

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

18, 20 and Land to the Rear of 16, 18 and 20 Weir Place, Kirton (KIR 057)

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2007
(Planning app. no. C/07/0827)

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Contents

List of Figures
List of Contributors
Acknowledgements
Summary
SMR information

1. Introduction
2. Methodology
3. Results
4. Conclusion

Appendix 1: Brief and specification

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Location of trenches and modern interventions

Figure 3: Trench 2. Sections of features (1:40) and plan of Trench (1:100)

Plate 1: Feature [0003] (0004)

Plate 2: Feature [0005] (0006)

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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned and funded by DCH Construction, and was monitored by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team (SCCASCT)).

Supervisor Tony Fisher and Project Officer Clare Good, both from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team, carried out the excavation.

Clare Good directed the project which was managed by John Newman, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Thanks are also due to Mark Kennedy, of DCH Construction, for his liaison throughout the project.

Summary

Kirton. 18, 20 and Land to the Rear of 16, 18 and 20 Weir Place, Kirton. (TM 2786 3991, KIR 057)

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the construction of a residential development at Weir Place, Kirton, in order to characterise the nature of any surviving archaeological deposits. The site lies adjacent to an extensive late prehistoric cropmark area, and on the outskirts of a village at least medieval in origin. Five trenches were excavated over the plot and were stripped to the level of the natural subsoil. Two undated features, one perhaps natural in origin, were noted alongside some modern disturbance, but no archaeological finds or further features were recorded.

(C. Good, for SCCAS and DCH Construction. 2007/198)

SMR information

Planning application no.	C/07/0827
Date of fieldwork:	October 2007
Grid Reference:	TM 2786 3991
Funding body:	DCH Construction

1. Introduction

An application has been made to construct a residential development on land at 18, 20 and to the rear of 16, 18 and 20 Weir Place, Kirton. Planning consent was conditional on an archaeological evaluation being undertaken. The plot is centred on TM 2786 3991 (Fig. 1), and is currently used for garden access and recreation grassland.

The development covers an area of c. 3600 square metres and lies at between 21.2m and 24.2m OD. The plot slopes gently to the south and has an underlying drift geology of sand and gravel. It is surrounded by gardens and current dwellings on all sides.

A total of twelve houses are to be constructed, with associated parking, access and tree planting. The plot lies on the outskirts of the village of Kirton, a settlement of at least medieval origins, and sits some 300m from the parish church of St Mary and Martin (KIR 014). It is also located to the south west of an extensive cropmark complex of trackways, field boundaries and sub-circular enclosures (KIR 053), thought to be late Prehistoric in date.

The development proposal will include significant ground disturbance so considering the location of the site, it was deemed necessary to evaluate this plot in the first instance. A Brief and Specification for the archaeological work (Appendix 1) was produced by Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) Conservation Team and the work was carried out by Clare Good and Tony Fisher of the SCCAS Field Team. It was commissioned and funded by DCH Construction.

2. Methodology

5 trenches were excavated to the level of the natural subsoil in October 2007 using a wheeled JCB machine fitted with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket. These were located across the development area in an attempt to sample as much of the plot as possible, in locations agreed by SCCAS Conservation Team (Fig. 2). 112m of trench were excavated representing roughly 4.6% of the total area, under constant supervision from the observing archaeologist.

