



SUNNYSIDE HOUSE, WALSHAM-LE-WILLOWS, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING



Report Number: 1085

February 2015



**SUNNYSIDE HOUSE, WALSHAM-LE-
WILLOWS, SUFFOLK**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

Prepared on behalf of:
Mr Ben Thornton
Thornton Construction Ltd
Dashes Farm
Low Road
Wortham
Diss
Norfolk
IP22 1SQ

By:
Timothy Schofield HND BSc PCIfA

Britannia Archaeology Ltd
115 Osprey Drive
Stowmarket, Suffolk,
IP14 5UX

T: 01449 763034

info@britannia-archaeology.com

www.britannia-archaeology.com

Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

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Site Code	ESF22745	NGR	602054 271375
Planning Ref.	Pre Sunnyside House 014	OASIS	britanni1-200515
Approved By	Daniel McConnell	DATE	February 2015



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Abstract

On the 26th and 27th January 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Sunnyside House, Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk (NGR TM 02054 71375), during ground reduction work in the kitchen.

Despite the high potential for archaeological features dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods, only four layers relating to the properties construction and the former agricultural topsoil were present.

The earliest phase encountered was a buried topsoil on which the house was constructed; a jug handle dates this layer to between the 13th to 15th centuries. This buried topsoil was fairly saturated underfoot which may provide a reason for the overlying clay capping layer derived from redeposited clay, potentially excavated from the pond. Glass bottle sherds and a floor tile date this capping layer to the eighteenth century, with a floor tile providing evidence for a former eighteenth century kitchen surface.

In the north-western corner of the kitchen was a sand levelling layer, however no dating evidence or associated floor surface was present. This layer had been cut through the clay capping and into the buried topsoil and is therefore believed to have been a more recent edition. A modern demolition layer overlay the sand levelling layer.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 26th and 27th January 2014, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during ground reduction work in the kitchen of Sunnyside House, Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk (NGR TM 02054 71375).

The monitoring was conducted in accordance with a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Antrobus, A, dated 2nd December 2015) requiring continuous monitoring and recording of all intrusive ground works (including any up cast soil) associated with lowering the floor level inside the building.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Figure 1)

Walsham-le-Willows is located in the centre-north of Suffolk, approximately 10km north-east of Bury St Edmunds., the site is located c.1km east of Walsham-le-Willows at around 50m aOD, in an area described as Cranmer Green on the Finningham Road.

Sunnyside House is Grade II listed building (ref 1032177), to its west lies a substantial pond that may be associated with its construction or potentially an earlier moated site.

The bedrock geology is described as Crag Group sand which is a sedimentary bedrock formed during the Quaternary and Neogene periods when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas (BGS, 2015).

Superficial deposits are described as Head clay, silt, sand and gravels formed during the Quaternary Period in a subaerial slope environment (BGS, 2015).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The relevant local planning policy is the *Mid Suffolk District Local Plan*; (1998) which is due to be replaced with the *Mid Suffolk District Local Development Framework* in the near future.

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner



proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 Mid Suffolk Local Plan (1998)

The local plan for Mid Suffolk deals with development on archaeological sites in policy HB14, this states the following:

- Where there is an overriding case for preservation, planning permission for development that would affect an archaeological site or setting will be refused.
- Having taking archaeological advice, the district planning authority may decide that development can take place subject to either satisfactory measures to preserve the archaeological remains in situ or for the site to be excavated and the findings recorded. In appropriate cases the district planning authority will expect a legally binding agreement to be concluded or will impose a planning agreement to be concluded or will impose a planning condition requiring the developer to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the archaeological remains.

In section 2.2.3 of the Local Plan the Heritage and Listed Building objectives are:-

- to maintain or enhance the quality of Mid Suffolk's heritage, particularly through safeguarding its Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings;
- to protect ancient monuments and their settings;
- to give protection to parks and gardens of historic or landscape importance;



- to control change in ways that will protect the character of towns and villages and their settings;
- to give protection to archaeological sites and to ensure they are properly investigated and recorded if such sites are disturbed by development.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2-4)

4.1 Archaeological/Historical Sources

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) and Record Office (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk) and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS).

Suffolk Historic Environment Record holds 64 entries within 1km of the site comprising 55 monuments, six listed buildings and three events (Figures 2-3).

The most significant records (281781 and WLW106) relate to the site itself, specifically Sunnyside House which is Grade II listed (281781) and described as a 16th, 17th and mid - 19th century, two storey timber-framed and rendered farm house. Originally the 16th century house had a complex form, with a range aligned north-south with extensions off to the east and west. A pond lies to the west of the house that may have been used for mineral extraction associated with the construction of the existing building. It is also possible that this pond forms part of an earlier moat and could therefore be evidence of earlier medieval activity. Suffolk HER record WLW106 includes a recent Historic Building survey (Joubert, N. 2014) undertaken to support the planning application.

The remaining SHER records give an account of the development of the surrounding area from the Iron Age, with particular concentrations of medieval and post-medieval activity near to the site.

Prehistoric and Roman

Prehistoric and Roman activity lies on the periphery of the search area. A single fragment from an Iron Age circular bronze brooch (WLW 084) was found during metal detecting, 670m to the south-east. Two large artefact scatters (WLW 012 and WLW 069) containing Roman material were located to the north-east and a small number of Roman pottery sherds were noted at two sites (WLW 015 and WLW 046) to the south and south-west.

Medieval

Medieval records are most prevalent within the search area. Walsham-le-Willows is likely to have an Anglo-Saxon origin, however there is only a single Anglo-Saxon record (WLW 085) present within the area. The name has a clear Norman/French etymology and a rapid increase in 10th century activity suggests that the area underwent significant change.



Medieval pottery was recovered from Green Farm (WLW 080) 50m to the south-west, 11th to 14th century pottery fragments were also recovered 30m to the south (WLW 039).

A former medieval track is recorded to the south-west where 12 records (WLW 022-033 and WLW 071) along its length give details of artefact scatters, including the location of a former tenement noted in documents dating to 1577 (WLW 022). The track led from the village to Green Farm (immediately south of the site) and appears to have fallen into disuse by the post-medieval period. Its course was delineated by field boundaries on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1886, however these boundaries were removed to enlarge the fields for modern industrial agriculture regimes.

High Hall manor (WLW 005) is located 530m to the north-east and is one of three medieval manors that cover Walsham-Le-Willows and the surrounding area. It is likely that the site fell under this demesne, because the other two are located some distance to the west.

Post-medieval and Modern

Ten records (WLW 016, WLW 008-009, WLW 037, WLW 031-032, WLW 036, WLW 101, WLW 105-106) suggest that post-medieval activity was particularly focussed within the immediate vicinity and include Sunnyside House. Pottery scatters identified during field walking, tenements (WLW 016), farm buildings (WLW 101) and a former granary and cart lodge (WLW 105) are all probably related to the farm that was present on site, and two others nearby at Green Farm.

