LAND TO THE NORTH WEST OF MASON COURT, MENDLESHAM, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Report Number: 1225

February 2019

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared for:
Fleur Developments Ltd
61 Cromer Road,
Holt, Norfolk
NR25 6DY

By:
Dan McConnell BSc (Hons)

Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Unit 2, The Old Wool Warehouse
St Andrews Street South
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 3PH
T: 01284 630057
info@brit-arch.com
www.britannia-archaeology.com
Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

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Project No.	P1249		
Planning Ref.	4242/16	**OASIS**	britanni1-329492
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Abstract

From the 4th to the 6th February 2019, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on behalf of Jamie Bird of Fleur Developments Ltd as part of a condition of outline application 4242/16 for the construction of 28 new dwellings, roads and associated works at Land to the North of Mason Court, Mendlesham, Suffolk (TM 1019 6602) (Fig. 1). The evaluation took the form of twelve trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m and two measuring 15.00m x 1.80m located across the proposed development site.

The archaeological background for the site suggested that there was a moderate to high potential for Roman remains, and moderate potential for later medieval and post-medieval activity associated with the development of the village, while archaeology relating to all other remaining periods was considered low.

Despite this potential for the Roman and medieval periods, the evaluation did not encounter any archaeological features from these periods. Post-medieval and modern archaeology was encountered, comprised of a series of post-medieval ridge and furrow linears encountered within Trial Trench 8 (features 1005 & 1007), and Ditch 1009 within Trial Trench 9, also plotted running through Trial Trench 12. This ditch is visible on the 1952 6 inch OS map of the area, and is assumed to be recently backfilled during the latter half of the 20th century, originally forming a field boundary. A single undated tree bole (1003) was found within Trial Trench 3.

Agricultural top and sub soils 1000 and 1001 respectively were present across the site directly overlaying natural sub soil 1002, and relate to the modern agricultural practices within the site bounds.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

From the 4th to the 6th February 2019, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on behalf of Jamie Bird of Fleur Developments Ltd as part of a condition of outline application 4242/16 for the construction of 28 new dwellings, roads and associated works at Land to the North of Mason Court, Mendlesham, Suffolk (TM 1019 6602) (Fig. 1).

The evaluation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Cutler, H. 24th September 2018) which required a programme of linear trial trenching to adequately sample 5% of the threatened available area. The evaluation took the form of twelve trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m and two trenches measuring 15.00m x 1.80m located across the proposed development site.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located south of Chapel Road and north of Mason Court, in the north of the village of Mendlesham, Suffolk which lies approximately 20.00 km north of the town of Ipswich. Residential properties are located to the south and east of the site. Agricultural fields are located to the sites north and west.

2.1 Site Geology

The bedrock geology is described as Crag Group - Sand. This mix of sands, gravels and clays formed approximately 5 to 2.5 million years ago in the Pliocene Epoch (BSG, 2019).

The superficial deposits are recorded as Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton; an extensive sheet of chalky till with outwash sands, gravels, silts and clays formed up to 450,000 years ago in the Anglian Stage (BSG, 2019).

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 2018). The relevant local development framework is the Mid Suffolk Core Strategy (2008) & Mid Suffolk Core Strategy Focused Review (Dec 2012).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 - 4)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2 - 4).

4.1 Prehistoric

Evidence for pre-historic activity in the area is limited in scale, however a Neolithic stone axe (MDF135) and a polished greenstone axe (MDF079) have been recovered in Front Street, 330m south-east of the site.

4.2 Romano-British

A scatter of Roman coins including a sestertius of Severus Alexander (222AD – 235AD) has been located on the site (MDS171) (location not shown on Fig. 2). A scatter of 1st to 4th century AD pottery has been recorded 240m to the north-east and a large quantity of pottery has also been recorded at Great Lawn, 700m further to the north-east.

Other artefacts recovered within the search area include a puddingstone quern fragment (MDS Misc), 340m to the south-east and a Roman brooch (MDS167) located 840m to the south-east.

Just beyond the search area lies the north/south Roman road that ran between the regional civitas settlement at Venta Icenorum (Caistor St Edmund) and the former first century AD capitol at Camulodunum (Colchester). Such proximity to a major road increases the potential for settlement activity, particularly associated with early villas and Romanised farmsteads.

4.3 Saxon & Medieval

The modern village of Mendlesham is likely to have its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period. It is recorded in Domesday as Mundlesham in 1086 and the etymology is derived from Old English for 'Homestead or village of a man called Myndel' (Mills, 2007).
A single record identifying the findspot of an Anglo-Saxon wrist clasp (MDS145) is located 540m to the south-east.

Most of the SHER records date to the medieval period showing significant development of the village and surrounding area during this period. The historic medieval core of Mendlesham (MDS156) lies 140m to the south and south-east of the site and extends west from the Church of Saint Mary (MDS142; NHLE Grade 1 1032241). A moated site at Church Farm (Knyvett House)(MDS016) is located adjacent to the church and is a likely contender for the capitol manor.

Numerous scatters of medieval pottery have been recorded between 240m and 900m to the south and west of the site (MDS126, MDS103, MDS053, MDS054, MDS101, MDS040 and MDS104). The have been identified through fieldwalking by R Colchester.

Two moated sites lies between 370m (MDS032) and 800m (MDS033) west of the site.

4.4 Post-medieval & Modern

Mendlesham continued a steady period of growth in the post-medieval period but did not expand much beyond the late medieval layout. The listed buildings within the historic core are all early to mid post-medieval in date and are likely replacements for earlier medieval buildings. The are nearly all located along Front Street and Old Market Street (formerly Back Street on the 1904 Ordnance Survey Map).

A single listed building, Calves Pightle (Grade II; NHLE 1352483), is located on Chapel Road within 100m of the site and dates to the 17th century with 18th, 19th and 20th century alterations.

4.5 Archaeological Potential

Given the above, the predominant potential for archaeology at this site was likely to relate to Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Therefore, there was a **moderate** to **high** potential for remains on the site relating to the Roman period. The potential for later medieval and post-medieval activity associated with the development of the village was considered **moderate**, while archaeology relating to remaining periods was considered **low**.

No previous archaeological field work has been undertaken on this site

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief (Cutler, H. Brief, Section 4.2) stated that the evaluation should aim 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.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving was undertaken in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014, and the *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation, 2017* (SCCAS/CT).

Twelve trenches measuring 30m x 1.80 and two trenches measuring 15.00m x 1.80m were excavated to achieve these aims (Fig.5).

All aspects of the trial trenching were undertaken in accordance with the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, 2014 and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, 2003.

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project were 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).

Particular study of the following occurred:

- presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes generally.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: *eg* the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts

The evaluation also carefully considered the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief required a programme of linear trial trenching in advance of the construction of the new dwellings and associated works. The trenching comprised of twelve 30.00m x 1.80m trenches and two trenches measuring 15.00m x 1.80m.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand (Fig. 5).

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

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 5 - 16)

Fourteen trenches were excavated across the site. Post-medieval and modern archaeology was encountered, comprised of a series of post-medieval ridge and furrow linears found only in Trial Trench 8 (features **1005** & **1007**), and Ditch **1009** within Trial Trench 9 which is also plotted running through Trial Trench 12. This ditch is visible on the 1952 6 inch OS map of the area, and is assumed to be recently backfilled during the latter half of the 20th century, originally forming a field boundary. A single undated tree bole (**1003**) was found within Trial Trench 3.

A metal detector was used to scan the site both prior and post excavation of the trenches along with the spoil heaps, and bucket sampling occurred on both the top and sub soils at the end of each trench. Only demonstrably modern finds, which included modern nails, fencing pins, and fragments from agricultural machinery were encountered and were not retained.

8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was orientated southwest to northeast and measured 15.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.53m. The trench contained no archaeological features.

Top soil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.36m and overlay Sub soil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.53m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.45m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.60m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 11)

Trench 3 was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 27.00m x 1.80m (the trench was shortened due to site constraints). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.62m. The trench contained a single tree bole in its southwestern end.

Tree bole **1003** (1.00m x 0.74m x 0.14m) was present in the southwestern end of the trench, and contained a single fill, **1004**, which comprised of a mid grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular small flint pebbles. No finds were present.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.33m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.62m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.37m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.75m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was orientated southwest to northeast and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.54m.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.29m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.54m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.46m.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.27m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.46m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 17.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.69m. The trench contained one modern land drain.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.28m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.69m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.8 Trench 8 (Fig. 12)

Trench 8 was orientated west to east and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.63m. The trench contained five possible remnant ridge and furrow linears (see conclusion), aligned northwest to southeast and running parallel to each other, two of which were investigated (**1005** and **1007**).

Possible ridge and furrow linear **1005** (1.00m x 0.41m x 0.06m) was located at the eastern end of the trench, running on a northwest to southeast alignment. It contained a single fill, **1006**, a light grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles. No finds were present.

Possible ridge and furrow linear **1007** (1.00m x 0.52m x 0.27m) was located mid trench, running on a northwest to southeast alignment. It contained a single fill, **1008**, a light grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles. No finds were present.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.36m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.63m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.9 Trench 9 (Fig.13)

Trench 9 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.57m. The trench contained a single modern ditch **1009**.

Ditch **1009** (1.00m x 1.24m x 0.72m) was located at the northwestern end of the trench, on a southwest to northeast alignment, extending outside of the trenches bounds to the southwest and continues into and through trench 12. It contained a single fill, **1010**, a dark brown black, loose silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles. A single modern frogged London Brick Company brick was found at its base (not retained). As noted, the ditch continues into trench 12. This ditch matches up with a field boundary ditch present on the 1884 through 1952 6 inch OS map of the area, and forms part of a field boundary probably backfilled during modern field consolidation within the last few decades.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.29m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.57m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.10 Trench 10

Trench 10 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.72m.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.41m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.72m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.11 Trench 11

Trench 11 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 26.00m x 1.80m (the trench was shortened due to site constraints). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.79m.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.33m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.79m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.12 Trench 12

Trench 12 was orientated southwest to northeast and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.79m. The trench contained two modern land drains.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.44m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.79m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.13 Trench 13

Trench 13 was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.85m.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.29m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.85m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

8.14 Trench 14

Trench 14 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 30.00m x 1.80m. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.74m. The trench contained one modern land drain.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.28m and overlay Subsoil **1001** which was present to a depth of 0.74m and overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs 6 - 10)

The deposit model was consistent across the site.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence was Topsoil layer **1000**. This comprised of a dark grey brown, compact silty sand with moderate small to medium stone and flint pebbles. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.45m in sample section 2. This layer contained fragments of modern CBM, and modern iron nails (not retained).

