

Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 13 Callis Street, Clare, Suffolk, CO10 8PX

October 2018



by Dr Elliott Hicks

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figures by Chris Lister, Laura Pooley and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Mark Baister with Robin Mathieson

**commissioned by Andrew Stevenson Associates
on behalf of APM Homes Ltd**

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CAT Report 1336
November 2018

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out on land to the rear of 13 Callis Street, Clare, Suffolk in advance of the construction of a new dwelling with associated groundworks and a detached garage for the existing dwelling. Two pits and a ditch, all originating from the medieval period, as well as a possible pit dated to the modern period, were uncovered. A large amount of domestic refuse recovered from the medieval features indicate that this area formed a site of occupation from around the 12th to the 15th century. The residual presence of prehistoric flints and Roman material also suggests habitation in the vicinity of the site during these earlier periods.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 13 Callis Street, Clare, Suffolk which was carried out on 23rd-24th October 2018. The work was commissioned by Andrew Stevenson Associates, on behalf of APM Homes Ltd, in advance of the construction of a new dwelling with associated groundworks and a detached garage for the existing dwelling and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

The Local Planning Authority (Babergh District Council: Planning reference DC/16/01934/FUL) was advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) that this site lies in an area of high archaeological importance, and that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a trenched archaeological evaluation at 13 Callis Street, Clare* detailing the required archaeological work written by James Rolfe (SCCAS 2018), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the SCCAS brief and agreed with SCCAS (CAT 2018).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (ClfA 2017a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2017b).

3 Archaeological and landscape background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk), SCC invoice number 9217488.

Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site as 'Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation And Culver Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) – Chalk', with superficial deposits of 'Head – Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel'.

Historic landscape

Clare is in an area defined as *rolling valley farmlands* and *valley meadows* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment². Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape

¹ British Geological Survey – <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

² <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/>

Characterisation Map³ it is defined as landscape sub-type 10.3 (built up area – village). The landscape immediately around the development site is primarily characterised as sub-type 1.1 (pre-18th-century enclosure – random fields), sub-type 3.1 (post-1950 agricultural landscape – boundary loss from random fields) and sub-type 5.1 (meadow or managed wetland – meadow).

Archaeology⁴ (Fig 2)

(All measurements are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the archaeological site).

The development site is located within the medieval town of Clare (CLA 058) with the Church of St Peter and St Paul at its centre (CLA 023, 200m south). Clare Camp (formerly Erbury) to the northwest (CLA 10, 280m northwest) was used as the manorial compound for the Manor of Clare. Approximately 450m southeast are the medieval scheduled monuments of Clare Castle (CLA 007), a large motte and bailey castle first recorded in 1090, and the site of the Collegiate Church of St John the Baptist (CLA 008) (scheduled monument ref. SF52, NHLE no. 1006044).

The undated scheduled monument of Clare Camp (formerly Erbury) is located 280m northwest (CLA 010) (scheduled monument SF54, NHLE no. 1006046). Monitoring at The Old Vicarage revealed a possible Iron Age ditch which could be associated with the camp, along with a medieval pit and undated pit (CLA 056, 70m north northeast). Monitoring at 22 Bridewell Street revealed an undated ditch also possibly associated with the camp (CLA 067, 227m north northeast).

Monitoring immediately to the south of the development site revealed an undated pit and sherds of medieval pottery (CLA 025, 43m south), and close-by a medieval iron dagger was found (CLA 020, 35m southwest).

A small-scale excavation 260m southwest identified features of Late Bronze Age/Middle Iron Age date (CLA 059). Roman, medieval and post-medieval contexts have been identified during archaeological investigations across Clare (CLA 031, 250m southwest; CLA 032, 265m south southwest; CLA 035, 332m southeast; CLA 039, 38m north northeast; CLA 043, 500m south; CLA 044, 390m south southeast; CLA 049, 256m southeast; CLA 068, 243m south southwest; CLA 071, 500m south southwest; CLA 072, 245m south southeast; CLA 073, 412m south; CLA 089, 260m southeast). Finds from the Bronze Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods have also been found in a number of locations (CLA 009, 510m southeast; CLA 014, 400m west; CLA 015, 100m east; CLA 017, 200m south; CLA 022, 400m southeast; CLA 075, 415m south). A former Quaker burial ground is located 256m southeast (CLA 049). Modern sites include Clare Brick Works (and kilns) (CLA 050; 460m north northeast).