The predominant potential for archaeology is likely to relate to medieval and post-medieval activity; features associated with the existing, or potential earlier structure may be encountered during the reduction of the floor level in the kitchen.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that the aim of the investigation is to closely monitor the development and ensure no damage occurs to any heritage assets (Brief, 4.2). It should also provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development, including services and landscaping (Brief, 4.3).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).



Project objectives will cover the following:

- To recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. Also that the state of preservation of archaeological features and deposits should be determined.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

A 1 tonne mini digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to excavate the deposits present within the kitchen area; the layers were checked for features and the up-cast spoil for finds throughout the excavation work by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

Layers were recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans, section drawings and appropriate photographs were also taken.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figures 4 and 5)

Continual monitoring was undertaken over two days (26th and 27th January 2015) during the reduction of the kitchen floor level, totalling an area of 42.3m². No archaeological features were present during this work.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figures 4 & 5, Appendix)

Two distinct deposit models were present within the kitchen area. The larger of the two was present in the east and south of the kitchen (Figures 4 and 5, Sample Section 1, DP1). At the top of the stratigraphic sequence here is Redeposited Superficial Geology Layer 1000, comprising light grey white and yellow compact clay with occasional sub-angular and rounded chalk stones. This was observed at a consistent thickness of c.0.28m across the majority of the kitchen; eighteenth century tile (400g) and glass (Tester, C. *pers. comm.*) were present (65g). Below Layer 1000 was Buried Topsoil Layer 1001, consisting of a dark yellow brown, silty clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones. This was the basal layer across the whole kitchen and will partially remain *in situ*, a single jug handle (125g) dating from the thirteenth to fifteenth century (Tester, C. *pers. comm.*) was found within it.

A second smaller area was present only in the north-western corner of the kitchen (Figures 4 and 5, Sample Section 2, DP2) where a separate floor had been laid sometime in the past. At the top of the stratigraphic sequence here was Demolition Rubble Layer 1002, a mixed rubble hardcore levelling layer. Layer 1002 was formally present across the whole kitchen area and above this was a concrete floor. Both were removed prior to the commencement of the archaeological monitoring with only Layer 1002 present in the north-western kitchen area to a thickness of 0.23m. Below 1002 was Sand Levelling Layer 1003, comprising light yellow friable sand, 0.04m in thickness; however no evidence of a floor surface relating to this layer was present. At the base of the stratigraphic



sequence was Buried Topsoil Layer 1001, it was excavated to a depth of 0.05m where excavations halted and will therefore partially remain *in situ*.

10 DISCUSSION

Despite the high potential for archaeological features dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods, only four layers relating to the properties construction and the former agricultural topsoil were present.

The earliest phase encountered was Buried Topsoil 1001, on which the house was constructed. A jug handle dates this layer from the 13th to 15th centuries. This layer was fairly saturated underfoot which may provide a reason for the overlying clay capping (1000). Layer 1000 comprised redeposited clay with chalk and flint stones and may derive from material excavated in the pond area. Glass bottle sherds and a floor tile date this layer to the eighteenth century, therefore this layer appears to have been a later import. The floor tile is evidence for a former kitchen floor surface present in the eighteenth century.

Above Buried Topsoil 1001 in the north-western corner of the kitchen was sand Levelling Layer 1003, no dating evidence or an associated floor surface were present within or above. Layer 1003 is cut through layers 1000 and 1001, therefore it is believed to have been constructed after the eighteenth century. Demolition Rubble Layer 1002 was present above all layers in the kitchen and is believed to be associated with a removed modern concrete floor.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Ben Thornton of Thornton Construction Ltd for commissioning the monitoring work, and to Abby Antrobus of SCCAS/CT for her help and advice throughout the project.



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Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

Walsham-le-Willows Community Web Page
<http://www.walsham-le-willows.org/history/>

HER Data

Provided and licenced by Suffolk Historic Environment Record Office.



APPENDIX 1 DEPOSIT & CONCORDANCE TABLES

Sample Section 1; Deposit Table

Sample Section No:	Facing:	Shot No:	Height aOD:
1	North	DP1	0.00 = 49.55m
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.24m	Redeposited Natural. Light grey white yellow, compact clay with chalk and flint stone inclusions.	
1001	0.24 - 0.38m +	Buried Topsoil. Dark yellow brown, compact silty clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones.	

Sample Section 2; Deposit Table

Sample Section No:	Facing:	Shot No:	Height aOD:
2	West	DP 2	0.00 = 49.45m
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1002	0.00 - 0.23m	Demolition Levelling Layer. Mixed loose rubble hardcore.	
1003	0.22 - 0.28m	Levelling Layer. Light yellow, friable sand.	
1001	0.28 - 0.34m +	Buried Topsoil. Dark yellow brown, compact silty clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones.	

CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

FEATURE CONTEXT	FEATURE TYPE	LAYER/FILL CONTEXT	LAYER/FILL DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE	OTHER /g(number)
	Layer	1000	Redeposited Natural	18 th Century	Glass Bottle Frag 65g (4), Floor Tile 400g (1)
	Layer	1001	Buried Sub-Soil	13-15 th Century	Jug handle and rim fragment 125g (1)



APPENDIX 2 OASIS SHEET

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: **britannia1-200515**

Project details

Project name	Sunnyside House, Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk
Short description of the project	On the 26th and 27th January 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Sunnyside House, Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk (NGR: TM 02054 71375), during ground reduction work in the kitchen. Despite the high potential for archaeological features dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods, only four layers relating to the properties construction and the former agricultural topsoil were present. The earliest phase encountered was a buried topsoil on which the house was constructed; a jug handle dates this layer to between the 13th to 15th centuries. This buried topsoil was fairly saturated underfoot which may provide a reason for the overlying clay capping layer derived from redeposited clay, potentially excavated from the pond. Glass bottle sherds and a floor tile date this capping layer to the eighteenth century, with a floor tile providing evidence for a former eighteenth century kitchen surface. In the north-western corner of the kitchen was a sand levelling layer, however no dating evidence or associated floor surface was present. This layer had been cut through the clay capping and into the buried topsoil and is therefore believed to have been a more recent edition. A modern demolition layer overlay the sand levelling layer.
Project dates	Start: 26-01-2015 End: 30-01-2015
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	P1089 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	R1085 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ESF22745 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval



Investigation type "Watching Brief"
Prompt Listed Building Consent

Project location

Country England
Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK WALSHAM LE WILLOWS Sunnyside House
Postcode IP31 3BJ
Study area 1.20 Hectares
Site coordinates TM 02054 71375 52.3027808388 0.963884677236 52.18 10 N 000 57 49 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 53.00m Max: 54.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator Matthew Adams
Project director/manager Matthew Adams
Project supervisor Timothy Schofield
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Ben Thornton

