



Land Adjacent to Willow House

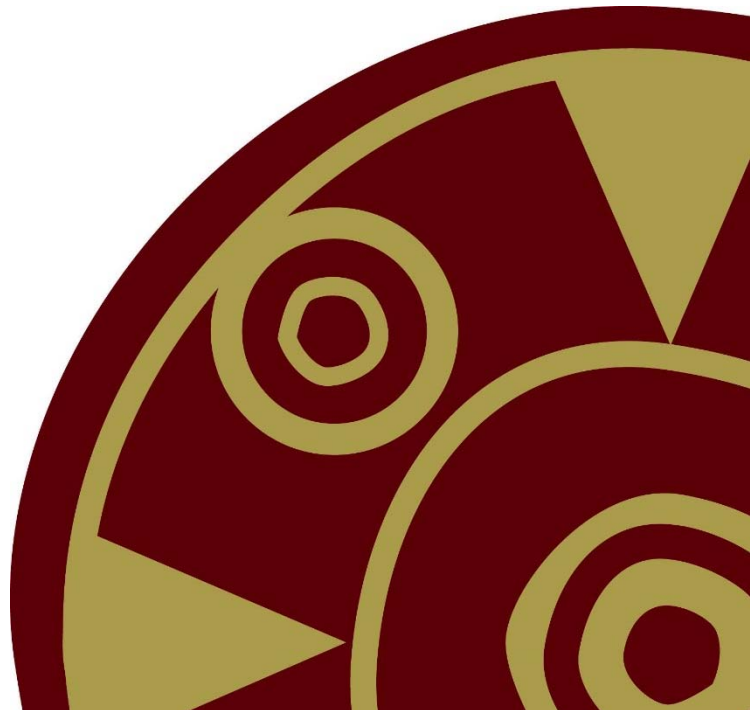
Mendlesham, Suffolk

Client:
James Baker (Baronia Developments Ltd)

Date:
May 2017

MDS 188, ESF25507

Archaeological Evaluation Report v0.2
SACIC Report No. 2017/046
Author: Rob Brooks
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Land Adjacent to Willow House Mendlesham, Suffolk

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Author: Rob Brooks

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Report Date: May 2017

HER Information

Site Code/Event Number: MDS 188/ESF25507

Site Name: Land Adjacent to Willow House

Report Number 2017/046

Planning Application No: DC/16/4670

Date of Fieldwork: 8th May, 2017

Grid Reference: TM 1013 6570

Oasis Reference: suffolka1-282763

Curatorial Officer: James Rolfe

Project Officer: Rob Brooks

Client/Funding Body: James Baker (Baronia 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 the Field Projects Team alone. 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 County Council's archaeological contracting services 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: Rob Brooks

Date: 12/05/2017

Approved By: Stuart Boulter

Position: Senior Project Officer

Date: 12/05/2017

Signed:

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

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land adjacent to Willow House and immediately south of Mill Road in Mendlesham, Suffolk. Six trenches were excavated, revealing a post-medieval ditch and pit, and a poorly defined undated ditch. Finds included medieval and post-medieval pottery, medieval to post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) fragments, fired clay fragments and pieces of coal. The features were reasonably well preserved where they survived below the plough horizon and probably represent a post-medieval road ditch and a quarry pit, whilst the other possible ditch is of uncertain age and function.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the construction of three houses, two garages and areas of road/driveway, to be built within an area of arable field, south of Mill Road and adjacent to Willow House on the western edge of Mendlesham, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The work was carried out to a Written Scheme of Investigation by Stuart Boulter (Suffolk Archaeology CIC – Appendix 1) to fulfil a Brief by James Rolfe of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) as a condition on planning application DC/16/4670. James Baker (Baronia Developments Ltd) commissioned the work that was carried out on 8th May, 2017. The trenches were located within the footprint of the proposed construction works, at grid reference TM 1013 6570.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies on superficial geological deposits of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, overlying bedrock of Crag Group sand (BGS, 2017). On site the geology presented itself as orange sandy-clay, with one area of yellowish-grey chalky boulder clay.

The area of the trenching was relatively level, with ground levels of 54.34m-54.63m above the Ordnance Datum, with a slight elevation to the south and east.

3. Archaeological and historical background

According to the Brief:

‘This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, in close proximity to a dense scatter of medieval pottery (MDS 103) which is indicative of occupation. 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’ (Rolfe, 2017).

The scatter of pottery mentioned above (MDS 103 – Fig. 1) is located only 19m west of the proposed development area on the Historic Environment Record (HER). A post-medieval post mill was also located immediately east of the site (MDS 140). Other surrounding sites are listed in Table 1.

The 1880s Ordnance Survey map shows that the site was divided into two by a west-south-west to east-north-east boundary that matches exactly with the ditch excavated in Trenches 1 and 6 in the fieldwork. This seems to have been the rear limit of a garden for the house to the south-west of the site (Fig. 2).

| HER number and location | Description |
|--|--|
| MDS 016, 420m to the east | Medieval moat and artefact scatter |
| MDS 054, 328m to the west | Early medieval and medieval artefact scatter |
| MDS 076, 298m to the east | Medieval finds scatter |
| MDS 079, 270m to the east | Neolithic polished greenstone axe |
| MDS 101, 423m to the north-west | Medieval artefact scatter |
| MDS 102, 343m to the west-north-west | Medieval artefact scatter |
| MDS 126, 144m to the south-east | Medieval artefact scatter |
| MDS 135, 270m to the east | Neolithic stone axe |
| MDS 142, 360m to the east | Undated ditches and medieval pottery |
| MDS 144, 190m to east | Post-medieval pits |
| MDS 155, 359m to the south-west | 19th century+ barn |
| MDS 156, 89m to the east | Medieval town and market area |
| MDS 158, 245m to the east | Medieval ditch and pottery |
| MDS 175, 278m to the west | Post-medieval artefact scatter |
| MDS 180, 169m to the east | Medieval to post-medieval ditch |
| MDS 184, 290m to the south | Post-medieval ditch |
| MDS 186, 129m to the east | Grade II listed 16th century building – The Fleece Inn |
| MDS 187, 370m to the east | 16th century threshing barn |
| MDS Misc., 372m to the south-east | Medieval find spot of a silver penny |
| MDS Misc., 378m to the south-east | Medieval find spot of a silver penny |
| MDS Misc., 405m to the east-north-east | Roman puddingstone quern |
| SUF 076, 228m to the south | 20th century+ railway |

