

Land at Church Close
Wilby, Suffolk
WBY 025

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/013

Client: Orwell Housing Association Ltd.

Author: M. Sommers

February 2012

Land at Church Close Wilby, Suffolk WBY 025

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Author: M. Sommers

Contributions By: n/a

Illustrator: M. Sommers

Editor: Dr R. Gardner

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HER Information

Report Number: 2012/013
Site Name: Land at Church Close, Wilby
Planning Application No: pre-determination
Date of Fieldwork: 31st January 2012 - 1st February 2012
Grid Reference: TM 2410 7217
Client/Funding Body: Orwell Housing Association Ltd.
Curatorial Officer: Sarah Poppy
Project Officer: M. Sommers
Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-118952
Site Code: WBY 025

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: 6th February 2012
Signed:

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Church Close, Wilby, in advance of a proposed residential development. A total of five trenches were excavated which exposed a natural subsoil of pale yellow/brown clay at a depth of 0.3m below the present ground surface. Within the sampled areas no archaeological features or deposits of any period were identified and no artefacts were recovered. (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for Orwell Housing Association Ltd.).

1. Introduction

A residential development has been proposed for a plot of land at Church Close, Wilby. Planning consent has yet to be sought but the client has been advised that any consent would be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological work taking place prior to the commencement of the development.

The first stage of the programme of work was outlined in a separate Brief (Appendix 1) and Specification (Appendix 2) produced by Sarah Poppy of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team. 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 and funded by Orwell Housing Association Ltd.

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TM 2410 7217. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the site.

2. Geology and topography

The site consists of a rectangular area level land situated to the rear of eight semi-detached houses that front onto the B1118. It is bounded by rear gardens to the south-west, St Mary's churchyard to the south-east and hedge rows and adjacent arable farmland to the north-east and north-west.

The underlying geology consists of the glacial till or boulder clay deposited by the retreating ice-sheet of the Anglian Glaciation. It is part of a large plateau that is generally flat or only gently undulating, but can be locally concave. The edges of the plateau are dissected by occasional river valleys and their small tributary streams, which provide the only relatively significant relief in this landscape. The nearest watercourse of any size, a tributary to the River Waveney, lies approximately 2km to the west.