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Glass"
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Digital Contents "Ceramics", "Glass", "Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Paper Contents "Ceramics", "Glass", "Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project



bibliography 1

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APPENDIX 3

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



**SUNNYSIDE HOUSE, WALSHAM-LE-
WILLOWS, SUFFOLK**

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING



Project Number: 1089

Jan 2015



**SUNNYSIDE HOUSE, WALSHAM-LE-WILLOWS,
SUFFOLK**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

Prepared on behalf of:
Mr Ben Thornton
Thornton Construction Ltd
Dashes Farm
Low Road
Wortham
Diss
Norfolk
Ip221sq

By:
Matthew Adams BA(Hons) AIfA

Britannia Archaeology Ltd
115 Osprey Drive
Stowmarket, Suffolk,
IP14 5UX

T: 01449 763034

info@britannia-archaeology.com

www.britannia-archaeology.com

Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

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Approved By:	Tim Schofield	Date	Jan 2015



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9.0	Project Archive and Deposition
10.0	Health And Safety
11.0	Resources
12.0	Time Table and Programme of Work
13.0	Monitoring

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Mr Ben Thornton of Thornton Construction Ltd, in advance of construction work to lower the kitchen floor level at the listed building known as Sunnyside House in Walsham-le-Willows.

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of monitoring at Sunnyside House, Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk (NGR: 602054 271375). The design brief was issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Antrobus, A, dated 2nd December 2015) and requires the continuous monitoring and recording of all intrusive ground works (including any up cast soil) associated with lowering the floor level inside the building.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

Walsham-le-Willows is located in the central and northern area of Suffolk, approximately 10km north-east of Bury St Edmunds. The site is located around 1km east of Walsham-le-Willows in an area described as Cranmer Green, on the Finningham Road and lies at around 50m aOD.

The site contains Sunnyside House which is Grade II listed (ref 1032177) and a substantial pond that may be associated with construction of the house or an earlier moated site.

The bedrock geology is described as Crag Group sand which is a sedimentary bedrock formed during the Quaternary and Neogene periods when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas (BGS, 2015)

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The SHER holds 64 entries within 1km of the site comprising 55 monuments, six listed buildings and three events (Figs 2-3).



The most significant records (281781 and WLW106) relate to the site itself, specifically Sunnyside House which is Grade II listed (281781) and described as a 16th, 17th and mid 19th century, two storey timber-framed and rendered farm house. The listing points to a complex form with a range aligned north-south (the original 16th century house) and extensions to the east and west. The pond adjacent to the house may relate to extraction associated with construction of the existing building, but may also be a moated site suggesting earlier medieval activity. SHER record WLW106 also relates to the house, but includes a recent Historic Building survey (Joubert, N. 2014) undertaken to support the recent planning application.

The remaining SHER records give a good account of the development of the surrounding area since the Iron Age period, with particular concentrations of medieval and post medieval activity close to the site.

Prehistoric and Roman

Prehistoric and Roman activity lies on the periphery of the search area. A single Iron Age find spot (WLW 084) records the location a fragment of circular bronze brooch found during metal detecting, 670m to the south-east. Two large artefact scatters (WLW 012 and WLW 069) containing Roman material are located to the north-east and a small number of Roman pottery sherds were noted at two sites (WLW 015 and WLW 046) to the south and south-west.

Medieval

The majority of SHER records in the search area date to the medieval period. Numerous find spots dating to the 10th century onwards show a rapid increase in activity from earlier periods. The village of Walsham-le-Willows is likely to have an Anglo-Saxon origin and a single Anglo-Saxon record (WLW 085) suggests some low level activity in the area; however the village name has a clear Norman French etymology and the rapid increase in activity in the 10th century suggests that the area underwent significant change in this period.

Two records (WLW 080 and WLW 039) give details of medieval activity close to the site, with pottery recovered from Green Farm (WLW 080), 50m to the south west and pottery fragments dating from 11th to 14th century recovered 30m to the south (WLW 039).

The line of a former medieval track can be easily followed to the south-west of the site where 12 records (WLW 022-033 and WLW 071) along the length of it give details of artefact scatters and the location of a former tenement noted in documents dating to 1577 (WLW 022). The track led from the village to Green Farm (immediately south of the site) and appears to have fallen into disuse by the post-medieval period; however the line is still visible as field boundaries on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1886. These boundaries have since been removed to enlarge the modern field systems for industrial agriculture.

High Hall manor (WLW 005) is one of three medieval manors that cover Walsham-Le-Willows and surrounding area and is located 530m to the north east. It's likely that the site fell under this demesne rather than the others which are located some distance to the west.



Post-medieval and Modern

Ten records (WLW 016, WLW 008-009, WLW 037, WLW 031-032, WLW 036, WLW 101, WLW 105-106) suggest a focus of post-medieval activity in the immediate vicinity of the site (including Sunnyside House). These tend to comprise find scatters of pottery identified during field walking, but also identify former tenements (WLW 016), farm buildings (WLW 101) and a former granary and cart lodge (WLW 105). This focus of activity probably relates to the two farms at Green Farm and on the site itself and around the cross roads adjacent to the site.

Given the above, the predominant potential for archaeology at this site is likely to relate to medieval and post-medieval activity. It is highly likely that features associated with the existing, or earlier structure will be encountered during the reduction of the floor level in the kitchen.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS brief states that the aim of the investigation is to closely monitor the development and ensure no damage occurs to any heritage assets (Brief, 4.2). It should also provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development, including services and landscaping (Brief, 4.3)

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Project objectives will cover the following:

- To recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. Also that the state of preservation of archaeological features and deposits should be determined.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief requires archaeological monitoring and recording of all excavations associated with ground works conducted in advance of the construction of an extension to the existing building and all associated works (landscaping, services, etc).

The reduction of the kitchen floor and associated intrusive ground works will be undertaken by hand and also a mechanical excavator where possible. If archaeological deposits are encountered, these will be investigated by hand as necessary. In the event that important archaeological remains are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the scope of any further excavation and recording. **The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.**



7.1 *Site Plans*

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Total Station (TS) or Global Positioning System (GPS). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

7.2 *Mechanical Excavation*

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services will be identified from information supplied by the client prior to machining.

Topsoil and any sterile subsoil layers shall be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surface.

7.3 *Hand Excavation*

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so.

7.4 *Excavation of Stratified Sequences*

All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest, excluding those of obvious 20th century origin. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

7.5 *Excavation of Buildings*

All building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls, possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

7.6 *Ditches*

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 25% and to ascertain relationship information. Features present in the footings will be 100% excavated as necessary.

7.7 *Discrete Features*

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample. Features present in the footings will be 100% excavated as necessary.



7.8 *Full Excavation*

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths and burials will merit full excavation in agreement with the CCC HET planning archaeologist.

7.9 *Burials*

Any articulated human remains shall receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. A decision will then be made on their future treatment in consultation with the client and the CCC HET planning archaeologist. The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

7.10 *Written Record*

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on *pro forma* context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.

