

**Land Adjacent to Chapel Cottage, Anne
Suckling Road**
Little Wratting, Suffolk

Clients

Mr and Mrs M Richards

Date

January 2019

WTL 015

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No.: 2019/002

Author: Rhiannon Gardiner

© SACIC



Land Adjacent to Chapel Cottage,
Anne Suckling Road, Little Wratting,
Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No.: 2019/002

Author: Rhiannon Gardiner

Illustrator: Rui Santo

Editor: Stuart Boulter

Report Date: January 2019

HER Information

Site Code:	WTL 015
Site Name:	Land Adjacent to Chapel Cottage, Anne Suckling Road
Report Number	2019/002
Planning Application No:	DC/17/1042/OUT
Date of Fieldwork:	22/01/2019
Grid Reference:	TL 6743 4673
Oasis Reference:	suffolka1-340700
HER Search Reference:	9221546
Curatorial Officer:	Rachael Abraham (SCCAS)
Project Officer:	Rhiannon Gardiner
Client/Funding Body:	Mr and Mrs M Richards
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: Rhiannon Gardiner
Date: 24th January 2019
Approved By: Stuart Boulter
Position: Project Manager
Date: 24th January 2019

Contents

Summary

DrawingConventions

1. Introduction	1
1.1 Site location	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeology and historical background	2
4. Project objectives	7
5. Methodology	8
6. Results	9
6.1 Introduction	9
6.2 Trench results	9
6.2.1 Trench1	9
6.2.2 Trench2	12
Ditch0005	13
6.2.3 Trench3	15
6.2.4 Trench4	16
7. Conclusion	17
8. Archived deposition	18
9. Acknowledgements	19
10. Bibliography	20

List of Plates

Plate1. Trench1, looking north	10
Plate2. West facing section through trackway0004 and made ground0003.	10
Plate3. West facing section through trackway0004 and made ground0003.	10
Plate4. Trench2 looking west	12
Plate5. North facing section through ditch0005 and made ground0003.	13
Plate6. Trench3 looking west	15
Plate7. Trench4 looking south	16

List of Figures

Figure 1. Site location (red) with selected HER entries (green).....	5
Figure 2. Site plan overlaid on OS data first edition, 1884.	6
Figure 3. Trench plans showing modern and archaeological features	11
Figure 4. Recorded sections.....	14

List of Tables

Table 1. Summary of HER entries	4
---------------------------------------	---










List of Appendices

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation	
Appendix 2. Context List	
Appendix 3. OASIS Form	



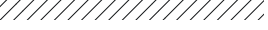





Summary

A small evaluation, comprising four trenches, was undertaken on a plot of land adjacent to Chapel Cottage, off Anne Suckling Road in Little Wratting, Suffolk in January 2019 in advance of its development for housing. Two modern ditches and a modern pit were identified as was an undated ditch. A farm trackway visible on OS maps between 1885 and 1899, which disappears between 1903 and 1967 reappears, and then disappears again off the maps in 1991, was also observed.

Plans

LimitofExcavation	
Features	
BreakofSlope	
Features-Conjectured	
NaturalFeatures	
Sondages/MachineStrip	
Intrusion/Truncation	
IllustratedSection	 S.14
CutNumber	0008
ArchaeologicalFeature	

Sections

LimitofExcavation							
Cut							
ModernCut							
Cut-Uncertain							
DepositHorizon							
DepositHorizon-Uncertain							
Intrusion/Truncation							
BreakinSection							
CutNumber	0088						
DepositNumber	0089						
OrdnanceDatum	<table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>S</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>55.27</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>⋈</td> <td>⋈</td> </tr> </table>	S	N	55.27		⋈	⋈
S	N						
55.27							
⋈	⋈						

1. Introduction

In January 2019, Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) carried out an archaeological evaluation to assess the impact of a proposed development on potential heritage assets on a parcel of land adjacent to Chapel Cottage, off Anne Suckling Road, Little Wrating, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by the clients Mr and Mrs Richards and undertaken according to a Brief (dated 23/11/2018) written by the Local Planning Authority's (LPA) Archaeological Advisor (AA) Rachael Abraham on behalf of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). This was then addressed by a SACIC Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, Boulter 2019, Appendix 1).

This evaluation was required to meet the conditions placed on planning application DC/17/1042/OUT in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The application is for two detached dwellings and two detached garages.

1.1 Site location

The site is located in West Suffolk, in the parish and village of Little Wrating, at NGR TL 6743 4673 (Fig. 1). Little Wrating is a small village on the north-eastern edge of Haverhill in the St Edmundsbury district of Suffolk. The site comprises a sub-rectangular parcel of land covering an area of c. 0.2 ha and is currently grassland with some trees, bounded by further open land to the north and west, existing properties and Anne Suckling Lane to the south and Boyton Hall and associated land to the east and southeast.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies c. 106 m above Ordnance Datum (AOD), overlooking Haverhill to the south. The bedrock geology consists of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation, formed during the Cretaceous period (BGS, 2019). Superficial deposits are described as Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, in ice age conditions (BGS, 2019).

3. Archaeology and historical background

The Brief supplied by Rachael Abraham states that:

'The proposed development is located in an area of archaeological interest as recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. It is situated adjacent to a site where medieval buildings are recorded on early maps (HER no. HVH046) and prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval finds and features have been detected during archaeological investigations to the north, east and west of the proposal (WTL008, WTL009, HVH065). As a result, there is high potential for encountering archaeological deposits at this location.'

In addition to this a 1km radius search (site centred) of data held within the Suffolk Historic Environment Record was requested. The HER search (Ref. 9221546) has identified one listed building, fifteen events and twenty-seven historic monuments. Find spots detail a miniature 'celtic' stone head (MSF 11907) c. 560m south of , a Palaeolithic handaxe c. 1km southwest of, and an Iron Age coin hoard (MS 6030) recovered c. 870m southeast of the Development Area (DA).

HVH065 was an archaeological evaluation which took place c. 325m southeast of the DA, a probable Late Iron Age ring ditch and enclosure and an Early Roman boundary ditch were identified. Additionally, c. 950m south-east of the DA an archaeological evaluation (HVH 072) identified evidence for occupations spanning the Neolithic to the middle Iron Age.

A series of archaeological evaluations (HVH 064/WTL 008, HVH 065/WTL 009) were previously conducted in the fields bounding the DA to the north, east and west, this revealed a medieval settlement possibly originating in the Late Saxon or Early Medieval period with land division and tracks associated with Alderton Chapel and Chapel Farm. Chapel Farm Cottage (DSF9951) is a Grade III listed building adjacent to the site within the area of Haverhill Chapel; Alderton Chapel; Chapel of Blessed Virgin Mary, a group of buildings named Haverhill Chapel in Hodkinson's 1783 map. The HER states that these are possibly associated with Boyton Hall and a burial place referred to as 'The Mount'.

The HER entries are summarised in a table overleaf.