Table 1. HER listings within 500m of the site

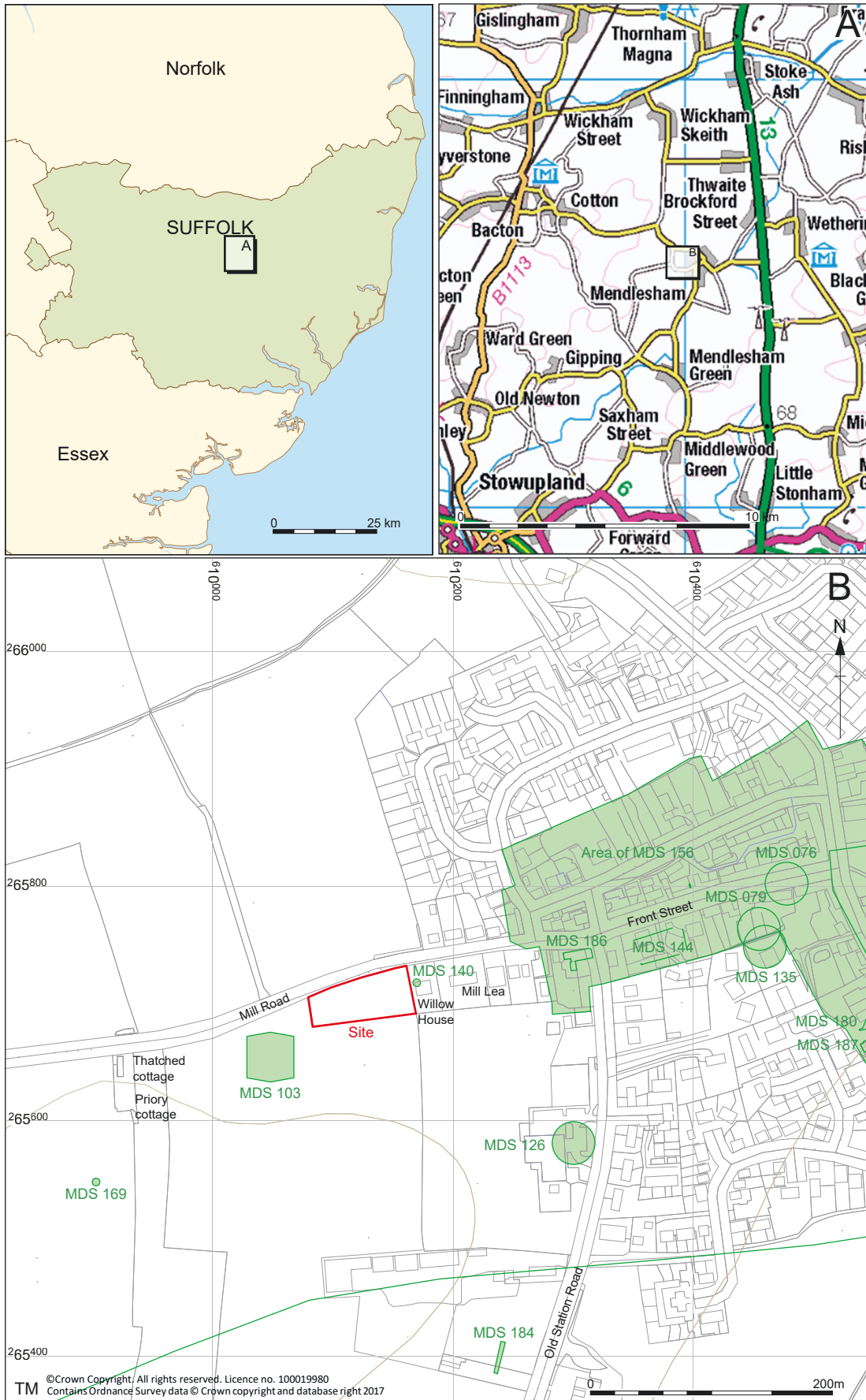


Figure 1. Site location map with HER entries

4. Methodology

The trenches were excavated using a machine equipped with a toothless bucket, with the work being constantly monitored and directed by an experienced archaeologist. Typically, between 0.3m and 0.4m of plough soil/topsoil was removed, exposing the upper levels of undisturbed natural geology. However, in Trench 6, 0.2m-0.25m of clay-silt subsoil was also removed, with the features appearing to cut into this. Trench 3 was the deepest, with 0.35m of topsoil overlaying a disturbed subsoil deposit that was 0.4m thick. All of the upcast spoil was monitored for finds and metal-detected. The trenches were positioned across the site to sample the footprints of the proposed houses, garages and roads/driveways (Fig. 3). They each measured 1.8m wide x 12.5m long, with a total length of 75m long (covering 135m²).

When the machine excavation was finished, soil profiles were cleaned and recorded in conjunction with the digging and recording of the cut features. On site the conditions were very dry, which made cleaning and interpretation of the clay geology difficult in places. All of the features were excavated in 1m wide slots. Environmental bulk samples were not taken. Colour digital photographs were taken of the contexts and trenches. 1:50 plans of the trenches were hand drawn and geo-referenced using an RTK GPS. Sections were drawn at 1:20. A single continuous numbering system was used to record all contexts (Appendix 2).

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code MDS 188. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-282763 – Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). On acceptance of the report by SCCAS the full archive will be submitted to the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER code MDS 188.