7.11 *Photographic Record*

All features will be photographed as appropriate. This will comprise high resolution (11MP) digital photography using an SLR camera and saved in JPEG and RAW formats.

In certain circumstances and where features of exceptional interest are encountered, this record may also include black and white (35mm) and colour slides (35mm) photography. All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.

7.12 *Drawn Record*

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height AOD of all features and principal strata will be written on appropriate plans and sections.

7.13 *Finds and Environmental Remains*

All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil will be taken to characterise the assemblage. Finds will be identified using a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the *IfA Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, 2008.

Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

Environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) where appropriate. Each deposit retained will be identified by context and unique sample number.



A full list of specialists is at Appendix 2.

8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A report will be prepared on the conclusion of the evaluation and will be completed 4 weeks after the field work ends (no further work required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months. The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, English Heritage, Edmund Lee, 2006 and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site;
- *Aims and Objectives;*
- *Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;
- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;
- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;
- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;
- *Bibliography;*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client, SCCAS/CT (one copy and a .pdf copy on CD) and the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at English Heritage (one copy). An OASIS entry will be completed and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS.



It is understood that, if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of *MoRPHE*. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate.

9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993. Deposition will be with Suffolk County Council HER Store.

Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the relevant museum, subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the following documents:

- *Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites*. Conservation Guidelines No. 2. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983;
- *Archives. A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological* (Brown 2007);

10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operate a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. BA operates under the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) *Health and Safety Field Manual*, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability, public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 3).

10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit will be undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks will be highlighted. A full site risk assessment is produced using this information. The assessment of risk is an on-going process and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.

BA will liaise with the contractor or client on arrival and will follow any additional Health and Safety instructions given. A qualified First Aider will be present on every site. All BA staff are CSCS registered.



11.0 RESOURCES

The archaeological works are undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists, qualified to undertake this type of work (Appendix 1). Full CV's are available on request.

All site work will be undertaken by a Projects Officer (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. This project officer will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists (Appendix 2).

Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist for approval prior to the commencement of fieldwork. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the SCCAS/CT immediately.

12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The project is due to start on the 26th January 2015 (pending approval of this WSI) and take approximately 3 - 4 days to complete. We will notify SCCAS/CT as soon as a start date has been confirmed.

The production of the report will take either a maximum of 4 weeks from the end of fieldwork (no further fieldwork required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months.

13.0 MONITORING

SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, D.H. 2007. *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*; Archaeological Archives Forum.

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Gurney, D. 2003. *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

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Mills. A. D, 2003. *Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names*. Oxford University Press.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983. *Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites*; Conservation Guidelines No. 2.

Websites:

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

Walsham-le-Willows Community Web Page
<http://www.walsham-le-willows.org/history/>

HER Data

Provided and licenced by Suffolk Historic Environment Record Office.



Experience: Tim is the Co-Director of Britannia Archaeology and has twelve years post-graduation archaeological experience. He specialises in geophysical survey, topographic survey, GIS, computer aided design and archaeological excavation. He has carried out numerous surveys and excavations across the UK. His research interests focus mainly on prehistoric and post-Roman archaeology and in the use and application of modern technological advances in archaeology.

Director **Matthew Adams BA (Hons) ACIfA**

Qualifications: University of Durham, BA (Hons) Classical Studies (1997-2000)

Experience: Matt is the Co-Director of Britannia Archaeology and has seven years post-graduation archaeological experience. He was involved in several archaeological projects in the North East of England as an undergraduate and has since worked in Lincolnshire and the Midlands. Since 2007 he has been based in East Anglia where he has specialised in all areas of practical field work, running numerous projects both large and small. He is also an experienced surveyor and AutoCAD operator. Matt is an occasional contributor to the popular TV series Time Team and is experienced at presenting talks and seminars to interested organisations. His main research interests focus on 'transitional periods' and include the late Iron Age and early Romano-British period, and the late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon period in Britain.



APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALISTS

Prehistoric Pottery:	Ms Sarah Percival
Roman Pottery:	Ms Cathy Tester
Saxon and Medieval Pottery:	Ms Richenda Goffin
Post Medieval Pottery:	Ms Richenda Goffin
Flint:	Miss Justine Biddle
Animal Bone:	Dr Jim Morris and Dr Julia Cussans
Human Bone:	Dr Steph Leach
Environmental:	Ms Anne West
Pollen and Seeds:	Dr Steve Boreham
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale, Mr Mike Bamforth
Soil Micromorphology:	Dr Steve Boreham
Carbon-14 Dating:	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork and Leather:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Glass:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Small Finds:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Illustration:	Mr Dave Watt, Miss Charlotte Davies
Slag:	Ms Jane Cowgill
Geophysical Surveyors:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA Ltd)
Air Photographic Assessments:	Alison Deegan
Topographic Survey:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA Ltd)
CAD:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA Ltd)
Coins & Medals:	British Museum, Department of Coins & Medals or Norfolk Museum Identification and Recording Service for Archaeological Finds