HERNumber	Record Type	NatureofEvidence
ESF19650	Evaluation	Evaluation, Land north - west of Haverhill
ESF21779/HVH 064	DBA	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Land at the North West of Haverhill
ESF21952/HVH 064	DBA	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Land at the North West of Haverhill
ESF22510/HVH 065	Excavation	Excavation - Plot 1, Land adjacent to Boyton Hall, Haverhill
ESF19679/HVH 065 & WTL 009	Evaluation	Evaluation - Land at Boyton Hall, Mildenhall
ESF20193/HVH 068	Evaluation	Chalkstone Way Sports Field, Chalkstone Way, Haverhill
ESF20339/HVH 072	Evaluation	Evaluation at Westfield Replacement/Samuel Ward extension, Chalkstone Way, Haverhill,
ESF20339/HVH 072	Evaluation	Evaluation at Westfield Replacement/Samuel Ward extension, Chalkstone Way, Haverhill,
ESF21707/HVH 072	Evaluation	Excavation at Westfield Primary School Replacement site, Chalkstone Way
ESF23017/HVH 083	Excavation	Excavation - Plot 2, Ann Suckling Road, Haverhill
ESF23227/HVH 098	Evaluation	Evaluation - New Barn, Boyton Hall Farm, Haverhill
ESF23227/HVH 098	Evaluation	Evaluation - New Barn, Boyton Hall Farm, Haverhill
ESF23242/HVH 099	Evaluation	Evaluation, Land at Great Wilsey Park, Haverhill
ESF24960/HVH 103	Evaluation	Evaluation - Boyton Hall Farm, Ann Suckling Road, Haverhill
ESF24960/HVH 103	Evaluation	Evaluation - Boyton Hall Farm, Ann Suckling Road, Haverhill
ESF26059/WTL 013	Excavation	Excavation - Land North West of Haverhill, Haverhill
ESF26319/WTL014	Evaluation	Evaluation - Boynton Hall to Kedington pipeline, Little Wrating
ESF26543/WT L015	Evaluation	Evaluation - Land Adj. to Chapel Cottage, Little Wrating
MSF35002/SUF 075	Monument	Stour Valley Railway Line. Opened between 1849 and 1865. Parts are still open.
MSF11317/HVH 119	Monument	Post Medieval gasworks
MS 33985/WTL 013	Allocated Number	OUTLINE RECORD: Land at Great Wilsey Park, Little Wrating (MOLAN) EVAL
MSF35006/HVH 101	Allocated Number	OUTLINE RECORD: Haverhill Railway Station
MSF37336/WT L013	Allocated Number	OUTLINE RECORD: Land NW of Haverhill (OAE) EXC
MSF37793/WT L014	Allocated Number	OUTLINE RECORD: Boynton Hall to Kedington pipeline (PCA) EVL
MSF38013/WTL015	Allocated Number	OUTLINE RECORD: Land Adj. to Chapel Cottage (SA) EVL
MSF6049/HVH 113	Findspot	Findspot of Post Medieval pottery.

HERNumber	Record type	NatureofEvidence
MSF23907/WTL008	Monument	Partofa45haevaluationpriortohousingdevelopment thatlocatednumerousundatedfeatures,asmallamount ofPrehistoric,Romanandpostmedievalfeaturesand finds.
MSF23908/WTL008	Monument	Partofa45haevaluationpriortohousingdevelopment thatlocatednumerousundatedfeatures,asmallamount ofPrehistoric,Romanandpostmedievalfeaturesand finds.
MSF24525/HVH068	Monument	ChalkstoneWaySportsField,Evaluationrevealeda small, truncatedpitcontainingafewsherds ofBronze Agepotteryandtwo undatedditches.
MSF24619/HVH072	Monument	MiddleIronAgesettlementatWestfieldPrimarySchool, ChalkstoneWay,Haverhill
MSF23867/WTL009	Monument	LandatBoytonHall, evaluationrevealedthreelate Saxon/earlyMedievalfeatures.
MSF23868/WTL009	Monument	LandatBoytonHall,evaluationrevealedMedieval ditches,pitsandagully.
MSF23869/WTL009	Monument	LandatBoytonHall,evaluationrevealedvariousundated features.
MS 23870/HVH065	Monument	PossibleLateIronAgeorRomanroundhouseatPlot1, AnnSucklingRoad
MSF6044/HVH014	Monument. Findspot	FindspotofaPalaeolithichandaxe.
MSF29146/HVH083	Monument	TwoRomanditchesandpossibleenclosureat Ann SucklingRoad.
MSF35452/HVH103	Monument	PondandmedievalpotteryatBoytonHallFarm,Ann SucklingRoad,Haverhill
MSF35452/HVH103	Monument	PondandmedievalpotteryatBoytonHallFarm,Ann SucklingRoad,Haverhill
MSF6030/HVH001	Monument. Findspot	IronAgecoinhoard.
MSF16576/WTH023	Monument	1993:Metaldetectorfindsofbuckles,foldingclasp, tripodfoot,coins,strapend,bronzeconnectorplateand in1998evaluationtrenching(Med)
MSF17068/HVH033	Monument	Windmill,mappedfrom1824.
MSF19261/HVH046	Monument	HaverhillChapel(1783);AldertonChapel;Chapelof BlessedVirginMary
MSF23839/HVH064	Monument	Partofa45haevaluationpriortohousingdevelopment thatlocatedanareaofundatedfeatures,twopost medievalditchesand an amountofunstratifiedpottery.
MSF11317/HVH119	Monument	PostMedievalgasworks
MSF11907/HVH015	Monument. Findspot	Miniature`celtic'stonehead(R1).
MSF15888/WTH018	Monument	NorneyPlantation,ancientwoodlandasdefinedin(S1).
MSF16575/WTH023	Monument	TwoRomanfindsmetaldetected
DSF9951/466432	Listed Building	Païrofhouses,nowsingledwelling.MidC19,converted toonehouseandrefenestratedinlateC20.Gradell listed

