

# **Land Between Potash Cottage & Woodroyd Cottage, Woods Lane, Melton, Suffolk**

**Planning application: C/12/2255**

**HER Ref: MTN 066**

## **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(November 2013)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: Land between Potash Cottage & Woodroyd Cottage, Woods Lane, Melton, Suffolk, IP12 1PJ

Clients: Park Properties

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/12/2255

Development: Erection of 11 dwellings with access

Date of fieldwork: 23 October, 2013

HER Ref: MTN 066

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-1162036

Grid ref: TM 2780 5052

Site area: c0.50ha

Current land use: overgrown rough ground

## Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background

2. Evaluation methodology

3. Results

Table 1: Trench details

4. Conclusion

Fig. 1 Site location

Fig. 2 Location of evaluation trenches

Fig. 3 Location of well at western end of trench 1

List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- OASIS data collection form

*Summary: Melton, land between Potash Cottage & Woodroyd Cottage, Woods Lane (MTN 066, TM 2780 5052) evaluation trenching did not reveal any features, except a well of early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century date, or any finds of pre-1900 date. The evaluation did confirm that the ground water level at the site is high and it is likely that this factor discouraged activity of any intensity in the past though it did encourage the local production of potash in the later Post medieval period as evidenced by the adjacent 'Potash Farm' name (John Newman Archaeological Services for Park Properties).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Park Properties commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works at the site of a planned residential development on land fronting the northern side of Woods Lane, Melton, between Potash Cottage and Woodroyd Cottage (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application C/12/2255, set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area. 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 other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Melton is located on the western side of the lower Deben valley some 2.5 miles north of Woodbridge and it is a parish that has seen extensive residential development in the more recent past. The proposed development site is located in the south-western part of the parish c1900m south-west of the medieval church site and some 350m west of The Street which, historically, has been the main area of settlement at Melton. While the parish has seen major change in the last 100 to 150 years Woods Lane, which runs along the southern side of this site, is a historic route way linking The Street and the Wilford Crossing with villages to the west.

1.3 The site lies in an area of generally freely draining soils derived from the underlying glaciofluvial sands and gravels characteristic of The Sandlings at c14m OD some 100m south of a small stream course and slopes gently down from south to north. At the time of the evaluation the site was soft ground and extensively overgrown with the northern quarter being under tree cover which will be preserved within the development as an undisturbed area. While drainage in the area is generally good due to the local drift geology this site has suffered excessive recent water logging, which at least in part is due to locally interrupted storm water drainage and clogged ditches, and some small scale ground disturbance has taken place to remedy this problem though the vicinity in general contains a number of springs indicative of areas of more impervious drift geology below the upper sands.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed residential development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2), using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken on a largely dry though overcast day. 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 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as nothing of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Figs. 2 & 3):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	East-west	26	250	300 of a mid sandy subsoil	Orange sand with flints	At western end a filled-in brick built well of early to mid 20 <sup>th</sup> C date, few stray modern finds
2	North-south	26	300	300 (as T1)	Pale grey silty sand with flints in southern half & yellow silty sand in northern half	No finds or features
3	East-west	26	400	350 (as T1)	Silty yellow sand with occasional pockets of grey very silty sand	No features, few stray modern finds
4	North-south	26	350	300 (as T1)	As T3	No finds or features
5	East-west	26	300	350 (as T1)	As T3	No finds or features
		130 (234m <sup>2</sup> )		Overall trench depth 550-750		

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As indicated in the table above no features of any archaeological significance were revealed during the evaluation with the 550mm to 750mm deep trenches revealing a deposit profile comprising a 250mm to 400mm depth of topsoil over 300mm to 350mm of mid brown sandy subsoil. Across the site the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposit proved to be a more solid sand with flints close to Woods Lane on the southern edge before becoming a much softer silty sand across the remainder of the site. With regard to the wet nature of the site it was notable that while trench 1 was dry in the other trenches ground water was encountered at the interface of the subsoil and silty sands below.

3.3 The only feature revealed during the evaluation was a 1.70m diameter filled-in well at the western end of trench 1 (see Fig. 3), this well was constructed using common red bricks of early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The finds seen in the upcast spoil all proved to be of post 1900 date with occasional pottery sherds and general debris which has probably been deposited in the last c30 years when the site has been largely unused.

