Land to the rear of 23-37 Hall Farm Road, Melton, Suffolk

Planning application: DC/16/2900/FUL

HER Ref: MTN 079

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(February 2018)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Land to the rear of 23-37 Hall Farm Road, Melton, Suffolk, IP12 1PJ

Clients: Park Properties

Planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/2900/FUL

Development: Erection of 8 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 31 January, 2018

HER ref: MTN 079

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-307247

Grid ref: TM 2782 5062

Site area: 0.62ha (development area 0.51ha)

Recent land use: Formerly partly ménage and paddock

Contents

Summary: Melton, land to the rear of 23-37 Hall Farm Road (MTN 079, TM 2782 5062) evaluation trenching for an eight dwelling residential development in an area with a relatively high local water table revealed one small pit of uncertain date and a few field drains; very few stray finds were seen in the upcast spoil and all were of Post medieval date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Park Properties)

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Park Properties commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for an eight dwelling development on land to the rear of 23-37 Hall Farm Road, Melton (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/16/2900/FUL. The evaluation requirements were set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Melton is located on the western side of the lower Deben valley some 2.5 miles north of Woodbridge and it is a parish that has seen extensive residential development in the more recent past. The planned development site is located in the south-western part of the parish c1900m south-west of the medieval church site and some 300m west of The Street which, historically, has been the main area of settlement at Melton. The site is 750m north-west of the River Deben and close on its northern side to the line of a small tributary stream. While the parish has seen major change in the last 100 to 150 years Woods Lane, which is 100m to the south of this site, is a historic route way linking The Street and the Wilford Crossing with villages to the west.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was therefore generated by its proximity to the historic core of medieval Melton in addition to the site being located in a topographically favourable setting close to a small water course and overlooking the River Deben where evidence of past activity of all periods might be anticipated.

1.4 The British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits in this area as being river terrace deposits comprising sands and gravels and an evaluation (HER MTN 066) carried out by the author in 2013 at a site adjacent and to the south of this site revealed orange sand with flints with pockets of silty grey sand and a notably high ground water table level at a depth of 600mm to 700mm. This site is at 14m OD in an area of gentle topography with the land dropping away gently to the east. Recently the north-western part of the site has been a horse ménage while the remainder has been grassed paddock.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) targeting the planned access road and parking areas to avoid compromising house footprint areas as piled foundations may be required. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide.

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. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under generally dry, if somewhat cold, weather conditions. 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 and Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	North-south	10	300	200 mid brown sandy subsoil	Orange silty sand with flints	No features or finds
2	East-west	20	300	100 at E end going to 400 at W end, as T1	As T1	One recent field drain, a few small Pmed peg tile frags in spoil
3	North-south	10	400	400 as T1	As T1 plus large pockets of heavy iron panning	Few Pmed peg tile frags
4	North-south	20	–	150 ménage make up over 250 mid brown sandy subsoil	As T1 plus 6m wide area of heavy iron panning at S end	One recent field drain plus few stray peg tile frags
5	Northeast-southwest	20	–	As T4, former ménage area	Orange silty sand with pockets of iron panning	One 1000mm long x 600mm wide pit (0002), 300mm deep with dark grey/brown silty sand fill (0003) but no finds
6	Northwest-southeast	20	300	300 asT1	As T5	Two Pmed field drains, only stray finds one later Pmed whiteware sherd and peg tile frags
7	East-west	20	–	As T4	As T5	No features or finds
8	Northeast-southwest	20	–	150 ménage make up over 300 to 450 mid brown sandy subsoil	As T5	At southern end recent building debris to depth of 600mm
		140 (252m^2)	300-400	100-450		Only features one undated pit in T5 and 4 field drains of recent date

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches varied between a depth 400mm and 800mm with 300mm to 400mm of topsoil, where it had not been previously removed to create the ménage, above 200mm to 450mm of mid brown sandy subsoil. The natural glaciofluvial deposit at the site was silty orange sand with flints with extensive areas of dark brown heavy iron panning in some of the trenches.