Table1 SummaryofHERentries

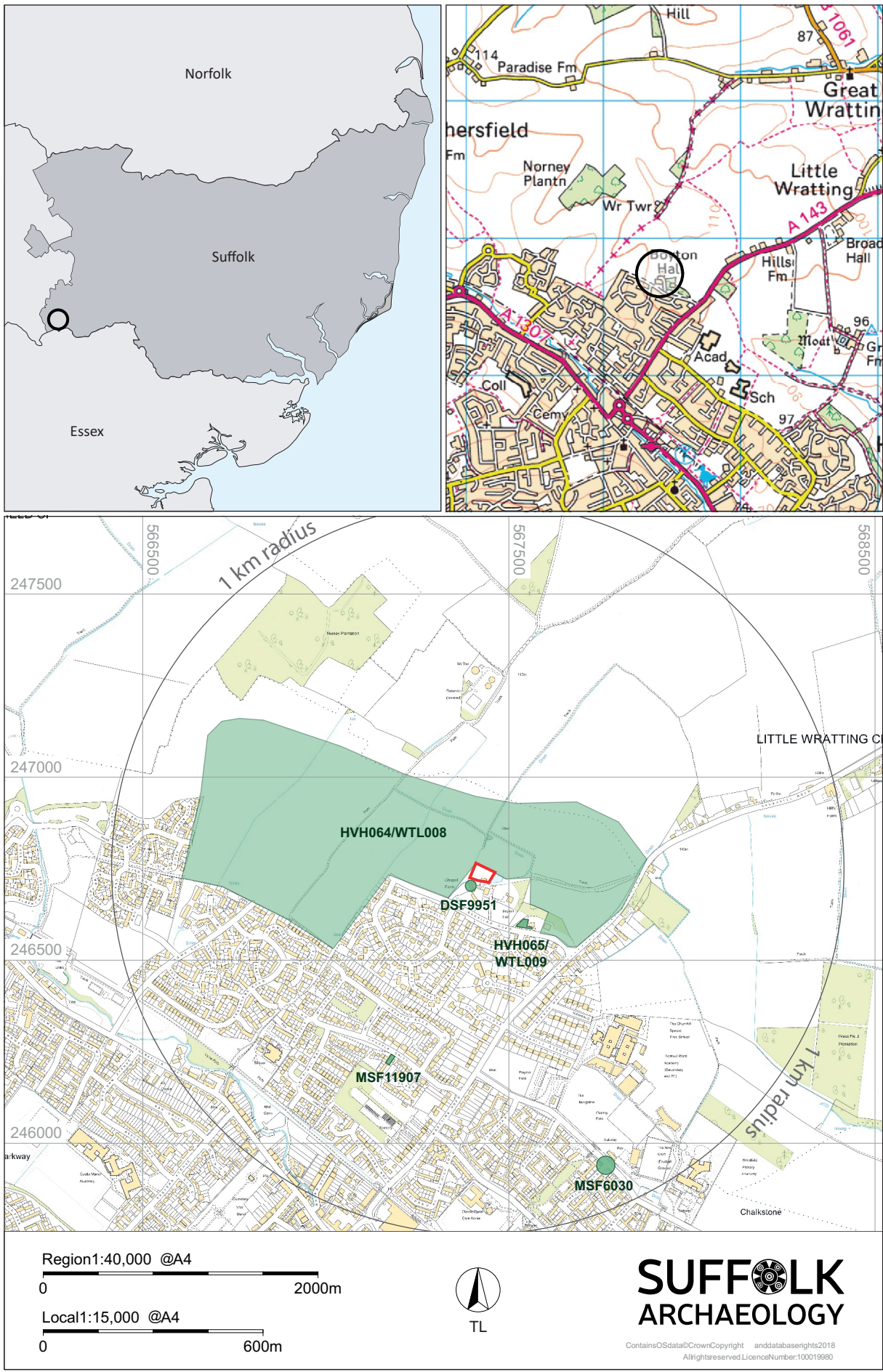


Figure 1. Site location (red) with selected HER entries (green)

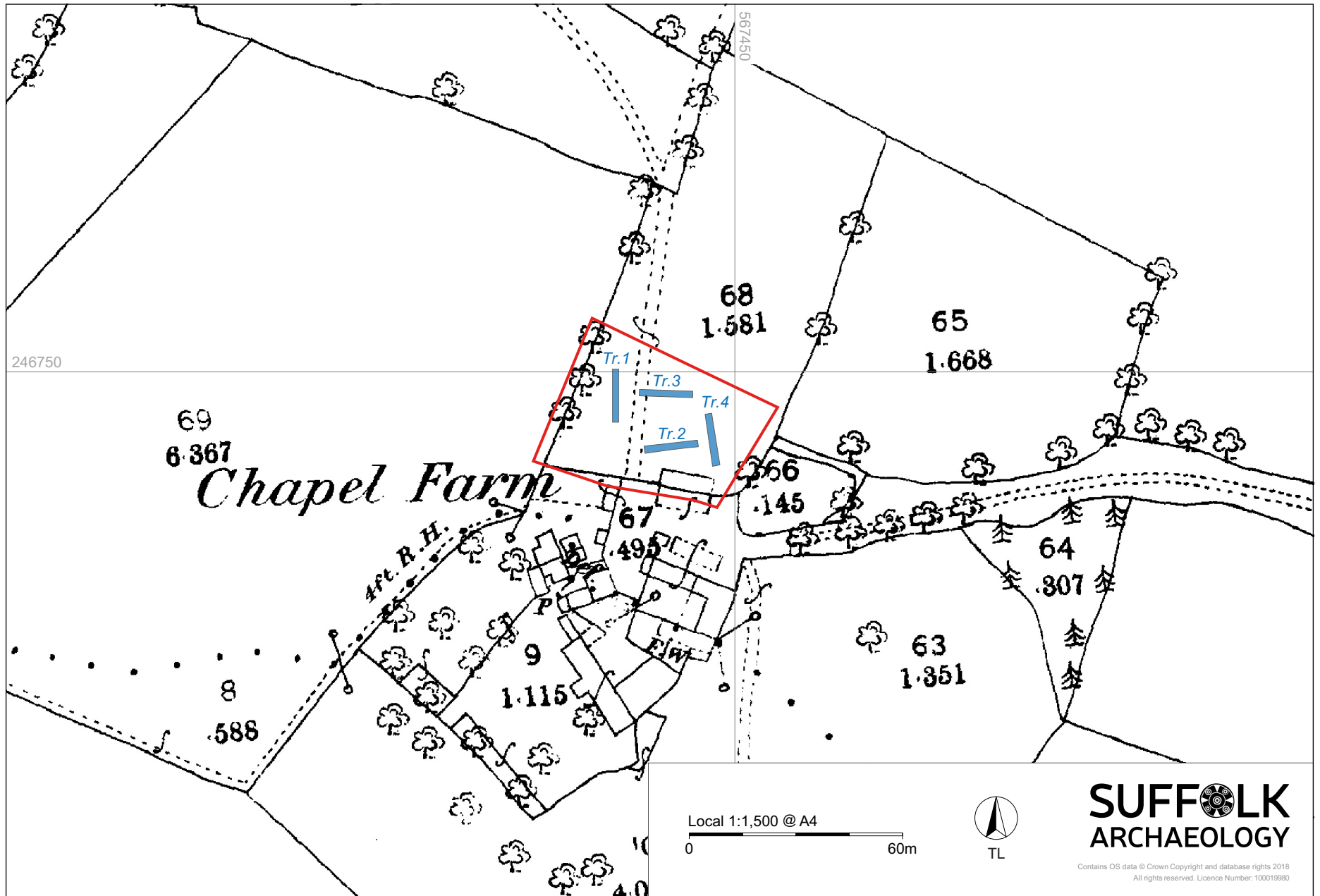


Figure 2. Site plan overlying OS data first edition, 1884

4. Project objectives

As described in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) the aims of the evaluation were 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 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.

The project was managed by SACIC Project Manager Stuart Boulter and complied with the SCCAS standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2017) and Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (2017), 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 Field Archaeologists 2014;
- *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation*, Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists, 2014;
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphology Project Managers' Guide*, Historic England, 2015;
- *Gurney, D 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. 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 (revised 2017)

5. Methodology

Approximately 5% of the development area (DA) was investigated, equating to c.60m of linear trenching, this translated to four 15m long trenches. Trench locations were marked out using an RTK GPS system. All four trenches were removed slightly to avoid trees which were present on site. The topsoil of each trench was metal detected prior to excavation, and the topsoil and subsoil spoil heaps were also metal detected and visually inspected following the excavation of the trenches. No pre-modern objects were recovered. All archaeological deposits were also metal detected.