## 4. Conclusion

4.1 With such negative results regarding any significant evidence for past activity from a substantial sample of this proposed residential development site it can only be concluded that it lies in an area which has seen little activity of any intensity in the past. This lack of activity can in all probability be put down to the wet nature of the local area and with respect to this it is of interest to note that a nearby house in Valley Farm Road to the west is called 'Long Springs.' In addition the name of

Potash Farm to the west is also relevant in this respect as potash, or potassium hydroxide, was produced in the later Post medieval period as a fertiliser by percolating water through ashes created by burning vegetation and then evaporating the solution to produce a dry powder for sale. For such a process the key requirement is a reliable supply of water and this area north of Woods Lane is clearly very wet with, in all probability, a number of springs rising to the surface. The production of potash can be traced back to at least the earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century in this area as the parish title map names this site as 'Potash Meadow' and the adjacent farm as 'Potash Yard.'

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out at this planned residential development site.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. MTN 066.*

*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 Park Properties and to Mick the machine operator for their close cooperation with regard to this evaluation)*

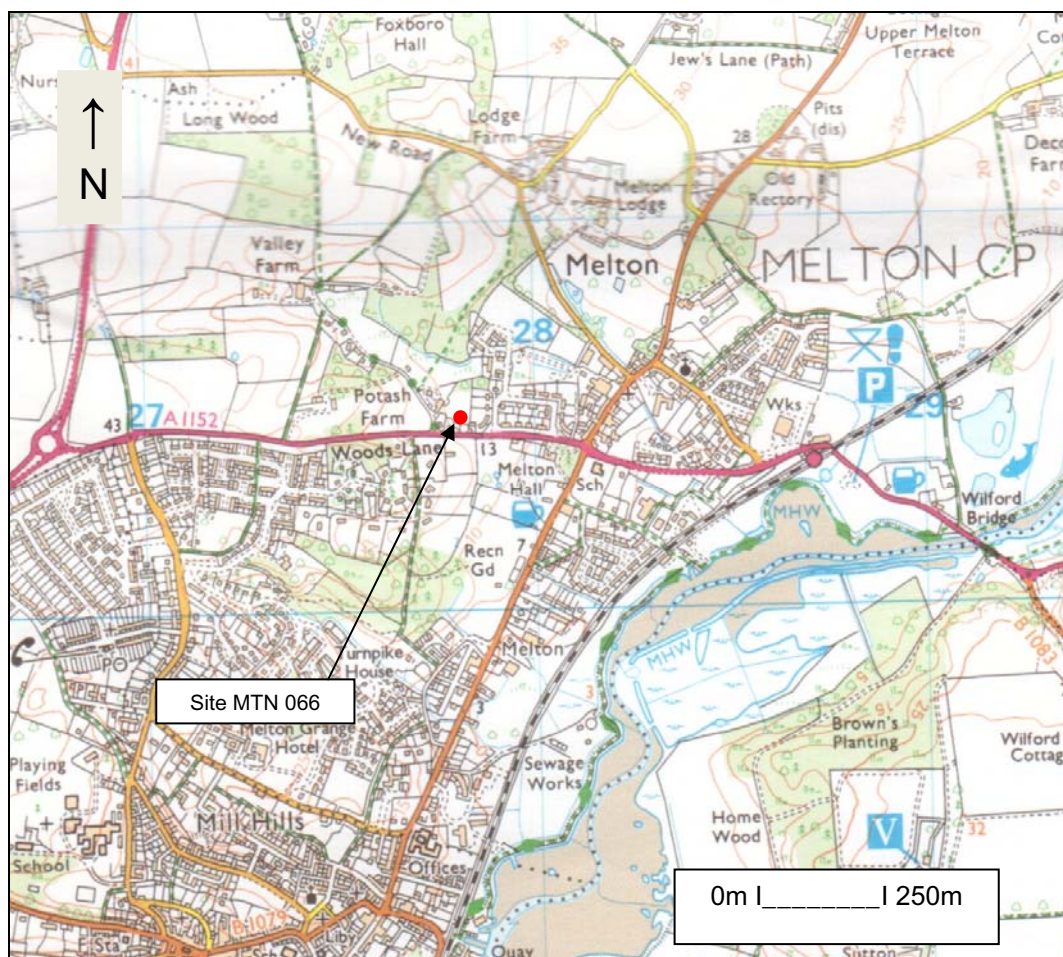


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008  
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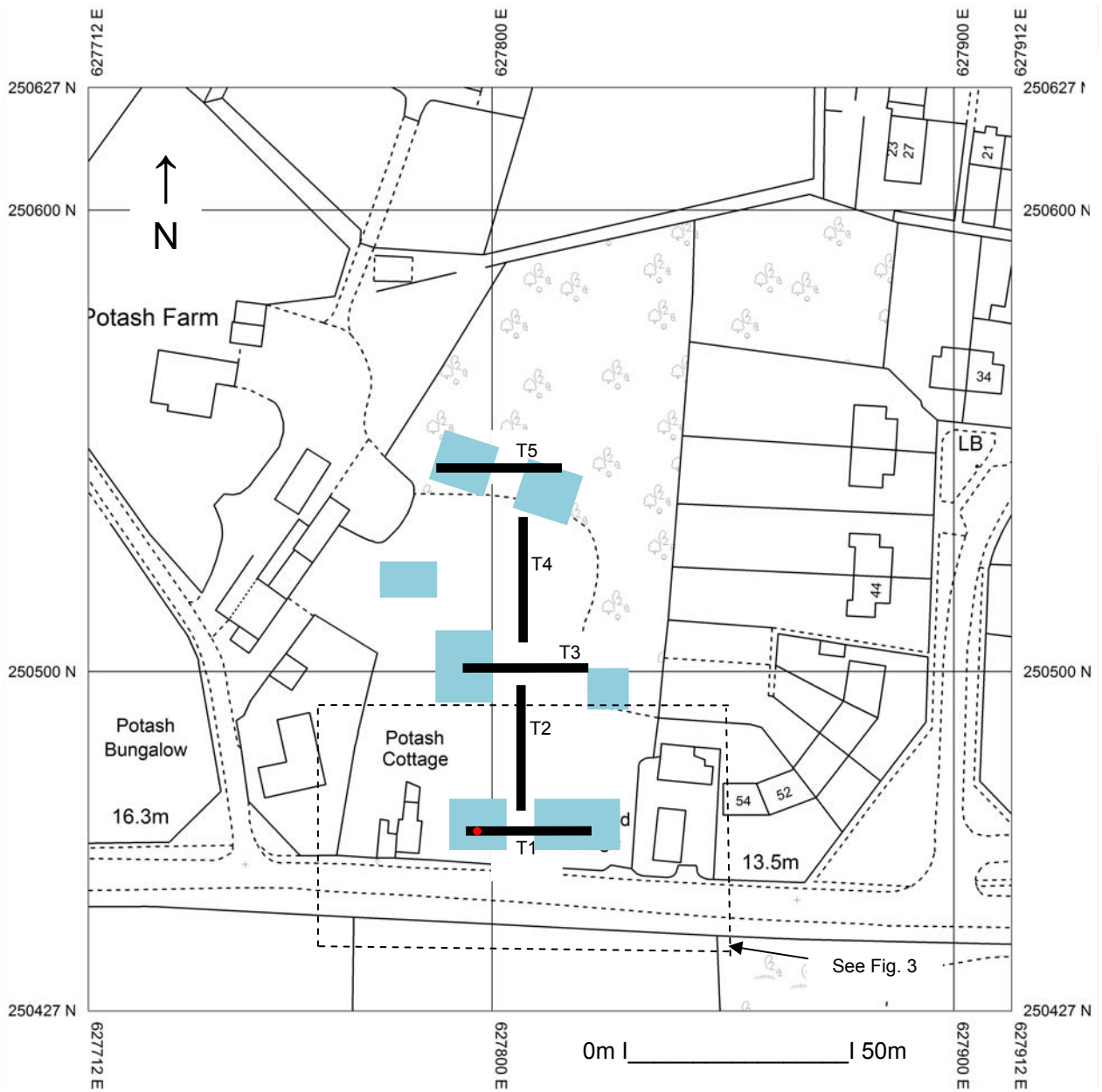