Undated cropmarks 720m southwest are likely associated with finds of an Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date (CLA 018).

Listed buildings⁵

Almost 100 listed buildings (Grade II* and Grade II) dating from the 15th to the 20th centuries are located within 1km of the development site.

³ The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

⁴ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

⁵ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

4 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to:

- excavate and record any archaeological deposits that were identified within the development site.
- 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.
- 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 costs.

5 Methodology

One trial-trench was laid out across the development site. The trench measured 10m long by 1.8m wide (totalling 18m²).

The trench was mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. All archaeological horizons were excavated and recorded according to the WSI. A metal detector was used to check trenches, spoil heaps and excavated strata.

6 Results (Appendix 1, Figs 3-8)

The site was located on land sloping sharply down from south to north. The southern half of the trial-trench was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.18-0.22m thick, soft/friable, dry medium/dark grey sandy-silt), a post-medieval levelling layer (L3, c 0.2-0.22m thick, friable, dry medium grey clayey-silt with chalk flecks) and subsoil (L4, c 0.27-0.29m thick, friable, dry dark brown/black clayey-silt with chalk flecks) onto natural (L5, firm/hard, dry light yellow clay with chalk flecks with 50% gravel, encountered at a depth of 0.68-0.71m below current ground level [bcgl]). The northern half of the trench was excavated through L1 and a modern levelling layer (L2, up to c 0.28m thick, soft/friable, dry medium/dark grey sandy-silt with chalk flecks) onto L5. A sondage was excavated in the northern end of the trench to ensure that natural had been reached.

Modern possible pit F1 was situated at the northern end of the trench. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation (LOE) and so its full dimensions could not be determined, but a machine-dug slot indicated that its base lay c 1.13m bcgl.

Medieval (13th-14th century) ditch F2 was uncovered at the mid-point of the trench. It lay on a NW-SE alignment and measured 0.59m in width and 0.22m in depth.

Medieval (13th-15th) century pit F3 was located towards the southern end of the trench. The feature extended beyond the LOE and below safe working depths and so its actual dimensions could not be ascertained, but its exposed extent measured 1.13m in width and 1.2m in depth.

Medieval (12th-13th) century pit F4 was uncovered at the southern end of the trench and was cut by pit F3 in plan. It too extended beyond the LOE, and the excavation of an exploratory slot ceased at the maximum safe working depth of 1.2m.



Photograph 1 F1 sx, looking west northwest



Photograph 2 F2, F3 and F4, looking northwest

7 Finds

7.1 Ceramic and pottery finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The evaluation produced 96 ceramic and pottery finds with a weight of 1,748g (Table 1). Most of the pottery dates to the early medieval period with a small quantity of Roman material. This has been classified according to the fabric groups (Table 2) outlined in *CAR 10* (Symonds and Wade 1999). Roman vessel types were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes and Hull 1947; Hull 1958; *CAR 10*, 468-487) (Table 2). The post-Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups from *CAR 7* (Cotter 2000) and Cunningham (1985) (Table 2). The pottery was recorded by sherd count, the number of rims, handles and bases, and weight, for each fabric group. The number of vessels was determined by rim EVREP (estimated vessel representation) and rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW/g
Roman	16	120	8
Medieval/post-medieval	53	346	7
Medieval/post-medieval?	1	10	10
Ceramic Building Material (CBM)	13	1,192	92
Baked clay	13	80	6
All	96	1,748	18

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
Roman:		
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, Category 2	Roman, early 2nd-3rd century AD
GX	Other coarse wares, principally locally produced grey wares	Roman
Post-Roman:		
10	St Neots-type ware	Medieval, 11th-13th century AD
13	Early Medieval sandy wares (general)	Medieval, 11th-13th century AD
20	Medieval sandy grey ware (general) – elsewhere medieval coarse ware	Medieval, c 13th-14th
22	Hedingham ware	Medieval, c 1140-1325/50
45M	Modern English stoneware	Modern, 19th-early 20th century