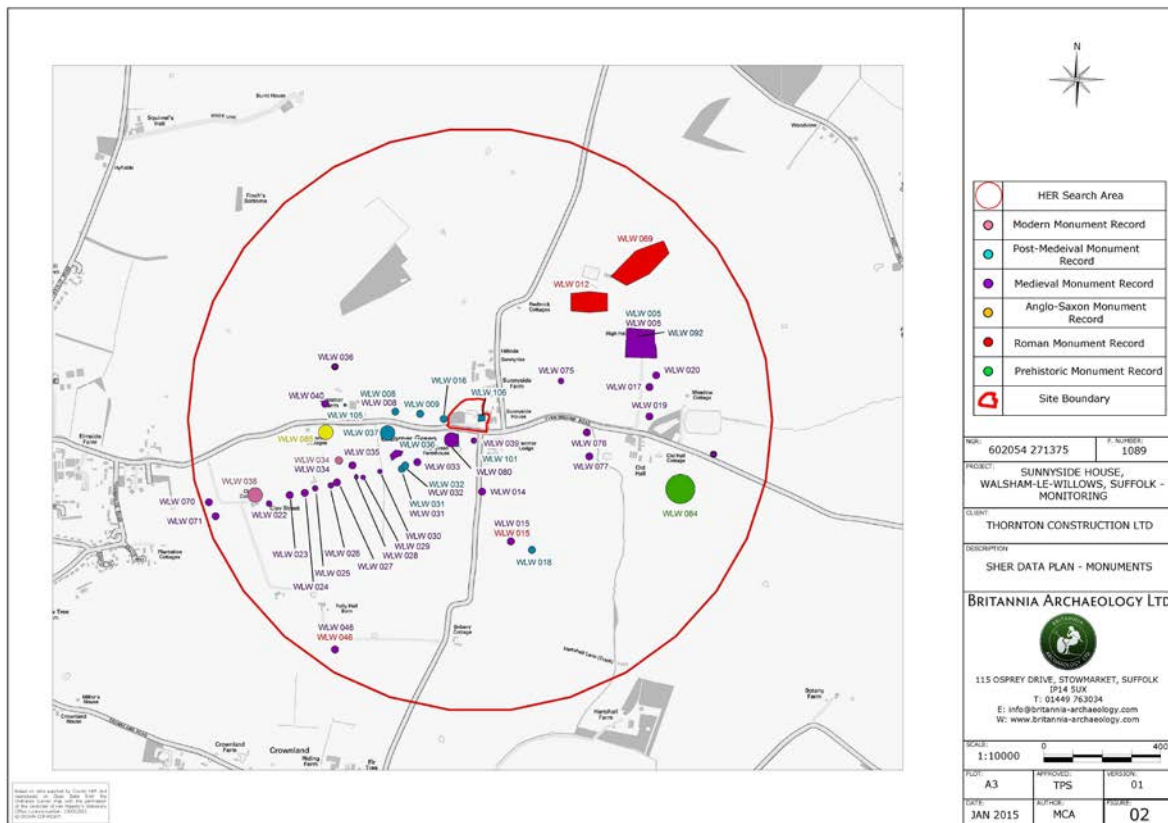
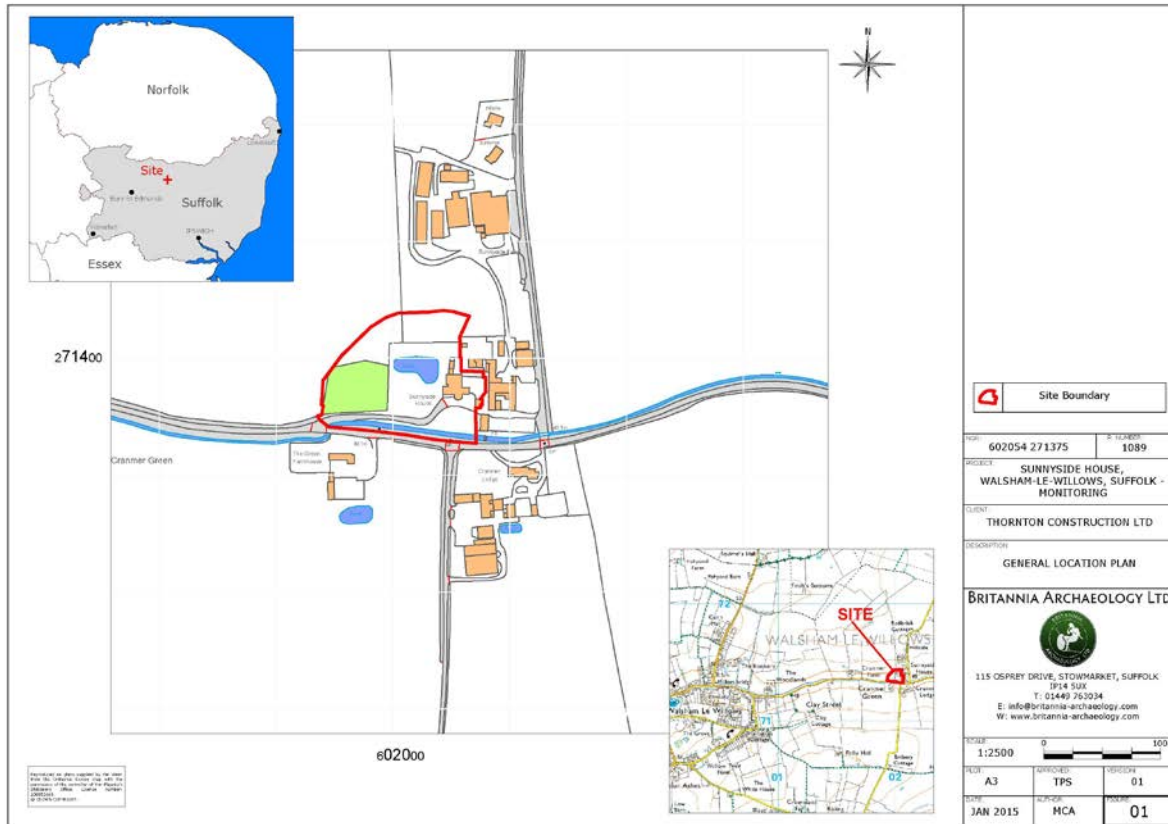
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Archaeological Monitoring



