

**The Moat House, Woodbridge Road,
Debach, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/20/1231/FUL

HER Ref: DEB 003

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(June 2020)

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

Site details for HER

Name: The Moat House, Woodbridge Road, Debach, Suffolk, IP13 6BY

Clients: Mr & Mrs J Williams

Planning authority: East Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/20/1231/FUL

Development: Erection of detached outbuilding

Date of fieldwork: 2 June, 2020

HER ref: DEB 003

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-395345

Grid ref: TM 24445 54328

Site area: c1000m²

Recent land use: Former ménage site

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Summary: Debach, The Moat House, Woodbridge Road (DEB 003, TM 24445 54328) evaluation trenching for a detached outbuilding revealed a small pit of Post medieval date and a small ditch of uncertain date with the few stray finds in the upcast date being of later Post medieval date. No evidence was revealed to confirm that this is a medieval moated site rather than an 18th century former rectory within a contemporary landscaped garden with water features (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs J Williams).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Last and Tricker Architects on behalf of their clients Mr & Mrs J Williams commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned detached outbuilding at The Moat House, Woodbridge Road, Debach (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/20/1231/FUL. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr M Baker 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 Debach is a small parish to the north-west of Woodbridge in east Suffolk with a historic settlement pattern that largely forms a linear pattern along Woodbridge Road with other scattered farms and cottages typical of this part of the county. The northern parish boundary in part runs along the B1078 road which respects the line of a Roman period road that clearly has survived as feature in the landscape for close to 2000 years. The Moat House was formerly the parish rectory and is named as such on historic maps from 1881 and it is some 230m south-east of the parish church. It is a listed building of Grade II status described as being 'formerly rectory, late 18th century with 19th century addition.' Whether the two linear ponds on its south-eastern side are part of a medieval moat is uncertain and is not marked as such on the 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1881. An alternative interpretation would be that these linear water features are garden feature of Post medieval date, perhaps an L shaped canal type feature contemporary with the extant 18th century house. It is also of interest to note that the site includes the area of a rectangular pond on this map in the area of this planned development in 1881 with indications that area was also wooded at that time.

1.3 The PDS is in an area of gentle topography at c54m OD with the British Geological Survey indicating that underlying superficial deposits are made up of Lowestoft Formation diamicton, essentially a glacially derived mix of sandy clays and silt.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location in the curtilage of a possible moated enclosure (HER DEB 003) and its proximity to medieval artefact scatters (DEB 004, 005, 008 & 009) indicative of past settlement activity. Therefore this development had the potential to reveal and disturb below-ground heritage assets of medieval to early Post medieval date.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket for the final excavation 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. Due to the hard base of the former ménage covering this area a pecker and a toothed bucket were used to break through the upper levels along each trench.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned briefly with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed though the nature of the deposits near enough precluded the possibility of positive results. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were 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	Northeast-southwest	15	Removed when ménage was constructed- upper levels 80mm of tarmac over 100mm rammed type 1 stone	420 mid brown stiff clay	Stiff light brown clay with flints	One small ditch 0002 with no finds and a small later Pmed pit 0003, few Pmed tile frags in upcast spoil
2	Northwest-southeast	5	As T1, 100mm tarmac over 200mm rammed stone over 240mm tarmac surface	660 as T1	As T1	No features, few Pmed tile frags in spoil
		20m (36m ²)	Modern material to depth of 180mm (T1) to 540mm (T2)	420-660		One undated small ditch and one later Pmed small pit, only stray later Pmed finds

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches confirmed that the topsoil at the site had been removed when the ménage was created in the 1980s. The top part of the ménage was a loose deposit of recycled plastics from a variety of sources, below this 80mm to 100mm of tarmac had been lain above 100mm to 200mm of rammed type 1 stone fragments. In addition in trench 2 a 240mm thick lower tarmac deposit was evident. The subsoil was mid brown stiff clay with a depth of 420mm in trench 1 and 660mm in trench 2 with the underlying natural glaciofluvial deposit being stiff light brown clay with flints and small chalk fragments.

