

Mill House, Hall Road, Letheringham
LRM 019

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/035

Client: Shiel Architecture Ltd

Author: M. Sommers

September 2014

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Mill House, Hall Road, Letheringham

LRM 019

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/035

Author: M. Sommers

Editor: D. Gill

Report Date: September 2014

HER Information

Site Code: LRM 019

Site Name: Mill House, Hall Road, Letheringham

Report Number 2014/035

Planning Application No: DC/13/2071/FUL

Date of Fieldwork: 14th March, 2014 to 22nd August 2014

Grid Reference: TM 2799 5813

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-174794

Curatorial Officer: Dr R. Hoggett

Project Officer: M. Sommers

Client/Funding Body: Shiel Architecture Ltd

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: 15th September 2014

Approved By: D. Gill
Position: Contracts Manger
Date: 15th September 2014
Signed:

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction	5
2. Geology and topography	5
3. Archaeology and historical background	7
4. Methodology	8
5. Results	9
Biomass duct trench	10
Alterations to the main house	10
6. Finds	12
7. Discussion	12
8. Archive deposition	14
9. Plates	15

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map (HER data in red)	6
Figure 2. Areas monitored	9
Figure 3. Probable grave site	10
Figure 4. Features noted in footing trench	11
Figure 5. 2nd edition Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 scale sheet of 1904	13

List of Plates

Plate 1. General view Mill House cut into the west facing slope (ref. HXB 88)	15
Plate 2. general view of biomass heating duct trench in the vicinity of the grave.	15
Plate 3. Collection of human bone from the grave (ref. HXB 84)	16
Plate 4. View of the grave (ref. HXB 80)	16
Plate 5. Lower leg bones <i>in-situ</i> (ref. HXB 81)	17
Plate 6. Footing at east end of house (ref. HXB 92)	17
Plate 7. Footing at west end of house (ref. HXB 90)	18
Plate 8. Pit visible in the exposed side of the footing trench (ref. HXB 89)	18
Plate 9. Remains of probable well shaft at west end of house (ref. HXB 91)	19
Plate 10. General view of the reconstruction of northwest corner of the house	19

List of Appendices

Appendix 1.	Written Scheme of Investigation
Appendix 2.	OASIS data collection form
Appendix 3.	Context list

Summary

Archaeological monitoring of the alterations to Mill House, Hall Road, Letheringham, including the installation of ducting for a biomass heating system, were undertaken during March and August 2014. An undated, but probably post-medieval pit and a brick lined well shaft were noted in the footings associated with an extension to the house and a single inhumation was encountered during the excavation of a trench for the biomass heating duct. The inhumation was discovered at a depth of c. 0.75m below ground level in an area approximately 25m south of Mill House. It comprised a single individual on an east-west alignment. Undisturbed elements of the burial were left *in-situ* and all skeletal material returned to the trench upon backfilling with no further analysis. This burial is likely to be located in the churchyard of a lost medieval church known to have been on this site. A number of other burials have been previously discovered in this area (Mark Sommers, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team, for Shiel Architecture Ltd.).

1. Introduction

Planning consent for alterations to Mill House, Hall Road, Letheringham, was granted but with an attached condition requiring an agreed programme of archaeological works be in place prior to the commencement of the development (for location see Fig. 1). The core of the house is believed to be 18th century in date but has been greatly extended during the 19th century. It is associated with Letheringham Mill, an 18th century water mill on the River Deben.

To define the archaeological work required a Brief was written by Dr. Richard Hoggett of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was then produced detailing the methods to be employed to fulfil the Brief, which was subsequently approved by the Conservation Team (Appendix 1).

The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team, who were commissioned by Shiel Architecture Ltd., on behalf of their client, Mr. Gooding, who ultimately funded the work.

2. Geology and topography

The underlying geology of the chosen cable route, as recorded by the British Geological Society, varies between the Lowestoft Formation, which forms an extensive sheet of chalky till with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays, and an alluvium of clay, silt sand and gravel in the vicinity of the river channel.

The actual house site lies immediately to the east the River Deben at a level of approximately 15.3m OD. Letheringham Mill, a water mill, sits astride the river channel to the southwest of the house. The land to the west of the mill comprises low-lying meadows in the flood plain of the river. At this location the river channel is close to the edge of the flood plain as the land rapidly rises to a height of just over 20m OD to the south and east. Due to this rapid rise the eastern 19th century extensions to the house have entailed cutting into the slope to create a flat terrace partly retained by brick walls (Plate 1).