3.3 Apart from four field drains of recent date the only archaeological feature that was revealed was a 1000mm long by 600mm wide and 300mm deep pit (0002) in trench 5 which contained a dark grey/brown silty sand fill (0003) which did not have any finds that could date this feature.

3.4 The only stray finds from the upcast spoil were occasional small fragments of Post medieval peg tile and two small sherds (wt. 10g) of 19th-20th century whiteware pottery and the metal detector search only recovered a few scrap sheet fragments of copper alloy and a few small lead fragments of indeterminate age.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely 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.

4.2 While this planned development area is close to the historic core of the village at Melton and in a topographically favourable location for past activity only one undated small pit (0002) and a few field drains of recent date were revealed. Also, as was revealed in the investigation of the area to the south (HER MTN 066), the ground water level was found to be relatively high as water in the base of some of the trenches confirmed. In addition the presence of heavy and very hard iron pan deposits in some of the trenches also indicates a high ground water table level in the past enabling these panned deposits to be created.

4.3 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this residential development on land to the rear of 23-37 Hall Farm Road, Melton.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: MTN 079.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to everyone from Park Properties and to James the machine operator for their close cooperation.)

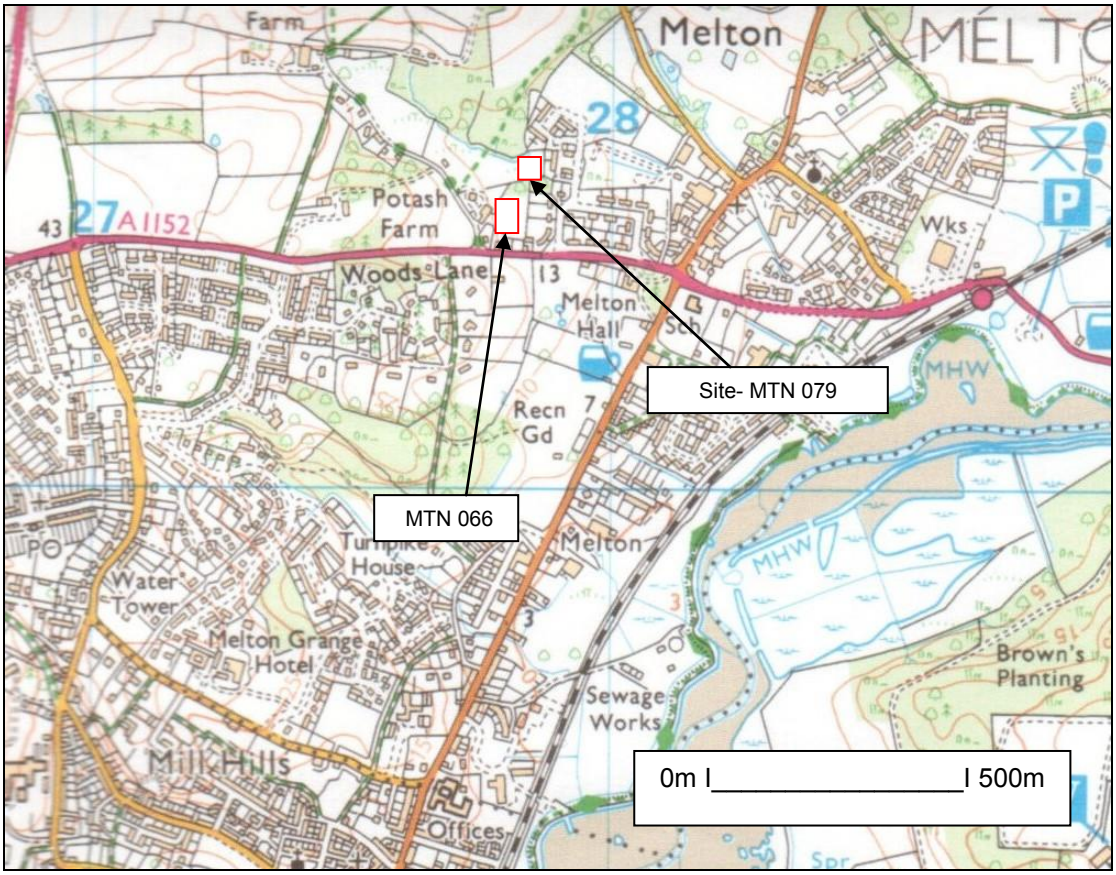

Fig. 1: Site location

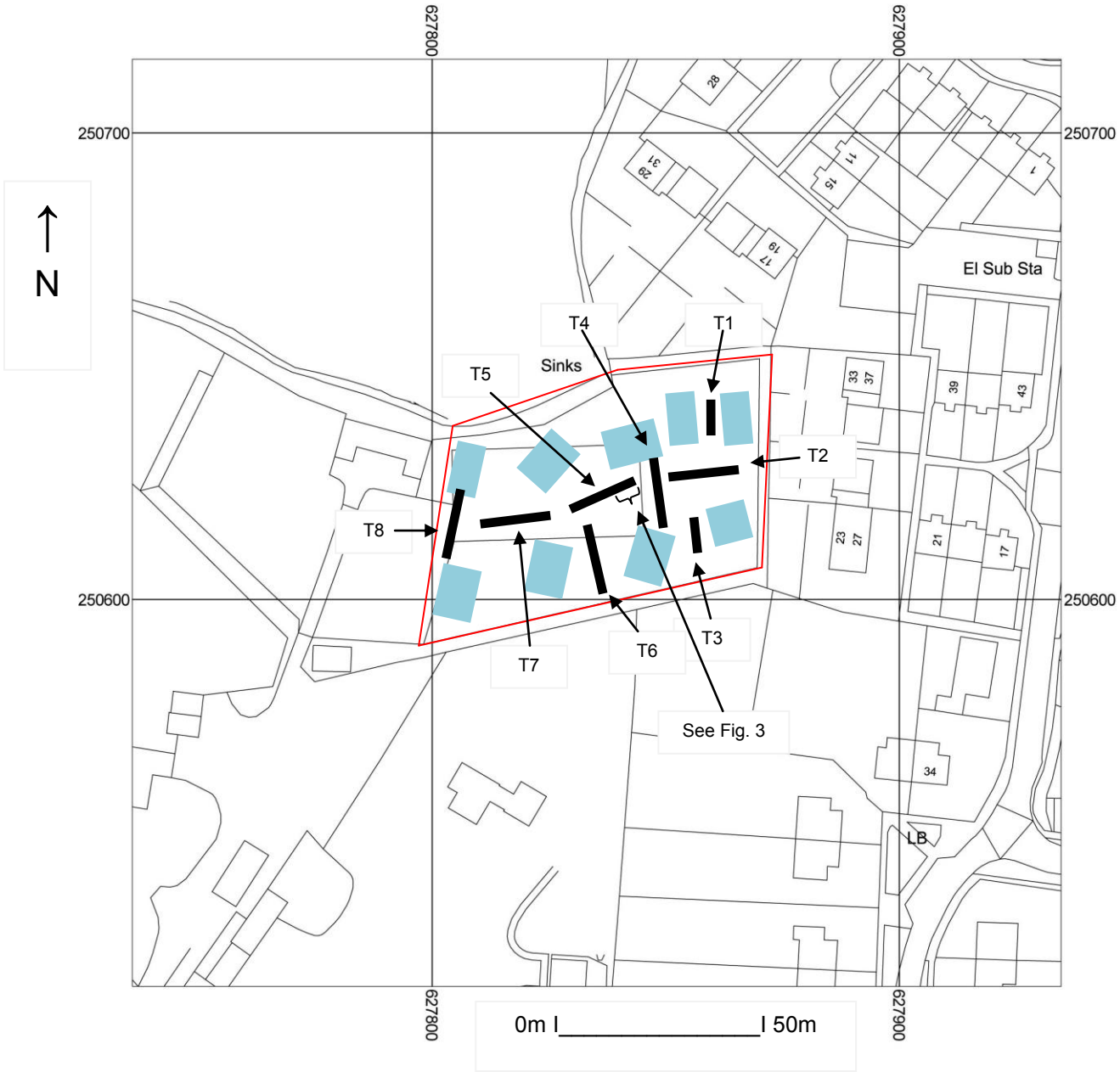

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned footprint areas)

