

**Land South of Hillingdon House, Purdis  
Avenue, Purdis Farm, Suffolk**

**Planning application: C/12/0256**

**HER Ref: PFM 020**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(September 2012)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: Land south of Hillingdon House, Purdis Avenue, Purdis Farm, Suffolk,  
IP13 8UE

Client: Michael Howard Homes Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/12/0256

Development: Erection of 4 detached dwellings with garages

Date of fieldwork: 13 August, 2012

HER Ref: PFM 020

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-133985

Grid ref: TM 2098 4288

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*Summary: Purdis Farm, land south of Hillingdon House, Purdis Avenue (PFM 020, TM 2098 4288) evaluation trenching at this site for a small residential development in an area close to the edge of what remains of Purdis Heath revealed one small ditch of recent date and a small group of unstratified medieval pottery sherds (John Newman Archaeological Services for Michael Howard Homes Ltd).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Michael Howard Homes Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a small residential development on land to the south of Hillingdon House, Purdis Avenue, Purdis Farm (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application C/12/0256, set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any major ground works were undertaken though some 100/150mm of topsoil had been stripped from the areas to be developed at the site beforehand.

1.2 Purdis Farm was, historically, an extra-parochial area and more recently has been a small civil parish to the east of Ipswich which, until urban growth in recent years, has been dominated by extensive areas of heath land and sheep walk. The few historically recorded farm and cottage sites being close to the northern edge of Purdis Farm close to the Mill River, the only water source for some distance. The underlying glaciofluvial drift geology is made up of very free draining deep sands which have created the ideal base for the original creation of heath land once the post-glacial habitat was cleared by early farmers in the later Neolithic and Bronze Age some 4/5,000 years ago. Early farmers who while requiring water sources for more permanent habitation would have used extensive areas of the cleared higher ground to run sheep in particular and whose burial mounds are dotted across the Sandling heaths of Suffolk. The site in question is close to 35m OD on generally flat ground with a grass cover some 450m south of the Mill River with Hillingdon House first appearing as an isolated dwelling in an open and undeveloped landscape on the third edition large scale OS map of 1928. There are very few other historic maps for the area as being extra-parochial there was no requirement for a tithe commutation in the period between 1830 and 1840 and the Suffolk RO does not hold an enclosure map for Purdis Farm.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this site was generated by its proximity to evidence for prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon period activity (HER PFM 017) c350m to the south-west while an extensive late Saxon and medieval settlement (HER PFM 008) has been partially investigated c700m to the south-west. In addition an enclosure (HER PFM 014) of unknown date and function has been recorded closer to hand some 80m to the north-east of this development site. This latter site does not appear on the first edition large scale OS map of 1880 when the area was open ground with the nearest dwelling being Decoy House 250m to the north-west.

1.4 As noted above the area around Hillingdon House was open farm land in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century with the only mapped feature close to the site being a track along the line of what is now Purdis Avenue. With the construction of Hillingdon House in the 1920s a period of gradual suburban expansion onto areas of heath land and sheep walk along the east side of Ipswich commenced with many of the properties being set in extensive grounds as at this site where the current development is over what was a grassed area with various mature trees some of which will be retained.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed residential development was trenched across areas of soft ground in a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) to sample all the planned new house footprints with slight variations to trench 1 to avoid stockpiled topsoil and trench 3 which was split into northern and southern sections to avoid an existing service trench entering the site and a site office. The trenching was undertaken using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1.50m wide flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. Five 1.80m wide trenches were opened with their total length coming to the specified length of 140m giving a sample by area of 252m<sup>2</sup> for the site or 5% of the 0.50ha site area.

2.2 The base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the work progressed and any indistinct areas or potential features, such as the ditch identified in trench 1, were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation, which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions, though the upper 100mm of naturally occurring orange sand in trenches 3S and 4 was removed mechanically as heavy root disturbance had the potential to obscure archaeological features. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

## 3. Results

3.1 As outlined in section 1.1 above 100/150mm of topsoil had already been stripped from the access road and new house footprints before the evaluation started leaving 50mm to 100mm of topsoil above 200mm to 400mm of mid brown sandy subsoil. The glaciofluvial deposits exposed below the subsoil in the base of all the trenches, as outlined in the table below, proved to be orange sand with numerous small and medium sized flints with occasional irregular bands of very silty pale yellow sand and areas of iron panning.

