

**Land Adjacent to The Fleece Inn, Front Street,  
Mendlesham, Suffolk**

**Planning application: 1331/15**

**HER Ref: MDS 182**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(September 2015)

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

**Site details for HER**

Name: Land adjacent to The Fleece Inn, Front Street, Mendlesham, Suffolk, IP14 5RX

Clients: Traditional English Properties Ltd

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 1331/15

Development: Erection of single dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 3 September, 2015

Event ref: ESF 23225

HER ref: MDS 182

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-222234

LBS ref: 281632 (Grade II- The Fleece Inn)

Grid ref: TM 10314 65710

Site area: 160m<sup>2</sup>

Recent land use: pub beer garden

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*Summary: Mendlesham, land adjacent to The Fleece Inn, Front Street (MDS 182, TM 10314 65710) evaluation trenching for a planned single dwelling development, that will front onto Old Station Road, to the rear of The Fleece Inn in the historic core of the village revealed one small feature of later Post medieval date that is interpreted as a probable post hole. While the number of stray finds in the upcast spoil was sparse it is of interest to note that a small number of clay tobacco pipe stem fragments were present in an area formerly used as a beer garden with The Fleece Inn being of late medieval date and having been an inn for much of its existence (John Newman Archaeological Services for Traditional English Properties Ltd).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Peter Codling Architects on behalf of their client, Traditional English Properties Ltd, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned new dwelling development on land to the rear of The Fleece Inn Front Street, Mendlesham (see Fig. 1) that has recently been given planning consent. This new dwelling will front onto Old Station Road. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application 1331/15, 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 Mendlesham parish is located in 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.

1.3 The village of Mendlesham flourished through the medieval period as a local centre with some urban traits such as a market granted in 1280 and the main settlement is focused on the area to west of the parish church with the two main historic street lines of Front Street and Old Market Street possibly demarking a former market area, now in-filled. The Fleece Inn fronts onto the south-western corner of this possible in-filled market area and is a grade II listed building described as having a late medieval core and 16<sup>th</sup> century addition. At the time of the parish tithe map and apportionment (Suffolk RO ref. P461/173 & FDA/173/1a) of 1839 The Fleece Inn is named as plot 1017, occupied by Josiah Bloomfield and owned by Fanny Hawes. The proposed development site is to the rear of The Fleece Inn and c30m south of Front Street and on the western side of Old Station Road and until recently it has been the beer garden to the rear of the public house.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this planned development was therefore generated by its location within the historic core of the village (HER MDS 156) and within the historic curtilage of a listed building of late medieval date. 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 c160m<sup>2</sup> area of the planned new dwelling was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) with a single 10m long and 1.80m wide trench on a north-south alignment to sample the planned footprint area. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm 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 the single identified feature was 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	10	300	100 mid brown clay	Stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints	One small feature (0002), few stray finds in the upcast spoil though there were 10 small clay tobacco pipe stem fragments

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 The evaluation trench was 400mm deep with 300mm of topsoil over 100mm of mid brown clay subsoil under which the locally occurring glaciofluvial proved to be a stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints as anticipated.

Context	Type	Part of	Description	Date
0001	US	0001	Stray finds from subsoil	Two small blue and white Post medieval sherds, plus a few small brick and tile frags and 10 small clay tobacco pipe stem frags.
0002	Posthole	0002	Small probable posthole, rounded base, 500mm across x 100mm deep	
0003	Fill	0002	Mid brown clay fill of 0003 containing 3 frags (12g) of brick	Post medieval

Table 2: Context list

3.3 As outlined in table 2 above only one feature was revealed in the evaluation trench and this was a small, circular, pit or probable post hole located towards the southern end of the trench (see Fig. 3). This probable post hole (0002) was 500mm in diameter but only 100mm deep with a gently round profile. The fill (0003) of this feature comprised mid brown clay which did not contain any pottery sherds but did contain three small fragments (12g) of later Post medieval brick.

