

**Land Adjacent to Daisy Cottages, Long Green,  
Bedfield, Suffolk**

**Planning applications: 3125/08 & 1432/12**

**HER Ref: BED 027**

**Archaeological Monitoring Report**

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

(October 2012)

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## **Site details for HER**

Name: Land adjacent to Daisy Cottages, Long Green, Bedfield, Suffolk, IP13 7JD

Client: Mr A Harvey-Soanes

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 3125/08 (granted on appeal ref. A09-2099981, also 1432/12)

Development: Erection of new dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 25 July, 2012

HER Ref: BED 027

OASIS Ref: johnnewm1-135300

Grid ref: TM 2180 6690

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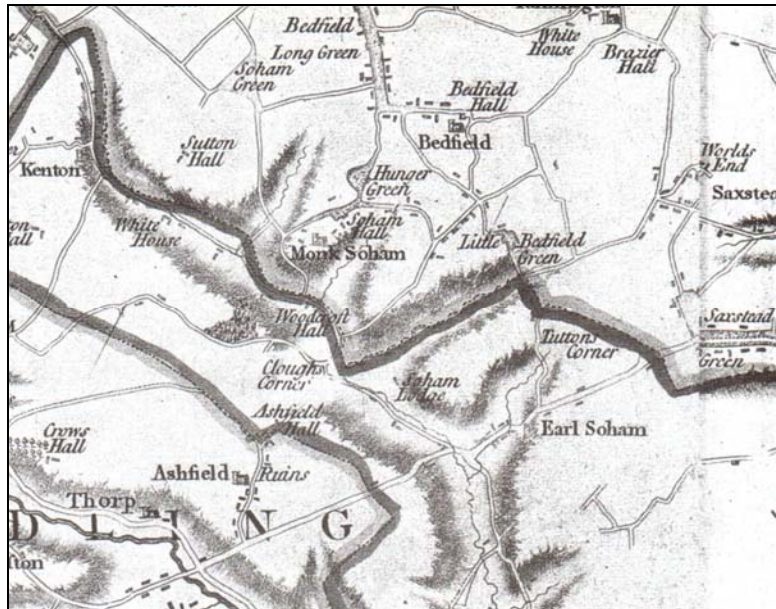
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*Summary: Bedfield, land adjacent to Daisy Cottages, Long Green (BED 027, TM 2180 6690) monitoring of ground works for a new dwelling set a little way back from the western edge of Long Green recorded a small area of flint cobbles which has been interpreted as part of a yard surface associated with a scatter of medieval pottery sherds in the area of the front drive for the new house. (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr A Harvey-Soanes).*



Frontispiece

Extract from Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 showing Bedfield Long Green centre top  
(North to top)

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr A Harvey-Soanes, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required at the site of a new dwelling that initially was granted permission on appeal, following refusal under application 3125/08, with no archaeological condition but which re-entered the planning system more recently under application 1432/12. Prior to the latter application being submitted various works were undertaken at the site with no archaeological cover including the stripping of top and subsoil and laying down of a sub-base for the approach drive across the edge of the green and the excavation of trenches for services under the drive. In addition c200mm of top soil had been stripped from the footprint area of the new dwelling. The monitoring requirements were set out in a Brief set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service and in response JNAS produced the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix II) in order that conditional discharge could be gained from the LPA and ground works commence on site. This development concerns the erection of a new dwelling on land to the south of Daisy Cottages, Long Green, Bedfield (see Fig. 1).

1.2 The village of Bedfield is some 4 miles north-west of Framlingham in central Suffolk on part of the Till plateau of central Suffolk in an area characterised by a gently rolling landscape on heavy clay with flint soils of the Hanslope series. The proposed development site is located at c60m OD some 1100m north-west of the parish church on the western side of Long Green, an open area used for the communal grazing of livestock until the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. By the later 19<sup>th</sup> century Long Green had been enclosed and at the time of the second edition large scale OS map of 1904 the site was in the north-western corner of a plot of land labelled 'Allotments.' The site for this new dwelling also lies directly to the south/south-west of Daisy Cottages, a grade II listed building (LBS ref. 1283665) described as being a 'former farmhouse, now two dwellings....of late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century date'. A little further to the north Cowslip Cottage is also listed and of a similar date and it is likely that these historic properties mark the western edge of Long Green. The 1904 OS map also indicates the presence of a series of narrow linear, north-south aligned, ponds immediately to the east of the cottages; these being the remnants of a green edge ditch which development plans for this site show as a 'piped ditch' under the rear part of the proposed drive to the planned dwelling (see Fig. 2). At the time of the monitoring the site was soft ground and, as noted in section 1.1 above, a top soil strip had already taken place across the new dwelling footprint area.

