



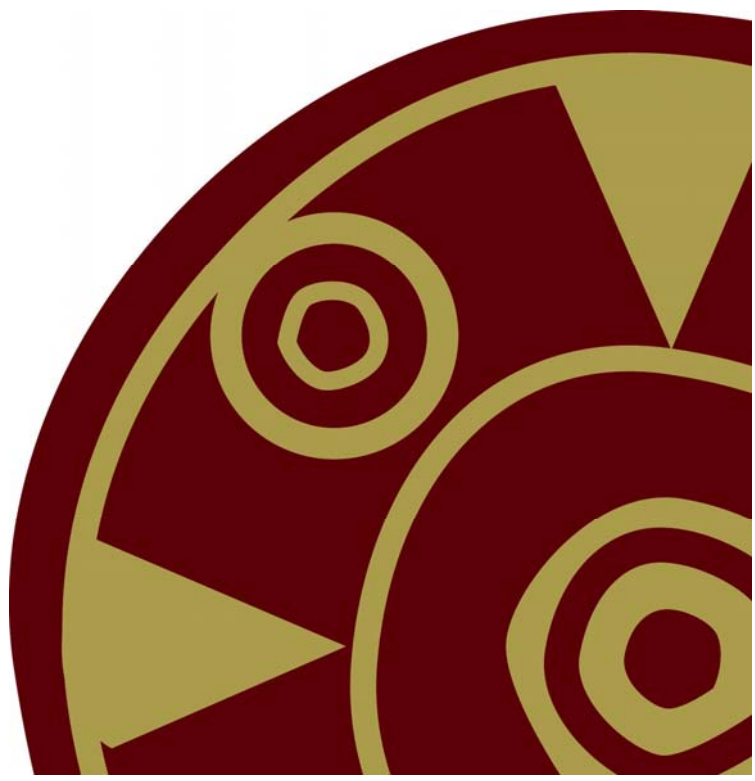
1Crawley Cottages

Blyburgate, Beccles, Suffolk

Client: Steven Youngman

Date: February 2015

BCC 087
Archaeological Monitoring Report
SA CIC Report No. 2015/001
Author: Simon Picard
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HER Information

Site Code: BCC 087

Site Name: 1 Crawley Cottages, Blyburgate

Report Number 2015/001

Planning Application No: DC/13/3791/COU

Date of Fieldwork: 2nd and 3rd February

Grid Reference: TM 4227 9022

Oasis Reference: Suffolka1-202363

Curatorial Officer: Jess Tipper (superseded by Abby Antrobus)

Project Officer: Simon Picard

Client/Funding Body: Stephen Youngman

Client Reference: NA

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

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

Prepared By: Simon Picard

Date: February 2015

Approved By: Stuart Boulter

Position: Senior Project Officer

Date: February 2015

Signed:

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Summary

During an archaeological monitoring two large pits dated to the late 12th to 14th centuries were revealed by the groundwork associated with the demolition of an existing single storey extension and the construction of a replacement two storey extension at 1 Crawley Cottages, Blyburgate, Beccles.

1. Introduction

Two monitoring visits were made to 1 Crawley Cottages, Blyburgate in Beccles (Fig. 1) on the 2nd and 3rd of February 2015 as a condition of the consent on planning application DC/13/3791/COU. Consent was granted for the demolition of an existing single storey rear extension and boundary wall and the subsequent construction of a replacement two storey extension and boundary wall. The application was made by Mr Stephen Youngman who also funded the work. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Simon Picard of Suffolk Archaeology CIC (February 2015, Appendix 1).

2. Geology and topography

The development area is on a gentle east facing slope bounded to the west by Hungate, which is generally level, and to the east by Blyburgate, which slopes up to the north-west where it meets Hungate to the south of the town centre. Locally, 1 Crawley Cottages occupies an area of hard standing and outbuildings and is itself an extension to the rear of the properties fronting onto Blyburgate. Superficial geological deposits of Aldeby sand and gravel are recorded for the site overlying bedrock formations of Crag Group Sand (BGS, 2015). On site, the geology presented as mid yellow and mid orange sand.