3.2 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as relatively little of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Figs. 2 & 3):

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Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	North/south & northwest/southeast	35	100 (+100/150 already stripped)	400-500 of a mid brown sandy subsoil	Orange sand with numerous small & medium flints & occasional bands of very silty pale yellow sand	One small NW/SE orientated ditch (0002), 1m wide x 200mm deep containing mid brown sandy fill (0003) & one small 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> C plant pot sherd. No pre-modern stray finds.
2	Northeast/southwest	35	100 (+ as T1)	200 (east end)- 400mm (centre & west end)	As trench 1	No features & no pre-modern stray finds.
3N	Northwest/southeast	25	100 (+as T1)	200 (north end)- 400 (south end)	As trench 1	No features & no pre-modern stray finds
3S	North/ south	10	300 (full depth)	400	As trench 1	No features & no pre-modern finds, area heavily disturbed by tree roots
4	Northeast/southwest	35	100 (+as T1)	400	As trench 1	No features, small group (0001) of medieval pottery sherds (5) from subsoil along trench
Total		140	Range 200/300	Range 200/400		

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 The only feature identified during the evaluation proved to be a relatively small southeast to northwest orientated ditch (0002) recorded in trench 1 (see Fig. 3). This ditch (0002) was 1m wide and 200mm deep with a mid brown sand fill (0003) which contained one small sherd (7g) of pottery. Apart from a small number of unstratified pottery sherds from the upcast spoil of trench 4 the only other stray finds noted during the trenching were occasional small fragments of brick and tile of recent date.

## 4. The Finds

4.1 Few finds of any significance were recovered during the evaluation with the full finds report by Sue Anderson for the small group of unstratified material (0001) recovered from the upcast spoil of trench 4 and the single sherd (7g) from the ditch fill (0003) in trench 1 included as Appendix III below. In summary the former group comprised five sherds of medieval pottery (56g) with a date range between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries all of which are commonly found wares in Suffolk while the latter sherd proved to be of a recent plant pot type.

## 5. Conclusion

5.1 With such largely negative results in relation to archaeological deposits except one small ditch (0002) of recent date which may be a garden feature and paucity of stray finds of any age save five sherds of medieval pottery of post conquest 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century date it can only be concluded that this site lies outside areas of more intense medieval or earlier settlement. The few medieval sherds recovered suggesting a low level of activity perhaps related to an occasional past human presence such as a shepherd tending sheep in an area historically recorded as

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heath land with poor sandy soils and a lack of water discouraging more intense land use.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed development site in the southern part of the garden of Hillingdon House, Purdis Avenue, Purdis Farm.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. PFM 020.*

*Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.*

*(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to everyone from Michael Howard Homes for their close cooperation on site, to Esther Newman for processing the finds, to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds reporting and to Sue Holden for preparing Fig. 3)*

