

**Land South of Corner Cottage and Forge Close,
Main Road Benhall, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/15/5170/OUT

HER Ref: BNL 036

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(July 2017)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land south of Corner Cottage and Forge Close, Main Road, Benhall, Suffolk

Clients: Teamworks (London) Ltd

Planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/15/5170/OUT

Development: Erection of 9 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 7 & 9 June, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25579

HER ref: BNL 036

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-286780

Grid ref: TM 3816 6144

Site area: 7000m²

Recent land use: Arable land

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Summary: Benhall, land south of Corner Cottage and Forge Close, Main Road(BNL 036, TM 3816 6144) evaluation trenching for a nine dwelling development a short distance from the south-western edge of the historic Benhall Green revealed one small ditch of uncertain date. The site was also characterised by a very low density of any stray finds of pre 1800 date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Teamworks (London) Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Teamworks (London) Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a development comprising 9 dwellings on land south of Corner Cottage and Forge Close, Main Road, Benhall (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/15/5170/OUT. The evaluation requirements were set by Mrs R Abraham 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 are undertaken.

1.2 Benhall parish is in east Suffolk to the south-east of Saxmundham and it is bisected by the A12 road which historically has formed the main link between Ipswich and north-east Suffolk though the physical line of the road has been modified over the years. The parish is located close to the boundary between the light sandy soils of the coastal Sandlings to the east and the central part of Suffolk to the west which is dominated by the heavier boulder clay of the Till plateau area. The planned development site at land to the south of Corner Cottages and Forge Close, Main Road, Benhall is located some 1000m south-east of the parish church in a landscape characterised by dispersed settlement along the roads and lanes and around the greens with the historic area of Benhall Green, where activity of medieval date might be anticipated, being nearby to the east. Running along the western side of the site Main Road is a historic route-way linking Saxmundham to what is now the A12.

1.3 As noted above the site lies in the area on the margin of both light sandy soils to the east and heavy, Till dominated, soils to the west. Topographically the site has a gentle northerly aspect just above the 15m OD contour with a stream called The Canal 500m to the south-west and the River Fromus is 600m to the east. At the time of the evaluation the site was under arable cultivation with a well-developed crop.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this planned development area was generated by its location just to the west of historic settlement surrounding Benhall Green (BNL 030) in addition to it being within the valley of the River Fromus. Therefore archaeological deposits of medieval and earlier date might be anticipated at this location.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a wheeled 180 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with all 10 of the 20m long trenches being 1.80m wide with the single identified linear archaeological feature being investigated by hand with a 1m wide section.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed however the area between the trenches could not be searched due to crop cover. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. 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 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	20	300	200 mid brown sandy subsoil	Orange very silty sand with small flints	No features and the only stray find of note was a copper alloy Edward VII penny dated 1905
2	Northwest-southeast	20	300	200 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
3	Northeast-southwest	20	300	300 as T	As T1	No features and the only stray find was a small (3g) sherd of 18 th C red earthenware
4	Northwest-southeast	20	300	200 as T1	As T1	One small ditch 0002, 600mm wide by 300mm deep, no finds in fill 0003
5	Northeast-southwest	20	300	200 as T1	As T1	No features, only stray find a worn lead bag seal of 18/19 th C date, on reverse a crown with 'POST' below
6	Northeast-southwest	20	300	200 as T1	As T1	No features, only find a very worn copper alloy disc, 27mm diam. ?Pmed coin
7	Northwest-southeast	20	250	150 as T1	As T1	No features only find a later Pmed copper alloy button and a patinated secondary flint flake
8	Northeast-southwest	20	250	150 as T1	As T1	No features, only stray finds 2 small lead musket balls
9	Northwest-southeast	20	250	150 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
10	Northeast-southwest	20	300	200 as T1	As T1	No features, only finds a small scrap pf lead
		200 (360m ²)	250-300	150-300		Only feature a shallow undated ditch 0002 in T4, all stray finds were of Pmed date

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trench depth was notably uniform at between 400mm and 600mm with 250mm to 300mm of topsoil above 150mm to 300mm of mid brown sandy subsoil. Below this 400mm to 600mm of top and subsoil the underlying natural glaciofluvial deposit was very silty orange sand with small flints.

3.3 The 200m of evaluation trenching revealed a single feature in trench 4 which was a shallow linear feature or ditch (0002, see Fig. 3) on a north-east to south-west orientation. This feature (0002) was 600mm wide and 300mm deep with a clean pale brown silty sand fill (0003) that did not contain any finds and a gently rounded profile.