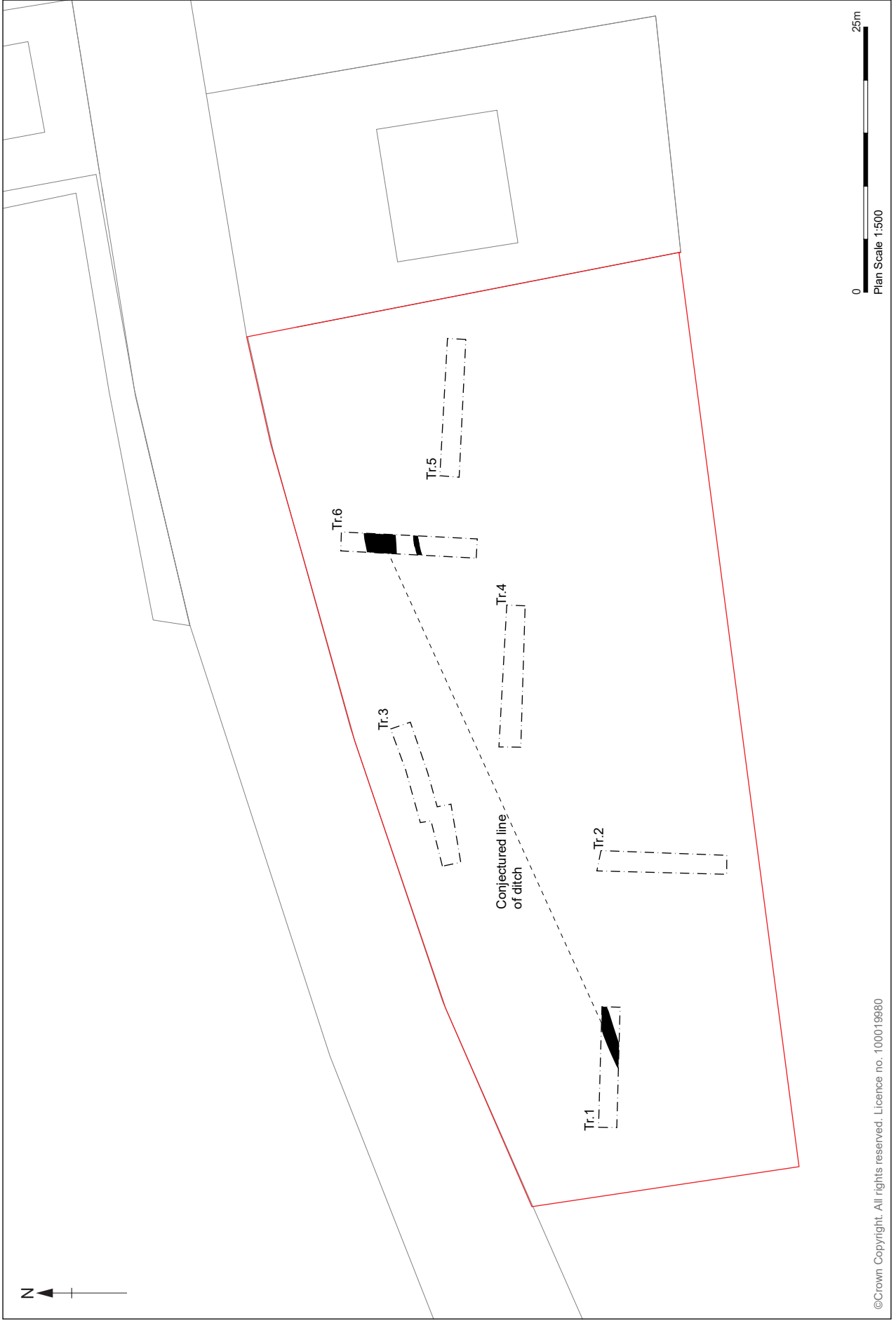


Figure 3. Site plan, showing location of trenches

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

A post-medieval pit and two ditches were excavated across Trenches 1 and 6, with the remainder being blank apart from occasional field drains (Figs. 3-5 and Pls. 1-3). The trenches were excavated to 0.35m-0.75m below ground level, with subsoil encountered in Trenches 1 and 3 from 0.35m-0.4m below ground level (Appendix 4). The uppermost feature cuts were recorded at 0.4m-0.5m below ground level. In Trenches 1-2 and 4-6 the natural was firm orange sandy-clay with occasional small flints, whilst in Trench 3 it was pale-mid yellowish-grey boulder clay with chalk and flint inclusions. Underlying the topsoil in Trench 3 was a c.0.4m deep deposit of mixed mid-dark orangish-brown and yellowish-grey sandy-clay, with occasional chalk, CBM and charcoal flecks. In Trench 6, a subsoil deposit of greyish-orange silty-sandy-clay was recorded, apparently cut by the features.

5.2 Features by trench

Trench 1

Ditch 0005

Ditch 0005 was located at the eastern end of Trench 1 and was west-south-west to east-north-east aligned, with 40°-45° slightly concave sides that stepped down slightly to form a steeply sided flat base, measuring 1.15m wide x 0.46m deep (Fig. 4 and Pl. 1). It aligned with ditch 0001 in Trench 6. The fill, 0006, was mid orangish-grey firm sandy-clay, with occasional flints and charcoal flecks. Three pieces of late medieval to post-medieval CBM were recovered, along with two small pieces of fired clay and four coal fragments.

Trench 6

Ditch 0001 and pit 0007

At the northern end of Trench 6, two intercutting features with an identical fill were excavated (Fig. 5 and Pl. 2). Ditch 0001 was west-south-west to east-north-east aligned, with an 85° northern edge and 45° southern edge (although it wasn't possible

to define which was the pit edge and which was the ditch). The cut measured >0.85m wide x >0.3m deep, but was not fully excavated due to its overall depth within the section of >1.2m below ground level. Its fill was not separated during excavation with pit 0007 because it was not possible to see the difference and it was thought initially that cut 0001 was just a deeper part of 0007. The close alignment of ditch 0001 to ditch 0005 in Trench 1 suggested that they were part of the same feature.

Pit 0007 continued further to the north of ditch 0001 and had a gently sloping, slightly irregular northern edge on a c.35° angle, with a c.40° convex southern side, though it was not clear how this side related to the ditch.

Fill 0002 (recorded as a single deposit in both cuts) was mid grey-brown firm silty-clay, with occasional angular flints and chalk flecks, and one orange-grey clay lens towards the northern end of the section. Three sherds of a probable Hedingham jug were found in the fill (92g) in the area of the pit cut. The fragments date to the mid 12th-mid 13th century, but the external surface is very worn, suggesting that these sherds were redeposited. A single late medieval to post-medieval fragment of tile was also found in the pit, with a piece of fired clay, and a sherd of 16th-18th century glazed pottery (50g) was recovered from the channel of the ditch.

Ditch 0003

Ditch 0003 was very poorly defined, produced no finds and may have been a natural feature, although it appeared to cut the subsoil in section (Fig. 5 and Pl. 3). The cut was west-south-west to east-north-east aligned and slightly curvilinear, with 40° slightly irregular sides and a slightly concave wide base. It measured c.0.76m wide x 0.26m deep and was filled with 0004, a single fill of pale-mid orangish-grey firm sandy-clay, with occasional small flints and chalk flecks, and rare charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from the fill.

