

**The Old House, Half Moon Lane,
Grundisburgh, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/15/2912/FUL

HER Ref: GRU 056

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(March 2017)

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Site details for HER

Name: The Old House, Half Moon Lane, Grundisburgh, Suffolk, IP13 6UE

Clients: Mrs C Doorly

Planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/15/2912/FUL

Development: Renovation of The Old House and erection of one detached dwelling with access and garaging and a swimming pool

Date of fieldwork: 23 February, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25431

HER ref: GRU 056

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-269600

Grid ref: TM 2282 5076

Site area: 500m² (footprint area)

Recent land use: Back garden/rough ground

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Summary: Grundisburgh, The Old House, Half Moon Lane (GRU 056, TM 2282 5076) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development within the historic core of the village and adjacent to The Old House, which is a building of late 17th/early 18th century origin that is at present in a poor condition, revealed one shallow ditch of Post medieval date. With small fragments of abraded Post medieval brick to the base of the subsoil in places it was also clear that extensive ground disturbance has taken place in the relatively recent past over parts of the site (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mrs C Doorly).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Hollins Architects and Surveyors on behalf of their client Mrs C Doorly commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a single dwelling development at The Old House, Half Moon Lane, Grundisburgh (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent. The evaluation requirements were 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 Grundisburgh is located some 4 miles north-west of Woodbridge in south-east Suffolk with the modern village being a moderately large rural settlement close to the northern edge of the parish. The historic core to the village, where evidence for Iron Age to Roman and mid Saxon to medieval has been recorded, clusters round the parish church and the crossing point of a small stream that runs into the east Suffolk River Lark some 450m north-west of the planned development site.

1.3 The site lies just below the 25m OD contour with the ground dropping away gently from west to east and soils are mixed in the area as the parish is on the boundary between the heavy clays of the Till deposits of central Suffolk and the lighter sands and gravels to the east and recent nearby evaluations have recorded heavier clay with flints deposits and lighter sandy clay deposits. At present the area for the new dwelling and swimming pool is rough grassland having been the garden of The Old House which is a building of late 17th to early 18th century origin with extensive 19th and 20th century alterations and additions and which is currently in a very poor state of repair.

1.4 The site for this planned dwelling therefore is located on the south-eastern edge of the historic core of the village and is immediately south of an area where evidence for medieval settlement activity has been recorded (HER GRU 012- see Fig. 1).

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2). 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 as necessary to improve clarity with all 5 of the trenches being 1.80m wide with the single archaeological feature of any interest being investigated by hand with a 1m wide section.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed though the level of the vegetation precluded searches in the areas between the trenches. Site

visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under initially wet weather before conditions improved and the evaluation was completed prior to conditions deteriorating in the mid-afternoon period. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches 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 evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	6	300	300 to 400 of mid brown clay subsoil	Pale brown clay in western half and yellow in remainder	No features and the only stray finds were a large number of abraded Pmed brick fragments to the base of the subsoil
2	Northwest-southeast	6	300	400 as T1	Pale brown sandy clay with flints	No features and as with T1 a large number of abraded Pmed brick fragments to the base of the subsoil
3	Northeast-southwest	6	300	500 to 600 as T1	Orange/brown sandy clay	One NW/SE orientated shallow ditch (0002) of Pmed date
4	Northwest-southeast	6	400	700 as T1	Pale to mid brown sandy clay	Only feature a modern soakaway, only stray finds a few abraded Pmed brick frags in the subsoil
5	Northeast-southwest	6	400	500 as T1	As T4	No features or finds
		30 (54m ²)	300-400	300-700		Overall trench depth was 600mm at the western end of the site to 1100mm and 900mm at the eastern end, the only feature of interest was a shallow Pmed ditch in T3

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches varied between a total depth of 600/700mm at the highest point of the site towards its western end in trench 1 to a more substantial depth of 1100mm in trench 4 and 900mm in trench 5 at the eastern end of the planned development area. The natural glaciofluvial deposit at the site was not consistent and varied between pale brown clay and an area of yellow sand in trench 1 and pale brown sandy clay in the area of the remaining trenches.