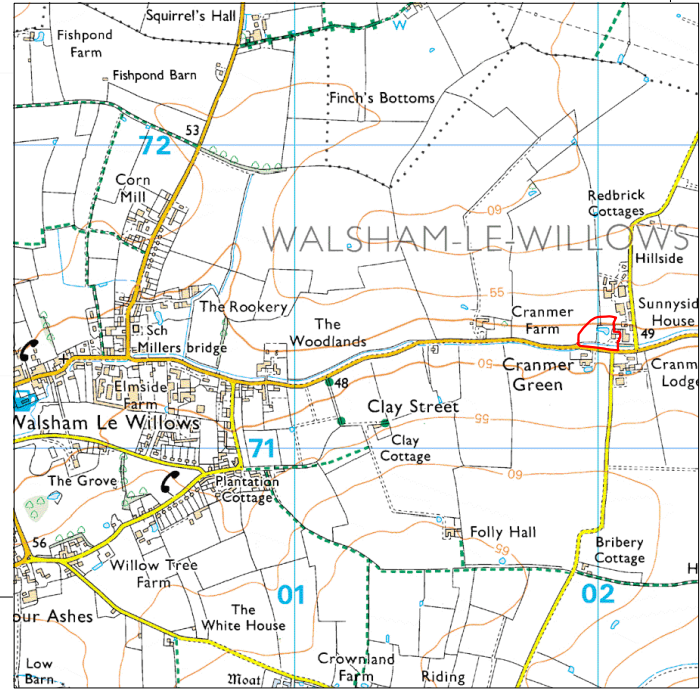
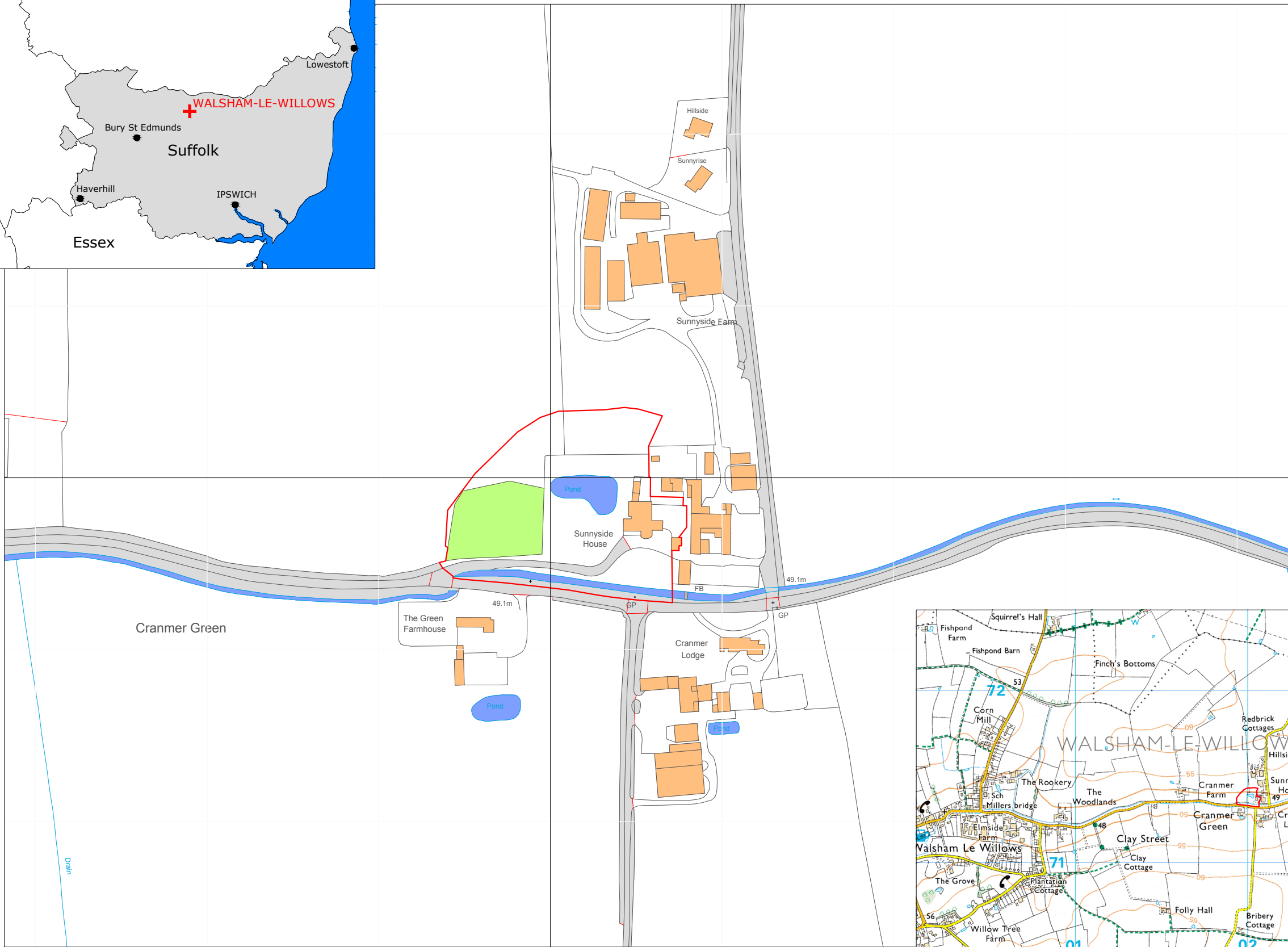
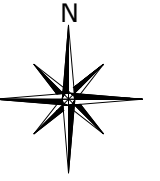
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Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Monitoring


APPENDIX 3 – INSURANCE DETAILS

	Employers Liability Insurance	Public Liability	Professional Indemnity
Insurer	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance
Extent of Cover	£10,000,000	£2,000,000	£2,000,000
Policy Number	000436	000436	201101352/1236







 Site Boundary

NGR: 602054 271375 REPORT NUMBER: 1085

PROJECT: SUNNYSIDE HOUSE, WALSHAM-LE-WILLOWS, SUFFOLK

CLIENT: THORNTON CONSTRUCTION LTD

DESCRIPTION: SITE LOCATION PLAN

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK IP14 5UX

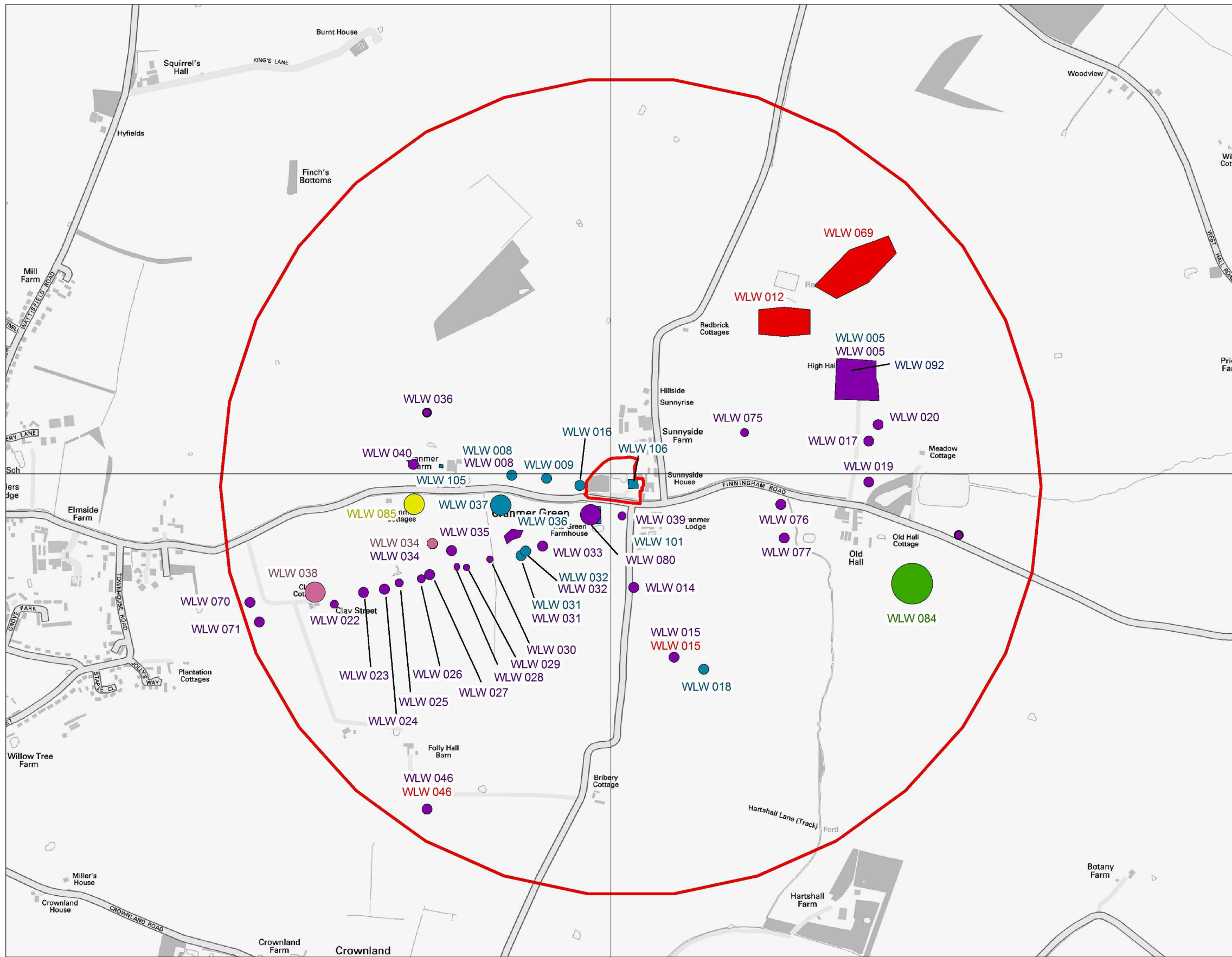
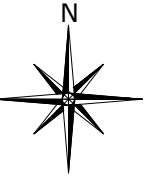
T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:2500 