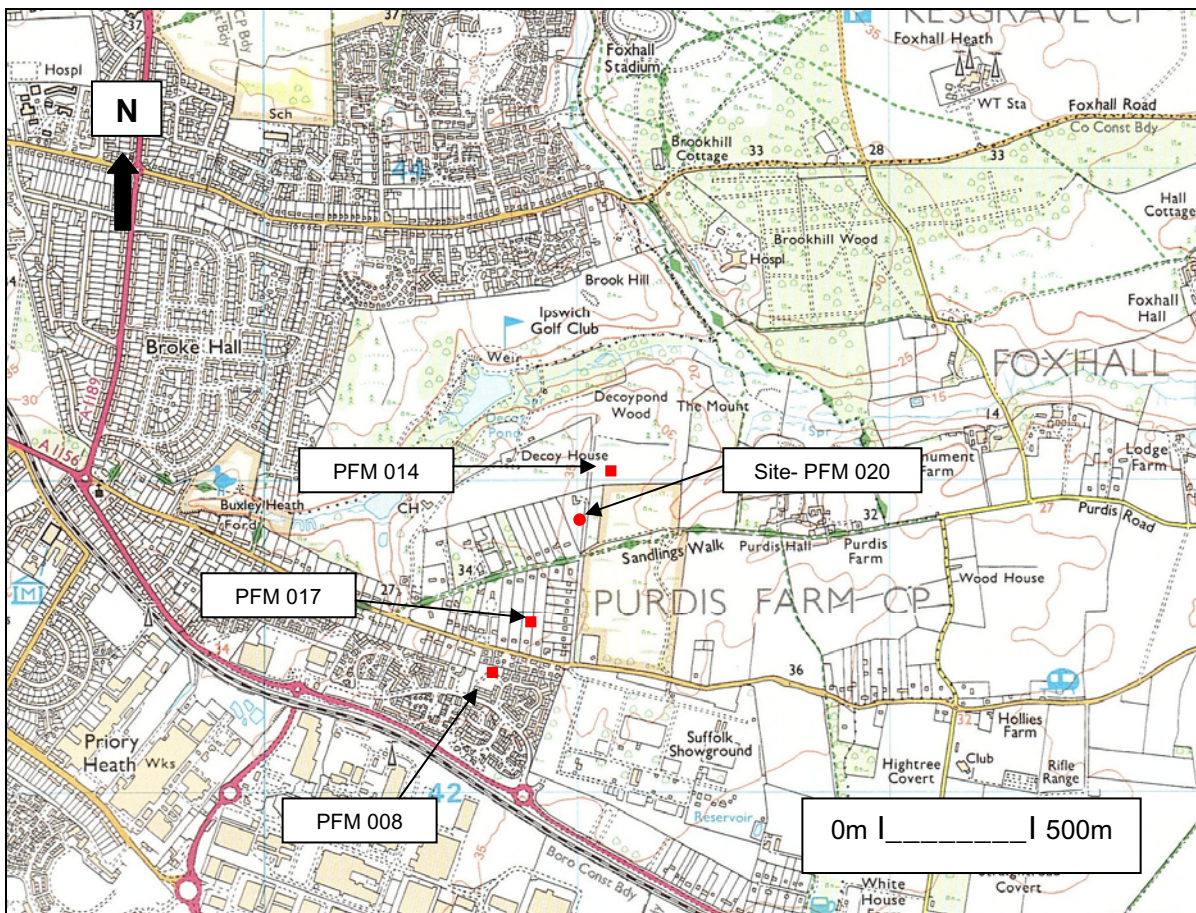


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008  
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