3.3 The 30m of evaluation trenching revealed two features with one being a modern soakaway in trench 4 and the other a shallow ditch (0002) on a north-west/south-east alignment in trench 3. This ditch (0002) had a gently rounded profile (see Fig. 3)

and it was 1000mm wide and 300mm deep with the mid brown clay fill (0003) containing a few small brick and tile fragments of Post medieval date.

3.4 With regard to building debris of relatively recent date it was notable that the subsoil in trenches 1 and 2 contained a moderate (trench 1) to substantial (trench 2) quantity of small and abraded fragments of earlier Post medieval date to a level just above the locally occurring natural sandy clay. In addition the deeper, at 1100mm, trench 4 to the east revealed similar small fragments of abraded earlier Post medieval date to a depth of 900mm.

3.5 The metal detector search did recover any significant finds with the only non-ferrous objects being small scraps of copper alloy sheet metal and wire.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned. The single defined ditch (0002) in trench 3 probably formed a minor field/land plot boundary, it can be dated to the Post medieval period and it was broadly running on a right angled alignment to existing nearby boundaries.

4.2 The presence of small and abraded brick fragments of earlier Post medieval date in the subsoil of trenches 1, 2 and 4 is intriguing as some fragments were at depths of between 300mm and 700mm from the land surface in trenches 1 and 2 and up to 900mm deep in trench 4. The presence of these brick fragments in all likelihood pointing to a substantial re-working of the top and subsoil over parts of the site in the relatively recent past.

4.3 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this development for a new dwelling with garaging and a swimming pool on land at The Old House, Half Moon Lane, Grundisburgh.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: GRU 056.

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 Frank for his careful machine operation)

