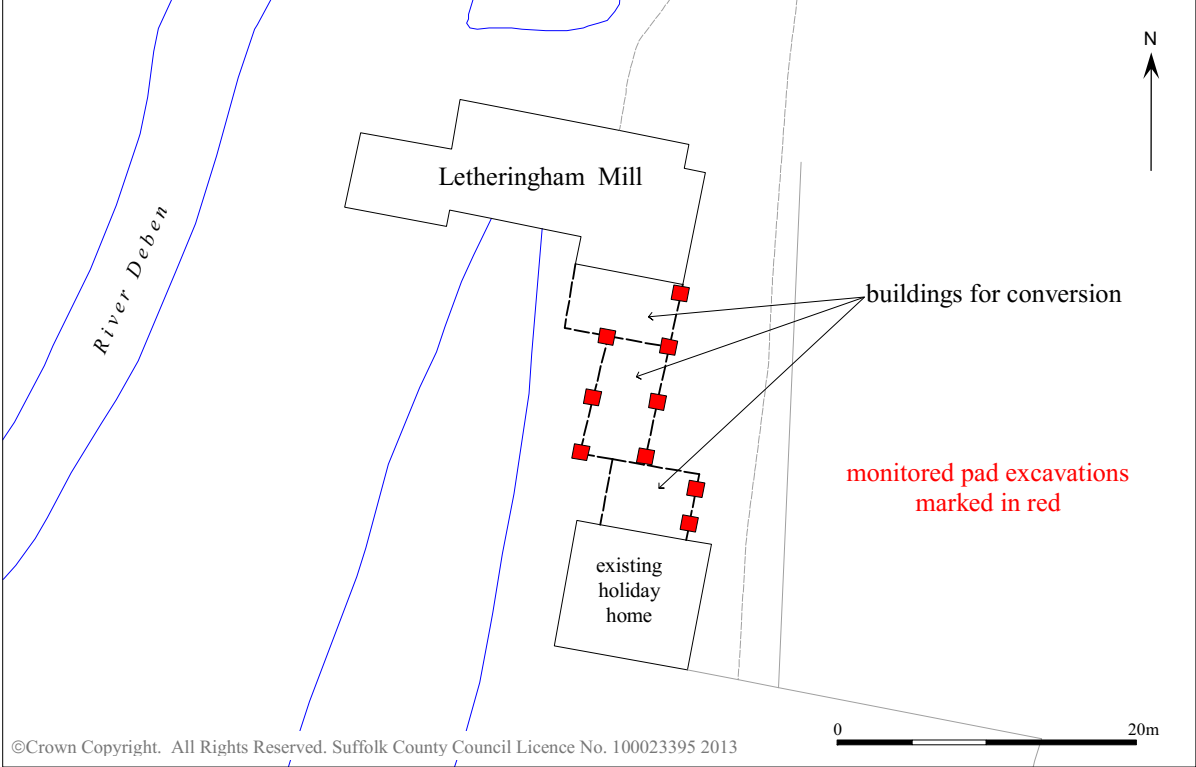


# ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2013/146	Parish: Letheringham
<b>LEATHERINGHAM MILL</b>  <b>LEATHERINGHAM</b>	Planning Application No.: C/13/0724 & C/13/0725
	<b>HER Event No.: LRM 019</b>
	<i>OASIS ref: suffolkc1-161966</i>
Address: Letheringham Mill, Hall Road, Letheringham	Grid Reference: TM 2795 5812
	Number of Site visits: 2
	Date of visits: 19th and 27th November 2013
Nature of the work: excavation of a series of foundation pads in association with the conversion of existing buildings.	
Reason for condition: the buildings are attached to an 18th century mill; Anglo-Saxon pottery has also been found onsite (LRM 006). They are close to a medieval moat (LRM 001, also a SAM) and the site of a lost medieval church (LRM 005).	
% of total seen: all nine of the excavated pads (each 1m square and 1.5m deep).	
Location Map:	
 <p>The map shows the River Deben on the left. Letheringham Mill is a large building in the center. To its right are several smaller buildings labeled 'buildings for conversion'. Further south is an 'existing holiday home'. Nine red squares, representing 'monitored pad excavations', are marked along a dashed line connecting the mill and the buildings for conversion. A north arrow is in the top right, and a scale bar (0 to 20m) is in the bottom right.</p>	
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**Results:** The excavation of a series of nine foundations pads associated with the conversion of a set of outbuildings attached to the rear of Letheringham Mill were archaeological monitored in response to a Brief set by Dr. R. Hoggett of the SCCAS Conservation Team.

Each pad measured 1m by 1m and was excavated to a depth of 1.5m below the present ground level. The exposed stratigraphy was similar across all pads and comprised of c. 0.5m of made ground, consisting of concrete over brick rubble over grey silty loam with charcoal over crushed mortar and chalk over grey loam, over a mass of grey silty clay which continued to the base of the excavation.

No significant archaeological features were identified and no artefacts were recovered. The basal deposit was assumed to be natural subsoil but it may be an imported deposit, possibly spoil from excavation/clearing of the mill race. The crushed mortar and chalk layer was an earlier floor surface of an unknown date.

Spoil was stored onsite and the surface of the heaps was scanned in an attempt to recover artefacts but, other than 20th century debris, no finds were identified.



Plate 1. Stratigraphy as revealed in a foundation pad excavation.