

**Linden Lea, Mellis Road,
Yaxley, Suffolk**

Planning application: 3908/14

HER Ref: YAX 036

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(August 2015)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Land adjacent to Linden Lea, Mellis Road, Yaxley, Suffolk, IP23 8DA

Clients: Mr & Mrs S Toye

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 3908/14

Development: Erection of single dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 17 June, 2015

Event ref: ESF 23111

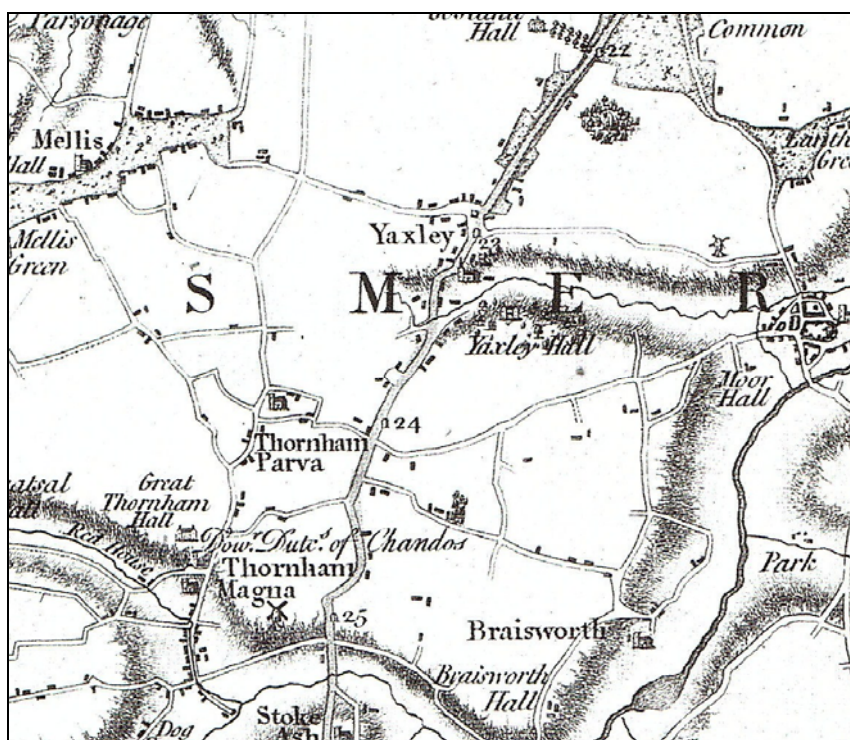
HER ref: YAX 036

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-214232

Grid ref: TM 1210 7438

Site area: 240m²

Recent land use: part of garden and drive



Frontispiece- extract from the Hodkinson 1783 map of Suffolk
(Site of Linden Lea is on the north-eastern side of the road junction at the centre of the village)

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Summary: Yaxley, Linden Lea Mellis Road (YAX 036, TM 1210 7438) evaluation trenching for a planned single dwelling development in the historic core of the village close to a listed building of earlier Post medieval date revealed three small features of later Post medieval date and two stray sherds of medieval coarseware pottery. These features are probably related to a wheelwright's workshop that occupied the site in the 19th/early 20th century period. It may also be noted that Linden Lea is a house of earlier Post medieval origin though now much altered and with Truss Farm House to the east may lie on the northern edge of a small road side green (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs S Toye).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Peter Codling Architects on behalf of their clients, Mr & Mrs S Toye, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned new dwelling development on land to the east and adjacent to Linden Lea, Mellis Road, Yaxley (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 3908/14, set by Mrs R Abraham 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 are undertaken.