## 2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 A single visit was made to the site to monitor the excavation of the footing trenches for the new dwelling as they were undertaken using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with 500mm, 700mm and 800mm toothed buckets under dry and sunny conditions; the upcast spoil being stockpiled nearby. The excavated footing trenches were entered as the work progressed so the base and sides could be examined and trowelled clean where required to improve visibility and a small area of flint cobbles was trowelled clean and recorded. The upcast spoil was also examined for stray finds as the ground works continued. Finally the location of the house footprint was recorded in relation to the existing boundaries and a small number of digital images were taken to record the monitoring (see Appendix I).

## 3. Results

3.1 The total footprint for the new dwelling covers c200m<sup>2</sup> (see Fig. 2) and in total 84m of 700mm and 800mm wide and 800mm deep footing trench was examined with the slightly wider trenches being around the edges of the footprint. In addition two short parallel 500mm wide trenches were excavated at the front of the footprint for the entrance porch (see Fig. 2). The trenches revealed 150mm to 250mm of mid brown clayey subsoil that lay over the local Till deposit which was a stiff pale greyish brown clay containing small and medium sized flints in addition to small, degraded, chalk fragments.

3.2 While the footing trenches for the main house structure did not reveal any features save one field drain of recent date a small area of rounded flint cobbles (0002) set in the thin subsoil layer was noted in the area of the front porch foundations (see Fig. 3). This small patch of flint cobbling covered an area that was 4m from north to south and 2m across from east to west though it clearly extended further eastwards towards the green edge under the sub-base for the drive that was already in place. As a weathered and very dry stripped surface was exposed to the north, south and west of the small area of flint cobbling an examination was made to see if it extended further below any accumulation of sub-soil but no more similar rounded flints were located and it can be concluded that the limits of the feature on these sides are as seen and recorded on Fig. 3. A moderate number of pottery sherds (0003) were retrieved as stray finds from the area above and immediately around the flint cobbles and this small area of probable yard surface will be left in situ below the approach to the porch and front door.

3.3 A small number of pottery sherds (0001) were also recovered from the upcast spoil from the footings though very little could be seen in the sub-soil where exposed in the trench sides save occasional small fragments of Post medieval brick and tile.

## 4. The Finds

4.1 A moderate number of pottery sherds (39/385g) were recovered from the site as noted above and the full report on this group by Sue Anderson is included as Appendix III below. In summary 5 sherds (24g) ranging from high medieval to 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered from the upcast spoil (0001). However of more significance are the 34 sherds (361g-0003) recovered from around the flint cobbles (0002). Of these 34 sherds, the majority (27/245g) are of high medieval, 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> century date with the remaining 7 sherds (116g) being of late medieval, 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date.

## 5. Conclusion

5.1 With a location close to the western edge of Long Green and being in close proximity to a building of earlier Post medieval date the archaeological interest in this site was prompted by its potential to contain features of medieval date in particular. This potential has been realised as the flint cobble surface, which can best be interpreted as the western edge of a yard surface, is clearly associated with a moderate number of pottery sherds of 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date with a number of these sherds being moderately large and unabraded suggesting activity of this date nearby. In all likelihood the main area of medieval and earlier Post medieval activity at this site, which may represent a small domestic residence, lies closer to the green

edge as the new dwelling is set nearly 10m back and will be largely preserved under the new front drive. It is noteworthy that the historic building to the north, Daisy Cottages, is located slightly nearer to the green edge than this new house.

5.2 Overall it can be concluded that useful information relating to medieval and earlier Post medieval settlement at Long Green, Bedfield has been recorded during this site monitoring. This information adding to a better understanding of medieval rural settlement and how it has changed in later periods which is a recognised regional research aim (Medlycott, 2011, 70).