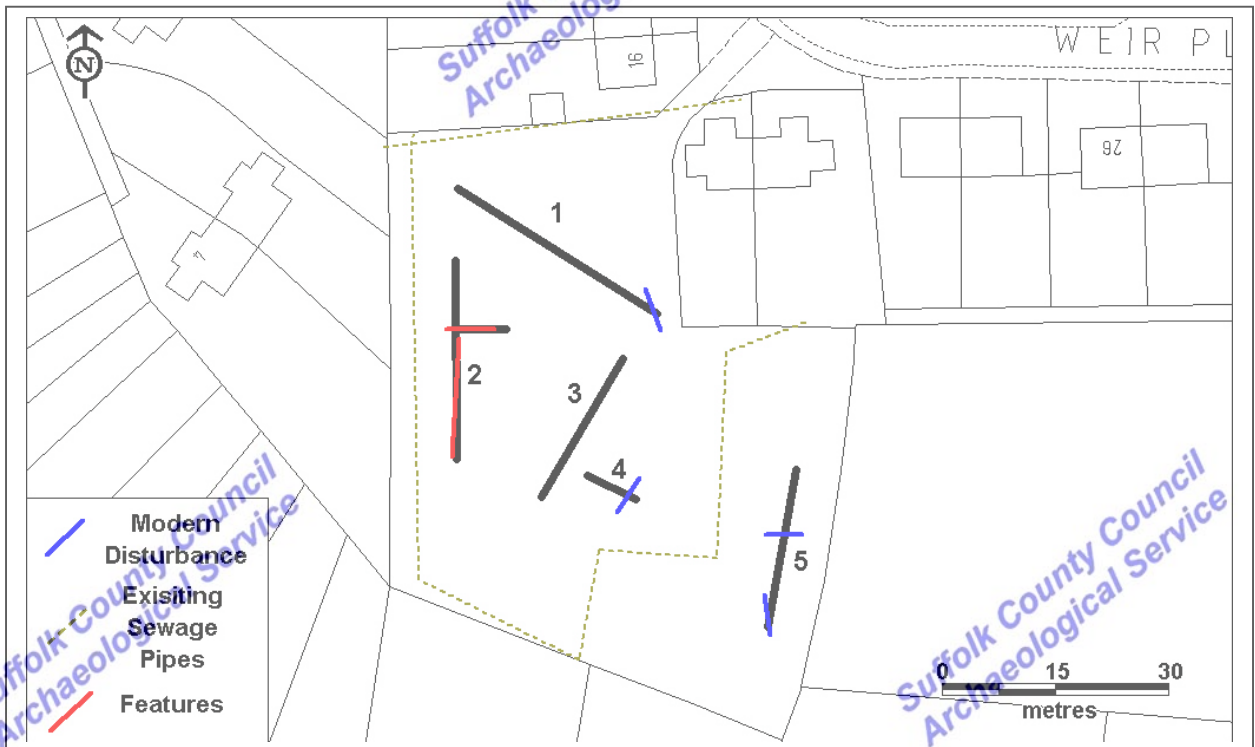
Both the excavated topsoil and the exposed surface of the trenches were examined visually for finds and features. Where features were revealed, they were cleaned manually for definition and each allocated 'observed phenomena' (OP) numbers within a unique continuous numbering system under the SMR code KIR 057, then partially excavated in order to recover dating evidence as well as to observe their form and possibly determine any function. Features were drawn on site at a scale of 1:20, and recorded photographically using a digital and SLR camera with a black and white film. Trenches were planned at a scale of 1:50 and their locations within the development area determined using measuring tapes. The site archive will be deposited in the County SMR at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

The site and subsequent results are recorded on OASIS, the online archaeological database, under the code Suffolkc1-33111.



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Figure 1: Site Location



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Figure 2: Location of trenches and modern interventions

3. Results (Figure 2)

The trenches were located across the development area in an attempt to sample as much of the plot as possible. Heavy undergrowth to the south of the plot, as well as sewage pipes through the east and south restricted the placement of these, but a fair representation was still attainable.

Visibility in most trenches was reasonably good.

Topsoil 0001 was similar over the whole site and comprised a mid/dark brown silty sand, with occasional stones. It was between 0.25m and 0.45m deep. No finds were recovered from the topsoil.

Subsoil 0002 was also similar over the whole site and comprised a mid orange brown silty sand, with occasional stones. It was between 0.15m and 0.45m deep. No finds were recovered from the subsoil.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was 31m long and was aligned NW-SE. It was 0.8m deep at the NW end, 1.05m deep in the centre and 0.6m deep at the SE end, dug to a natural subsoil of a gravely mid orange silty sand. The increased depth through the centre was due to a mound of modern rubbish at the surface.

No finds were recovered from this trench and the only feature noted was a modern trench 1.5m from the SE end.

Trench 2 (Figure 3)

This trench had two parts. The original stretch was 26m long and was aligned N-S. It was 0.65m deep at the N end, and 0.75m deep at the S, dug to a natural subsoil of a gravely mid orange silty sand. Due to the presence of a feature at 10m from the N end, an additional trench was placed at right angles to this, in an attempt to trace and further characterise this feature. This section was 6m long and 0.7m deep, again dug to a natural subsoil of a gravely mid orange silty sand.

Linear feature 0003 was aligned E-W and was c.0.75m wide and 0.4m deep in the section. It had an open U shaped profile. It was filled by 0004, a mid brown silty sand. As stated, a trench was placed at right angles to Trench 2 at this point, in an attempt to further characterise this feature. On excavation of this trench, the feature was seen to peter out some 4.5m from the excavated section. Further small sections were placed down it in an attempt to recover some artefactual evidence, but the feature was too shallow at this point to form a decent section. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Feature 0005 was aligned roughly N-S through Trench 2, although it was fairly irregular and winding, and in some places appeared natural. It was c.0.45m wide and c.0.09m deep at the section filled by 0006, and c.0.2m deep at the section filled by 0007. Both 0006 and 0007 comprised a light brown sandy silt, with stones at the base of 0006. No finds were recovered from this feature and it appears doubtful that this feature is of archaeological origin due to its inconsistent nature.

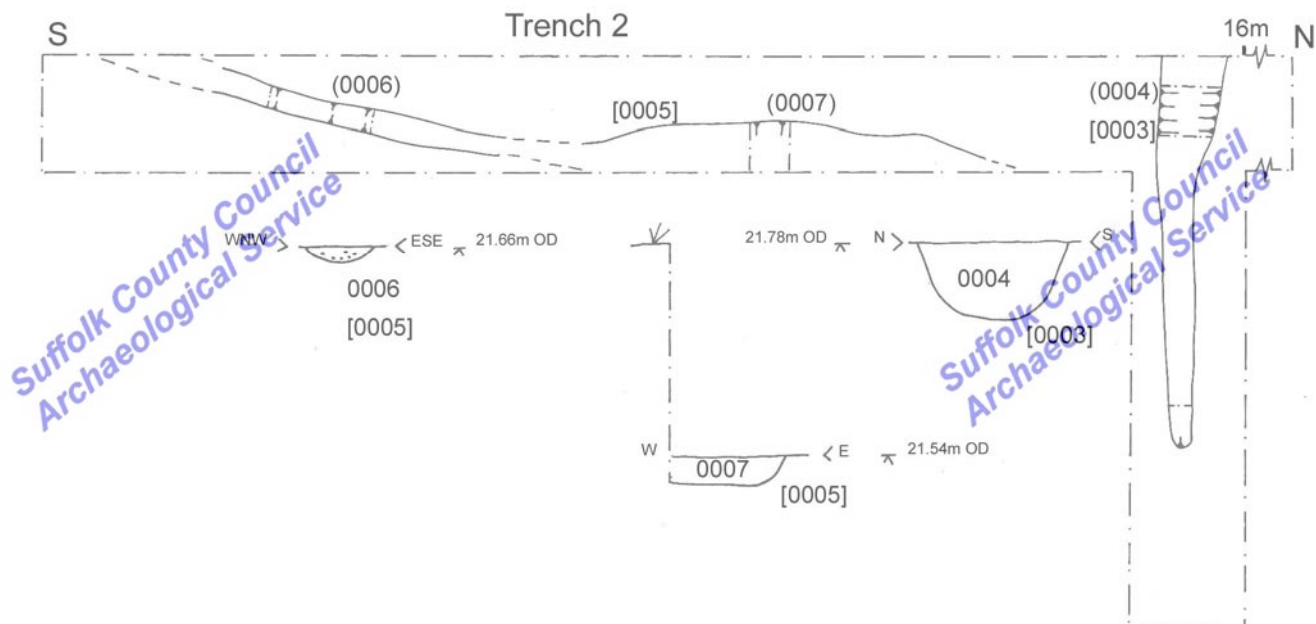


Figure 3: Trench 2. Sections of features (1:40) and plan of Trench (1:100)



Plate 1: Feature [0003] (0004)



Plate 2: Feature [0005] (0006)

Trench 3

Trench 3 was 21m long and was aligned NE-SW. It was 0.7m deep at the NE end and 0.45m deep at the SW, dug to a natural subsoil of a gravely mid orange silty sand.

No finds or features were seen in this trench.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was 7m long and was aligned NW-SE. It was 0.7m deep throughout, dug to a natural subsoil of gravely mid orange silty sand. As a consequence of the sewage pipes, which shortened the proposed length of the other trenches, this trench was excavated as an addition to these, and was not part of the proposed trench plan. It was placed in an area thought to be undisturbed, to add to the sampling of the site.

