



Mill Farm, Long Green Bedfield, Suffolk

Client:
Martin and Howe Developments LTD

Date:
March 2017

BED 032
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2017/027
Author: Preston Boyles
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Mill Farm, Long Green, Bedfield BED 032

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2017/027

Author: Preston Boyles

Contributions By: Richenda Goffin

Illustrator: Rui Santo

Editor: Jezz Meredith

Report Date: March 2017

HER Information

Site Code: BED 032
Site Name: Mill Farm, Long Green
Report Number 2017/027
Planning Application No: 2905/16
Date of Fieldwork: 17th March 2017
Grid Reference: TM 2215 6645
Oasis Reference: Suffolka1-265189
Curatorial Officer: James Rolfe
Project Officer: Jez Meredith
Client/Funding Body: Martin and Howe Developments LTD
Client Reference: n/a

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Preston Boyles
Date: 20th March 2017

Approved By: Rhodri Gardner
Position: Managing Director
Date:
Signed:

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Disclaimer

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Summary

Two trenches were excavated as part of an evaluation in the grounds of a 19th century house, on land which was formerly the location of a windmill (BED 010). The ground had been truncated, and only one shallow 19th century feature was observed.

1. Introduction

Suffolk Archaeology were commissioned to conduct a trial trench evaluation within the footprint of two proposed dwellings and associated cart lodges at Mill Farm, Long Green, Bedfield (Grid reference TM 2215 6645). The proposed development area (hereafter referred to as 'the site') is within the grounds of a c.19th century house, containing a pond. The site was formerly the location of a windmill (BED 010), which appears to have been displaced to another site further south sometime around the 1840s. The site area measures c.500sqm.

A 'Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation' produced by the archaeological curatorial officer James Rolfe proposed that the site be investigated for its archaeological potential as a condition of planning consent (planning application: 2905/16). The Brief asked for two linear trenches to investigate the area of the housing development, and for metal detector searches to be carried out at all stages of the investigation.

A 'Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment' written by Rhodri Gardner (Appendix 1) specified how the trenches would be arranged. There were to be two 10m long by 1.8m wide trenches, the first (Trench 1) to be located north of the existing house and parallel to the road, orientated roughly north-south, and the second (Trench 2) to be located west of the house, orientated roughly east-west and parallel to an existing fence line. However, the location and length of these trenches had to be modified to take into consideration several site constraints, after consultation with James Rolfe. Trench 1 was shortened to 7m, and its orientation slightly modified to a more NNW-SSE alignment. This was to take into account a pond and modern drain service running to the north and west of the proposed trench, the proximity of the existing house to the south of the trench, and the location of a tree in the area west of the proposed trench. Trench 2 was lengthened to 12m to compensate for this, but was also constrained by the existence of a drain and oil tank to the east and several trees located both to the north and south of the proposed trench. Due to these restrictions on space, a smaller

machine had to be used, resulting in narrower trenches, being 1.6m rather than the proposed 1.8m wide.

The trial trenching was conducted during the morning of the 17th of March 2017.

The site has been given the Bedfield reference BED 032 (event reference ESF 24829) within the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Suffolk. The national OASIS record for this site is Suffolka1-265189.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies in the centre of Bedfield village. The east half of the site, adjacent to the road, is slightly lower than the west end of the site, although all areas show signs of truncation. The 60m contour runs across the site. The geology consists of a mid-reddish brown clay with flecks of chalk throughout, which the British Geological Survey website identifies as part of the Lowestoft Formation, a chalky till with a heterogenous mix of clay, silt and sand.

3. Archaeology and historical background

According to the Brief provided by James Rolfe the site is located at the edge of Bedfield Long Green (BED 005) on the site of a former windmill (BED 010). As a result, it was thought that there would be a high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area. Not on the HER database, but observed during the archaeological investigation, was an L-shaped pond, located north of the existing 19th century house and close to the road, which could be the remains of a drover's pond or a similar feature (according to anecdotal evidence from an elderly neighbour who visited the site during the evaluation).

