondary Fill. Light grey brown silty clay		
606	Cut				Posthole		
607	Fill	606			Secondary Fill. Light grey brown silty clay		

Trench 7							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench revealed a single posthole. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of yellow brown clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer			0.46	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clay silt		
701	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown clay		
702	Cut				Posthole		
703	Fill	702			Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown silty clay		

Trench 8							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench revealed two postholes. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of brown grey clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer			0.38	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clay silt		
801	Layer				Natural. Mid brown grey clay		
802	Cut				Posthole		
803	Fill	802			Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silty clay		
804	Cut				Posthole		
805	Fill	804			Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silty clay		

Trench 9							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench revealed a single posthole. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of yellow brown clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.39
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

900	Layer			0.39	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clay silt		
901	Layer				Natural. Mid grey brown clay		
902	Cut				Posthole		
903	Fill	902			Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silty clay		

Trench 10							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of yellow brown clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer			0.34	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clay silt		
1001	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown clay		

Trench 11							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of brown grey clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer			0.36	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clay silt		
1101	Layer				Natural. Mid brown grey clay		

Trench 12							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench revealed a single posthole. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of yellow brown clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer			0.33	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clay silt		
1201	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown clay		
1202	Cut				Posthole		
1203	Fill	1202			Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown clay silt		

Trench 13		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of yellow brown clay	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2

					Avg. depth (m)		0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer			0.37	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clay silt		
1301	Layer				Natural. Mid grey brown clay		

Trench 14							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench revealed a ditch terminus. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of brown grey clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clay silt		
1401	Layer				Natural. Mid brown grey clay		
1402	Cut				Ditch		
1403	Fill	1402			Deliberate Backfill. Light grey silty clay		
1404	Void						
1405	Void						

Trench 15							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench revealed a large ditch. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of yellow brown clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer			0.32	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clay silt		
1501	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown clay		
1502	Unexcavated feature				Ditch		

Trench 16							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench revealed a large ditch and a layer. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of yellow brown clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1600	Layer			0.37	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clay silt		
1601	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown clay		
1602	Cut				Ditch		
1603	Fill	1602			Other Fill. Mid grey brown silty clay		

1604	Fill	1602			Other Fill. Dark brown grey clay silt		
1605	Fill	1602			Other Fill. Mid brown grey clay silt		
1606	Layer				Other Layer. Mid brown grey silty clay		

Trench 17							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench revealed two postholes. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of yellow brown clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.39
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer			0.39	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clay silt		
1701	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown clay		
1702	Cut		0.56	0.31	Posthole		
1703	Fill	1702		0.18	Tertiary Fill. Mid blue grey silty clay		
1704	Cut				Posthole		
1705	Fill	1704			Tertiary Fill. Mid blur grey silty clay		
1706	Fill	1702			Other Fill. Dark blue grey silty clay		

Trench 18							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench revealed a single ditch. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of yellow brown clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1800	Layer			0.38	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clay silt		
1801	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown clay		
1802	Unexcavated feature				Ditch		

Trench 19							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of yellow brown clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clay silt		
1901	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow brown clay		

Trench 20							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench revealed a colluvial layer. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of brown grey clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.43
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clay silt		
2001	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown clay silt		
2002	Layer				Natural. Mid brown grey clay		
2003	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid red brown clay silt		

Trench 21							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench revealed a colluvial layer. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of brown grey clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.44
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clay silt		
2101	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown clay silt		
2102	Layer				Natural. Mid brown grey clay		
2103	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid red brown clay silt		

Trench 22							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench revealed a single ditch. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of brown grey clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer			0.48	Topsoil. Dark brown grey clay silt		
2201	Layer				Natural. Mid brown grey clay		
2202	Cut				Ditch		
2203	Fill	2202			Secondary Fill. Mid brown grey clay		
2204	Fill	2202			Other Fill. Dark brown grey clay		
2205	Fill	2202			Secondary Fill. Dark yellow brown silty clay		

Trench 23

General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of yellow brown clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer		0.25		Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay.		
2301	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown clay		

Trench 24							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench revealed a single ditch. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of yellow brown grey clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.29
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer			0.29	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2401	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown clay		
2402	Cut				Ring Ditch		
2403	Fill	2402			Secondary Fill. Light grey brown silty clay		

Trench 25							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench revealed a single ditch. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of yellow brown clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2500	Layer				Topsoil. Dark grey brown clay		
2501	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown clay		
2502	Cut				Ditch		
2503	Fill	2502			Secondary Fill. Mid grey brown silty clay		

Trench 26							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench revealed a single ditch. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of yellow brown clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2601	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown clay		

2602	Void						
2603	Cut				Ditch		
2604	Fill	2603			Primary Fill. Light yellow brown silty clay		
2605	Fill	2603			Secondary Fill. Dark brown silty clay		

Trench 27							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench revealed a colluvial layer. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of yellow brown clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2700	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2701	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown clay		
2702	Layer				Colluvial Layer		

Trench 28							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology of yellow brown clay					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		2
					Avg. depth (m)		0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2800	Layer				Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay.		
2801	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown with grey mottling. Clay.		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Post-Roman Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.1.1 Archaeological works produced five abraded sherds of pottery, recovered from Trenches 22 and 27.

Methodology

B.1.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards.

B.1.3 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all sherds, and medieval types named using the Suffolk codes where possible (https://www.suffolkmedpot.co.uk/gallery-of-fabric-samples). Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with basic description and weight recorded in the text. The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage and discussion

B.1.4 Trench 22, ditch **2202**, produced two abraded sherds, the larger of which is the slightly convex, obtuse base angle. The outer surface of the fine quartz-tempered, slightly micaceous fabric is reduced and possibly sooted; the internal surface is a dull buff (0.010kg). The second sherd is heavily abraded (0.005kg) and may have lost part of the internal surface. The fabric is slightly coarser than that of the first sherd, with similar colouration. The sherds may be from the Waveney Valley; however, the levels of abrasion make their identification uncertain, and they have been recorded as medieval coarseware (MCW, 12th-14th century). The ditch from which they were recovered also produced fragments from several 20th-21st century clay pigeons.

B.1.5 Colluvium context 2702, in Trench 27, produced three abraded sherds of pottery. Firstly, a heavily abraded body sherd (0.004kg), similar to the MCW from ditch **2202**, also possibly from the Waveney Valley. A second MCW body sherd (0.007kg), with a reduced interior and more red-brown external surface, was also recovered. The final MCW sherd is a fragment of rim (0.003kg), which is heavily abraded, having lost its internal or possibly external surface. The sherd is too abraded to give a full description of form and too small to be certain of diameter.

B.1.6 This small and fragmentary assemblage is broadly medieval in date, but the condition of the sherds suggests they are all residual. The paucity of material suggests that the sherds relate to settlement activity outside the evaluation area and may be the result of middening/manuring, possibly redistributed by later ploughing.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.1.7 If further work is undertaken, more pottery may be recovered, however, only at extremely low levels and the pottery in this report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work on the site is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record, the pottery may be retained for archive deposition.

B.2 Ceramic Building Material

By Carole Fletcher & Rose Britton

Introduction

B.2.1 The evaluation works produced an undiagnostic fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) from Trench 25, ditch **2502**. A highly abraded quartz tempered fragment, dull orange in colour and weighing 0.003kg. No other finds were recovered from this feature and the fragment is not closely datable and does not need to be retained.

B.3 Miscellaneous

By Carole Fletcher & Rose Britton

Introduction

B.3.1 Trench 22, ditch **2202** produced fragments of more than one traditional tar disc for the purpose of target's shooting (clay pigeon). Unabraded fragments were recovered (50 pieces weighing 0.163 kg). Some of the black coloured fragments are embossed with the word 'Olympic' which is repeated several times and may relate to the targets size. The clay pigeons are very probably a recent find dating to the 21st century. The material is not archaeologically significant and has not been retained.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Marine Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher and Rose Britton

Introduction

C.1.1 Fragments of marine shell were collected by hand from the site, the shells recovered are edible species, oyster *Ostrea edulis* and whelk *Buccinum undatum*. The shell was weighed and recorded by species, with right or left valves noted, when identification could be made. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage.

C.1.2 Ditch **2202**, Trench 22, produced two oyster shells (0.026g) both right valves, one medium to large with recent damage to the ventral margin, and the other a small shell with minor damage to the ventral margin which maybe a shucking mark. Also present is a small to medium complete whelk shell (0.012kg).

C.1.3 The shell assemblage represents discarded food waste and, while not closely datable, the shell may be dated by association with other material recovered from the feature.

C.2 Environmental Samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.2.1 Four bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within Trenches 14, 16, 22 and 25 from deposits that are either post-medieval or as yet undated.

Methodology

C.2.2 The total volume (up to 16L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.2.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and OAE's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible.

Quantification

C.2.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimen

C.2.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and snail shells have been scored for abundance

+ = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

Results

C.2.6 Plant material within the samples is incredibly sparse. Preservation of archaeobotanical remains is through carbonisation (charring) and the material is generally in a poor condition.

Trench 14

C.2.7 Sample 3, fill 1403 of ditch **1402**, contains a moderate amount of charcoal only.

Trench 16

C.2.8 Frequent relatively well-preserved snail shells were noted in Sample 2, fill 1604 of **1602**, but archaeobotanical remains were absent.

Trench 22

C.2.9 A small quantity of relatively well-preserved snail shells were recovered from Sample 4, (2205) ditch **2202**. It also contains occasional pottery and amphibian bone fragments.

Trench 25

C.2.10 Sample 1, fill 2503 of ditch **2502**, contains a negligible quantity of charcoal and frequent relatively well-preserved snail shells.

Trench Number	Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Snail Shells	Charcoal Volume(ml)	Pottery	Amphibian bones
14	3	1403	1402	Ditch	13	50	0	10	0	0
16	2	1604	1602	Ditch	15	30	+++	0	0	0
22	4	2205	2202	Ditch	16	90	+	5	#	#
25	1	2503	2502	Ditch	16	50	+++	<1	0	0

Table 1: Environmental samples

Discussion

C.2.11 The recovery of only small quantities of charcoal within the samples suggests that there is limited potential for the preservation of plant material at this site.

C.2.12 Unfortunately, due to the general scarcity of remains it is difficult to make any inferences regarding plant usage at this site. It is possible that this area was not a focus of agricultural processing or domestic activity but it may also be the case that the site's geology is not conducive to the preservation of plant remains.