5.3 It is finally concluded that the results from the archaeological investigations at this site can be disseminated effectively by the publication of a short summary in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology and History coupled with deposit of the report and archive in the County HER and via the uploading of a digital version of the report to the OASIS online report depository (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). A digital version of the report will also be made available to Bedfield Parish Council where it will be available via their web site.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. BED 025.*

*(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Tony Harvey-Soanes for his close cooperation with regard to this site monitoring, to Esther Newman for processing the finds, to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds works and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)*

*Reference:*

Medlycott, M      2011      *'Research & Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework For The East Of England.'* East Anglian Archaeology Occ. Paper 24

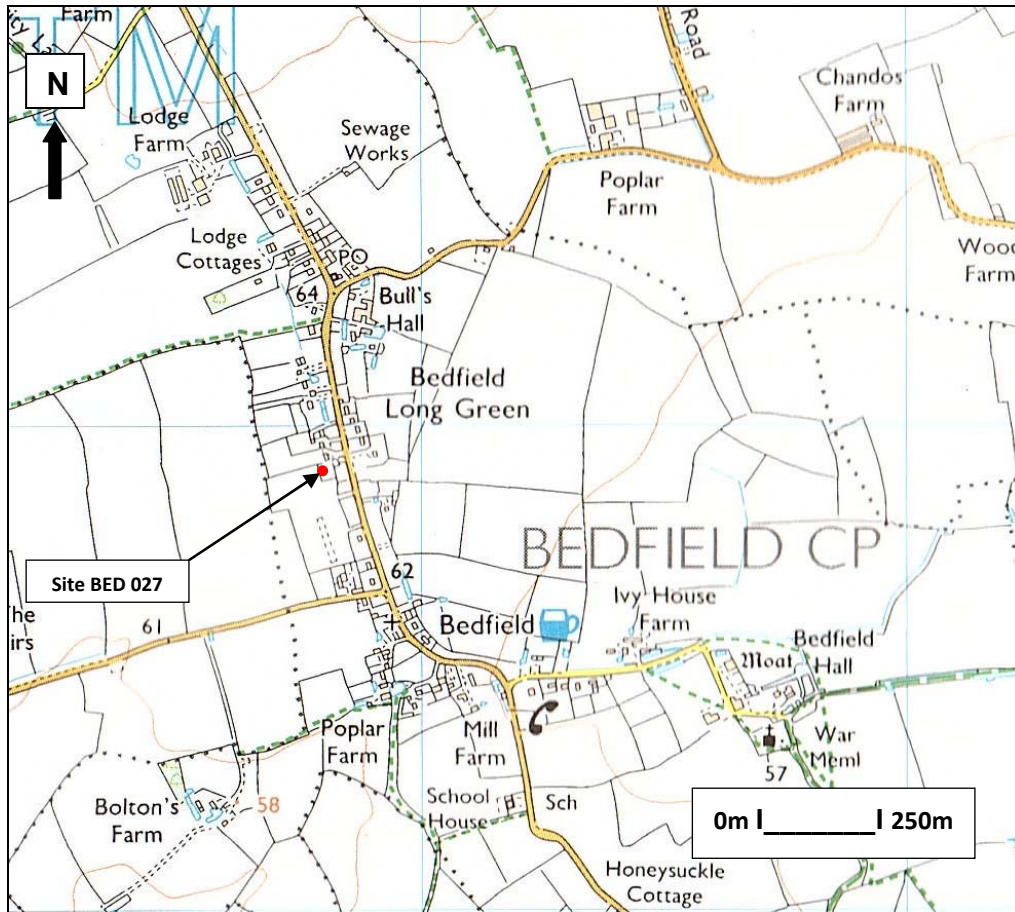


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008  
All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