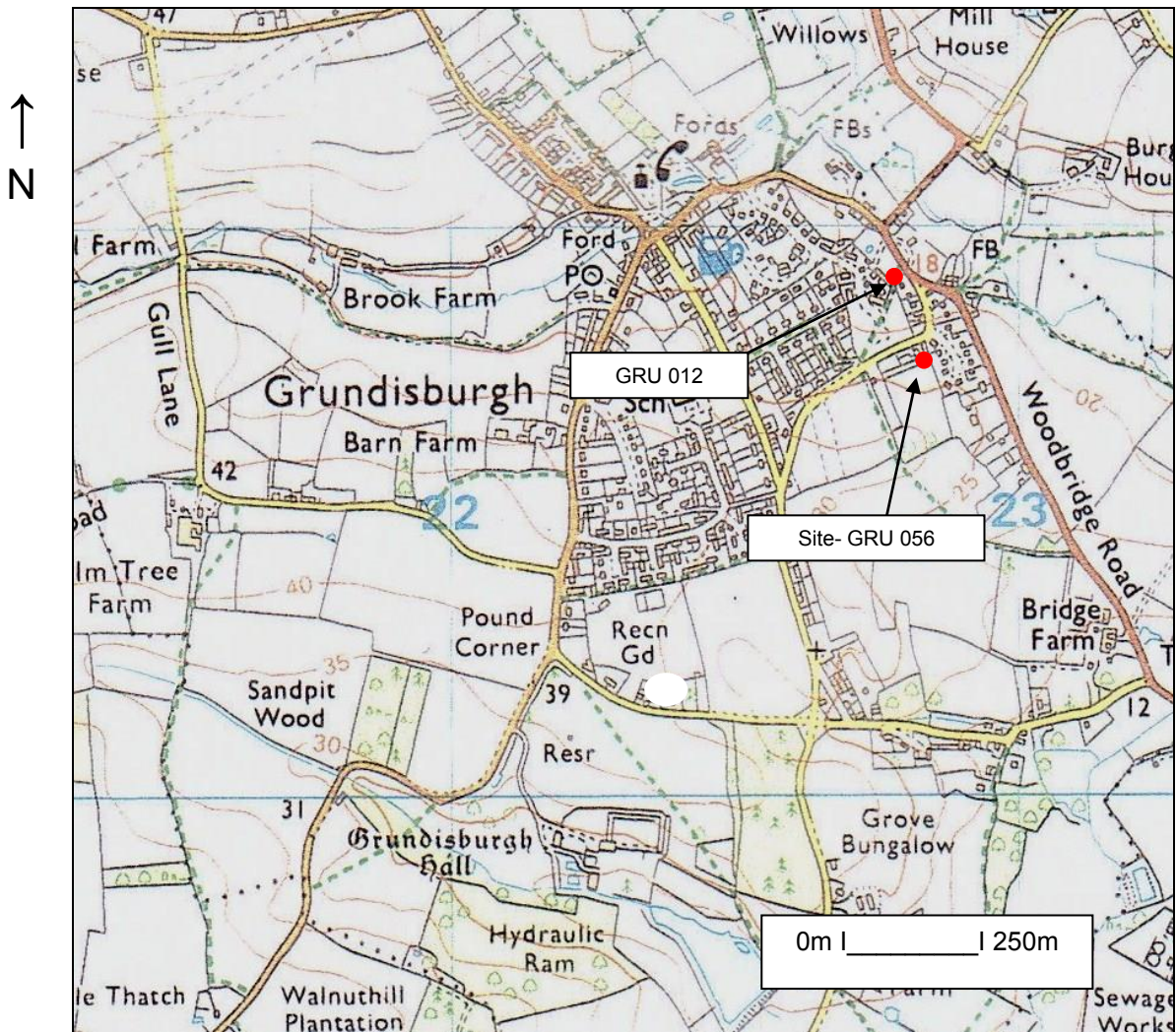
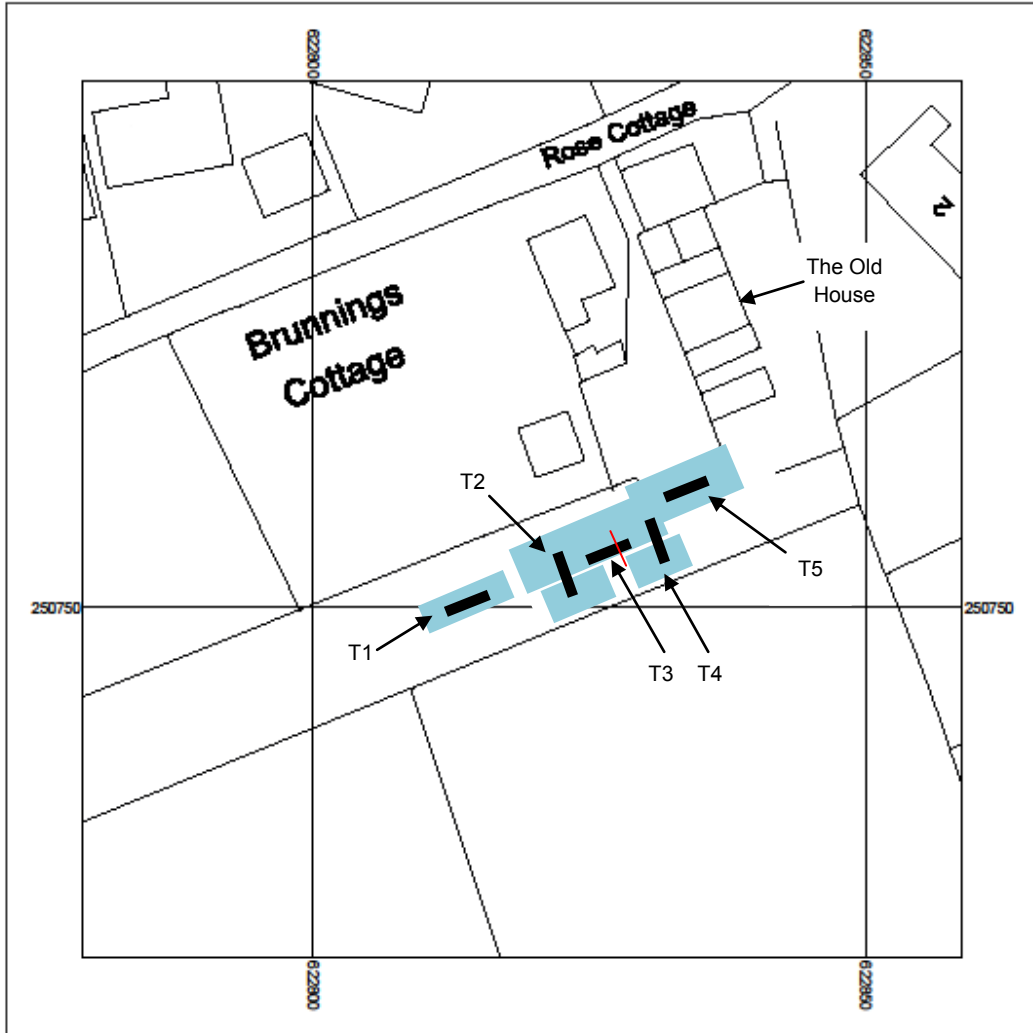
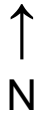