Table 2 Pottery fabrics recorded

Roman pottery

There was a small assemblage of Roman pottery with 16 sherds with a weight of 120g and three vessels via rim EVREP (rim EVE: 0.25) (Table 3). There was one sherd of BB2 black-burnished ware, category 2 (Fabric GB), from a Cam 37B/38B (late 2nd to 3rd century AD) and 15 sherds of locally produced coarse grey wares (Fabric GX) with two vessels (rim EVE: 0.20) including one Cam 218B/C.

Roman							
Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW/g	Rim	Handle	Base
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	1	10	10	1	0	0
GX	Other coarse wares, principally locally produced grey wares	15	110	7	2	0	1
Post-Roman							
Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW/g	Rim	Handle	Base
10	St Neots-type ware	1	10	10	0	0	0
13	Early medieval sandy wares (general)	1	10	10	1	0	0
20	Medieval sandy grey wares (general) – elsewhere medieval coarse ware	48	304		3	0	3
20/21	-	1	6	6	0	0	0
22	Hedingham ware	1	10	10	0	0	0
45M	Modern English stoneware	1	6	6	0	0	0
Total		53	346		7	4	0

Table 3 Details on the Roman and post-Roman pottery

Post-Roman pottery

The assemblage of post-Roman pottery consists of 53 sherds with a weight of 346g (Table 3). The vast majority of sherds are from medieval sandy grey wares (Table 3) including rims from four vessels (rim EVE 0.24). Many of the surfaces of the medieval sandy grey wares sherds are covered with black sooting. Most of the post-Roman material (fabric groups 10, 13, 20) can be dated to the early medieval period and to the 11th-13/14th century.

Baked clay

There was a small assemblage of baked clay with 13 sherds with a weight of 80g, which came from the features F2 and F4.

CBM

There was a small assemblage of CBM (Table 1), mostly of tile, which is of medieval/post-medieval date. There was also one post-medieval brick. The majority of this material came from the L3 (5).

Assemblages from features

F4 produced the largest assemblage of ceramics and pottery with 69 sherds with a weight of 412g (Table 4). Most of this material dates to the early medieval period (no. 44/280g) although there was also a small quantity of Roman pottery. F3 also produced a mixture of Roman and medieval material.

Feature	Total		Roman		Medieval		CBM		Baked clay	
	no.	Weight (g)	no.	Weight (g)	no.	Weight (g)	no.	Weight (g)	no.	Weight (g)
F1	6	68	0	0	1	6	5	62	0	0
F2	4	58	1	4	2	20	0	0	1	34
F3	12	98	3	34	7	50	2	140	0	0
F4	69	412	12	82	44	280	1	4	12	46

Table 4 Main types of ceramics and pottery via feature

Feature	Roman (fabric group)	Date Approx.	Medieval-PM (fabric group)	Date Approx.	Modern	CBM	Overall date
F1	-	-	-	-	45M	Medieval-PM	Modern
F2	GX	Roman	20	13th-14th	-	-	13th-14th
F3	GX (Cam 218B/C)	1st-early 2nd	20	13th-14th	-	Medieval-PM	13th-15th
			20/21	13th-15th			
			22	1140-1325/50			
F4	GB (Cam 37B/38B)	Late 2nd-3rd	10	9th-12th	-	Medieval-PM	12th-13th
	GX	Roman	13	11th-early13th			
			20	13th-14th			

Table 5 Approximate dates for the diagnostic pottery fabric groups from the individual features

7.2 Animal bones

by Adam Wightman

The excavation produced a small assemblage of 25 pieces of animal bone deriving from 3 features.

The assemblage was identified to species level. Where it was not possible to positively identify the species it has been categorised as either large mammal (cow, horse and larger deer), medium mammal (sheep or goat, pig and smaller species of deer) or small mammal (dog, cat or smaller). The results are collated in Table 6 below.