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-512935
Project Name	Grange Farm, Westleton

Start of Fieldwork	20/02/2023	End of Fieldwork	03/03/2023
Previous Work	N/A	Future Work	N/A

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	WLN141	Planning App. No.	DC/22/3255/AGO
HER Number	WLN141	Related Numbers	XSFGFW23

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Other
Place in Planning Process	Pre-application

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐	Grab-sampling	☐	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐	Aerial Photography - new	☐	Gravity-core	X	Sample Trenches
☐	Annotated Sketch	☐	Laser Scanning	☐	Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☐	Augering	☐	Measured Survey	☐	Targeted Trenches
☐	Dendrochonological Survey	X	Metal Detectors	☐	Test Pits
☐	Documentary Search	☐	Phosphate Survey	☐	Topographic Survey
X	Environmental Sampling	☐	Photogrammetric Survey	☐	Vibro-core
☐	Fieldwalking	X	Photographic Survey	☐	Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐	Geophysical Survey	☐	Rectified Photography		

Monument	Period
Ditch	Post medieval
Posthole	Undated
Ditch	Undated

Object	Period
Pottery	Post medieval
CBM	Post medieval

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Suffolk
District	East Suffolk
Parish	Westleton
HER office	Suffolk
Size of Study Area	3.92ha
National Grid Ref	TM 43008 69413

Address (including Postcode)

Grange Farm
Wash Lane
Westleton
Suffolk
IP17 3BU

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Hannah Cutler
Project Design Originator	Chris Thatcher
Project Manager	Chris Thatcher

Project Supervisor	Dan Firth

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	SCCAS	WLN141
Digital Archive	ADS	WLN141
Paper Archive	SCCAS	WLN141

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☐	☐	☐
Ceramics	X	X	X
Environmental	☐	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic	X	X	X
Survey	X	X	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	X	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☐	Context Sheets	X
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	X	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	X	Drawing	X
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	X	Matrices	☐
Text	X	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☐
		Report	X
		Sections	X
		Survey	☐

Further Comments

APPENDIX F WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Grange Farm Westleton, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation

Client: Andrew Hawes Associates

Prepared by	Chris Thatcher
Date prepared	06/02/23
Version	1

Planning application no.	DC/22/3255/AGO
Site code	XSFGFW23
Project number	27564
Project type	Trial Trench
NGR	TM 43008 69413
Parish Code	WLN141

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CONTENTS

1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) conforms to the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, specifically the MoRPHE *Project Manager's Guide* (2015) and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation.*

1.1.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014) Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014) and the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (2021).

1.1.3 This document represents a WSI for the archaeological evaluation only. This document alone will not result in the discharge of any archaeological condition.

1.1.4 This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003).

1.2 Circumstances of the project

1.2.1 The proposed development is for a reservoir lying within a previously uninvestigated area of archaeological potential. Various artefact scatters have been found in the local landscape and the localised topography is recognised as an area favourable for occupation. As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.

1.2.2 Archaeological investigation on the site has been required by the Local Planning Authority, East Suffolk Council, in condition to planning application reference DC/22/3255/AGO.

1.2.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared on behalf of the Client in response to an Archaeological Brief for Investigation issued by County Archaeologist.

1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy

1.3.1 OA East propose to excavate a 5% sample of the development area of c. 2.44ha totalling 23 trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m. These will be laid out on a standard grid array.

1.4 Changes to this method statement

1.4.1 If changes need to be made to the methods outlined below – either before or during works on site – the County Archaeologist will be informed and asked to consider changes before they are made. Changes will be agreed in before work on site commences, or else at the earliest available opportunity.

1.5 Liaison with the Archaeological Planning Advisor

1.5.1 The Archaeological Planning Advisor will be informed at least 1 week in advance of the start of fieldwork. and will be kept informed during the site work and following report writing.

1.5.2 Trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of the Archaeological Planning Advisor. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.

2 THE GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE SITE

2.1.1 The bedrock geology comprises Crag Group – Sand. This is overlain by Superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation (British Geological Survey 2014, (British Geological Survey online map viewer viewer http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html). (06-02-23).

2.1.2 A trial pitting survey undertaken on the site by Hawes Associates recorded clayey top and subsoil overlying bands of grey firm to stiff clay with chalk and some flint gravel. mixed with lobes/layers of rusty brown sand and gravel.

2.1.3 The site lies an elevation of between 15-20mOD on a south-east facing slope and is currently under arable cultivation.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The site lies in a large and previously uninvestigated area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record.

3.1.2 Various artefact scatters have been found in the local landscape (DAR 004, WLN 025, 026, portable antiquities scheme) The site itself lies on a south facing slope with soils which in the past would have been favourable for occupation. As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area.

3.1.3 A search of the Suffolk HER has been commissioned and the results of this will be fully incorporated into the evaluation report for this project.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims of the evaluation

4.1.1 This evaluation will seek to establish the character, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works detailed below aims to:

- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
- provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
- provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
- set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions
- provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

4.2 Research frameworks

4.2.1 This evaluation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

- Glazebrook J. (1997). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3.
- Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. (2000). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8.
- Medlycott, M. (2011). *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24

5 METHODS

5.1 Background research

5.1.1 A suitable level of background research will be undertaken before work on site commences. This research will draw on information in the County Historic Environment Record and County Records Office, and will include historical sources, maps, previous archaeological finds, and past archaeological investigations in the vicinity. The results will not be presented separately, but will be incorporated into the final evaluation report.

5.2 Event number and site code

5.2.1 A Parish code has been obtained from the County HER (WLN141), and a unique site code assigned to the project (XSFGFW23).

5.3 Aerial Photographs

5.3.1 Aerial photography is not required at this site.

5.4 Trial Trenching

Excavation standards

5.4.1 The proposed archaeological evaluation and analysis will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.

5.4.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

5.4.3 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA *Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual.* These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

Pre-commencement

5.4.4 Before work on site commences, service plans will be checked to ensure that access and groundworks can be conducted safely.

5.4.5 In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, Oxford Archaeology will agree the following with the client/landowner before work on site commences:

- the location of entrance ways
- sites for welfare units
- soil storage areas

- refuelling points for plant (if necessary), and the extent of any bunding required around fuel dumps
- access routes for plant and vehicles across the site

5.4.6 Access routes to, from and between trenches will be agreed on site at the start of works. Where possible, access routes will use tramlines in the crop, in order to reduce crop damage.

Excavation methods

5.4.7 A total of 23 trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m will be excavated. This is equivalent to 5% of the development area. A plan of the proposed trench layout is attached to this WSI. During machine stripping, the location of trenches may be altered if there are site obstructions, services, or modern disturbance. If so, the location of affected trenches will be re-surveyed.

5.4.8 Service plans will be checked before work commences on site. Before trenching, the footprint of each trench will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

5.4.9 All machine excavation will take place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

5.4.10 Trial trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a minimum bucket width of 1.8m will be used to excavate the trenches. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.

5.4.11 Spoil will be stored alongside trenches, unless otherwise specified by the client. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits will be kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. Trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of the County Archaeologist.

5.4.12 Where the archaeological levels are particularly deep, safe excavation procedures will be followed to ensure that trenches are safe to enter. This may include shoring or stepping the sides of trenches, as appropriate to the soil and site conditions. If trenches become flooded, pumps may be used to remove excess water, and they will be assessed for stability and safety before staff enter them.

5.4.13 The depth and nature of any colluvial or other masking deposits will be established across the site. Buried soils will be tested pitted, or bucket sampled at trench ends (90 litres sampled per 50m).

5.4.14 Where buried soils are identified, mechanical stripping will be suspended. Test pits measuring 1 x 1 metre will be hand excavated, in order to assess the nature and depth of the buried soils. Once assessed and recorded, the remaining soil will be machine stripped.

5.4.15 The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.

5.4.16 Archaeological features will be excavated and recorded in line with the requirements of the County Archaeologist to adequately characterise the remains on site and to allow decisions to be made with regard to future mitigation, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features, and deposits. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character.

5.4.17 All excavation of archaeological deposits will be done by hand, unless agreed with the County Archaeologist that there will be no loss of evidence using a machine. The method of excavation will be decided by the senior project archaeologist.

5.4.18 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of any archaeological deposit. Investigation slots through all linear features will be a least 1m in width. Discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants where they are large or deep.

5.4.19 Deep features will be evaluated with hand auger or boreholes, to assess their depth and structure.

5.5 Bucket sampling

5.5.1 Bucket samples of 90 litres of excavated soil will be taken from each trench, in order to characterise artefactual remains in the topsoil and other soil horizons above the archaeological level.

5.5.2 Each sample will either be sieved or hand-sorted (depending on soil types) in order to retrieve artefacts.

5.6 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

5.6.1 Records will comprise survey, drawn, written, and photographic data.

Survey

5.6.2 Surveying will be done using a survey-grade differential GPS connected to Leica Smartnet providing an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

5.6.3 The site will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

Written records

5.6.4 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.

5.6.5 All features, layers and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers. Each feature will be individually documented on context sheets, and hand-

drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions will be recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

5.6.6 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

Plans and sections

5.6.7 Trench plans will be prepared using GPS-based survey equipment. Features will be planned by GPS. Where detailed hand-drawn plans of individual features or groups are needed, these will be at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20).

5.6.8 Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20. All section levels will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

5.6.9 All site drawings will include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, relevant context or feature numbers, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

Photogrammetric recording

5.6.10 Plans and sections may be supplemented with photogrammetric recording of the excavation areas. Photogrammetric models will be based on high-resolution digital photographs with a minimum file size of 5 MB. Photogrammetric processing will be conducted using the Agisoft Metashape (Professional Edition) software, and will be referenced using ground control points recorded with a dGPS or total station by GPS-based survey equipment.

Photographs

5.6.11 The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs.

5.6.12 Photographs will include both general site shots and photographs of specific features. Every feature will be photographed at least once. Photographs will include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant), unless they are to be used in publications. The photograph register will record these details, and photograph numbers will be listed on corresponding context sheets.

5.7 Exceptional remains, including human remains

Significant archaeological features

5.7.1 If exceptional or unexpected features are uncovered, the County Archaeologist will be informed, and their advice sought on further excavation or preservation.

5.7.2 Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled. The following features will normally be cleaned, recorded and

preserved for future excavation, unless directed to by the County Archaeologist:

- layers relating to domestic, craft or industrial activity (e.g. floor, middens)
- discrete features relating to domestic or industrial activity (e.g. kilns, ovens, hearths)
- artefact scatters (e.g. flint, metal-working debris).

5.7.3 If preservation in situ is required by the County Archaeologist, all exposed surfaces will be cleaned and prepared for reburial beneath construction materials. If appropriate, the areas will be protected with geotextile or other buffering materials.

Human remains

5.7.4 If human remains are encountered, the Client, County Coroner, and the County Archaeologist will be informed immediately.

5.7.5 Unless directed otherwise by the County Archaeologist, human remains will be left in situ (covered and protected), until a full programme of excavation is agreed by the County Archaeologist and Client. No further excavation will then take place in the vicinity of the remains until removal becomes necessary. If the remains are under imminent threat, or if the County Archaeologist requires information on date and preservation, we will excavate and remove them.

5.7.6 Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations. Excavation will only take place after Oxford Archaeology has obtained a Ministry of Justice exhumation licence.

5.8 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

5.8.1 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. Excavated areas will be detected immediately before and after mechanical stripping. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps will be checked. To prevent losses from night-hawking, features will be metal detected immediately after stripping.

5.8.2 Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

5.8.3 Artefacts will be removed and given a small find number. Labels will be placed on the location of each 'small find' and surveyed in with a GPS.

5.8.4 If finds are made that might constitute ‘Treasure’ under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996), they will, if possible, be excavated and removed to a safe place. Should it not be possible to remove the finds on the day they are found, suitable security will be arranged. Finds that are 'Treasure' will be reported to the landowner and County Coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the Act. The County Finds Liaison Officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme will also be informed.

5.9 Post-excavation processing

5.9.1 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. The Project Manager and fieldwork project officer will be given feedback to enable them to develop excavation strategies during fieldwork.

5.9.2 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.