Fig.2: Location of trenches (New house footprints- light blue, well- red)  
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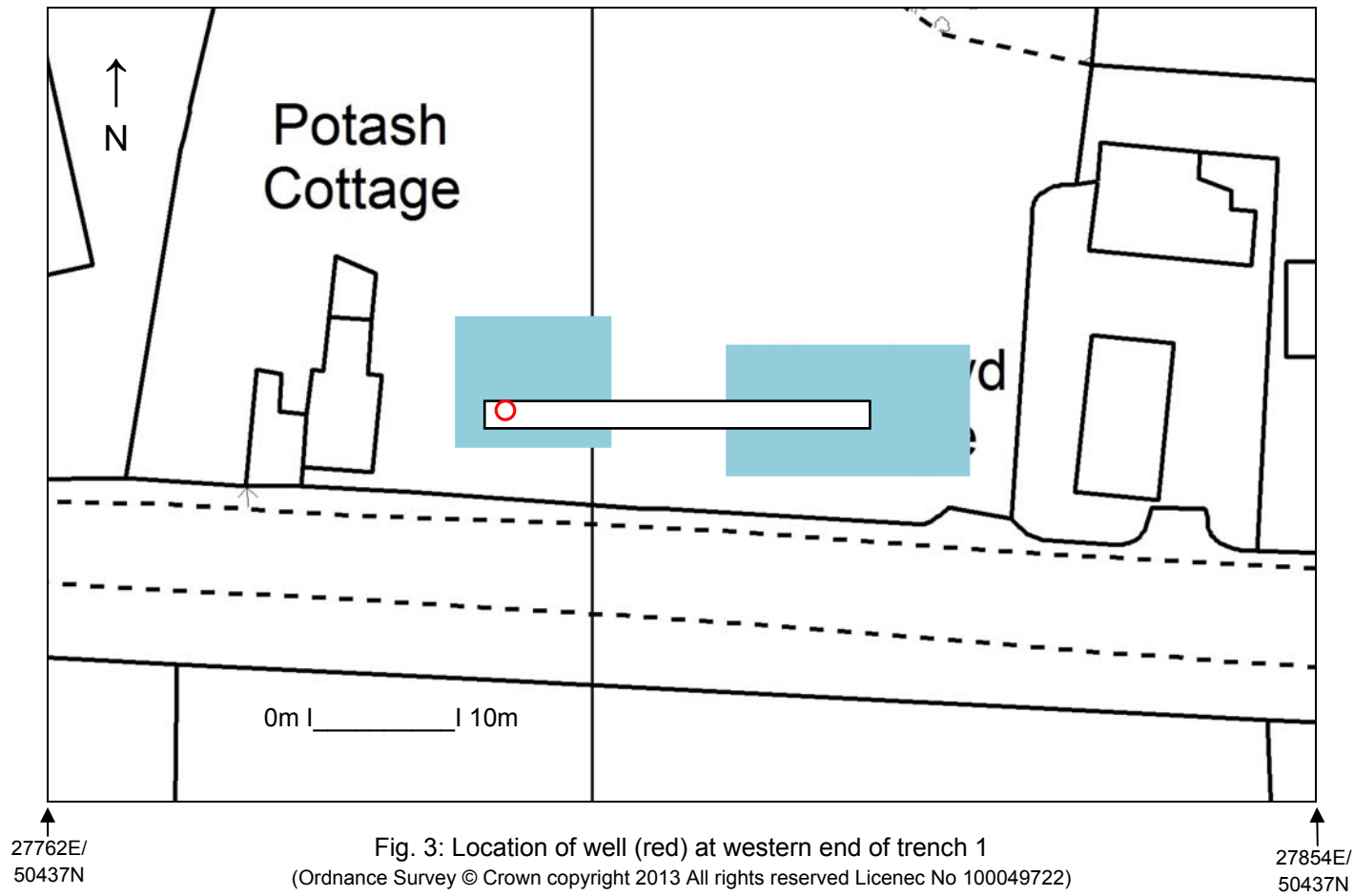