Context	Description
Ditch F2	Medium/large mammal tibia x 1
Pit F3	Medium/large mammal rib fragments x 5 Small/medium mammal rib fragment x 1 Ovis radius x 1 (with evidence of canid gnawing) Sheep mandibles x 3 (one is juvenile) Medium mammal vertebrae x 1 Suspected metapodial x 1 Large mammal pelvis x 1 Large mammal fragment x 1
Pit F4	Bos horncore x 1 Bos molar x 1 Medium mammal humerus x 1 Suspected first phalanx (juvenile) x 1 Medium/large mandible fragment x 1 Medium/large rib fragment x 1 (in two pieces) Medium mammal fibula x 2 Medium/large mammal fragments x 2

Table 5 Animal bones recovered by feature

Tooth marks and damage from dog gnawing was noted on 1 bone fragment (4% of the assemblage). This is often a good indicator of residual material as it has resulted from the actions of scavenging dogs.

7.3 Flint

by Adam Wightman

Two pieces of worked flint (a primary waste flake and tertiary waste flake) (13.2g) and two pieces of burnt flint (31.4g) came from F4 (4). The burnt flint has been discarded.

7.4 Other finds

by Laura Pooley

Glass: A clear cylindrical glass bottle from L3 (5), probably a 19th- or 20th-century medicine bottle. 90mm high, 38mm diameter, 91.1g.

Charcoal: Two small fragments of charcoal (0.5g) came from F4 (4).

8 Discussion

Archaeological evaluation carried out at this site uncovered two pits and a ditch, all dated to the medieval period, and a possible pit of modern date. The former features form part of an historic medieval landscape uncovered around the village of Clare. The considerable amount of refuse and animal bones recovered from these features indicate that this was a site of domestic occupation and activity during these years, from around the 12th to the 15th century. The presence of prehistoric flints and residual Roman pottery across the site also suggests that it witnessed human occupation and activity during these earlier periods too.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to Andrew Stevenson Associates and APM Homes Ltd for commissioning and funding the project. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by M Baister with R Mathieson. Figures are by C Lister and E Holloway. The project was monitored by James Rolfe for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services.

10 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in .pdf format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brown, N and Glazenbrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by P Crummy
CAR 10	1999	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by R Symonds and S Wade
CAT	2018	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 13 Callis Street, Clare, Suffolk, CO10 8PX</i>
CIfA	2008a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2008b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Cunningham, CM	1985	'A typology for post-Roman pottery in Essex' in <i>Post-medieval sites and their pottery: Moulsham Street, Chelmsford AD 1450-1750</i> , eds. CM Cunningham and PJ Drury
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2018	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
SCC	2008	<i>The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3</i>
SCCAS	2017a	<i>Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation</i> (version 1.3)
SCCAS	2017b	<i>Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for preparation and deposition</i>
SCCAS	2018	<i>Brief for a trenched archaeological evaluation at 13 Callis Street, Clare</i>

11 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c AD 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
SCHER	Suffolk County Historic Environment Record
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws_i	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: part of a box

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1336)

SCCAS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, trench record sheet, finds record)

Site digital photographic log

13 Archive deposition

The paper archive and finds are currently held by CAT at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, but will be permanently deposited with SCCAS under Parish Number CLA 124.

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Distribution list:

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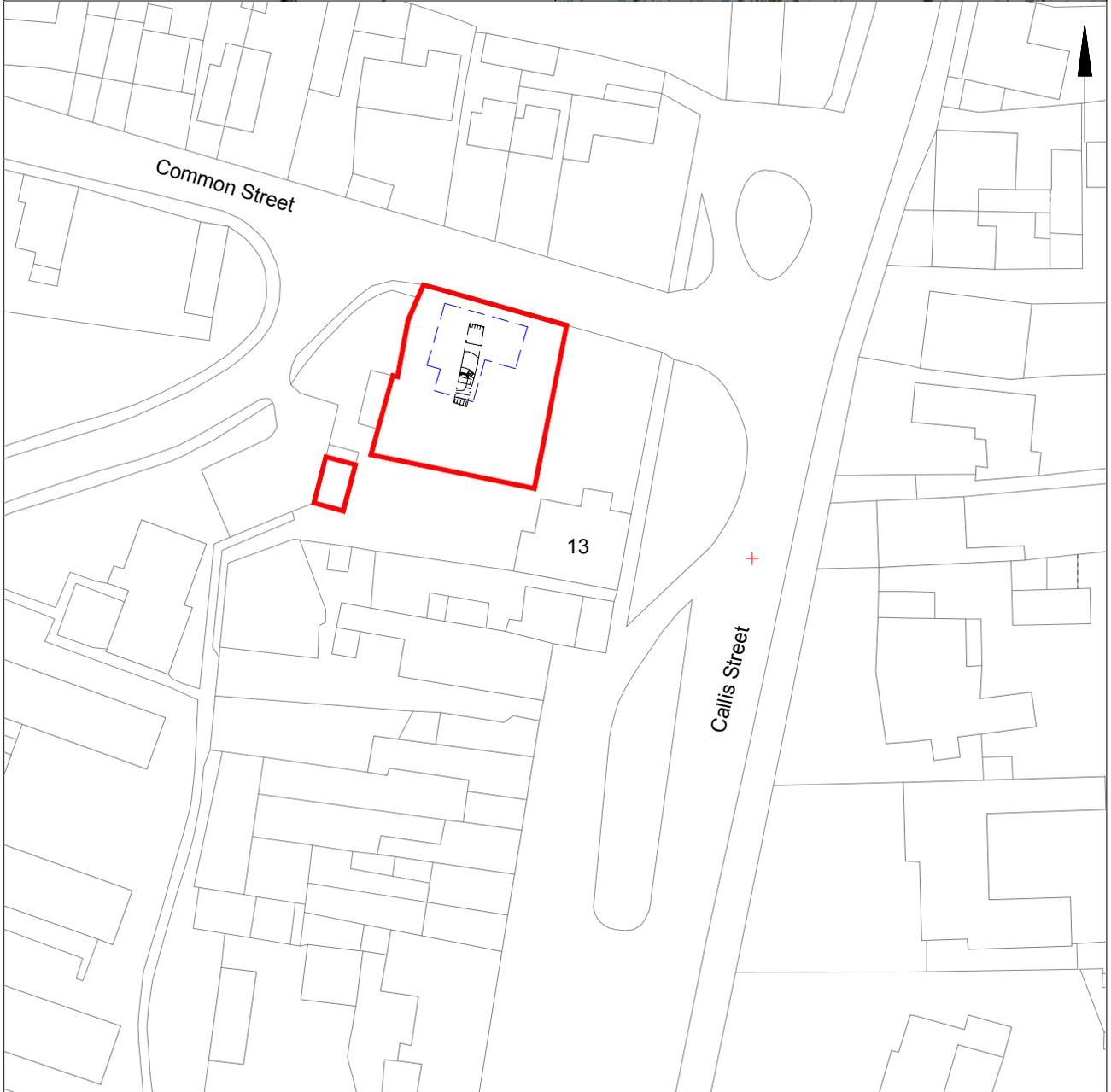
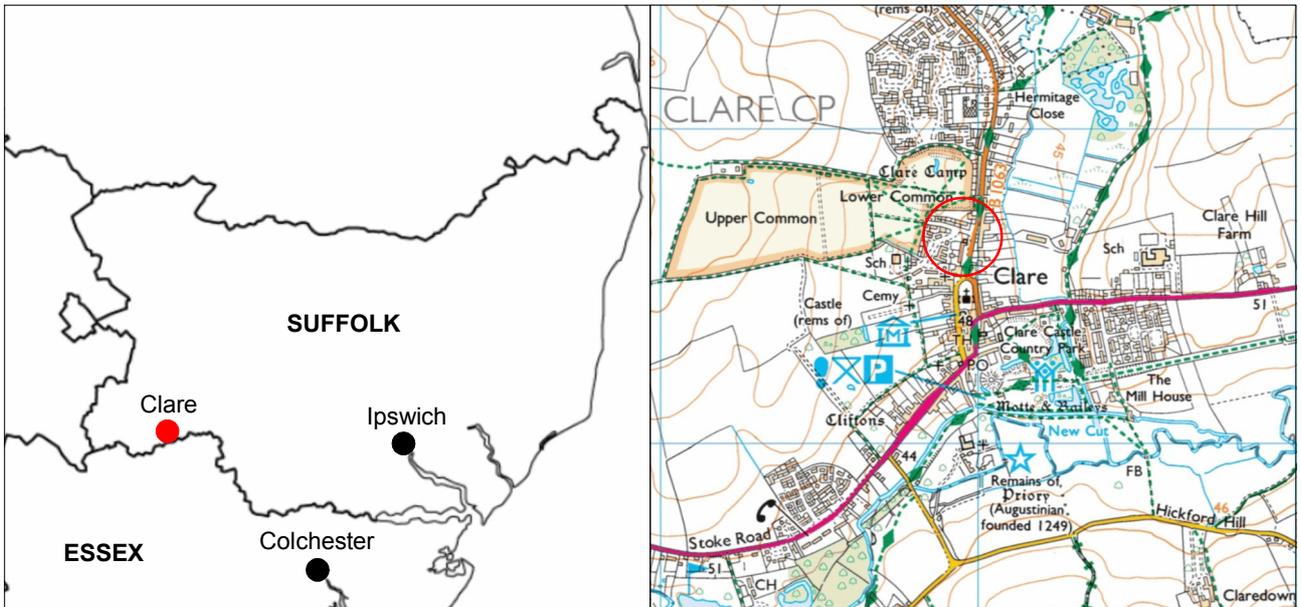
email: eh2@catuk.org