1.2 Yaxley parish is located in north central Suffolk on the western side of the A 140 road, which is on the line of the major Roman road linking East Anglia to the Colchester and London, in an area where, historically, villages have clustered partly round the church but also with a more scattered pattern dispersed round various green edges and along the numerous roads and lanes. With a productive, though heavy, soils based on the deep clays of the till plateau of central Suffolk over the underlying chalky till of the Beccles series, population densities were high through the medieval and early Post medieval periods in a prosperous region as evidenced by the numerous historic buildings in the area. Yaxley is essentially a village with a linear settlement pattern based on the original line of the A 140 with the proposed development site being c450m north of the parish church and on the western side of the historic road line at the point where a side road links to Mellis to the west. Interestingly at this point Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk (see frontispiece) shows a wide junction perhaps suggesting the former presence of a small road side green to the south of Linden Lea. To the east of the site Truss Farm House is a grade II listed building dated to the 17th century.

1.3 At the time of the evaluation the level site for the planned new dwelling was partly covered by an outbuilding with the remainder being part of the drive and garden to Linden Lea.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this planned development was therefore generated by its location within the historic core of the village close to a listed building of earlier Post medieval date and c100m north-east of a now destroyed moated site (HER YAX 001). In this setting archaeological deposits of medieval and earlier Post medieval date could be anticipated within the area to be developed for the proposed new dwelling

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The c240m² area of the planned new dwelling was trenched to an agreed plan with a single L shaped 14m long and 1.80m wide trench on north-south and east-west alignments to sample areas of garden and drive within the planned footprint area. 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 potential features were sectioned by hand before being recorded. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny 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
North-south & east-west	14	300 (where present at northern end, remainder 200 to 300 drive & sub-base)	300 mid brown clay	Stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints	Two small probable postholes (0002 & 0006) and one small pit (0004) all of which contained later Pmed tile fragments, also 2 US sherds of medieval pottery and numerous later Pmed brick & tile fragments & iron debris in subsoil

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 The evaluation trench varied between a depth of 600mm in its northern third where it was in an area of garden with 300mm of topsoil still present above 300mm of mid brown clay subsoil and a slightly shallower depth of 500mm to 600mm across the southern two thirds. In the latter part of the trench the upper deposit present comprised 200mm to 300mm of compacted stone which formed the surface of the drive to the front of Linden Lea. Throughout the subsoil deposit in the trench it was also notable that the number of small fragments of later Post medieval brick and tile increased in the area under the drive and a moderate number of iron fragments, such as nails, scrap sheet, bar fragments and a bucket handle, were also noted in the same area in the subsoil.

John Newman Archaeological Services

Context	Type	Part of	Description	Date
0001	US	0001	Stray finds from subsoil	Two small sherds (6g) of abraded sandy medieval coarseware pottery, also numerous small fragments of later Pmed tile and brick and various iron fragments of a similar date
0002	Posthole	0002	Small posthole, rounded base, 500mm across x 300mm deep	
0003	Fill	0002	Mid brown clay fill of 0003 containing 2 frags (8g) of peg tile	Post medieval
0004	Pit	0004	Small sub-rectangular pit, 900mm east-west x 600mm north-south x 300mm deep	
0005	Fill	0004	Mid greyish brown chalky clay fill of 0004 containing 6 small brick fragments (10g) & 2 iron nails	Post medieval
0006	Posthole	0006	Small posthole, rounded base, 400mm across x 100mm deep	
0007	Fill	0006	Dark brown clay with few small peg tile fragments	Post medieval

Table 2: Context list

3.3 As outlined in table 2 above three features were revealed in the evaluation trench. Two of these features (0002 & 0006) can be interpreted as small postholes though one (0006) was particularly shallow with a depth of only 100mm into the boulder clay natural. The third feature was a small pit (0004) with dimensions of 900mm by 600mm and a depth of 300mm. All of these features were close together in the south-eastern part of the trench and it was also notable that within the fill of each small fragments of later Post medieval sandy peg tile or brick were present giving them a broad date range in the 18th to late 19th/early 20th century period. Whether the two probable postholes (0002 & 0006) were from the same structure is impossible to ascertain.