PLOT: A3 APPROVED: MCA VERSION: 01

DATE: FEB 2015 AUTHOR: TPS FIGURE: 01

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	HER Search Area
	Modern Monument Record
	Post-Medieval Monument Record
	Medieval Monument Record
	Anglo-Saxon Monument Record
	Roman Monument Record
	Prehistoric Monument Record
	Site Boundary

NGR: 602054 271375 REPORT NUMBER: 1085

PROJECT: SUNNYSIDE HOUSE, WALSHAM-LE-WILLOWS, SUFFOLK

CLIENT: THORNTON CONSTRUCTION LTD

DESCRIPTION: SHER MONUMENTS DATA PLAN

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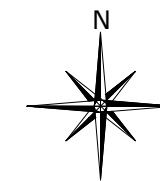
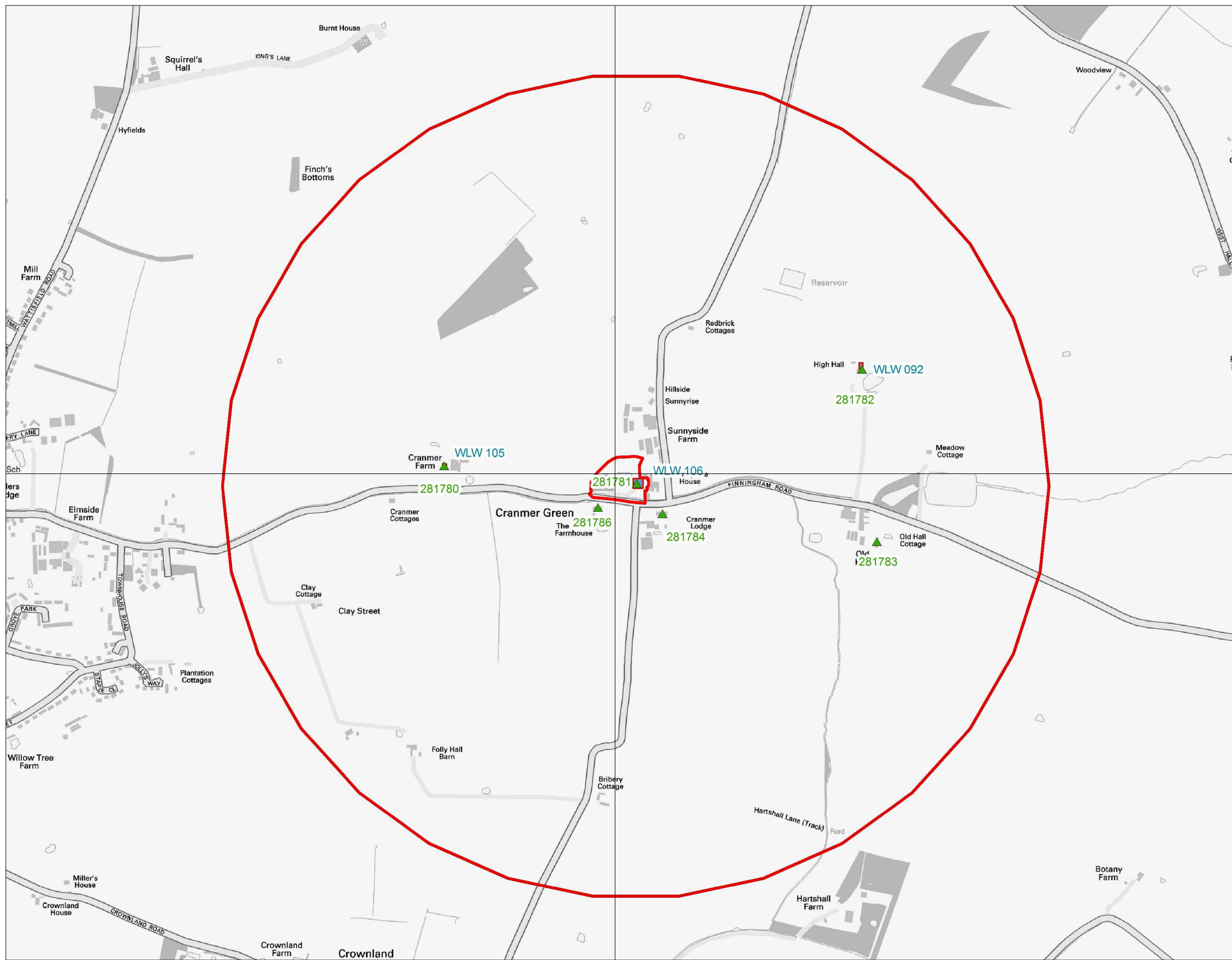
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SCALE: 1:10000

PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MCA	VERSION: 01
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	HER Search Area
	Event Location
	Grade II
	Site Boundary

NGR:	602054 271375	REPORT NUMBER:	1085
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PROJECT:
**SUNNYSIDE HOUSE,
 WALSHAM-LE-WILLOWS, SUFFOLK**

