

**Coltsfoot Road, Ipswich
IPS 712**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/07

Client: Ipswich Borough Council/Orwell Housing

Authors: Simon Picard and Stuart Boulter

January/2013

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Coltsfoot Road, Ipswich IPS 712

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/07

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Editor: Stuart Boulter

Report Date: January/2013

HER Information

Site Code: IPS 712
Site Name: Coltsfoot Road, Ipswich
Report Number 2013/07
Planning Application No: IP/12/00743
Date of Fieldwork: 17th January 2013
Grid Reference: TM 1453 4382
Oasis Reference: suffolkc1 141499
Curatorial Officer: Rachel Monk
Project Officer: Simon Picard
Client/Funding Body: Ipswich Borough Council/Orwell Housing
Client Reference: N/A

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

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

Disclaimer

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

Prepared By: Simon Picard and Stuart Boulter

Date: January 2013

Approved By: Stuart Boulter

Position: Senior Project Officer

Date:

Signed:

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the 17th January 2013 on land at former lock up garages adjacent to 1 Coltsfoot Road, Ipswich, prior to the redevelopment of the site for housing. Two c.11m long trenches were excavated. Two incised archaeological features were recorded, a modern pit and a large ditch in excess of 7.5m wide and over 1.4m deep. The ditch coincides with the northern side of a discrete enclosure on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey maps of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. While clearly surviving into the 20th century, there was no evidence recovered during the evaluation to indicate when the feature was originally excavated. The interpretation of this feature remains uncertain, but a moated building platform, possibly of medieval date cannot entirely be ruled out.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of former lock up garages adjacent to 1 Coltsfoot Road in Ipswich (Fig. 1) by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Team (hereafter SCCAS/FT) in accordance with a Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation prepared by Rachael Monk of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team (hereafter SCCAS/CT) and dated 13th November 2012 (Appendix 1). Subsequently, a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Stuart Boulter of SCCAS/FT, in which a detailed methodology for the evaluation was presented.

The aim of the evaluation was primarily to determine what levels of archaeological evidence may be present within the development area and to inform any mitigation strategies that may then be deemed necessary by SCCAS/CT.