3. Archaeology and historical background

Recorded in the Domesday book as having a market Beccles was an urban centre by 1086 and the site lies on the southern edge of its historic core (HER no. BCC 018). The street names in and around the centre of Beccles retain the suffix gate, meaning street, and indicate their medieval origins. Blyburgate leaves the town centre heading south-east to join Ingate and the main route heading east towards Lowestoft and the villages to the south of the Waveney. The overall property boundary within which the development area lies fronts onto Blyburgate and it is likely that this represents, at least in part, the original burgrave as it would have been set out. Pits and two wells dating to the medieval period have been revealed during similar archaeological monitorings to the north (BCC 030, BCC 032 and BCC 077).

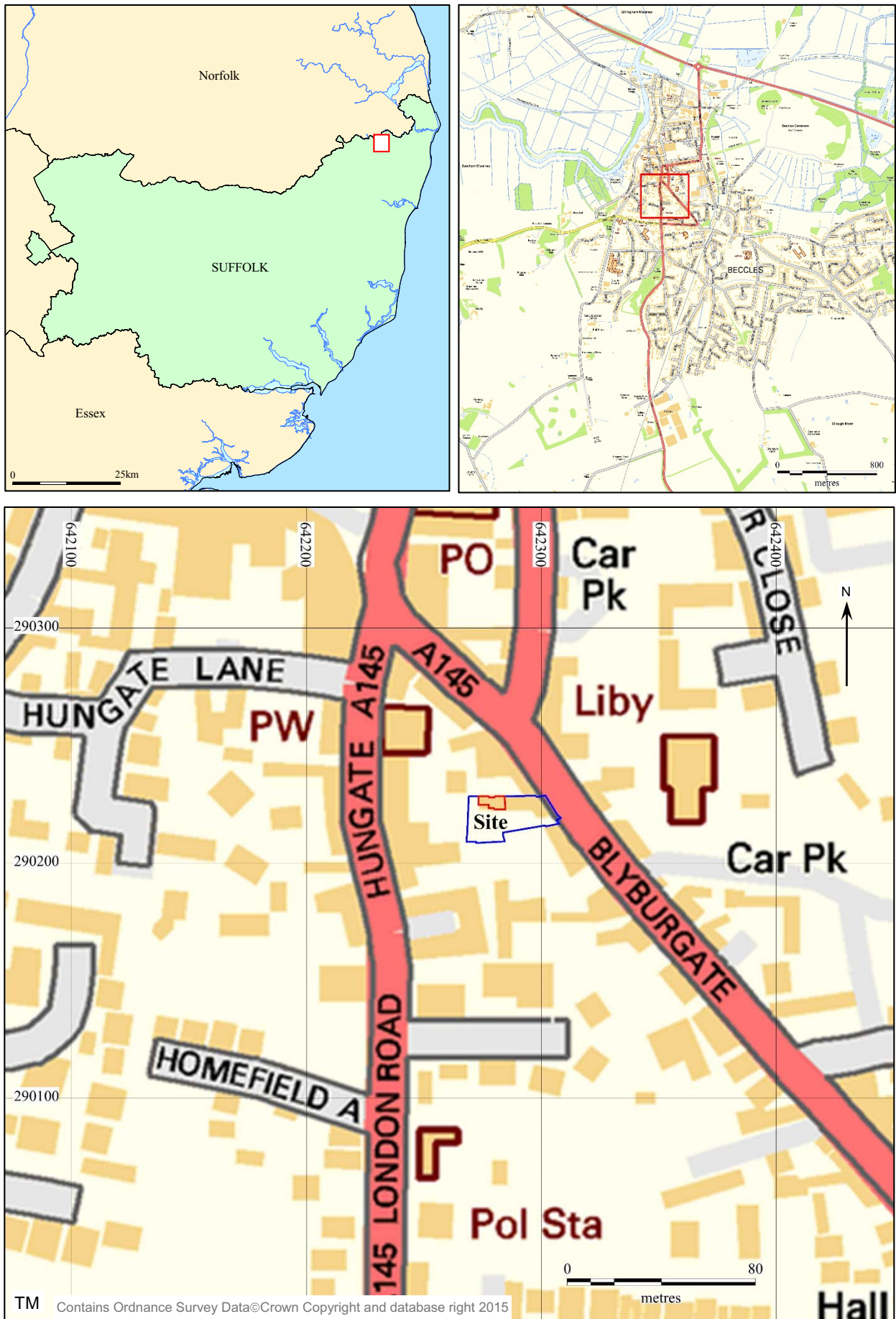


Figure 1. Site location

4. Methodology

Following demolition of the existing extension, the strip for the oversite was carried out using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket, under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The exposed archaeological features were then cleaned and excavated by hand and fully recorded on *pro forma* sheets. Once the archaeological deposits were recorded the foundation trenches for the extension walls were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothed bucket. The total area observed was 30 sqm including 25m of footing trench which was 0.9m deep except for the northern length which was 1.6m deep (Fig. 2).

Contexts were recorded using a unique continuous numbering system. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50 and located using architect's drawings, with sections drawn at 1:20. A photographic record of the site, including general site views, sections and soil profiles, was made using a high resolution digital camera.

Site data has been input onto the MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code BCC 087. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-202363) which is included as Appendix 4, and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The photographs have been coded HZA-HZZ\HZH 57-99 on the Suffolk Archaeology CIC photographic archive.

5. Results

Overlying the site prior to excavation was a layer of loose black silty sand containing frequent amounts of brick rubble and broken ceramic drain as well as occasional small sherds of modern pottery, 0007 (Fig. 3). Below this was a layer (0008) of mid brown silty sand between 0.1 and 0.2m thick. This also contained some brick rubble, although less frequently, but no pottery. However, included in this layer was a moderate amount of small cobbles up to approximately 0.15m in diameter. These cobbles may represent the

remnants of a previous yard surface but this cannot be confirmed as they were within the deposit matrix rather than observed *in situ*.

