

**Reydon Grove House, Rissmere Lane East,
Reydon, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/15/0311/FUL

HER Ref: REY 102

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(April 2015)

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Site details for HER

Name: Reydon Grove House, Rissemere Lane East, Reydon, Suffolk, IP18 6SN

Clients: Mr & Mrs J Kamaluddin

Planning authority: Waveney DC

Planning application ref: DC/15/0311/FUL

Development: Creation of tennis court

Date of fieldwork: 21 March, 2015

Event ref: ESF 22990

HER ref: REY 102

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-206713

Grid ref: TM 4882 7896

Site area: 450m²

Recent land use: part of garden

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Summary: Reydon Grove House, Rissemere Lane East (REY 102, TM 4882 7896) evaluation trenching for a planned new tennis court revealed a single shallow ditch below a substantial depth of clean subsoil. While this feature did not contain any finds its pale, leached fill suggests an early, possibly prehistoric, date for its creation. Examination of the upcast spoil from the trench only revealed a few finds of later 19th and 20th century date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs J Kamaluddin).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Roberts Molloy Associates on behalf of their clients, Mr & Mrs J Kamaluddin, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned new tennis court at Reydon Grove House, Rissemere Lane East, Reydon (see Fig. 1) that has recently been given planning consent. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application DC/15/0311/FUL, set by Ms J Plouviez of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development 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 other ground works were undertaken.

1.2 Reydon is a relatively large parish in north-east Suffolk, close to the coast and just to the west of Southwold and Reydon provided the mother church for this town as it grew and became established in the medieval period. Grove House lies in an isolated location in the northern part of the parish some 750m north of the parish church. The site is close to the 10m OD contour on the crest of the slope overlooking a relatively wide valley to the north which contains the low lying Smear Marshes, an area of potentially rich grazing land and a nearby water source for past settlement in the vicinity. The local drift geology is largely composed of sands and gravels of geofluvial origin giving rise to light, well drained soils. The site for the planned new tennis court is currently part of the garden and is to the north-west (see Fig. 2) of Grove House which is a building of mid 19th century date.

1.3 The tennis court site sloped down gently from north-west to south-east with a maximum height above sea level of 10.70m OD and at the time of the evaluation had recently been cleared of trees and scrub leaving bare ground across much of the area.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this planned development was generated by its proximity to various recorded archaeological sites (see Fig. 1) comprising two recorded burial mound sites (HER REY 006 & 071) of probable Bronze Age date in addition to a find spot of Bronze Age pottery sherds and worked flints (HER REY 016) and nearby recorded evidence of potential Roman period settlement (HER REY 009). Finally a recent site monitoring for a new dwelling (HER REY 074) to the north east of the tennis court site recorded a single small, north-south aligned ditch of uncertain date but whose pale leached fill suggested that it was a feature of some antiquity (Newman, 2014).

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The 450m² area of the planned tennis court was trenched to an agreed plan with a single 15m long and 2m wide trench on an east-west alignment along the centre of its long axis. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine

equipped with a 1000mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned if necessary to improve clarity.

2.3 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand with a 1000mm wide section being hand excavated through the single linear feature that was revealed. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry though overcast conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trench was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the single evaluation trench are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 & Appendix I):

Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
Northeast-southwest	15	200	600 clean mid brown largely stone-free sand	Orange sand with flints and pockets of very silty pale grey sand	One north-south orientated shallow ditch (0002) whose clean fill (0003) did not contain any finds, in the upcast spoil the only finds were occasional pottery sherds of 19 th /E20 th century date and a few small Pmed brick & tile fragments

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As indicated in the table above the trench was 2m wide and 800mm deep with a substantial depth of 600mm of clean mid brown sandy subsoil. Below the subsoil layer the only feature revealed in the trench was a 900mm wide and 350mm deep north-south orientated ditch (0002- see Fig. 3) which had a rounded base and a clean pale brown sandy fill (0003). Examination of the upcast spoil identified very few finds with occasional later 19th/earlier 20th century pottery sherds and a few small brick and tile fragments of later Post medieval date.