4. Conclusion

4.1 While evidence for activity of medieval date at this site within the historic core of the village was sparse within the evaluation trench with only two small sherds of coarseware pottery the later Post medieval period is better represented with three small features (0002, 0004 & 0006) and a number of unstratified finds from the subsoil deposit. It is therefore of interest to note that the area of the proposed new dwelling was the site of a wheelwrights in the 19th to early 20th century period (Mr S Toye pers. comm.) with such a former presence giving the background to the various iron fragments seen in the subsoil and the postholes perhaps having helped to support the workshop structure.

4.2 From the same source it can also be recorded that Linden Lea while appearing to be of a later date has parts of its original structure of earlier Post medieval date surviving and it is suggested that the building line formed by this house and Truss Farm House to the east is on the northern edge of the small road side green identified in section 1.2 above. To further support this suggestion it can also be noted that a previous archaeological evaluation to the south (Brooks, 2008, HER YAX 019- see Fig. 2) recorded a large east-west orientated ditch 10m to the south of Linden Lea and this feature could be interpreted as green edge boundary.

4.3 While this evaluation was able to record some archaeological information relating to the development of historic Yaxley overall these results were at a low level and the main conclusions from this site relate to an interpretation based largely on previous findings and historic map analysis and it is therefore recommended that no further archaeological investigations should be required at this proposed single dwelling development on land at Linden Lea, Mellis Road, Yaxley.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: YAX 036.

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 S Toye for their close cooperation throughout the evaluation and to Sue Holden for her illustration work)

Ref:

Brooks, R 2008 'Linden Lea, Mellis Road, Yaxley- Archaeological Evaluation Report' (Suffolk CC Archaeological Service, report No 2008/21)