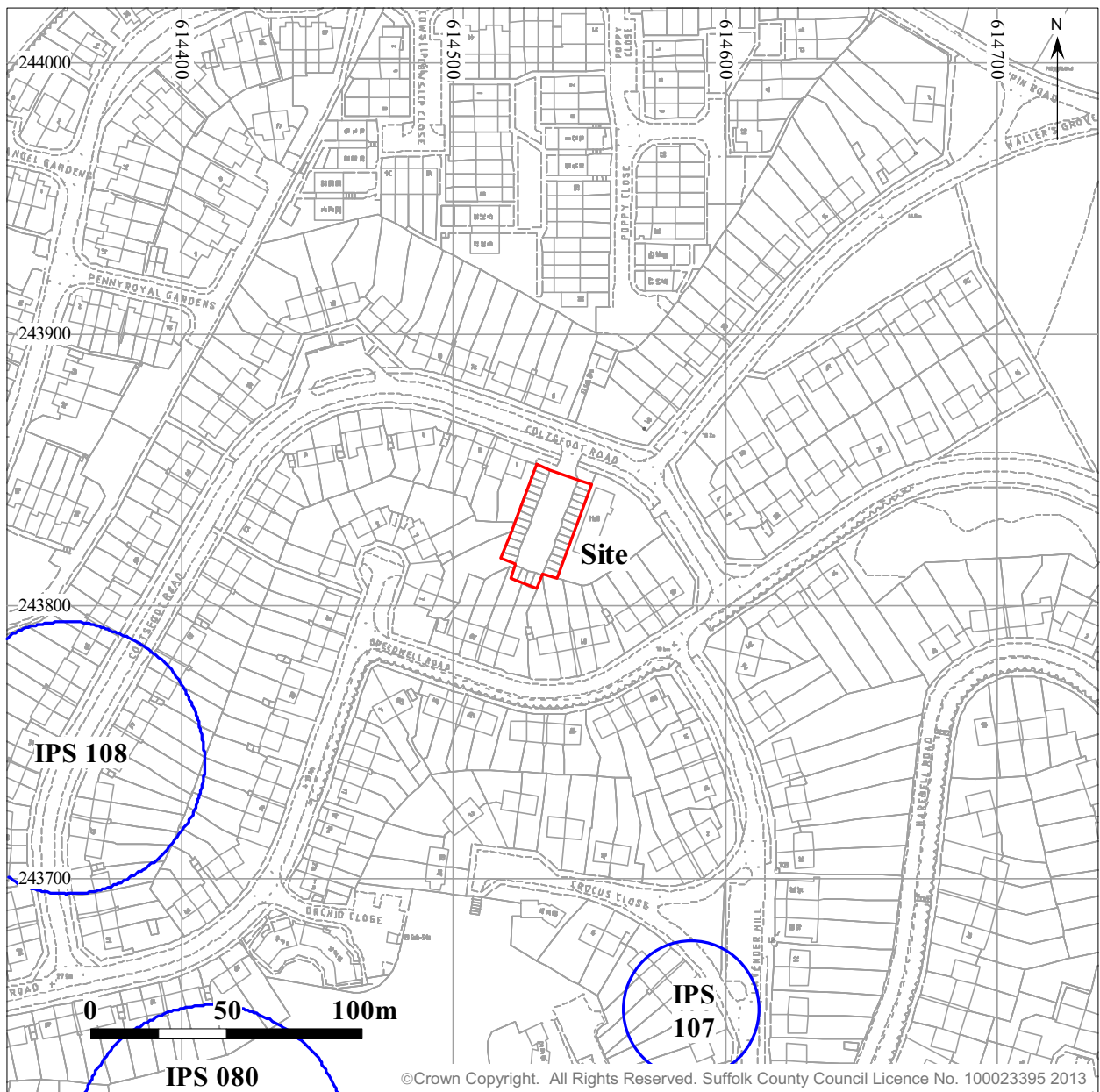
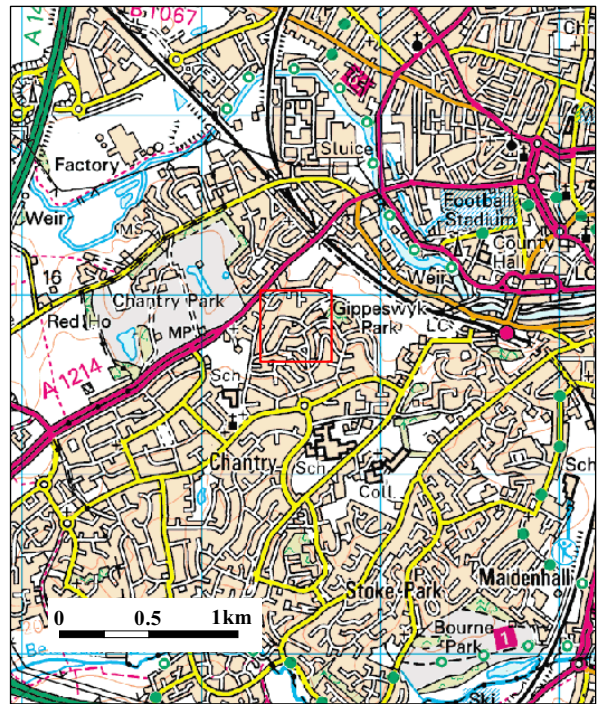
2. Geology and topography

The site is located on Coltsfoot Road, part of a large housing estate in Ipswich and was formerly the site of lock up garages and as such was concrete hardstanding throughout. Locally, the site slopes down from 16.97m above Ordnance Datum in the south to 16.40m in the north, whilst in the wider area the site lies within a north facing dry minor tributary valley on the southern side of the valley of the River Gipping.

The geology of the area is recorded as having no superficial deposits, with Thames Group Silty Clay uppermost (BGS 2013). On site, the geology presented itself as mid orangey brown sandy clay in the main, with a small area of mid orange sand and gravel.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site is close to the location of two Iron Age hearths (IPS 108) (Fig. 1), findspots of prehistoric flint tools (IPS 080 and 107) (Fig. 1), and a group of prehistoric, Roman and medieval finds (IPS 030 and 185). The site also coincides with a discrete ditched enclosure on the late 19th century 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5). More generally, the site is located within the Gipping Valley, an area topographically favourable for early occupation.



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Figure 1 Site location map and HER data

4. Methodology

Two c.11m long, c.1.3m trenches were excavated by a 3 tonne 360° mechanical digger, initially with a pecker to break the 0.2m of concrete and then with a toothless ditching bucket, within the footprints of the proposed new buildings (Fig. 2). Trench location was also governed by existing drainage trenches which were to remain intact. The trenches were plotted by triangulation from existing site boundaries.