Beneath Topsoil layer **1000** was Subsoil **1001**. This comprised of a mid grey brown, compact silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint pebbles. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.85m in Sample Section 13, with a thickness of 0.56m. This layer likely represents a former agricultural subsoil. Fragments of modern CBM were recovered from this layer.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches was Natural Geology **1002**, comprising a light grey orange brown compact silty sand with frequent sub-angular chalk and flint pebbles.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological background for the site suggested that there was a moderate to high potential for Roman remains, and for later medieval and post-medieval activity associated with the development of the village, while archaeology relating to all other remaining periods was considered low.

Despite this potential the evaluation did not encounter any archaeological features dating to the Roman or medieval periods. Post-medieval possible ridge and furrow (**1005** and

1007) (interpreted as ridge and furrow, but as surviving ridge and furrow is rare in Suffolk it could possibly be plough scarring or agricultural associated features) was encountered within Trench 8, and is probably confined to a small area originally a separate field from the remainder of the site used for arable farming, rather than livestock grazing. Ditch **1009**, present within Trenches 9 and 12 follows the exact line of a field boundary ditch present on the 1882 6" OS map through to the 1952 6" OS (Fig.16), and the presence of a late 20th century London Brick Company frogged brick at the base of the ditch suggests that this field boundary ditch was backfilled sometime within the last 30 to 40 years during the common field enlargement practise of the 1970s and 1980s. Tree bole **1003** within Trench 3 may have originally formed part of an earlier field boundary, although no material culture was found within the feature, and therefore the tree bole cannot be assigned to any specific period.

Agricultural subsoil **1001** was present across the site which contained fragments of modern CBM, and relates to the previous agricultural use of the land. It was noted that the site was reasonably waterlogged during the investigation, and therefore until the advent of modern agricultural practices, may have been unsuitable for settlement or earlier land utilisation. The site rests within a localised depression, and is possibly the exception for non-usage within the medieval and earlier periods, with its surrounding environs being topographically more suited for settlement and other associated activities.

11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The final archive will be deposited following the acquisition of the transfer of title. The deposition will be made with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service HER (SCCAS). The digital archive will be stored with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Jamie Bird of Fleur Developments Ltd for commissioning and funding the project.

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The site was excavated by Matt Selfe and Dan McConnell of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.

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

DEFRA Magic http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic

APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	SW-NE	45.35m	DP2

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
1	NW Side, Mid Trench	SW Facing

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00 – 0.36m	Top Soil: Dark brown black, compact, silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint pebbles
1001	0.36 – 0.53m	Sub Soil: Mid grey brown, compact silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint pebbles
1002	0.53m+	Natural Sub Soil: Light grey orange brown compact silty sand with frequent sub-angular chalk and flint pebbles

TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	NW-SE	49.40m	DP4

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
2	SW Side, NW End	NE Facing

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1003	0.00 – 0.45m	Top Soil: Dark brown black, compact, silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint pebbles
1001	0.45 – 0.60m	Sub Soil: Mid grey brown, compact silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint pebbles
1002	0.60m+	Natural Sub Soil: Light grey orange brown compact silty sand with frequent sub-angular chalk and flint pebbles

TRENCH 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
3	NE-SW	49.40m	DP7

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
3	NW Side, NE End	SE Facing

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00 – 0.33m	Top Soil: Dark brown black, compact, silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint pebbles
1001	0.33 – 0.62m	Sub Soil: Mid grey brown, compact silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint pebbles
1002	0.62m+	Natural Sub Soil: Light grey orange brown compact silty sand with frequent sub-angular chalk and flint pebbles

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1003	Tree Bole (excav. **L** 1.00m+ x **W** 0.74m x **D** 0.14m) Sub circular in plan, with concave 45° sloping sides and a concave undulating base.	1004	Mid grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular small flint pebbles	-	-

TRENCH 4

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
4	NW-SE	49.79m	DP9

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
4	NE Side, SE End	SW Facing

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00 – 0.37m	Top Soil: Dark brown black, compact, silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint pebbles
1001	0.37 – 0.75m	Sub Soil: Mid grey brown, compact silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint pebbles
1002	0.75m+	Natural Sub Soil: Light grey orange brown compact silty sand with frequent sub-angular chalk and flint pebbles

TRENCH 5

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
5	SW-NE	49.50m	DP11

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
5	SE Side, SW End	NW Facing

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00 – 0.29m	Top Soil: Dark brown black, compact, silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint pebbles
1001	0.29 – 0.54m	Sub Soil: Mid grey brown, compact silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint pebbles
1002	0.54m+	Natural Sub Soil: Light grey orange brown compact silty sand with frequent sub-angular chalk and flint pebbles

TRENCH 6

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
6	NE-SW	49.21m	DP13

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
6	SE Side, SW End	NW Facing

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00 – 0.27m	Top Soil: Dark brown black, compact, silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint pebbles
1001	0.27 – 0.46m	Sub Soil: Mid grey brown, compact silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint pebbles
1002	0.46m+	Natural Sub Soil: Light grey orange brown compact silty sand with frequent sub-angular chalk and flint pebbles

TRENCH 7

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
7	NW-SE	49.30m	DP15

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
7	SW Side, Middle of trench	NE Facing

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00 – 0.28m	Top Soil: Dark brown black, compact, silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint pebbles
1001	0.28 – 0.69m	Sub Soil: Mid grey brown, compact silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint pebbles
1002	0.69m+	Natural Sub Soil: Light grey orange brown compact silty sand with frequent sub-angular chalk and flint pebbles

TRENCH 8

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
8	W-E	49.93m	DP19

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
8	N Side, E End	S Facing

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00 – 0.36m	Top Soil: Dark brown black, compact, silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint pebbles
1001	0.36 – 0.63m	Sub Soil: Mid grey brown, compact silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint pebbles
1002	0.63m+	Natural Sub Soil: Light grey orange brown compact silty sand with frequent sub-angular chalk and flint pebbles

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1005	Ridge & Furrow (excav. **L** 1.00m+ x **W** 0.41m x **D** 0.06m) Linear in plan, with concave 33° sloping western side, 45° sloping eastern side and a concave rounded base.	1006	Light grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular small flint pebbles	-	-
1007	Ridge & Furrow (excav. **L** 1.00m+ x **W** 0.52m x **D** 0.27m) Linear in plan, with concave 45° sloping western side, near 90° sloping eastern side and a concave rounded base.	1008	Light grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular small flint pebbles	-	-

TRENCH 9

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
9	NW-SE	49.51m	DP21

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
9	NW Side, NE End	SE Facing

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00 – 0.29m	Top Soil: Dark brown black, compact, silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint pebbles
1001	0.29 – 0.57m	Sub Soil: Mid grey brown, compact silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint pebbles
1002	0.57m+	Natural Sub Soil: Light grey orange brown compact silty sand with frequent sub-angular chalk and flint pebbles

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1009	Ditch (excav. **L** 1.00m+ x **W** 1.24m x **D** 0.72m) Linear in plan, with concave 45° sloping sides and a concave rounded base.	1010	Dark brown black, loose silty sand with occasional sub-angular small flint pebbles	-	-

TRENCH 10

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
10	NW-SE	49.41m	DP23

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
10	SW Side, NW End	NE Facing

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00 – 0.41m	Top Soil: Dark brown black, compact, silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint pebbles
1001	0.41 – 0.72m	Sub Soil: Mid grey brown, compact silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint pebbles
1002	0.72m+	Natural Sub Soil: Light grey orange brown compact silty sand with frequent sub-angular chalk and flint pebbles

TRENCH 11

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
11	NW-SE	50.47m	DP28

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
11	SW Side, NW end	NE Facing

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00 – 0.33m	Top Soil: Dark brown black, compact, silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint pebbles
1001	0.33 – 0.79m	Sub Soil: Mid grey brown, compact silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint pebbles
1002	0.79m+	Natural Sub Soil: Light grey orange brown compact silty sand with frequent sub-angular chalk and flint pebbles

TRENCH 12

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
12	SW-NE	50.20m	DP25

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
12	NW Side, NE end	SE Facing

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00 – 0.44m	Top Soil: Dark brown black, compact, silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint pebbles
1001	0.44 – 0.79m	Sub Soil: Mid grey brown, compact silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint pebbles
1002	0.79m+	Natural Sub Soil: Light grey orange brown compact silty sand with frequent sub-angular chalk and flint pebbles

TRENCH 13

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
13	NE-SW	50.46m	DP30

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
13	NW Side, SW End	SE Facing

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00 – 0.29m	Top Soil: Dark brown black, compact, silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint pebbles
1001	0.29 – 0.85m	Sub Soil: Mid grey brown, compact silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint pebbles
1002	0.85m+	Natural Sub Soil: Light grey orange brown compact silty sand with frequent sub-angular chalk and flint pebbles

TRENCH 14

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
14	NW-SE	50.68m	DP32

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
14	NE Side, NW end	SW Facing

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00 – 0.28m	Top Soil: Dark brown black, compact, silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint pebbles
1001	0.29 – 0.74m	Sub Soil: Mid grey brown, compact silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint pebbles
1002	0.74m+	Natural Sub Soil: Light grey orange brown compact silty sand with frequent sub-angular chalk and flint pebbles

APPENDIX 2 – OASIS SHEET

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: britanni1-329492

Project details

Project name	Land to the North West of Mason Court, Mendlesham, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Archaeological Evaluation
Project dates	Start: 04-02-2019 End: 06-02-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P1249 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	4242/16 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW Uncertain
Monument type	FIELD BOUNDARY Modern
Monument type	TREE THROW Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
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 MID SUFFOLK MENDLESHAM Land to the North West of Mason Court
Postcode	IP14 5TJ
Study area	1.41 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 1019 6603 52.251723385996 1.079715064214 52 15 06 N 001 04 46 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 48.75m Max: 49.3m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Matthew Adams
Project director/manager	Dan McConnell
Project supervisor	Dan McConnell
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Fleur Developments Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land to the North West of Mason Court, Mendlesham, Suffolk Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	McConnell, D.
Other bibliographic details	R1225
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4 Bound report with A3 pullout figures
Entered by	Dan McConnell (dan@brit-arch.com)
Entered on	4 March 2019

APPENDIX 3 – APPROVED WSI

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Fleur Developments Ltd. The archaeological work is required as a condition of outline application (4242/16), for construction of to 28 dwelling houses & associated infrastructure & works at Land to the North of Mason Court, Mendlesham, Suffolk (TM 1019 6602) (Fig. 1).