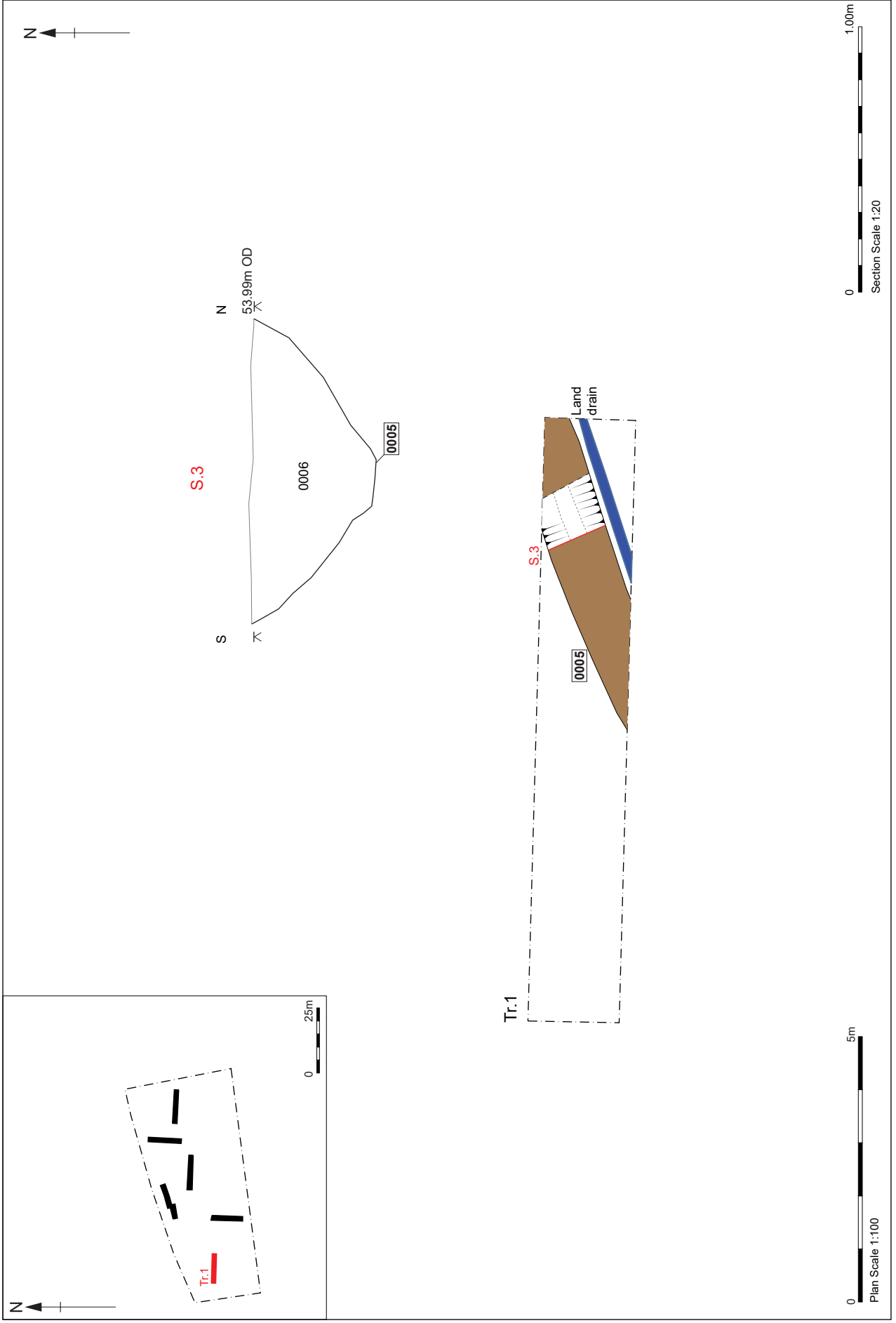


Figure 4. Trench 1 plan and section

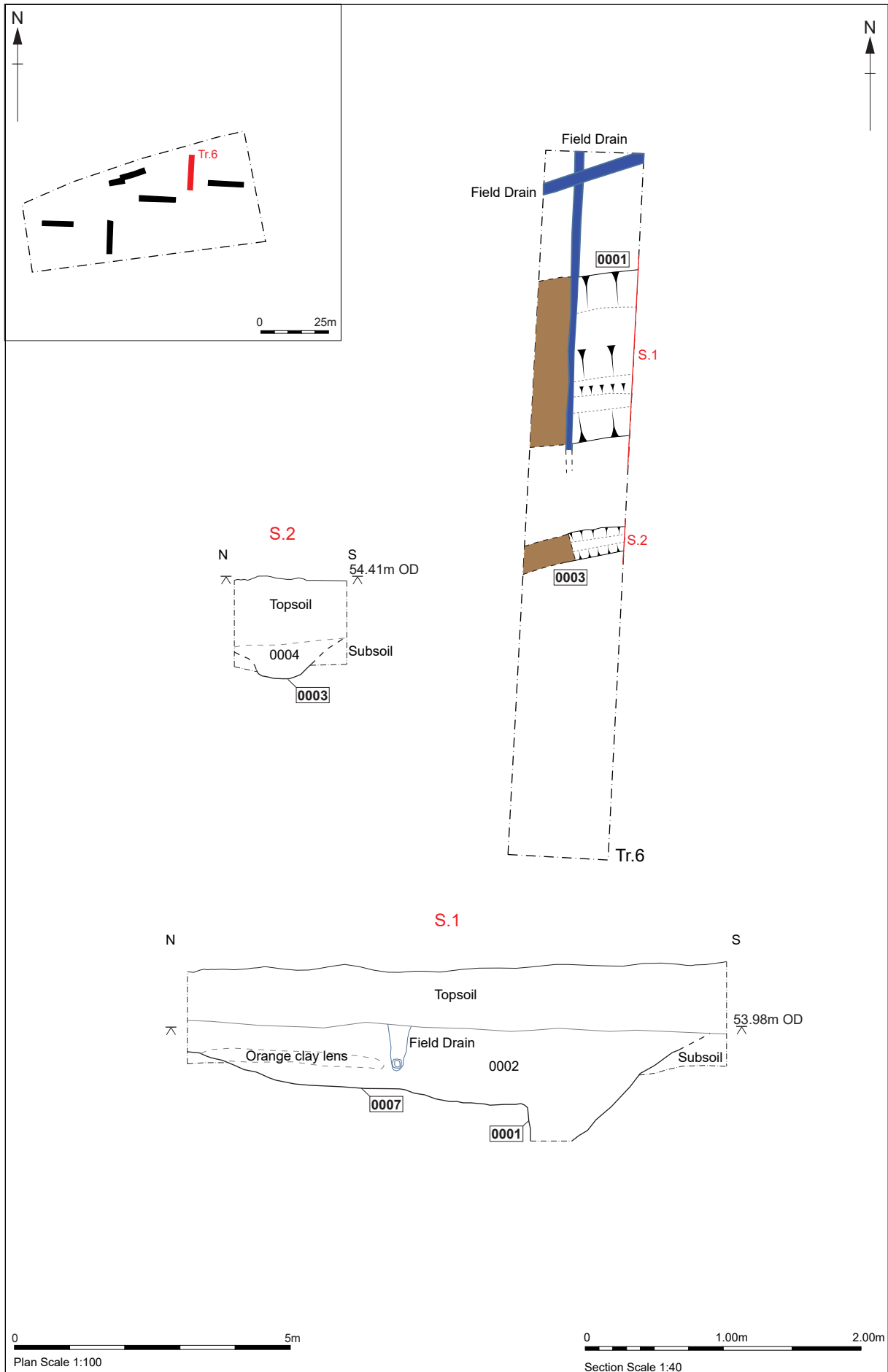


Figure 5. Trench 6 plan and sections



Plate 1. Ditch 0005, Trench 1 (facing west-south-west, 0.4m scale)