Context	Type	Part of	Description	Date
0002	Ditch	0002	Shallow ditch 900mm wide and 350mm deep on a north-south orientation	
0003	Fill	0002	Clean pale brown sand with no visible inclusions such as charcoal fragments	Uncertain

Table 2: Context list

4. Conclusion

4.1 The shallow ditch (0002) revealed in the trench is of uncertain date as its fill (0003) did not contain any finds. However the pale leached character of this fill suggests an early, possibly prehistoric, date. In addition with the shallow depth of this feature (0002) at 350mm it can in all likelihood be best interpreted as a field boundary and in this context it is of interest to note that a site monitoring in 2014 for a new dwelling (HER REY 074, Newman) 90m to the north-east also recorded a shallow north-south orientated ditch of possible prehistoric date. Therefore from all the accumulated archaeological evidence it can be suggested that the light soils of this area supported prehistoric settlement and agricultural activity with occasional burial mounds located across a landscape of ditched enclosures and fields.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed tennis court development at Reydon Grove House as while one feature was revealed there was no evidence for past activity of any intensity at the site.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: REY 102.

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 Mr & Mrs J Kamaluddin and to Gary the digger driver for their close cooperation throughout the evaluation and to Sue Holden for her illustration work)

Ref:

Newman, J 2014 'Grove Farm, Rissemere Lane East, Reydon- Archaeological Monitoring Report' (John Newman Archaeological Services)