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of an archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigations. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (Cutler, H. 24th September 2018) requires a programme of linear trial trenching to adequately sample 5% of the threatened available area. Twelve trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m and two measuring 15.00m x 1.80m will be located over the new building footprints and associated infrastructure works and will be excavated using a 360º tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located south of Chapel Road and north of Mason Court, in the north of the village of Mendlesham, Suffolk which lies approximately 20.00 km north of the town of Ipswich. Residential properties are located to the south and east of the site. Agricultural fields are located to the sites north and west.

2.1 Site Geology

The bedrock geology is described as Crag Group - Sand. This mix of sands, gravels and clays formed approximately 5 to 2.5 million years ago in the Pliocene Epoch (BSG, 2018).

The superficial deposits are recorded as Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton; an extensive sheet of chalky till with outwash sands, gravels, silts and clays formed up to 450,000 years ago in the Anglian Stage (BSG, 2018).

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 2018). The relevant local planning policy is both the *Mid Suffolk Core Strategy (2008)* and the *Mid Suffolk Core Strategy Focused Review (Dec 2012).*

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG July 2018)

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 desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

The NPPF asks that in determining planning applications the local planning authorities should take account of:

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

3.2 Mid Suffolk Core Strategy (2008) & Mid Suffolk Core Strategy Focused Review (Dec 2012)

Mid Suffolk Core Strategy (2008) & Mid Suffolk Core Strategy Focused Review (Dec 2012)

The local core strategies for Mid Suffolk deals with historic assets affected by development in core strategy objective SO 4 within the Mid Suffolk Core Strategy (2008):

- To protect, manage, enhance and restore the historic heritage / environment and the unique character and identity of the towns and villages by ensuring that new developments are appropriate in terms of scale and location in the context of settlement form and character

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2-4)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2 - 4).

4.1 Pre-Historic

Evidence for pre-historic activity in the area is limited in scale, however a Neolithic stone axe (MDF135) and a polished greenstone axe (MDF079) have been recovered in Front Street, 330m south-east of the site.

4.2 Romano-British

A scatter of Roman coins including a sestertius of Severus Alexander (222AD – 235AD) has been located on the site (MDS171) (location not shown on Fig. 2). A scatter of 1st to 4th century AD pottery has been recorded 240m to the north-east and a large quantity of pottery has also been recorded at Great Lawn, 700m further to the north-east.

Other artefacts recovered within the search area include a puddingstone quern fragment (MDS Misc), 340m to the south-east and a Roman brooch (MDS167) located 840m to the south-east.

Just beyond the search area lies the north/south Roman road that ran between the regional *civitas* settlement at *Venta Icenorum* (Caistor St Edmund) and the former first century AD capitol at *Camulodunum* (Colchester). Such proximity to a major road increases the potential for settlement activity, particularly associated with early villas and Romanised farmsteads.

4.3 Saxon and Medieval

The modern village of Mendlesham is likely to have its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period. It is recorded in Domesday as *Mundlesham* in 1086 and the etymology is derived from Old English for 'Homestead or village of a man called *Myndel*' (Mills, 2007).

A single record identifying the findspot of an Anglo-Saxon wrist clasp (MDS145) is located 540m to the south-east.

Most of the SHER records date to the medieval period showing significant development of the village and surrounding area during this period. The historic medieval core of Mendlesham (MDS156) lies 140m to the south and south-east of the site and extends west from the Church of Saint Mary (MDS142; NHLE Grade 1 1032241). A moated site at Church Farm (Knyvett House)(MDS016) is located adjacent to the church and is a likely contender for the capitol manor.

Numerous scatters of medieval pottery have been recorded between 240m and 900m to the south and west of the site (MDS126, MDS103, MDS053, MDS054, MDS101, MDS040 and MDS104). The have been identified through fieldwalking by R Colchester.

Two moated sites lies between 370m (MDS032) and 800m (MDS033) west of the site.

4.4 Post-medieval and Modern

Mendlesham continued a steady period of growth in the post-medieval period but did not expand much beyond the late medieval layout. The listed buildings within the historic core are all early to mid post-medieval in date and are likely replacements for earlier medieval buildings. The are nearly all located along Front Street and Old Market Street (formerly Back Street on the 1904 Ordnance Survey Map).

A single listed building, Calves Pightle (Grade II; NHLE 1352483), is located on Chapel Road within 100m of the site and dates to the 17th century with 18th, 19th and 20th century alterations.

4.5 Archaeological Potential

Given the above, the predominant potential for archaeology at this site is likely to relate to Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Therefore, there is a **moderate** to **high** potential for remains on the site relating to the Roman period. The potential for later medieval and post-medieval activity associated with the development of the village is considered **moderate**, while archaeology relating to remaining periods is considered **low**.

No previous archaeological field work has been undertaken on this site.

5.1 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that the evaluation should aim to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. The trenching will:

- 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.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, 2003 and the *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation, 2017* (SCCAS/CT).

A 5% sample of the 1.41ha site will be excavated. This will comprise **twelve** trenches measuring 30m x 1.80 and **two** measuring 15m x 1.80m will be excavated to achieve these aims (Fig.5).

6.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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).

Specific objectives of importance are as follows:

- the assessment of the archaeological resource in terms of character, quantity, quality and state of preservation;
- amount of truncation to buried deposits;
- the presence or absence of a palaeosol or 'B' horizon;
- the preservation of deposits within negative features;
- site formation processes.
- to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost;
- to provide for the absolute dating of critical contexts;
- to make the results of the investigation available through suitable reporting.

The evaluation should also carefully consider the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.

Prior to the undertaking of the trenching, and the subsequent informative trenching, it will be necessary to remove some of the trees over the proposed building footprints. Any such removal must not remove any elements below the existing ground surface. Footings/foundations of the current building (not to be demolished before Phase 1) must be left in place until after decisions about possible further phases of fieldwork following on from the trenching have been made. **Removal of tree roots and the below ground foundations and services of the existing building (outside of the agreed trench locations) must not take place until after the informative trial trenching has been completed and following confirmation from NCC ES and the relevant Planning Officer that it is acceptable to do so.**

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief requires a programme of linear trial trenching in advance of the construction of the houses and associated works. **Twelve** trenches measuring 30m x 1.80 and **two** measuring 15m x 1.80m will be excavated to achieve these aims (Fig.5).

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand (Fig. 5).

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken.

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 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 Real Time Kinetic Global Positioning System (RTK). 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 in addition to the known gas pipeline will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed before the bucket breaks the ground.

Overburden 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 surfaces.

The machine operator will have the relevant experience and appropriate documentation; will maintain the appropriate inspection register, Form F91 Part 1, Section C, either on the machine or at the depot. The operator will produce a clean, flat surface at precisely the correct level.

7.3 Hand Excavation

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

7.4 Metal Detector

A professional metal detector will be used to scan spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and any features. The finds will be recovered and recorded in the proper way. The machined spoil heaps will also be scanned, however demonstrably modern finds will not be retained. The metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron.

7.5 Excavation of Stratified Sequences

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

7.6 Excavation of Buildings

Following assessment of any structural remains encountered, a strategy for recording these will be implemented, and it may be that further mitigation will be required to allow the full recording of these remains. It may also be the case that any remains may best be left *in situ.* Any excavated building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls, possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

7.7 Ditches

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 20% and to ascertain relationship information and will be a minimum of 1.00m in length (dependant on the total length of ditch visible).

7.8 Discrete Features

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample.

7.9 Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, kilns etc. may merit full excavation in agreement with the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist.

7.10 Burials

Articulated human remains will usually receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. However in circumstances of poor preservation or if required to meet the project objectives, human remains may require full excavation. A decision in consultation with the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist and the relevant specialist will be made on the extent to which human remains are excavated during the trenching. The aim will be to inform the requirements for future treatment during subsequent Phases. Disarticulated human remains will be recorded and retained for assessment.

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).

7.11 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.

7.12 Photographic Record

All features and deposits will be photographed in detail and general site and working shoots taken as part of the photographic record. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs saved in RAW/CR2 format and taken on an 11 Mega Pixel, Canon 450, DSLR. The RAW/CR2 files will be converted and stored in uncompressed .tiff at 8 bit. If for any reason acceptable digital photography cannot be undertaken, the primary record will be on 35mm black and white film. All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.

7.13 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 the 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, by a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials,* 2014. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

Bulk samples will also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed. These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) and will be a minimum of 40 litres where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with Dr Boreham and Dr Zoe Outram where appropriate.

Preserved wood will be sampled for potential dating via dendrochronology and Carbon 14 methods and will be assessed by Dr Roderick Bale (University of Wales Trinity St David). Prior to recovering timbers, suitability for dating will be assessed in conjunction with Dr Bale, SCCAS/CT and Dr Outram where appropriate. The project manager must ensure that the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments/analyses & scientific analyses are included in a full evaluation report and sent to the Historic England Science Advisor.

Each deposit retained will be identified by context and a unique sample or timber number. For a full list of specialists see Appendix 2.

7.14 Finds classed as Treasure

It is the responsibility of the project manager for the site, after consultation with the relevant finds specialist, to submit any items falling under the provisions of the Act to the local coroner via the treasure co-ordinator (currently the Portable Antiquities Officer at the British Museum). See below for details of the act:

The Treasure Act

The Treasure Act of 1996 defines objects that qualify as Treasure and includes any metallic object other than coin that is made up of more than 10% gold or silver and is over 300 years old, any group of two or more metallic objects of prehistoric date that come from the same find, coin hoards that have been deliberately hidden, smaller groups of coins, votive or ritual deposits, any object from the same place as Treasure. Objects that are less than 300 years old made mainly of gold or silver, which have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery, and whose owners or heirs are unknown would also be classed as Treasure.