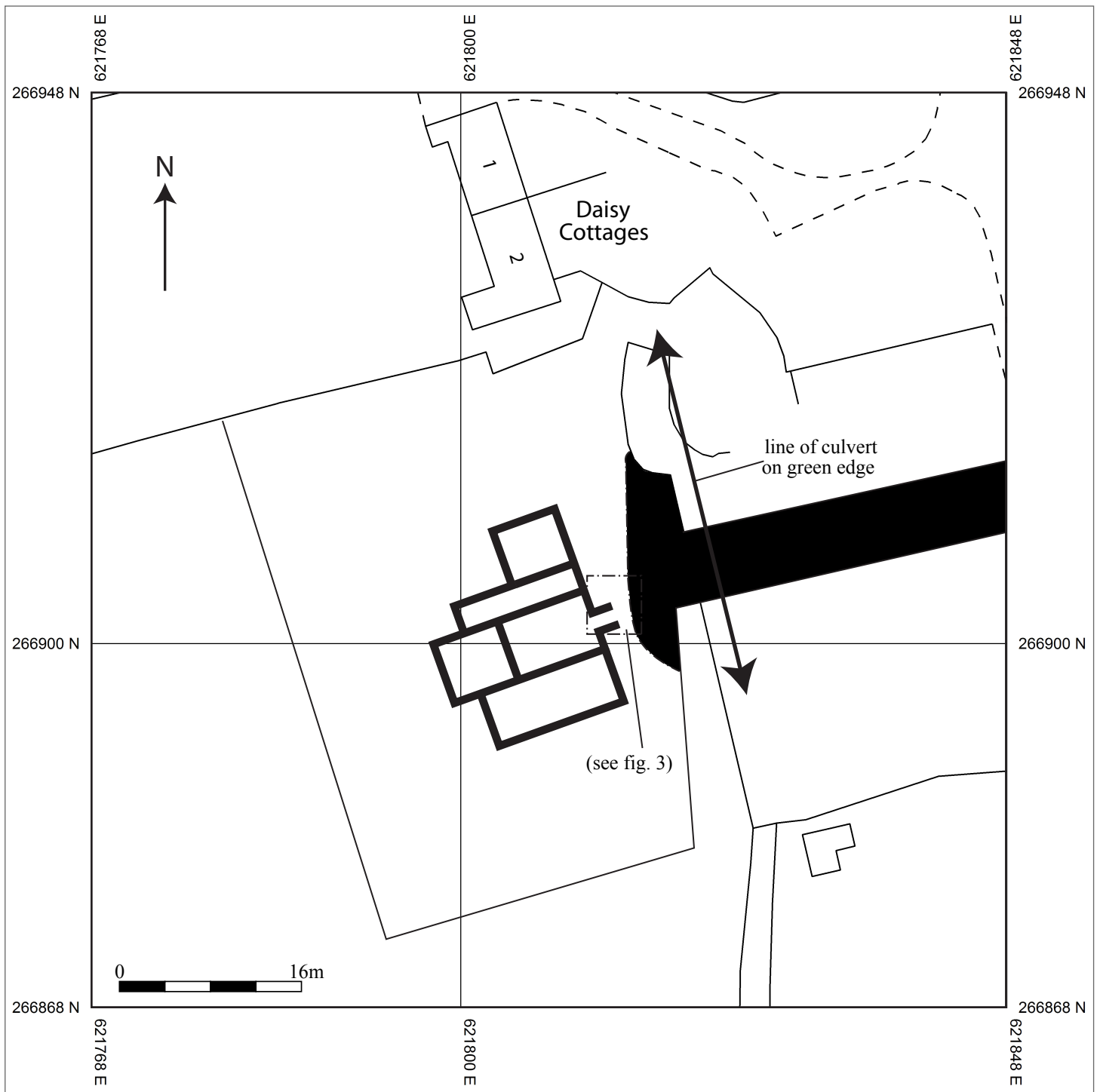


Fig. 2: Location of monitored foundations (grey area - drive sub-base obscuring ground).  
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2012 All rights reserved LN 100049722)