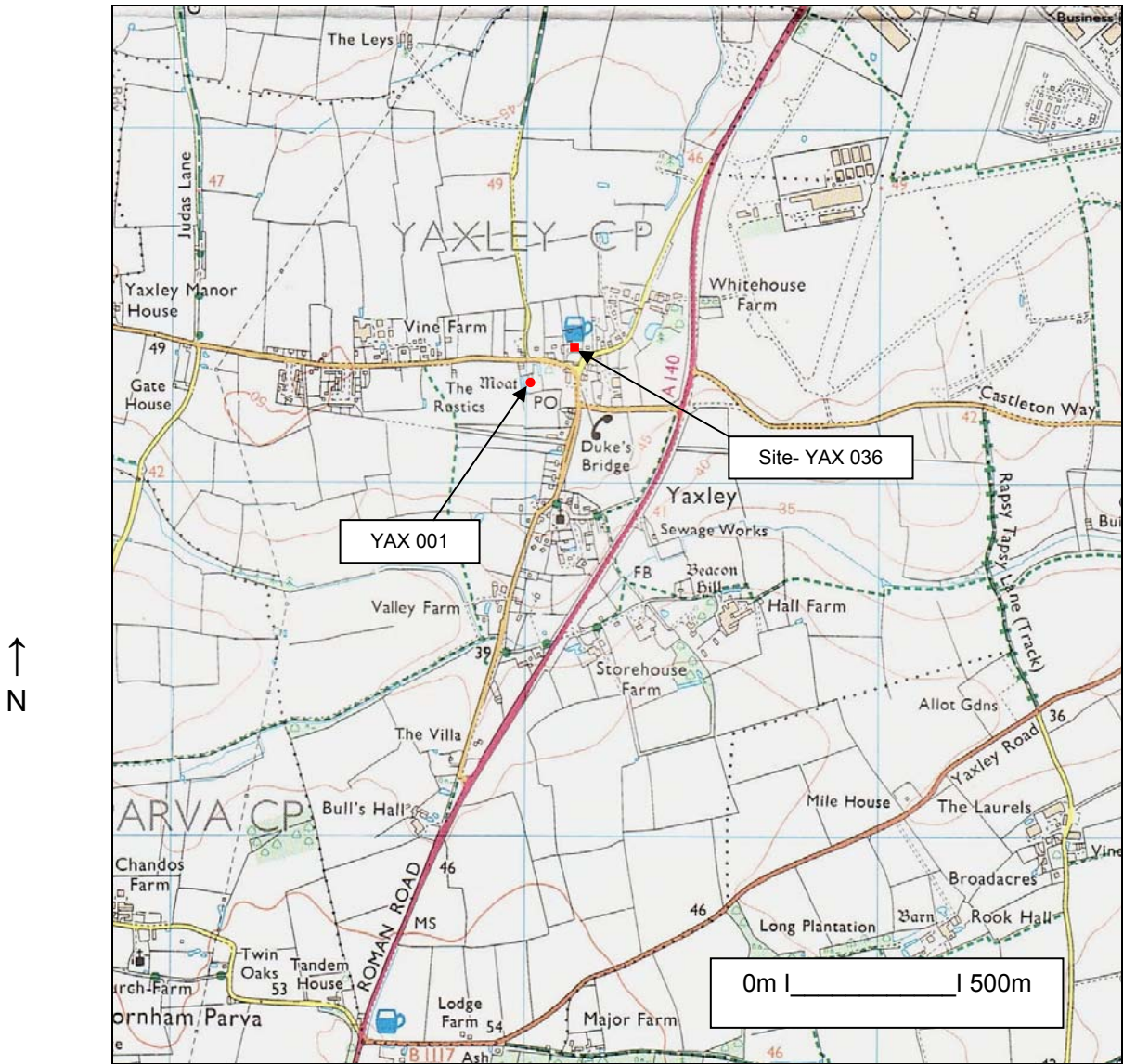


Fig. 1: Site location

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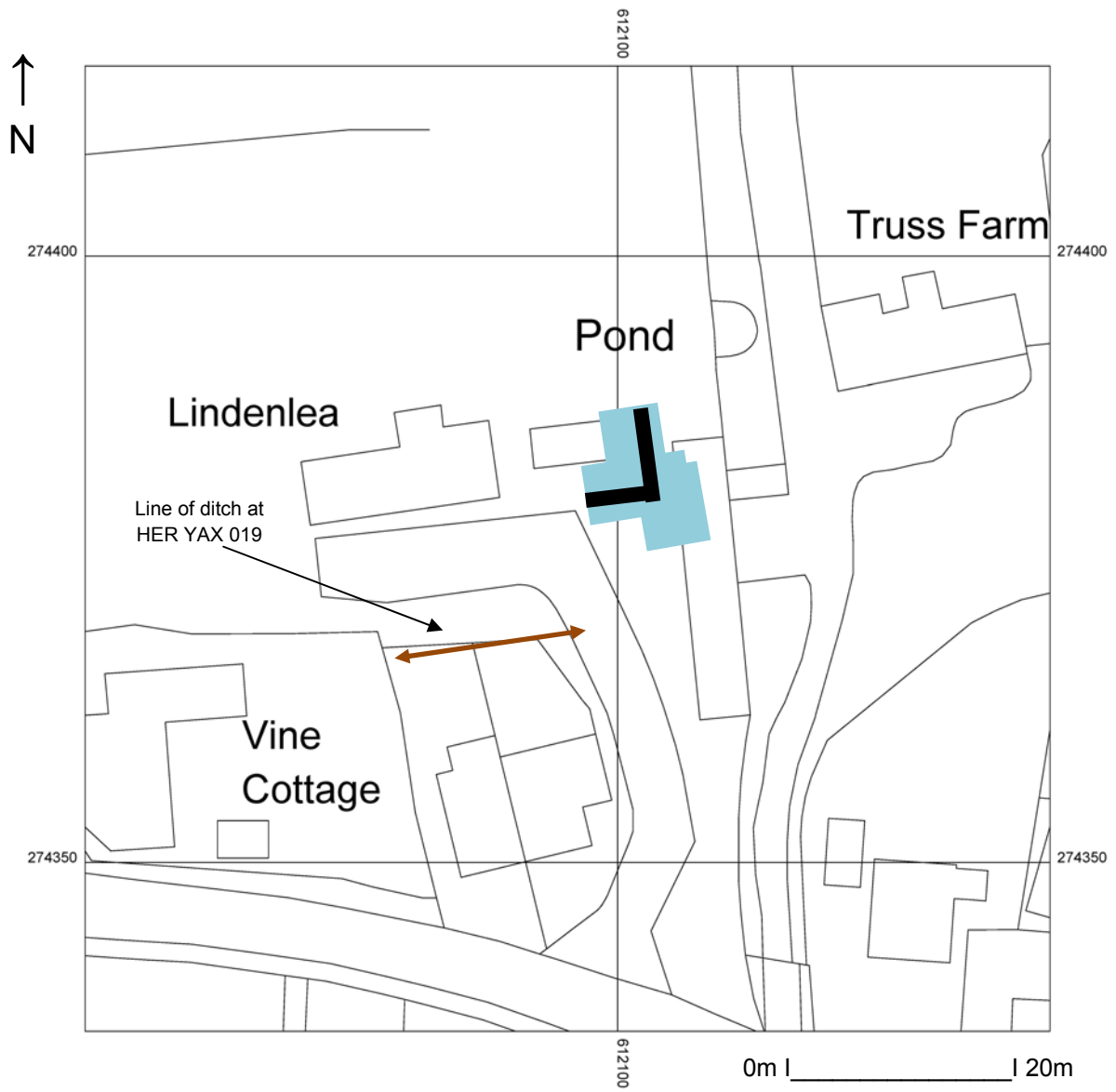