3.4 Examination of the upcast spoil from the trench did not reveal many unstratified stray finds though 10 small clay tobacco pipe stems fragments (18g) of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date were present in addition to two blue and white transfer printed pottery sherds (8g) of 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date and a few small brick and tile fragments of later Post medieval date.

#### 4. Conclusion

4.1 Though The Fleece Inn is a building of late medieval date in the south-western part of the historic core (MDS 156) of Mendlesham village the site for the planned new dwelling to the rear and south of the former public house only revealed evidence for limited activity of Post medieval date. The single archaeological feature (0002) is dated by fragments of later Post medieval brick in its fill (0003) and while it could have originated as a small pit it can also be interpreted as a probable post hole for a timber structure. Being in the rear curtilage of a historic building the most likely further interpretation is that this feature suggests the former presence of an outbuilding associated with The Fleece Inn though none is shown at this location on the tithe map of 1839. Finally given that the area for the planned new house has been in use as a beer garden for the public house the presence of a few clay tobacco pipe stem fragments is of some interest as evidence for past recreational activity in the village.

4.2 Given that only limited evidence for past activity of Post medieval date was revealed in a trench which represented a substantial sample of the new build area it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations should be required at this proposed single dwelling development on land to the rear of The Fleece Inn, .

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: MDS 182.*

*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 Chris Burnard for his close cooperation throughout the evaluation and to Sue Holden for her illustration work)*