CLIENT:
THORNTON CONSTRUCTION LTD

DESCRIPTION:
**SHER EVENTS & LISTED BUILDING
 DATA PLAN**

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



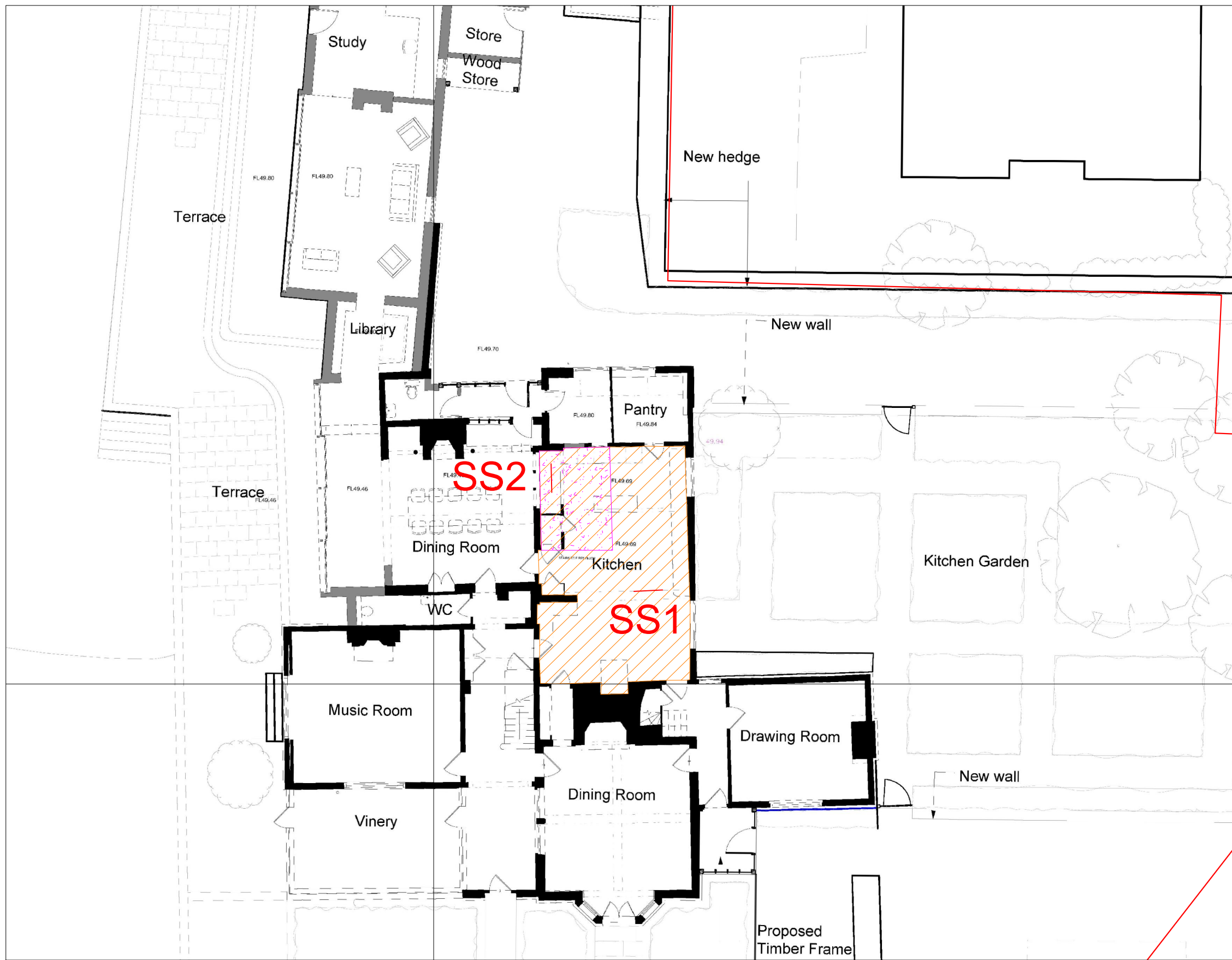
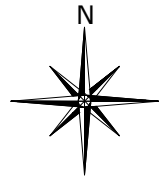
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 W: www.britannia-archaeology.com



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	Sand Levelling Layer Location
	Sample Section Location
	Archaeological Monitoring Area
	Site Boundary

NGR:	602054 271375	REPORT NUMBER:	1085
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PROJECT:
SUNNYSIDE HOUSE,
WALSHAM-LE-WILLOWS, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:
THORNTON CONSTRUCTION LTD

DESCRIPTION:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING &
SAMPLE SECTION LOCATION PLAN

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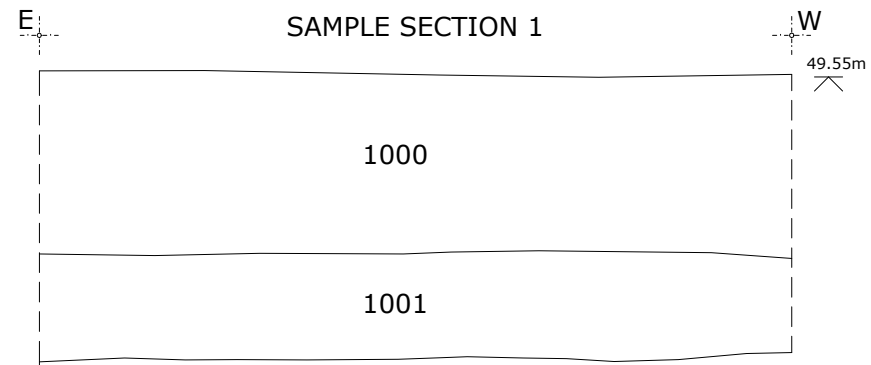
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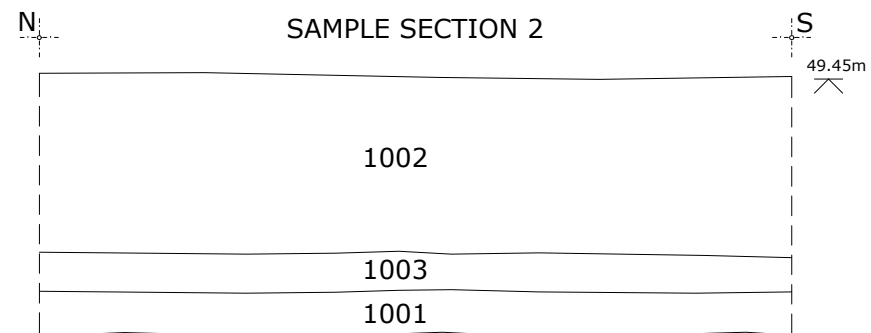
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DP1



Sample Section 1, Looking South.



DP2



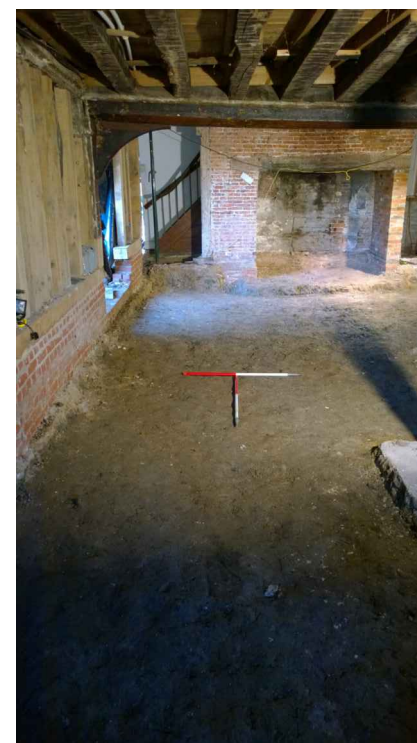
Sample Section 2, Looking East.

DP4



Post-excavation, Fireplace.

DP3



Post-excavation, Looking South.

NGR: 602054 271375 REPORT NUMBER: 1085

PROJECT: SUNNYSIDE HOUSE, WALSHAM-LE-WILLOWS, SUFFOLK

CLIENT: THORNTON CONSTRUCTION LTD

DESCRIPTION: SAMPLE SECTIONS & DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS

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E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
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DATE: FEB 2015 AUTHOR: TPS FIGURE: 05