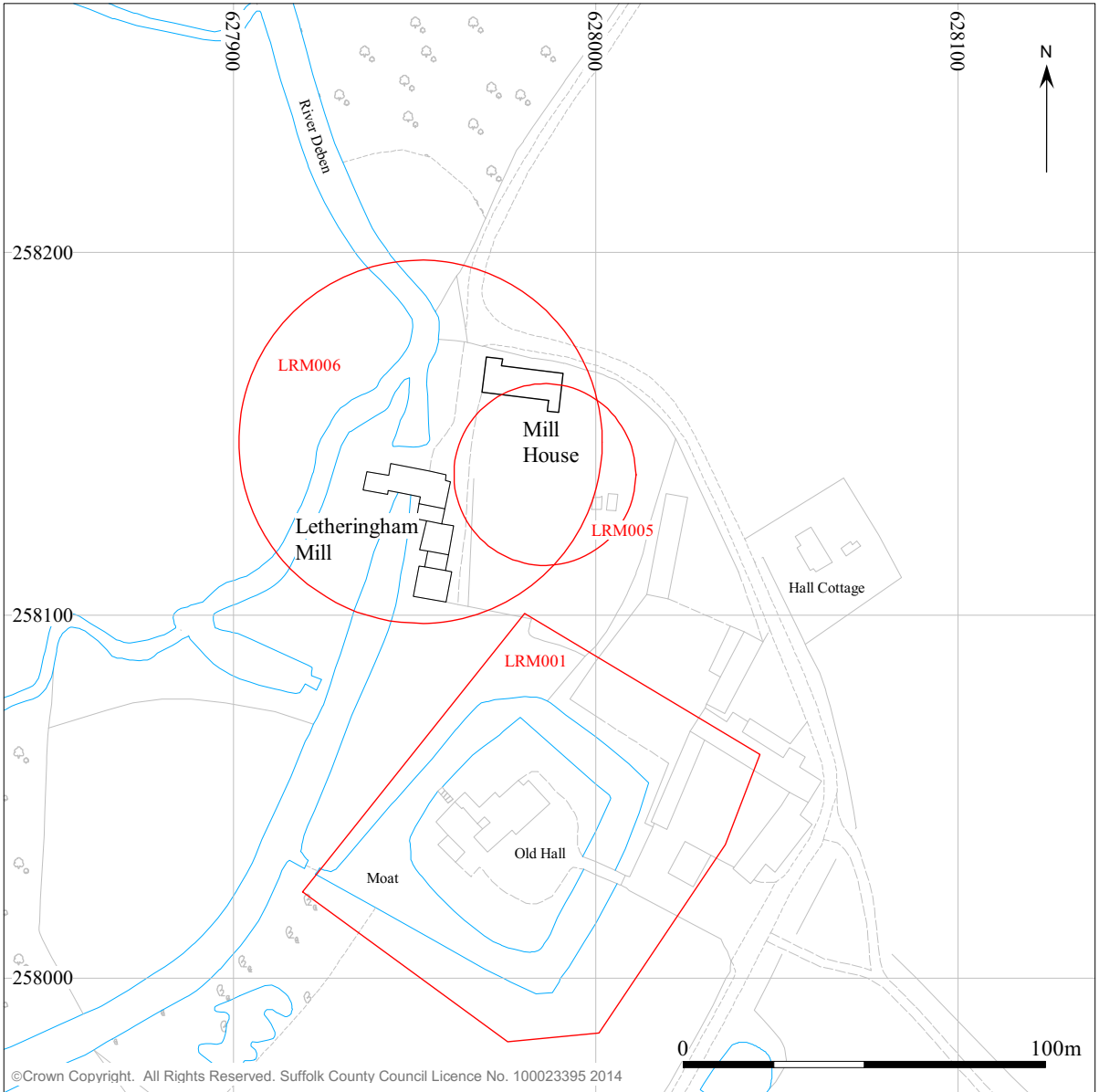
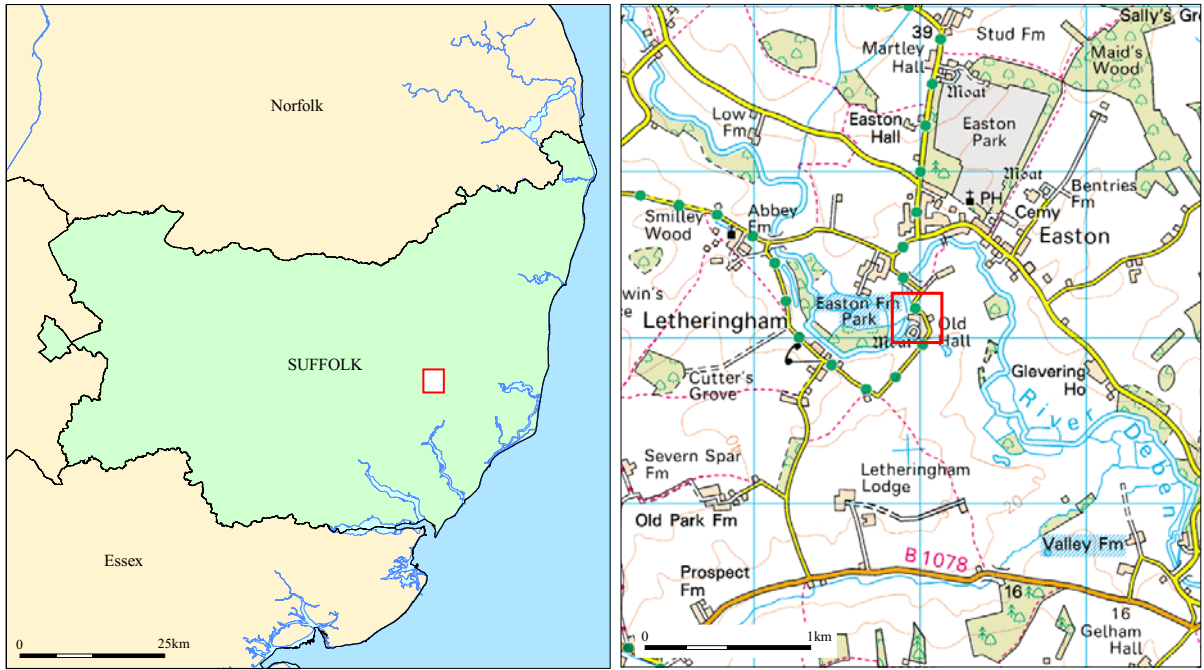


Figure 1. Location map (HER data in red)

3. Archaeology and historical background

A number of archaeological sites are recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) in the vicinity of Mill House, as sites of potential interest. The locations of these are marked in Figure 1; the following table provides a summary of each entry.