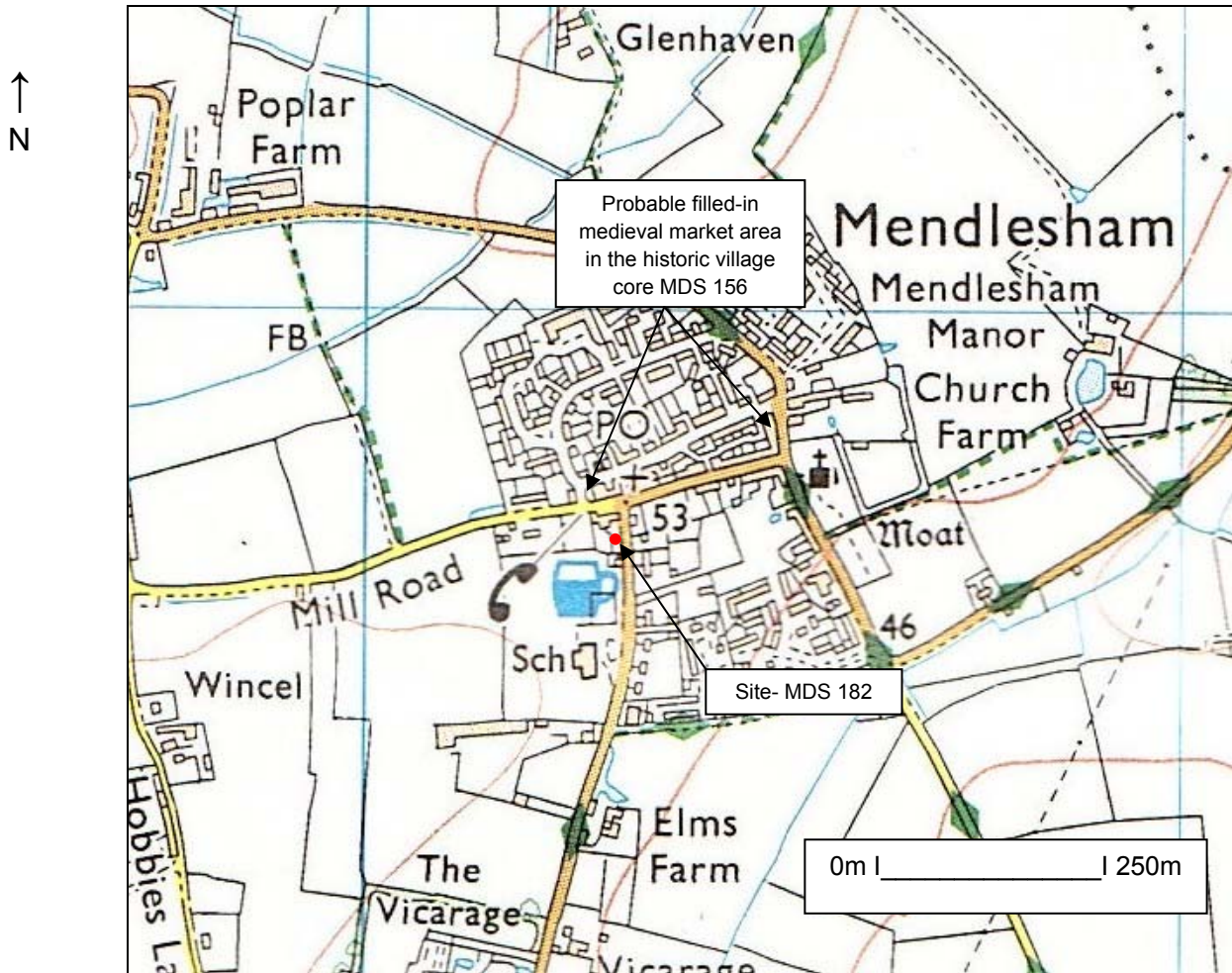


Fig. 1: Site location