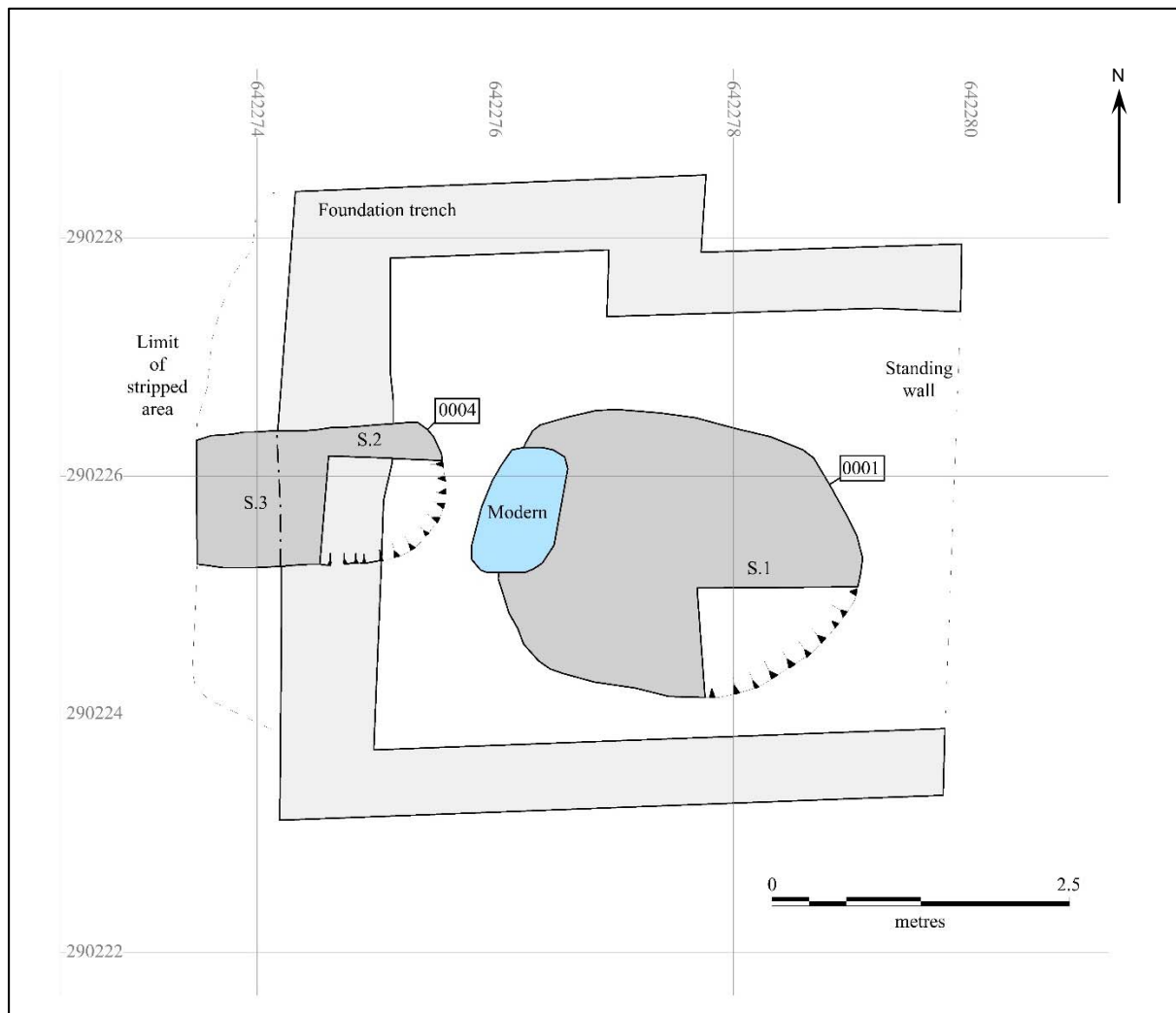


Figure 2. Trench plan

Cutting the natural sand strata below 0008 was pit 0001. This was revealed by the strip for the oversite and its full extent was observed to be within the area defined by the foundation trench and would therefore be preserved *in situ*. As such a quadrant of this pit was excavated to a depth of 0.5m in order to characterise the pit and retrieve dating evidence. The pit was roughly circular, approximately 2.5m across, had very steep sides and was filled with two deposits, 0002 and 0003. The lower fill, 0003, was mid greyish brown silty slightly clayey sand with lenses of mid yellow sand and occasional small lumps of mid grey chalky clay. It also contained small fragments of animal bone and oyster shells as well as a small assemblage of 13th to 14th century pottery. An episode of *in situ* burning occurred after the pit had been back filled as evidenced by 0002. This upper fill was up to 0.1m thick and was mid pinkish red sand with lenses of black silty

sand and occasional small lumps of grey clay. Adjacent to pit 0001 was pit 0004 (Pl. 1). This was only partially observed after the initial strip and, although more of the pit could be seen after excavation of the foundation trenches, its full extent could not be defined. At least 1.75m long and 1.25m wide this pit was oval with very steep, almost vertical, sides and a slightly concave base. Two deposits filled this pit with 0006 over 0005. The upper fill, 0006, was mixed pale grey silty sand with frequent lenses of pale yellow sand with few inclusions. The lower fill, 0005, was pale to mid grey silty sand with occasional lenses of mid yellow sand and contained one small sherd of late 12th to 14th century pottery and a large piece of butchered animal bone. The excavations of the footings trenches revealed more of pit 0004 but no other features. However, the removal of a 3m length of the existing boundary wall to the north of the site did reveal the foundations for this wall to be 0.8m deep and filled with dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent red brick fragments.