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Trench	Context	Type	Part of	Description	Date
1	0002	Ditch	0002	Small NE-SW orientated ditch, 400mm wide x 200mm deep	
1	0003	Fill	0002	Dark greenish brown clay fill, no finds	?
1	0004	Pit	0004	Small pit, 1100mm across x 300mm deep	
1	0005	Fill	0004	Mid to dark brown clay fill containing one small blue and white sherd (wt. 3g) and three small peg tiles fragments	Late Post medieval

Table 2: Context list

3.3 While no features were revealed in the deeper trench 2, where natural clay was exposed at a depth of 1200mm, two small features were found in trench 1. These two features were a small ditch (0002- see Table 2 above) whose fill (0003) did not contain any finds and a small pit (0004) whose fill (0005) contained one pottery sherd and three tile fragments indicating a late Post medieval date.

3.4 As indicated the nature of the disturbed deposits across this former ménage site did not facilitate good conditions for a detector survey and no finds were recovered during the brief search.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance it was agreed with Mr M Baker of SCCAS that a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds would not be required in this case.

4.2 While this site is located within the curtilage of a possible moated enclosure of medieval date and close to artefact scatters indicative of further settlement activity of the same date nearby the only archaeological features revealed were either not datable or of later Post medieval date. In addition the site had clearly been truncated to some extent in the 1980s when the ménage was created. Therefore no evidence was recorded to confirm that this site, known as The Rectory until relatively recently with Moat House being a modern re-naming, has a medieval origin and it should be recorded that the water features on the south-eastern side of the house may be landscape features of Post medieval date enclosing an inner garden at the former rectory. It can also be noted that no evidence for definite activity of medieval date was recorded when an extension to the rear of Moat House (HER DEB 003) was monitored in 2010 and another monitoring (HER DEB 011) at Woodlands to the north-west of the curtilage was also negative.

4.3 From these low level evaluation results with regard to features of any significance it is therefore recommended that no further archaeological works need

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to be carried out for this planned detached outbuilding development at The Moat House, Woodbridge Road, Debach.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: FNG DEB 003.

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 John & Sheila Williams and everyone on site for their close cooperation and help and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