5.9.3 Finds will be marked with context numbers, site code or accession number, as detailed in the requirements of the County Store.

5.10 Finds recovery and processing

Standards for finds handling

5.10.1 Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:

- United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*
- Watkinson & Neal (1988) *First Aid for Finds*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of* Archaeological Materials
- English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds.*

5.10.2 Where finds require conservation, this will be done in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Conservation (ICON).

Procedures for finds handling

5.10.3 At the start of work, a finds supervisor will be appointed to oversee the collection, processing, cataloguing, and specialist advice on all artefacts collected.

5.10.4 Artefacts will be collected by hand, sieving, and metal detector. Excavation areas and spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' may be located more accurately by GPS if appropriate.

5.10.5 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. (See the Appendix for a list of specialists.)

5.10.6 All artefacts recovered from excavated features will be retained for post-excavation processing and assessment, except:

- those which are obviously modern in date
- where very large volumes are recovered (typically ceramic building material)
- where directed to discard on site by the County Archaeologist.

5.10.7 Where artefacts are not removed from site, a strategy will be employed to ensure a sufficient sample is retained, in order to characterise the date and function of the features they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of artefacts which are not removed from site.

5.11 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

Standard methodology – summary

5.11.1 Sampling methods will follow guidelines produced by Historic England and Oxford Archaeology. The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor on environmental sampling and dating where necessary. Where possible an environmental specialist(s) will visit the site to advise on sampling strategies which will be reviewed periodically during the length of the excavation. Specialists will be consulted where non-standard sampling is required (e.g. TL, OSL or archaeomagnetic dating) and if appropriate will be invited to visit the site and take the samples.

Standards for environmental sampling and processing

Paleoenvironmental remains will be sampled and processed in accordance to the OA Sampling Policy (2005) with reference to the relevant guidelines produced by Historic England:

- Oxford Archaeology 2005. *Environmental Sampling Guidelines*, 2nd ed.
- Historic England 2011. *Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation*, (2nd ed)
- Historic England 2008. *Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains*.
- Historic England 2010. *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*.
- Historic England 2018. *Waterlogged organic artefacts. Guidelines on their recovery, analysis and conservation*.
- Historic England 2008. *Investigative conservation. Guidance on how detailed examination of artefacts from archaeological sites can shed light on their manufacture and use.*
- Historic England 2019. *Animal Bones and Archaeology – Recovery to archive*.
- Historic England 1998. *Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates*.
- Historic England 2006. *Archaeomagnetic Dating. Guidelines for Producing and Interpreting Archaeomagnetic Dates*.
- Historic England 2008. *Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on Using Luminescence Dating in Archaeology*.
- Historic England 2015. *Archaeometallurgy. Guidelines for Best Practice.*
- Historic England 2015 *Geoarchaeology. Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*.
- Bayliss, A and Marshall, P, 2022 *Radiocarbon Dating and Chronological Modelling: Guidelines and Best Practices,* Historic England, London.

Procedures for sampling and processing

5.11.2 Environmental samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context if less is available) will be taken from a range of potentially datable features and well-stratified deposits to target the recovery of plant remains, fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Samples will be labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number and a register will be kept.

5.11.3 Larger soil samples (up to 100L) may be taken for the complete recovery of animal bones, marine shell and small artefacts from appropriate contexts. Smaller bulk samples (general biological samples) of 20 litres will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for the recovery of macroscopic plant remains and insects. Series of incremental 2L samples may be taken through buried soils and deep feature fills for the recovery of snails and/or waterlogged plant remains, depending on the nature of the stratigraphy and of the soils and sediments.

5.11.4 Columns will be taken from buried soils, peats and waterlogged feature fills for pollen and/or phytoliths, diatoms, ostracods if appropriate. Soil samples will be taken for soil investigations (particle size, organic matter, bulk chemistry, soil micromorphology etc.) in consultation with the appropriate specialists. Where features containing very small artefacts such as micro-debitage and hammerscale are identified, 1L grid sampling may be employed.

5.11.5 Early feedback on selected samples taken during the excavation will result in a dynamic sampling strategy according to the results of rapid assessment of typically 10L sub-samples.

5.11.6 Typically, 20 litres of each bulk sample will be processed standard water flotation using a modified Siraf-style machine and meshes of 0.3mm (flot) and 0.5 or 1mm depending on sediment type and like modes of preservation (residue). The remaining soil from a sample will be subsequently processed if appropriate based on the results of an initial assessment. Normally, early prehistoric samples will be fully processed and samples containing human remains will always be fully processed. Heavy residues will be wet sieved, air dried and selectively sorted. Samples taken exclusively for the recovery of bones, marine shell or artefacts will be wet sieved to 2mm. Waterlogged samples will have a sub-sample (approximately 10L) processed as above and the flot will assessed whilst wet and again once dried. Snail samples (2L) will be processed by hand flotation with flots and residues collected to 0.5mm; these flots and residues will be sorted by the specialist.

5.11.7 Where practical, waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail on site, in situ. When removed, they will be cleaned and photographed, and stored in wet cool conditions for assessment by a suitably qualified specialist (see the Appendix).

6 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORTING

6.1 Evaluation Report

6.1.1 Post-excavation analysis and reporting will follow guidance in Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (2006, reissued 2015).

6.2 Contents of the evaluation report

6.2.1 The report will include:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
- full list of contents
- a non-technical summary of the findings and appropriate acknowledgements
- the aims of the evaluation
- a description of the geology and topography of the area
- a description of the methodologies used
- a description of the findings
- tables summarising features and artefacts
- site and trench location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
- sections of excavated features
- interpretation of the archaeological features found
- specialist reports on artefacts and environmental finds
- relevant colour photographs of features and the site
- a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains, where affected by development proposals, and assessment of their importance at local, regional and national level.
- a discussion of the relationship between findings on the site and other archaeological information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record
- a mitigation strategy for future work
- a bibliography of all reference material
- the OASIS reference and summary form.

6.3 Draft and final reports

6.3.1 A draft copy of the report will be supplied to the County Archaeologist for comment.

6.3.2 Following approval of the report, one printed copy and one digital copy (PDF) will be presented to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

6.3.3 If the County Archaeologist requires no further excavation on the site, a summary report will be prepared for the County Archaeological Journal.

- *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History*

6.4 OASIS

6.4.1 A digital copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.

6.4.2 A copy of the OASIS Data Collection Form will be included in the report.

7 DIGITAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1.1 All digital data will be collected, stored and selected in line with OA Data Management Plan (forthcoming). The project specific Digital Data Management Plan is attached to this WSI as an Appendix. This is a 'living' document and will be reviewed and amended throughout the project. Should any substantial amendments be made to the plan, then the revised version will be submitted to the County Archaeologist.

7.1.2 The project specific Digital Data Management Plan has been prepared in relation to the following standards and guidelines:

- Historic England and Dig Ventures 2019. *Work Digital/Thick Archive. A guide to managing digital data generated from archaeological investigations*. https://digventures-thepixelparlour.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/WDTA-Guide-FINAL.pdf
- Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity. *Guides to good practice*. http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/MainADS
- Archaeology Data Service. *Guidelines for Depositors* http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors
- Historic England 2015. *Digital Image Capture and File Storage. Guideline for Best Practice*. https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/digital-image-capture-and-file-storage/heag059-digital-images/
- Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service 2022. *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparations and Deposition*
- Oxford Archaeology (forthcoming). *Data Management Plan*.

7.1.3 The data to be collected and created comprises that specific to the project. It does not include related information from the same development, such as site works undertaken by other contractors, except where the findings are fully integrated into this analysis.

7.1.4 Site survey data is captured using Leica survey equipment and imported into ArcGIS via FTP transfer. Final versions of site plans will be produced in ArcGIS, AutoCAD and/or Adobe Illustrator. Final site plans and trench plans will be supplied to CHET in a georeferenced compatible GIS format, with the final evaluation report, to assist in accurate mapping of information on the HER.

7.1.5 Section drawings are created by hand on drafting film and paper context records are created by hand on standard OA pro forma recording forms. Selected data will be transferred to digital format in line with OA archive preparation guidance. Digital photographic images are taken in accordance with OA digital data guidance in Photographic Recording Manual.

7.1.6 Analytical data created during post-excavation with comprise a project-specific MS Access database. Where appropriate, site stratigraphic matrices will be created using MSExcel. Individual contributing specialists create MSExcel, MSWord and/or MSAccess datasheets which may stand alone from the site database. Analytical data may also include GIS files, charts and figures in MSExcel and hand-drawn visuals.

7.1.7 OA use Microsoft Office, Adobe Acrobat and QGIS. File formats will be readable by these programmes. Where appropriate, AutoCAD files will be in a format that can be imported into GIS (for example, .dfx) or already transferred to TAB of SHP files.

7.1.8 Strict version control will be applied throughout the project in line with the OA Data Management Plan (DMP). It is proposed that only the final version of all born digital documents (reports, databases, images) will be selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive. Digital photographs will be assessed during post excavation and selection based on the principles set out in the OA DMP. All raw and processed survey data will be included in the preserved archive.

7.1.9 The digital data will be reviewed following data gathering and analysis to check that data is being properly preserved and version control upheld in-line with the OA DMP. The final decision about selection for inclusion in the Preserved Archive will be made following the reporting stage of the project and enacted during archive completion.

7.1.10 The project executive will decide the fate of all de-selected material archaeological digital data although it is likely this will consist mainly of duplicate and superseded data or confidential business data. It is envisaged that the de-selected material will be retained on the OA Archive Server for a minimum of 3 years following the completion of the project at which point they will be reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the OA DMP. Information will be held and discarded in accordance with good business practice and GDPR guidelines.

7.1.11 The site's digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service or another publicly accessible CoreTrustSeal certified repository on completion of the archaeological programme. The County Archaeologist will be notified when this is complete.

8 ARCHIVING

Archive standards

8.1.1 The site archive will conform to the requirements Appendix 1 of the Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and the requirements of the Suffolk County Council Stores (SCCAS *Guidelines for Archive Preparation and Deposition* 2022)

8.1.2 The preparation of the archive will follow the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 2020), and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (*Brown 2011*).*

Archive contents

8.1.3 The archive will be quantified, ordered, and indexed. It will include:

- artefacts
- ecofacts
- project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets, registers, and specialist reports
- photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
- an archive-standard CD-ROM with electronic documentation (such as GIS and CAD files)
- a printed copy of the Written Brief
- a printed copy of the WSI
- a printed copy of the final report
- a printed copy of the OASIS form.

8.1.4 It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

Transfer of ownership

8.1.5 The archaeological material and paper archive produced from this investigation will be held in storage by OA East who will seek to transfer the complete project archive to the County Store, in order to facilitate future study and ensure long-term public access to the archive. To do so will require a transfer of title to the repository in line with the county's guidance on deposition of archaeological archives (*Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Archives Guidelines for Archive Preparation and Deposition*, Updated: February 2022).

8.1.6 Where the landowner wishes to retain items recovered during excavation, all selected artefacts will be fully drawn and photographed, identified, analysed, documented and conserved in order to create a comprehensive catalogue of items to be kept by the landowner before the remainder of the archive can be deposited in the County Store.

8.1.7 A written transfer of ownership document will be forwarded to the County Archaeologist before the archive is deposited.

8.1.8 In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated following the creation of a comprehensive illustrated catalogue, as described above.