Plate 1. Pit 0004, 1m scale, looking west

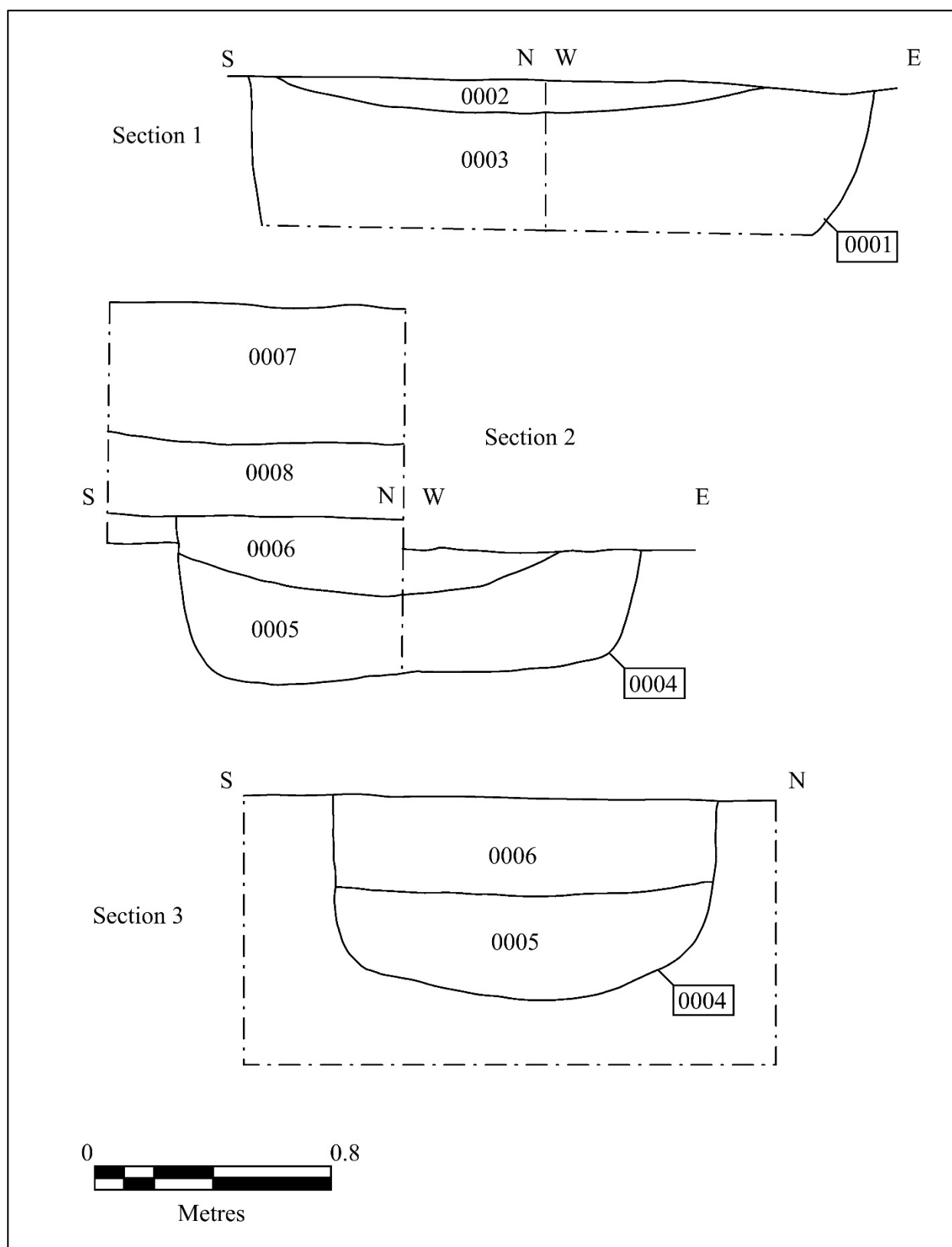


Figure 3. Sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

Small quantities of medieval pottery and animal bone were recovered from the monitoring.