The trenches were opened under archaeological supervision with a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket to a width of 1.8m. Topsoil and subsoil were removed and, where necessary, underlying made ground was also excavated. Topsoil and subsoil were kept separate. Each trench was cleaned and examined to establish if any archaeological features were present. All trenches, archaeological features and deposits were recorded using SACI forms as sheets and digitally photographed. Recorded sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20. A representative section was cleaned and photographed in each trench, and additional sections recorded where significant changes were visible.

Following approval from SCCAS, the trenches were backfilled; sequentially made ground/subsoil first followed by the topsoil and compacted to reinstatethe ground level.

The site data has been added to an MS Access database using the HER code WTL 015. An OASIS form has been completed reference no 340700 (Appendix 3). The project archive is currently located at SACI offices in Needham Market and will be transferred to the stores at SCCAS following the gaining of the transfer of title.

6. Results

Rhiannon Gardiner

6.1 Introduction

Four trenches were excavated to the archaeological horizon which was the natural substrate. Full descriptions of all trenches and contexts can be found in Section 6.2. Two out of the four excavated trenches were blank. Trench 1 potentially had evidence of a farm trackway which appears and disappears from the OS maps since 1885, it was difficult to discern from the made ground also present in the trench.

The topsoil (0001) depth was consistent across the site measuring between 0.2m and 0.25m. It was characterised as dark greyish brown firm clay silt with frequent small brick, glass, CBM chalk and flint inclusions. Made ground (0003) comprising demolition material (brick, mortar, concrete, glass, plastic, waste metal etc.) was present throughout Trenches 1 and 2, at the west end of Trench 3 and the south end of Trench 4. The average thickness of 0003 was 0.3- 0.45; it sealed the subsoil and was itself sealed by the topsoil. The subsoil (0002) depth was consistent across site, with a thickness of 0.3m, consisting of a dark blue-grey firm silty clay with frequent small flint and chalk inclusions. The depth to the natural substrate was also consistent across the site averaging 0.7m.

6.2 Trench results

6.2.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 (Fig. 3; Pl. 1) was located at the West end of the site; it was 15m long, 1.8m wide, ranged from 0.6m to 0.7m in depth, and was aligned N-S. The trench had to be moved slightly to avoid trees. Modern land drain and building material was visible in the topsoil (0001). Made ground (0003) was present throughout the trench sealing the subsoil. A potential farm track (0004) was identified at the northern end of the trench extending beyond the northern limit of the trench and c. 7.5m south of the trench. The trackway was made up of demolition materials similar to 0003, however it appeared to be slightly more compact and contained occasional patches of redeposited natural chalk; no clear cut-off of the trackway was discernible and it was difficult to differentiate between 0004 and 0003 (Fig. 4, Pl. 2 and Pl. 3). A natural feature was also investigated at the southern end of Trench 1.



Plate 1. Trench1, looking north (2x1m scale).



Plate 2. West-facing section through trackway0004 and made ground 0003 (1m scale).



Plate 3. West-facing section through trackway0004 and made ground 0003 (1m scale).

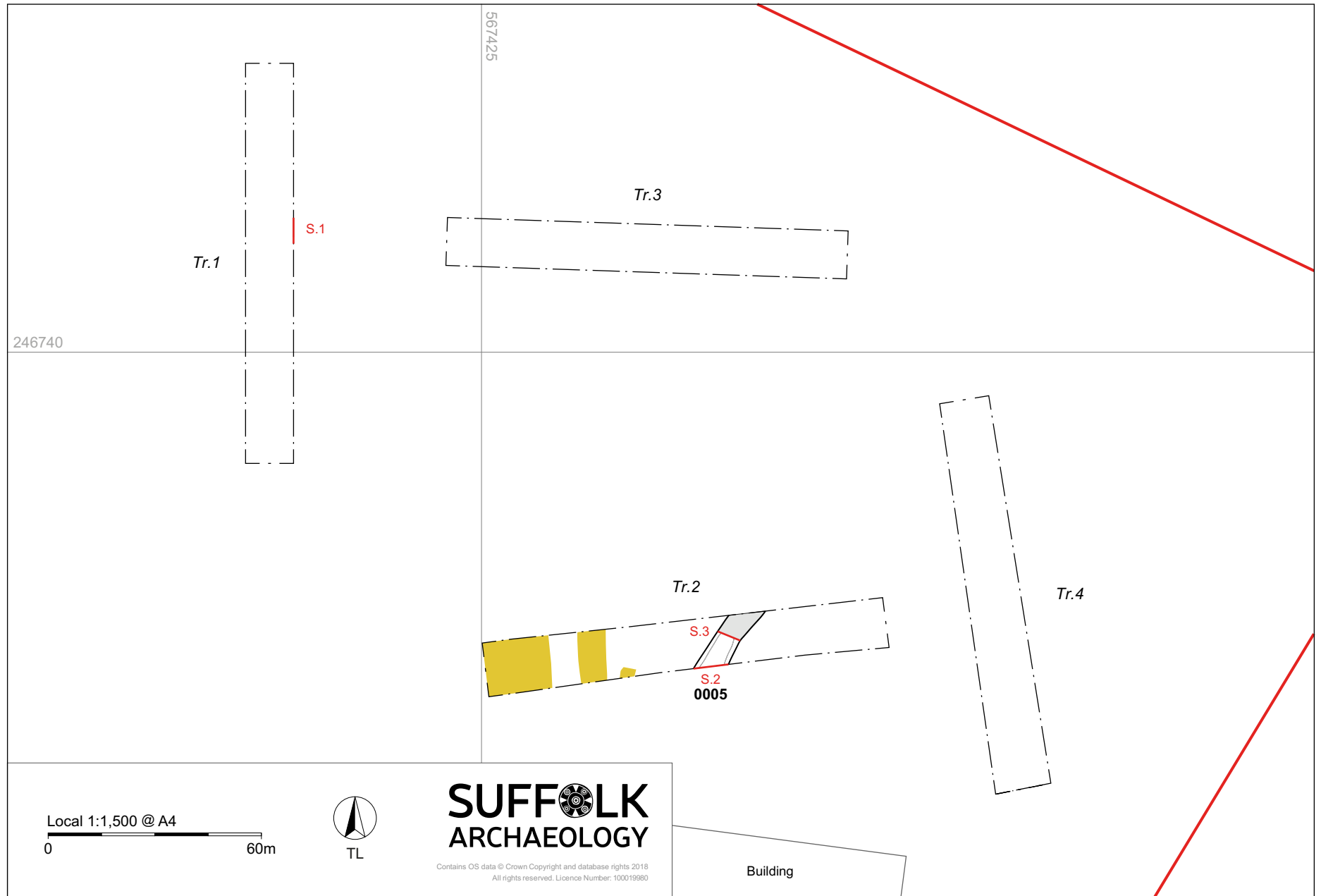


Figure 3. Trench plan showing modern features (yellow) and archaeological features

6.2.2 Trench2

Trench2 (Fig. 3; Pl. 4) was located at the southern end of the site; it was 15m long, 1.8m wide, ranged from 1.2m to 0.7m in depth, and was aligned E-W. A modern ditch was present at the west end of the trench and was excavated by machine to a depth of 1.2m, as a similar ditch was identified 1m east of this and a further modern pit was found c. 0.5m east of the second ditch. These features were characterised as modern as they were contemporary with the made ground deposit (0003) that sealed the subsoil (0002) and contained modern demolition material.