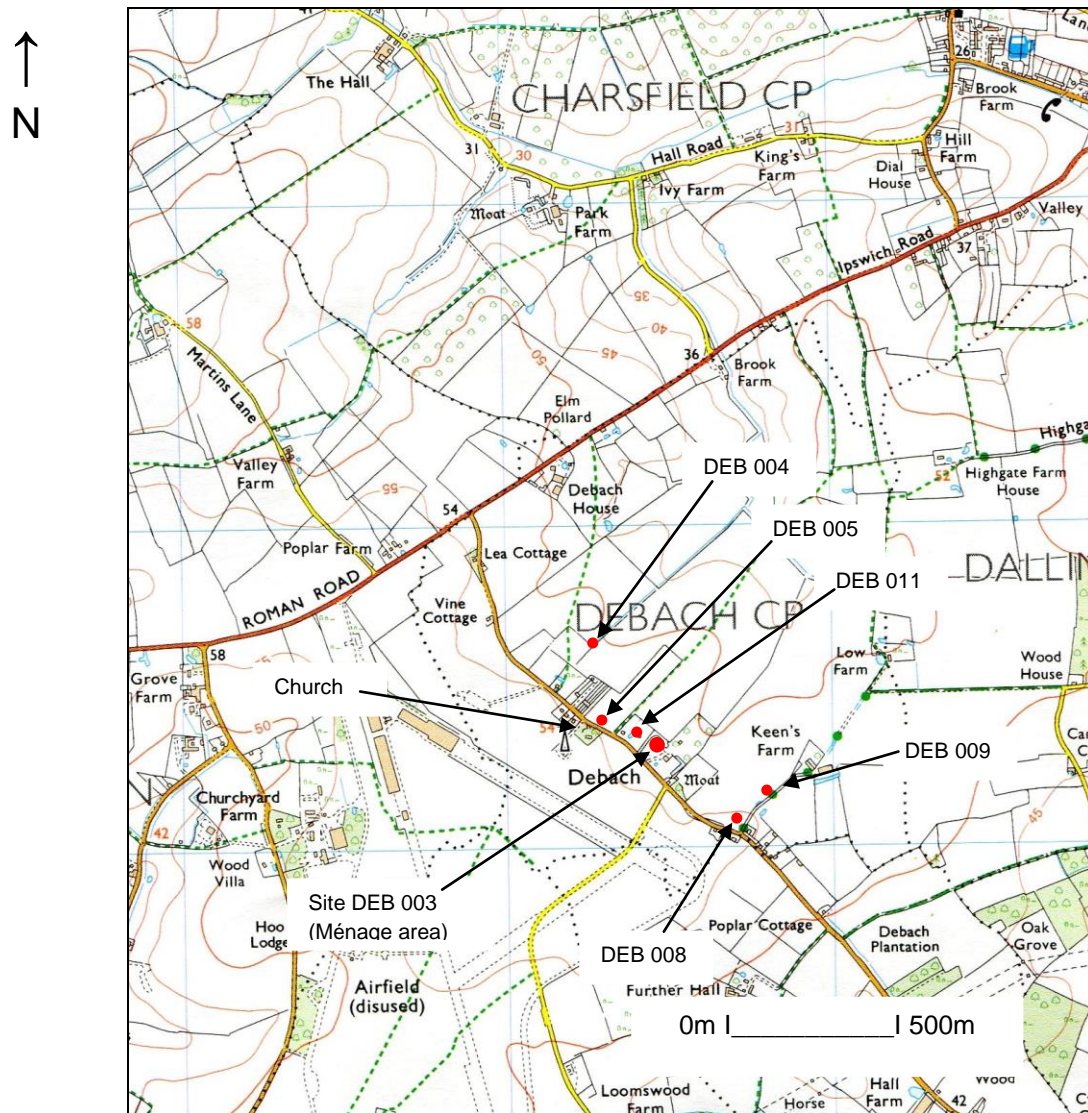


Fig. 1: Site location

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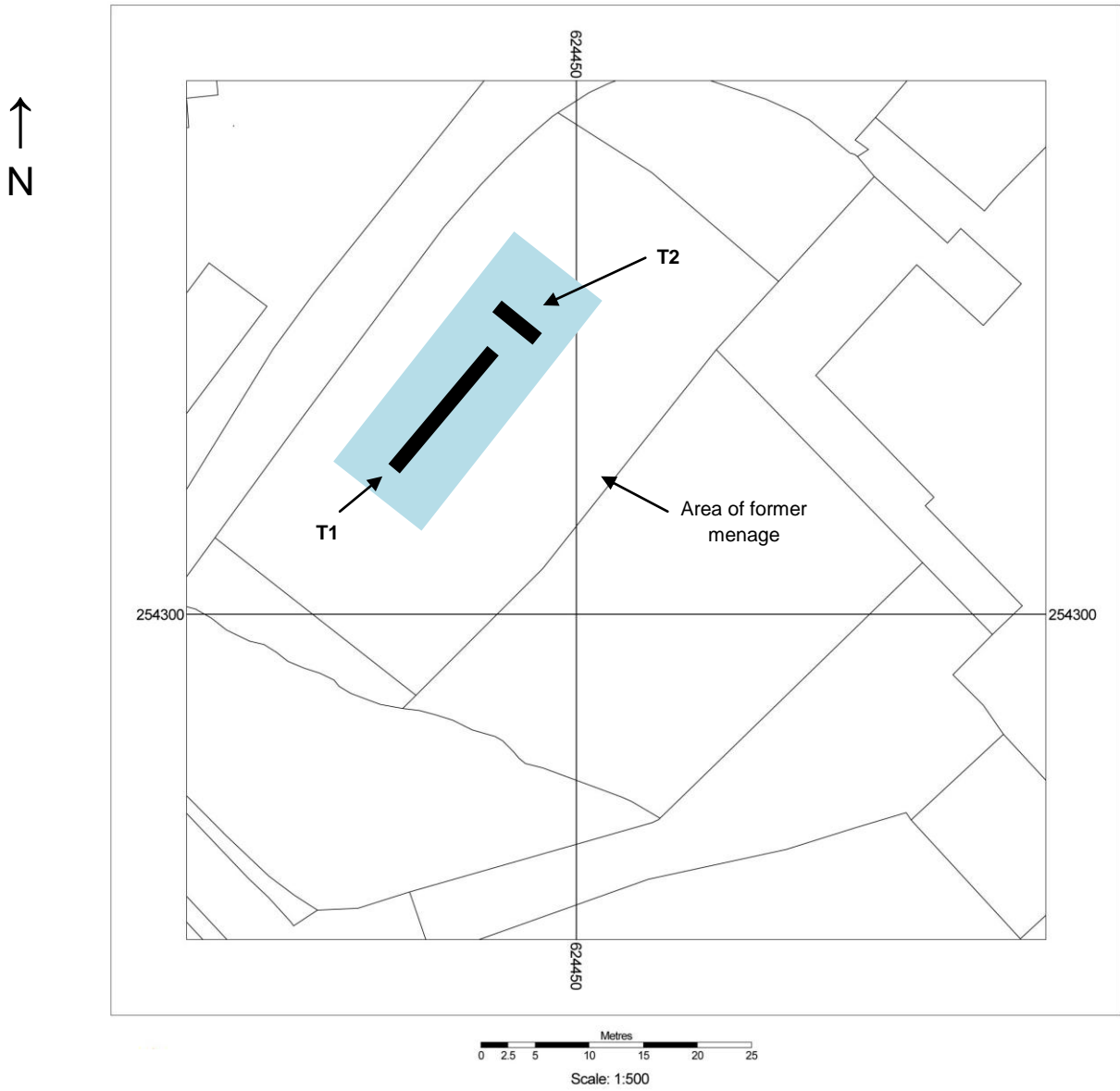