checked by: Philip Crummy

date: 08.11.2018

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Finds Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1		Topsoil	Soft/friable, dry medium/dark grey sandy-silt	Modern
L2		Infill layer	Soft/friable, dry medium/dark grey sandy-silt with chalk flecks	Modern
L3		Levelling layer	Friable, dry medium grey silty-clay with chalk flecks	Undatable
L4		Subsoil	Friable, dry dark brown/black silty-clay with chalk flecks	Medieval (C13th-15th) at latest
L5		Natural	Firm/hard, dry light yellow clay	Post-glacial
F1	1	?Pit	Firm/hard, dry medium grey silty-clay	Modern
F2	2	Ditch	Firm, dry, dark brown/black silty-clay	Medieval (C13th-14th)
F3	3	Pit	Firm/hard, dry medium/dark grey/black silty-clay	Medieval (C13th-15th)
F4	4	Pit	Firm, dry medium brown/black silty-clay with chalk flecks	Medieval (C12th-13th)



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Fig 1 Site location and results in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).





Fig 2 Development site (red) in relation to archaeological monuments (pink) as recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record

Imagery ©2018 Digital Global, Infoterra & Bluesky, Getmapping plc, Map data ©2018 Google
 Historic Environment Data ©2018 Suffolk Historic Environment Record