Plate 4. Trench 2 looking west (2x1m scales)

Ditch0005

Ditch0005(Fig.4;Pl.5)was observedc.5.5mfromthetrench'seastend,justeastof the modernfeaturespreviouslydiscussed.Itwas linearinplan, orientatedNE -SWwith steepsl opingsi desl eadingt oabr oadlyf latb ase,aslightdow nwardss lopewas identifiedatt heSWendoft hefeature.T hedi tchmeasur ed1.7mi nwidthand0.56mi n depthandcutt hesubsoil(0002).S inglefill00 06comprised,afirmmidgrey -brownsl ty claywithoccasional s mallsu b-roundedstone,cha rcoalfleck andchalki nclusions.No o findswer erecoveredfromt hefill .



Plate 5. North facing section through ditch 0005 and made ground 0003 (1m scale)

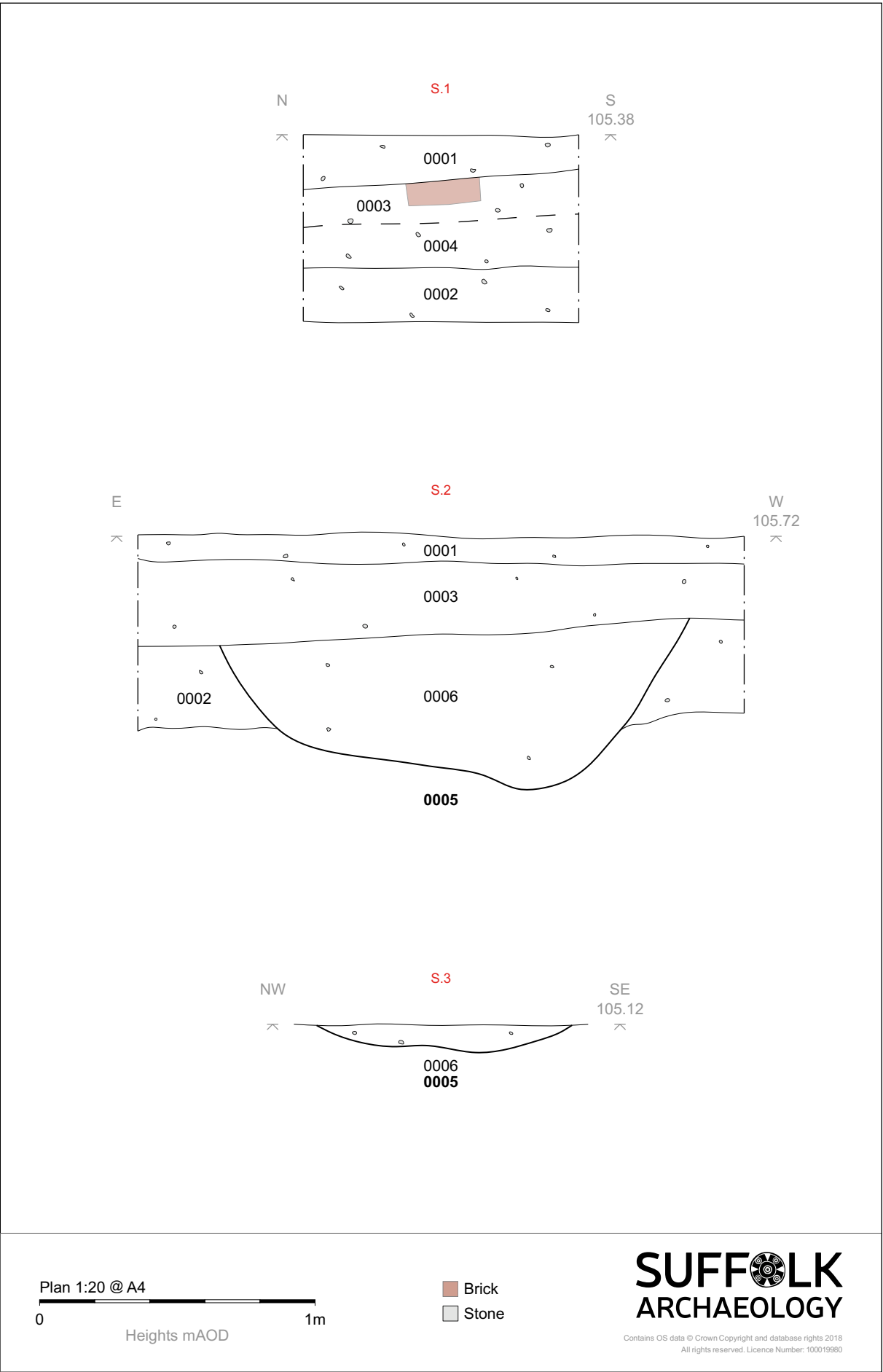


Figure 4. Recorded sections

6.2.3 Trench3

Trench3 (Pl.6) was located at the northern end of the site; it was 15 m long, 1.8 m wide and 0.6-0.7 m deep and aligned E-W. Made ground (0003) was observed from the western limit of the trench to c. 5 m from the eastern end, no archaeological features were observed.



Plate 6. Trench 3 looking west (2x1 m scales).

6.2.4 Trench4

Trench4 (Pl.7) was located at the eastern end of the site; it was 15 m long, 1.8 m wide and 0.65- 0.7 m deep and orientated N-S. Made ground (0003) was observed from the southern limit of the trench to c. 7.5 m from the northern end, no archaeological features were observed.



Plate 7. Trench4 looking south (2x1 m scales).

7. Conclusion

The possible trackway encountered within the evaluation trenching does not appear on the OS maps in the same position as observed during excavation, a farm track is visible on early OS maps to the east of this track but was not observed in the associated trench. This could suggest that the track is positioned further west than the map would indicate, or that the composition of the made ground on site and the trackway was too similar to discern the position of the trackway accurately. It is likely that the early OS maps are not entirely accurate, this would account for the misalignment visible with the trackway and site boundary. The other modern ditches encountered do not appear on any maps, however, they are most likely of a similar date and would have performed field boundary or drainage functions. Unfortunately, no evidence was encountered indicative of when those boundaries were established but it is suggested that they are most likely to be post-medieval in origin. The undated ditch could represent an earlier phase of activity, it was very leached out and was sealed by the made ground, although it did cut the subsoil which would suggest it too could have a post-medieval origin.

The final decision on whether further work is required to mitigate the impact of the development on heritage assets rests with SCCAS.

8. Archived deposition

The project archive, consisting of all paper and digital records will be deposited with the Archaeological Store of SCCAS following the gaining of the transfer of title. Until deposition, the archive will be kept in the Suffolk Archaeology CIC office and store in Needham Market.

A digital copy of this report will be uploaded to OASIS.

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Rhiannon Gardiner and Nathan Griggs. Project management was undertaken by Stuart Boulter, who also provided advice during the production of the report. The report illustrations were created by Rui Santo and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter.