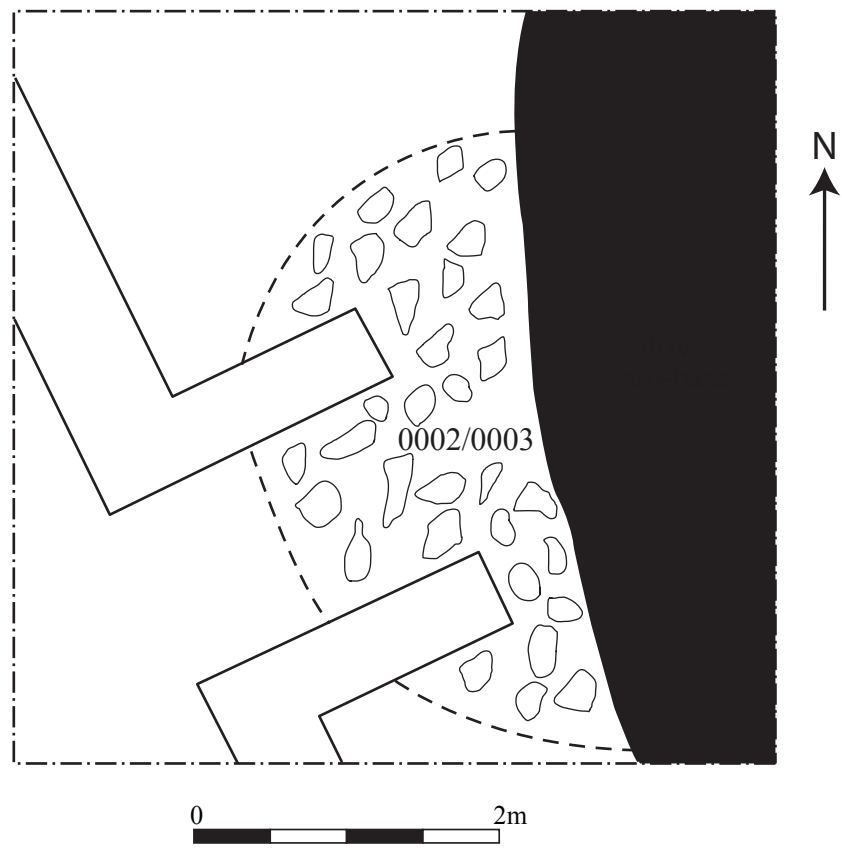


Fig. 3: Area of flint cobbles around front porch foundations.

## Appendix I- Images



Site from south, Daisy Cottages in background



Excavated house foundations from east



Flint cobbles 0002 from west



Flint cobbles 0002 from south

**Land Adjacent to Daisy Cottage, Long Green,  
Bedfield, Suffolk**

**Planning application: 3125/08**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Continuous Archaeological Monitoring**

## **Site details**

Name: Land adjacent to Daisy Cottage, Long Green, Bedfield, Suffolk

Client: Tony Harvey-Soanes

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 3125/08 & 1432/12

Proposed development: Erection of new dwelling

Proposed date for ground works: Mid/late July, 2012

Brief & Specification ref: 2012\_05\_15\_SCCAS\_Archaeological Monitoring  
Brief\_Daisy Cottage\_Bedfield

Grid ref: TM 2178 6688

## **Contents**

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Monitoring
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Tony Harvey-Soanes has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application 3125/08 (granted on appeal ref. A09-2099981, also 1432/12). This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy the condition. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of a new dwelling on land adjacent and directly to the south-west of Daisy Cottage, Long Green, Bedfield.

1.2 The monitoring 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)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 The village of Bedfield is some 4 miles north-west of Framlingham in central Suffolk on part of the Till plateau of central Suffolk in an area characterised by a gently rolling landscape on heavy clay with flint soils of the Hanslope series. The proposed development site (PDS) is located at c60m OD some 1100m north-west of the parish church on the western side of Long Green, an open area used for the communal grazing of livestock until the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. By the later 19<sup>th</sup> century Long Green had been enclosed and the second edition large scale OS map of 1904 the PDS was in the north-western corner of a plot of land labelled 'Allotments.' The PDS also lies directly to the south-west of Daisy Cottage, a grade II listed building (LBS ref. 1283665) described as being a 'former farmhouse, now two dwellings....of late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century date. A little further to the north Cowslip Cottage is also listed and of a similar date and it is likely that these historic properties mark the western edge of Long Green. The 1904 OS map also indicating the presence of a series of narrow linear, north-south aligned, ponds immediately to the east of the cottages, these being the remnants of a green edge ditch which development plans for the PDS show as a 'piped ditch' under the rear part of the proposed drive to the planned dwelling. At present the PDS is largely soft ground.

### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief: 'The site is located on the edge of a medieval green recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER no. BED 005). There is high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest, principally medieval settlement remains, at this green-edge location. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.'