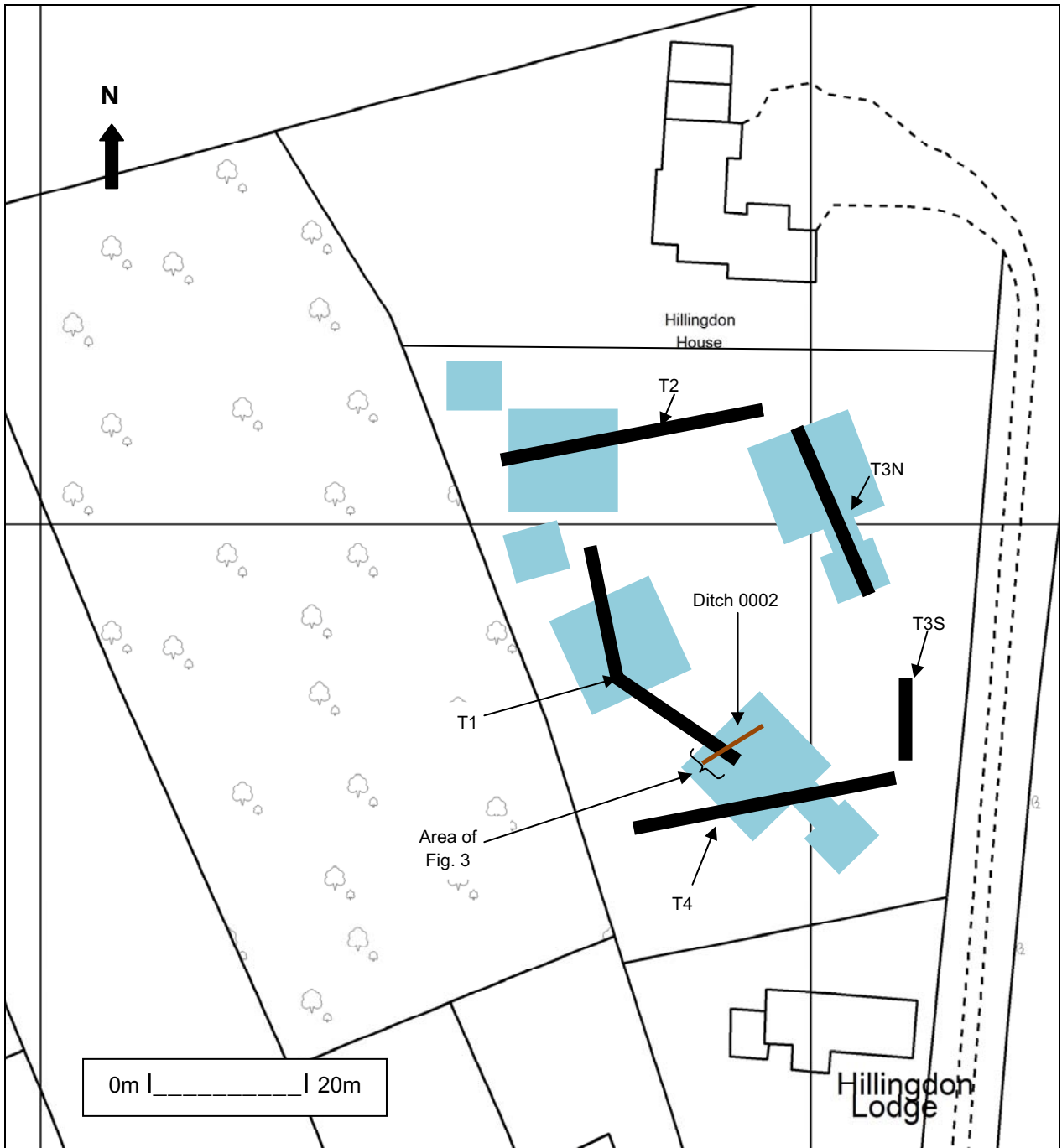


Fig. 2: Location of trenches (house & garage footprints in blue)  
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



