

**Debenham Garage, Low Road
Debenham, Suffolk
DBN 133**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/010

Client: Hollins Architects and Surveyors

Author: M. Sommers

January 2012

Debenham Garage, Low Road
Debenham, Suffolk
DBN 133

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HER Information

Report Number: 2012/010

Site Name: Debenham Garage, Low Road, Debenham

Planning Application No: 1393/06

Date of Fieldwork: 26th January 2012

Grid Reference: TM 1749 6298

Client/Funding Body: Hollins Architects and Surveyors
(on behalf of a client)

Curatorial Officer: Keith Wade

Project Officer: M. Sommers

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-118435

Site Code: DBN 133

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: M. Sommers
Date: 30th January 2012

Approved By: Dr Rhodri Gardner
Position: Contracts Manager (Acting)
Date: 30th January 2012
Signed:

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of Debenham Garage, Low Road, Debenham, in advance of a residential development. A total of three trenches were excavated which exposed a natural subsoil of silty sand at depths up to 1.4m below the present ground surface. Within the sampled areas no significant archaeological features or deposits were identified and no artefacts were recovered. (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for Hollins Architects and Surveyors).

1. Introduction

A residential development has been proposed for the site of the former Debenham Garage, Low Road, Debenham. Planning consent has been granted (1393/06), but with an attached condition requiring an agreed programme of archaeological work to be undertaken in advance of the development.

The first stage of the programme of work was detailed in a Brief and Specification produced by Keith Wade of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team (Appendix 1). It entailed the undertaking of a trenched evaluation to ascertain what levels of archaeological evidence may be present within the development area and to inform any mitigation strategies that may then be deemed necessary.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's Field Team who were commissioned by Hollins Architects and Surveyors, on behalf of their client who ultimately funded the work.

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TM 1749 6298. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the site.

2. Geology and topography

The site consists of an area of roughly level land situated on a triangle of land bounded by Low Road, the B1077 and an unnamed tributary to the River Deben. It lies on the southern outskirts of the Suffolk village of Debenham.

The site lies in bottom of a shallow valley which is drained by the Deben tributary, at a height of approximately 34m OD. The main channel of the river lies some 120m to the west. Valleys such as this have been cut through the central clay plateau by water draining off the relatively impermeable soil into the main river channels. Most of the soils in these valleys are the better drained and more workable silts and clays of the Hanslope series.