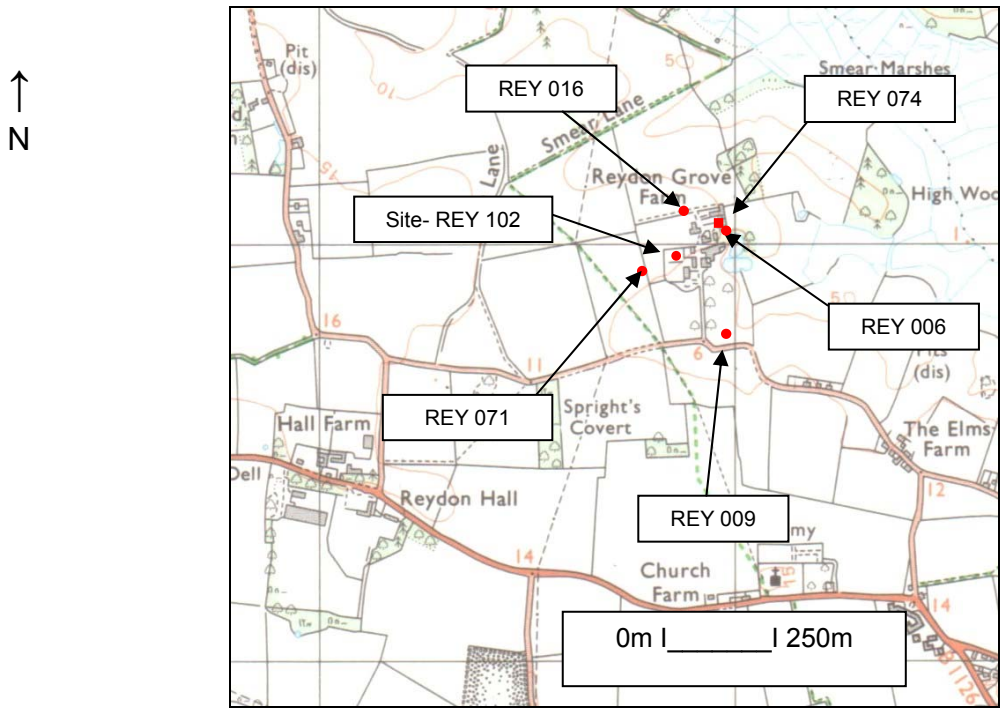


Fig. 1: Site location

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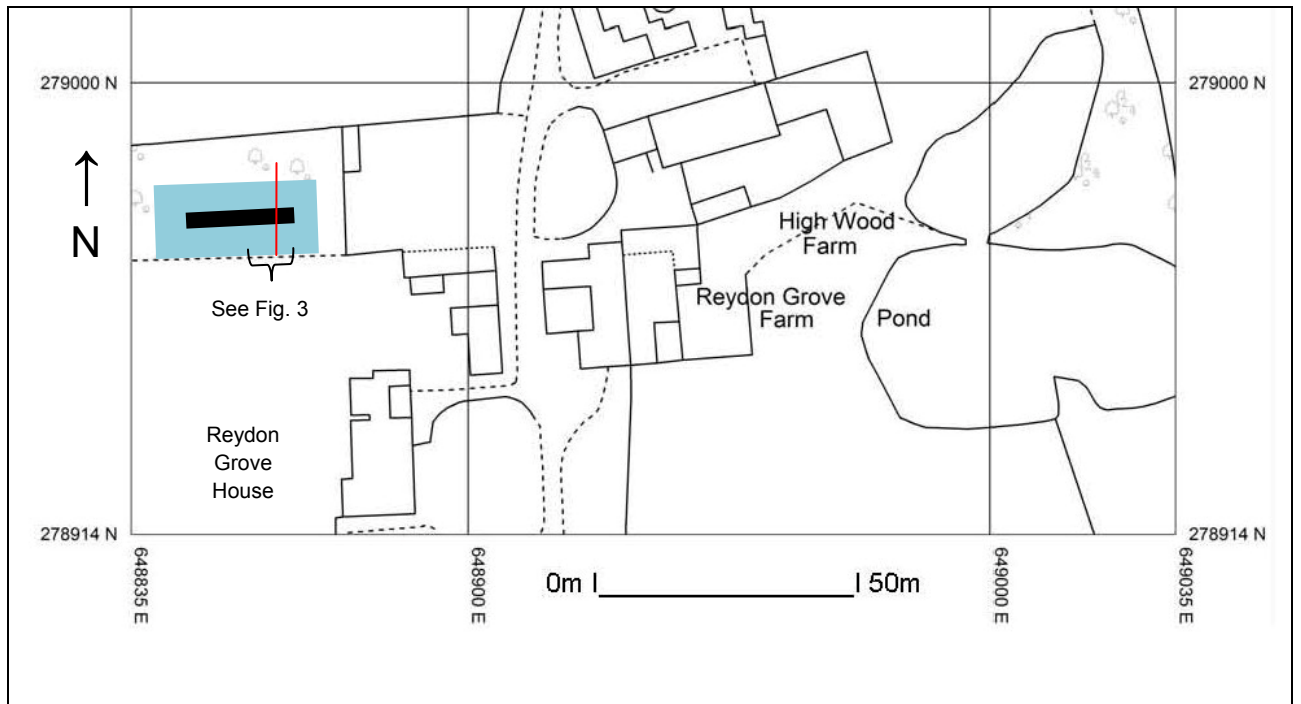


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench
(Light blue- tennis court site, red- ditch 0002)
(Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2014 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

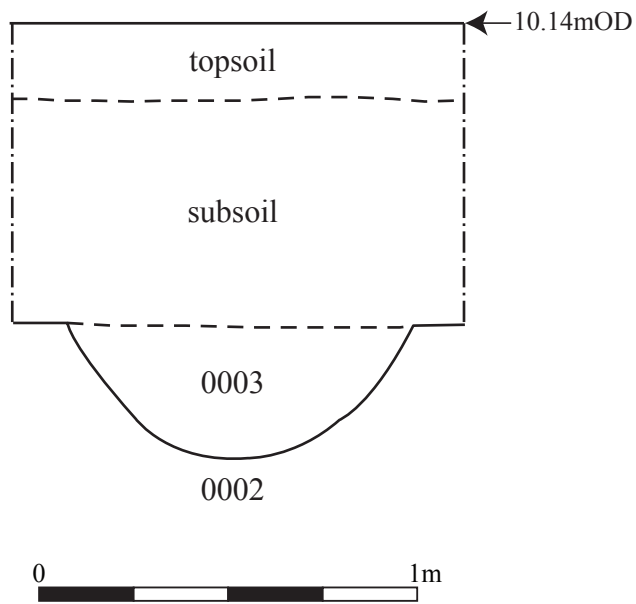
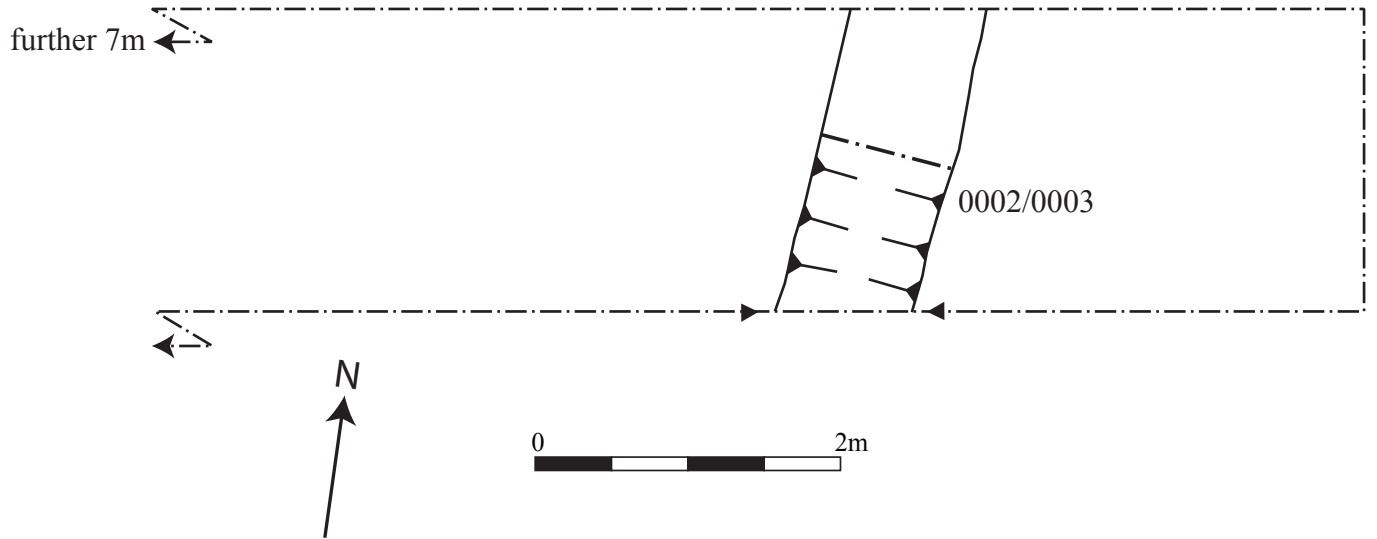


Fig. 3: Plan and section.

Appendix I- Images



General view from northwest



Trench from east



Deposit profile and ditch 0002 from north

**Reydon Grove House, Rissmere Lane East,
Reydon, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Reydon Grove House, Rissmere Lane East, Reydon, Suffolk, IP18 6SN

Client: Mr & Mrs J Kamaluddin

Local planning authority: Waveney DC

Planning application ref: DC/15/0311/FUL

Proposed development: Creation of new tennis court

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2015_03_02 SCCAS_Trenched Archaeological
Evaluation_GroveHouseReydon

Grid ref: TM 4882 7896

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

Proposed location of trial trench

1. Introduction

1.1 Roberts Molloy Associates, on behalf of their clients Mr & Mrs J Kamaluddin, have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed tennis court project that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application C/15/0311/FUL, and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms J Plouviez of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of a new tennis court at Reydon Grove House, Rissmere Lane East, Reydon.

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 (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Reydon is a relatively large parish in north-east Suffolk, close to the coast and just to the west of Southwold and Reydon provided the mother church for this town as it grew and became established in the medieval period. Grove House lies in an isolated location in the northern part of the parish some 750m north of the parish church. The site lies close to the 10m OD contour on the crest of the slope overlooking a relatively wide valley to the north which contains the low lying Smear Marshes, an area of potentially rich grazing land and a nearby water source for past settlement in the vicinity. The local drift geology is largely composed of sands and gravels of geofluvial origin giving rise to light, well drained soils. The site for the planned new tennis court is currently part of the garden and is to the north-west of Grove House which is a building of later 19th century date.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in an area of high archaeological potential recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), close to a group of Bronze Age burial mounds (REY 006, 071 etc) and to a potential Roman settlement area (REY 009).'

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 main archaeological potential of the site for the planned tennis court is its proximity to recorded evidence for past activity of both Bronze Age and Roman date. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation trenching under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a new tennis court at Grove House, Rissmere Lane East, Reydon.

5.2 The Brief requires a 5% sample by area of the c18m x 30m site which equates to a 15m long trench at the specified width of 1.80m and a proposed trenching plan is included below. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver which 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 event and HER numbers 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.

5.4 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 evidence is assessed as being low to medium given the known archaeological records for this area).

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 for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).

- 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 incur an additional cost and 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. As appropriate a vector plan of

the trench location 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 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. 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.