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench (light blue- proposed footprint area)
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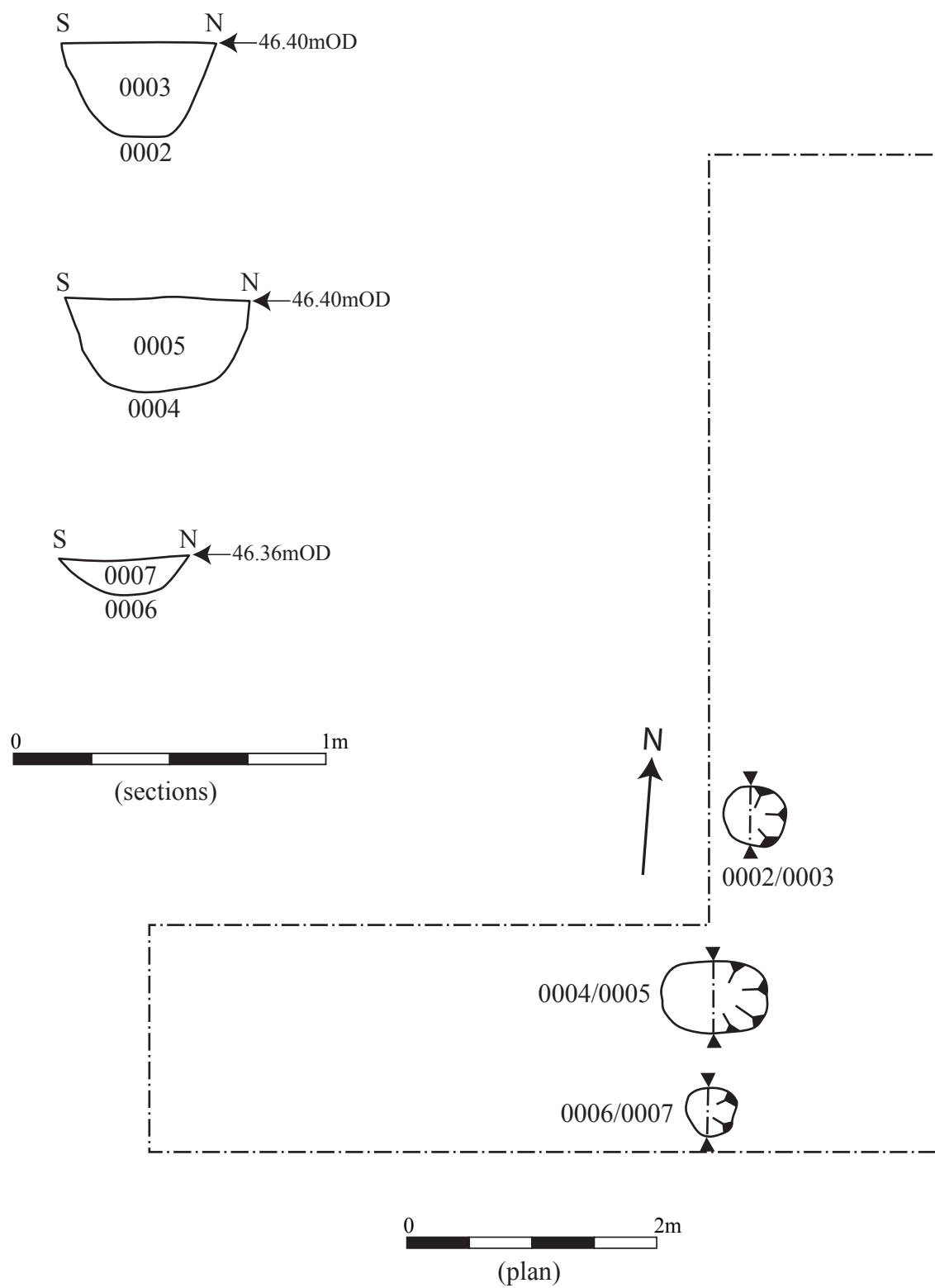


