

**Waste Transfer Station Benacre Road,
Ellough, Suffolk**

Planning application: W/13/3452

HER Ref: ELO 015

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(May 2014)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Waste Transfer Station, Benacre Road, Ellough, Suffolk, NR34 7TQ

Clients: Regional Waste Recycling Ltd

District council: Waveney DC

Planning authority: Suffolk CC

Planning application ref: W/13/3452

Development: Erection of portal frame building with associated hard standing for use as materials recycling facility

Date of fieldwork: 12 May, 2014

HER Ref: ELO 015

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-178653

Grid ref: TM 4410 8842

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background
2. Evaluation methodology
3. Results

Table 1: Trench details

4. Conclusion

Fig. 1 Site location

Fig. 2 Extracts from Ellough parish enclosure & tithe maps

Fig. 3 Location of evaluation trenches

List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- OASIS data collection form

Summary: Ellough, Waste Transfer Station, Benacre Road (ELO 015, TM 4410 8842) evaluation trenching for a planned large steel portal frame building on the southern side of an existing waste station confirmed local information that the central and western parts of the application area had been used as an extensive clay quarry pit in the post World War II period. The eastern third of the area examined was outside this former quarry pit though all traces of the original top and subsoil had been removed prior to the laying of a hard core yard type surface, no archaeological features or finds were revealed (John Newman Archaeological Services for Regional Waste Recycling Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Regional Waste Recycling Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned large steel portal frame building and associated area of hard standing on the southern side of the Waste Transfer Station on Benacre Road, Ellough (see Fig. 1) that has recently been given planning consent. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application W/13/3452, set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken.

1.2 Ellough is a parish with both a current, and historically, low population density and a scattered settlement pattern two miles south-east of Beccles in north-eastern Suffolk. The proposed development site is located c1700m north of the parish church in the north-western corner of the parish and close to the western edge of Ellough Moor which was a green or open area of communal grazing up to its enclosure in 1797. More recently the area that had been Ellough Moor became an airfield in World War II, initially planned for bomber use by the USAAF but not completely finished until 1944 and then used by RAF Coastal Command and the Fleet Air Arm and known as RAF Beccles (Percival, 2012, 2). As with many other airfields RAF Beccles was decommissioned following the end of the war after which various parts of the surviving runways and areas of buildings and hard standing have been utilised for a number of commercial uses. The Waste Transfer Station site is located immediately to the west of the former airfield in an area of very gentle topography at 25m OD with the local glaciofluvial deposit being the Lowestoft formation till or boulder clay. It is unclear whether this site formed part of the airfield but this appears likely given the transition to commercial use in the post-war period.

1.3 To inform the evaluation historic maps at the County Record Office were examined and extracts from the relevant enclosure map of 1797 and the parish tithe map of 1845 are included below as Figs. 2A & 2B respectively. The enclosure map shows the western edge of Ellough Moor c50m to the east of the road east of the Waste Transfer Station which runs southwards towards the parish church. A narrow extension to the moor is also shown along what is now Benacre Road that runs westwards c75m north-east of the development site. However it is the tithe map which is more helpful as it depicts the local landscape before the major changes of the early 1940s. Some 300m east of the Waste Transfer Station, and to the east of the road to the parish church, three small farm complexes are shown and it is clear these define the main western edge of the enclosed Ellough Moor if comparison is made with the earlier map with the narrow extension on the north-west corner of the moor invisible in a changed post 1800 landscape. The area of the planned development site is also shown as part of plot 71 which in the related apportionment

is called 'Grove Meadow' in use as pasture and farmed by a James Raven who lived in a farm at plot 52 on the edge of the enclosed moor with the land owner being Lord Gosford.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this planned development was therefore generated by its proximity to an area of potential medieval and earlier Post medieval settlement and related activity along the western edge and round the north-western corner of Ellough Moor which as an open green dominated the landscape in the northern part of Ellough parish until its enclosure in 1797.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The c6800m² area of the proposed new portal frame building and associated hard standing was initially planned to be trenched to an agreed plan comprising five at 30m long and two at 20m. However it soon became apparent at the site that extensive ground disturbance had occurred across much of the planned development site in the recent past and therefore shorter trenches were opened at each end of the previously planned trenches to try and define the disturbed area in the central and western parts of the site. This ground disturbance apparently having been caused by clay extraction in the 1950s for its use in flood defences in the general area (pers. comm. site manager whose father worked at the site at the time).

2.2 The trenching was carried out using a 180 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas in undisturbed areas were hand cleaned if necessary to improve clarity.

2.3 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually for any finds as the evaluation progressed and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under conditions which initially were dry before a period of heavy rain shower ensued. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as nothing of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 3 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Overburden depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	North-east/ south-west	30	–	400 (mixed modern hardcore)	Very stiff pale brown clay with flints	No features, only modern debris
2	North-west/ south-east	20	–	400 (as T1)	As T1 for eastern 14m of trench	Eastern edge of large modern quarry pit revealed, trench stopped at this point
3	Northeast/ south-west	8	–	1500+	–	Short length opened at N & S end, both within quarry pit
4	North-west/ south-east	8	–	1500+	–	Short length opened at western end, within quarry pit
5	North-east/ south-west	8	–	1600+	–	Short lengths opened at N & S ends, both within quarry pit
6	North-east/ south-west	8	–	1600+	–	As T 5
7	North-east/ south-west	8	–	1600+	–	As T 5 (trench re-orientated from plan to avoid area used by lorries)

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As indicated in the table above six of the seven trenches opened confirmed the presence of an area of substantial modern disturbance across the central and western parts of the planned development area with trench 2 revealing the eastern edge of this former quarry pit (see Fig. 3). Only in the eastern part of trench 2 and in trench 1 was the locally occurring natural glaciofluvial boulder clay deposit revealed and even this eastern part of the site had seen the removal of the original top and subsoil in the recent past before a 400mm hardcore surface was put down. No archaeological features or finds of pre-c1950 date were revealed in any of the trenches. It was also notable that the locally occurring boulder clay deposit impedes ground drainage and even the shallow part of trench 2 and trench 1 were wet by the end of the evaluation.

4. Conclusion

4.1 It has been noted in a previous archaeological evaluation in the area that there is evidence for major problems with ground drainage in and around what was Ellough Moor (Percival, 2012, 7, HER WGM 014). This problem in all likelihood being the main reason that the moor was left as an open area of communal grazing until 1797

being heavy and intractable land with regard to use as any form of arable use prior to the development of more efficient forms of field drainage. This evaluation confirmed the heavy nature of the local boulder clay and the trenching results from the undisturbed eastern part of the planned development area did not reveal any evidence for activity pre-dating the mid 20th century period.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed site of the steel portal building and associated hard standing at the Waste Transfer Station, Benacre Road, Ellough.

Ref.

Percival, J 2012 'Archaeological Evaluation On Land At The Former Ellough Airfield, Copland Way, Worlingham, Suffolk' (Archaeological Projects Services Report No 94/12)

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. ELO 015.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to everyone on site for their close cooperation throughout the evaluation)