Fig. 2: Location of trenches (light blue- planned footprint area)
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2020 All rights reserved Licence No 100049772)

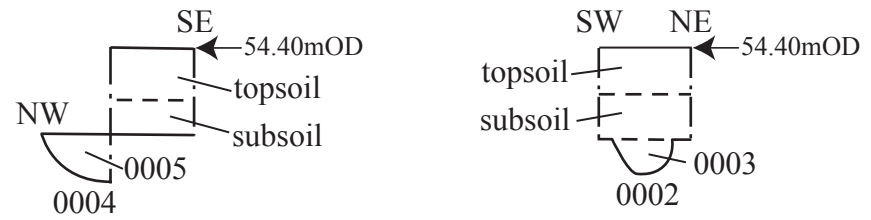


Fig. 3: Trench 1 plan and sections.

Appendix I- Images



General view from southwest



General view from south



Trench 1 from north



Trench 1 small ditch 0002



Trench 1 small pit 0004



Trench 2 from west



Trench 2 deposit profile

**The Moat House, Woodbridge Road,
Debach, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

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

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

Site details

Name: The Moat House, Woodbridge Road, Debach, Suffolk, IP13 6BY

Client: Mr & Mrs J Williams

Local planning authority: East Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/20/1231/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of detached building

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS_20/1231_ Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at The Moat House, Woodbridge Road Debach

Grid ref: TM 24445 54328

HER ref: DEB 003 (a separate reference will be gained for the evaluation)

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-tbc

Area: 4.20ha (curtilage area)

Current site use: Paddock

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

Proposed location of trial trenches

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1. Introduction

1.1 Last and Tricker Partnership on behalf of their clients Mr & Mrs J Williams have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a detached building 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/20/1231/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr M Baker of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development site (PDS) concerns the construction of a large detached building at The Moat House, Woodbridge Road, Debach.

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 (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/20/1231/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 Debach is a small parish to the north-west of Woodbridge in east Suffolk with a historic settlement pattern that largely forms a linear pattern along Woodbridge Road with other scattered farms and cottages typical of this part of the county. The northern parish boundary in part runs along the B1078 road which respects the line of a Roman period road that clearly has survived as feature in the landscape for close to 2000 years. The Moat House was formerly the parish rectory and is named as such on historic maps from 1881 and it is some 230m south-east of the parish church. It is a listed building of Grade II status described as being 'formerly rectory, late 18th century with 19th century addition.' Whether the two linear ponds on its south-eastern side are part of a medieval moat is uncertain and is not marked as such on the 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1881 (see below). An alternative interpretation would be that these linear water features are garden feature of Post

medieval date, perhaps an L shaped canal type feature. It is also of interest to note that the PDS includes the area of a rectangular pond on this map.

2.2 The PDS is in an area of gentle topography at c54m OD with the British Geological Survey indicating that underlying superficial deposits are made up of Lowestoft Formation diamicton, essentially a glacially derived mix of sandy clays and silt.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, located within two arms of a moated enclosure dating from the medieval period (DEB 003). Further medieval evidence can be seen close to the site in the form of artefact scatters (DEB 004, DEB 005, DEB 008 & DEB 009). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'

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 location close to a probable moat of medieval date and artefact scatters indicative of further medieval period activity.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of a large detached building. 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 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report. Ten days notice of the evaluation starting will be given to SCCAS.