6.1 Introduction

Context	Pottery		Animal bone		Date Range
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0003	8	115			13th-14th C
0005	1	33	1	233	L12th-14th C
Total	9	148	1	233	

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Nine fragments of pottery were collected from two contexts. The ceramics were fully catalogued and quantified (Appendix 3).

Eight sherds were recovered from the lower fill 0003 of pit 0001. The group consisted of fragments of medieval coarsewares, including the rim of a jar or cooking vessel and a bowl. Several of the fragments were heavily sooted. Both the rims are fully developed with square rims, and are likely to date to the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries. A single body sherd of sandy coarseware of a similar date was found in fill 0005, the lower fill of pit 0004.

The coarsewares from fill 0003 represent a minimum of six vessels. The pottery is all wheelthrown in a range of dark grey and reddish-brown fine to medium sandy fabrics which are likely to represent a number of production sites in the region.

6.3 Faunal remains

A large piece of heavily butchered animal bone, part of a bovine humerus, was found in fill 0005 with the sherd of medieval pottery.

6.4 Discussion of material evidence

Only small quantities of finds were collected, but the artefactual evidence from the two pits show that they are medieval, with one of them dating to the thirteenth to fourteenth century.

7. Conclusions

Blyburgate is part of the medieval core of Beccles and the monitoring has demonstrated that evidence of this period of occupation survives, and is well preserved, on the site. There has been a build-up of material on the site but not to an extent indicative of ground surfaces having been deliberately raised or terraced. Although cobbles were present within the overburden the lack of any *in situ* preserved surfaces suggests that truncation of the archaeological levels has taken place but the depth of the deposits would imply that this truncation has not been extensive or aggressive. The presence of two large pits dating to the late 12th to 14th centuries and the apparent lack of any structural remains, although it should be noted that the observed area was small and structural remains may survive outside it, would suggest that the current land use as yard and outbuildings continued on from the medieval period.

8. Archive deposition

The site archive will be deposited in the county HER.

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out and directed by Simon Picard.

Project management was undertaken by John Craven who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Richenda Goffin undertook finds processing and analysis and produced the specialist's finds report.

The report illustrations were created by Simon Picard and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter.

10. Bibliography

Cotter, J. P., 2000 *Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1975-85*. Colchester Archaeological Report No 7

BGS, 2015, Information obtained from http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital_maps/data_625k.html and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation



1 Crawley Cottages, Blyburgate, Beccles

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment Archaeological Monitoring

Client: Mr Stephen Youngman

Author: Simon Picard

February 2015



Project details

Planning Application No: DC/13/3791/COU

Curatorial Officer: Jess Tipper

Grid Reference: TM 4227 9022

Area:

HER Event No/Site Code: ESF22803/BCC 087

Oasis Reference: Suffolka1-202363

Project Start date: 2/2/2015

Project Duration:

Client/Funding Body: Stephen Youngman

SA CIC Project Manager: John Craven

SA CIC Project Officer: Simon Picard

SA CIC Job Code: BECCRC001

1. Background

- Suffolk Archaeology CIC has been contracted to monitor groundworks for development at 1 Crawley Cottages, Blyburgate, Beccles.
- The archaeological monitoring is required by a condition on the approved planning application DC/13/3791/COU, and is subject to a Brief and Specification, produced by Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), the archaeological advisor to the planning authority, dated 25th March 2014.
- The condition has been placed as the site lies on the southern edge of the historic settlement core of Beccles, recorded in the Historic Environment Record under HER No. BCC 018.
- The aim of the monitoring is to record all archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by the sites development.

2. Archaeological method statement

- SCCAS/CT will be given 5 days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- An OASIS form has been initiated for the project and a Suffolk HER code obtained.