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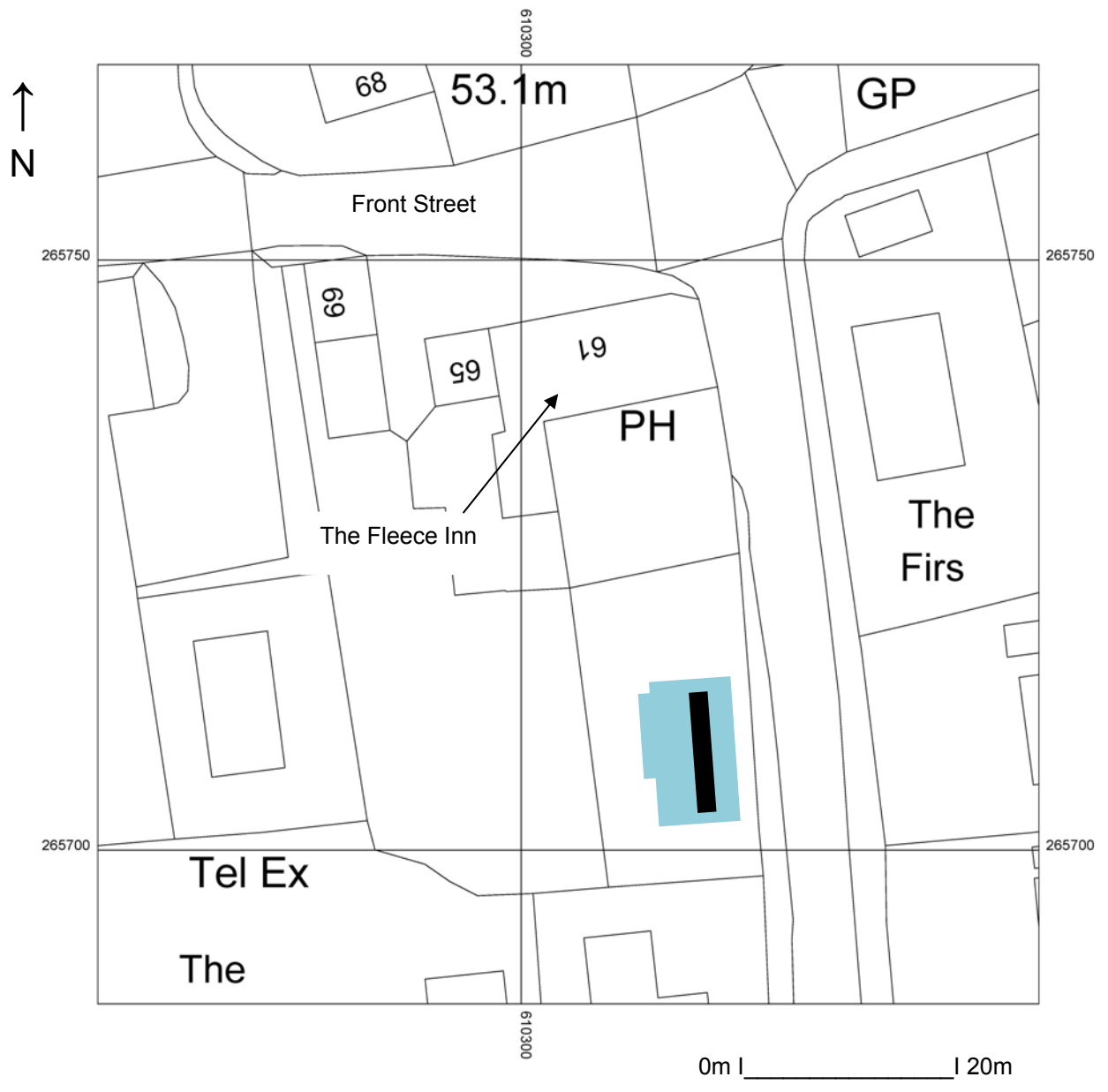