3.4 Only one small pottery sherd of 18th century glazed red earthenware was recovered as a stray find from the spoil of trench 3 and the finds from the metal detector search were all of 19th or 20th century date with a 1905 penny of Edward VII, a later Post medieval lead pack seal, 2 small musket balls, a worn possible Post medieval coin and a copper alloy button. In addition a patinated secondary flint flake was recovered from spoil of trench 7.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned. The single defined ditch type feature (0002) was relatively small and with a clean fill (0003) it can be interpreted as a past field type boundary of uncertain, though probably 'old,' date with the general lack of finds of any age at the site indicating that it is not located close to any areas of past settlement. This single small ditch (0002) revealed is however broadly parallel with Main Road to the west so this might indicate a medieval date within a historic landscape.

4.2 The low number and generally recent date of archaeological finds from this site reinforces the impression from the low number of features revealed that this site is not close to past areas of more intense activity. The single stray patinated secondary flint flake also suggests activity of prehistoric date in the general area.

4.3 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this development for 9 new dwellings on land south of Corner Cottages and Forge Close, Main Road, Benhall.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: BNL 036.

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 Simon and Nick Atkinson for their close cooperation on site, to James Armes and Keith Lewis for the metal detector search and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

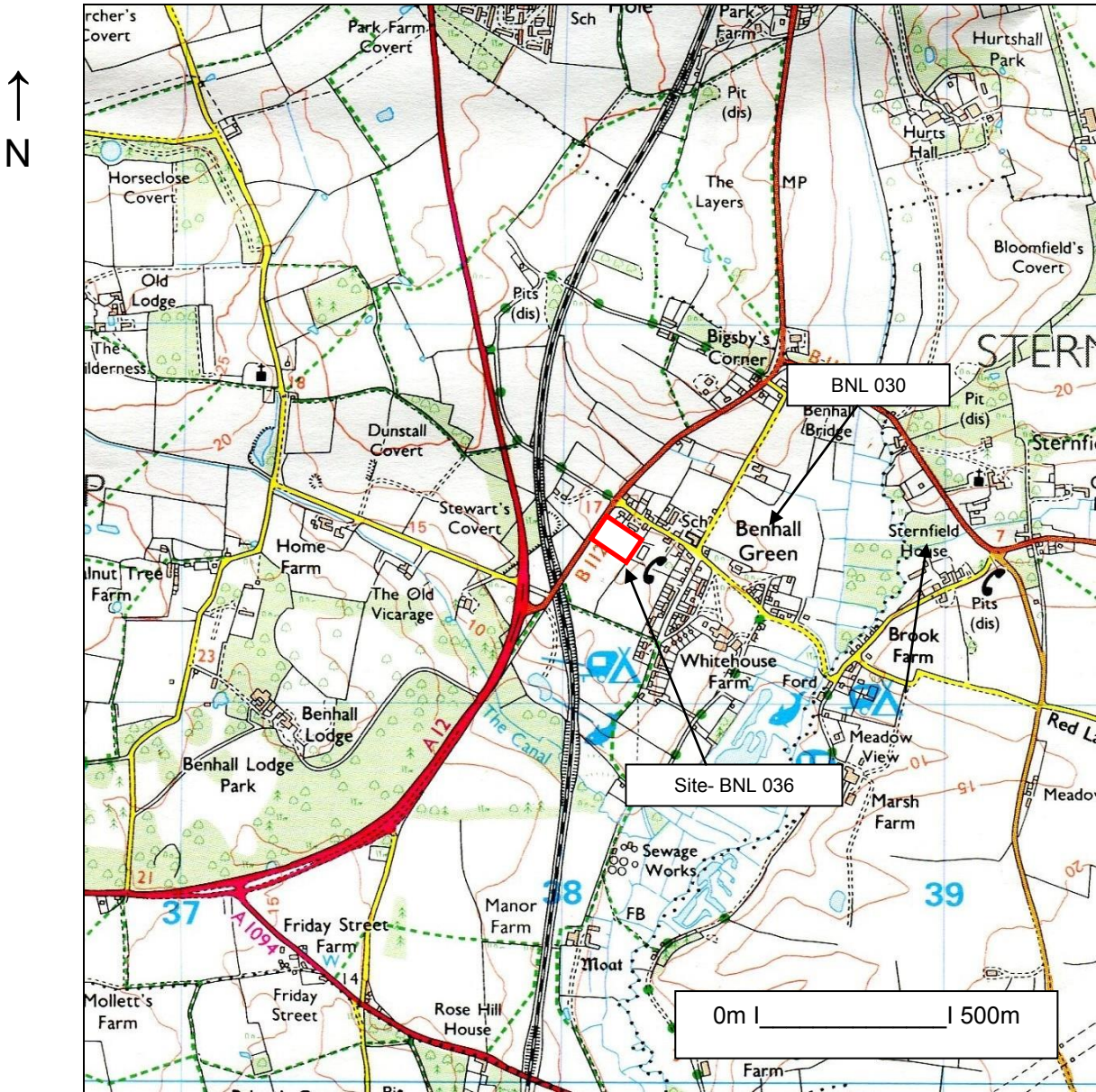


Fig. 1: Site location

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
 (Light blue- planned footprint areas, red- ditch 0002)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2017 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

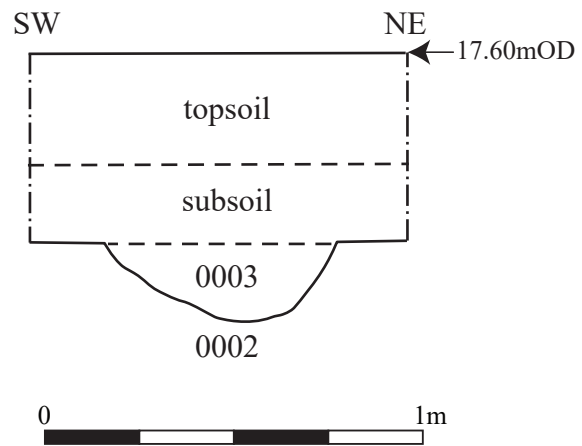
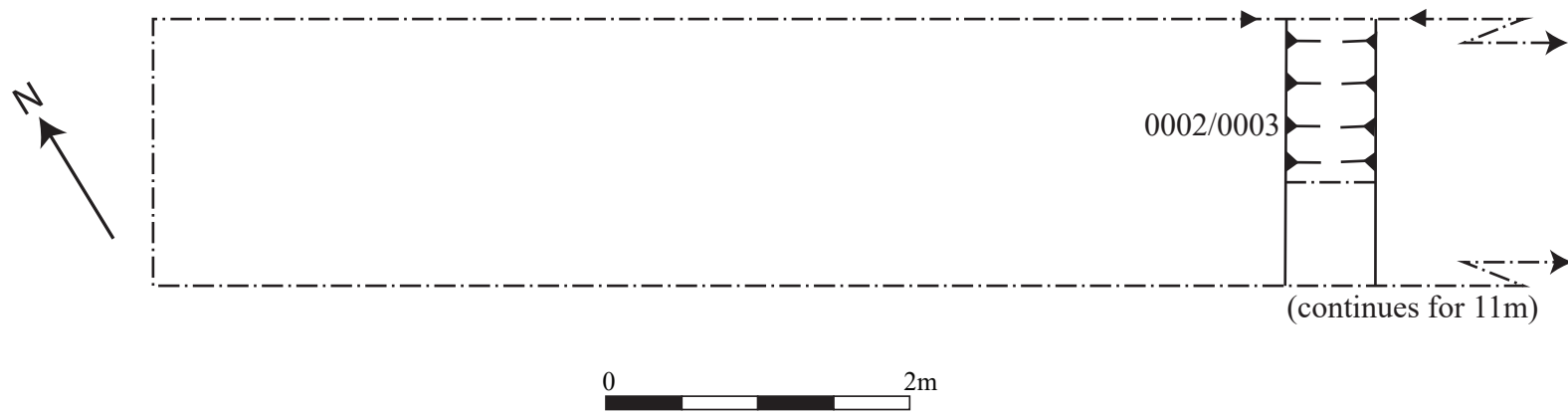


Fig. 3: Trench 4 plan and section.

Appendix I- Images



General view from south



Trench 1 from south



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 2 from west



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 deposit profile with ditch 002



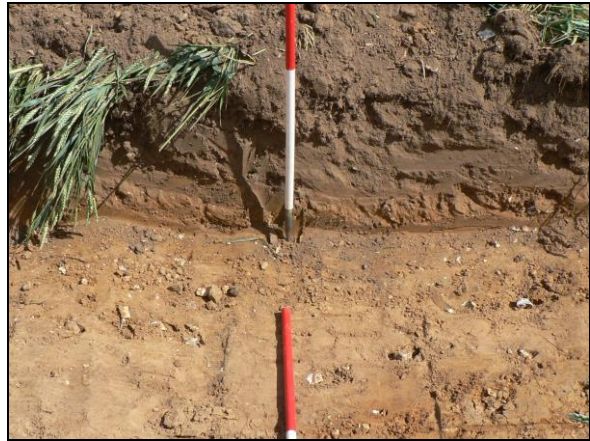
Trench 3 from south



Trench 4 from west



Trench 5 deposit profile



Trench 6 deposit profile



Trench 5 from north



Trench 6 from north



Trench 7 deposit profile



Trench 8 deposit profile



Trench 7 from northwest



Trench 8 from southwest



Trench 9 deposit profile



Trench 10 deposit profile



Trench 9 from east



Trench 10 from southwest

**Land South of Corner Cottage and Forge
Close, Main Road, Benhall, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land south of Corner Cottage and Forge Close, Main Road, Benhall, Suffolk

Client: Teamworks (London) Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/15/5170/OUT

Proposed development: Erection of 9 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_Land south of Corner Cottages, Main Road, Benhall_5170_2015

Grid ref: TM 3816 6144

Area: 7000m²

Current site use: Arable field

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

Proposed location of trial trenches

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Teamworks (London) Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/15/5170/OUT and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of 9 dwellings with garages at land to the south of Corner Cottages and Forge Close, Main Road, Benhall.

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 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/15/5170/OUT. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Benhall parish is in east Suffolk to the south-east of Saxmundham and it is bisected by the A12 road which historically has formed the main link between Ipswich and north-east Suffolk though the physical line of the road has been modified over the years. The parish is located close the boundary between the light sandy soils of the coastal Sandlings to the east and the central part of Suffolk which is dominated by the heavier boulder clay of the Till plateau area. The proposed development site (PDS) at land to the south of Corner Cottages and Forge Close, Main Road, Benhall is located some 1000m south-east of the parish church in a landscape characterised by dispersed settlement along the roads and lanes and around the greens with the historic area of Benhall Green, where activity of medieval date might be anticipated, being nearby to the east. Running along the western side of the PDS Main Road is a historic route-way.

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2.2 As noted above the PDS lies in the area on the margin of both light sandy soils to the east and heavy, Till dominated, soils to the west. Topographically the PDS has a gentle south-westerly aspect just above the 15m OD contour with a stream noted as The Canal 500m to the south-west and the River Fromus is 600m to the east. To date the PDS has been under arable cultivation.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, on the edge of the historic settlement surrounding Benhall Green (BNL 030) and within the valley of the River Fromus. As such, there is high potential for encountering archaeological deposits at this location. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance with the potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist.'

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 the site's location close to the edge of Benhall Green where activity of medieval and earlier Post medieval date might be anticipated. In addition the topographic location of the PDS close to water sources puts it into a zone in the landscape which would have been attractive to earlier settlement and related activities. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS with evaluation trenching under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of 9 dwellings on land to the south of Corner Cottages and Forge Close, Main Road, Benhall. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires 200m of 1.8m wide trenching across the area of the overall development. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. 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 as required. 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 including before the trenches are opened. 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.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. 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 in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 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

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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 evidence is assessed as being low).

5.5 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 and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). 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 the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (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

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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- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- 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 will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits 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

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use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). 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 '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* 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.

5.9 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 if this application receives consent. 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. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

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.

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

6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. 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.

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:	S Bates (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

John Newman Archaeological Services



Proposed location of trial trenches (10 x 20m)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-286780

Project details

Project name	Land South of Corner Cottage and Forge Close, Benhall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Benhall, land south of Corner Cottage and Forge Close, Main Road(BNL 036, TM 3816 6144) evaluation trenching for a nine dwelling development a short distance from the south-western edge of the historic Benhall Green revealed one small ditch of uncertain date. The site was also characterised by a very low density of any stray finds of pre 1800 date.
Project dates	Start: 07-06-2017 End: 09-06-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 286780 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	BNL 036 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/15/5170/OUT - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	COIN Modern
Significant Finds	PACK SEAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL BENHALL LAND SOUTH OF CORNER COTTAGE AND FORGE CLOSE MAIN ROAD

Postcode	IP17 1JP
Study area	7000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 3816 6144 52.199068018423 1.485528215679 52 11 56 N 001 29 07 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 17m Max: 18m
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	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Landowner
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Metal","Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land South of Corner Cottage and Forge Close, Main Road, Benhall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2017

Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	5 July 2017