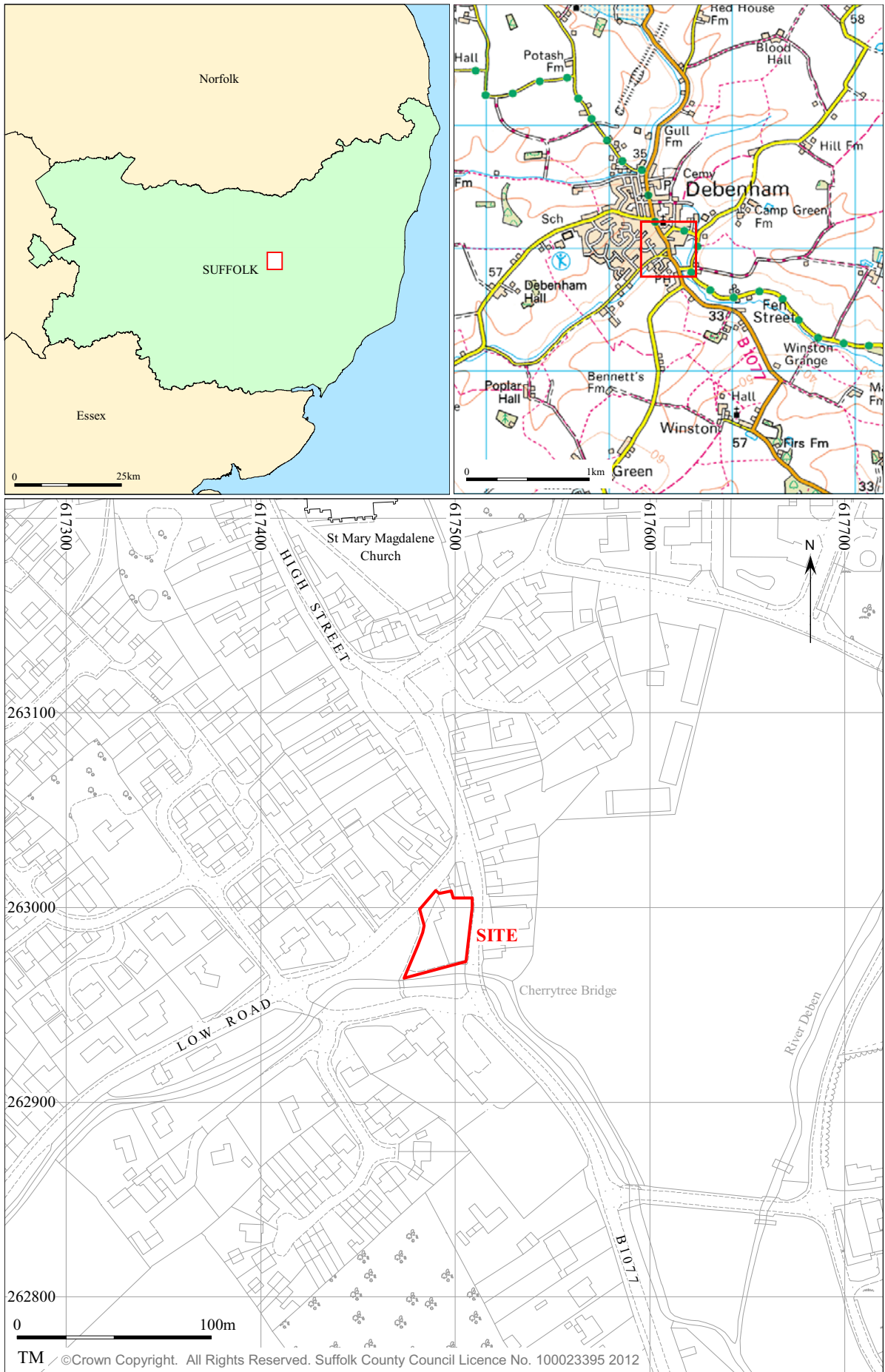


Figure 1. Location map

3. Archaeology and historical background

There are no known sites recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) within the proposed site, but it is located within the area of medieval Debenham, as defined in the County Historic Environment Record (HER) and lies 200m to the south of the medieval church of St. Mary Magdalene. It is also close to the site of a human burial of unknown age discovered in 1839 in the garden of house being built in the meadow to the rear of the Cherrytree Inn (HER ref. DBN 085). Additionally, prehistoric cremation burials have been recently recorded in the grounds of the Cherrytree Inn (HER ref. DBN 132).

The development site was formerly Debenham Garage, a vehicle servicing centre (petrol retailing occurred on the opposite side of the B1077). Parts of the garage comprise a group of Victorian buildings, all of which appear on the 1st and 2nd editions of the Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 scale, maps of the area. On both editions one of the buildings is marked 'School'.