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench (light- new dwelling footprint)  
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2015 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



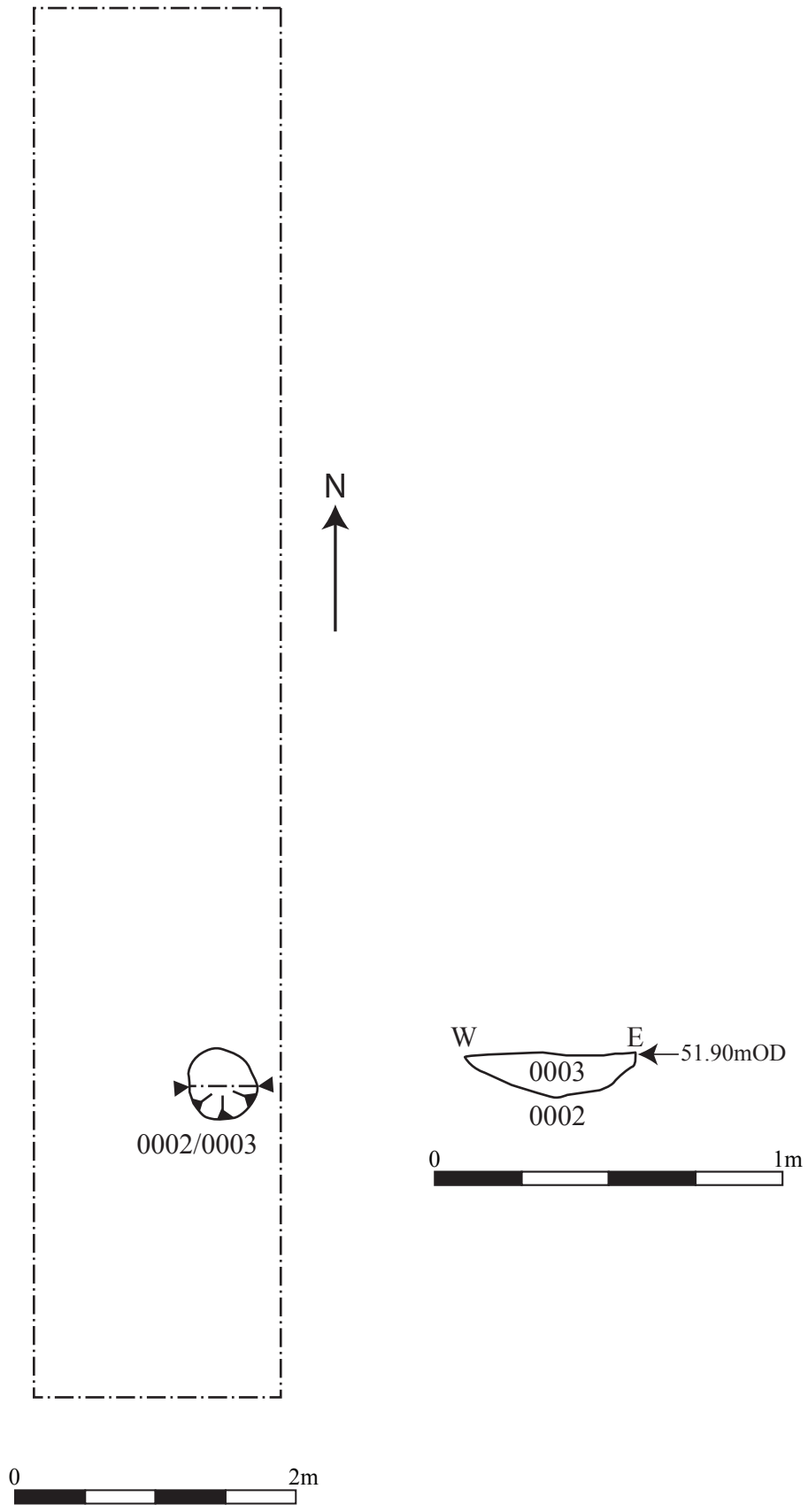


Fig. 3: Plan and section.

## Appendix I- Images



General view from south



Trench from south



Trench deposit profile



Probable post hole 0002 from south

**Land Adjacent to The Fleece Inn, Front Street,  
Mendlesham, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

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## **Site details**

Name: Land adjacent to The Fleece Inn, Front Street, Mendlesham, Suffolk

Client: Mr C Burnard

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 1331/15

Proposed development: Erection of a single dwelling

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS\_RA\_Trenched Archaeological Evaluation Brief\_ Land adjacent to The Fleece Inn Mendlesham\_1331

Grid ref: TM 1029 6572

LB ref: 281632 (Grade II)

## **Contents**

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 client Mr C Burnard 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 1331/15 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 to the rear of The Fleece Inn, Front Street Mendlesham (and the conversion of The Fleece Inn to a single dwelling).

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 Mendlesham parish is located in 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.

2.2 The village of Mendlesham flourished through the medieval period as a local centre with some urban traits such as a market granted in 1280 and the main settlement is focused on the area to west of the parish church with the two main historic street lines of Front Street and Old Market Street possibly demarking a former market area, now in-filled. The Fleece Inn fronts onto the south-western corner of this possible in-filled market area and is a grade II listed building described as having a late medieval core and 16<sup>th</sup> century addition. The proposed

development site is to the rear of The Fleece Inn and c30m south of Front Street and on the western side of Old Station Road.

### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This application lies in an area of archaeological importance, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within the medieval settlement core of Mendlesham (MDS 156) and adjacent to a listed medieval building (LB281632). As a result, there is high potential for encountering early occupation deposits at this location. Any groundworks associated with the proposed development have the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any underlying heritage assets.'

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 close to a listed building of late medieval date where further 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 on land to the rear of The Fleece Inn, Front Street, Mendlesham.

5.2 The Brief requires 10m of 1.80m wide trenches. The trenching will be undertaken using a 1/1.2m 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.