8.2 De-selection and discard

8.2.1 Following OAs *Finds Collection Policy and Procedure* (2018) any artefacts considered for de-selection and/or discard from the project archive will be identified by the relevant material specialists. These will be identified in the evaluation report. In accordance with *Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Archives Guidelines for Archive Preparation and Deposition* (Updated: February 2022). OA will submit proposals for discard to the County Archaeologist with the relevant supporting statements from specialist for review, before material is dispersed.

9 TIMETABLE

9.1.1 Trial trenching is expected to take 10 working days to complete, based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather, but it does include time for site set-up and final backfilling of trenches.

9.1.2 Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly after excavation commences, to inform the excavation strategy, and minimise time required to prepare the final report after excavation is completed.

9.1.3 Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take a maximum of six weeks following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring lengthier analysis.

9.1.4 The project archive will be deposited within 12 months of delivering the final report, unless the County Archaeologist requires further excavation on the site.

10 STAFFING AND SUPPORT

10.1 Fieldwork

10.1.1 The fieldwork team will be made up of the following staff:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site)
- 1 x Project Officer/Supervisor (full-time)
- 2 x Site Assistants (as required)
- 1 x Archaeological Surveyor
- 1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)

10.1.2 The Project Manager will be Chris Thatcher. Site work will be directed by one of OAE's Project Officers or Supervisors.

10.1.3 All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. Oxford Archaeology East will not employ volunteer, amateur, or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, except as an addition to the team stated above.

10.2 Post-excavation processing

10.2.1 We anticipate that the site may produce later prehistoric to medieval remains. Environmental remains will also be sampled.

10.2.2 Pottery will be assessed by Carlotta Marchetto (prehistoric), Kate Brady or Kat Blackbourn (Roman) and Carole Fletcher (Anglo-Saxon and medieval).

10.2.3 Environmental analysis will be carried out by OA East staff, in consultation with the OA Environmental Department in Oxford. The results will be reported to Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor. Environmental analysis will be undertaken by Rachel Fosberry (charred plant macrofossils, plant macrofossils), Liz Stafford (land molluscs), and Denise Druce and Mairead Rutherford (pollen analysis).

10.2.4 Faunal remains will be examined by Hayley Foster.

10.2.5 Conservation will be undertaken by Ipswich and Colchester Museums / Karen Barker (Antiquities Conservator), and will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation (ICON).

10.2.6 In the event that OA's in-house specialists are unable to undertake the work within the time constraints of the project, or if other remains are found, specialists from the list in the Appendix will be approached to carry out analysis.

11 OTHER MATTERS

11.1 Monitoring

11.1.1 The County Archaeologist will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.

11.1.2 During the excavation, representatives of the client (Hawes Associates), Oxford Archaeology East (Chris Thatcher) and the County Archaeologist (Hannah Cutler) will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed.

11.2 Insurance

11.2.1 Oxford Archaeology is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. The underwriting company is CNA / Hardy, policy number 10347803. Details of the policy can be supplied on request to the Oxford Archaeology (East) office.

11.3 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

11.3.1 Oxford Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and is bound by CIfA By-Laws, Standards, and Policy.

11.4 Services, Public Rights of Way, Tree Preservation Orders etc.

11.4.1 The client will inform the Project Manager of any live or disused cables, gas pipes, water pipes or other services that may be affected by the proposed excavations before the commencement of fieldwork. Hidden cables/services should be clearly identified and marked where necessary. If there are overhead cables on the site or in the approach ways, a survey must be completed by the relevant authority before plant is taken onto site.

11.4.2 The client will likewise inform the Project Manager of any public rights of way or permissive paths on or near the land which might affect or be affected by the work.

11.4.3 The client will inform the Project Manager if the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or any other type of designated site. The client will also inform the Project Manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders, protected hedgerows, protected wildlife, nesting birds, or areas of ecological significance within the site or on its boundaries.

11.5 Site Security

11.5.1 Unless previously agreed with the Project Manager in writing, this specification and any associated statement of costs is based on the assumption that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to

commence. All security requirements, including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

11.6 Access

11.6.1 The client will secure access to the site for archaeological personnel and plant, and obtain the necessary permissions from owners and tenants to place a mobile office and portable toilet on or near to the site. Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be Oxford Archaeology's responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the client in addition to the project costs already specified.

11.7 Site Preparation

11.7.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site and preparing it so as to allow archaeological work to take place without further preparatory works, and any cost statement accompanying or associated with this specification is offered on this basis. Unless previously agreed in writing, the costs of any preparatory work required, including tree felling and removal, scrub or undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hard standing, demolition of buildings or sheds, or removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material, will be charged to the client, in addition to any costs for archaeological evaluation already agreed.

11.8 Site offices and welfare

11.8.1 All site facilities – including welfare facilities, tool stores, mess huts, and site offices – will be positioned to minimise disruption to other site users, and to minimise impact on the environment (including buried archaeology).

11.9 Backfilling/Reinstatement

11.9.1 Backfilling – but not specialist reinstatement – of trenches is included in the cost unless otherwise agreed with the client. Backfilling will only take place with the approval of the County Archaeologist.

11.10 Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

11.10.1 A risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences, and sent to the County Archaeologist.

11.10.2 The risk assessment will conform to the requirements of health and safety legislation and regulations, and will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature.

11.10.3 All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford Archaeology Ltd's Health and Safety Policy, and Health and Safety in Field

Archaeology (J.L. Allen and A. St John-Holt, 1997). A copy of OA East's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

12 APPENDIX: DIGITAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Administrative Data	
Project Number	27564
Project Name	Grange Farm, Westleton
Project Manager	Chris Thatcher
Author	Chris Thatcher
Date Plan Created	7/2/23
Version	1
Related Documentation	OA Fieldwork Recording Manual 2017 OA Archive Checklist 2019 Historic England and Dig Ventures 2019. *Work Digital/Thick Archive. A guide to managing digital data generated from archaeological investigations*. https://digventures-thepixelparlour.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/WDTA-Guide-FINAL.pdf Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity. *Guides to good practice.* http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/MainADS Archaeology Data Service. *Guidelines for Depositors* http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors Historic England 2015. *Digital Image Capture and File Storage. Guideline for Best Practice*. https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/digital-image-capture-and-file-storage/heag059-digital-images/ Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service 2022. *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparations and Deposition* Oxford Archaeology (forthcoming). *Data Management Plan*.
Data Collection/Creation	
Data to be collected/created	The digital archive is expected to comprise the following data types (formats): • Final report (.pdfa) • Final analytical specialist reports (.doc, .docx) • Final analytical supporting data (.xls, .xlsx) • Selected digital photographic images (.jpeg) • Site survey GIS data (.shp, .geotiff) • Microsoft Access database (.csv) including context data and interpretive data produced during analysis.
Data collection/creation method	The data to be collected and created comprises data specific to the evaluation project defined above. It does not include related information from the same development, such as evaluations and site works undertaken by other contractors, except where the findings are fully integrated into this analysis. Site survey data is captured using Leica survey equipment and imported into ArcGIS via FTP transfer. Final versions of site plans will be produced in ArcGIS, QGIS, AutoCAD and/or Adobe Illustrator.

	Section drawings are created by hand on drafting film and paper context records are created by hand on standard OA pro forma recording forms. Selected data will be transferred to digital format in line with OA archive preparation guidance. Digital photographic images are taken in accordance with OA digital data guidance in Photographic Recording Manual. Analytical data is created during post-excavation using a project-specific MS Access database. Site stratigraphic matrices are created using MSExcel. Individual contributing specialists create MSExcel, MSWord and/or MSAccess datasheets which may stand alone from the site database. Analytical data may also include GIS files, charts and figures in MSExcel and hand-drawn visuals.
Data exclusion	
	The following types of data will be excluded from the archive: • Draft and working reports and documents • Draft and working datasheets • Draft and working survey and GIS data • Administrative and financial data • Digital images that are not part of the primary site record (working pictures, outreach/publicity images, videos) • Repetitive, uninformative and sub-standard images • Images and information not generated by the project/ reproduced from other sources • Original HER data (shp file and PDF) provided by SHER.
Documentation and Metadata	
Documentation	OA internal and regionally or nationally recognised code lists will form part of the data set or accompanying documentation where relevant.
Metadata	Metadata will be created to the standard set out by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). Specific codes and specialist keys will be supplied through named supporting documents.
Ethics and Legal Compliance	
Data Security	Personal data (including digital images) collected, will be with the consent of any individuals involved and will be stored on OA's secure servers in line with OA's GDPR procedures.
Intellectual Property Rights	Third party data, such as Ordnance Survey mapping, is reproduced under licence. Other third-party data may be reproduced under appropriate licences/agreements as arising during analysis. Data produced by sub-contractors will be granted under licence to OA to allow inclusion in the final report, the digital archive and other outreach/publicity/academic dissemination as may be required (in accordance with individual sub-contracts).
Data Storage	
Storage and Backup	Data will be stored on OA file servers, including our own hosted NextCloud server. All OA file servers are kept up to date and patched systematically. Standard project data is backed up once per day to disk and replicated each night to another OA site.

	Data identified as more critical is backed up more frequently and is also replicated once per night to another site. Data management is the responsibility of the Project Manager, with advice from IT where necessary
Access and Security	Data is accessible to OA employees via the secure OA. Sensitive and confidential data is stored in restricted access folder locations. Personal data will be stored in line with OA's GDPR procedures. Copies of data, or access to a separate shared server, is provided to external project members. Secure server access via OA secured server infrastructure is provided only employees of those respective companies.
Selection and Preservation	
Data to be Preserved	All project data other than duplicated files will be stored by OA while the project is ongoing. Upon project completion selected data will be transferred to the relevant repositories detailed below.
Data Preservation Plan	The paper and material archive will be transferred to the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Archive Facility in line with their guidance and standards and following the implementation of the project's agreed finds retention policy. The digital archive will be deposited with the ADS following OA standard quality control procedures.
Data Sharing	
Archive and publication	The digital data from this project will be accessible to the public via the ADS. The finds and other data cared for by the Cambridgeshire County Council Stores will be publicly accessible in accordance with their policies and practices. As a minimum, a site summary of the project will be prepared for the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. OA and/or the client and archive repositories may wish to use the results of the project on website outreach, exhibitions, presentations and other published articles (subject to data sharing restrictions).
Data Sharing Restrictions	There are no known restrictions on the use of the data after project completion. Any references to OA intellectual property must be credited.
Responsibilities and Resources	
Responsibility for Data Management	The OA IT Manager, Archives & Finds Manager and Project Managers are responsible for ensuring the Data Management Plan is implemented and reviewed. OA will have no ongoing responsibilities for data management once the data has been deposited with the relevant repositories.
Resources	The resources required to deliver this plan form part of the resources committed to the project.