7.15 Artefact Recovery

A programme of bucket sampling will be conducted, whereby 90 litres of spoil will hand sorted for each soil horizon encountered. Bucket sampling points will occur at each end of trench. Unstratified artefacts will be sought and recovered from trench spoil heaps

8.1 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 an acceptable timeframe.

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) (Historic England 2015)* 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.

One hard or digital copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, should be prepared and presented to SCCAS/CT within four weeks of the completion of site works unless there are reasonable grounds for more time.

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client and SCCAS/CT (one copy and a .pdf 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. A digital vector plan will included with the report, which will be compatible with ESRI or MapInfo GIS software which will also be made available on request subsequent to the report being issued.

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. The archaeological advisory and planning role of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service/Conservation Team will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

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, and in accordance with *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS Conservation Team, 2017).

Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the appropriate receiving body, under an appropriate accession number and 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 guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

Arrangements for the long term storage and deposition of all artefacts will be agreed with the landowner and SHER during the reporting stage. Transfer of title and the transfer of the ownership of the archive to the County Archive Facility will be arranged at this time, and the arrangements indicated in the evaluation report. Deposition will be with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archives in accordance with the *Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition (2017).*

Where the project comprises multiple stages, the entire archive will be collated and deposited as a whole.

10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. This Policy is based on a Health and Safety system in line with 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 be highlighted including the potential for toxins and contaminants. It will be the responsibility of the client/agent to undertake a full assessment of any toxins present and services present and provide Britannia Archaeology Ltd with a report detailing the results, prior to the commencement of any fieldwork. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information and suitable tools and PPE will provided and used based on the results of any pre-project investigation.

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.

11.0 RESOURCES

The archaeological works will be 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 their engagement. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist immediately.

12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The archaeological evaluation fieldwork is scheduled to begin in early October 2018, pending approval of this Written Scheme of Investigation by SCCAS/CT. Two members of staff will be on site to undertake the evaluation which is expected to last five days. Provision has been made for additional contingency days should any unexpected remains be encountered.

The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake trenching as required by the design brief.

The SCCAS/CT Archaeologist will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. The SCCAS/CT archaeologist will be kept updated with developments both on site and in the post excavation process.

Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SCCAS/CT Archaeologist prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project. SCCAS/CT will be given a minimum of 1 week's written notice of the commencement of work so as to make arrangements for monitoring. The trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.

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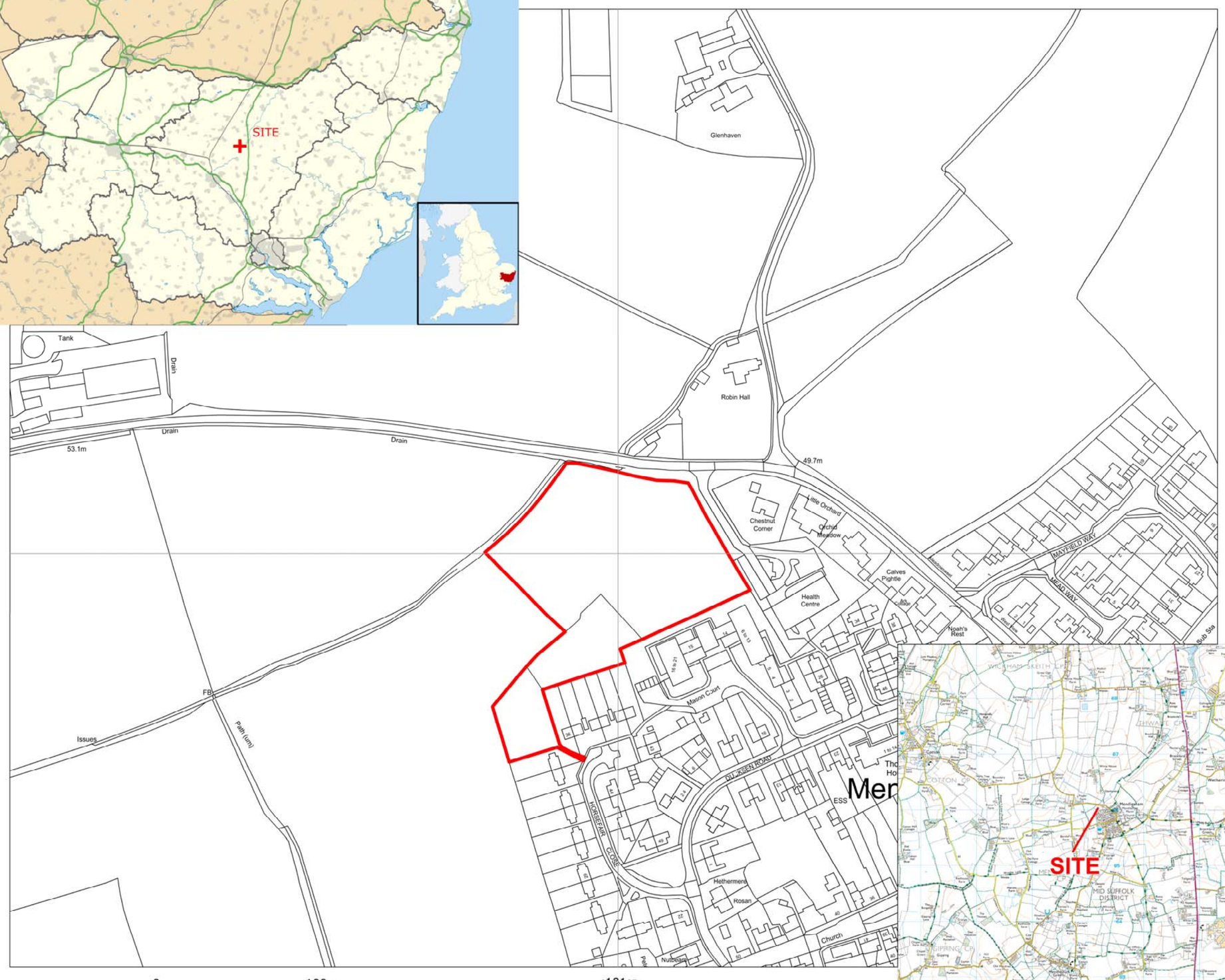
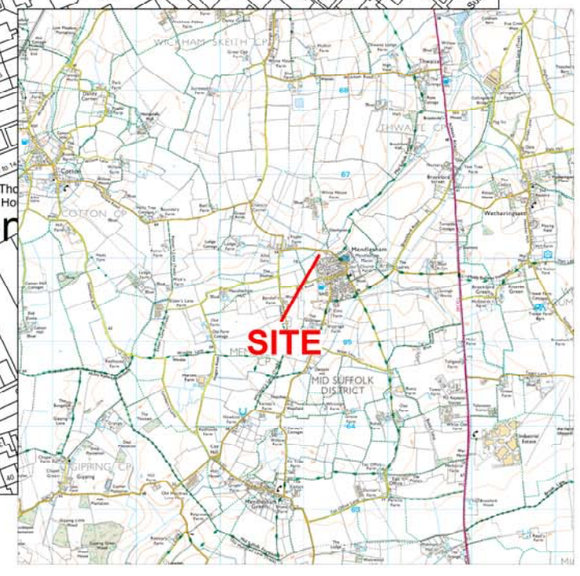
Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

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

DEFRA Magic http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website





N

Site Boundary

NGR:	610197 266029
REF:	R1225
PROJECT:	LAND TO THE NORTH WEST OF MASON COURT, MENDLESHAM, SUFFOLK
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN
CLIENT:	FLEUR DEVELOPMENTS LTD

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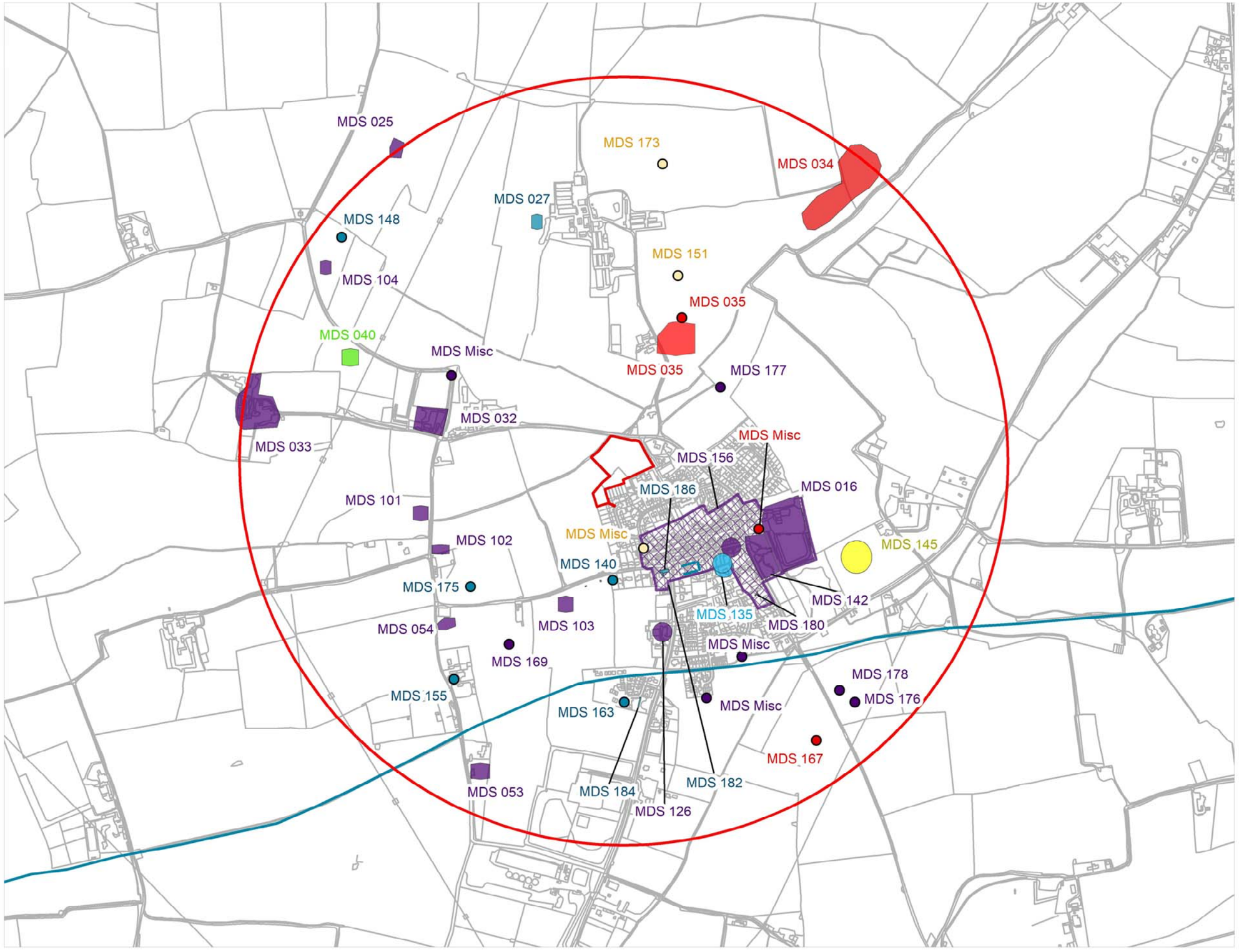
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