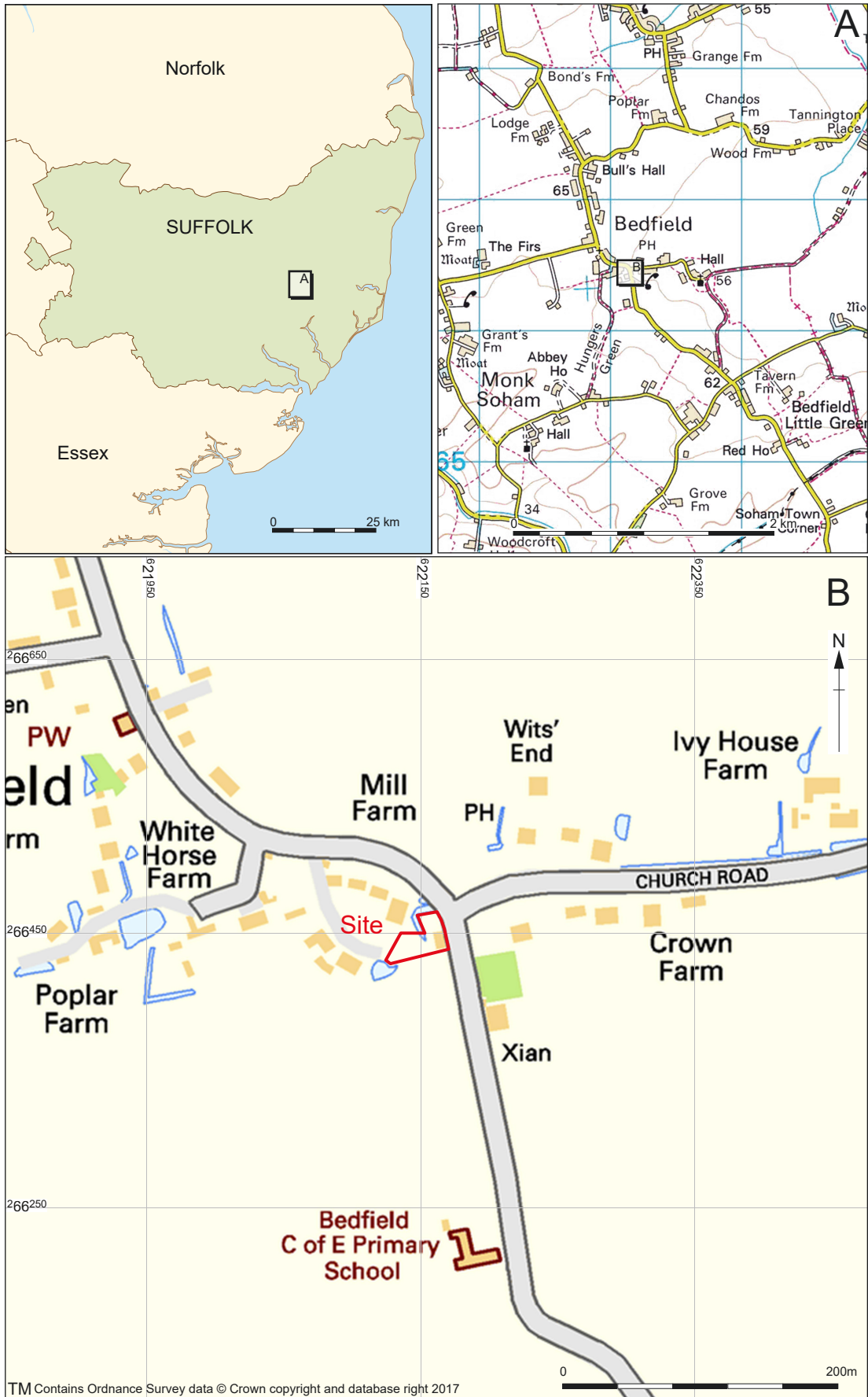


Figure 1. Location map

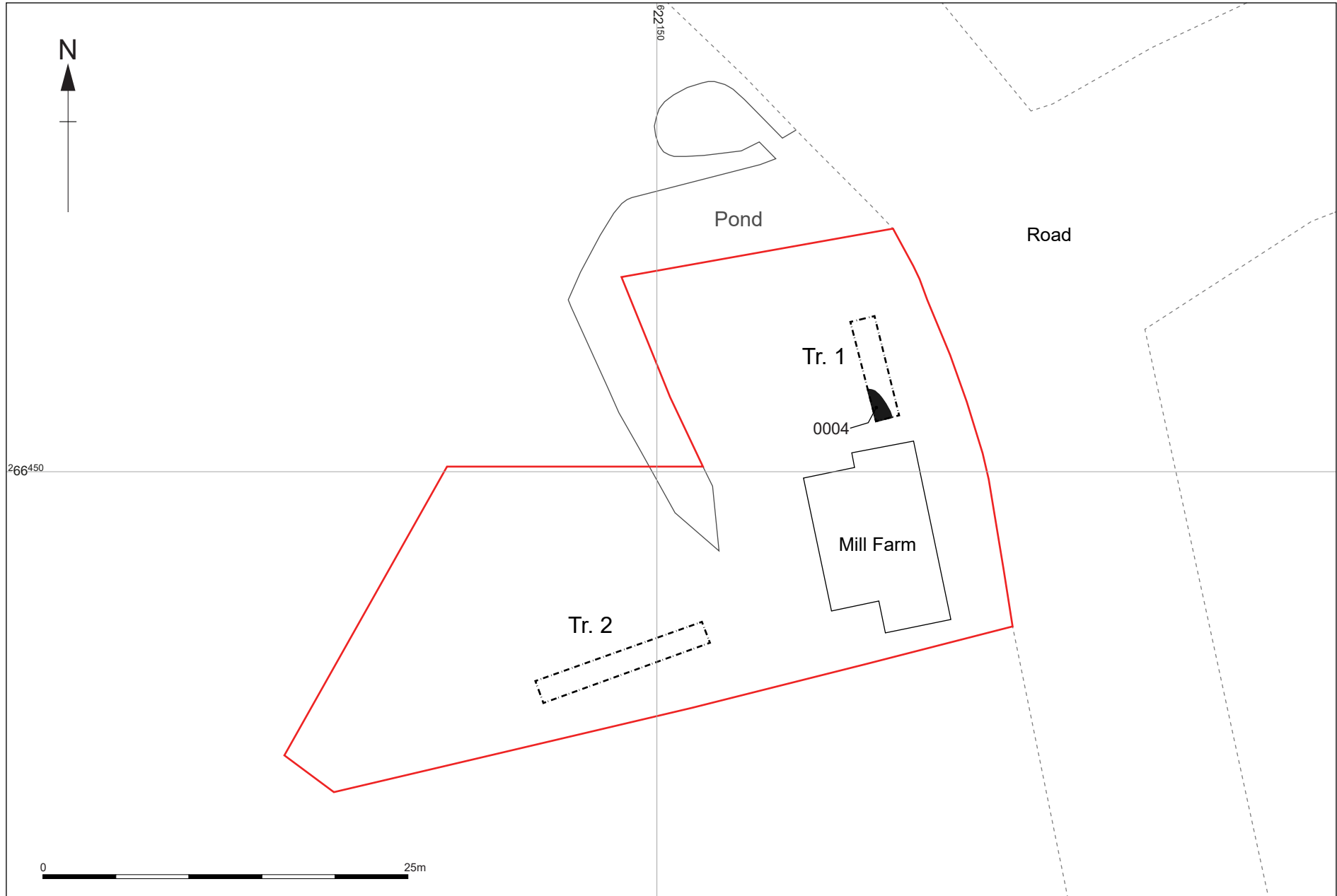


Figure 2. Trench plan

4. Methodology

Trenching was conducted using a 360° tracked mini-digger equipped with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. All machining was carried out under direct archaeological observation with the overburden removed by machine to reveal undisturbed natural clay geology.

The two trenches were laid out as specified in the WSI, with subsequent adjustments called for by the prevailing terrain and obstacles as detailed above in Section 1. The bases of the two trenches were examined for features and deposits of archaeological interest, and were searched with a metal detector. The upcast soil was checked visually for any archaeological finds and was also searched by metal detector.

Possible archaeological features were hand excavated with trowel and shovel, and deposits and feature cuts and fills were given separate context numbers within the range 0001 to 0005. Context number 0001 was assigned to unstratified finds from the site, whilst 0002 and 0003 were given to the topsoil and subsoil respectively. Only feature 0004/0005 was recorded, all other investigated features consisting of 20th century disturbances.

All elements of the site archive have been identified with the HER code BED 032. An OASIS record (for the Archaeological Data Service) has been undertaken and the reference code Suffolka1-265189 has been used for this project (Appendix 2).