13 TRENCH PLAN

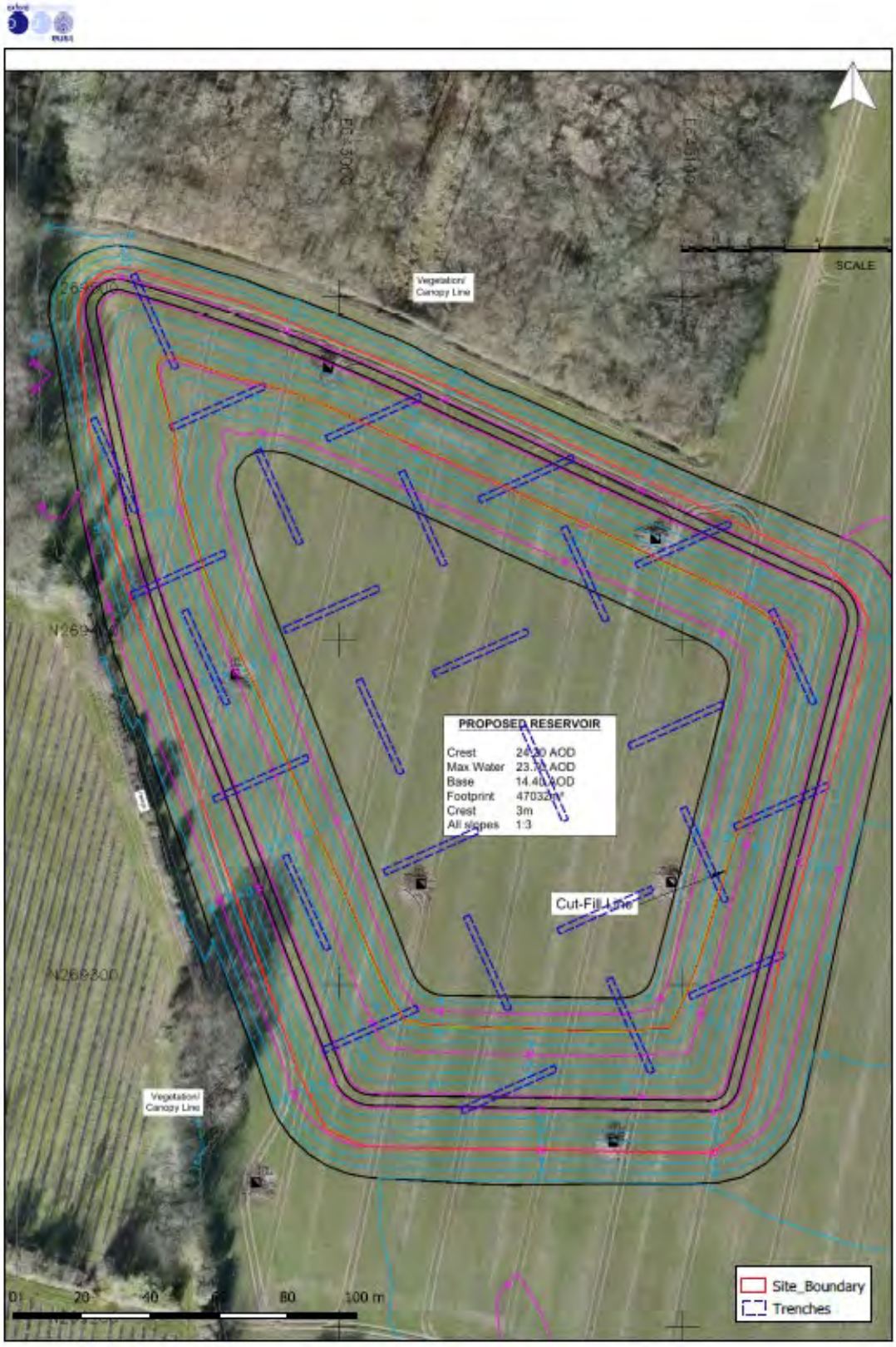

Figure 1. Grange Farm, Westleton. Trench plan V3. Scale 1:1000 at A3

14 APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Allen, Leigh	Worked bone, CBM, medieval metalwork	Oxford Archaeology
Allen, Martin	Medieval coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Allen, Martyn	Zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Anderson, Katie	Roman pottery	Freelance
Anderson, Sue	Medieval & post-medieval pottery (specifically from Norfolk & Suffolk), CBM and human remains	Freelance
Andrews, Mary	Small animal bones	Oxford Archaeology
Bamforth, Mike	Woodworking	York University
Barker, Karen	Small find conservation & X-Ray	Oxford Archaeology
Bayliss, Alex	C14 advice	Historic England
Bézie, Séverine	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Biddulph, Edward	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Billington, Lawrence	Lithics	Oxford Archaeology
Bishop, Barry	Lithics	Freelance
Blackbourn, Kat	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Blinkhorn, Paul	Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery	Freelance
Brady, Kate	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Broderick, Lee	Zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Brown, Lisa	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Cane, Jon	Display & reconstruction artist	Freelance
Champness, Carl	Geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Cook, Sharron	Archaeobotany	Oxford Archaeology
Cool, Hilary	Glass & small finds (Roman specialist)	Freelance
Cotter, John	Medieval/post-medieval finds, pottery, CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Craven, Martha	Archaeobotany	Oxford Archaeology
Crummy, Nina	Small finds	Freelance
Cowgill, Jane	Slag/metalworking residues	Freelance
Dodwell, Natasha	Osteology, including cremations	Oxford Archaeology
Donelly, Mike	Lithics	Oxford Archaeology
Doonan, Roger	Slags, metallurgy	Freelance
Druce, Denise	Pollen, charred plants, charcoal/wood identification, sediment coring and interpretation	Oxford Archaeology
Drury, Paul	CBM (specialised)	Freelance
Evans, Jerry	Roman pottery	Freelance
Fletcher, Carole	Medieval & post-medieval pottery, glass, shell & small finds	Oxford Archaeology

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Fosberry, Rachel	Charred waterlogged and mineralised plant remains	Oxford Archaeology
Foster, Hayley	Zooarchaeologist	Oxford Archaeology
Fryer, Val	Molluscs/environmental	Freelance
Gibson, Mark	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Gilmour, Nick	Neolithic & Bronze Age pot	Oxford Archaeology
Gleed-Owen, Chris	Herpetologist (amphibians & reptiles)	CGO Ecology Ltd
Goffin, Richenda	Post-Roman pottery, building materials, painted wall plaster	Suffolk CC
Holder, Nick	Documentary research	Freelance
Howard-Davis, Chris	Small finds, Mesolithic flint, leather, wooden objects and wood technology	Freelance
Law, Matt	Snails	Museum of London Archaeology
Levermore, Ted	Ceramic building material	Oxford Archaeology
Locker, Alison	Fish bone	Freelance
Loe, Louise	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Lyons, Alice	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Marchetto, Carlotta	Iron Age pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Martin, Toby	Anglo-Saxon metalwork and artefacts	Oxford University
Masters, Pete	Geophysics	Cranfield University
McIntyre, Lauren	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Meen, Julia	Archaeobotany	Oxford Archaeology
Mills, Phil	Ceramic building materials & Roman pot	Freelance
Monteil, Gwladys	Samian pottery	Freelance
Mould, Quita	Ironwork, leather	Freelance
Nicholson, Rebecca	Fish and small mammal and bird bones, shell	Oxford Archaeology
Palmer, Rog	Aerial photographs	Air Photo Services
Percival, Sarah	Prehistoric pottery, quern stones	Freelance
Poole, Cynthia	Multi-period finds, CBM, fired clay	Oxford Archaeology
Popescu, Adrian	Roman and later coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Quinn, Patrick	Pottery thin section, ceramic petrology	UCL
Riddler, Ian	Worked bone objects & related artefact types	Freelance
Robinson, Mark	Insects	Oxford University
Rowland, Steve	Zooarchaeology & osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Rutherford, Mairead	Pollen, diatoms, *etc*	Oxford Archaeology
Sami, Denis	Metal small finds & Saxon pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Samuels, Mark	Architectural stonework	Freelance
Shaffrey, Ruth	Worked stone and Roman CBM	Oxford Archaeology

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Smith, David	Insects	University of Birmingham
Smith, Ian	Zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Spoerry, Paul	Medieval pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Stafford, Liz	Molluscs and geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Timberlake, Simon	Archaeometallurgy & geoarchaeology	Freelance
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	Sheffield University
Ui Choileain, Zoe	Osteology & zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Vickers, Kim	Insects	Sheffield University
Walker, Helen	Medieval pottery (Essex)	Essex CC
Way, Twigs	Medieval landscape and garden history	Freelance
Webb, Helen	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Young, Jane	Medieval Pottery (Lincolnshire)	Freelance
Young, Tim	Metalworking	Cardiff University
Zant, John	Roman coins	Oxford Archaeology

Radiocarbon dating is normally undertaken for Oxford Archaeology East by SUERC and by the Oxford University Accelerator Laboratory.

Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Magnitude Surveys Ltd.

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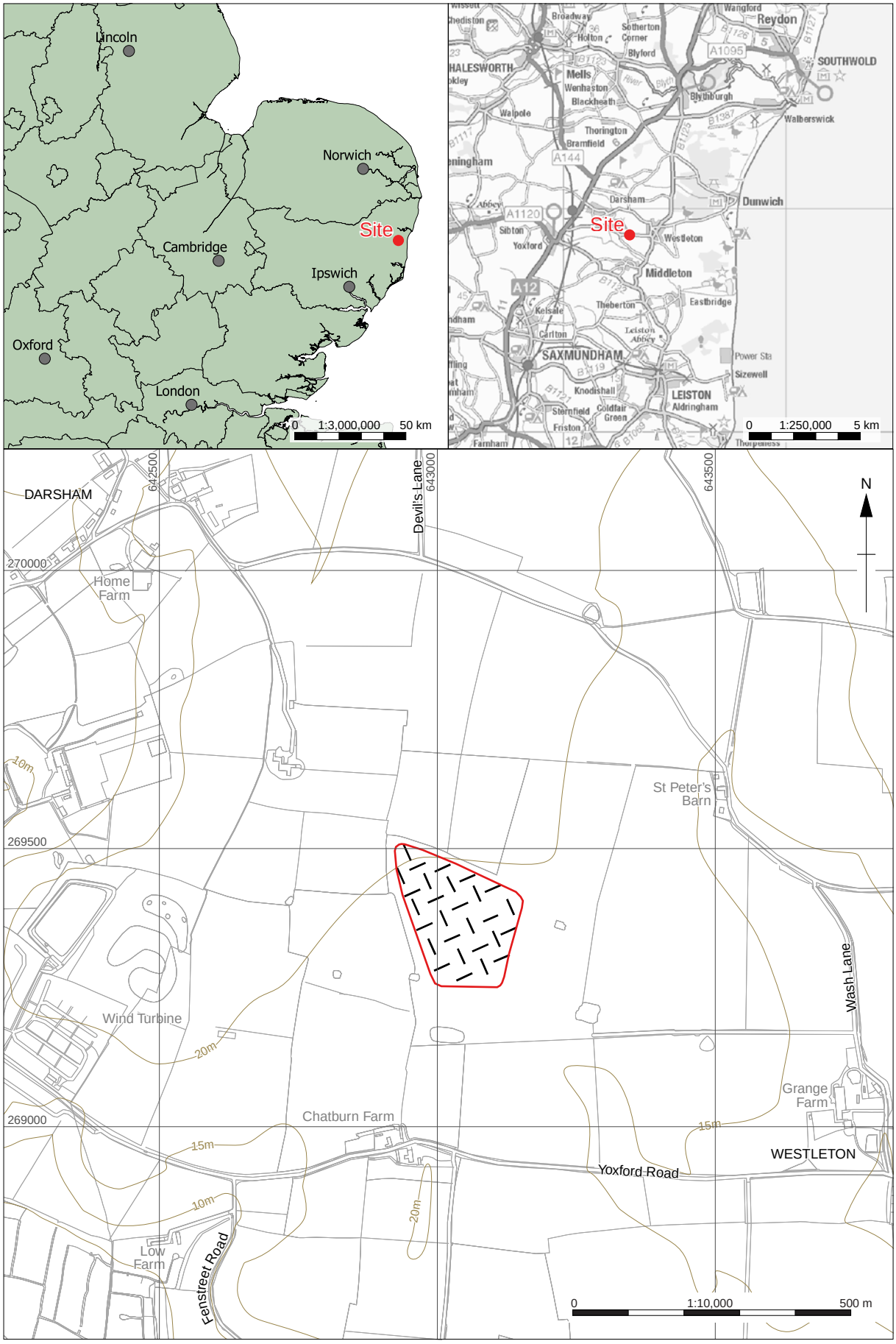