DATE: FEB 2019	PLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM		FIGURE: 1
APPROVED: MB		



1:10000 0 1:10000 500m

N

- HER Search Area
- Undated Record
- Multiperiod Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record
- Site Boundary

NGR: 610197 266029 | REF: R1225

PROJECT: LAND TO THE NORTH WEST OF MASON COURT, MENDLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SHER DATA - MONUMENTS

CLIENT: FLEUR DEVELOPMENTS LTD

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AUTHOR: DPM | APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 2

1:10000 0 1:10000 500m

N

HER Search Area
Archaeological Event
Conservation Area
Scheduled Monuments
Registered Parks & Gardens
Site Boundary

NGR: 610197 266029 | REF: R1225

PROJECT: LAND TO THE NORTH WEST OF MASON COURT, MENDLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SHER DATA - ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS

CLIENT: FLEUR DEVELOPMENTS LTD

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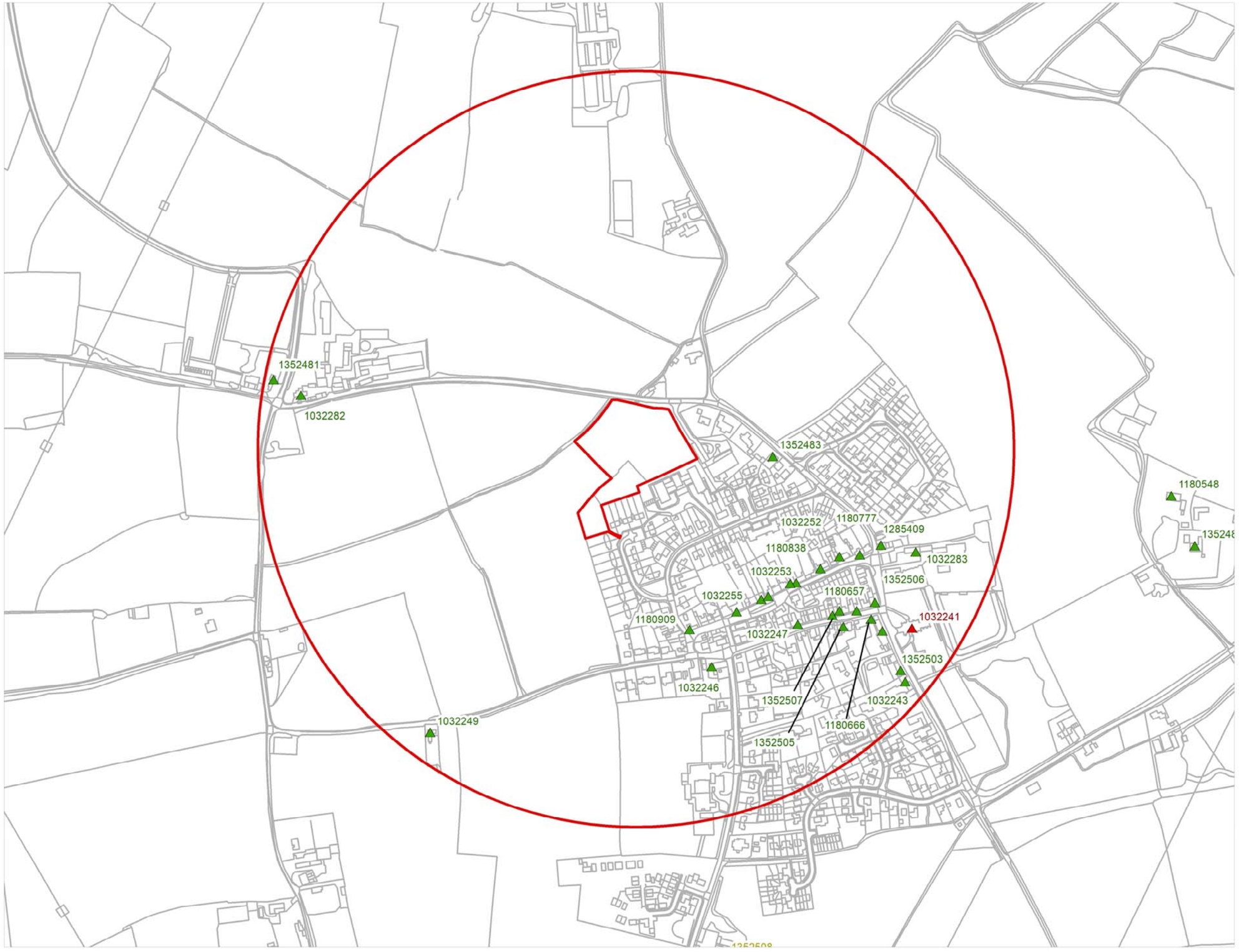
DATE: FEB 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM | APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 3



N

HER Search Area

Grade I

Grade II*

Grade II

Site Boundary

NGR: 610197 266029 | REF: R1225

PROJECT: LAND TO THE NORTH WEST OF MASON COURT, MENDLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SHER DATA - LISTED BUILDINGS

CLIENT: FLEUR DEVELOPMENTS LTD

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DATE: FEB 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 4

1:750

0 1:250 30m

N

TT1
SS1
TT6
TT7
SS7
SS2
SS6
TT2
TT10
TT8
SS8
SS3
SS10
TT3
SS9
TT9
TT5
SS5
TT4
SS12
TT12
SS4
SS11
TT13
TT11
SS13
SS14
TT14

Chestnut Corner

14
6 to 13
15
16 to 21
5
4
3
2
Mason Court
36
16
43

Archaeological Feature

Trench

Site Boundary

NGR: 610197 266029
REF: R1225

PROJECT: LAND TO THE NORTH WEST OF MASON COURT, MENDLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: OVERALL TRENCH PLAN

CLIENT: FLEUR DEVELOPMENTS LTD

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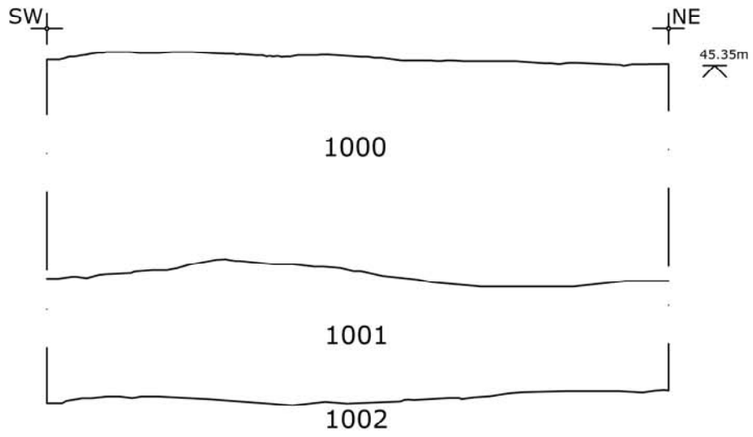
PLOT: A3
VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM
APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 5

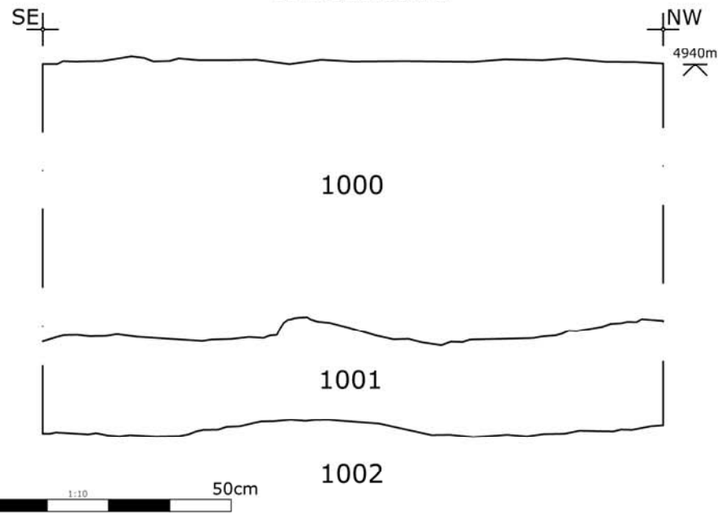
SITE SECTION 1



1:10 0 1:10 50cm

DP2 - SS1 - VIEW NW

SITE SECTION 2



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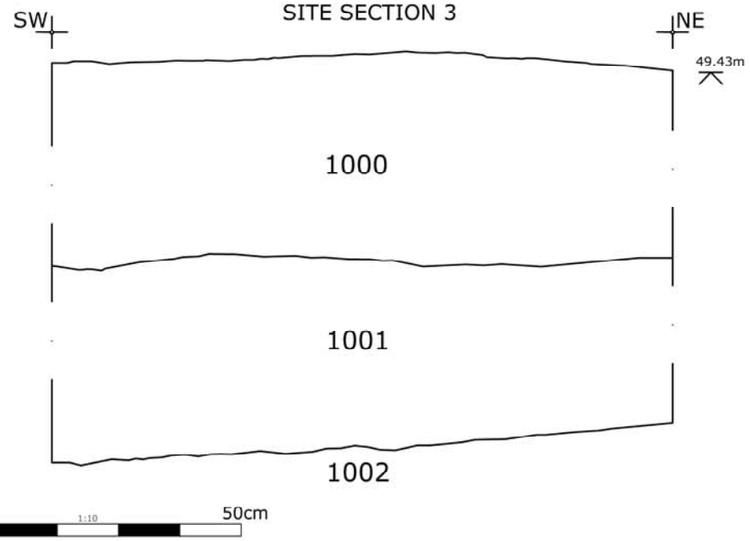
DP4 - SS2 - VIEW SW