2.1. Fieldwork

- The Brief requires observation of the ground works for any soil stripping and foundations on site. These ground works will be monitored as they progress or soon afterwards (as appropriate to the scale of development) by an SA CIC Project Officer or Supervisor, in close liaison with the developer/contractor. Adequate allowance has been made within the quote cost to cover the recording of exposed archaeological deposits.
- Fieldwork standards will be guided by '*Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*' EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003 and '*Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*' Institute of Field Archaeologists, revised 2008.
- The exposed surface from the soil strip and trenching will be examined for archaeological features and finds and limited hand cleaning will be undertaken to clarify small areas as necessary and as health and safety considerations allow. Exposed archaeological features will be sectioned by hand with sampling at a normal standard for medieval and earlier deposits (i.e. 100% of structural features or graves/cremations, 50% of contained features e.g. pits, and 10-20% of linear features). Cremations will be 100% bagged and taken as samples. If thought appropriate and of archaeological benefit a metal detector search of exposed surfaces and spoil will be undertaken.
- Normal SA CIC conventions, compatible with the County Historic Environment Record (HER), will be used during the site recording. Site records will be made using a continuous numbering system. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate, either by hand or using a RTK GPS. Plans and sections of individual

features, soil layers etc will be recorded at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. A digital photographic record will be made throughout the monitoring works.

- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. All finds will be brought back to the SA CIC Needham Market office at the end of each day for processing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation work will be done inhouse, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in archaeology and university departments in other parts of the country.
- Bulk environmental (40 litre) soil samples will be taken from selected archaeological features where possible and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science, on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- In the event of human remains being encountered on the site a Ministry of Justice licence for removal of human remains will be obtained. Any such find would require work in that part of the site to stop until the human remains have been removed.

2.2. Post-excavation stage

- The post-excavation work will be managed by Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff will be experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field. Members of the project team will be responsible for taking the project to archive and assessment levels.
- All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be inked in to form a permanent archive on archivally stable base material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued within the County HER photographic index.
- All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number. Finds will be recorded and archived to minimum standards laid down by relevant groups (eg the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, the Study Group for Roman Pottery or the Medieval Pottery Research Group). Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Metal finds will be x-rayed if appropriate and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to Institute for Conservation (ICON) standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist with a clear statement of potential for further analysis.

- A full monitoring report summarising all the findings and containing a full assessment of all finds and samples will be produced, and a draft hard copy submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval. The report will contain all appropriate scale plans and sections. The monitoring report will contain a recommendation for further analysis and publication of the results as appropriate and in accordance with regional research agendas and strategies (Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24). The report will form the basis for full discharge of the relevant condition.
- On approval a printed and bound copy of the report will be submitted to the County HER. An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied on request.
- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A copy of the completed project OASIS form will be included as an appendix.
- The client and/or landowner will be asked to deposit all of the finds from the project in the SCCAS archaeological store together with the project archive. The project costing includes the fee charged by SCCAS for this service. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- The project archive will be consistent *with Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006). The project archive will also meet the requirements detailed in 'Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2010).
- Exceptions from the above include material covered by the Treasure Act which will be reported and submitted to the appropriate authorities, and human skeletal remains which will be stored within the archive until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.
- The client and/or landowner will be made aware that if they choose not to use the SCCAS/CT storage facility they will be expected to make alternative arrangements for the long term storage of the archive that meet the requirements of SCCAS/CT.

Project Staff

Project Manager:	John Craven
Site monitoring:	SA CIC Project Officer or Supervisor
Finds Manager/Post Roman finds:	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery/General finds:	Stephen Benfield
Prehistoric pottery:	Anna Doherty (Archaeology South-East)
Prehistoric flint:	Sarah Bates (freelance)
Faunal remains:	Julie Curl (freelance)
Human remains:	Sue Anderson (freelance)
Environmental samples:	Val Fryer (freelance)

3. Health and safety/ Risk assessment

The site will be under the control of the site owner/building contractor and SA CIC staff will follow any site requirements such as inductions/PPE that are necessary. All SA CIC staff are experienced in working on a variety of archaeological sites and are aware of SA CIC H&S policies.