All machining was carried out under the supervision of an archaeologist and the upcast soil was visually examined for archaeological finds. The trench bases were also scanned using a metal detector.

Trenches were related to Ordnance Datum from a spot height of 16.20m in the road adjacent to the site.

Features and their stratigraphic elements were allocated '*observed phenomena*' numbers with in unique continuous number sequence under the HER (Historic Environment Code) IPS 712. The allocated numbers were subsequently input into a Microsoft Access database (Appendix 2).

Plans and sections were executed in pencil on plastic drafting film at scales of 1:20 and 1:50 as appropriate. Subsequently the plans and sections were digitised for inclusion in this report (Figs 3 and 4).

A photographic record, high resolution digital shots, was made throughout. These were subsequently allocated the codes HSQ 67 -77 to facilitate deposition in the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Photographic Archive.

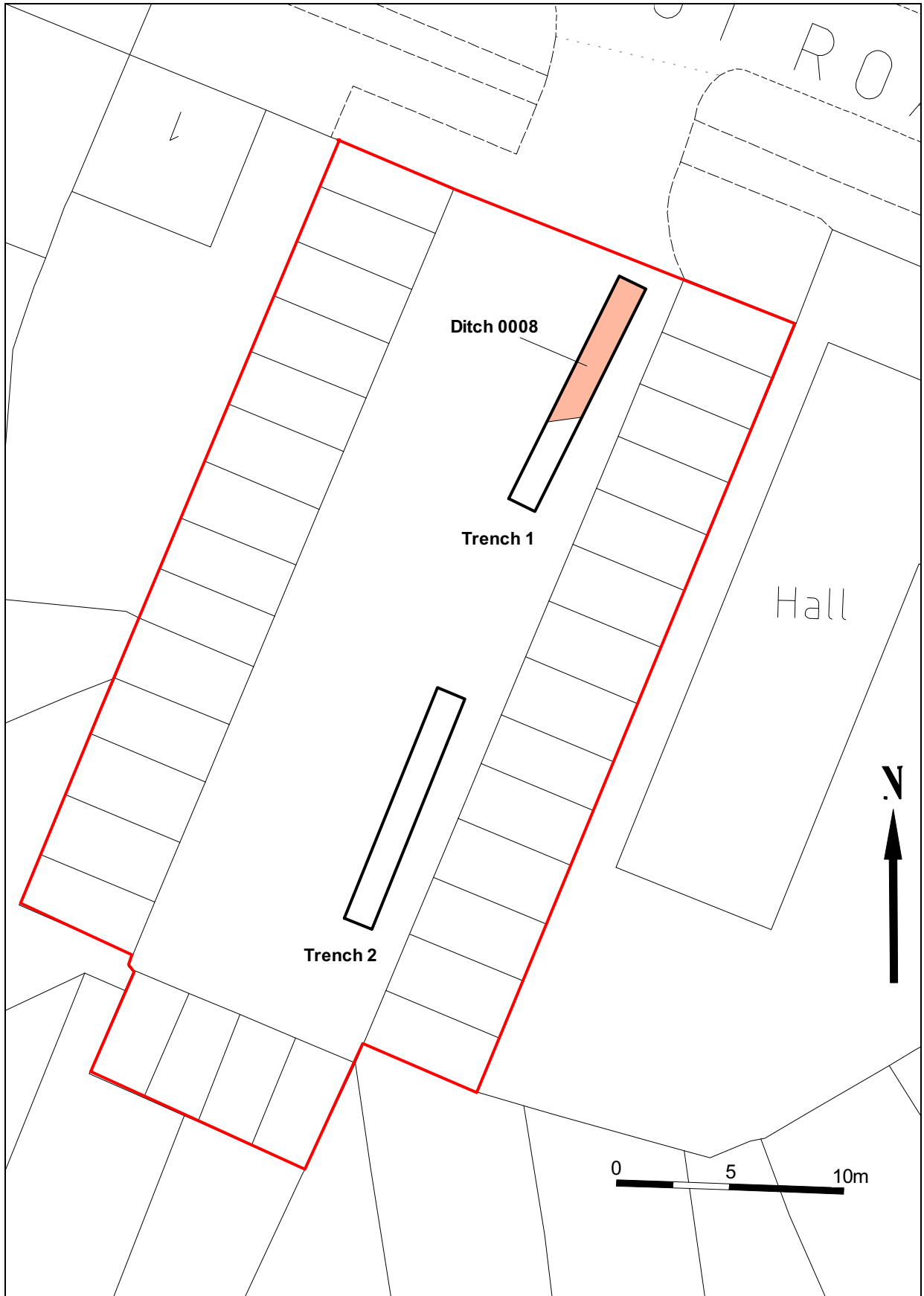


Figure 2. Trench location plan

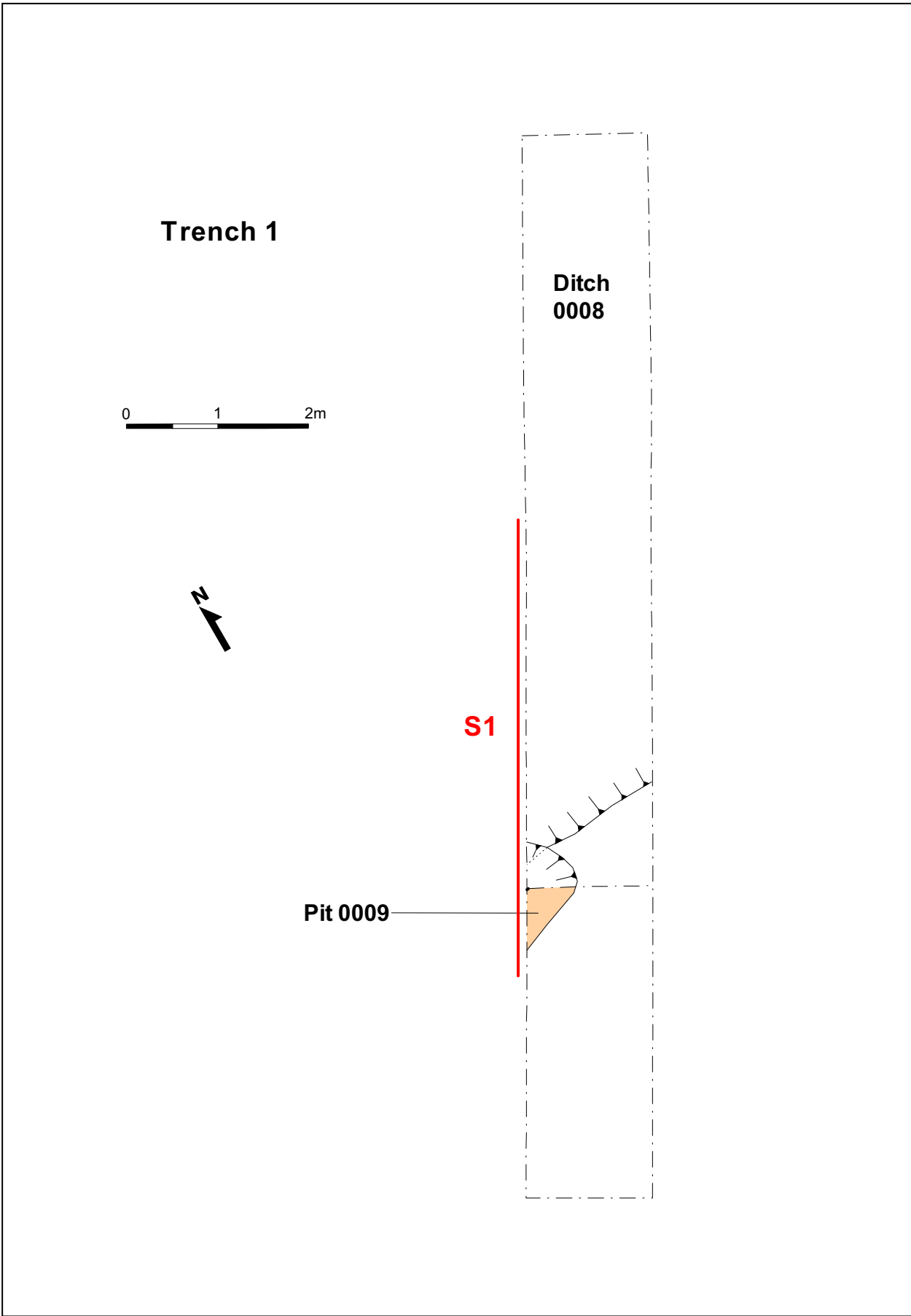


Figure 3. Trench 1: plan

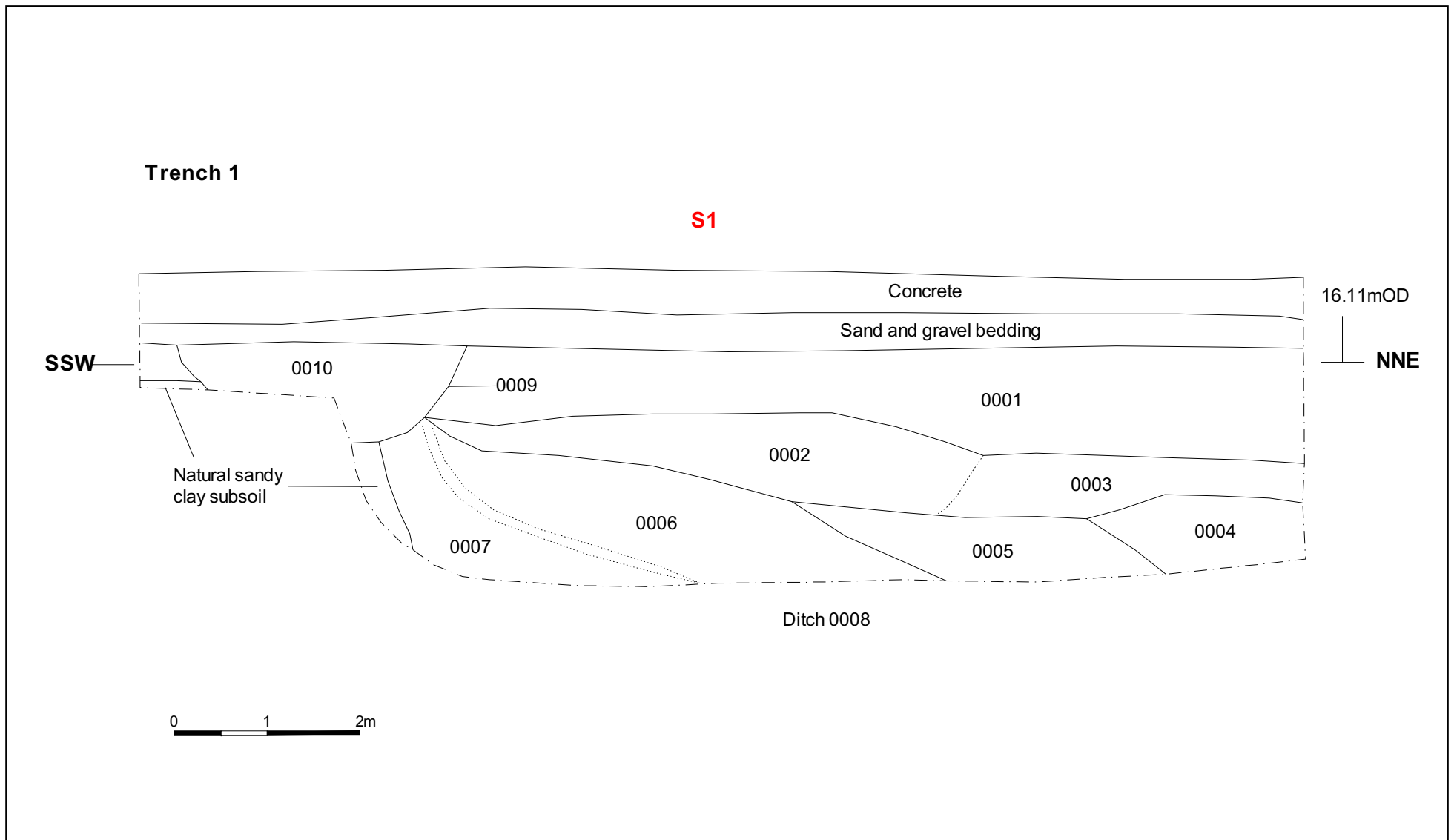


Figure 4. Trench 1: Section 1, ditch 0008

5. Results

Trench 1 was 11.65m long and 1.30m wide and orientated from north-north-east to south-south-west and was located towards the northern end of the site (Fig. 2).