SITE SECTION 3



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DP7 - SS3 - VIEW NW

NGR: 610197 266029
REF: R1225

PROJECT: LAND TO THE NORTH WEST OF MASON COURT, MENDLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SITE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: FLEUR DEVELOPMENTS LTD

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SUFFOLK
IP33 3PH

T: 01284 630057
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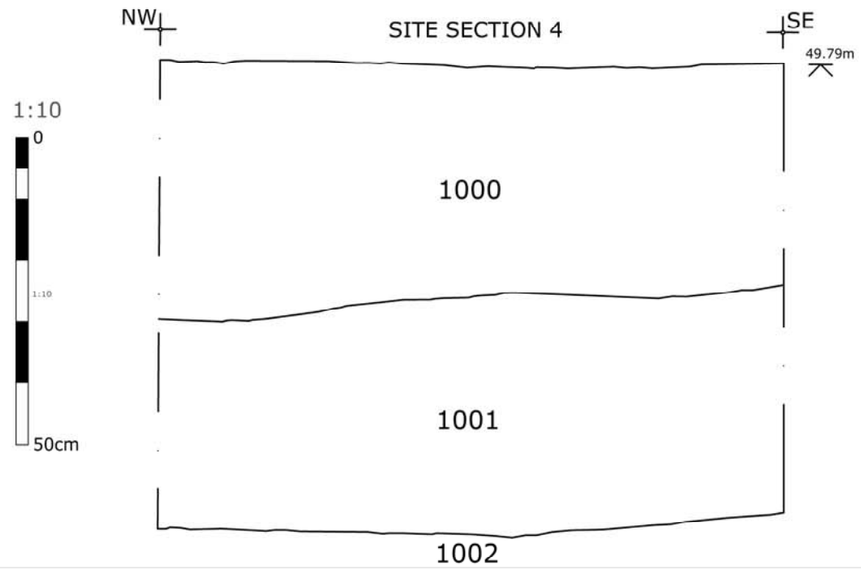
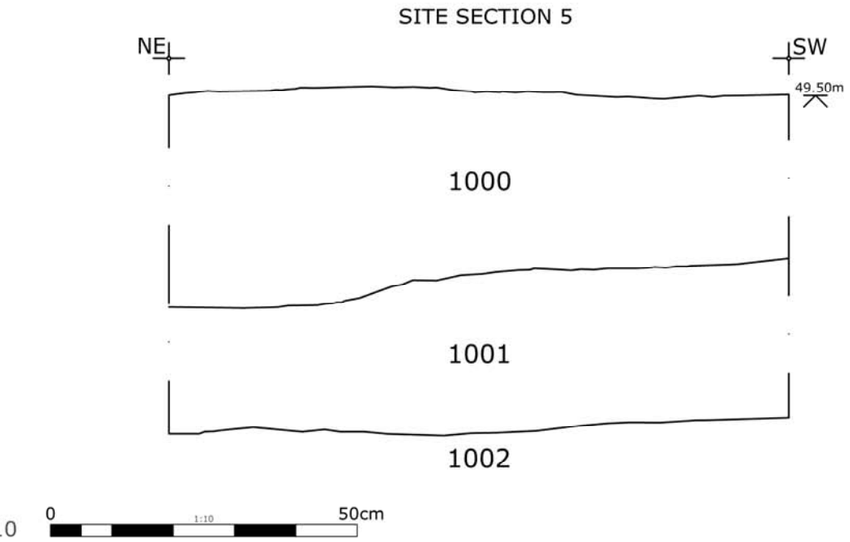
DATE: FEB 2019 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM
APPROVED: MB

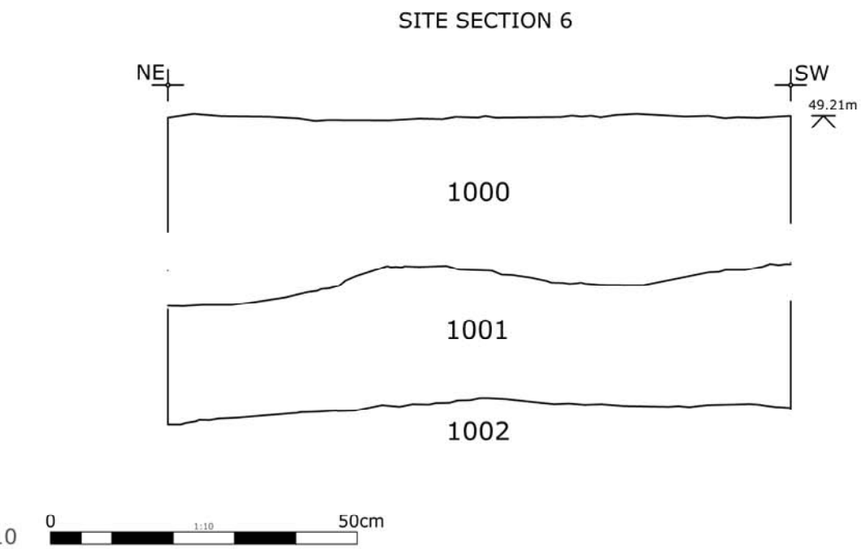
FIGURE: 6



DP9 - SS4 - VIEW NE



DP11 - SS5 - VIEW SE



DP13 - SS6 - VIEW SW

NGR: 610197 266029
REF: R1225

PROJECT:
LAND TO THE NORTH WEST OF MASON COURT, MENDLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION:
SITE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT:
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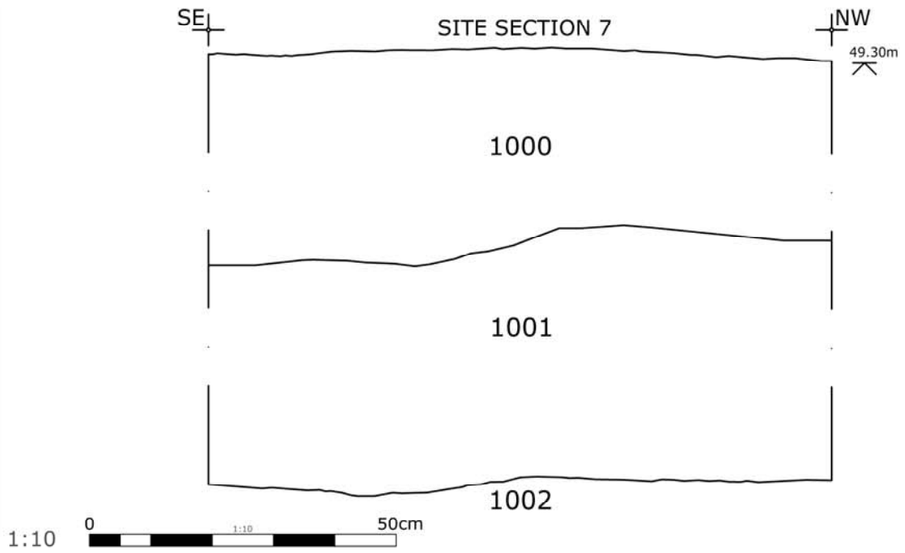
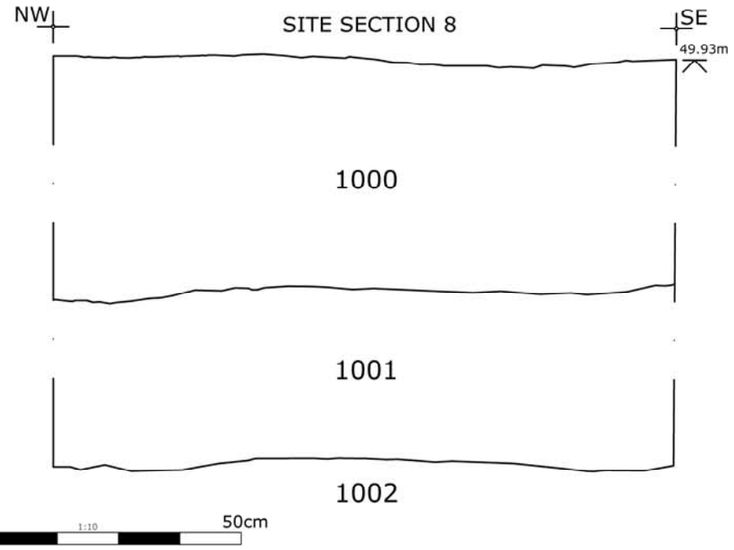
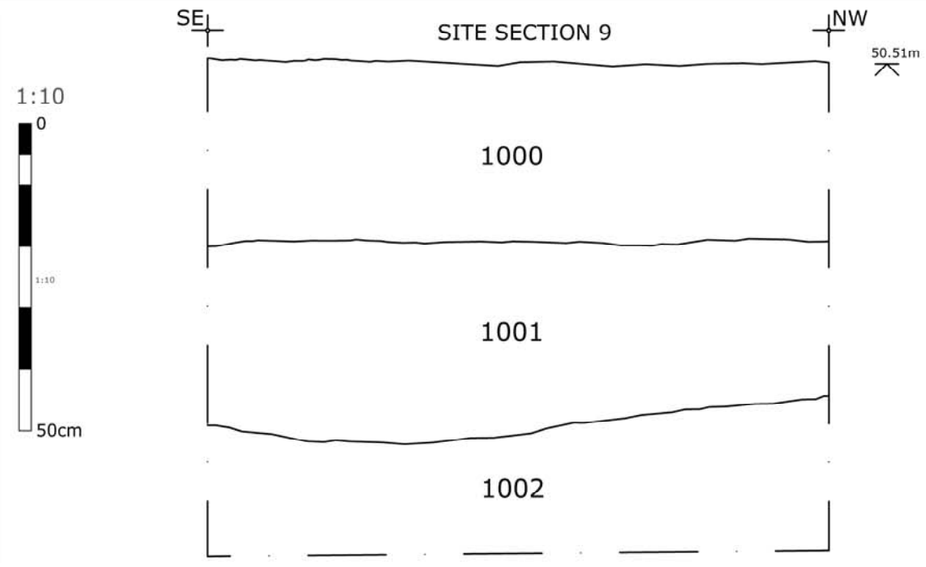
PLOT: A3
VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM
APPROVED: MB
FIGURE: 7