Plate 2. Ditch 0001 and pit 0007, oblique, Trench 6 (facing south-east, 2m scale)



Plate 3. Ditch 0003, Trench 1 (facing east, 0.5m scale)

6. Finds evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

A small number of finds was recovered from the evaluation which are mainly post-medieval in date. They have been quantified in the table below and are also recorded on the site database.

| Context | Pottery | | CBM | | Fired clay | | Coal | | Spotdate |
|--------------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| | No. | Wt/g | No. | Wt/g | No. | Wt/g | No. | Wt/g | |
| 0002 | 4 | 114 | 1 | 50 | | | | | 16th-18th C |
| 0006 | | | 3 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 15th-18th C |
| Total | 4 | 114 | 4 | 56 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 7 | |

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Four fragments of pottery were collected from the evaluation, from a single feature in Trench 6.

Three sherds of a probable Hedingham fineware jug were found in fill 0002 of the pit 0007 and ditch 0001 in Trench 6 (92g). The fragments come from the upper part of a jug with a strap handle, which dates to the mid 12th-mid 13th century. The external surface of the vessel is very worn, and there are only slight remains of a mottled copper glaze on the handle and on the inner surface. The fabric is a fine pale orange sandy fabric with sparse red clay pellets and mica, typical of a Hedingham fineware fabric (Walker 2012). However the jug has a simple upright rim, which is not usually associated with this ware. It is probable that the jug is from the Hedingham kilns but is from a less common jug type, but equally it may have been made elsewhere in Essex in the Hedingham ware tradition. The same context contained a single post-medieval sherd, probably from a dish or bowl, of a Glazed red earthenware of Essex type, dating to the 16th-18th century.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Small quantities of ceramic building material were collected from two contexts. A fragment of a full oxidised roofing tile was found in the fill 0002 of the ditch and pit in Trench 6. It is made in a medium sandy fabric with flint (wt: 49g) and has the remains of a circular peghole for attachment which has a diameter of 10mm. It dates from the late medieval to post-medieval periods.

Three further pieces were recovered from fill 0006 of ditch 0005 in Trench 1. The largest (wt: 4g) is made in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions (msfe). Two smaller fragments (wt: 2g) are made in a finer fabric (fscp). All the ceramic building material dates to the late medieval to post-medieval period.

6.4 Fired clay

Two pieces of fired clay were found in fill 0006 of ditch 0005 (wt: 6g). They are fully oxidised and amorphous in shape. One is made in a fine pale orange fabric with some calcareous inclusions, whilst the other is made from coarser sand and has flint inclusions. Both are small with no diagnostic features.

6.5 Coal

Four fragments of coal were retained from fill 0006 of ditch 0005 in Trench 1.

6.6 Finds discussion

The finds recovered from the two features date to the post-medieval periods, but the presence of several large sherds of a medieval jug redeposited into the feature in Trench 6 suggest that medieval activity had taken place in the vicinity.

7. Discussion

The evaluation has recorded that post-medieval archaeological deposits and an undated possible ditch are present on the site, suggesting that only limited and generally later post-medieval occupation evidence have survived. Ploughing may well have truncated deposits, as it appears to have disturbed the upper horizon of the clay geology in several of the trenches. However, there were no unstratified finds from the excavation of spoil from the trenches and little in the way of redeposited earlier material. The only medieval finds were abraded and within a later feature.

The two significant features, ditch 0001/0005 and pit 0007, were both securely dated as post-medieval from their finds and matching position of the ditch with the boundary on the 1880s Ordnance Survey map. The large pit was possibly the remnants of a quarry pit, targeting clay, although it was quite shallow.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The archaeological works have demonstrated little in the way of older well-preserved archaeological deposits on the site. Given that nearby sites have recorded medieval and post-medieval finds scatters (as recorded on the HER), it seems that even without plough disturbance of the horizons, this site is unlikely to have been intensively occupied in the past. Given these findings, it is unlikely that further archaeological works will be required on this site. However, the need for and nature of further work will ultimately be determined by the local planning authority.

9. Archive deposition

On approval of this report and any subsequent stages of work required as a result, the paper, digital, finds and environmental archives will ultimately be deposited with SCCAS in Bury St Edmunds, with a further copy of the digital archive retained by SACIC.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Tim Schofield and Rob Brooks and directed by Rob Brooks. Project management was undertaken by Stuart Boulter who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians. The specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin.

The report illustrations were created by Ellie Cox and Gemma Bowen, and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

BGS, 2017, Information obtained from http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital_maps/data_625k.html and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved

Rolfe, J., 2017, *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Land Adjacent to Willow House, Mill Road, Mendlesham*, unpublished document, Bury St Edmunds: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Walker, H., 2012, *Heddingham ware: a medieval pottery industry in north Essex; its production and distribution*, EAA Report No. 148.