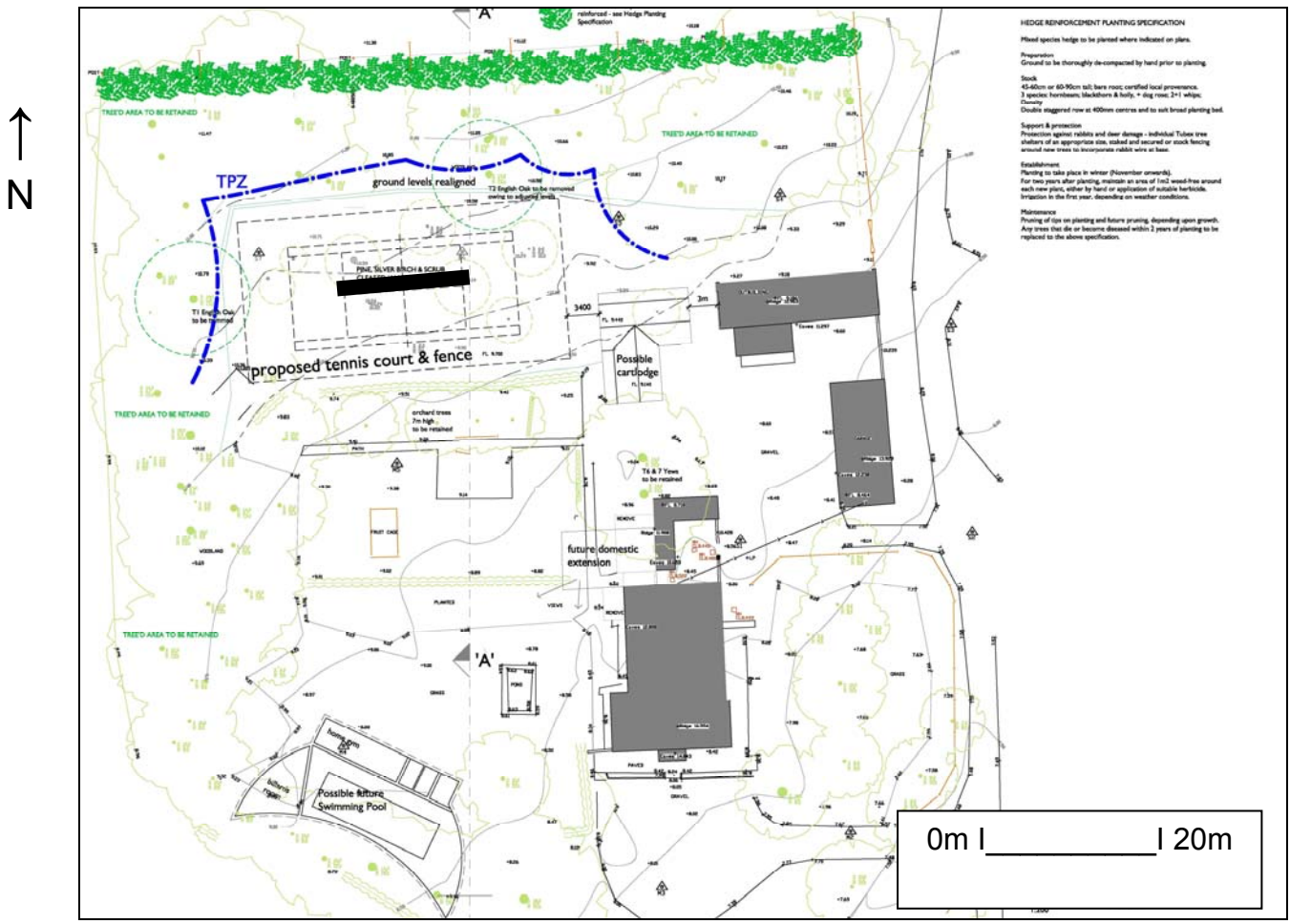
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

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)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)

John Newman Archaeological Services

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 trench

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-206713

Project details

Project name	REYDON GROVE HOUSE, RISSEMERE LANE EAST, REYDON, SUFFOLK - ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
Short description of the project	Reydon Grove House, Rissemere Lane East (REY 102, TM 4882 7896) evaluation trenching for a planned new tennis court revealed a single shallow ditch below a substantial depth of clean subsoil. While this feature did not contain any finds its pale, leached fill suggests an early, possibly prehistoric, date for its creation. Examination of the upcast spoil from the trench only revealed a few finds of later 19th and 20th century date.
Project dates	Start: 21-03-2015 End: 21-03-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 22990 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	REY 102 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/15/0311/FUL - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
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 WAVENEY REYDON REYDON GROVE HOUSE, RISSEMERE LANE EAST
Postcode	IP13 6SN
Study area	450.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 4882 7896 52.3515317236 1.65412823949 52 21 05 N 001 39 14 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.00m Max: 10.00m

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 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	"Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Reydon Grove House, Rissemere Lane East, Reydon, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf

Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Entered on 18 April 2015

OASIS:

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