- Site staff will wear protective clothing at all times on site (hard hat, high visibility vest, steel-toe cap boots). The PO will report to the main contractor/developer at the beginning of each site visit. Most staff hold the Quarry H&S certificate and CSCS cards.
- Vehicles will be parked in a safe location.
- No holes or trenches deeper than 1.2m will be entered unless they have been suitably stepped or shored and assessed to be safe after consultation with the site contractor. They will not be entered if no-one else is in the close vicinity.
- Due care and attention will be paid to site and ground conditions. Safe routes etc will be adhered to and edges of excavations avoided unless necessary.
- A fully charged mobile phone will be on site at all times.
- Site staff will be aware of the location of the nearest A&E unit and a vehicle will be on site at all times. It is likely that the relevant PO will be a qualified First Aider.
- For single person working Suffolk Archaeology CIC operates a 'reporting-in' procedure at the end of each day.
- The main contractor will check for overhead and underground services and potential ground contamination.
- Suffolk Archaeology CIC holds full insurance policies for field work (details on request).

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Beccles Police Station, London Road, Beccles NR34 9TZ	101
Local GP	Beccles Health Centre, St Mary's Road, Beccles NR34 9NX	01502 712662
Location of nearest A&E	James Paget University Hospital, Lowestoft Road, Gorleston, Great Yarmouth, NR31 6LA	01493 452452

Appendix 2. Context List

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0001	0001		Pit Cut	Roughly circular pit with very steep straight sides								0003	No	No			
0002			Pit Fill	Upper fill of pit Loose mid pinkish red silty sand with occa small clay lumps							0003		No	No			
0003	0001		Pit Fill	In situ burning after backfilling, or partial backfilling of pit Mid greyish brown silty clayey sand with lenses of mid yellow sand with occa small stones, occa grey clay lumps, v. occa oyster shell and bone fragments							0001	0002	No	No			
0004	0004		Pit Cut	Oval pit, partially observed Very steep, almost vertical sides and a slighty concave base								0005	No	No			
0005	0004		Pit Fill	Lower fill Pale to mid grey silty sand with occa mid yellow sand lenses							0004	0006	No	No			
0006	0004		Pit Fill	Mixed pale grey silty sand with pale yellow sand lenses							0005	0008	No	No			
0007			Layer	Loose black silty sand with brick rubble and modern china. Site wide overburden							0008		No	No			
0008			Layer	Mid brown silty sand with cbm frags, broken bricks and cobbles							0006	0007	No	No			

Appendix 3 Pottery catalogue

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Estimated No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	Illus	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0003	MED	MCW	JAR		1	1	19		No	Developed square rim with inner lip	L12th-14th C	13th-14th C
0003	MED	MCW	BOWL		1	1	8		No	Small square, slightly concave rim	L12th-14th C	
0003	MED	MCW	BASE		1	1	22	S	No	Sooted base, slightly abraded	L12th-14th C	
0003	MED	MCW	BODY		5	0	65		No	Misc body sherds, some sooted	L12th-14th C	
0005	MED	MCW	BODY		1	1	33		No	Large body sherd, slightly sandier fabric	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C

Appendix 4. Oasis form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: suffolka1-202363

Project details

Project name	1 Crawley Cottages, Beccles
Short description of the project	During an archaeological monitoring two large pits dated to the late 12th to 14th centuries were revealed by the groundwork associated with the demolition of an existing single storey extension and the construction of a replacement two storey extension at 1 Crawley Cottages, Blyburgate, Beccles.
Project dates	Start: 02-02-2015 End: 03-02-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HER 087 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 22803 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval

Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Development type	Small-scale extensions (e.g. garages, porches, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY BECCLES 1 Crawley Cottages, Blyburgate, Beccles
Postcode	NR34 9TE
Study area	30.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 4227 9022 52.4555287086 1.56628910011 52 27 19 N 001 33 58 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 11.00m Max: 11.50m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Jess Tipper
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Simon Picard
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr. Stephen Youngman

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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6 February 2015

OASIS:

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Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

01449 900120

www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk