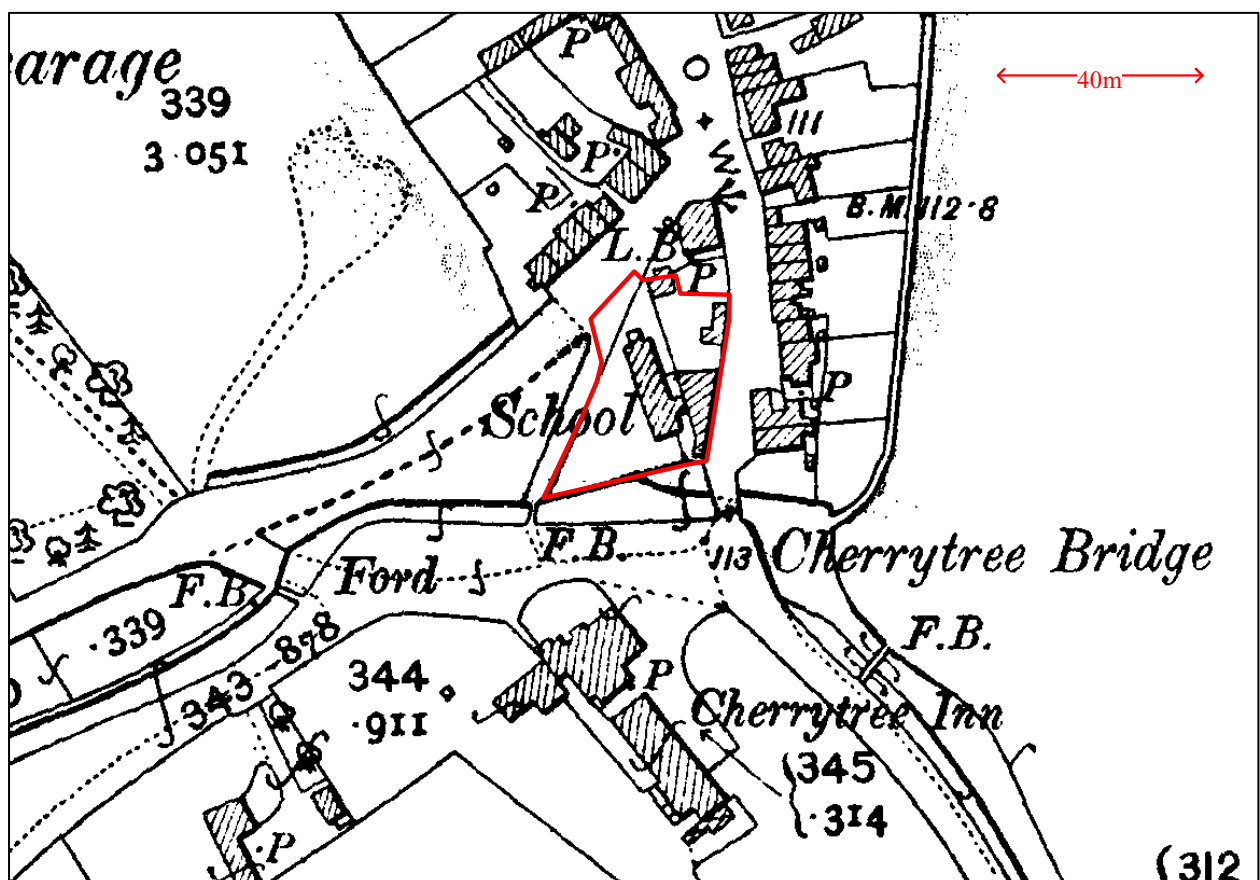


Figure 2. 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of c. 1900 (rescaled extract)

4. Methodology

The trial trenches were machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using a tracked machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The location of the trenches was broadly in accordance with a plan approved by the County Archaeological Service Conservation Team where possible. However, due to the presence of the standing structures the location of one trench (Trench 2) was slightly compromised.

The machining of the trenches was closely observed throughout in order to identify any archaeological features and deposits and to recover any artefacts that might be revealed. Excavation continued until undisturbed natural deposits were encountered, the exposed surface of which was then examined for cut features. Any features or significant deposits identified would have then been sampled through hand excavation in order to determine their depth and shape and to recover datable artefacts.

Following excavation of the trenches, the nature of the overburden was recorded, the trench locations plotted and the depths noted. A photographic record of the work undertaken was also compiled using a 10 megapixel digital camera.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

A total of three evaluation trenches were excavated; numbered T1 to T3 (fig. 3). All were excavated broadly in accordance to the approved trench plan, except Trench 2 whose alignment was turned through 90 degrees to avoid the still standing school building and potential services adjacent the road edge. All trenches were 10m in length.

The natural subsoil, which was exposed in all trenches, consisted of a pale brown to yellow sandy silt.