HER Ref	Period	Summary
LRM 001	Medieval	<p>Moat, occupied, isolated, square, beside River Deben and parish boundary. Occupied by a house known as Old Hall, which is built on site of Letheringham Hall. The moat was linked with the nearby River Deben by a short channel (shown on OS 1:2500 map, 1904), but this has now been infilled and only a narrow slit remains. Island is reached by a causeway with brick-revetted sides (possibly C16 brickwork at the base, much eroded, later brickwork at the top). The front face of the island is also revetted - with a mixture of mortared flint, brick and sandstone (?crag) blocks, much eroded and repaired. Two projecting buttresses can be seen on this face, on the side to the S of the causeway. Traces of revetting can also be seen on the SW and NW sides of the island and on the outside of the moat near the SW corner. Above the SW corner are some substantial sandstone or crag foundations, possibly for a dovecote.</p> <p>The present house on this island is timber-framed with a staggered purlin roof, probably C17. Outside and to the NE of the moat is a large 10-bay barn with a queen-strut roof.</p> <p>Site of the Manor of Letheringham, held from the time of Domesday down to the C14 by the Boville family, who were seated here at Letheringham. The Manor passed by descent to the Wingfield family, who also lived here. The Hall was described as a 'godly house' circa 1605. However, soon afterwards the Wingfields abandoned Letheringham in favour of Godwin's in Hoo and The White House in Easton. House is said to have been rebuilt circa 1790. Scheduled in 1994 (SAM 21300).</p> <p>Monitoring of desilting works in 2008 was carried out as a condition of the Scheduled Ancient Monument consent which revealed remnants of revetting walls surviving around both the inner and outer sides of the moat ditch, the locations of which were recorded using a GPS. These are likely to represent several different phases of maintenance and repair. Only one small area of consolidated silt and gravel deposits were observed, located within the internal face of the northern arm of the moat, below a section of flint and mortar revetting. It was not possible to determine any stratigraphic relationship with the flint and mortar revetting but one large rim sherd from a medieval coarseware vessel was recovered from this deposit. Elsewhere, only recent, organic silts were present, suggesting that the moat had been thoroughly cleaned and maintained over its history.</p>
LRM 005	medieval	<p>Site of church and churchyard, Said to lie in the meadow opposite Letheringham Mill. Mentioned in will of 1378 and still standing in 1631, probably demolished in late C17, burials found in C19 and 1963 (at TM 2798 5815). Site visit and excavation 1987 to</p>

		part clean and record 4 inhumations uncovered by the collapse of a tree in the 'Great Wind' of October 1987. No grave goods, E-W orientation, further circumstantial evidence of the existence of a churchyard and church.
LRM 006	Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval	Letheringham Water Mill on River Deben. Wheel powered with 2 sets of stones. Listed as derelict in 1964-5. Shown on Hodkinson's map of 1783. Built circa 1730, although John Bullard & son, tenants of Letheringham Mill, were murdered in 1698/9 by Jonas Snell, who was hanged at Wickham Market in 1699 (probably an earlier mill). A (water) mill is listed in Letheringham in 1086.

Table 1. Historic Environment Record entries

Given the existence of known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the house, particularly the presence of human burials associated with the lost church and churchyard, there was deemed to be a high potential for further archaeological features and deposits to be encountered during the proposed groundwork.

4. Methodology

The monitoring was achieved through the visual examination of the excavated footings for the house extensions and the trenches excavated for the instillation of ducts for a biomass heating system during and after their excavation by the on-site building contractors in order to identify any significant archaeological features and/or deposits that may be exposed. The location of any significant phenomenon identified would then be plotted and the stratigraphy recorded. The spoil was also examined in an attempt to recover datable finds.

Plans and section of significant features were drawn at scales of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. Unique context numbers were issued as required (See Appendix 3 for the full list of numbers used). A number of digital photographs were also taken as part of the record.

5. Results

Figure 2 consists of an overall plan of the extent of the areas monitored. Figures 3 and 4 comprise larger scale plans of two separate areas of interest.

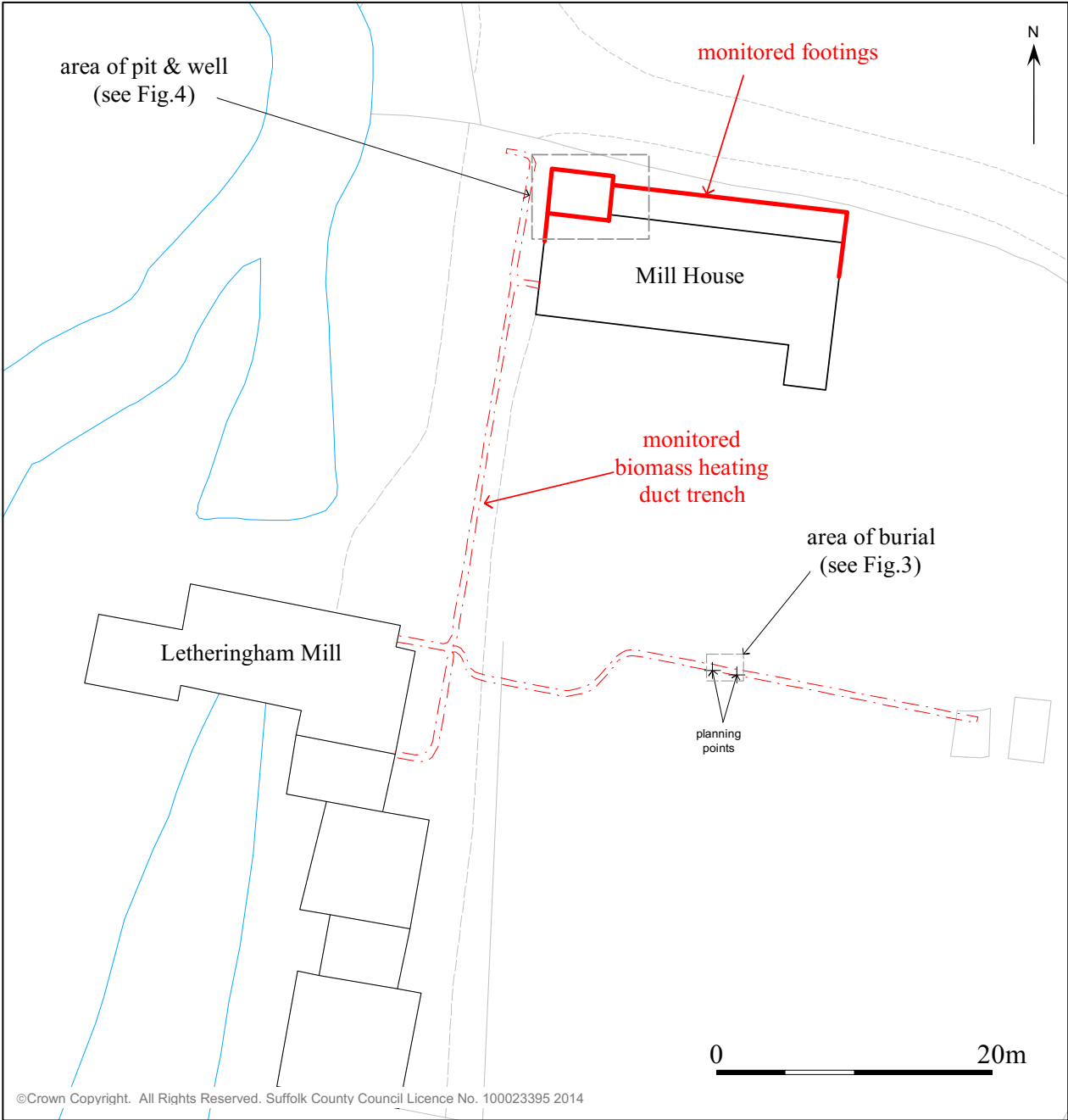


Figure 2. Areas monitored

Biomass heating duct trench (field work by R. Brooks)