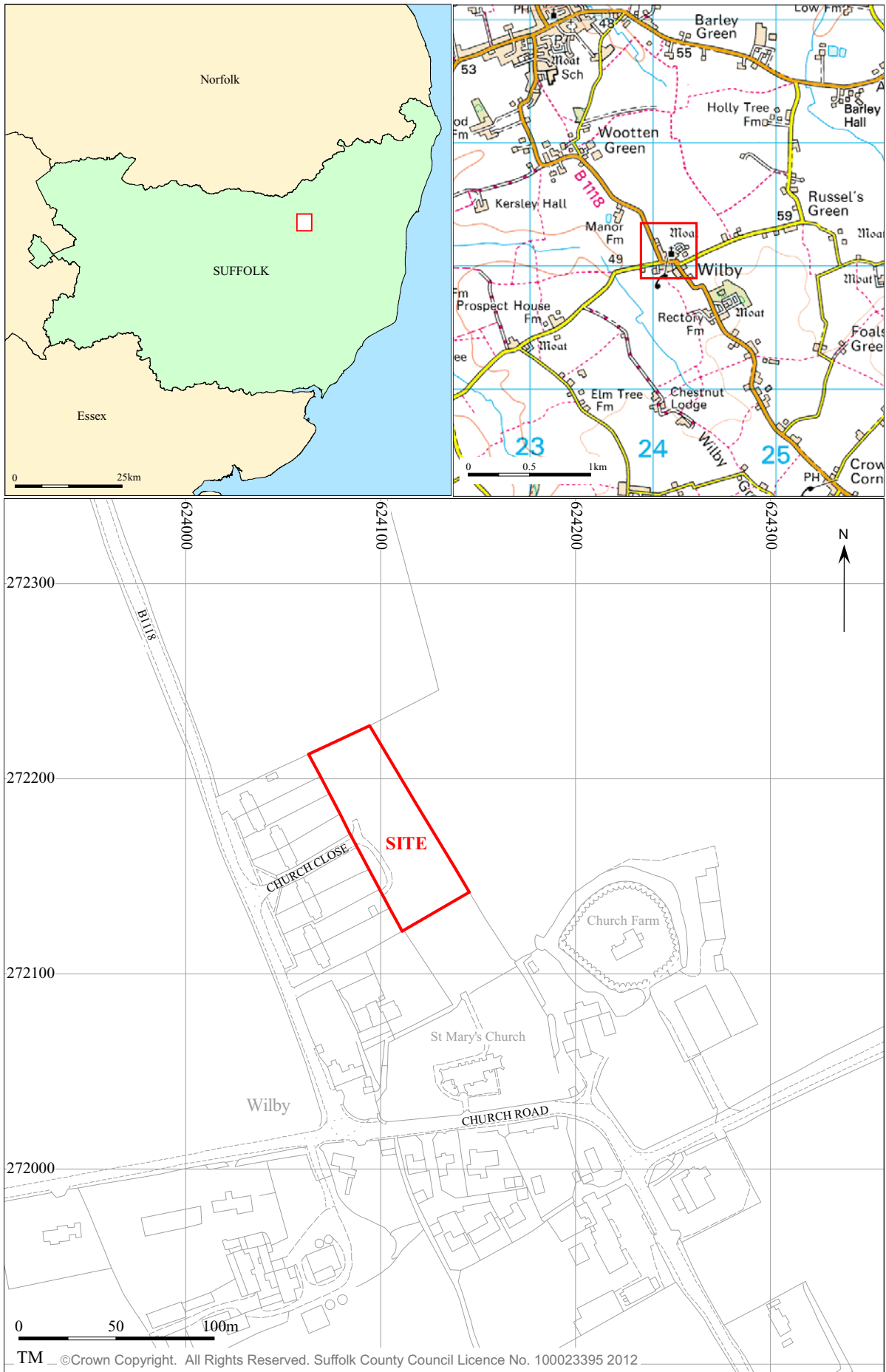


Figure 1. Location map

3. Archaeology and historical background

There are no known sites within the proposed site recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER), but it is close to two significant medieval sites; the medieval Church of St. Mary (HER ref. WBY 009), which lies 100m to the south, and Church Farm, a post-medieval structure situated within a medieval moat (HER ref. WBY 005), some 60m to the south-east.

The development site consists of an area of open ground set back from the main Wilby to Stradbroke Road (B1118), behind a group of eight houses in four semi-detached blocks known as Church Close. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps (published c. 1880, 1900 and 1925 respectively) indicate the development site and the area of the existing houses once formed a roughly square field on the northern edge of the village (see fig. 2 for an extract of the 2nd edition map).