5. Results

Only Trench 1 contained an archaeological feature. A list of contexts and their descriptions are presented in a table, after which each trench is described in detail.

Context	Type	Trench	Description
0001	Finds	n/a	Unstratified finds
0002	Layer	Both	Topsoil: dark brown humic clay loam with occasional small flint gravel inclusions; 300mm deep
0003	Layer	2	Subsoil: Mid brown, silty clay with moderate amounts of chalk flecks throughout; 100mm deep
0004	Cut	1	Shallow pit located at the south end of Trench 1. A 1.5x0.4m slot was excavated through the feature, and revealed it to be barely 0.1m deep.
0005	Fill	1	Dark humic clay loam, with frequent fragments of chalk, coal and mortar/CBM. A small selection of pottery (mostly china) was retained for dating purposes.

Table 1. Summary of context information

Trench 1

Trench 1 was positioned in the north-east corner of the site parallel to the road, between the existing 19th century house and an L-shaped pond, and was orientated roughly north to south, being 7m in length (Fig 2). Topsoil 0002, consisting of dark brown, humic clay loam 300mm deep, overlay the natural geology, which was mid-reddish brown clay with moderate amounts of chalk flecks throughout. The topsoil contained a large amount of 19th and 20th century debris, including CBM, metal objects such as nails and buckets and china pottery. The high level of disturbance and the lack of a subsoil beneath the topsoil might indicate that this area was levelled and truncated, possibly in association with the construction of the adjacent 19th century house. A single pit, 0004, was identified in this trench.

Pit 0004

A possible pit, 0004, was identified in the south end of the trench, its extent and shape largely obscured by the western limit of excavation of Trench 1. It appeared to be roughly oval, and was found to be very shallow at barely 100mm deep. The fill of the pit,

0005, was a dark humic clay loam, containing frequent fragments of chalk, coal and mortar/CBM, and was difficult to distinguish from topsoil 0002. The whole feature was disturbed by roots from a nearby tree.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was positioned in the south-west end of the site, orientated roughly east-west running parallel to the southern boundary of the property, and was 12m in length (Fig 2). Topsoil 0002, 250mm deep, overlay subsoil 0003, consisting of mid brown, silty clay with moderate amounts of chalk flecks throughout, measuring 100mm deep. No archaeological features were identified in the trench, although four small patches of 20th century disturbance were investigated without being recorded. As with Trench 1, this part of the site also shows signs of truncation, including large amounts of 19th and 20th debris in the topsoil.

6. Finds evidence

Richenda Goffin

Small quantities of late post-medieval pottery were recovered as unstratified finds from 0001 and from the fill 0005 of pit 0006. Two abraded sherds of plain creamware, one of which is the base of a dish, were found in fill 0005, dating to c.1740-1880. A sherd of plain white Refined white earthenware (1800-1900) was also collected from this context.

A small fragment of glazed red earthenware with deep external rilling dating to the 16th-18th century was collected as an unstratified find. It is accompanied by two sherds of pearlware glazed refined whiteware (1800-1900), one of which has transfer printed ware decoration, a refined white earthenware dish or plate, and the rim of a twentieth century blue bowl.

A fragment of the stem of a clay tobacco pipe was also recovered as an unstratified find, dating from the 17th-19th centuries.

7. Conclusion

Neither trench produced evidence of any feature earlier than the 19th century, with nothing of the windmill (BED 010) which formerly occupied the site appearing in either trench. A single unstratified find (a sherd of glazed red earthenware), dating to the 16th - 18th centuries, might be contemporary with the earlier mil. Pit 0004, the only archaeological feature identified on the site, has been dated to the 19th century, and may be contemporary with landscaping which took place during the construction of the 19th century house next to Trench 1. Both trenches appear to support the idea that the site was largely truncated at some point in the 19th or 20th century, again perhaps in conjunction with the construction of the present house.

8. Archive deposition

The site archive will be deposited with the Suffolk HER with all elements of the archive identified with the HER code BED 032.

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Preston Boyles and directed by Jezz Meredith. Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Richenda Goffin.

The report illustrations were created by Rui Santo and the report was edited by Jezz Meredith.