Fig. 1: Site location

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0m | _____ | 20m

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
(Blue- planned footprint areas, red- ditch 0002)
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2017 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

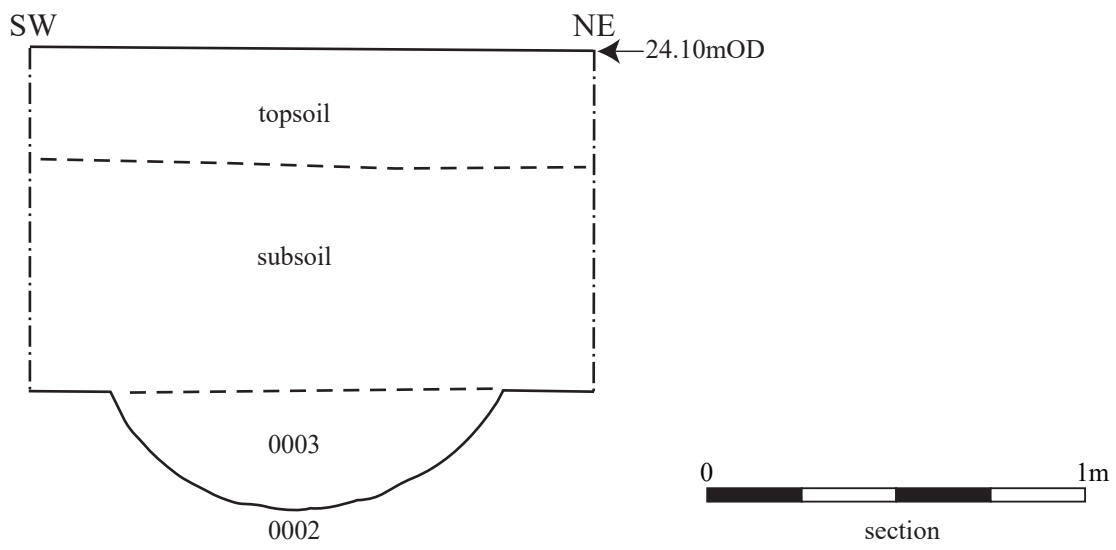
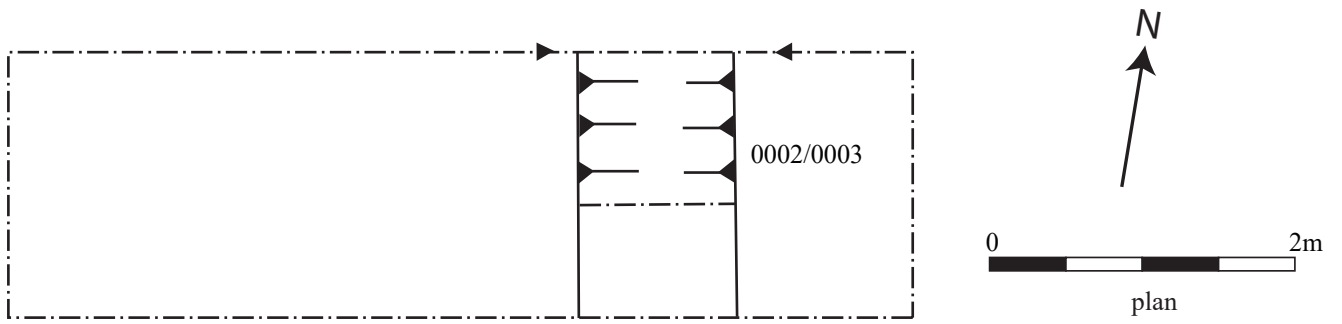


Fig. 3: Trench 3 - plan and section.