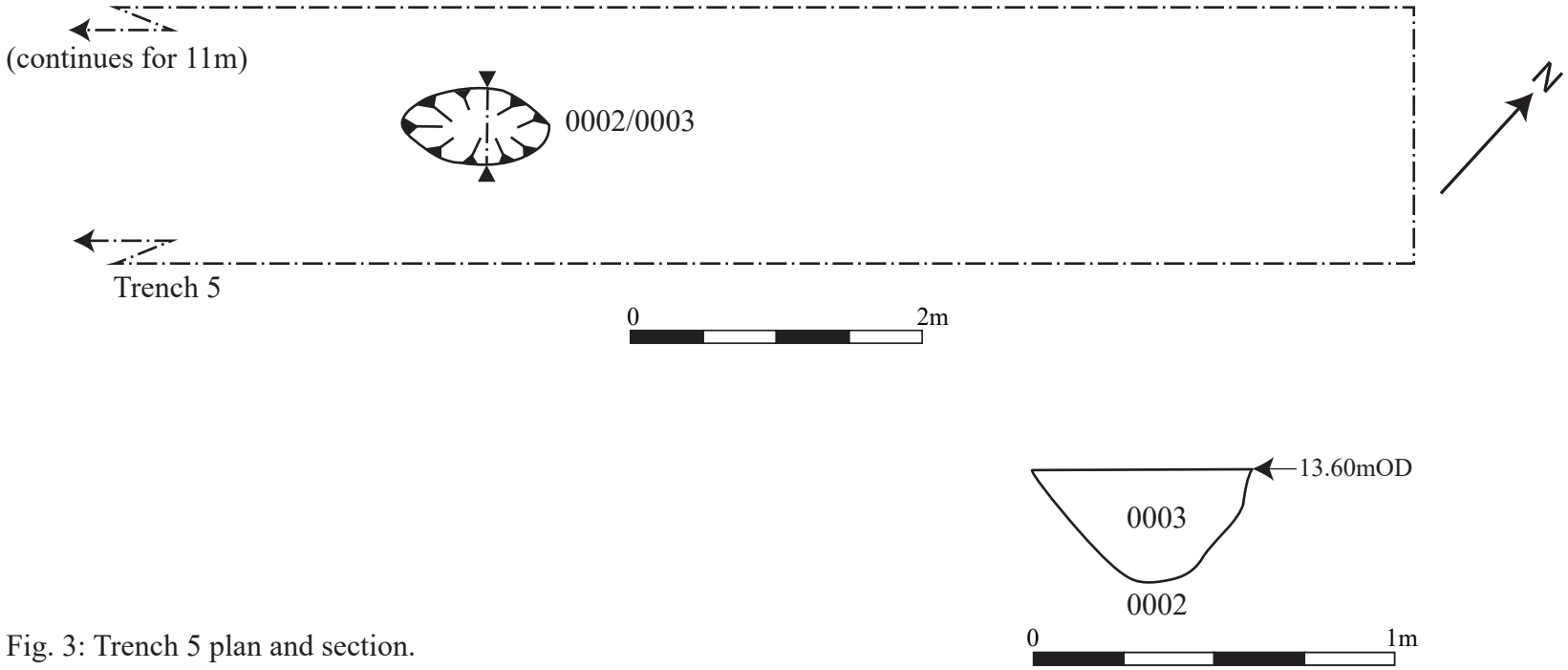

Fig. 3: Trench 5 plan and section.