10. Bibliography

British Geological Survey website:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Appendix 1. WSI



Mill Farm, Long Green, Bedfield, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for Trenched Evaluation

Date: October 2016

Prepared by: Rhodri Gardner

Issued to: James Rolfe (SCCAS Conservation Team)

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Summary Project Details

Site Name	Mill Farm, Long Green
Site Location/Parish	Bedfield
Grid Reference	TM 221 664
Access	Off Southolt Road
Planning Application No	2905/16
HER code	BED 032
Event No.	ESF 24829
OASIS ref.	Suffolka1-265189
Type:	Trial trench evaluation
Area	Small (c. 500m ²)
Project start date	TBC
Fieldwork duration	Up to 1 day (estimated)
Number of personnel on site	Up to 3

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	TBC	TBC
Curatorial Officer	James Rolfe	01284 741237
Consultant		

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Suffolk Constabulary	101 (999 in an emergency)
Location of nearest A&E	Ipswich Hospital, Haeath Road, Ipswich, IP4 5PD	01473 712233

Hire details

Plant:	TBC	TBC
Toilet Hire	n/a	
Tool hire:	n/a	

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1. Site location
2. Proposed trench layout

1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology have been asked by the owners of the site to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench at the above site (Fig 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2 The proposed area of development covers a small area (two new dwellings and associated cart lodges) and is centred on approximately NGR TM 221 664.
- 1.3 The present stage of work is being requested as a condition of planning application 2905/16. The LPA has been advised that a programme of archaeological work should take place prior to development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are damaged or destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with a Brief produced for this specific planning condition by James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (dated 23 September 2016).
- 1.5 According to the Brief (Section 2.1): "This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER), located on the edge of Bedfield Long Green (BED 005) on the site of a windmill (BED 010). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist."
- 1.6 The development proposal is for the construction of two new dwellings and associated cart lodges. The associated groundworks are liable to damage or destroy any archaeological deposits that may survive within the site. The purpose of the trial trenching is therefore to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement of construction.
- 1.7 The brief requires that 2 x 10m long trial trenches be used to sample the footprints of one of the new dwellings and the areas of the cart lodges (Fig. 2). The proposed trenching rationale will be outlined in Section 2, below.
- 1.8 This WSI complies with the SCCAS standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2012, Ver. 1.3), as well as the following national and regional guidance

'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (ClfA, 2014) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).

1.9 The research aims of this trial trench evaluation are as follows, as described in Section 3.2 of the SCCAS Conservation Team brief:

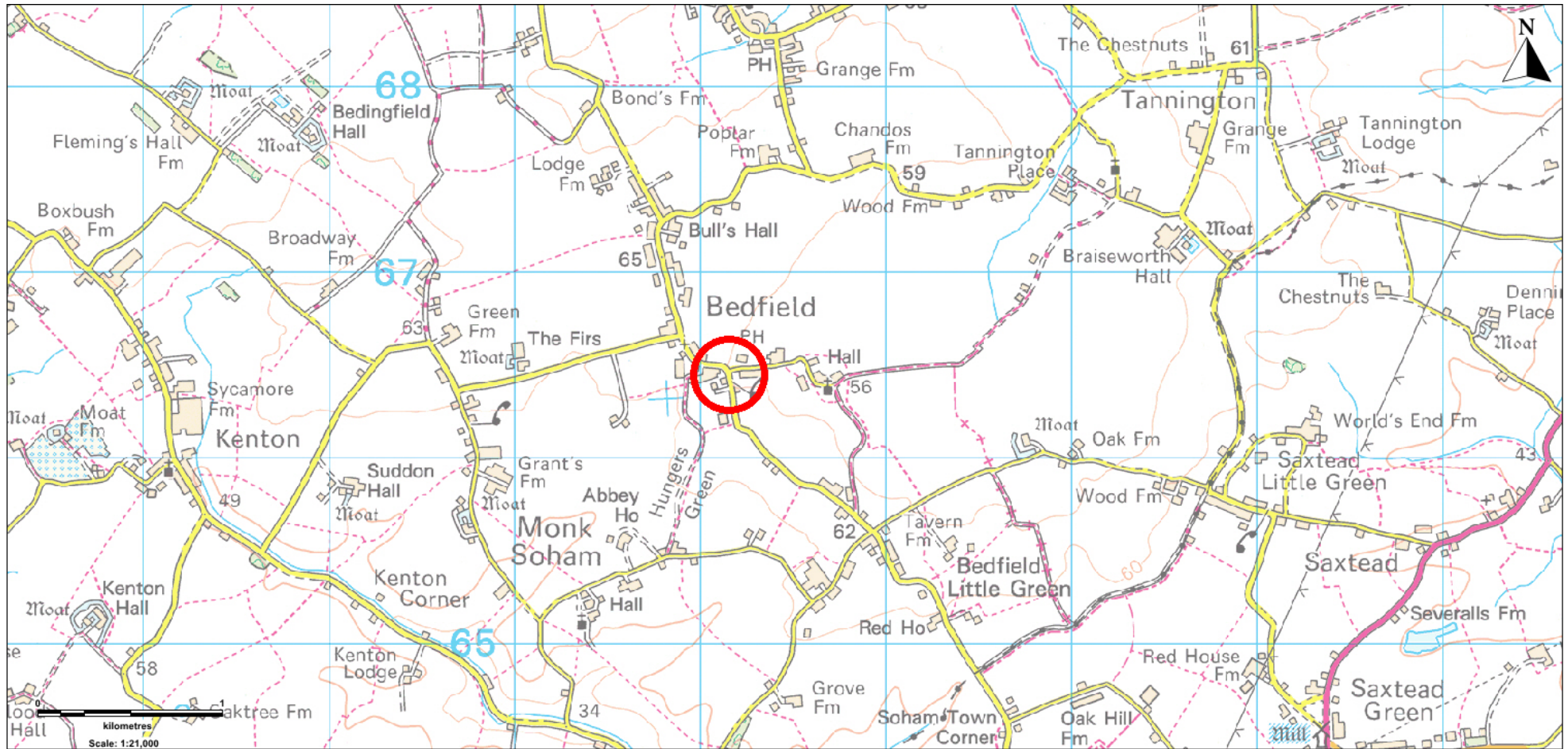
RA1: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

RA2: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

RA3: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

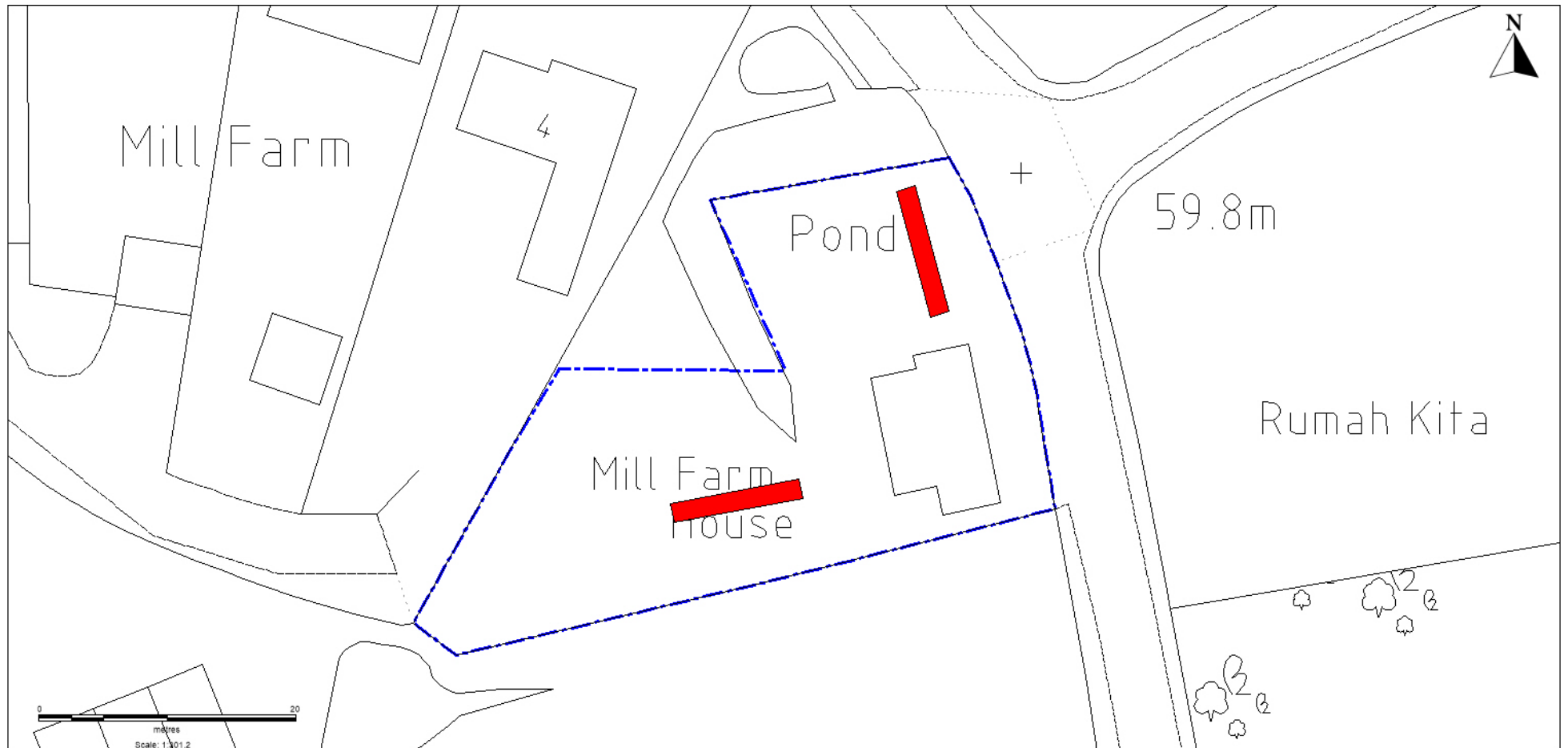
RA4: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