Fig. 3: Plans and sections.

Appendix I- Images



General view from south



North-south arm of trench from south



East-west arm of trench from east



Posthole 0002 and trench deposit profile from east



Deposit profile of east-west arm



Posthole 0006 and pit 0004 from east

**Linden Lea Mellis Road,
Yaxley, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land adjacent to Linden Lea, Mellis Road, Yaxley, Suffolk, IP23 8DA

Client: Peter Codling Architects on behalf of their clients

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 3908/14

Proposed development: Erection of a single dwelling

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS_RA_Trenched Archaeological Evaluation Brief_ Linden Lea, Yaxley_3908

Grid ref: TM 1216 7440

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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 Peter Codling Architects on behalf of their clients have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed single dwelling development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application 3908/14 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham 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 single detached dwelling on land adjacent to Linden Lea, Mellis Road, Yaxley.

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)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Yaxley parish is located in north central Suffolk on the western side of the A 140 road, which is on the line of the major Roman road linking East Anglia to the Colchester and London, in an area where, historically, villages have clustered partly round the church but also with a more scattered pattern dispersed round various green edges and along the numerous roads and lanes. With a productive, though heavy, soils based on the deep clays of the till plateau of central Suffolk over the underlying chalky till of the Beccles series, population densities were high through the medieval and early Post medieval periods in a prosperous region as evidenced by the numerous historic buildings in the area. Yaxley is essentially a village with a linear settlement pattern based on the original line of the A 140 with the proposed development site (PDS) being c450m north of the parish church and on the western side of the historic road line at the point where a side road links to Mellis to the west. Interestingly at this point Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk shows a wide junction perhaps suggesting the former presence of a small green to the south of the PDS. To the east of the PDS Truss Farm House is a grade II listed building dated to the 17th century. At present the PDS is partly covered by an outbuilding with the remainder being part of the garden to Linden Lea.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The proposed housing development lies in an area of archaeological interest, as recorded in the County Historic Environment Record within the historic core of Yaxley and to the north-east of the site of a medieval moated enclosure (HER no. YAX 001). The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposits and below ground heritage assets that exist.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required

- 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 relates to the site's location in a historic village settlement where evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval period settlement and related activities in particular may exist. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with an evaluation trench 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 single residential dwelling to the east of and adjacent to Linden Lea, Mellis Road, Yaxley.