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (outlined red)

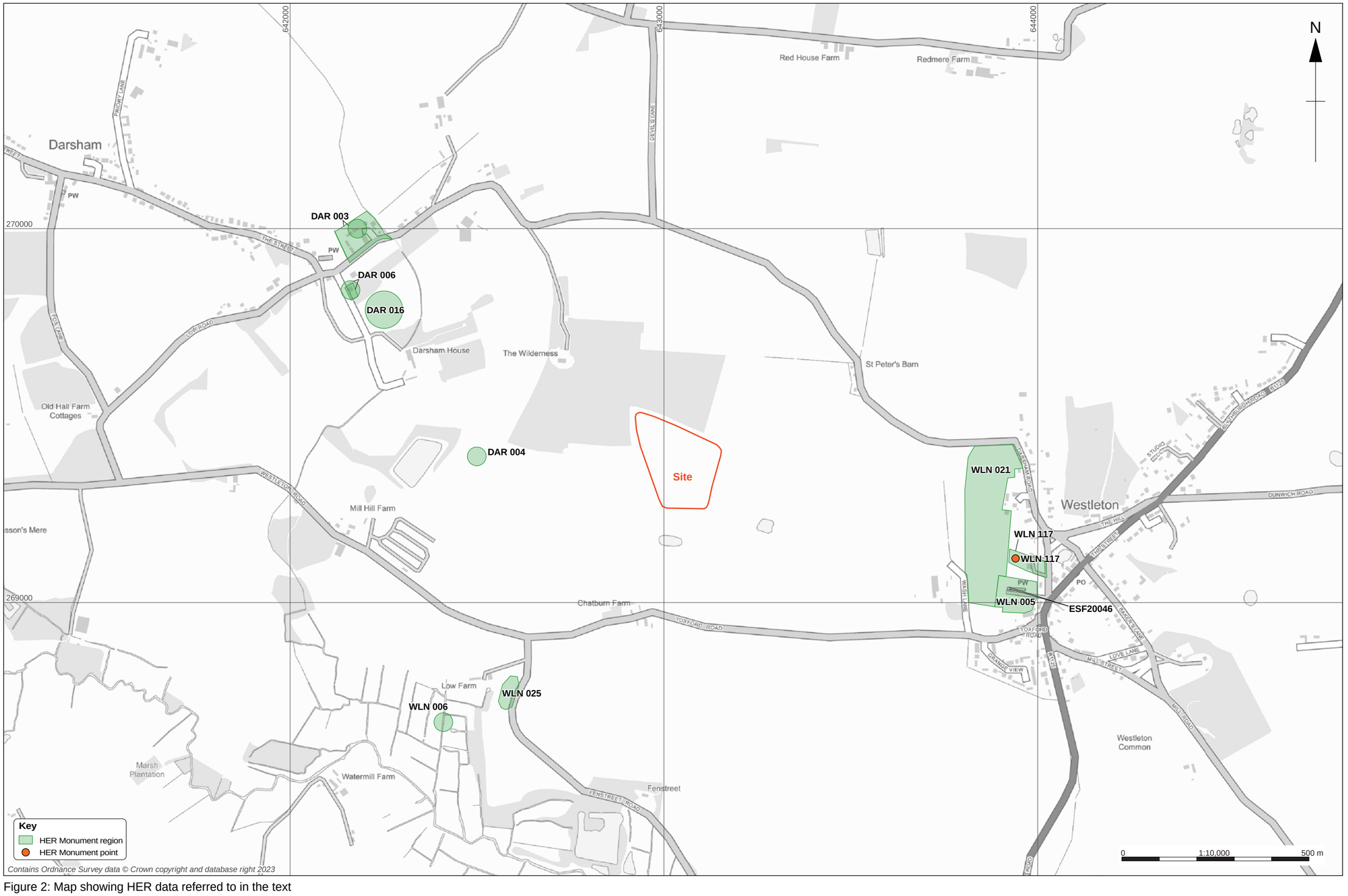

Figure 2: Map showing HER data referred to in the text

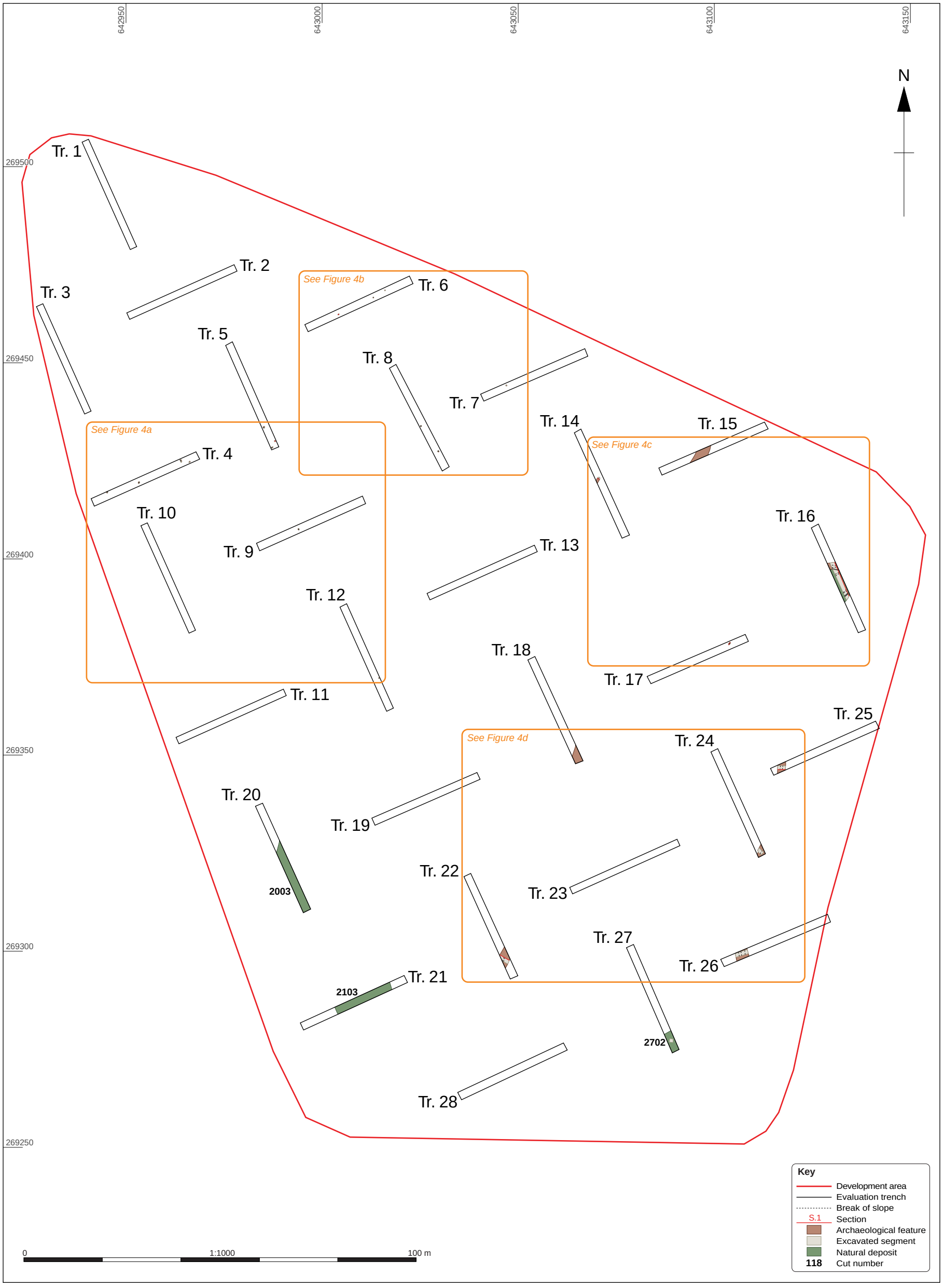

Figure 3: Site plan

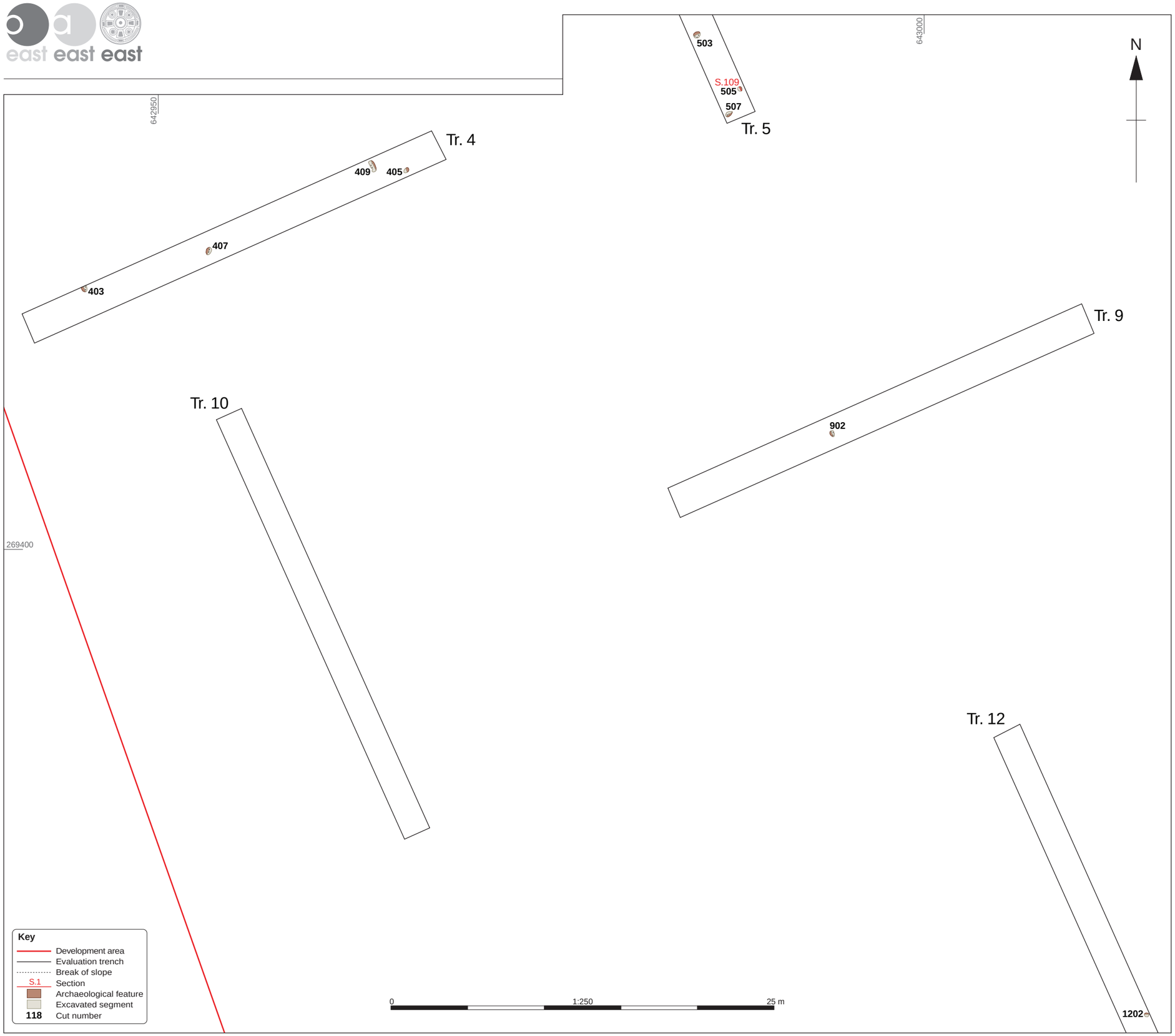

Figure 4a: Detailed plan of Trenches 4-5, 9-10, and 12

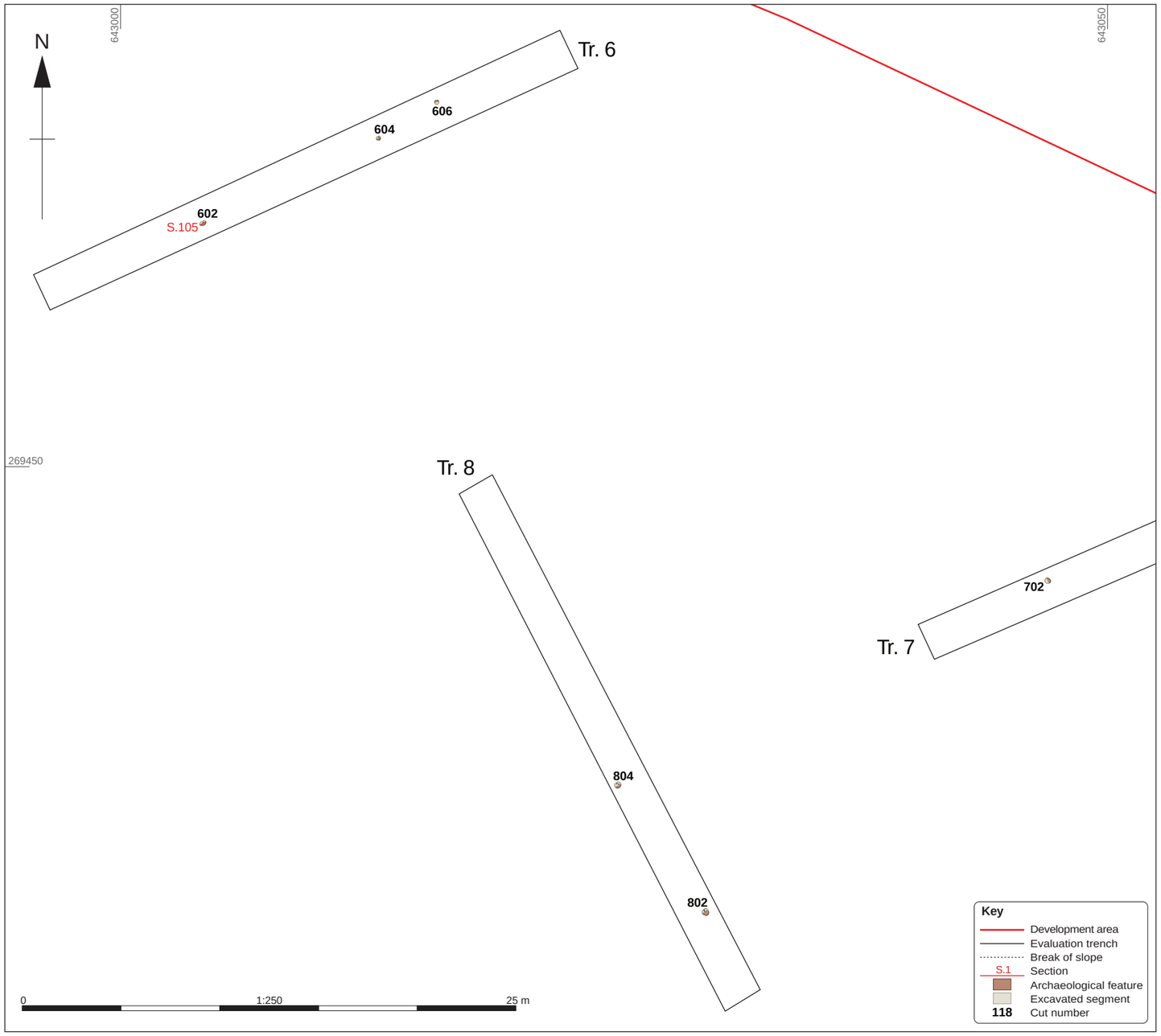

Figure 4b: Detailed plan of Trenches 6-8

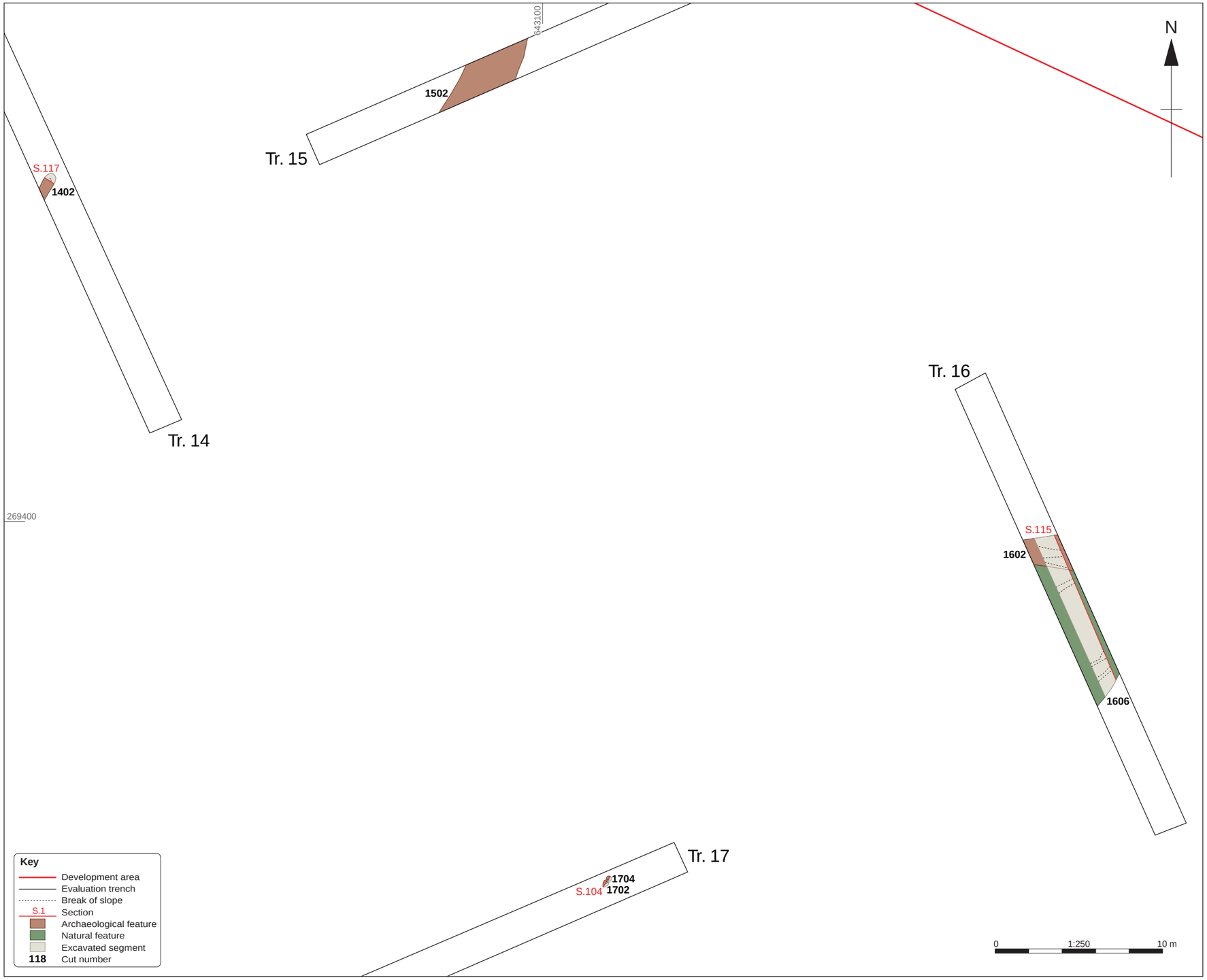

Figure 4c: Detailed plan of Trenches 14-17