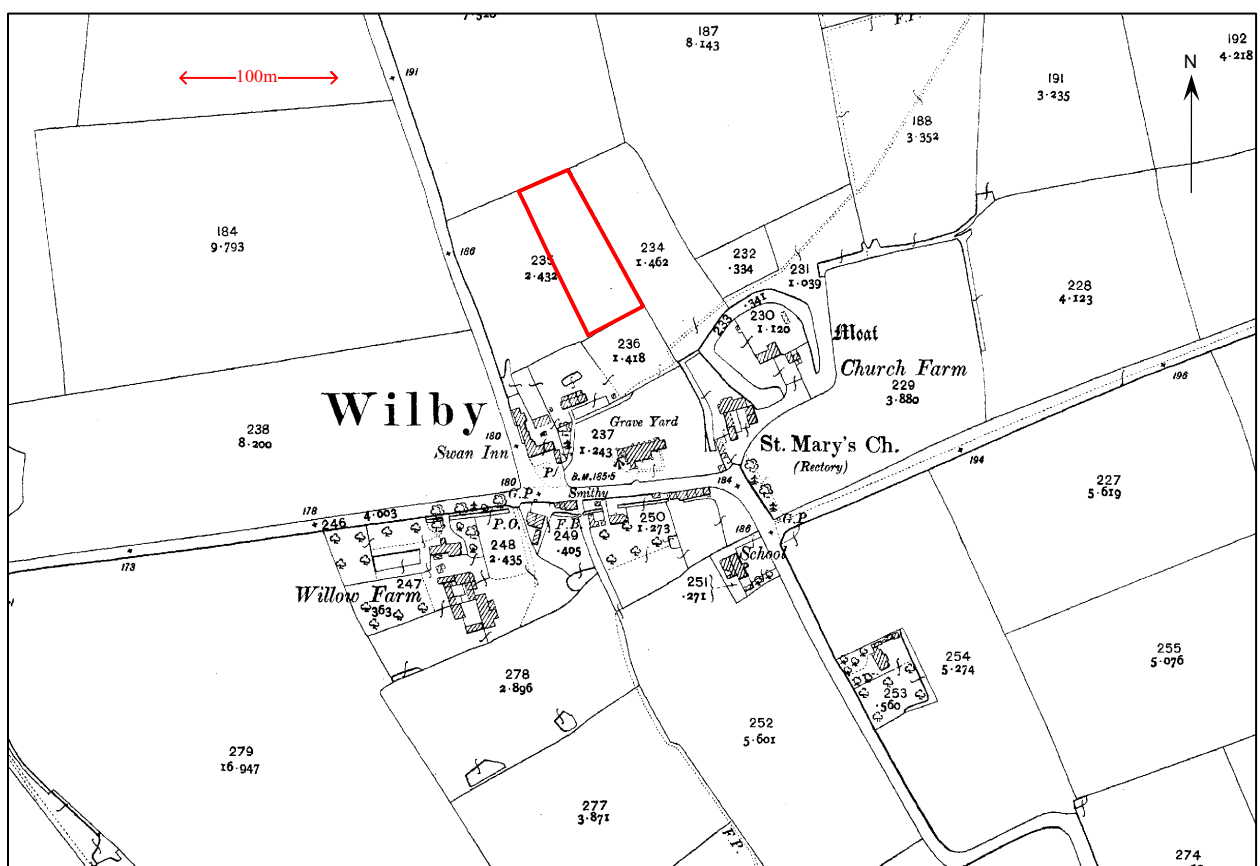


Figure 2. 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of c. 1900 (rescaled extract)

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 in accordance with a plan approved by the County Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

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

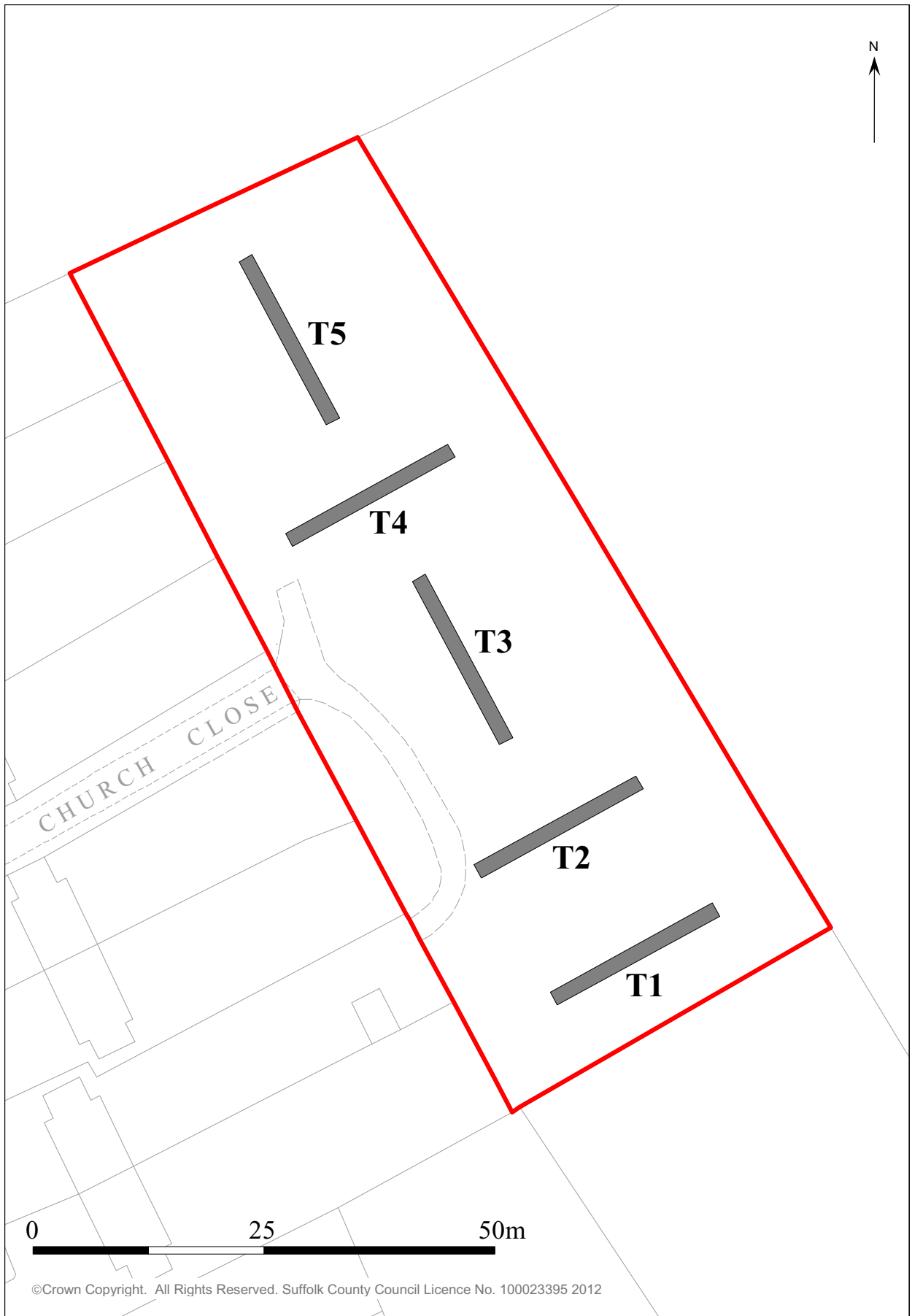
5.1 Introduction

A total of five evaluation trenches were excavated; numbered T1 to T5 (fig. 3). All were excavated in accordance to the approved trench plan. All trenches were 20m in length.