Appendix I- Images



General view from west



Trench 1 from west



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from north



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from east



Trench 3 deposit profile with ditch 0002 from south



Trench 4 from south



Trench 4 deposit profile with soakaway



Trench 5 from west



Trench 5 deposit profile

**The Old House, Half Moon Lane,
Grundisburgh, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: The Old House, Half Moon Lane, Grundisburgh, Suffolk, IP13 6UE

Client: Mrs C Doorly

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/15/2912/FUL

Proposed development: Renovation of The Old House and erection of one detached dwelling with access and garaging and a swimming pool

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation DC 2912_The Old House_Half Moon Lane_Grundisburgh

Grid ref: TM 2280 5080

Previous land use: back garden/rough ground

Area: c500m² (footprint area)

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
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Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Hollins Architects & Surveyors on behalf of their client Mrs C Doorly have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/15/2912/FUL, 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 renovation of The Old House, Half Moon Lane, Grundisburgh, and the erection of a new dwelling with garaging and a swimming pool on land adjacent.

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 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 and re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/15/2912/FUL. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Grundisburgh is located some 4 miles north-west of Woodbridge in south-east Suffolk with the modern village being a moderately large rural settlement close to the northern edge of the parish. The historic core to the village clusters round the parish church and the crossing point of a small stream that runs into the east Suffolk River Lark some 450m north-west of the proposed development site (PDS). The PDS lies just below the 25m OD contour with the ground dropping away gently from west to east; soils are mixed in the area as the parish is on the boundary between the heavy clays of the Till deposits of central Suffolk and the lighter sands and gravels to the east and recent nearby evaluations have recorded heavier clay with flints deposits and lighter sandy clay deposits. At present the area for the new dwelling and swimming pool is rough grassland; The Old House adjacent from a brief

external examination appears to be a house of early to mid-20th century date, brick built with a mansard roof, it is not a listed building.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site is located in an area of high archaeological potential, as recorded by information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). The proposed development is situated immediately south of medieval settlement remains and artefact scatters (HER no. GRU 012). As a result, there is high potential for further medieval occupation remains to be present at this location.' The PDS is also c450m southeast of the area around the parish church where evidence for Iron Age/Roman and mid Saxon to medieval activity has been recorded.

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.

3.2 As noted in section 1.3 above should the results of the evaluation indicate the need for further archaeological works within the development area prior to any other works commencing this will require an additional brief from SCCAS/CT and approved WSI.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location close to an area where deposits of medieval date have been recorded; therefore there is a potential for further deposits of medieval to early Post medieval date to be present at the PDS. 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 the renovation of The Old House, Half Moon Lane, Grundisburgh, and the erection of a new dwelling adjacent with garaging and a swimming pool. To inform any positive results from the evaluation a search of the area within 500m of the PDS will be commissioned from the County Historic Environment Record (with the relevant SCC invoice reference included in the report).

5.2 The Brief requires 30m of 1.8m wide trenching across the planned development area. This will be undertaken using a 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 as required. 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 including prior to excavation of the trenches. 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 HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. 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

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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).

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 or an appropriate local museum 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. Any potential Treasure Act finds will be reported to the County FLO and in turn to the local Coroner.

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 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). 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:

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- 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 unless deep deposits are revealed).
- 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)

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5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 4 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015).

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* 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 locations 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.

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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.