DP15 - SS7 - VIEW SW



DP19 - SS8 - VIEW NE



DP21 - SS9 - VIEW SW

NGR: 610197 266029
REF: R1225

PROJECT: LAND TO THE NORTH WEST OF MASON COURT, MENDLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SITE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: FLEUR DEVELOPMENTS LTD

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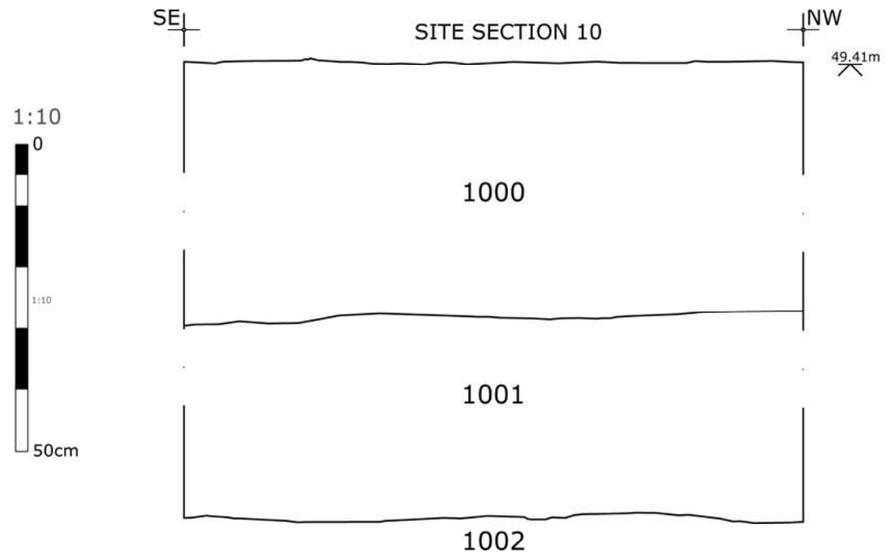
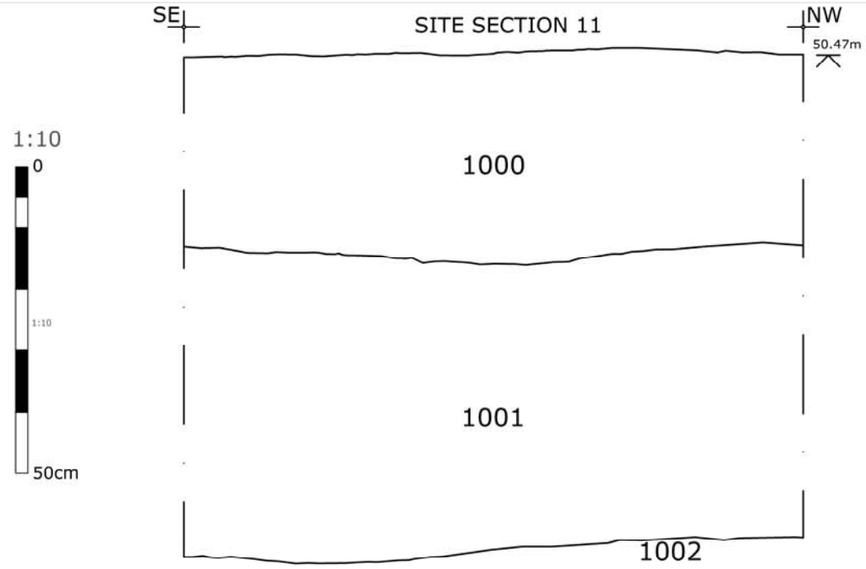
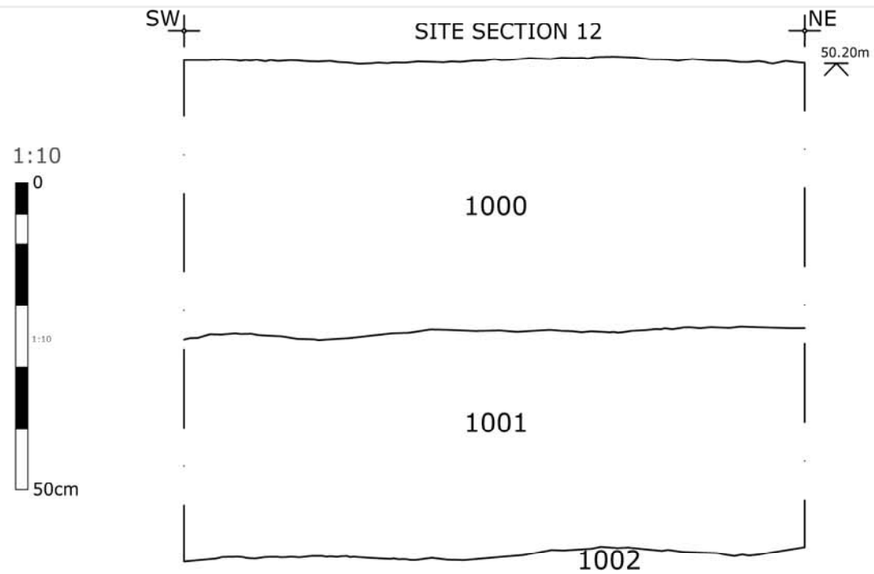
DATE: FEB 2019
PLOT: A3
VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM
APPROVED: MB
FIGURE: 8



DP22 - SS10 - VIEW SW



DP28 - SS11 - VIEW SW



DP25 - SS12 - VIEW NW

NGR: 610197 266029
REF: R1225

PROJECT:
LAND TO THE NORTH WEST OF MASON COURT, MENDLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION:
SITE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT:
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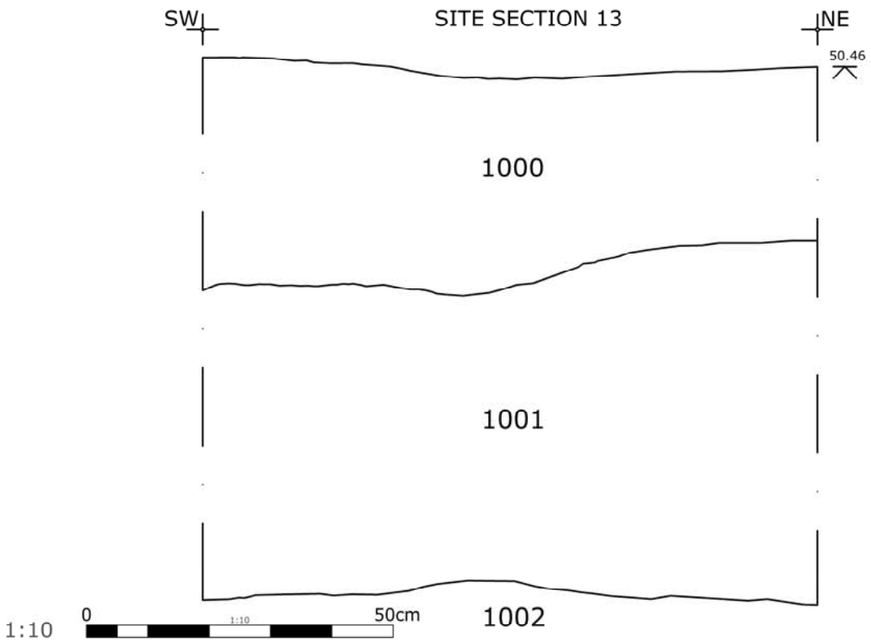
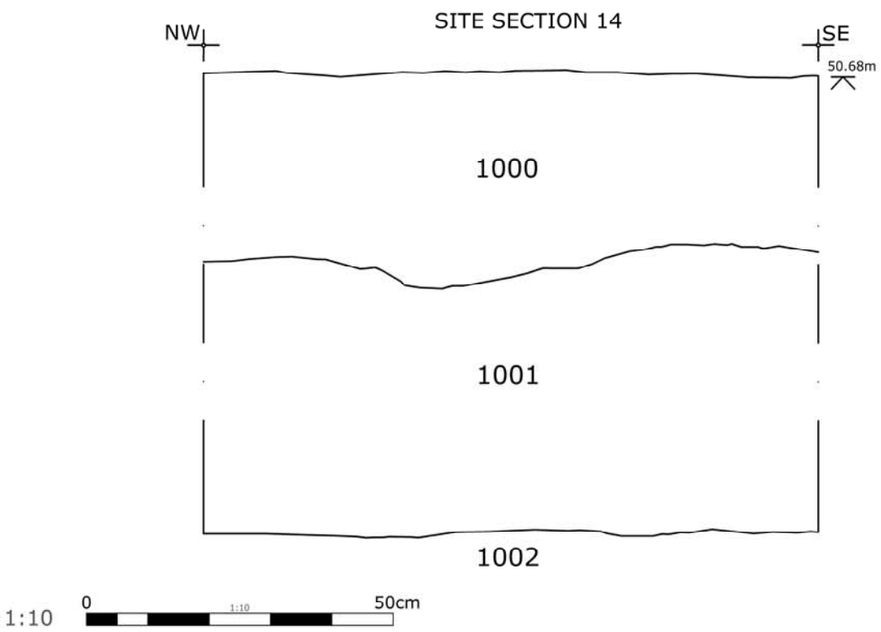
DATE: FEB 2019
PLOT: A3
VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM
APPROVED: MB
FIGURE: 9



DP30 - SS13 - VIEW NW



DP32 - SS14 - VIEW NE

NGR: 610197 266029
REF: R1225

PROJECT: LAND TO THE NORTH WEST OF MASON COURT, MENDLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SITE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