The excavated trench was inspected on the 14th March 2014 (Plate 2). The majority of the trench was blank with no obvious archaeological features or deposits except for in one specific area where a series of bones had been disturbed during its excavation by the on-site contractors (Plate 3). These were quickly identified as being of human origin and upon cleaning of the base of the 0.75m deep trench two further bones, interpreted as the lower legs of a single individual inhumation were exposed (Plates 4 and 5). These were located in what appeared to a roughly rectangular feature, interpreted as a grave (Fig. 3). The bones recovered from the trench consisted of parts of a skull, fragments of humerus, radius and ulna that appear to represent more than one arm, at least one femur, parts of a pelvis and numerous fragments of ribs and vertebrae along with other small bones. The collection would suggest a formerly complete, single inhumation in a single grave had been disturbed.

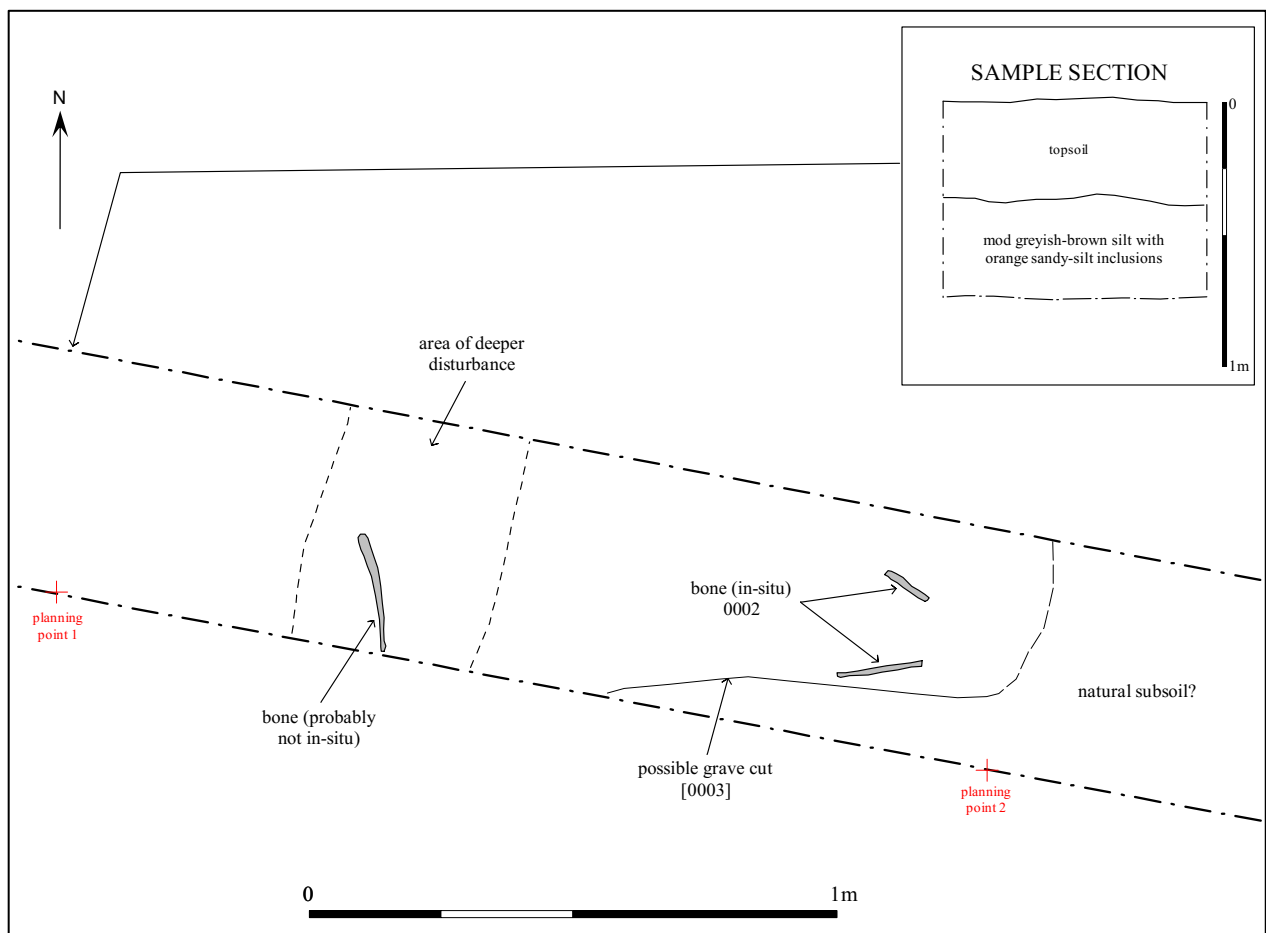


Figure 3. Probable grave site

The precise shape and size of the grave was hard to define as it only just cut the surface of the natural subsoil. The sides of the trench in the vicinity of the grave were

cleaned but it was not possible to identify any evidence of a cut at higher levels. No grave goods or other finds or a coffin were apparent. As only a single individual had been disturbed the *in-situ* bones were left in the ground and those that had been disturbed were redeposited adjacent to these when the trench was backfilled. The site of this burial is in an area of the garden of Mill House that is located on a level terrace that is significantly higher than the house and the garden area immediately to the north.

Alterations to the main house (field work by A. Tester and M. Sommers)

Footings for a series of extensions to the rear of the house (the north side) were examined during two visits in August 2014. These revealed natural subsoil of either dense pale grey/blue boulder clay or a yellow sand and gravel. At the east end of the house, which was clearly cut into the edge of the rising ground, this lay directly below the make-up of a concrete surfaced pathway (Plate 6). At the west end of the house an overburden of topsoil, with occasional fragments of brick, was present. The interface between the two layers was very abrupt suggesting previous truncation of the natural subsoil (Plate 7).

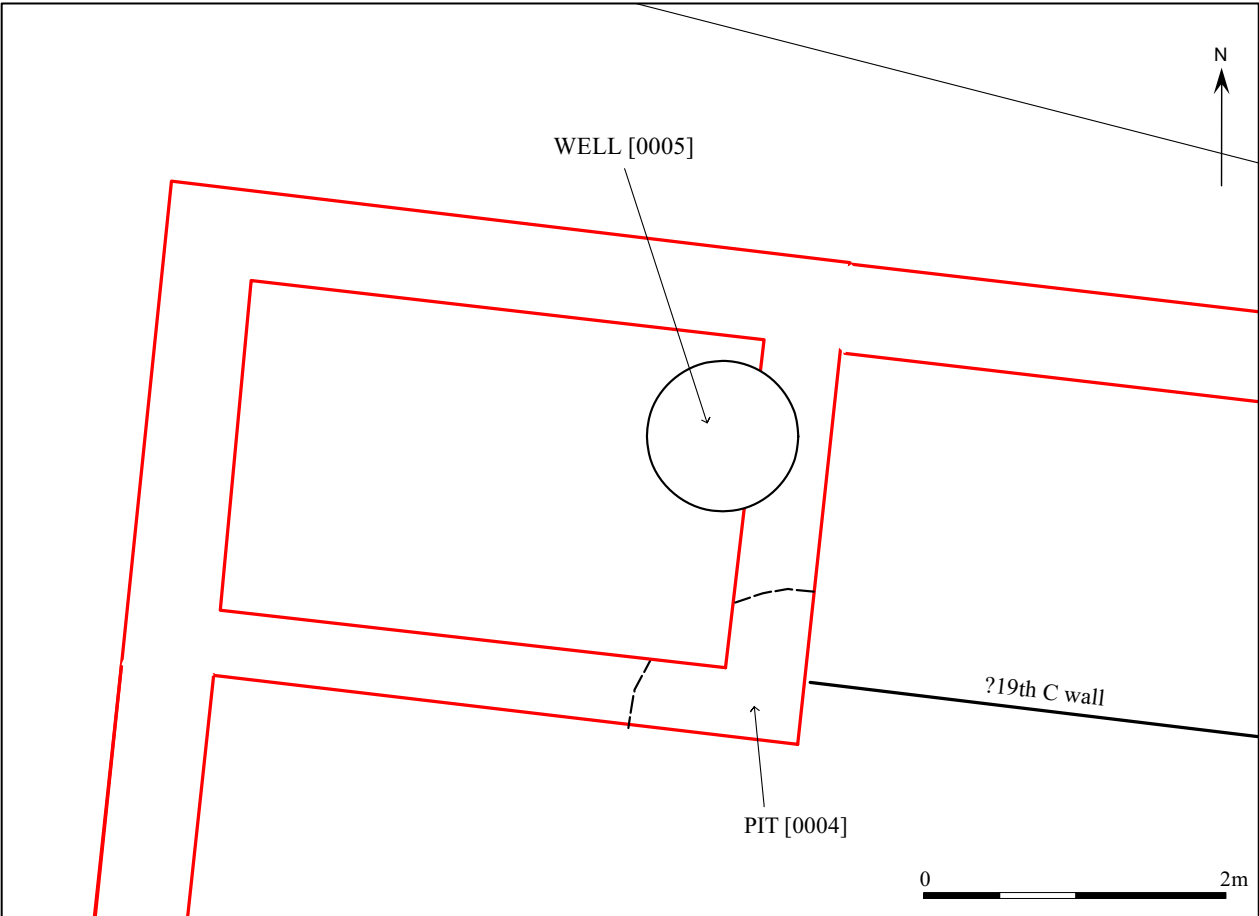


Figure 4. Features noted in footing trench

Two features were noted (Fig. 4). One consisted of a pit (0004) that was situated in the corner of two footing trenches close to the northwest corner of the house (Plate 8). It measured at least 1.8m by 1.3m and had a depth of just over 1m. The fill comprised dark sandy loam with occasional flecks of crushed red brick or tile. The footing the northern wall of the existing house runs across the top of this feature indicating it predates this part of the structure, which appears to be a 19th century extension to the original 18th century house. No other dating evidence was recovered.

The other feature consisted of a brick lined circular shaft (0005) filled with silty sand and occasional brick rubble (Plate 9). It measured just over 1m in diameter and was greater than 1.2m deep. It was formed of soft red bricks which had been laid without mortar.

Plate 10 comprises a general view of the west end of the house showing the original 18th century timber frame and the later brick built extension.

6. Finds

No pre-modern artefacts worthy of retention were identified during the monitoring of these works.

7. Discussion

The burial noted in the biomass heating duct trench is undoubtedly an interment in the former churchyard associated with the now lost medieval church. No dating evidence for this burial was recovered but it is presumably medieval or later. Of interest is the fact that the burial is located on a higher terrace than the land to the north. This would suggest the lower terrace has been cut into the slope although it is just possible that some of the height difference is related to the upper terrace's prolonged use as a burial ground.

The pit located within the footings for the extension of the house is undated but lay underneath one of the walls of a 19th century extension to the original house. It would therefore have been in area outside the 18th century house. The nature of the fill suggests the pit is relatively late and it may therefore be related to the construction of the extension or activities associated with the 18th century house.

The brick lined shaft was unmortared suggesting a well or soakaway. A 'P' for pump is marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1904 and the indicated site of the pump is very close to the location of this shaft (Fig. 5). It therefore seems likely that this feature is a well that was originally covered and buried, possibly under the floor of the extension, from which water was drawn by the pump as marked. No such feature is marked on the 1st edition of the map, dated 1884, indicating the construction date for the well falls between the two surveys.

In all footings trenches the surface of the natural subsoil appeared to have been truncated suggesting previous landscaping. This was particularly clear at the east end of the house where its extension had necessitated cutting into the rising ground to the east.

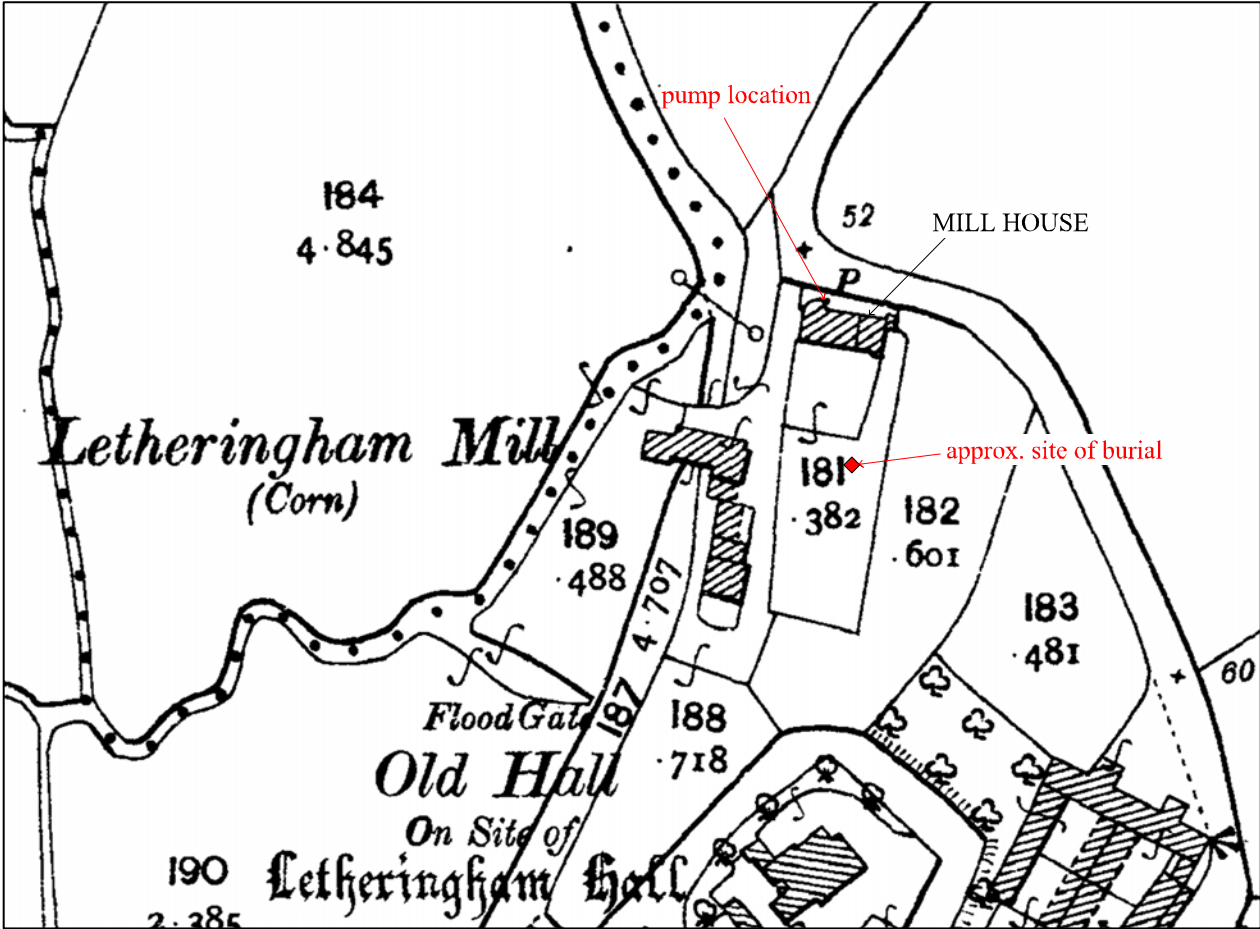


Figure 5. 2nd edition Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 scale sheet of 1904 (rescaled extract)

8. Archive deposition

Historic Environment Record reference under which the archive is held: LRM 019.

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

R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Letheringham\LRM019 Monitoring (Letheringham Mill)

Digital photographs are held under the references: HXB 80 to HXB 93

A summary of this project has been entered into OASIS, the online database, under the reference: suffolkc1-174794

9. Plates



Plate 1. General view Mill House cut into the west facing slope, camera facing NW (ref. HXB 88)



Plate 2. general view of biomass heating duct trench in the vicinity of the grave.
The mill building can be seen in the background (ref. HXB 88)



Plate 3. Collection of human bone from the grave in biomass heating duct trench (ref. HXB 84)



Plate 4. View of the grave as seen at the base of the biomass heating duct trench (ref. HXB 80)



Plate 5. Lower leg bones *in-situ* (ref. HXB 81)



Plate 6. Footing at east end of house showing truncation of natural subsoil (ref. HXB 92)



Plate 7. Footing at west end of house showing the abrupt interface between
The overburden and the natural subsoil (ref. HXB 90)



Plate 8. Pit visible in the exposed side of the footing trench (ref. HXB 89)



Plate 9. Remains of probable well shaft at west end of house (ref. HXB 91)



Plate 10. General view of the reconstruction of northwest corner of the house
Camera facing southeast (ref. HXB 93)

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation



WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

EXTENSION TO THE REAR OF LETHERINGHAM MILL HOUSE, HALL
ROAD, LETHERINGHAM

SUFFOLK HER NO: LRM 019 OASIS REF: c1-161966	PLANNING APPLICATION REF: C/13/2071
SCCAS JOB CODE: LETHMIL 0002	START DATE October 2013
GRID REF: TM27949 58137	DURATION: continuous monitoring (approx 3 days on site)
STAFF: Project Officer	CT Officer: Dr. R Hoggett