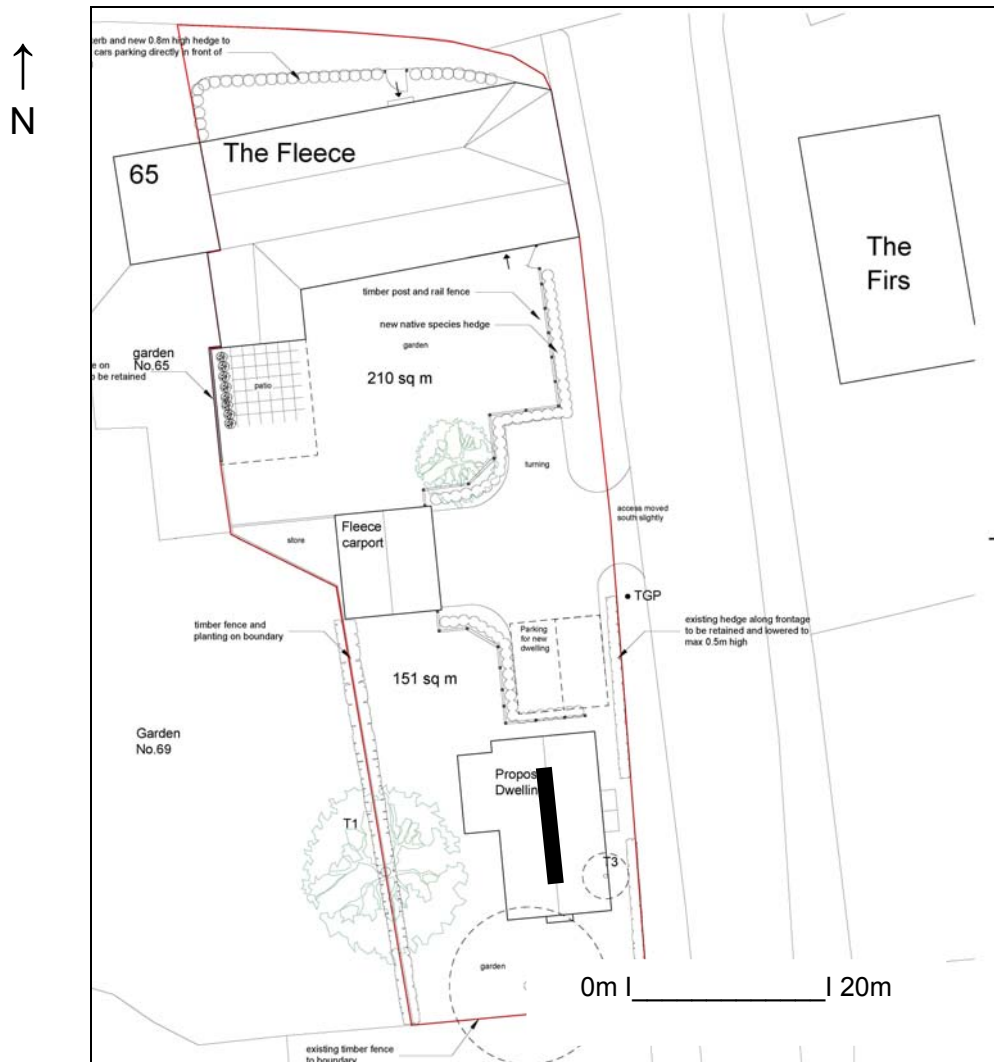
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Torgate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

## John Newman Archaeological Services

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### 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

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**OASIS ID: johnnewm1-222234**

## Project details

Project name	Rear of The Fleece Inn, Front Street, Mendlesham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Mendlesham, land adjacent to The Fleece Inn, Front Street (MDS 182, TM 10314 65710) evaluation trenching for a planned single dwelling development, that will front onto Old Station Road, to the rear of The Fleece Inn in the historic core of the village revealed one small feature of later Post medieval date that is interpreted as a probable post hole. While the number of stray finds in the upcast spoil was sparse it is of interest to note that a small number of clay tobacco pipe stem fragments were present in an area formerly used as a beer garden with The Fleece Inn being of late medieval date and having been an inn for much of its existence.
Project dates	Start: 03-09-2015 End: 03-09-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23225 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	MDS 182 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	1331/15 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	POST HOLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition

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

### Project location

Country England  
 Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK MENDLESHAM REAR OF THE FLEECE INN, FRONT STREET  
 Study area 160 Square metres  
 Site coordinates TM 10314 65710 52.248802714521 1.081329818587 52 14 55 N 001 04 52 E Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 53m Max: 54m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services  
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body  
 Project design originator John Newman  
 Project director/manager John Newman  
 Project supervisor John Newman  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

### Project archives

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

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title Land Adjacent to The Fleece Inn, Front Street, Mendlesham, 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 10 September 2015

## OASIS:

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

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