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5.2 The Brief requires 20m of sample trenching plus a 10m held as a contingency which will be 1.8m wide, across the area of the overall development. 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 before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in past 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. 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 (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 camera with allowance for .jpeg and higher definition .tif images depending on what is revealed).

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

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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

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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)

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

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guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team revised version 2019). 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 *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.

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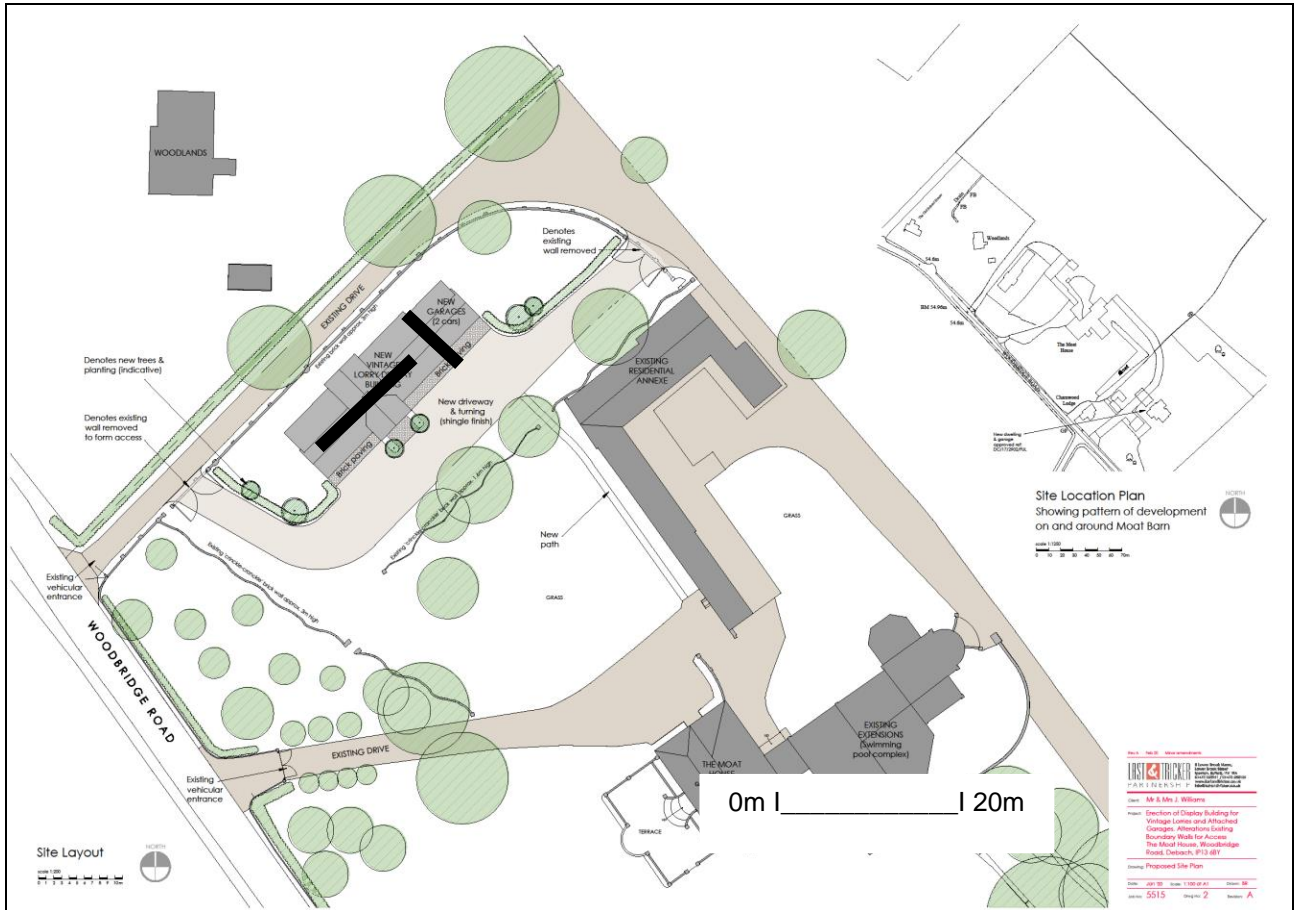
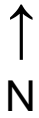
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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.