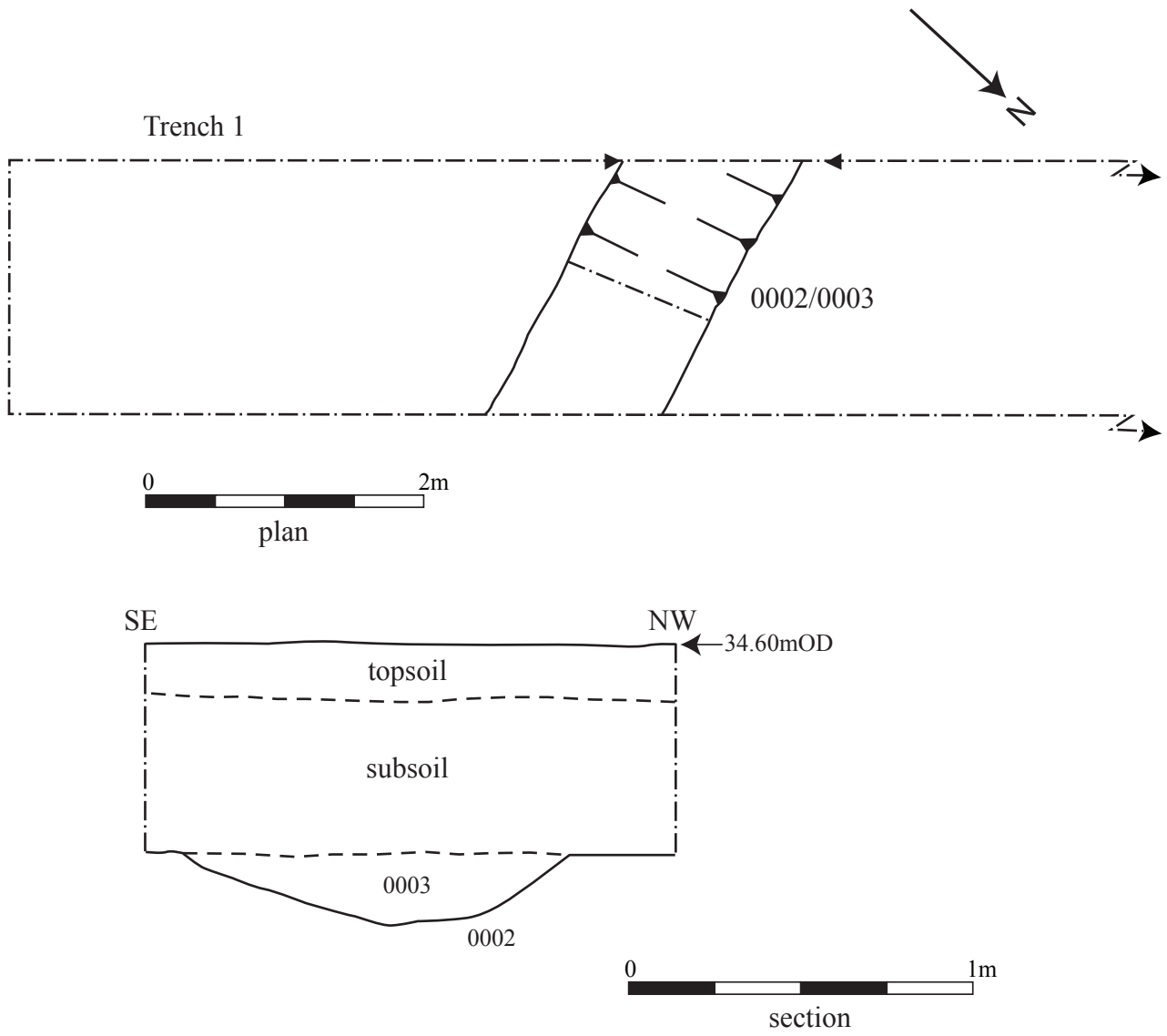


Fig. 3: Plan and section of feature 0002.

## Appendix I- Images



General view from south-west



Trench 1 from north



Trench 2 from east



Trench 3N from north



Trench 3S from north



Trench 4 from west



Ditch 0002 from east (T1)

**Land South of Hillingdon House, Purdis  
Avenue, Purdis Farm, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: Land south of Hillingdon House, Purdis Avenue, Purdis Farm, Suffolk

Client: Michael Howard Homes

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/12/0256

Proposed development: Erection of 4 detached dwellings with garages

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2011\_10\_18\_SCCAS\_TrenchedArchaeologicalEvaluation\_Brief\_Land south of Hillingdon House, Purdis Farm

Grid ref: TM 2098 4288

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
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Proposed location of trial trenches

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Michael Howard Homes (MHH) has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small residential development. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application C/12/0256 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated with the evaluation planned to take place during the pre-determination stage for this application at the request of MHH. This proposed development concerns the construction of 4 detached dwellings with garages on land south of Hillingdon House, Purdis Avenue, Purdis Farm.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Purdis Farm was, historically, an extra-parochial area and more recently has been a small civil parish to the east of Ipswich which, until urban growth in recent years, has been dominated by extensive areas of heathland and sheepwalk. The few historically recorded farm and cottage sites being close to the northern edge of Purdis Farm close to the Mill River, the only water source for some distance. The underlying glaciofluvial drift geology is made up of very free draining deep sands which have created the ideal base for the original creation of heathland once the post-glacial habitat was cleared by early farmers in the later Neolithic and Bronze Age some 4/5,000 years ago. Early farmers who while requiring water sources for more permanent habitation would have used extensive areas of the cleared higher ground to run sheep in particular and whose burial mounds are dotted across the Sandling heaths of Suffolk. The site in question is close to 35m OD on generally flat ground with a grass cover some 450m south of the Mill River with Hillingdon House first appearing as an isolated dwelling in an open and undeveloped landscape on the third edition large scale OS map of 1928. There are very few other historic maps for the area as being extra-parochial there was no requirement for a tithe commutation in the period

between 1830 and 1840 and the Suffolk RO does not hold an enclosure map for Purdis Farm.

### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This application lies in an area of archaeological interest defined in the Historic Environment Record. Evidence for prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon occupation has been identified nearby (HER no. PFM 017) and an extensive late Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement has been identified to the south (PFM 008). An undated enclosure is recorded to the north (PFM 014). There is potential for deposits of various periods to be disturbed by this development, which has not been subject to systematic archaeological investigation.'

3.2 These recorded archaeological sites being located respectively c350m to the south-west (PFM 017), c700m to the south-west (PFM 008) and c80m to the north-east (PFM 014) of the proposed development area. The enclosure (PFM 014) to the north-east does not appear as a feature on the first edition large scale OS map of 1880 when the area was open ground with the nearest dwelling being Decoy House 250m to the north-west.

### 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location close to where evidence for prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement and related activities may exist. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation trenches on a regular grid basis under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed, a strategy can be formulated for the possible preservation in situ or, failing that, systematic recording of deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost should this application receive consent.

### 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for 4 residential dwellings with garages on what is currently soft ground.

5.2 The Brief requires a 5% trenched sample of the development area of 0.50ha which equates to c250m<sup>2</sup> or 139m of 1.8m wide trench. This will be undertaken using a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of

any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in monochrome film and high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve



radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small

vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on should features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost, nearby site PFM 017 revealed such features which gave a mid Saxon RC date).

- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant

SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will

be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. A vector plan of the trench locations will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

### 6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 A site visit and discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

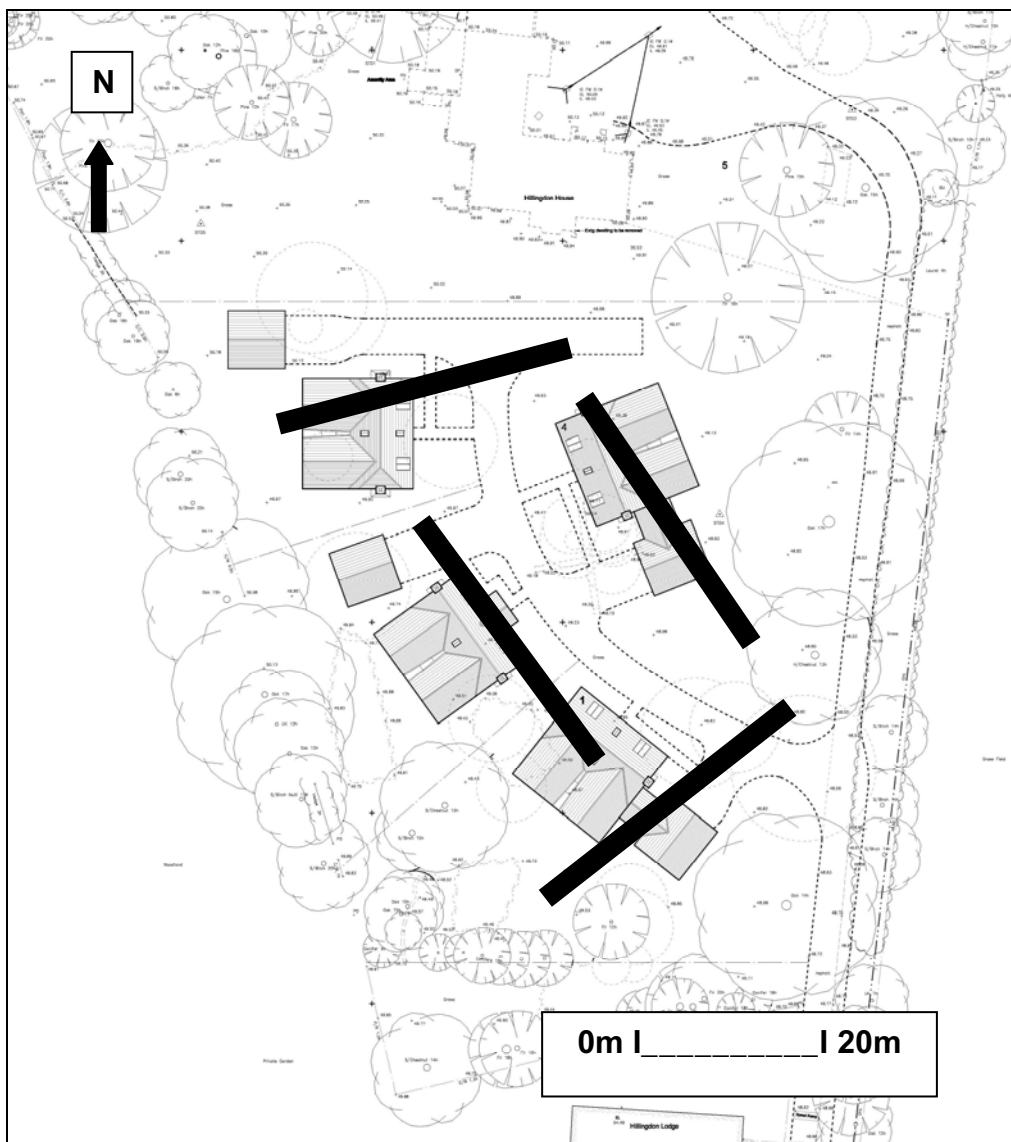
### 7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)