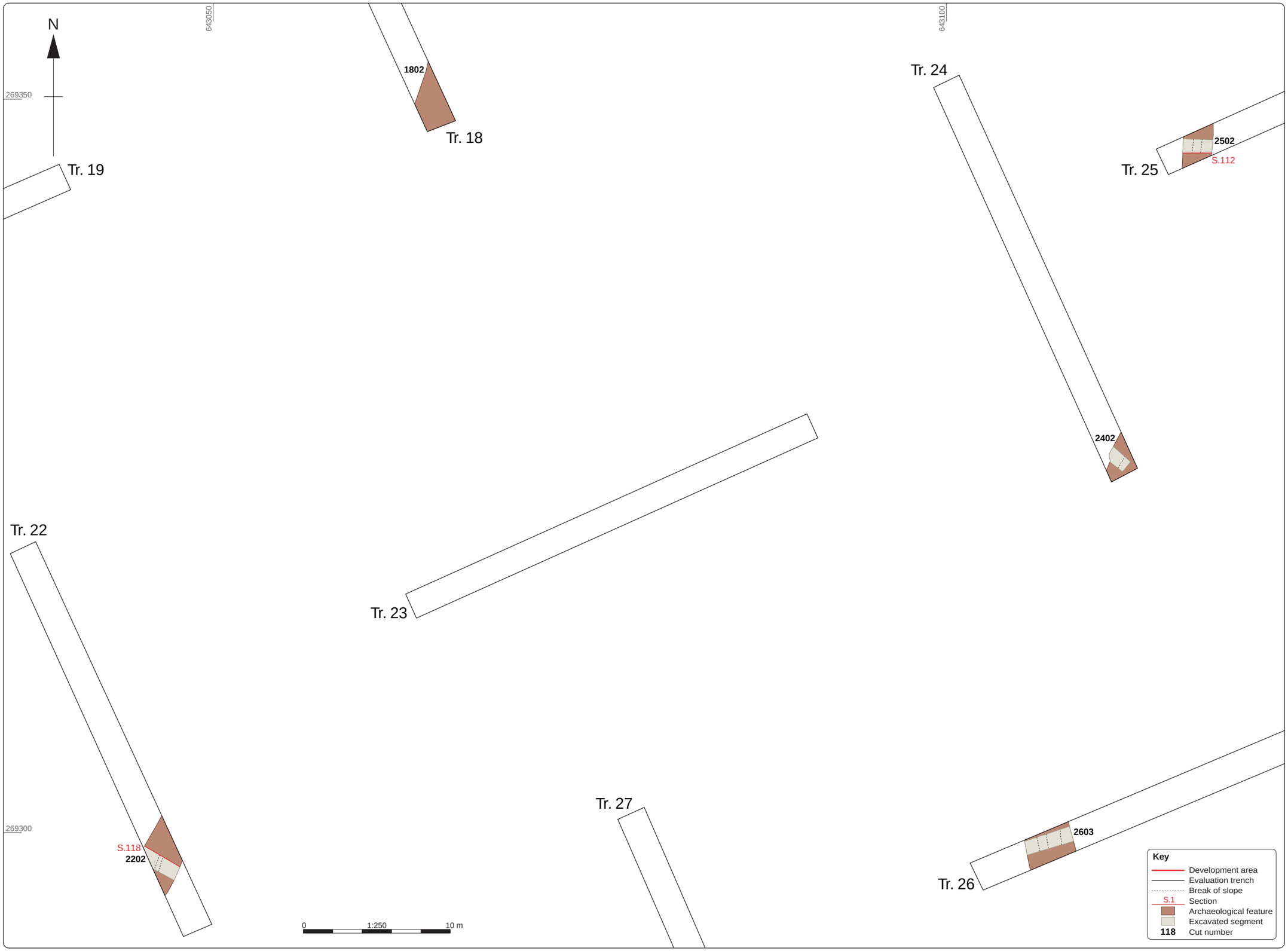

Figure 4d: Detailed plan of Trenches 14-17

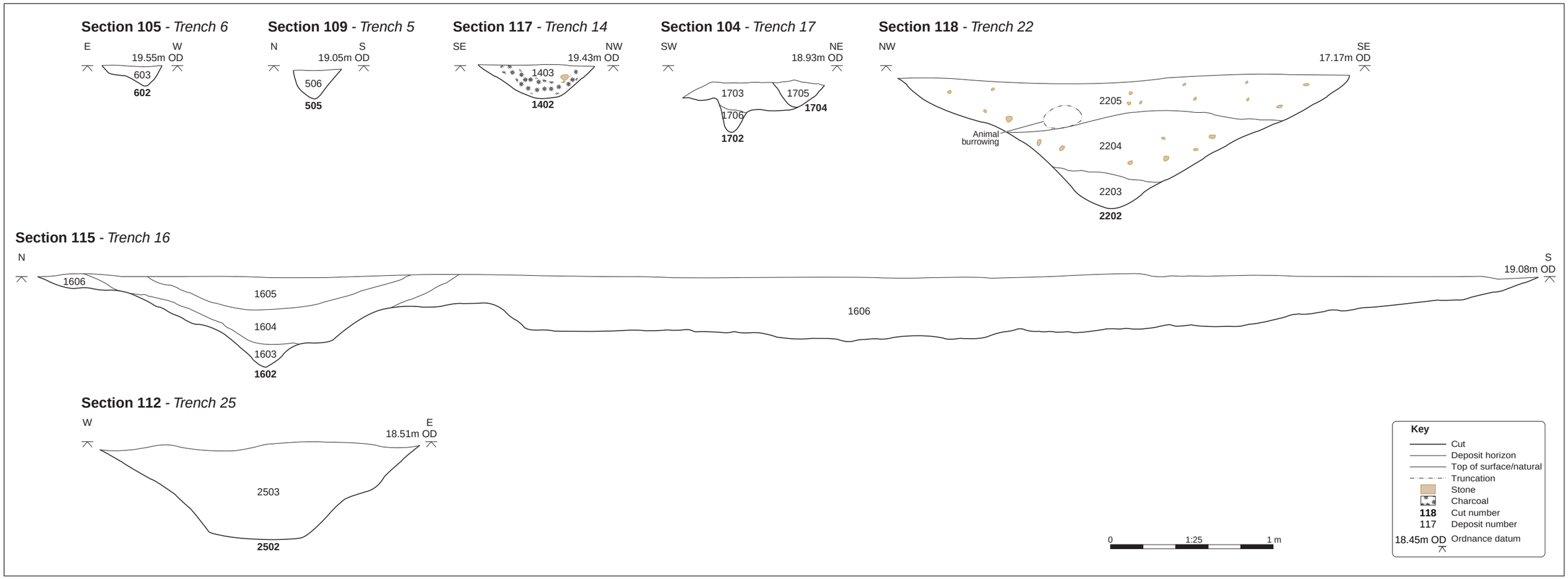

Figure 5: Selected sections

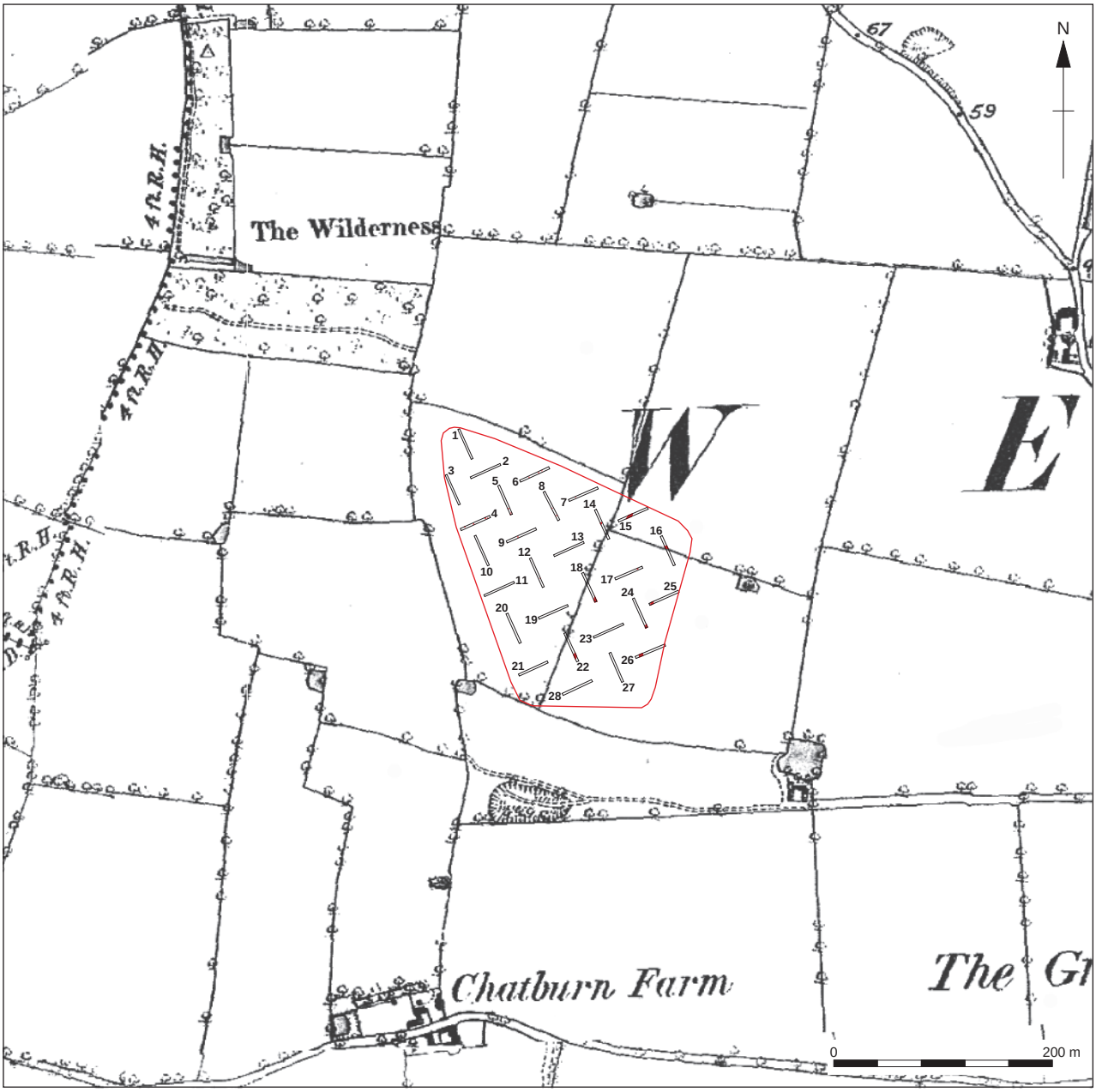

Figure 6: Site plan overlaid on First Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping (Six-inch to the mile, 1884)

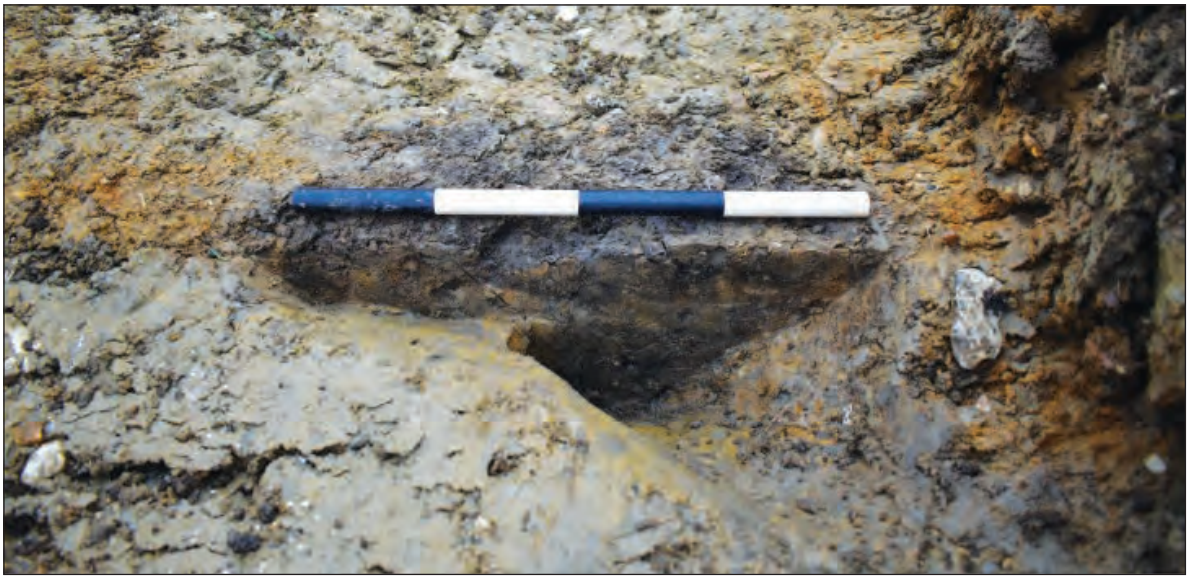

Plate 1: Posthole **405** looking east

Plate 2: Trench 6 looking east

Plate 3: Posthole **804** looking south

Plate 4: Trench 12 looking north

Plate 5: Ditch **1402** looking southwest

Plate 6: Trench 16 looking south

Plate 7: Ditch **1602** and Layer **1606** looking southeast

Plate 8: Trench 17 looking west

Plate 9: Postholes **1702** and **1704** looking northwest

Plate 10: Trench 22 looking north

Plate 11: Ditch **2202** looking northeast

Plate 12: Trench 25 looking east

Plate 13: Ditch **2502** looking south

Plate 14: Trench 27 looking north

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