A 0.16m to 0.22m thick layer of concrete hard standing overlay a 0.10m to 0.18m bedding layer of pale brown sand and gravel throughout. At the southern end of the trench the sand and gravel bedding layer gave way to c.0.18m of pale grey silty clay that was interpreted as a natural soil deposit overlying the naturally occurring sandy clay subsoil at a depth of 0.47m, as measured from the top of the concrete (Fig. 4).

Two features were identified in the trench (Fig. 3).

An irregular pit (0009), measuring 1.20m wide in section, with a depth of 0.40m and a fill (0010) comprising dark brown/grey clay, was seen to cut to the base of the sand and gravel bedding layer.

The second feature (0008) was large, cutting across the trench c.4m from its southern end and continuing on beyond its northern end (Figs 2 – 4; Plates 1 and 2). A machine-cut sondage to 1.45m failed to find the base of the feature. For safety reasons and because of the ingress of water, the remainder of the feature was only excavated to a depth of 1.20m.

Six fill layers were seen in the recorded section (Fig. 4) as follows:

0001: a 0.30m to 0.50m layer of dark grey silty clay which had modern metal and brick inclusions and was interpreted as the final filling/levelling deposit in the feature.

0002 and 0003: with a maximum thickness of 0.40m, this component varied between mid grey sandy clay (0002) towards the south, through to a darker peatier deposit (0003) to the north. A one bucket soil sample was taken of 0003, but has not been processed at this stage as it is considered to be of relatively recent date.

0004: located at the base of the northern end of the trench, 0004 comprised grey sand and stratigraphically overlay 0005.



Plate 1 Trench 1: edge of ditch 0008



Plate 2 Trench 1: Section 1

0005: consisting of grey/brown peat, lighter in colour to overlying peat 0003, 0005 stratigraphically overlay 0006 and could be seen to continue down beyond the base of the excavated trench. A one bucket soil sample was taken of 0005, but has not been processed at this stage as it is considered to be of relatively recent date.

0006: a light grey clayey sand layer was separated from underlying 0007 by a thin deposit of brown sandy silt, the latter not numbered separately. Layer 0006 could also be seen to dip down beyond the excavated base of the trench.

0007: a light blue/grey soft clayey sand layer was recorded against the steep southern edge of the feature and could be seen to dip down beyond the excavated base of the trench.

Trench 2 was 11.00m long and 1.30m wide, north-north-east to south-south-west aligned and located in the southern half of the site (Fig. 1). The naturally occurring mid orangey brown sandy clay subsoil were encountered 0.36m below the top of the concrete at the south end of the trench and at 0.26m below at the north end. The concrete hardstanding and the underlying bedding layer were of similar thicknesses to those in Trench 1. No archaeological deposits were encountered in this trench.

6. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The archaeological evaluation has confirmed that there is the potential for archaeological deposits to survive below the present ground surface as there was no obvious evidence for truncation.

Of the two features recorded in Trench 1, only the large feature that occupied the northern two thirds of the trench holds any archaeological interest. Examination of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Edition OS maps of late 19th and early 20th century date reveals that the feature coincides with the northern arm of a discrete rectilinear ditched enclosure, measuring 40m by 55m, of unknown function and date. Figure 5 is an extract of the c.1920 3rd Edition OS map with the approximate location of the proposed development site and the evaluation trenches superimposed.

Clearly, the ditch was significant in size, particularly the northern arm, and is suggestive of it being a moat, possibly of medieval date, although It could also be argued that the absence of any features or finds in Trench 2 suggests that the enclosed area was not occupied.