Despite this extra trench, no finds or features were noted, and modern disturbance was seen at the SE end.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was 21m long and was aligned NNE-SSW. It was 0.5m deep at the NNE, dug to a natural subsoil of a soft pale grey sand mixed with a gravely mid orange silty sand. The excavation was stopped at the SSW end at a depth of 0.25m, due to the presence of modern disturbance. A further modern pipe was also visible through the centre of the trench.

No further finds or features were noted.

4. Conclusion

In spite of the extensive cropmark evidence in the adjacent field, and the position of this site on the outskirts of a village at least medieval in origin, little archaeological evidence was revealed during the evaluation. A reasonable amount of modern disturbance was evident, but only in a few areas around the site, suggesting that interference from these features was restricted to these areas.

Of the two features revealed in Trench 2, feature [0005] is not thought to be of archaeological origin. No finds were recovered from it and its erratic nature is more consistent with a natural feature. The other feature, although also fairly irregular, could be the remnants of the prehistoric field systems recorded in the adjacent field, although no dating evidence was recovered from it. This feature was at the western limits of the site, close to existing gardens, and will not be further affected by the development.

An evaluation, by its nature, only offers a small sample of a development area. Despite this, further archaeological monitoring is felt unnecessary at this site, due to the limited results gained and the position of feature [0003] at the western edge of site.

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Division alone. 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 service cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Appendix 1

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for a Archaeological Trenched Evaluation

18, 20 AND LAND TO REAR OF 16, 18 AND 20 WEIR PLACE, KIRTON, SUFFOLK, IP10 0QA

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning consent (application C/07/0827/FUL) has been granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council for the erection of three bungalows and nine houses, following part demolition of 18 Weir Place and conversion of 18 & 20 Weir Place into one bungalow, and formation of vehicular access at Nos. 18, 20 and Land to rear of 16, 18 and 20 Weir Place, Kirton, Suffolk IP10 0QA (TM 2787 3992), with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out.
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon securing the implementation of a programme of archaeological works before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition). An archaeological evaluation of the application area is required as the first part of a programme of archaeological mitigation; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work should there be any archaeological finds of significance will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional brief.
- 1.3 The application lies in an area of archaeological importance, defined in the County Historic Environment Record (HER, formerly the Sites and Monuments Record. This development is located to the south-west of an extensive cropmark site complex (KIR 053), which demonstrates the 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.
- 1.4 The site is located at c. 20.00m AOD. The underlying drift geology of the site comprises glaciofluvial and aeolian drift, with well-drained coarse loamy soil.
- 1.5 There is high potential for important archaeological features to be located in this area. Aspects of the proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance with the potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.6 A trenched evaluation is required as the first part of the archaeological mitigation strategy for this development.
- 1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.9 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.

- 1.10 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.11 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.12 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively, the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Field Evaluation

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a 5% by area, which is 230m² of the total area of disturbance (c. 0.46 ha.). These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of c. 128m of trenching at 1.8m in width. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should

be included in the Written Scheme of Investigation and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting 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.
- 3.4 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.
- 3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.8 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.
- 3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 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.
- 3.12 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.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 The Institute of Field 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.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County HER.
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be

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

- 5.11 The project manager should consult the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.12 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.13 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.14 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.15 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 County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.16 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.
- 5.17 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 4 October 2007

Reference: / WeirPlaceKirton2007

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

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

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

OPNO	FEATURE	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION
0001	0001	Topsoil	Topsoil over whole site - a mid/dark brown silty sand, with occasional stones. No finds were recovered from this layer.
0002	0002	Subsoil	Subsoil over whole site - a mid orange brown silty sand, with occasional stones. No finds were recovered from this layer.
0003	0003	Feature Cut	Narrow feature aligned E-W in Trench 2. Open U shape profile. Peters out to nothing after 6m.
0004	0003	Feature Fill	Fill of feature 0003 - mid brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this fill.
0005	0005	Feature Cut	Narrow feature aligned roughly N-S in Trench 2. Fairly irregular and erratic, and in some places appears natural. Probably natural feature.
0006	0005	Feature Fill	Fill of feature 0005 - light to mid brown sandy silt, stony towards base. No finds were recovered from this fill.
0007	0005	Feature Fill	Fill of feature 0005 - light to mid brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this fill

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