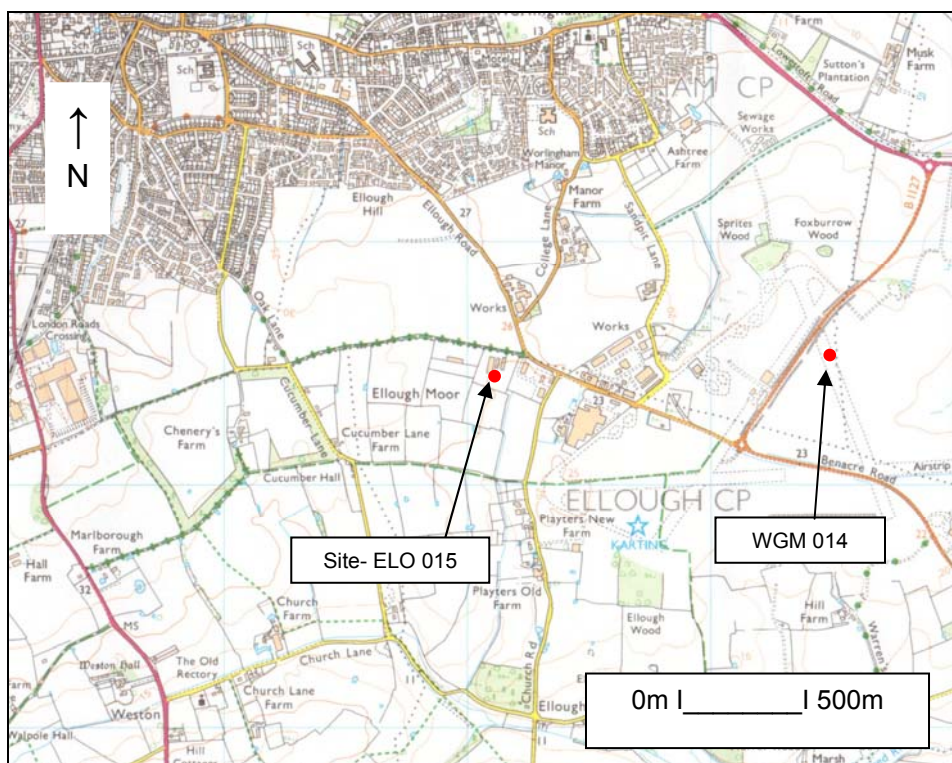


Fig. 1: Site location

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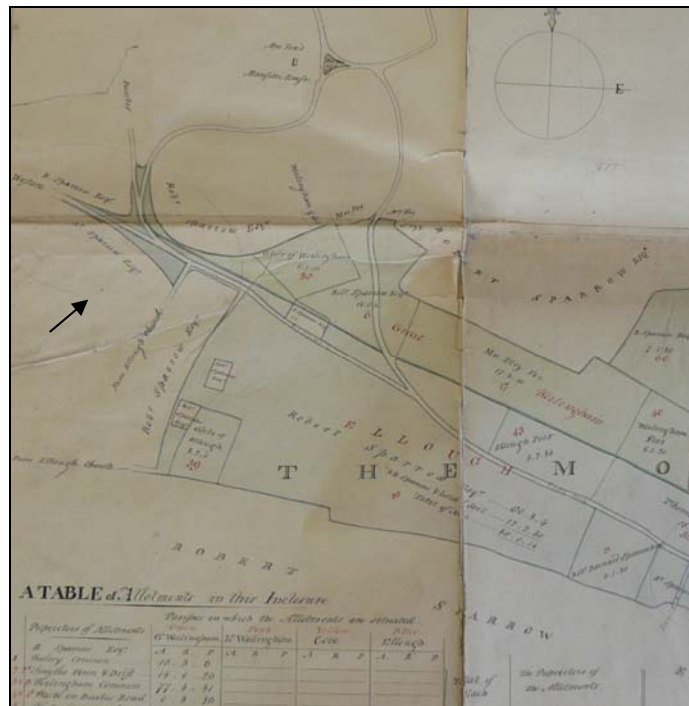


Fig. 2A: Extract from Ellough enclosure map of 1797 (Suffolk RO ref. 150/1/2.9)
(Development site arrowed, north to top)