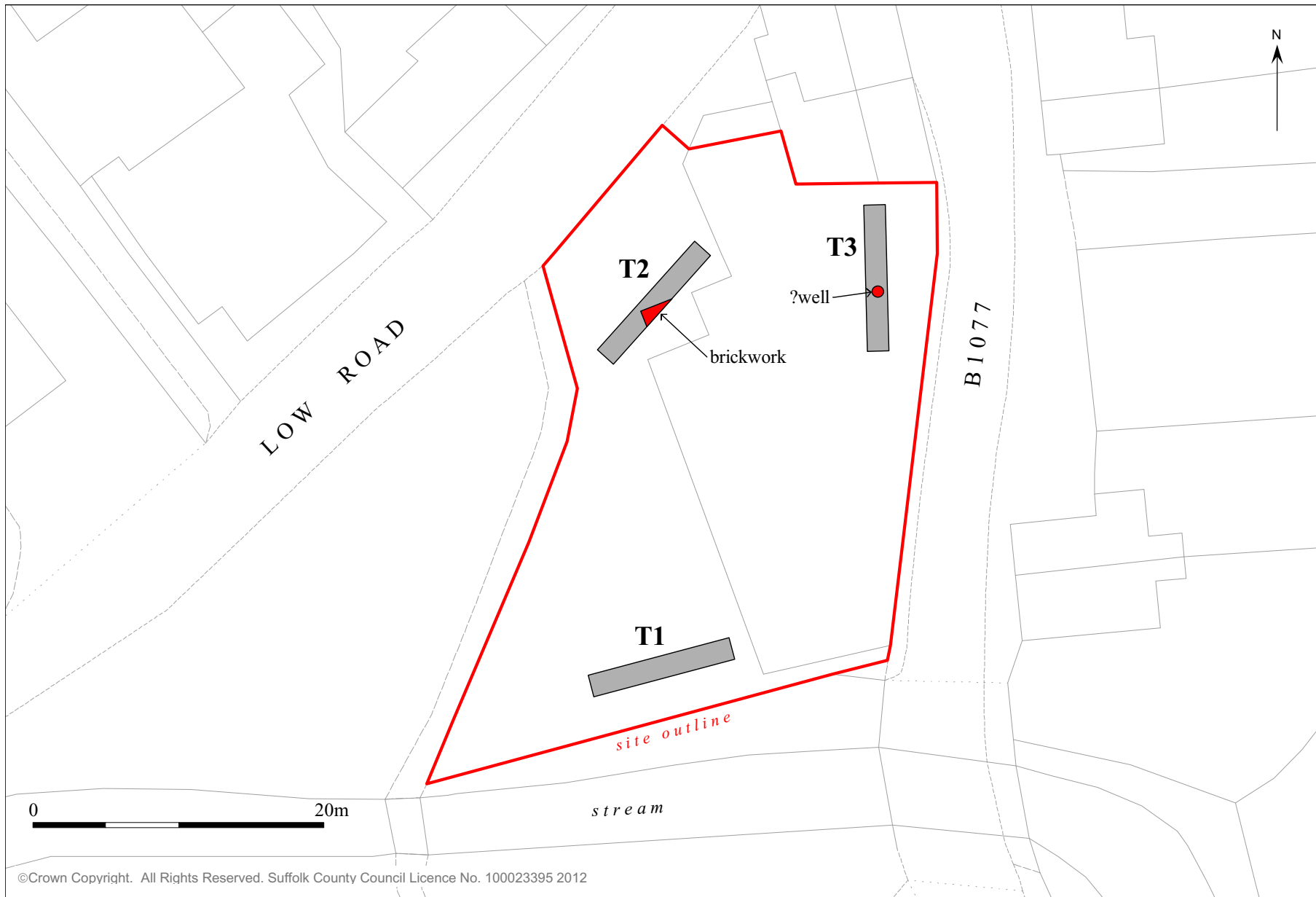


Fig 3. Trench location plan

5.2 Trench results

No significant archaeological features were recorded in any of the excavated evaluation trenches and no artefacts, other than 20th century debris, were recovered.

A summary of the results for each trench follows below:

Trench no.	Depth of subsoil	Revealed soil profile and other notes
T1	1.4m	Natural subsoil lay at a depth of 1.4m throughout the length of this trench beneath a 0.4m thick layer of mid brown to yellow clayey silt which in turn was buried beneath layers of made ground comprising brick rubble, yellow/brown sand and gravel and deposits rich in 20th century garage related debris (Plate 1).
T2	0.6m	The natural subsoil lay at a depth of 0.6m throughout the trench. The overburden comprised a layer of grey brown silty clay beneath layers of made ground and hardcore capped with a concrete surface (Plate 2). A section of brickwork consisting of soft red bricks in a very hard lime mortar was noted on the southern edge of the trench (Plate 3).
T3	1m	The natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of 1m beneath a 0.3m thick layer of clean, dense grey silt/clay. This lay beneath layers of made ground comprising grey silt clay with frequent charcoal and occasional red brick rubble topped with a concrete surface which formed the floor within the garage (Plate 4). A circular shaft, c. 0.65m in diameter and lined with soft red bricks was noted within this trench (Plate 5). It was filled with mid to late 20th century debris and was interpreted as a possible well or soakaway.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

No artefacts of any period were recovered during the evaluation and no soil samples were taken.

7. Discussion

The results of the evaluation did not identify any significant archaeological evidence within the excavated trenches and no stray artefacts (excepting modern debris) were identified.

The greater depth of the natural subsoil noted in Trench 1 was primarily due to a great thickness of made ground in this area which was notably higher than the ground level of Trenches 2 and 3.

The brickwork noted in Trench 2 is the lower section and foundation of a small northern extension to the school building visible in the early maps (Fig. 2). This was cleared to ground level during the site's use as a garage to allow the installation of a large doorway to enable vehicles to enter the northern end of the old school building (Plate 6).