5.2 Trench results

No significant archaeological features were recorded in any of the excavated evaluation trenches and no artefacts were recovered.

The natural subsoil, which was exposed in all trenches, consisted of a pale brown silty clay with occasional patches of blue-grey clay. It lay at a consistent depth of 0.30m to 0.35m beneath an overburden of dark topsoil which became paler towards the interface with the subsoil (see Plates 1 and 2 for examples of the exposed soil profile).



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Fig 3. Trench location plan

6. Finds and environmental evidence

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

7. Discussion

This evaluation did not identify any archaeological features or deposits within the excavated trenches and no significant artefacts were recovered.

The soil profile was consistent across the site with no evidence for any previous landscaping. There was no evidence that the site had been ploughed indicating it was formerly part of a larger meadow prior to the construction of the housing fronting the B1118.

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: WBY 025.

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

*R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Current Recording Projects\
Wilby\WBY 025 Evaluation (Church Close)*

Digital photographs are held under the references: HLO40 - HLO43

A summary of this project has been entered into OASIS, the online database, under the reference: suffolkc1-118952 (see Appendix 3 for the basic form entered).

10. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by 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 5, soil profile (ref. HLR88)

Appendix 1. Brief

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

LAND AT CHURCH CLOSE, WILBY SUFFOLK

PLANNING AUTHORITY: Mid Suffolk

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: Pre-application

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: To be arranged

GRID REFERENCE: TM 241 271

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Residential

AREA: 0.43ha

CURRENT LAND USE: Grassland

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Sarah Poppy
Archaeological Officer
Conservation Team
Tel. : 01284 741226
E-mail: sarah.poppy@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 06 December 2011

Summary

- 1.1 The prospective developer has been advised that any planning consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development.
- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.2), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.
- 1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.4 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any

further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.

- 1.5 The 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. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 This proposal lies in an area of high archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within the historic settlement core of Wilby. The proposed development is located less than 100m from the medieval church of St Mary (HER no WBY 009) and to the north-west of a medieval moat at Church Farm (WBY 005). There is high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest in this area, given the proximity to known remains.

Planning Background

- 3.1 There is high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority was advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:
 - Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 4.3 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.
- 4.4 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is c.212.00m². These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, in a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in c.118.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.
- 4.5 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- 6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

6.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.2.

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.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

Appendix 2. Specification

Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011

An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below. These requirements accompany, and should be used in conjunction with, the project brief.

Fieldwork Requirements

1.1 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' 1.50m wide minimum must be used.

1.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a backacting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

1.3 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 excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

1.4 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 postholes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:

For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;
For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).

1.5 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.

1.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. The archaeological contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details in the WSI 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 should be sought from Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). The English Heritage guide (2011), *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Postexcavation*, provides further guidance to sampling archaeological deposits.

1.7 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.

1.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an

experienced metal detector user.

1.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).

1.10 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.

1.11 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. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

1.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of high resolution digital images.

1.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

1.14 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT. Suitable arrangements should be made with the client to ensure trenches are appropriately backfilled, compacted and consolidated in order to prevent subsequent subsidence.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

2.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work before commencement. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

2.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.

2.3 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.

2.4 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the Archaeological Service or designated Suffolk museum before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.

2.5 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.

2.6 If the Archaeological Service's Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the Suffolk HER.

2.7 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).

2.8 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of MAP2, must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

2.9 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the SHER. It should include examination of all readily available cartographic sources (e.g. those in the County Records Office) to record evidence for historic or archaeological sites and history of previous landuses. Where permitted, photographs, photocopies or traced copies should be presented in the report. It should also incorporate an assessment of the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.

2.10 A copy of the WSI should be included as an appendix to the report.

2.11 An unbound hardcopy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

2.12 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the Suffolk HER.

2.13 SCCAS/CT supports the OASIS project, to provide an online index to archaeological reports. 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. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.

2.14 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

Appendix 3. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-118952

Project details

Project name	WBY025 - land at Church Close, Wilby
Short description of the project	trenched evaluation - negative result
Project dates	Start: 31-01-2012 End: 07-02-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WBY025 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK WILBY WBY025 - land at Church Close
Study area	3750.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2410 7217 52.3013183608 1.287253282350 52 18 04 N 001 17 14 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
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	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	WBY025
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	WBY025
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Correspondence','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Report'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land at Church Close, Wilby, Suffolk
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Entered by	ms (mark.sommers@suffolk.gov.uk)
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Archaeological services Field Projects Team

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Contact:

Rhodri Gardner

Tel: 01473 581743 Fax: 01473 288221

rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk

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