5.2 The Brief requires 15m of 1.80m wide trenches. The trenching will be undertaken using a 1.2/1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under 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 in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-

possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low).

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

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of

hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost though this is a rare occurrence on small scale evaluations).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC

dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless particularly deep features are present).

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

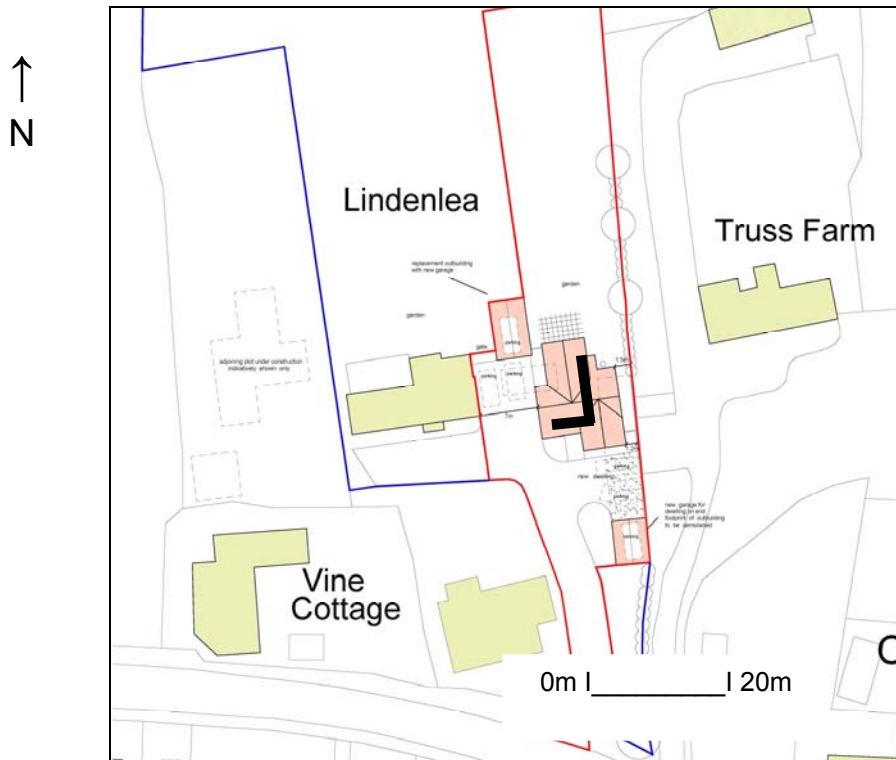
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Torgate 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



Proposed location of trial trench

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-214232

Project details

Project name	Land at Lindea Lea, Mellis Road, Yaxley, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Yaxley, Linden Lea Mellis Road (YAX 036, TM 1210 7438) evaluation trenching for a planned single dwelling development in the historic core of the village close to a listed building of earlier Post medieval date revealed three small features of later Post medieval date and two stray sherds of medieval coarseware pottery. These features are probably related to a wheelwright's workshop that occupied the site in the 19th/early 20th century period. It may also be noted that Linden Lea is a house of earlier Post medieval origin though now much altered and with Truss Farm House to the east may lie on the northern edge of a small road side green.
Project dates	Start: 17-06-2015 End: 17-06-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23111 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	YAX 036 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	3908/14 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Research

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK YAXLEY LINDEN LEA, MELLIS ROAD
 Postcode IP23 8DA
 Study area 240.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TM 1210 7438 52.3259522521 1.11291130731 52 19 33 N 001 06 46 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 47.00m Max: 48.00m

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 Discarded
 Physical Contents "Ceramics","Metal"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "Ceramics","Metal"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Paper Contents "Ceramics","Metal"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Linden Lea, Mellis Road, Yaxley, 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	14 August 2015

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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