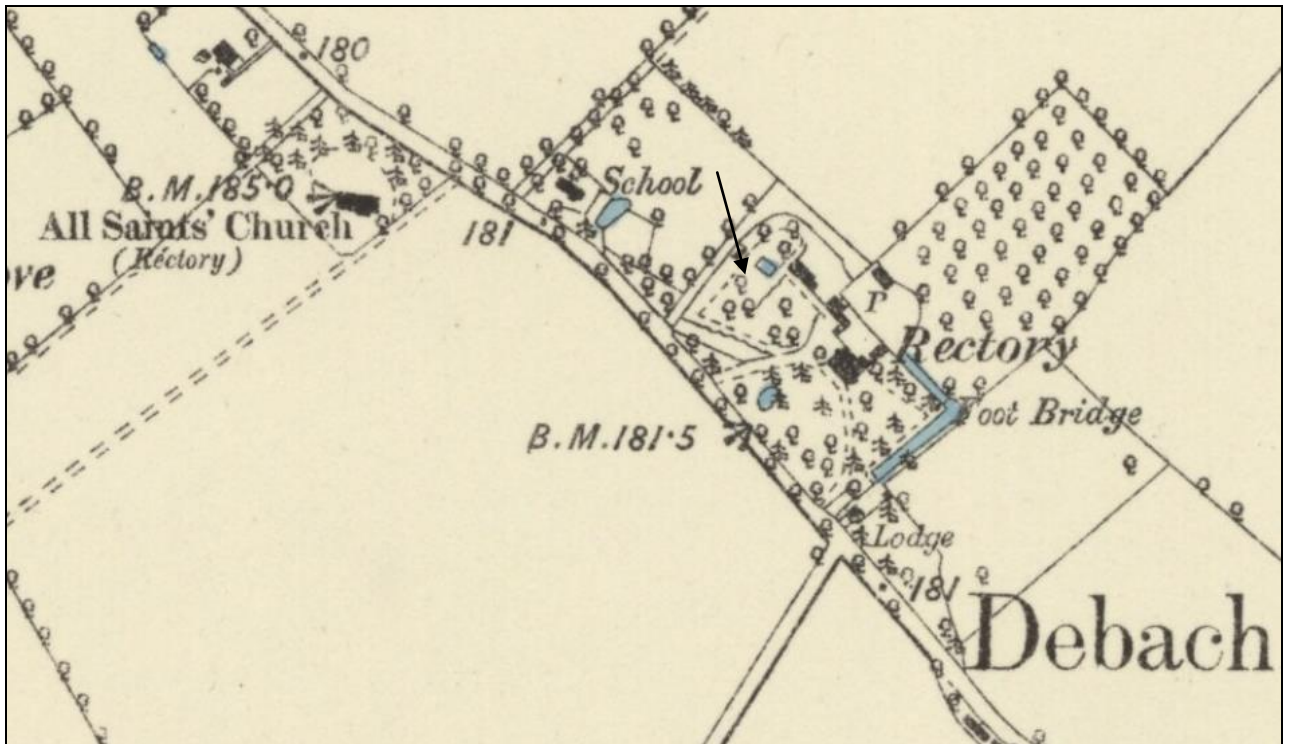
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Tovergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

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	tbc
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:	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches (1 x 5m and 1 x15m plus 10m contingency)



Extract from 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1881 (PDS arrowed)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-395345

Project details

Project name	The Moat House, Woodbridge Road, Debach, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Debach, The Moat House, Woodbridge Road (DEB 003, TM 24445 54328) evaluation trenching for a detached outbuilding revealed a small pit of Post medieval date and a small ditch of uncertain date with the few stray finds in the upcast date being of later Post medieval date. No evidence was revealed to confirm that this is a medieval moated site rather than an 18th century former rectory within a contemporary landscaped garden with water features.
Project dates	Start: 02-06-2020 End: 02-06-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	DEB 003 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	1030289 - LBS No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/20/1231/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale extensions (e.g. garages, porches, 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 DEBACH THE MOAT HOUSE WOODBRIDGE ROAD

Postcode	IP13 6BY
Study area	300 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 24445 54328 52.14101855312 1.280469417008 52 08 27 N 001 16 49 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	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 Moat House, Woodbridge Road, Debach, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2020

Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
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Entered on	12 June 2020