1. Background

- Planning consent has been given for an extension to the rear of the Mill House one of a group of buildings that once made up Letheringham Mill. The consent is conditional on the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation which includes the recording of the building prior to conversion and the continuous monitoring of the groundwork excavations.
- A building report on the Mill House has already been prepared by Nicholas Joubert and is described as dating from the second half of the 18th century, with 19th century extensions, and whose origins are broadly contemporary with the Grade II listed water mill. In addition to the historic value of the buildings the mill complex is located at the centre of a rich archaeological landscape: Anglo-Saxon pottery has been collected from the eroded the riverbank alongside the mill (LRM 006) and a lost medieval church is said to have once stood in the neighbouring meadow (LRM 005); several skeletons were reportedly found by workmen 'in the miller's garden' in 1842. In 1963 skeletons were recorded adjacent to the development area and alongside this a further four individuals were recorded when a tree was uprooted by the storm of 1987 (see Fig 1 for recorded findspots). The medieval moat to the south-east of the site is a Scheduled Monument (LRM 001).
- A brief and specification for the excavation has been prepared by Dr Richard Hoggett of, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (*dated 20 September 2013*) and the Field Team has been asked to provide a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which details how the requirements of the brief will be fulfilled.

The WSI has been produced for Shiel Architecture Ltd on behalf of their clients and adequate provision has been made to cover the cost of this work.

2. Project aims

- The immediate aim of the work is to record any archaeological deposits that may be damaged or destroyed by the development.
- To produce a permanent record the archive of which will be deposited with Suffolk HER.
- Make provision for the dissemination of results

3. Archaeological monitoring method statement

In addition to the Mill House extension the outbuildings connected to the mill itself are to be converted to cottages. Whilst the two pieces of work are separate planning applications (2013/2017 & 2013/0725) they are to be completed in close succession and as both are in the same historic plot of land and part of the same archaeological site will be reported in a single volume under a single HER code.

Pre Excavation

- The client or their representatives will give two working days notice of the start of excavation work.
- A new site code, LRM 019, has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be included on all future project documentation and an OASIS form has been initiated (c1-161966).

Fieldwork

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by Mark Sommers, an experienced Project Officer with the SCCAS Field Team.
- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England' EAA Occasional Papers 14.
- Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation as necessary in order to satisfy the requirements of the brief. Trench sides will be hand cleaned and recorded as required.
- Archaeological contexts will be catalogued with a unique number and recorded on SCCAS pro-forma sheets. Site plan/sections will be drawn by hand on plastic film and located to the national grid. Plans and sections of individual features, soil layers etc will be recorded at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Normal Field Team conventions, compatible with the County HER, will be used during the site recording. Levels will be recorded electronically and related to OS datum.
- A digital photographic record will be made throughout. A scale will be included in the pictures where possible.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.

- There is a strong likelihood that human remains will be encountered on the site. In this event excavations will be halted until a Ministry of Justice licence has been obtained. The excavation /sampling strategy for the exhumation of the skeletons will be determined following a consultation with Dr Hoggett; all *MOJ* guidelines will be followed.
- **4. Post-excavation stage**
- The post-excavation work will be managed by Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff will be experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field. Members of the project team will be responsible for taking the project to archive and assessment levels.
- All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County Historic Environment Record. Ordnance Datum levels will be recorded on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued within the County HER photographic index.
- All 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. All finds will be stored according to their material requirements, as specified by the Museums and Galleries Commission (MGC), in the secure stores of the Archaeological Service at Bury St. Edmunds.
- 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 OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with Institute of Conservation (ICON) guidelines and assessed for significance. 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.
- Specialist reports will be done in-house or commissioned as necessary to meet the following requirements at assessment level:
- The pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with:

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper No 2.
- Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as 'slag').

5. Report

- A combined report covering the building recording and monitoring of the groundworks will be produced within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork and contain

sufficient information to stand as an archive report, should further work not be required. The report will include:

A scaled current plan of the site locating the subject of the survey and scale plans and section of any archaeological features and deposits.

A description of the excavation methodology and an objective account of the archaeological evidence. This will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites recorded in the Suffolk HER.

A stand alone summary suitable for inclusion in the PSIAH

- The archive in paper and electronic form will be submitted to the County Historic Environment Record. The landowner/developer will receive copies of the report.
- The OASIS form will be completed and a digital copy of the report will be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

6. Project archive

- The site archive will be consistent with 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)', and will meet the requirements detailed in 'Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008).
- At the completion of the project, all material related to it will be archived in the SCCAS stores at Bury St. Edmunds. Store conditions adhere to Institute for Conservation guidelines.
- At completion of the project the client and/or landowner may agree to deposit all finds from the fieldwork with SCCAS, who can provide permanent storage of bulk finds. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- Exceptions from the above include material covered by the Treasure Act which will be reported and submitted to the appropriate authorities, and human skeletal remains which will be stored within the archive until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.
- The client and/or landowner will be made aware that if they choose not to use the SCCAS storage facilities they will be expected to make alternative arrangements for the long term storage of the archive that meet the requirements of SCCAS/CT.
- Bulk finds will be stored in labelled boxes of a standard size and quality; acid free brown card, brass wire stitched measuring 460mm x 255mm x 180mm. The packaging materials within boxes will conform to ICON and MGC standards. Finds in the sensitive store will be packed individually in re-sealable polythene boxes or in crystal boxes labelled with the site code and context/small find number. Packaging methods will follow ICON guidelines, or conservation advice will be sought before deposition.

7. Health and safety/ Staff welfare

- Suffolk County Council holds full insurance policies for field work (details on request).
- All SCCAS staff are experienced in working on a variety of construction sites, hold CSCS operative cards and are aware of SCCAS H&S policies.
- Staff will adhere to the health and safety policies of the main contractors
- Site staff will wear protective clothing at all times on site (hard hat, high visibility vest, steel-toe cap boots).
- Vehicles will be parked in a safe location
- A fully charged mobile phone will be on site at all times.
- Site staff will be aware of the location of the nearest A&E unit.