Appendix 1. Abridged written scheme of investigation



Land Adjacent to Willow House, Mill Road, Mendlesham, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme
of Archaeological Evaluation

Date: April 2017

Prepared by: Stuart Boulter

Issued to: James Rolfe (SCCAS Conservation Team)

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Summary Project Details

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Site Name | Land adjacent to Willow House |
| Site Location/Parish | Mendlesham |
| Grid Reference | TM 1013 6570 |
| Access | From Mill Road |
| Planning Application No | DC/16/4670 |
| HER code | MDS 188 |
| Event No. | ESF25507 |
| OASIS ref. | Suffolka1-282763 |
| Type: | Trenched Evaluation |
| Area | 3,000 square metres |
| Project start date | Spring 2017 |
| Fieldwork duration | 1 - 2 days |
| Number of personnel on site | Projected as 2 SACIC staff |

Personnel and contact numbers

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| SACIC Project Manager | Stuart Boulter | Office: 01449 900122 Mobile: 07885 223524 |
| Project Officer (first point of on-site contact) | TBA | Office: Mobile: |
| SCC Curatorial Officer | James Rolfe | Office: 01284 741225 Mob.: 07720 210086 |
| Client | James Baker (Baronia Developments Ltd) | Mobile: 07889 310594 |

Emergency contacts

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Local Police | Violet Hill Rd, Stowmarket IP14 1NJ | 01473 613500 101 or emergency 999 |
| Location of nearest A&E | Heath Rd, Ipswich, IP4 5PD | 01473 712233 |

Hire details

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-----|
| Plant: | To be provided by the client | N/A |
| Welfare | To be provided by the client | N/A |
| Tool hire: | N/A | N/A |

Contents

1. Background
2. Fieldwork
3. Post-excavation
4. Additional Considerations
5. Staffing

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1. Site location and positions of proposed trial-trenches

Appendices

1. Health and Safety Policy
2. Insurance Documentation

1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology have been asked to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (hereafter WSI) to cover a programme of archaeological trenched evaluation on land adjacent to Willow House, Mill Road, Mendlesham, Suffolk (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The evaluation area covers c.3,000 square metres (Figure 1).
- 1.3 The present stage of work is being requested by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS/CT). The Local Planning Authority (hereafter LPA) were advised that as a condition of the planning consent, a programme of archaeological work should be agreed 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 destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with a Brief covering these specific planning conditions that was produced by James Rolfe of SCCAS/CT (dated 6th March 2017).
- 1.5 The perceived archaeological potential for the site was based primarily on its location close to a dense scatter of medieval pottery (MDS 103) which is indicative of occupation.
- 1.6 The Evaluation Brief states (section 4.3) that a total length of 75m trench with a width of 1.8m is required focussed on the proposed building footprints and access road (Figure 1).
- 1.7 The WSI and this Method Statement comply with the SCCAS/CT standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2011 ver 1.1) and Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (2012, Ver. 1.1), as well as the following national and regional guidance:
 - *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (March 2012);
 - *Code of Conduct* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a);
 - *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b);
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphe Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);
 - *Gurney, D 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No.14, 2003 Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region
 - *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team 2014
- 1.8 The research aims of the evaluation are as follows:
 - *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 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.*

Figure 1. Site location and positions of proposed trial-trenches - REMOVED

2 Fieldwork

- 2.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (Hereafter SACIC). The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience (TBA). The team will comprise a Project Officer and an experienced excavator. A surveyor and experienced metal detectorist will be used as and when required.
- 2.2 The proposed area of evaluation, covering c.3,000 square metres, is shown in Figure 1.
- 2.3 At this juncture no information has been received from the client regarding existing services. A CAT survey will be undertaken on the line of the proposed trenches prior to excavation, but damage to hitherto unknown services that are not identified during this survey will not be the responsibility of SACIC.
- 2.4 The following general principles will be applied for the excavation of the trial-trenches:
 - a) All mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket for a good clean cut.
 - b) The overburden will be excavated down to the top of the first undisturbed archaeological horizon, or the upper surface of the naturally occurring subsoil.
 - c) Spoil will be removed and stockpiled adjacent to the evaluation trenches or in an area designated by the client.
 - d) Topsoil will be stored separately to any underlying colluvial material unless this is deemed unnecessary by the client.
 - e) All excavation will be under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.
- 2.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims (see 1.8) and also comply with the SCCAS/CT Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (2011) and Excavation (2012). Where types of deposit are encountered that are suitable for mechanical excavation, this will only be undertaken following agreement with SCCAS/CT.
- 2.6 No feature will be excavated to a depth in excess of 1.2m (including the machined depth of the trench). In the unlikely event that this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA (SCCAS/CT). Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable support is used. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 2.8 While it is considered unlikely that there will be deep holes left open on site, where necessary high visibility safety fencing will be employed.
- 2.9 An overall features plan and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 2.10 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded a '*unique continuous numbering sequence*' on pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.11 The HER code and event number for this project are MDS 188 and ESF25507 respectively.
- 2.12 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 2.13 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the excavation works covering the following;
 - i) Ground surface prior to stripping
 - ii) The stripped surface

iii) The upcast spoil

- 2.14 All pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept. No discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.15 All finds will be brought back to the SACIC 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 external specialists.
- 2.16 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. A suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable and exhibits potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order for it to be worth taking a sample. If necessary advice will be sought from Historic England's (formerly English Heritage's) Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 2.17 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and, if deemed necessary, a suitable licence obtained before their removal from the site. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law. They will be recorded *in-situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IFA's Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains, by McKinley & Roberts. Following full recording and analysis, where appropriate, the remains will be reburied.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 The unique project HER number (MDS 188) will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 3.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by SACIC'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 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Site plans and sections will be digitised and will form part of the site archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be written on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.5 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 four 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 Historic England (formerly 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 Historic England specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.12 Once the fieldwork phase of the project is completed, a full site archive and report, the latter presenting the results of the evaluation will be prepared. The report will contain a stand-alone summary and a description of the evaluation methodology. It will also contain a clear separation of the objective account of the archaeological evidence from its archaeological interpretation and recommendations to assist the SCCAS/CT regarding the need for and scope of any further mitigation. It will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required along with the results of an up to date HER search evidenced by its invoice number.
- 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 County HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. SACIC 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 interim report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval.
- 3.16 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS/CT 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/CT, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation. If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS/CT they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS/CT or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.18 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS/CT (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/CT.
- 3.19 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS/CT, in accordance with the relevant site's Ministry of Justice licence.
- 3.20 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.
- 3.21 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 fourteen 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.

- 3.22 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 SACIC, their subcontractors or any volunteers under their control, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

4 Additional considerations

4.1 Health and Safety

- 4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 All SACIC staff are experienced in working on similar sites with similar conditions to those that will be encountered on the present site and are aware of SACIC H&S policies. All permanent SACIC staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS/CT on request.
- 4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or SCCAS/CT. All such staff and visitors must abide by SACIC's H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by SACIC's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

4.2 Environmental controls

- 4.2.1 SACIC is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's EMS policies.