Fig. 3: Location of well (red) at western end of trench 1  
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## Appendix I- Images



General view from south



Trench 1 from east



Deposit profile of trench 1



Well at west end of trench 1



Trench 2 from north



Deposit profile of trench2



Trench 3 from west



Deposit profile of trench 3



Trench 4 from south



Trench 5 from west

**Land Between 1 Potash Cottage & Woodroyd  
Cottage, Woods Lane, Melton, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: Land between 1 Potash Cottage & Woodroyd Cottage, Woods Lane, Melton, Suffolk

Client: Park Properties

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/12/2255

Proposed development: Erection of 11 dwellings with access

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2013\_09\_12\_SCCAS\_Trenched Archaeological Evaluation\_Brief\_Woods Lane, Melton

Grid ref: TM 2780 5054

Area: c0.50ha

## **Contents**

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

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Park Properties have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed residential development. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition on planning application C/12/2255 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. This proposed development concerns the erection of 11 dwellings with access on land between 1 Potash Cottage and Woodroyd Cottage, Woods Lane, Melton.

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. 1.2 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Melton is located on the western side of the lower Deben valley some 2.5 miles north of Woodbridge and it is a parish that has seen extensive residential development in the more recent past. The proposed development site (PDS) is located in the south-western part of the parish c1900m south-west of the medieval church site and some 350m west of The Street which, historically, has been the area of settlement at Melton. While the parish has seen major change in the last 100 to 150 years Woods Lane which runs along the southern side of the PDS is a historic route way linking The Street and the Wilford Crossing with villages to the west.

2.2 The PDS lies in an area of generally freely draining soils derived from the underlying glaciofluvial sands and gravels characteristic of The Sandlings at c14m OD in an area of generally flat topography and some 100m south of a small stream course. At present the PDS is soft ground and is extensively overgrown and the northern quarter of the site will be left undisturbed as protected woodland area. While drainage in the area is generally good due to the local drift geology the PDS suffered from a locally interpreted storm water drainage system leading to excessive recent water logging and some ground disturbance has taken place to remedy this problem.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This proposal lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, to the west of the historic settlement core of Melton. This location is topographically favourable for early occupation of all periods, overlooking the River Deben, which is an area of high archaeological potential. However, the site has not been the subject of previous systematic investigation. The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.' A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

## 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location close to the historic core of the village, and fronting onto a historic route way, where evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval activity might be present. In addition the PDS is located in a topographic location favoured across all past periods for settlement and related activities within a major river valley. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the planned development area 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 before any other ground works commence.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for 11 dwellings with access on what is currently soft ground. Due to the recent drainage problems at the site foundations will be piled.

5.2 To inform the evaluation an HER search will be carried out covering the area within 250m of the PDS.

5.3 The Brief requires 139m long of 1.8m wide linear trenches across the development area to sample the PDS and the proposed trenching plan is included below which is designed on a grid basis to give a comprehensive cover. As foundations at the PDS will be piled with ground beam trenches at a depth of 500mm it is proposed that the trenches will be taken to a maximum depth of 700mm if substantial deposits of overburden are encountered. The trenching will be undertaken using a minimum 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench. 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.

5.4 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 of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.



5.5 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).

5.6 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.

5.7 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas in order to inform any further stages in the archaeological programme of works for the PDS. 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)
- 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 incur additional cost and will take time to obtain, however 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)

5.8 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 deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.9 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.

5.10 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. 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. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER, with the relevant OASIS summary detail form and the digital archive on disc. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. The trench location will be provided for the HER as a .dxf vector plan.

## 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 Discussion with the agent/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.