10. Bibliography

Boulter, S., 2019, *Land Adjacent to Chapel Cottage, Anne Suckling Road, Little Wrating, Suffolk – Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation*, Suffolk Archaeology CIC.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*.

Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists, 2014, *Code of Conduct*

Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*

Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.

Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.

SCCAS, 2017a, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (updated March 2017).

SCCAS, 2017b, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*.

Websites

British Geological Survey : <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Accessed 23/01/2019

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation



Land Adjacent to Chapel Cottage, Anne Suckling Road, Little Wratting, Suffolk

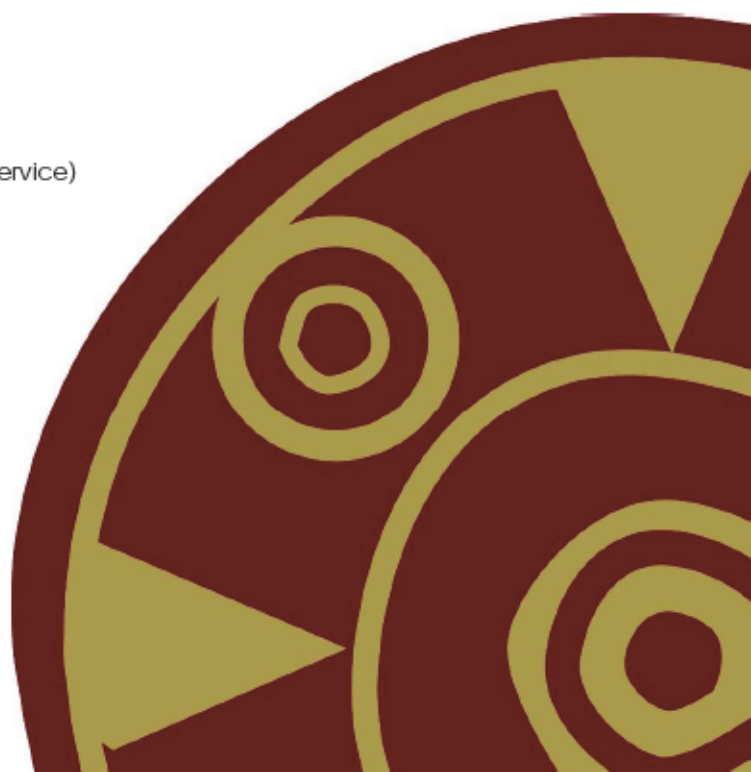
Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme
of Archaeological Trenched Evaluation

Date: January 2019

Prepared by: Stuart Boulter

Issued to: Rachael Abraham (SCC Archaeological Service)

© SACIC



Summary Project Details

Site Name	Land adj. Chapel Cottage, Anne Suckling Road
Site Location/Parish	Little Wrattin
Grid Reference	TL 6743 4673
Access	From Anne Suckling Road
Planning Application No	DC/17/1042/OUT
HER code	WTL 015
OASIS ref.	suffolka1-337619
Type:	Trial-trenching evaluation
Proposal	Housing
Project start date	22 nd January 2019
Fieldwork duration	Up to 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)	Rhiannon Gardiner	Office: 01449 900125 Mobile: 07843 019988
SCC Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham	Office: 01284 741238 Mobile: 07595 089516
Consultant	N/A	-

Emergency contacts

Local Police	2 - 3 High Street, Haverhill, CB9 8AA	101 or emergency 999
Site First Aider	Rhiannon Gardiner	Mobile: 07843 019988
Location of nearest A&E	Addenbrookes, Hills Road Cambridge, Cambridgeshire CB2 0QQ	01223 245151

Hire details

Plant:	Holmes Plant	Office: 01473 890766 Mobile: 07860 121821
Welfare	N/A	N/A
Tool hire:	N/A	N/A

Contents

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

Figures

1. Site location
2. Proposed location of trial-trenches

Appendices

1. Health and Safety Policy
2. Insurance Documentation

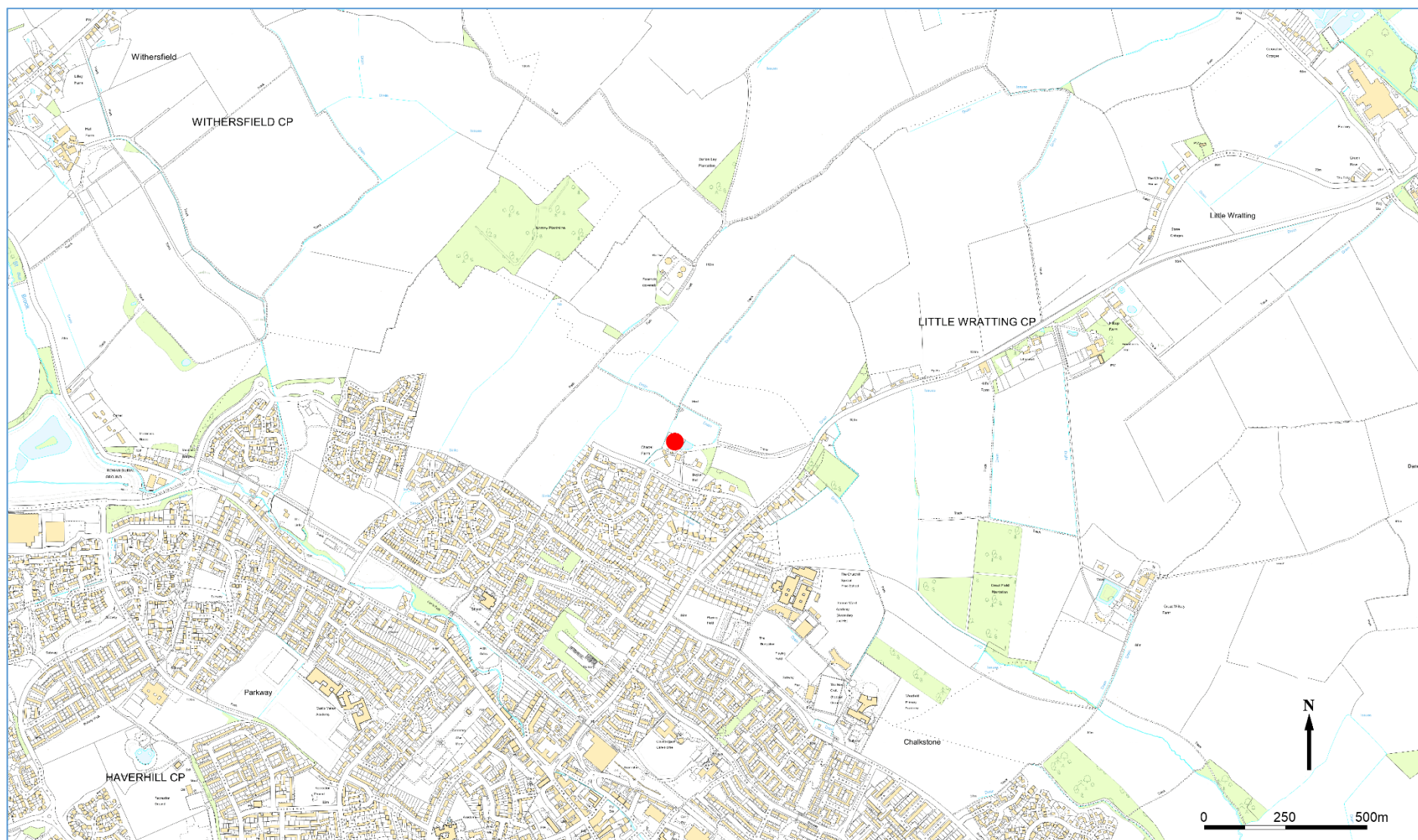
1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (hereafter SACIC) have been commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Chapel Cottage, Anne Suckling Road, Little Wratting, Suffolk (Figure 1). The first element of this work involves the preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (this document).
- 1.2 The present stage of work is being requested by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS). The Local Planning Authority (hereafter LPA) were advised that as a condition of the consent on Planning Application DC/17/1042/OUT, 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.
- 1.3 The evaluation will be conducted in adherence to a Brief prepared by Rachael Abraham of SCCAS (dated 23rd November 2018) covering this specific planning condition.
- 1.4 The Brief states (section 2.1) that the proposed development is located in an area of archaeological interest as recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. It is situated where medieval buildings are recorded on early maps (HER No. HVH 046) and prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval finds and features have been detected during archaeological investigations to the north, east and west of the site (WTL 008, WTL 009 and HVH 065). As a result, there is high potential for encountering archaeological deposits at this location.
- 1.5 The development proposal is for the construction of two dwellings. 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.
- 1.6 The contents of the WSI comply with the SCCAS standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2017) and Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (2017), 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 Field Archaeologists 2014;