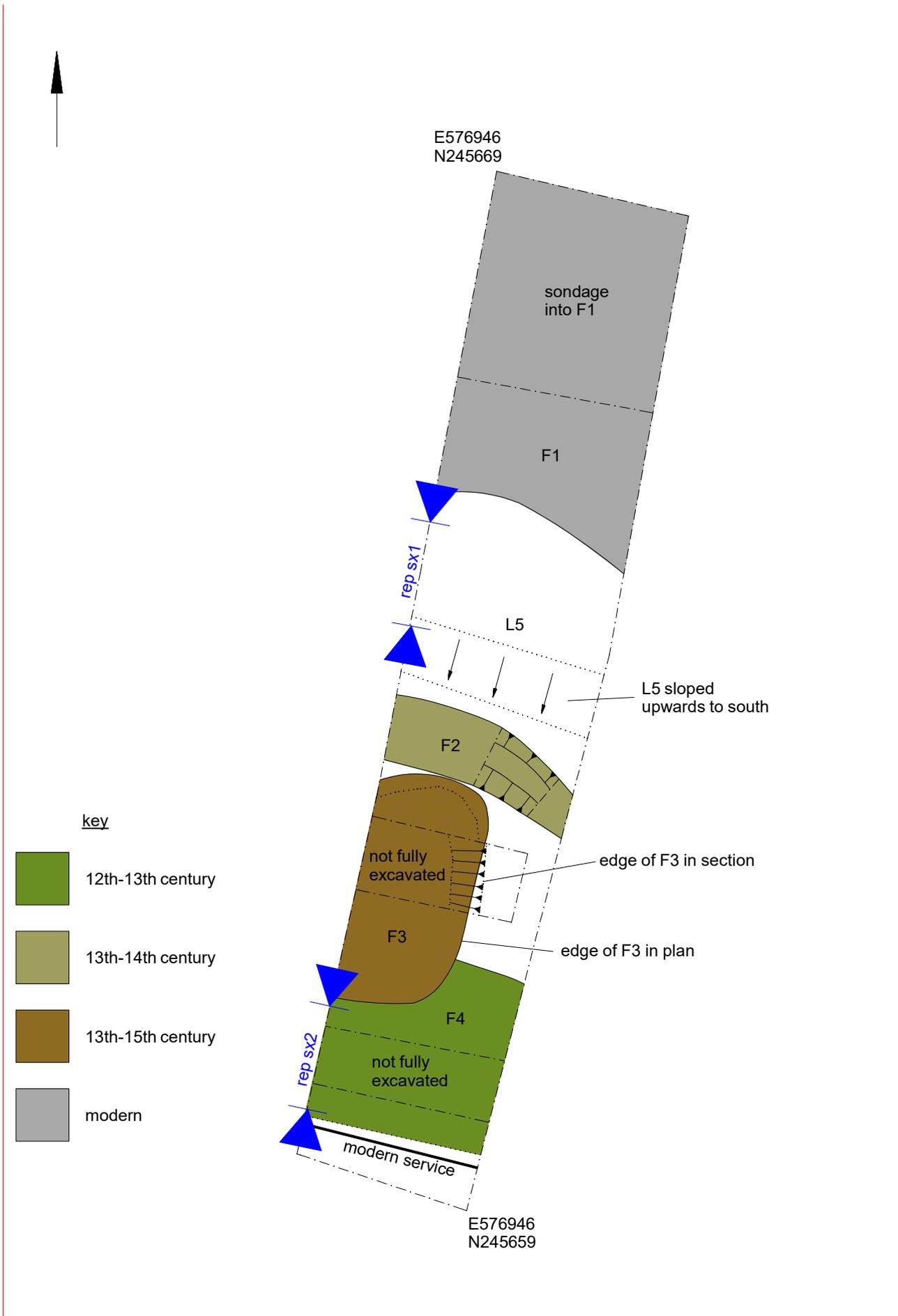


Fig 3 Evaluation results and phasing.