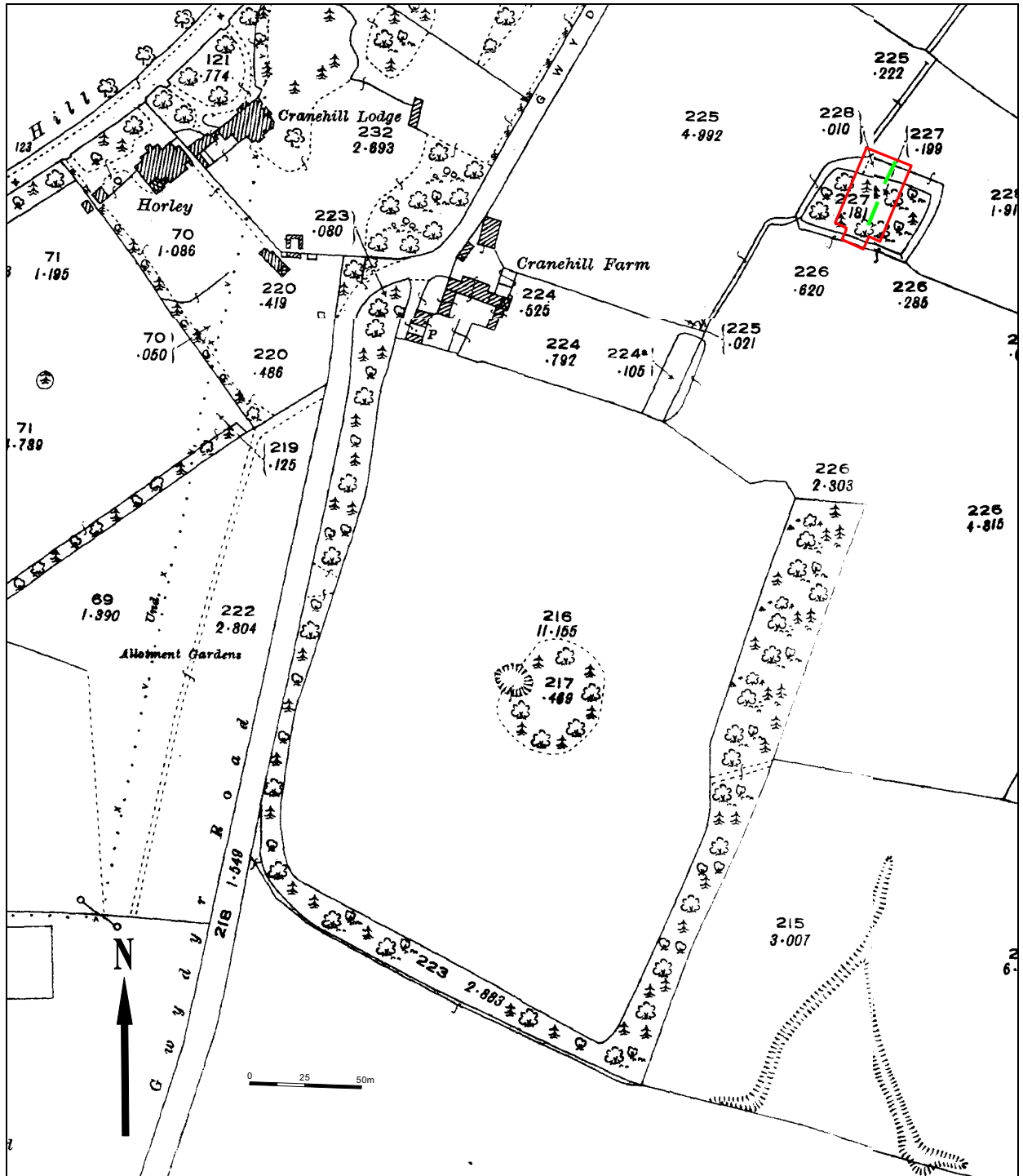


Figure 5. Extract from 3rd Edition OS map of c.1920

However, it has been noted on similar medieval moated sites that the platform area is often kept relatively free of rubbish, and if the trench does not hit the building itself, evidence for occupation is sparse.

In addition, the ditched enclosure on the early OS maps appears to form part of a wider series of associated landscape features, possibly part of a single land holding under one ownership (Fig. 5).

While any recommendations for further work will ultimately be made by SCCAS/CT, the following elements could form two of the options to be considered:

- **Desk-based survey.** A check of earlier cartographic and documentary sources, tithe map etc., could help identify the site and its function.
- **Monitoring of groundworks.** Where footings cut across the ditch feature, the opportunity could arise to recover dating evidence from the lower levels of the feature. In addition, groundworks elsewhere on the site could reveal structural deposits or other evidence regarding the function of the enclosure.

7. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Archive Store, Ford House, Bury St. Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Ipswich\IPS 712 Evaluation

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HSQ 67 - 77

8. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Steve Manthorpe and Simon Picard and directed by Stuart Boulter. Project management was undertaken by Stuart Boulter, who also provided advice during the production of the report. The report illustrations were created by Stuart Boulter and Linzi Everett and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter.