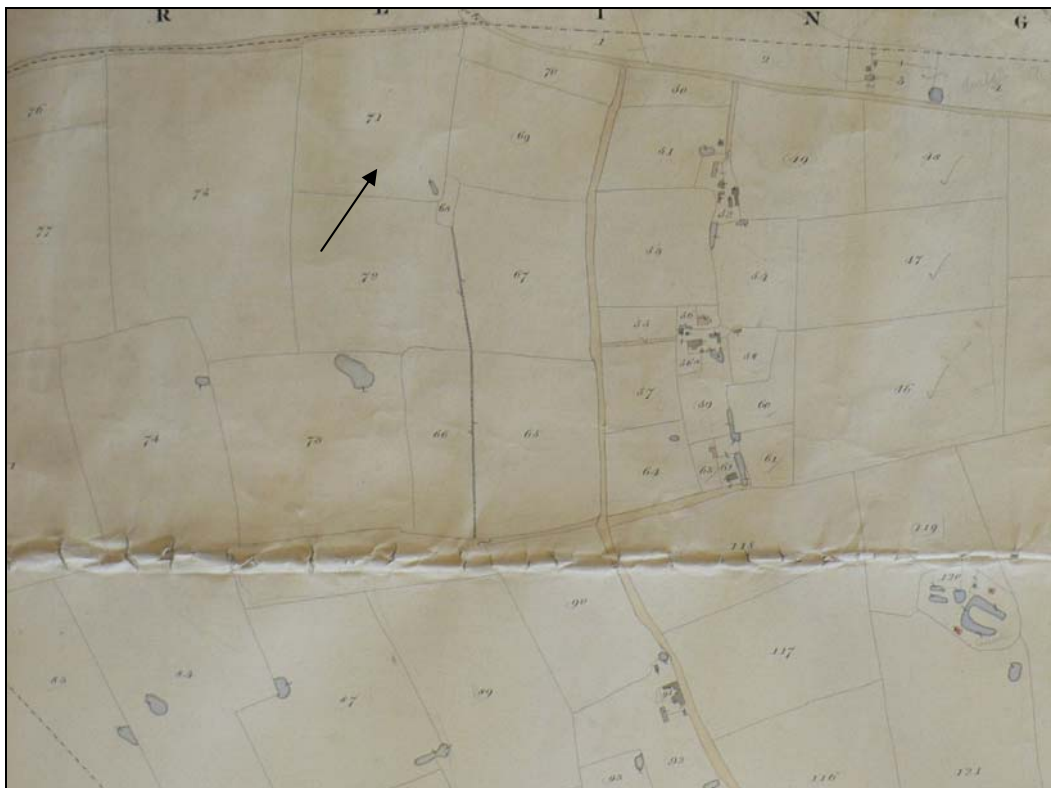


Fig 2B: Extract from Ellough tithe map of 1845 (Suffolk RO ref. FDA/90/A1/1b)
(Development site arrowed, north to top)

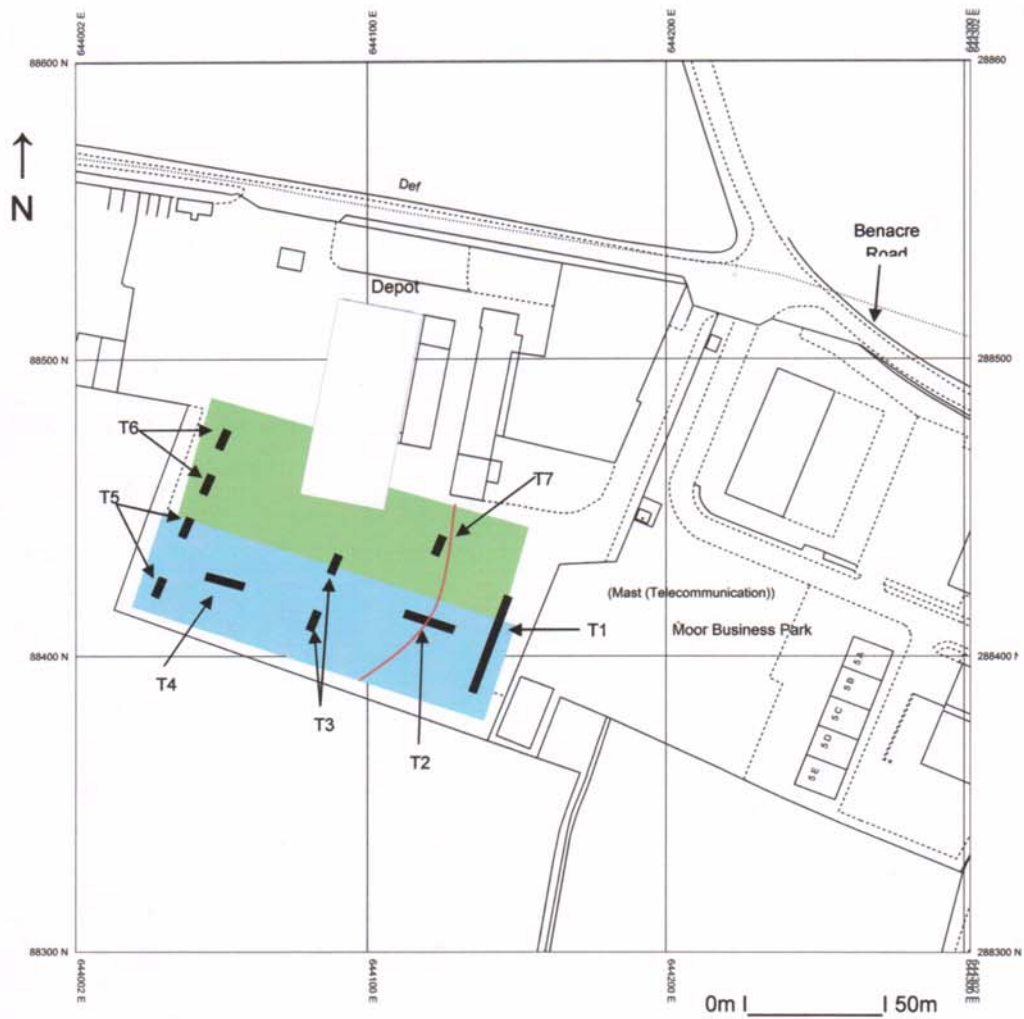


Fig. 3: Location of evaluation trenches
 (light blue- planned building footprint, green- area of new hard standing, red line- eastern edge of large quarry pit)
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Appendix III- Images