## John Newman Archaeological Services

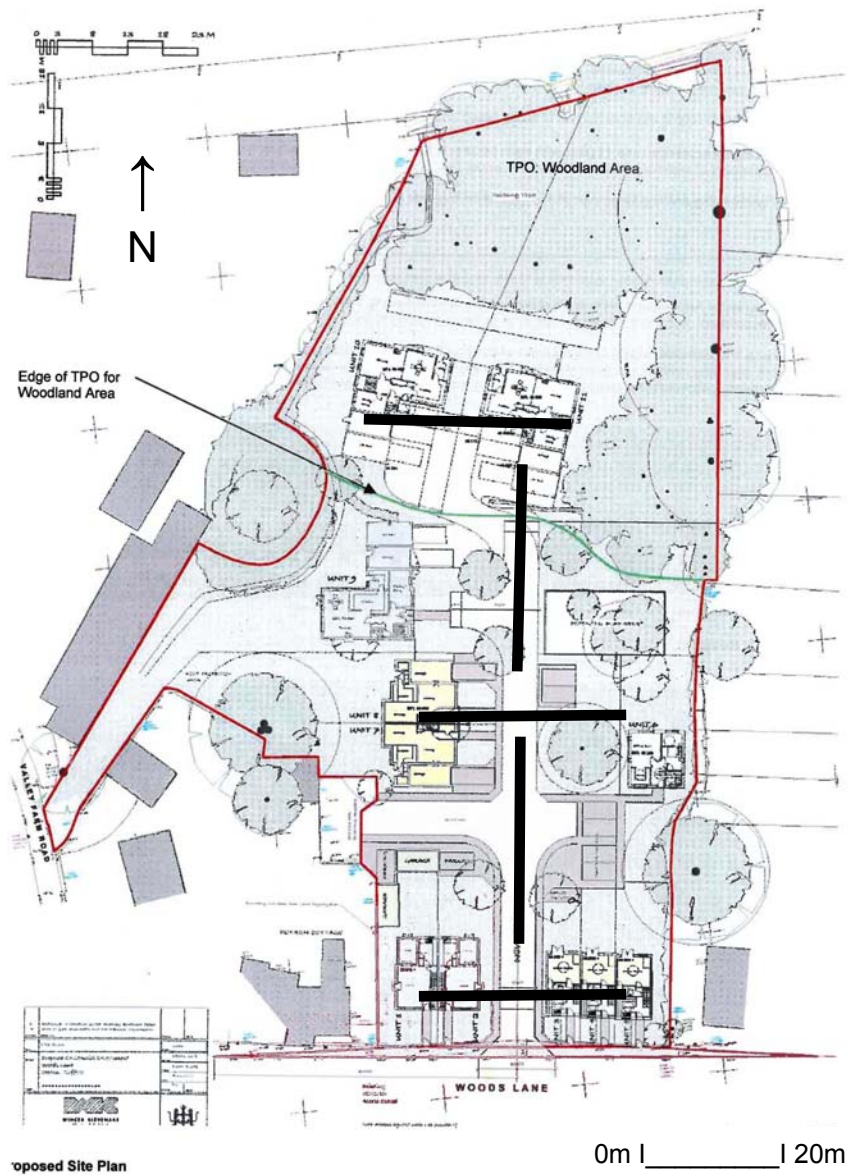
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6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

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 (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Trenching plan

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: johnnewm1-162036**

### Project details

Project name	Land Off Woods Lane, Melton, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Melton, land between Potash Cottage and Woodroyd Cottage, Woods Lane (MTN 066, TM 2780 5052) evaluation trenching did not reveal any features, except a well of early to mid 20th century date, or any finds of pre-1900 date. The evaluation did confirm that the ground water level at the site is high and it is likely that this factor discouraged activity of any intensity in the past though it did encourage the local production of potash in the later Post medieval period as evidenced by the adjacent 'Potash Farm' name.
Project dates	Start: 23-10-2013 End: 23-10-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	MTN 066 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	C/12/2255 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	WELL Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL MELTON LAND OFF WOODS LANE
Postcode	IP12 1PJ

Study area 4500.00 Square metres  
 Site coordinates TM 2780 5054 52 1 52 06 20 N 001 19 36 E Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 13.00m Max: 14.00m

### 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 Exists? No  
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service  
 Digital Contents "none"  
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"  
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service  
 Paper Contents "none"  
 Paper Media available "Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title Land Between Potash Cottage and Woodroyd Cottage, Woods Lane, Melton, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report  
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J  
 Date 2013  
 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 7 November 2013