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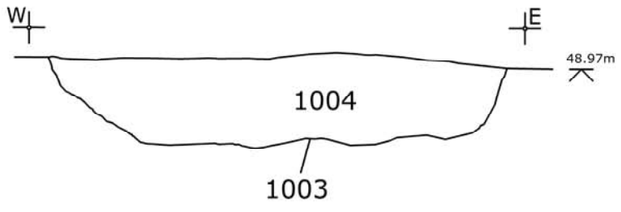
DATE: FEB 2019
PLOT: A3
VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM
APPROVED: MB
FIGURE: 10

TRIAL TRENCH 3

1:100 0 1:100 5m



1:10 0 1:10 50cm

DP5 - TREE BOLE 1003 - VIEW N

Excavated Feature

Sample Section

Trench

NGR: 610197 266029 REF: R1225

PROJECT: LAND TO THE NORTH WEST OF MASON COURT, MENDLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SITE FEATURES, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: FLEUR DEVELOPMENTS LTD

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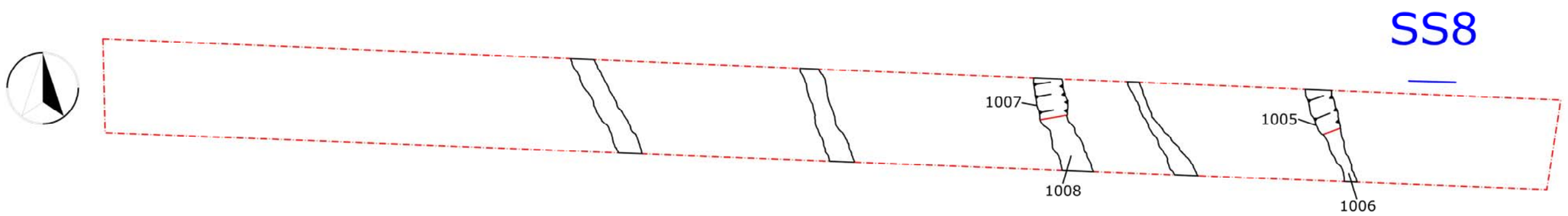
DATE: FEB 2019 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

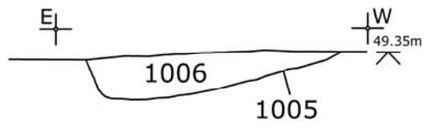
AUTHOR: DPM APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 11

TRIAL TRENCH 8

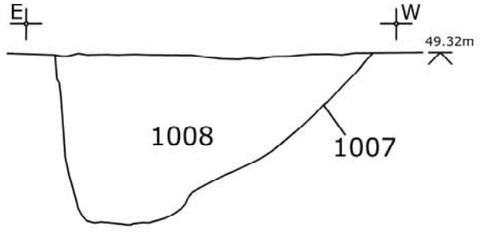


1:100 0 1:100 5m



1:10 0 1:10 50cm

DP16 - RIDGE & FURROW 1005 - VIEW S



1:10 0 1:10 50cm

DP17 - RIDGE & FURROW 1007 - VIEW S

Excavated Feature

SS1 Sample Section

Trench

NGR: 610197 266029 REF: R1225

PROJECT: LAND TO THE NORTH WEST OF MASON COURT, MENDLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SITE FEATURES, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

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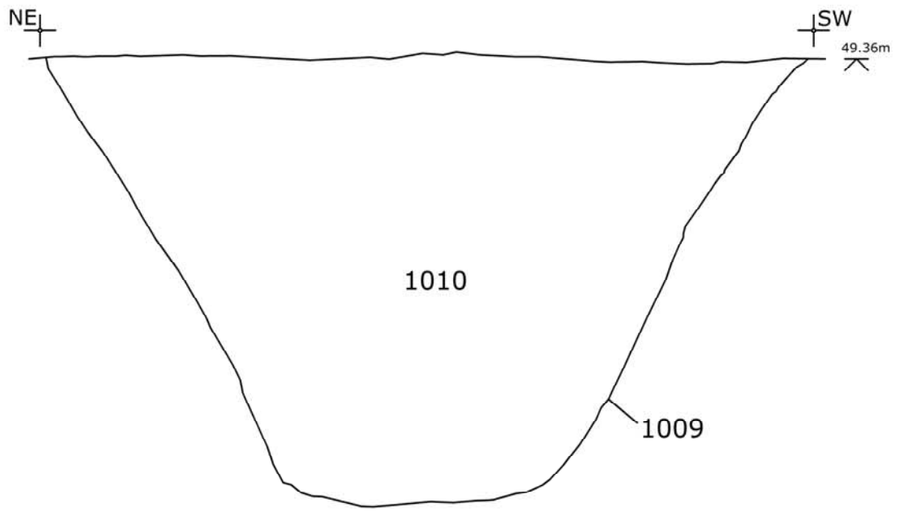
DATE: FEB 2019 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 12

TRIAL TRENCH 9

1:100 0 5m



1:10 0 50cm

DP26 - DITCH 1009 - VIEW SW

Excavated Feature

Sample Section

Trench

NGR: 610197 266029 | REF: R1225

PROJECT: LAND TO THE NORTH WEST OF MASON COURT, MENDLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SITE FEATURES, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: FLEUR DEVELOPMENTS LTD

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DATE: FEB 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM | APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 13

DP6 - TRIAL TRENCH 3 - VIEW SE

DP18 - TRIAL TRENCH 8 - VIEW NW

DP20 - TRIAL TRENCH 9 - VIEW SE

N

NGR: 610197 266029 | REF: R1225

PROJECT: LAND TO THE NORTH WEST OF MASON COURT, MENDLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: FLEUR DEVELOPMENTS LTD

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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DATE: FEB 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 14

DP12 - TRIAL TRENCH 6 - VIEW NE

DP27 - TRIAL TRENCH 11 - VIEW SE

DP31 - TRIAL TRENCH 14 - VIEW SE

N

NGR: 610197 266029 | REF: R1225

PROJECT: LAND TO THE NORTH WEST OF MASON COURT, MENDLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: FLEUR DEVELOPMENTS LTD

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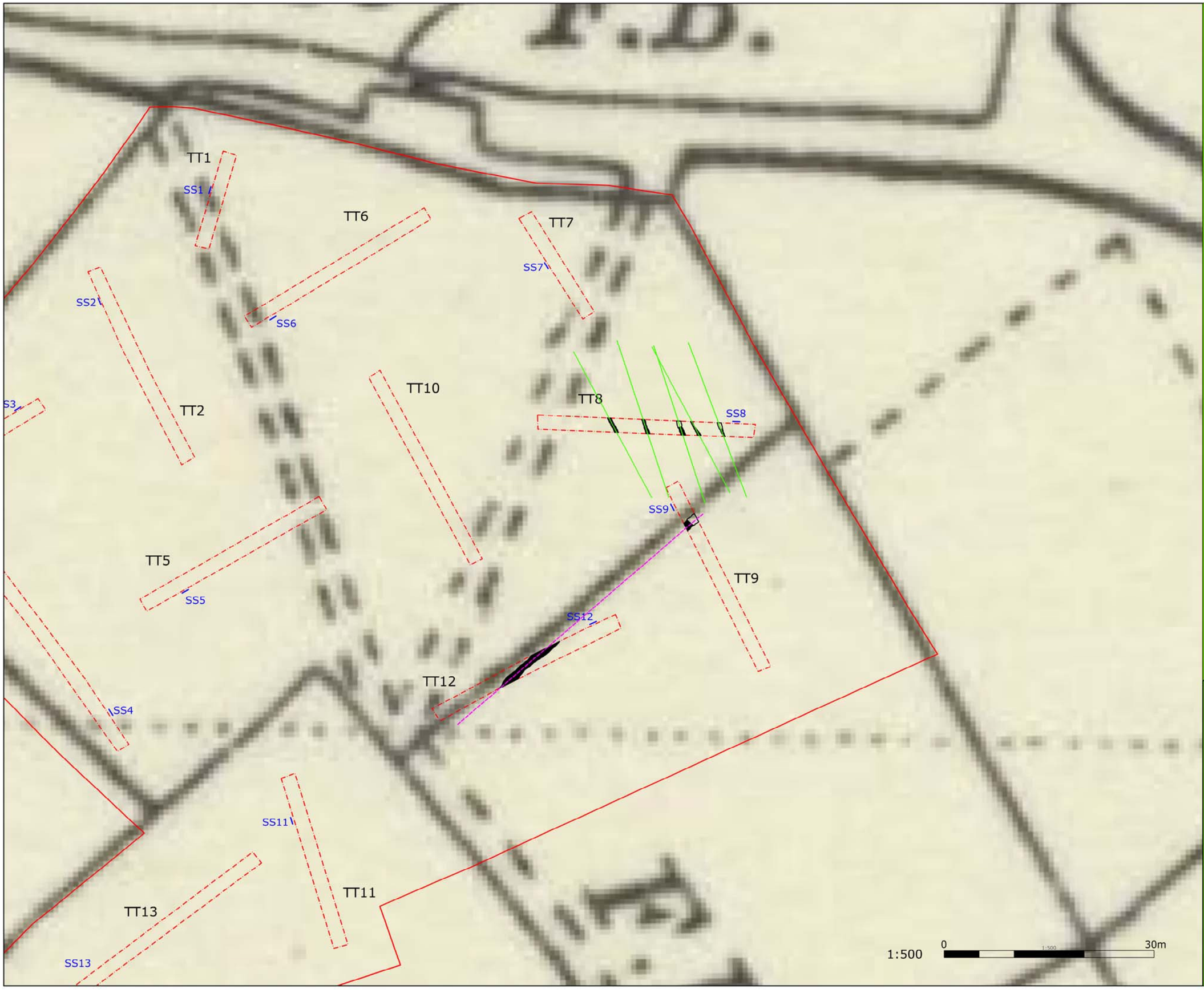
DATE: FEB 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM | APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 15



N

Ditch 1009

Ridge & Furrow Projection

NGR: 610197 266029 | REF: R1225

PROJECT: LAND TO THE NORTH WEST OF MASON COURT, MENDLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: FEATURE PLAN OVER 1952 SIX INCH OS

CLIENT: FLEUR DEVELOPMENTS LTD

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DATE: FEB 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 16