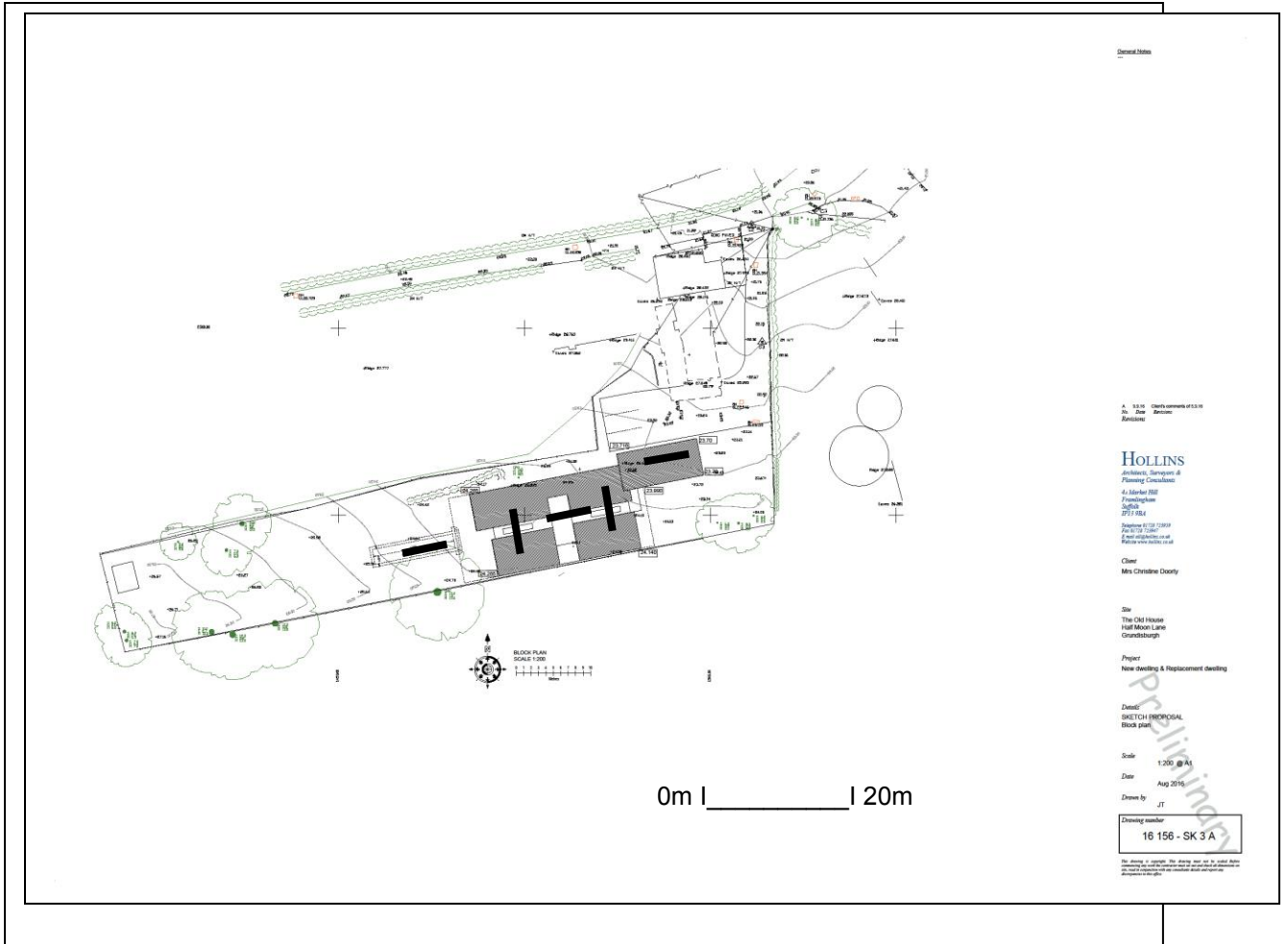
6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

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)
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

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Location of evaluation trenches (5 x 6m)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-269600

Project details

Project name	The Old House, Half Moon Lane, Grundisburgh, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Grundisburgh, The Old House, Half Moon Lane (GRU 056, TM 2282 5076) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development within the historic core of the village and adjacent to The Old House, which is a building of late 17th/early 18th century origin that is at present in a poor condition, revealed one shallow ditch of Post medieval date. With small fragments of abraded Post medieval brick to the base of the subsoil in places it was also clear that extensive ground disturbance has taken place in the relatively recent past over parts of the site.
Project dates	Start: 23-02-2017 End: 23-02-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25431 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	GRU 056 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/15/2912/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE 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 SUFFOLK COASTAL GRUNDISBURGH THE OLD HOUSE, HALF MOON LANE

Postcode	IP13 6UE
Study area	1000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2282 5076 52.109650769042 1.254423556276 52 06 34 N 001 15 15 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 23m Max: 24m
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"
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	The Old House, Half Moon Lane, Grundisburgh, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J

Date	2017
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	15 March 2017