In addition to these specific aims the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medlycott, 2011).



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Figure 1. Site Location



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Figure 2. Proposed trench layout (trenches in red)

2 Fieldwork: trial trench evaluation

- 2.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience. The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer and up to 2 experienced excavators and surveyors (to include metal detectorist).
- 2.2 Evaluation of the development area in this instance will employ two (2) trenches, each measuring 10m long by 1.8m wide. The proposed trench location plan is shown in Fig 2.
- 2.3 No information has currently been provided about the presence or otherwise of services by the developer. Therefore, if previously unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered during work on site then trench layout may have to be amended accordingly.
- 2.4 The trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant observation of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and any other concrete/overburden will be mechanically separated for sequential backfilling if requested.
- 2.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2012.
- 2.6 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief and Specification, it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is used or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 2.7 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features and deposits.
- 2.8 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be recorded. Feature sections

and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.

- 2.9 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number (BED 032) and Event number (ESF 24829) acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.10 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 2.11 Trenches and spoil heaps will be scanned for artefactual material and metal-detected throughout the project, including before the initial soil stripping and prior to hand-excavation. This will include trench bases if the natural geological surface is not exposed.
- 2.12 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.13 All finds will be brought back to Suffolk Archaeology's premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 2.14 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 2.15 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in situ. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 2.16 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 The unique HER number will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 3.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by Suffolk Archaeology's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 3.3 All artefacts and ecofacts will be held by Suffolk Archaeology until analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.5 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

- 3.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. The report will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site. This will include reference to archaeologically relevant information held in the County HER.
- 3.13 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.14 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Suffolk Archaeology will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.
- 3.15 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval.
- 3.16 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.17 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 3.18 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (2010). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 3.19 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.20 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant site's Ministry of Justice licence.
- 3.21 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.22 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the

Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.

- 3.23 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of Suffolk Archaeology, their subcontractors or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

Appendix 2. OASIS

OASIS ID: suffolka1-265189

Project details

Project name	Mill Farm, Long Green, Bedfield
Short description of the project	A trial trench evaluation carried out in advance of the construction of a new dwelling.
Project dates	Start: 17-03-2017 End: 17-03-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BED 032 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	2905/16 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BEDFIELD Mill Farm, Long Green
Study area	500 Square metres
Site coordinates	2215 6645 2215 00 00 N 6645 00 00 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	James Rolfe

Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Jezz Meredith
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Martin and Howe Developments LTD

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Mill Farm, Long Green evaluation report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Boyles, P.
Other bibliographic details	2017/027
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	Short report on truncated 19th Century site in Bedfield, Suffolk.
Entered by	Preston Boyles (prestonboyles@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	21 March 2017

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

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