Appendix I- Images

General view from southwest

Trench 1 from north

Trench 2 from east

Trench 3 from south (with dark brown iron panning deposits)

Trench 4 from south (with hard dark brown iron pan deposit in foreground)

Trench 4 deposit profile

Trench 5 from southwest

Pit 0002 in trench 5 from southwest

Trench 6 from northwest

Trench 7 from northeast

Trench 8 from south

Land to the rear of 23-37 Hall Farm Road, Melton, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for

Archaeological Evaluation

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Site details

Name: Land to the rear of 23-37 Hall Farm Road, Melton, Suffolk, IP12 1PJ

Client: Park Properties

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/2900/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of 8 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_DC 16 2900 FUL Land near 23-37 Hall Farm Road, Melton

Grid ref: TM 278 506

Area: 0.62ha (development area 0.51ha)

Current site use: Rough ground

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Park Properties have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a 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/16/2900/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of 8 dwellings on land to the rear of 23-37 Hall Farm Road, Melton.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003),* locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & 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/16/2900/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 relevant 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 subsequent brief and as outlined in the related WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Melton is located on the western side of the lower Deben valley some 2.5 miles north of Woodbridge and it is a parish that has seen extensive residential development in the more recent past. The proposed development site (PDS) is located in the south-western part of the parish c1900m south-west of the medieval church site and some 300m west of The Street which, historically, has been the main area of settlement at Melton. The site is 750m north-west of the River Deben and close on its northern side to the line of a small tributary stream. While the parish has seen major change in the last 100 to 150 years Woods Lane, which is 100m to the south of this site, is a historic route way linking The Street and the Wilford Crossing with villages to the west.

2.2 The British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits as being river terrace deposits comprising sand and gravels and an evaluation (HER MTN 066) carried out

by the author in 2013 at a site adjacent and to the south of the PDS revealed orange sand with flints with pockets of silty grey sand and a notably high ground water table level at a depth of 600mm to 700mm. The PDS is at 14m OD in an area of gentle topography with the land dropping away gently to the south-east.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

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

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

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

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its topographic location in a major river valley where evidence for early occupation activity of all periods might be anticipated. However it should also be noted that the evaluation carried out nearby (HER MTN 066) did not reveal any evidence for activity of pre-19th century date and this lack of evidence was concluded as being due to the very high water table level in this area.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of 8 dwellings. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 250m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires a 5% by area trenched sample which equates to 140m of 1.8m wide trenching across that part of the site which will be developed as an area on the southern side will remain undeveloped. It is also proposed that the trenches will avoid the planned new build footprint areas as foundations will be piled and therefore will require a stable base area. In addition the associated access road and drive areas will be equally disturbed for service trenches. 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 trenches 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 before the trenches are opened. 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 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 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 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 and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

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 the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial

residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).

- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.

- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)

- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, previous archaeological investigation in this area indicates that ground water levels are likely to be high).

- 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 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 3 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 2017*)*. As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the evaluation and reporting works.

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.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible

ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

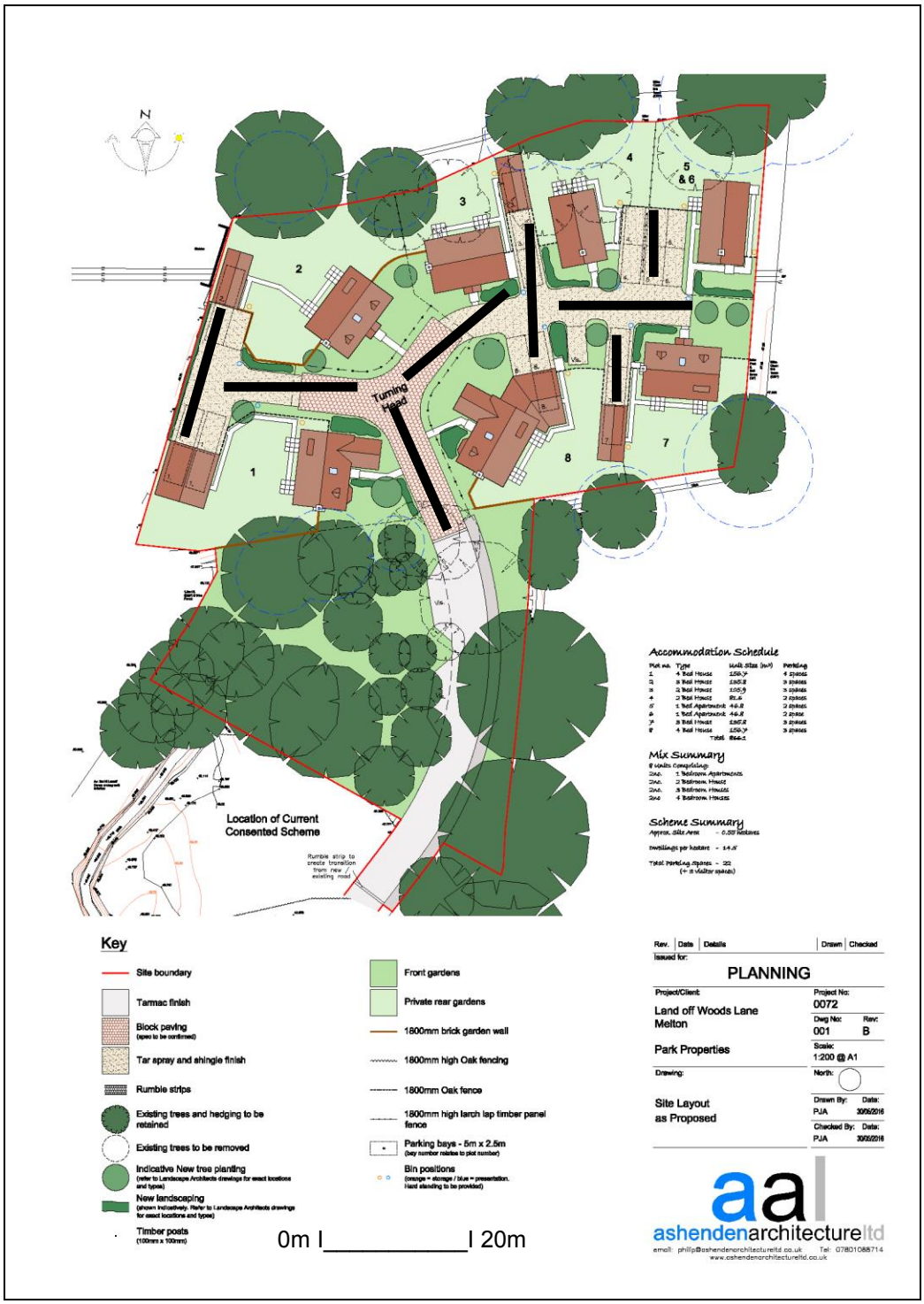
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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

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

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (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 trenches (2 x 10m and 6 x 20m)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-307247

Project details	
Project name	Land to the Rear of 23-37 Hall Farm Road, Melton, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Melton, land to the rear of 23-37 Hall Farm Road (MTN 079, TM 2782 5062) evaluation trenching for an eight dwelling residential development in an area with a relatively high local water table revealed one small pit of uncertain date and a few field drains; very few stray finds were seen in the upcast spoil and all were of Post medieval date.
Project dates	Start: 31-01-2018 End: 31-01-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	MTN 079 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/16/2900/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"'Sample Trenches'"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL MELTON LAND TO THE REAR OF 23-37 HALL FARM ROAD
Postcode	IP12 1PJ
Study area	6200 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2782 5060 52.106165255363 1.327212942308 52 06 22 N 001 19 37 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 13m Max: 14m

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 to the rear of 23-37 Hall Farm Road, Melton, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2018
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 February 2018