General view from west



General view from south-west



Trench 1 from south



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from east



Trench 3 southern end



Trench 4 from west



Trench 5 southern end from south



Trench 6 southern end from north



Trench 7 northern end from south

**Ellough Waste Transfer Station, Benacre Road,
Ellough, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Ellough Waste Transfer Station, Benacre Road, Ellough, Suffolk, NR34 7TQ

Client: Regional Waste Recycling Ltd

District council: Waveney DC

Local planning authority: Suffolk CC

Planning application ref: tbc

Proposed development: Erection of portal frame building & hard standing

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2014_03_20_SCCAS_Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_Ellough Waste Transfer Centre

Grid ref: TM 4410 8848

Area: c0.70ha

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

1. Introduction

1.1 Regional Waste Recycling Ltd has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed waste transfer station. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of a waste transfer station with associated hard standing at Benacre Road, Ellough.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.2 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Ellough is a parish with both a current, and historically, low population density and a scattered settlement pattern two miles south-east of Beccles in north-eastern Suffolk. The proposed development site (PDS) is located c1700m north of the parish church in the north-western corner of the parish and close to the western edge of Ellough Moor which was a green or open area of communal grazing up to its enclosure in 1797. More recently the area that had been Ellough Moor became a bomber airfield in World War II after which various parts of the surviving runways and areas of buildings and hard standing have been utilised for a number of commercial uses.

2.2 To inform the evaluation historic maps at the County Record Office were examined and extracts from the relevant enclosure map of 1797 and the parish tithe map of 1845 are included below. The enclosure map shows the western edge of Ellough Moor c50m to the east of the road east of the PDS which runs towards the parish church and with a narrow extension to the moor along the road that runs westwards c75m north-east of the PDS. However it is the tithe map which is more helpful as it depicts the local landscape before the major changes of the early 1940s. Some 300m east of the PDS, and to the east of the road to the parish church, three small farm complexes are shown and it is clear these define the main western edge of the enclosed Ellough Moor if comparison is made with the earlier map with the narrow extension on

the north-west corner of the moor invisible in a changed post 1800 landscape. The area of the PDS is also shown as plot 71 which in the related apportionment is called 'Grove Meadow' in use as pasture and farmed by a James Raven who lived in a farm at plot 52 on the edge of the enclosed moor with the land owner being Lord Gosford.

2.3 The PDS is located in an area of generally heavy soils requiring land drainage, and the historic creation of Ellough Moor in the medieval period as an area of open grazing probably reflects the intractable nature of this area for past arable use, at 25m OD. Local topography is gently undulating this also aiding a more recent past use as an airfield in World War II.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, on the edge of Ellough Moor, a probable medieval green recorded in the Historic Environment Record. There is high potential for locally important heritage assets to be located in this application area, which has not been subject to previous systematic archaeological investigation.' A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location close to the north-western edge of Ellough Moor where evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval activity might be present. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the

specified sample of the planned development area under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed, a strategy can be formulated for the possible preservation in situ or, failing that, systematic recording of deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost before any other ground works commence.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a waste transfer station and associated area of hard standing on an area that is mainly soft ground.

5.2 The Brief requires 190m long of 1.8m wide linear trenches across the development area to sample the PDS and the proposed trenching plan is included below which is designed on a grid basis to give a comprehensive cover. The trenching will be undertaken using a minimum 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.4 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.5 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation

and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

5.6 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.7 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas in order to inform any further stages in the archaeological programme of works for the PDS. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot

be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work)
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20

litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this incur additional cost and will take time to obtain, however examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep features are revealed).

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.8 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.9 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.10 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will

be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8, & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER, with the relevant OASIS summary detail form and the digital archive on disc. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. The trench location will be provided for the HER as a .dxf vector plan.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the agent/client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