3.2 The Brief then confirms that while this development may reveal deposits of archaeological significance and this potential disturbance to local heritage assets can be mitigated by their investigation and recording as ground works progress through a programme of continuous monitoring by an archaeologist with subsequent full reporting.

### 4. Aims of the Site Monitoring

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the site lies in a location with high archaeological potential where evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval period deposits in particular might be found and continuous monitoring of ground works as they progress can best record what may be revealed. This monitoring will aim to record all possible details relating to depth of overburden and evidence, character and date of any past activity that is revealed with the primary aim of gaining more information relating to past activity in this location close to the western edge of Long Green which was an important element in the pre-19<sup>th</sup> century settlement pattern at Bedfield.

### 5. Methodology

5.1 The construction method to be used on the site will be strip foundations. The excavation of the strip foundations and any service trenches, soakaways or landscaping works will be observed as they are undertaken and any up cast spoil examined for finds. Notice of ground works starting and then any unexpected findings will be reported back to the relevant Suffolk CC Archaeological Office. Time will be available to hand clean sections as necessary and investigate by hand any possible archaeological deposits within the foundation trenches.

5.2 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of 'observable phenomena' (OPs) under an overall site HER number supplied by Suffolk CC. 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 with the monitored footings shown. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.3 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before recording. Archaeological deposits will be fully hand investigated and recorded within the constraints of the trench foundations with sections recorded in relation to the trench sides, if possible, and with levels OD. Even if no archaeological deposits are revealed every effort will be made to gain a record of the natural occurring deposits and overburden that could help in the understanding of the general history of land use and topography at the PDS. Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas if relevant archaeological deposits are revealed. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCC Archaeological Officer will be informed and a Ministry of Justice licence obtained before excavation, recording and removal of the remains which would incur an additional cost. The possibility of modifying the ground work design to leave any such remains in situ will also be examined (the potential of this site to contain burials is assessed as being low).

5.4 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCC Archaeological 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 SCC Archaeological Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCC Archaeological Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording. Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant Archaeological Officer at Suffolk CC.

5.5 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2) and particularly Appendix 3 and this will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number. 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.



5.6 The monitoring report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 4) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the level of visibility allowed by the operation of plant given the nature of the underlying natural deposits. The report will also give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. Any interpretation of the monitoring results will be clearly separated from the objective account of the monitoring and its results. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site monitoring in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 2 above and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24 1997, 2000 & 2011). An unbound draft copy of the report will be presented to the Archaeological Service at Suffolk CC within 3 months of the completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided plus another for the County HER, a copy will be sent to the client so they can gain discharge of the relevant condition. The project 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 dxf type vector plan of the area examined will be supplied for inclusion into the County HER map base.

### 6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots & ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the contractors on site in order to maximise access to disturbed ground and 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 Before work on site starts any special requirements regarding potential site contamination will be discussed with the client and any ground test reports examined. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination will be passed to finds and environmental specialists. The potential for services in the area will be discussed with the client and their contractor.

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

## John Newman Archaeological Services

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6.5 Deep holes/trenches going below c1.30m will only be entered if assessed to be safe and after consultation with the contractor on site, they will not be entered if no-one else is in the vicinity.

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)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period ceramics	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

## Appendix III- The Finds

### Land adj Daisy Cottage, Long Green, Bedfield (BED 027): pottery

Sue Anderson, CFA Archaeology, September, 2012.

Thirty-nine pottery sherds (385g) were recovered from two contexts, unstratified 0001 and cobble surface 0003. The pottery quantification is shown in Table 1.