4.3 Plant machinery

- 4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavators of minimum 7 tonnes and equipped with a full range of buckets will be required to undertake the evaluation trenching and open area soil-stripping. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

4.4 Site security

- 4.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this Method Statement (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 4.4.2 In this instance all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

4.5 Access

- 4.5.3 The client will secure access to the site for SACIC personnel and any subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from any landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any vehicles and other facilities required for the work.
- 4.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of SACIC. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.6 Site preparation

- 4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.7 Backfilling

- 4.7.1 No specialist reinstatement is offered by SACIC, unless by specific prior agreement. Unless otherwise agreed with the client, the excavated spoil will be pushed back into the trenches and compacted by tracking the excavator along its length.

4.8 Monitoring

- 4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives (SCCAS/CT) will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief.

5 Staffing

- 5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 1 x Project Officer (full time)
- 1 x Site Assistant (as required)
- 1 x metal detectorist (as required)
- 1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

- 5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Stuart Boulter and the Project Officer in charge on site will be arranged when a firm date for the project has been agreed. Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from SACIC's qualified and experienced staff. SACIC will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.

- 5.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require. A full list of specialists is provided below:

| Name | Specialism | Organisation |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Anderson, Sue | Human bones; Post Roman pottery | Freelance |
| Bates, Sarah | Flint | Freelance |
| Batt, Cathy | Archaeomagnetic dating | University of Bradford |
| Blades, Nigel | Metallurgy | Freelance |
| Bond, Julie | Cremated animal bone | University of Bradford |
| Boreham, Steve | Pollen | University of Cambridge |
| Breen, Anthony | Documentary Research | Freelance |
| Briscoe, Diana | Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps | Freelance |
| Brugmann, Birte | Beads | Freelance |
| Cameron, Esther | Mineral Preserved Organics | Freelance |
| Challinor, Dana | Wood and charcoal identification | Freelance |
| Cook, Gordon | Radiocarbon dating | SUERC |
| Curl, Julie | Faunal remains | Freelance |
| Docherty, Anna | Prehistoric pottery | Archaeology South-East |
| Darrah, Richard | Wood and woodworking | Freelance |
| Fryer, Val | Environmental | Freelance |
| Hamilton, Derek | Bayesian modelling | SUERC |
| Harrington, Sue | Textiles | Freelance |
| Hines, John | Saxon artefacts | University of Cardiff |
| Holden, Sue | Illustrator | Freelance |
| Keyes, Lynn | Metal working | Freelance |
| Macphail, Richard | Soil micromorphology | University College London |
| McKinley, Jacqui | Cremated human bone | Wessex Archaeology |
| Metcalf, Michael | Saxon coins | Ashmolean Museum |
| Mould, Quita | Leather | Freelance |
| Park-Newman, Julia | Conservation | Freelance |
| Plouviez, Jude | Roman coins and brooches | Freelance |
| Riddler, Ian | Worked bone | Freelance |
| Scull, Christopher | Early Anglo-Saxon settlement and cemeteries | University of Cardiff |
| Tyers, Ian | Dendrochronology | Freelance |

WSI Appendix 1. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Health and Safety Policy



HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY STATEMENT

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company is committed to ensuring the health, safety and welfare of its employees, and it will, so far as is reasonably practicable, establish procedures and systems necessary to implement this commitment and to comply with its statutory obligations on health and safety. Our Personnel are informed of their responsibilities to ensure they take all reasonable precautions, to ensure the safety, health and welfare of those that are likely to be affected by the acts and emissions of our organisations undertakings.

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company understands our duty to identify the significant hazards that may be created by our undertakings and to risk assess these accordingly to ensure that suitable and effective controls are implemented to minimise risk to a suitable level as far as is reasonably practicable.

We also acknowledge our duty, so far as is reasonably practicable:

- To provide a safe working environment for our workforce, fulfil our statutory commitments and actively manage and supervise health and safety at work;
- To identify the risks associated with our business activities and ensure suitable and sufficient control measures are in place.
- Ensure regular consultation with our employees on matters which affect their health and Safety.
- To ensure that all plant and equipment used by our employees is fit for purpose and adequately maintained.
- To provide suitable storage and ensure safe handling of Hazardous substances.
- To ensure that all workers are competent to undertake their daily work activities by providing all relevant information and training, consideration will also be given to any employees who do not have English as a first language.
- To prevent accidents and cases of work related ill health by ensuring a robust reporting and investigation system is in place.
- To liaise and communicate effectively regarding health and safety matters when working on other persons premises.
- To ensure that there is an effective system of induction, training, communication and supervision to other persons visiting or working on our premises.
- To have access to competent advice, this will be provided by Agility UK (Training and Consultancy) Ltd. Who will assists us in the continuous improvement in our health and safety performance and management through regular review and revision of this policy; and to provide suitable resources required to make this policy and our Health and Safety arrangements effective.

To ensure that the above are met we have developed a 'Health and Safety Management Structure' identifying key personnel responsible for managing health and safety within the organisation and 'Safety Arrangements' to assist the implementation.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Signature: | | Date: | 25/01/2017 |
| Name: | Rhodri Gardner | Position: | Managing Director |

The policy is reviewed on a periodic basis.

WSI Appendix 2. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Insurance Policy Details

Public Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| INSURER | Aviva Insurance Ltd |
| POLICY TYPE | Public Liability |
| POLICY NUMBER | 24765101CHC/UN/010136 |
| EXPIRY DATE | 01/02/2018 |

Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| INSURER | Aviva Insurance Ltd |
| POLICY TYPE | Employers Liability |
| POLICY NUMBER | 24765101CHC/UN/010136 |
| EXPIRY DATE | 01/02/2018 |

Professional Indemnity

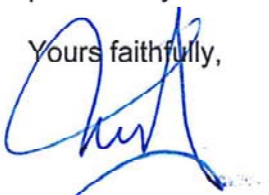
Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

| | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| INSURER | Hiscox Insurance Company Ltd |
| POLICY TYPE | Professional Indemnity |
| POLICY NUMBER | HU PI 9129989/1450 |
| EXPIRY DATE | 01/02/2018 |

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to the conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

The Insurance evidenced by this Certificate is subject to the terms, and conditions of applicable policies which is paramount. This certificate is issued as a matter of evidence of coverage as at the date of the certificate. This certificate confers no right and imposes no liability on the Insurer. The Insurer assumes no responsibility to the holder to provide any notice of any material change in or cancellation of these policies.