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IP33 1RX

Appendix 1 Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

Lockup garages adjacent 1 Coltsfoot Road,
Ipswich

PLANNING AUTHORITY: Ipswich Borough Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: IP/12/00743

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: To be arranged

GRID REFERENCE: TM 145 438

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Housing

AREA: 0.01 ha

CURRENT LAND USE: Garages

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Rachael Monk
Archaeological Officer
Conservation Team
Tel. : 01284 741230
E-mail: rachael.monk@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 13 November 2012

Summary

1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following condition (Condition 7) relating to archaeological investigation:

No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation

- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
 - f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
 - g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.
- 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 The proposal lies in an area of archaeological interest, defined in the County Historic Environment Record. The development site is located close to two Iron Age hearths (IPS 108), findspots of prehistoric flint tools (IPS 080, IPS 107) and a group of prehistoric, Roman and medieval finds (IPS 030, IPS 185). In addition the proposed development site is situated within the Gipping valley, an area which is topographically favourable for early occupation.

Planning Background

- 3.1 There is 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 has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Paragraph 141), 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 Two linear trial trenches covering the footprint of each proposed new dwelling are to be excavated. Both trenches should be 10.00m long x 1.80m wide.
- 4.5 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trench 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 - IPS 712: Context List and Descriptions

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0001	0008	Deposit Layer	Dark grey firm silty clay becoming mid brownish grey lower down with mod CBM and whole frogged bricks and occasional modern metal, kettle and barbed wire. Extends approx 8m from north end of trench up to 0.5m thick Consolidation layer over wet deposits below. Modern	No		No	1
0002	0008	Ditch Fill	Mid grey firm sandy clay with few inclusions Fill of large ditch	No		No	1
0003	0008	Ditch Fill	Blackish brown dark soft peaty silt with occasional twigs and organic matter. 1 bucket sample collected Fill of large ditch	No		No	1
0004	0008	Ditch Fill	Very pale grey soft sand with dark grey silty lenses and few inclusions Fill of large ditch	No		No	1
0005	0008	Ditch Fill	Dark greyish brown soft wet peaty silt with mod organic material. 1 bucket sample collected Fill of large ditch	No		No	1
0006	0008	Ditch Fill	Light grey soft clayey sand with few inclusions Fill of large ditch	No		No	1
0007	0008	Ditch Fill	Very light bluey grey soft wet clayey sand with few inclusions. Fill of large ditch	No		No	1
0008	0008	Ditch Cut	Large ditch cut in trench 1 extends for approx 8m from north end of trench, only southern edge seen. Machine excavated to 1.45m but not bottomed due to safety concerns. Large ditch or pond	No		No	1
0009	0009	Pit Cut	Pit? Cutting edge of ditch 0008	No		No	1
0010	0009	Pit Fill	Homogenous dark brownish grey clay	No		No	1

Appendix 3. Oasis Record Summary

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-141499

Project details

Project name	IPS 712, Coltsfoot Road, Ipswich, Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the 17th January 2013 on land at former lock up garages adjacent to 1 Coltsfoot Road in Ipswich prior to the redevelopment of the site for housing. Two eleven metre long trenches were excavated. Two incised archaeological features were recorded, a modern pit and a large ditch in excess of 7.5m wide and over 1.4m deep. The ditch coincides with the northern side of a discrete enclosure on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey maps of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. While clearly surviving into the 20th century, there was no evidence recovered during the evaluation to indicate when the feature was originally excavated. The interpretation of this feature remains uncertain, but a moated building platform, possibly of medieval date cannot entirely be ruled out.
Project dates	Start: 16-01-2013 End: 17-01-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	IPS 712 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	IPS 712 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods & techniques "Metal Detectors","Sample Trenches"

Development type Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15

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

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH IPS 712, Coltsfoot Road, Ipswich

Study area 0.01 Hectares

Site coordinates TM 1453 4382 52 1 52 03 02 N 001 07 45 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 16.40m Max: 16.97m

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 Rachel Monk

Project director/manager Stuart Boulter

Project supervisor Simon Picard

Type of sponsor/funding body Ipswich Borough Council

Name of sponsor/funding body Ipswich Borough Council

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Physical Archive ID IPS 712

Physical Contents "other"

Digital Archive recipient AHDS

Digital Archive ID	IPS 712
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	IPS 712
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	IPS 712 Coltsfoot Road, Ipswich
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Picard, S Boulter, S

Other bibliographic details 2013/07

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Entered on

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