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
0001	WVCW	2	13	body sherds from 2 vessels	13th-14th c.
	WVGW?	1	4	body sherd, fine micaceous, ext surface lost	13th-14th c.
	GRE	1	6	bowl rim, flat-topped everted, one spot clear glaze	16th-18th c.
	REFW	1	1	flake	19th/20th c.
0003	WVCW	5	31	body sherds from 4 vessels, sooted	13th-14th c.
	WVCW	1	9	rimsherd, finer micaceous type, jar, diam 260, 4%, abr	13th-14th c.
	WVCW	3	16	body sherds, finer micaceous type, abr	13th-14th c.
	WVGW?	7	71	body and base sherds, thumbled base, prob glazed ware but no traces surviving, micaceous with coarse soft Fe inclusions, similar to Leiston type?	13th-14th c.
	WVGW?	1	12	base fragment, thumbled, fine micaceous, abr	13th-14th c.
	WVGW	6	61	traces of green glaze, body sherds from 4-5 vessels, medium sandy oxid	13th-14th c.
	WVGW	1	18	rod handle, medium sandy oxid, trace of green glaze	13th-14th c.
	WVGW	1	7	medium sandy oxid, green glaze inside	14th c.
	WVGW	1	9	finer micaceous, green glaze ext	13th-14th c.
	HOLG	1	11	Stowmarket type, clay lenses, abundant medium sand, oxidised, brown slip lines, decayed ?orange glaze	13th-14th c.
	LMT	1	7	incised horizontal lines, brownish green glaze ext	L.14th-16th c.
	LMT	1	36	base, spots and streaks green glaze – Hopton type?	L.14th-16th c.
	LMT	5	73	rim and body sherds, burnt/sooted, bowl, diam 300mm, 7%, green glaze int	L.14th-16th c.
<b>Totals</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>385</b>		

Table 1. Pottery catalogue.

Key: WVCW – Waveney Valley-type medieval coarseware; WVGW – Waveney Valley type glazed wares; HOLG – Hollesley-type glazed ware; LMT – late medieval and transitional wares; GRE – glazed redwares; REFW – refined factory-made whitewares.

Thirty sherds are of medieval date and are in fabrics typical of the north-eastern quarter of Suffolk. The only known production site for this type of ware is at Hollesley (West forthcoming), but the range of fabrics suggests that other kilns are yet to be discovered. Waveney Valley-type coarsewares were first identified at a late medieval pottery production site at Rickinghall (Anderson *et al.* 1996), although there is no evidence at present that high medieval wares were being made there. However, the presence of both Roman and late medieval pottery production sites in the area suggests that medieval pottery was probably also being produced somewhere in the Waveney Valley. Recent finds at sites on both sides of the Suffolk border suggest that this ware was relatively common in the area. Stowmarket-type Hollesley ware is distinguished by common clay pellets present in the fabric (Anderson 2004).

The thirty sherds represent nineteen vessels, the majority of which are glazed wares,

probably jugs. One small fragment of a rod handle was present and two base fragments with thumbled decoration were also probably from jugs. Only one rim was found, a developed jar form in Waveney Valley fine fabric.

Seven sherds were late medieval. These comprised a body sherd with incised lines, probably from a pipkin or handled jar, a base fragment, and five sherds of a bowl or skillet with an inturned rim and internal green glaze. They were in two fabrics, one micaceous and typical of the Rickinghall area, and the other more like the non-micaceous Hopton area wares (Anderson *et al.* 1996).

A fragment of a redware jar of post-medieval date and a flake of refined whiteware of modern date were unstratified finds.

Some sherds are unabraded and are likely to be evidence of high and late medieval activity in the vicinity, but the assemblage is too small for further interpretation.

## References

- Anderson, S, 2004, *Cedars Field Moated Site, Stowmarket*. E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 15.
- Anderson, S, Breen, A., Caruth, J. and Gill, D., 1996, 'The late medieval pottery industry on the North Suffolk border', *Medieval Ceramics* 20.
- West, S.E., forthcoming, *The Excavation of a Medieval Pottery-making Site at Hollesley, Suffolk*, in 1971. E. Anglian Archaeol.

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: johnnewm1-135300**

### Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent to Daisy Cottage, Long Green, Bedfield, Suffolk-Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Bedfield, land adjacent to Daisy Cottages, Long Green (BED 027, TM 2180 6690) monitoring of ground works for a new dwelling set a little way back from the western edge of Long Green recorded a small area of flint cobbles which has been interpreted as part of a yard surface associated with a scatter of medieval pottery sherds in the area of the front drive for the new house.
Project dates	Start: 25-07-2012 End: 25-07-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BED 027 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	YARD SURFACE Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BEDFIELD Land adjacent Daisy Cottage, Long Green
Postcode	IP13 7JD
Study area	900.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2180 6690 52 1 52 15 17 N 001 15 00 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 59.00m Max: 60.00m

**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	Landowner

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Landowner
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 Adjacent to Daisy Cottages, Long Green, Bedfield, Suffolk-Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	11 October 2012