The circular brick lined shaft recorded in Trench 3 is possible a well, although it is quite narrow in diameter, or a soakaway.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

No archaeological evidence of any period was identified in any of the excavated trenches suggesting that there are no archaeological sites or deposits under threat from the redevelopment of this site. The trenches were cleanly cut and had any significant archaeological features or deposits been present it is highly likely they would have been identified.

Given the absence of any significant archaeological evidence on this site, no further archaeological work is recommended.

9. Archive deposition

Historic Environment Record reference under which the archive is held: DBN 133.

The digital archive will be stored on the SCC secure servers at the location:

*R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Current Recording
Projects\Debenham\DBN 133 Evaluation (Garage site)*

Digital photographs are held under the references: HLR85 - HLR95

A summary of this project has been entered into OASIS, the online database, under the reference: suffolkc1-118435

10. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by Roy Damant and Mark Sommers from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by Mark Sommers and managed by Dr Rhodri Gardner, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

11. Plates

(featured scale is 1m or 2m in length with 0.5m divisions)



Plate 1. Trench 1, soil profile (ref. HLR85)



Plate 2. Trench 2, soil profile (ref. HLR88)



Plate 3. Trench 2, exposed brickwork (ref. HLR90)



Plate 4. Trench 3, soil profile (ref. HLR91)



Plate 5. Trench 3, Well/soakaway (ref. HLR93)



Plate 6. general view of the former school building (ref. HLR95)

Appendix 1. Brief and specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

Evaluation by Trial Trench

Debenham Garage, Low Road, Debenham

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning consent has been granted for the demolition of an existing garage and the erection of seven residential units at Debenham Garage, Low Road, Debenham (1393/06).
- 1.2 The planning consent contains a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before development begins (condition 55 in Circular 11/95). In order to establish the full archaeological implications of the proposed development, an archaeological evaluation is required of the site. **The evaluation is the first part of the programme of archaeological work and decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of additional briefs..**
- 1.3 The development area lies within the area of archaeological interest defined for Debenham in the County Historic Environment Record. There is a high probability that the development will damage or destroy archaeological deposits.
- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 1RX; telephone: 01284 741230 or fax: 01284 741257) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.
- 1.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.
- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

2. **Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation**

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and natural soil processes. Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits. Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit. Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area. Define the location and level of such deposits and their vulnerability to damage by development where this is defined.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 Evaluation is to proceed sequentially: the desk-based evaluation will normally precede the field evaluation unless agreed otherwise. The results of the desk-based work is to be used to inform the trenching design. This sequence will only be varied if benefit to the evaluation can be demonstrated.
- 2.7 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design, this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.8 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.9 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.10 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. **Specification A: Desk-Based Assessment**

- 3.1 Consult the County Historic Environment Record (HER), both the computerised record and any backup files.
- 3.2 Examine all the readily available cartographic sources (e.g. those available in the County Record Office). Record any evidence for historic or archaeological sites (e.g. buildings, settlements, field names) and history of previous land uses. Where permitted by the Record Office make either digital photographs, photocopies or traced copies of the document for inclusion in the report. *Please remember that copyright permissions should be sought from Suffolk Record Office, or other relevant institution, for anything included in the report.*

3.3 Assess the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.

4 **Specification B: Field Evaluation**

4.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the development area and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.

4.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

4.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

4.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.

4.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

4.6 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.

4.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

4.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

4.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).

4.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

"Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England" English Heritage and the Church of England 2005 provides advice and defines a level of practice which should be followed whatever the likely belief of the buried individuals.

- 4.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 4.12 Where appropriate, a digital vector plan showing all the areas observed should be included with the report. This must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration into the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 4.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made.
- 4.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

5. **General Management**

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 5.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 5.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 5.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. **Report Requirements**

- 6.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 6.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.
- 6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 6.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 6.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be

deposited with the County HER if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

- 6.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.10 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 6.11 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Keith Wade

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Economy, Skills and Environment
9-10 The Churchyard
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 1RX

Tel: 01284 741227

Date: 29th July 2011

Reference: Debenham Garage

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix 2. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-118435

Project details

Project name	DBN133 - Debenham Garage, Low Road, Debenham
Short description of the project	trenched evaluation - negative results
Project dates	Start: 26-01-2012 End: 30-01-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	1393/06 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	DBN133 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK DEBENHAM DBN133 - Debenham Garage, Low Road
Study area	976.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1749 6298 52.2214899341 1.184536758350 52 13 17 N 001 11 04 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
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Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	DBN133
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	DBN133
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Correspondence','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Report'

Project bibliography 1

	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Publication type	
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Debenham Garage, Low Road, Debenham
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Entered by	ms (mark.sommers@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	30 January 2012

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