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Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches (4 x 35m each)

## Appendix III- The Finds

### Land south of Hillingdon House, Purdis Farm (PFM020): the pottery

Sue Anderson, CFA Archaeology, August 2012.

Six pottery sherds (63g) were recovered from two contexts, unstratified 0001 from the upcast spoil of trench 4 and ditch fill 0003 of ditch 0002 in trench 1.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes.

The pottery quantification is shown in Table 1

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
0001	EMW	1	11	body fragment, black, abundant sand	11th-13th c.
	EMW	3	35	body fragments, oxidised surfaces, finger tip impressions in vertical line, sooted	12th-13th c.
	EMWG	1	10	body sherd, brown, abundant sand and mica, some coarser quartz	11th-13th c.
0003	LPME	1	7	thick-walled planpot fragment	19th/20th c.

Table 1. Pottery catalogue.

Key: EMW – early medieval ware; EMWG – early medieval ware gritty; LPME – late post-medieval unglazed earthenware.

Five sherds of early medieval ware, representing three vessels, were unstratified finds. These were in the sandy fabrics typical of the Suffolk-Essex border. Handmade wares of this type were made in rural areas of East Anglia from the 11th to the 13th centuries.

A single fragment of plantpot of probable modern date was recovered from ditch fill 0003.

The sherds from 0001 are unabraded and are likely to be evidence of early medieval, post conquest, activity in the vicinity, but the assemblage is too small for further interpretation.

#### References

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: johnnewm1-133985**

### Project details

Project name	Land South of Hillingdon House, Purdis Avenue, Purdis Farm, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Purdis Farm, land south of Hillingdon House, Purdis Avenue (PFM 020, TM 2098 4288) evaluation trenching at this site for a small residential development in an area close to the edge of what remains of Purdis Heath revealed one small ditch of recent date and a small group of unstratified medieval pottery sherds.
Project dates	Start: 13-08-2012 End: 13-08-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	PFM 020 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL PURDIS FARM Land south of Hillingdon House
Postcode	IP13 8UE
Study area	5000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2098 4288 52 1 52 02 22 N 001 13 20 E Point

Height OD / Depth    Min: 33.00m Max: 34.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation            John Newman Archaeological Services

Project brief originator        Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator        John Newman

Project director/manager        John Newman

Project supervisor                John Newman

Type of sponsor/funding body    Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient        Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Physical Contents                "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient        Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Digital Contents                 "Ceramics"

Digital Media available         "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient         Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Paper Contents                  "Ceramics"

Paper Media available          "Plan","Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type                 Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title                                Land South of Hillingdon House, Purdis Avenue, Purdis Farm, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s)            Newman, J

Date                                 2012

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Place of issue or publication    Henley, Suffolk

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