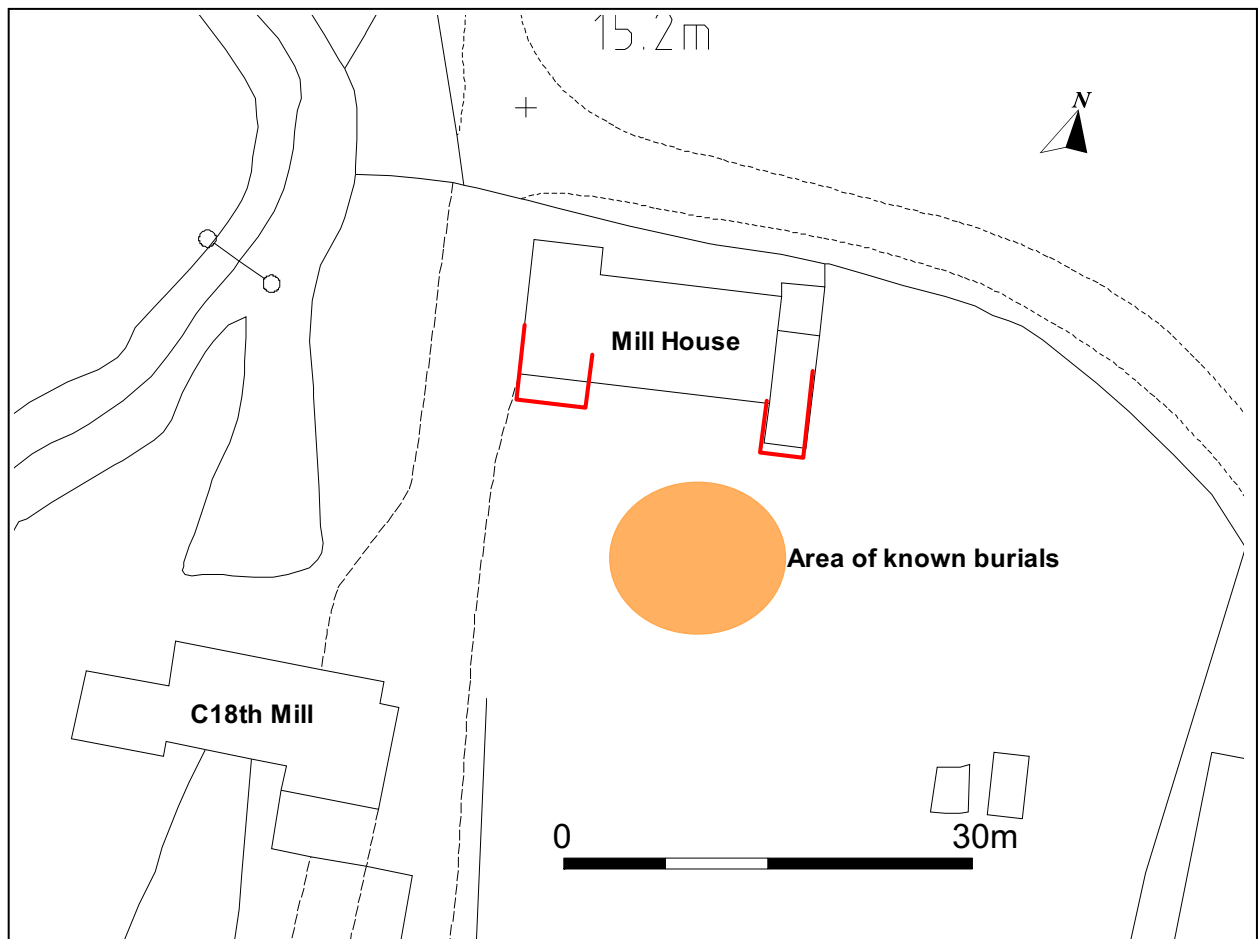


Figure 1. Showing the outline of the proposed Mill House extensions (in red) against the extent of previously recorded burials (orange)

Appendix 2. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-174794	
Project details	
Project name	LRM 019 - Mill House, Hall Road, Letheringham
Short description of the project	Monitoring of alterations to Mill House revealed an undated but probably post-medieval pit and a 19th century well. Monitoring of a biomass heating system duct revealed a single inhumation in an area of previous discoveries - there is documentary evidence for lost medieval churchyard churchyard on this site.
Project dates	Start: 14-03-2014 End: 12-09-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	LRM 019 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	LRM 019 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	C/13/2071 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	C/13/3760 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	GRAVE Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Salvage Record", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL LETHERINGHAM LRM 019 - Mill House, Hall Road
Postcode	IP13 7RE
Study area	
Site coordinates	TM 2799 5813 52.1736853014 1.33474102777 52 10 25 N 001 20 05 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	Dr Richard Hoggett
Project director/manager	David Gill
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Project supervisor	M. Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	LRM019
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	LRM019
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Monitoring Report: Mill House, Hall Road, Letheringham. LRM 019
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS 2014/035
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Ipswich
Description	printed sheets of A4 paper in card covers
Entered by	MS (mark.sommers@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	12 September 2014

Appendix 3. Context list

Context Number	Feature Type	Description
0001	Grave Fill	Fill of grave 0003 on top of skeleton 0002. Mid-dark brown-grey firm clayey-silt, with frequent small stones and common small chalk nodules. One small piece of pottery was present within the back fill.
0002	Skeleton	Skeleton in base of biomass ducting trench. Somewhat disturbed by builders during construction of trench, but ultimately reburied to avoid any further disturbance of context. Skull, arms bones and half of pelvis disturbed and possibly more bone removed during machine excavation. Other very occasional bones seen along trench to the east and west, but none appeared to be in-situ. East-west aligned burial (head to west). Cut of grave barely visible due to width of trench and also because the trench was not deep enough.
0003	Grave Cut	Partially visible cut in base of trench. Appeared to be east-west aligned. Only visible near feet of skeleton - not recognisable at skull end as the ducting trench was not deep enough to expose it.
0004	Pit	Pit noted in side of footing trench. No dating evidence but under 19th century extension to main house
0005	Well	well shaft - soft red brick, unmortared. Coincidental with a pump marked on 2nd ed OS



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