Yours faithfully,



Tariq Mian Cert CII
Towergate Insurance

Towergate Insurance

Jellicoe House, Grange Drive, Hedge End, Southampton SO30 2AF

Tel: **0344 892 1656** Fax: **0344 892 1657** Email: **southampton@towergate.co.uk**

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Appendix 2. Context list

| Context No | Feature No | Trench No | Feature Type | Category | Description | Interpretation | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Over | Under |
|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|----------|--|---|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------|
| 0001 | 0001 | 06 | Ditch | Cut | West-south-west to east-north-east aligned ditch cut, with 85° northern straight edge and 45° southern edge. Not fully excavated due to depth. Fill was not separated during excavation with pit 0007 because could not see the difference and it was assumed that cut 0001 was just a deeper part of 0007. Possibly cuts subsoil. | Ditch cut. Not clear how it relates to pit 0007 and the fills couldn't be differentiated during excavation. Lines up with ditch 0005 in Trench 1. | >1.8 | >0.85 | >0.3 | | 0002 |
| 0002 | | 06 | Pit | Fill | Single fill of ditch 0001 and pit 0007. Could not be differentiated during excavation. Majority of the finds were from the area of the pit, although the single glazed body sherd was from close to the base of ditch 0001. Mid grey-brown firm silty-clay, with occasional angular flints and chalk flecks, and one orange-grey clay lens. | Post-medieval deposit. | | | >0.82 | 0001, 0007 | |
| 0003 | 0003 | 06 | Ditch | Cut | West-south-west to east-north-east aligned slightly curvilinear possible ditch cut, with 40° slightly irregular sides and a slightly concave wide base. Possibly cuts subsoil. | Possible ditch, but very poorly defined and not seen elsewhere. | >1.8 | c.0.76 | 0.26 | | 0004 |
| 0004 | 0003 | 06 | Ditch | Fill | Single feature fill of pale-mid orangish-grey firm sandy-clay, with occasional small flints and chalk flecks, and rare charcoal flecks. Diffuse horizon with natural. | Single feature fill, but very similar to natural. | | | 0.26 | 0003 | |
| 0005 | 0005 | 01 | Ditch | Cut | West-south-west to east-north-east aligned ditch cut, with 40-45° slightly concave sides that step down slightly to form a steeply sided flat base. | Ditch cut, almost certainly the same as cut 0001 in Trench 6. | | 1.15 | 0.46 | | 0006 |
| 0006 | 0005 | 01 | Ditch | Fill | Single ditch fill of mid orangish-grey firm sandy-clay, with occasional flints and charcoal flecks. | | | | 0.46 | 0005 | |
| 0007 | 0007 | 06 | Pit | Cut | Large pit(?) cut in Trench 6, with fairly straight sides running west-south-west to east-north-east across the trench. Gently sloping, slightly irregular northern edge on a c.35° angle, with a c.40° convex southern side, though not clear how this side relates to ditch 0001. Unclear relationship with ditch 0001 and fill 0002 could not be differentiated between the two. | Possible quarry pit type feature, targeting clay. | 3.7 | >1.8 | c.0.56 | | 0002 |

Appendix 3. OASIS form

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: suffolka1-282763

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | MDS 188 Land Adjacent to Willow House Evaluation |
| Short description of the project | An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land adjacent to Willow House and immediately south of Mill Road in Mendlesham, Suffolk. Six trenches were excavated, revealing a post-medieval ditch and pit, and a poorly defined undated ditch. Finds included medieval and post-medieval pottery, medieval to post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) fragments, fired clay fragments and pieces of coal. The features were reasonably well preserved where they survived below the plough horizon and probably represent a post-medieval road ditch and a quarry pit, whilst the other possible ditch is of uncertain age and function. |
| Project dates | Start: 08-05-2017 End: 08-05-2017 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | MDS 188 - Sitecode |
| Any associated project reference codes | ESF25507 - HER event no. |
| Any associated project reference codes | 2017/046 - Contracting Unit No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | DC/16/4670 - Planning Application No. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Current Land use | Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m |
| Monument type | DITCH Post Medieval |
| Monument type | PIT Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POT Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POT Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | ROOF TILE Medieval |
| Significant Finds | ROOF TILE Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | FIRED CLAY Uncertain |
| Significant Finds | COAL Uncertain |
| Methods & techniques | "Sample Trenches" |
| Development type | Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.) |
| Prompt | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF |

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK MENDLESHAM MDS 188 Land Adjacent to Willow House Evaluation
Postcode IP14
Study area 2995 Square metres
Site coordinates TM 101 656 52.247897287017 1.078130969817 52 14 52 N 001 04 41 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 Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Baronia Developments Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID MDS 188
Physical Contents "Ceramics","Industrial","other"
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID MDS 188
Digital Contents "Ceramics","Industrial","Survey","other"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID MDS 188
Paper Contents "Ceramics","Industrial","other"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Land Adjacent to Willow House, Mendlesham, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Brooks, R.
Other bibliographic details SACIC Report No. 2017/046
Date 2017
Issuer or publisher SACIC
Place of issue or publication Needham Market, Ipswich
Description A4, comb bound, white card covers, in colour.

Entered by Rob Brooks (rob.brooks@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on 10 May 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?id=284708> for this page

Appendix 4. Trench descriptions

| Trench | Area | Length (m) | Orientation | Geology | Depth to Natural | Description | Summary | Associated Contexts |
|--------|------|------------|-------------|--|------------------|--|---|------------------------------|
| 01 | | 12.5 | E-W | Orange sandy-clay with occasional flints. | 0.4 | Westernmost trench, roughly parallel to road. No subsoil, suggesting ploughing. | Post-medieval ditch 0005. Two possible postholes with dark charcoal fills, but written off after excavation as shallow and irregular. | 0005, 0006 |
| 02 | | 12.5 | N-S | Orange sandy-clay with occasional flints. | 0.35 | East of Trench 1. No subsoil, suggesting ploughing. | None. | |
| 03 | | 13.4 | WSW-ENE | Grey and yellowish-orange chalky boulder clay. | 0.75 | Parallel to road. North of Trench 2. Land drain following length of original trench, so eastern half shifted north to avoid it. Topsoil contained CBM and charcoal flecks (unlike elsewhere). Subsoil was mixed orangish-brown and yellowish grey silty-sandy-clay, with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. | None. | |
| 04 | | 12.5 | E-W | Orange sandy-clay with occasional flints. | c.0.3 | Shallow, with irregular upper horizon to clay - ploughed. | None. | |
| 05 | | 12.5 | E-W | Orange sandy-clay with occasional flints. | c.0.35 | Easternmost trench. Shallow, with irregular upper horizon to clay - ploughed. | None. | |
| 06 | | 12.5 | N-S | Orange sandy-clay with occasional flints. | 0.52-0.75 | Land drains running length of and across the width of the trench. | Two ditches (0001 and 0003) and pit 0007. 0003 is very faint. | 0001, 0002, 0003, 0004, 0007 |

Suffol Archaeolog CIC
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