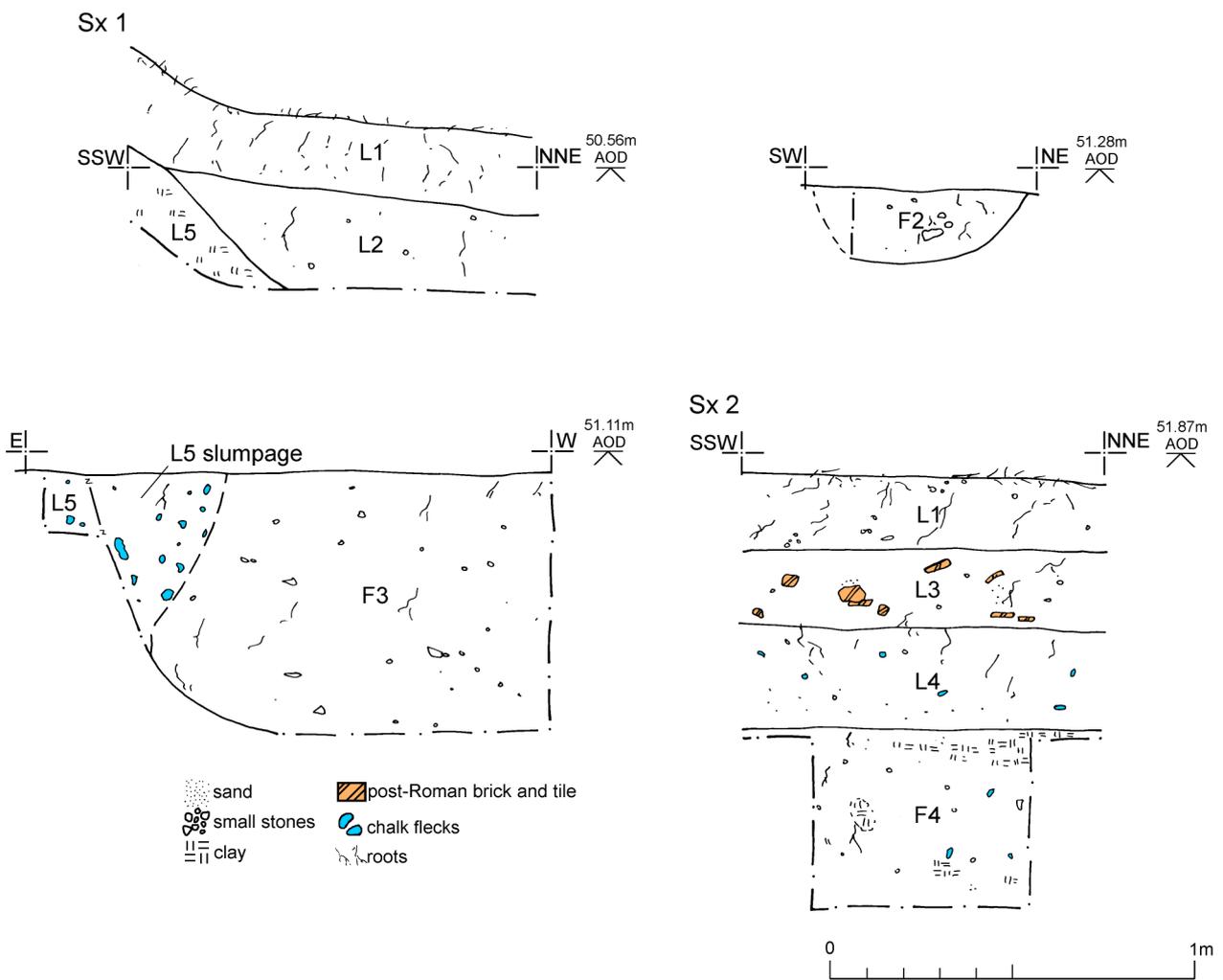


Fig 4 Feature and representative sections.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-328031

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at 13 Callis Street, Clare, Suffolk, CO10 8PX
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out on land to the rear of 13 Callis Street, Clare, Suffolk in advance of the construction of a new dwelling with associated groundworks and a detached garage for the existing dwelling. Two pits and a ditch, all originating from the medieval period, as well as a possible pit dated to the modern period, were uncovered. A large amount of domestic refuse recovered from the medieval features indicate that this area formed a site of occupation from around the 12th to the 15th century. The residual presence of prehistoric flints and Roman material also suggests habitation in the vicinity of the site during these earlier periods.
Project dates	Start: 23-10-2018 End: 24-10-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	18/08d - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/16/1934/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	CLA 124 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern

Significant Finds	BAKED CLAY Uncertain
Significant Finds	PEGTILE Medieval
Significant Finds	PEGTILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	GLASS BOTTLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS BOTTLE Modern
Significant Finds	CHARCOAL Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY CLARE 13 Callis Street
Postcode	CO10 8PX
Study area	442.2 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 796 456 52.079109337509 0.621250222657 52 04 44 N 000 37 16 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 50.24m Max: 51.21m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, SCC
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Digital Archive ID	CLA 124
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service

Paper Archive ID CLA 124
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 13 Callis Street, Clare, Suffolk, CO10 8PX: October 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E
Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1336
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