- *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation*, Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists, 2014;
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphology Project Managers' Guide*, Historic England, 2015;
- *Gurney, D 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. 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 (revised 2017)

1.7 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.*



Crown copyright and database right 2018 OS 100019980

Figure 1. Site Location

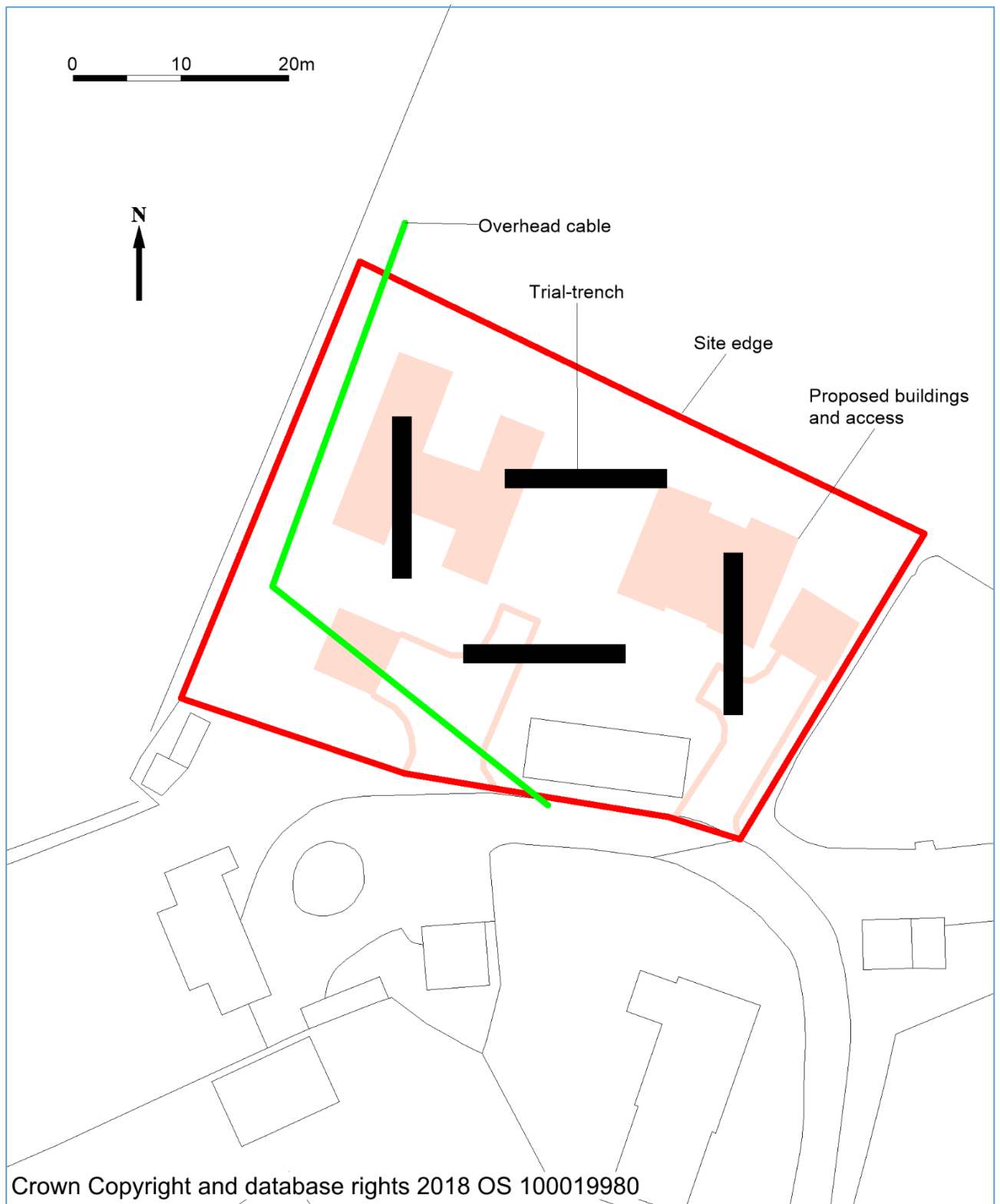


Figure 2. Proposed Location of trial-trenches

2 Fieldwork

- 2.1 The archaeological excavation fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of SACIC. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience (Rhiannon Gardiner). The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer, and one experienced excavator as required. In addition, a surveyor and an experienced metal detectorist (Steve Hunt) will be used as and when required.
- 2.2 The site is currently grassed with some trees. Figure 2 is a proposed trench plan. The Brief states that 60m of 1.8m wide trenching is required; this represents a 5% sample of the entire site with the trenches placed to provide a representative sample. During the evaluation it may be necessary make minor alterations in the trench positions in order to avoid extant trees.
- 2.3 At this juncture no information has been received from the client regarding existing services other than an overhead cable that runs down the western side of the site before turning to the south-east (Figure 2). Should it be found necessary to track plant beneath the overhead cable, then goalposts will be employed. In addition, a CAT survey will be undertaken on the site of the proposed trenches prior to their excavation. However, 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 section 1.7) and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (2017) and Excavation

(2017). Where types of deposit are encountered that are suitable for mechanical excavation, this will only be undertaken following agreement with SCCAS.