John Newman Archaeological Services

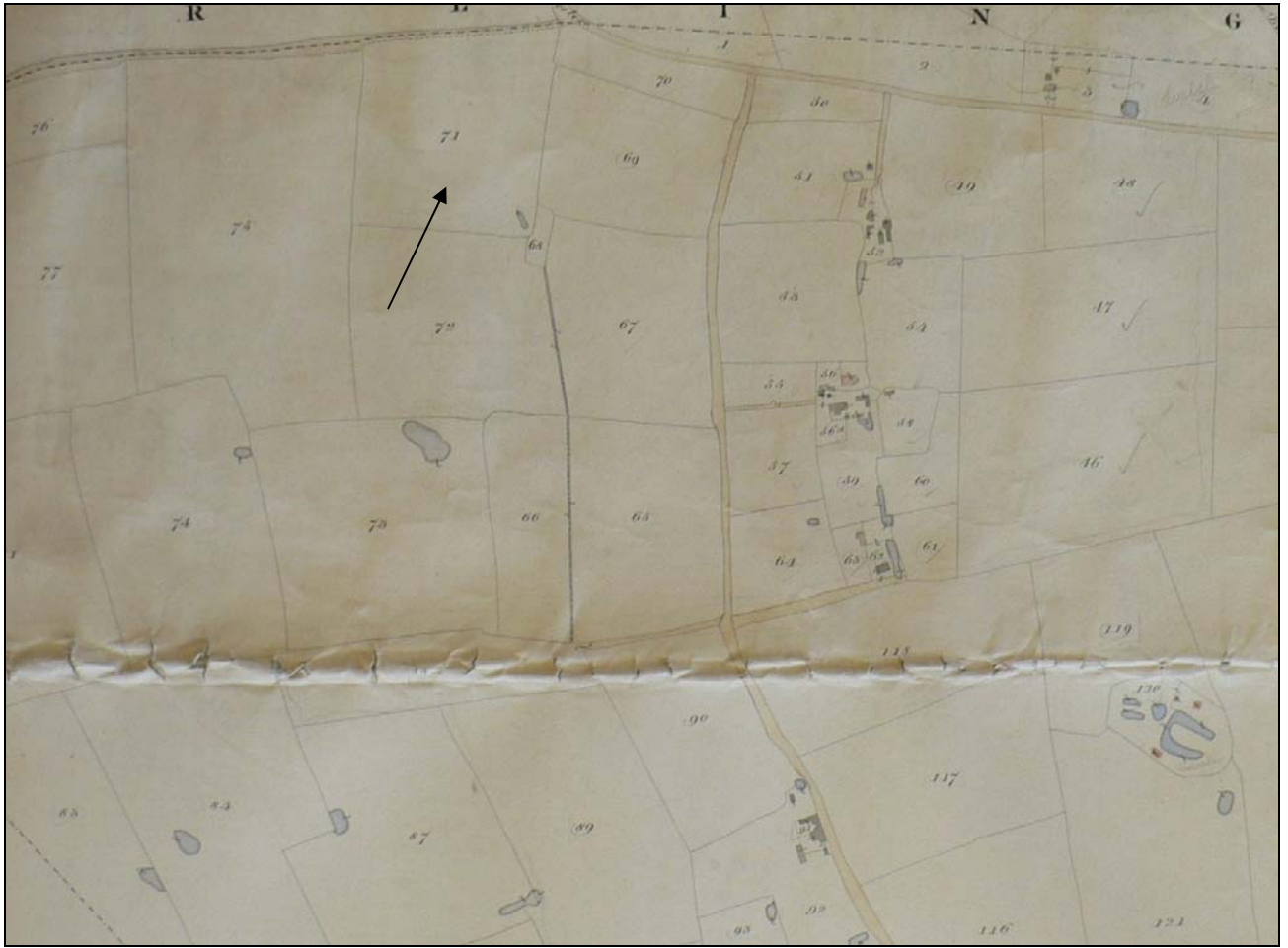
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	C Pendleton (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Extract from enclosure map of 1797- PDS area arrowed (Suffolk Record Office ref. 150/1/2.9)



Extract from parish tithe map of 1845 (PDS area arrowed)
(Suffolk Record Office ref. FDA/90/A1/1b, north to top)



Proposed trenching plan (5 x 30m & 2 x 20m)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-178653

Project details

Project name	Waste Transfer Station, Benacre Road, Ellough, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Ellough, Waste Transfer Station, Benacre Road (ELO 015, TM 4410 8842) evaluation trenching for a planned large steel portal frame building on the southern side of an existing waste station confirmed local information that the central and western parts of the application area had been used as an extensive clay quarry pit in the post World War II period. The eastern third of the area examined was outside this former quarry pit though all traces of the original top and subsoil had been removed prior to the laying of a hard core yard type surface, no archaeological features or finds were revealed.
Project dates	Start: 12-05-2014 End: 12-05-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ELO 015 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	W/13/3452 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
---------	---------

Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY ELLOUGH WASTE TRANSFER STATION, BENACRE ROAD
Postcode	NR34 7TQ
Study area	6800.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 4410 8842 52.4385564281 1.59185423487 52 26 18 N 001 35 30 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 25.00m Max: 26.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Waste Transfer Station, Benacre Road, Ellough, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Entered on 20 May 2014

OASIS:

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