- 2.6 No feature will be excavated to a depth in excess of 1.2m. If 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). Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable support is used or the sides of the trench are either battered or stepped. 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 While it is considered unlikely that there will be deep holes left open on site, where necessary high visibility safety fencing will be employed.
- 2.8 An 'overall features plan' and levels AOD will be recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment (or radio base station if required). 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.
- 2.9 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office (WTL 015) and archaeological contexts will be recorded in a '*unique continuous numbering sequence*' on pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.10 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the excavation.
- 2.11 A metal detector search will be made at all stages of the excavation works covering the following;
 - Ground surface prior to stripping
 - The stripped surface
 - The upcast spoil
- 2.12 All pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) 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 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 (see below).
- 2.14 Where bulk environmental soil samples are required, these will be a maximum of 40 litres each and will only 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 merit 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.

- 2.15 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 and Roberts. Following full recording and analysis, where appropriate, the remains will be reburied.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 The unique project HER number (WTL 015) will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 3.2 The post-excavation finds 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.
- 3.13 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 SCCAS 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 a formally commissioned HER search evidenced by its invoice number.
- 3.14 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* .
- 3.15 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.
- 3.16 A draft of the interim report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval.

- 3.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.18 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. 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).
- 3.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (revised 2017). 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.
- 3.20 Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
- Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996;
 - The client (and landowner if different) will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. SCCAS, the British Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.
 - Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SACIC and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.
 - Upon discovery of potential treasure, the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward, which is 50% of the market value. Employees of SACIC, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
 - If the landowner waives their share, the British Museum and Coroner will be informed, and the object returned to the project archive for deposition in an appropriate repository. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to SACIC and the project archive.
 - Human skeletal remains;
 - The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SACIC, in accordance with a Ministry

of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long-term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

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. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 SACIC staff are experienced in working on sites with similar conditions to those that will be encountered on the present project and are aware of SACIC H&S policies. 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 on request.
- 4.1.4 Site 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. All such staff and visitors must abide by SACIC's H&S requirements and will be inducted as required and made aware of any relevant high-risk activities.
- 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 c.5 tonnes and equipped with a full range of buckets will be required to undertake the soil-stripping. Should the plant and its operators be provided by SACIC rather than the client, 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 WSI (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

- 4.5.1 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 are 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 will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.7 Backfilling

- 4.7.1 Full reinstatement has not been offered by SACIC for this project other than sequentially pushing the upcast material into the trench and compacting with the digger tracks.

4.8 Monitoring

- 4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives (SCCAS) will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief. The site will need to be formally signed off by SCCAS prior to any areas being handed back for development.

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/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 is yet to be determined. Site Assistants 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 Post-excavation tasks, where possible, will be undertaken by SACIC staff (see below).

Name	Specialism
Ryan Wilson, Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen, Rui Santos	Graphics and illustration
Richenda Goffin	Post Roman pottery and CBM
Stephen Benfield	Prehistoric pottery, Roman Pottery and general finds
Dr Ruth Beveridge	Small Finds
Anna West	Environmental sample processing/assessment
Dr Ruth Beveridge, Clare Wootton	Finds quantification
Jonathan Van Jennians	Finds Processing
Dr Ruth Beveridge, Clare Wootton	Archiving

- 5.4 In some instances, it may be necessary to employ outside specialists (see below).

Name	Specialism	Organisation
Anderson, Sue	Human skeletal remains; Post Roman pottery	Freelance
Bates, Sarah	Flint	Freelance
Batt, Cathy	Archaeomagnetic dating	University of Bradford
Blades, Nigel	Metallurgy	Freelance

Name	Specialism	Organisation
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
Damian Goodburn	Wood and woodworking	MOLA
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
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 & cemeteries	University of Cardiff

Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk
01449 900120



www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk



www.facebook.com/SuffolkArchCIC



www.twitter.com/suffolkarchcic



Appendix2. ContextList

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation
0001		Topsoil	Deposit	Darkgreyishbrownfirmclaysilt withbrick,glass,CBM,chalkand flintinclusions.Clearhorizonwith madeground(0003),subsoil (0002)andtrackway(0004)			0.2	Topsoilcoveringmadeground(0003)across mostofthesite
0002		Subsoil	Deposit	Darkblue- greyfirmsiltyclaywith frequentflintandchalkinclusions			0.3	Subsoil
0003		Made Ground	Deposit	Darkbrownishgreylooseclaysilt infillingdemolitionrubbleconsisting ofconcrete,modernbrickand mortar,glass,plasticandwaste metal.			0.3- 0.45	Madegroundcoveringthemajorityofthesite beneaththetopsoil(0001),itoccasionalcuts thesubsoil(0002).Demolitionwastefrom previousbuildingsonthesite(pers.comms. Client)
0004	1	Trackway	Deposit	Darkbrownishgreylooseclaysilt infillingdemolitionrubbleconsisting ofconcrete,modernbrickand mortar,plasticandgravel. Occasional redepositedchalk patches			0.16	Farmtrackway.Morecompactthen(0003)but verydifficulttodifferentiatebetweenthetwo. Unclearrelationship.
0005	2	Ditch	Cut	DitchorientatedNE -SWwithsteep sidesleadingtoaflatbase,the baseslopesdownto thewestat theSWendinsection2.Cuts subsoil(0002)	1.8+	1.7	0.56	Cutofditch,likelymodernasitcutsthesubsoil (0002),probableboundaryordrainageditch
0006	2	Ditch	Fill	Midgrey -brownfirmsiltyclaywith smallsub -roundedstone,charcoal flecksandchalkinclusions.Clear horizons, coveredbymadeground (0003)	1.8+	1.7	0.56	Naturalaccumulationfillofditch[0005]

Appendix3 . OASISForm

OASISDATACOLLECTIONFORM:England

OASISID:suffolka1 -340700

Projectdetails

Project name	WTL015 Land Adjacent to Chapel Cottage, Anne Suckling Road
Short description of the project	A small evaluation, comprising four trenches, was undertaken on a plot of land adjacent to Chapel Cottage, off Anne Suckling Road in Little Wrattling, Suffolk in January 2019 in advance of its development for housing. Two modern ditches and a modern pit were identified as was an undated ditch. A farm trackway visible on OS maps between 1885 and 1899, which disappears between 1903 and 1967 reappears, and then disappears again off the maps in 1991, was also observed.
Project dates	Start: 22-01-2019 End: 22-01-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WTL015 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	FARMYARD CAUSEWAY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Projectlocation

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY LITTLE WRATTING WTL015 Land Adjacent Chapel Cottage, Anne Suckling Road
Postcode	CB9 7TA
Study area	0.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 6743 4673 52.093088941935 0.444365805651 52 05 35 N 000 26 39 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 105m Max: 106m

Projectcreators

Name of Organisation Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Rachael Abraham
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Rhiannon Gardiner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr and Mrs M Richards

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Adjacent to Chapel Cottage, Anne Suckling Road, Little Wratting, Suffolk Archaeological Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Gardiner, R
Other bibliographic details	2019/002
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A short report in house style (A4 printed, wire-comb bound and card covered).
Entered by	Rhiannon Gardiner (rhiannon.gardiner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	24 January 2019

Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

SuffolkArchaeology.co.uk

Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk
01449 900120



[@SuffolkArchCIC](https://twitter.com/SuffolkArchCIC)



fb.com/SuffolkArchCIC



[@SuffolkArchaeology](https://www.instagram.com/SuffolkArchaeology)

