

**Coronation Hall, Church Hill,
Monks Eleigh, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/14/00273/FUL

HER Ref: MKE 041

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(June 2017)

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Site details for HER

Name: Coronation Hall, Church Hill, Monks Eleigh, Suffolk, IP7 7JH

Clients: Foregain Ltd

Planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/14/00273/FUL

Development: Demolition of existing dwelling and replacement with six new dwellings with garages

Date of fieldwork: 11 September, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25836

HER ref: MKE 041

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-295074

Grid ref: TL 9658 4774

Site area: c2400m²

Recent land use: Former village hall

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Summary: Monks Eleigh, Coronation Hall, Church Hill (MKE 041, TL 9658 4774) evaluation trenching for a residential development to the west of the parish church and close to an area where Roman period material had been recorded did not reveal any archaeological features and the only stray finds were two small sherds of Roman greyware and a small number of 20th century low denomination coins (John Newman Archaeological Services for Foregain Ltd)

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Foregain Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a residential development comprising 6 dwellings on land at the site of the Coronation Hall, Church Hill, Monks Eleigh (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application B/14/00273/FUL following the demolition of the existing former village hall. 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 outside the area of the Coronation Hall. 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 Monks Eleigh parish lies to the east of Lavenham in an area where the local soils are dominated by the heavier boulder clay or till deposits of central Suffolk. The proposed development site is located directly to the west of the parish church (HER MKE 007) on the opposite side of Church Hill, where early OS maps and a number of listed buildings indicate the potential for medieval activity, in a landscape characterised by small concentrations of settlement close to churches and general dispersed settlement along the roads and lanes and around areas of common grazing. Topographically the site has a southerly aspect at c52m OD. In general the land drops off towards the south and, some 200m distant, an eastward flowing tributary of the River Brett. At the time of the evaluation it was the site of the Coronation Hall, a structure of early 1950s date which is constructed of concrete panels with a probable concrete slab foundation. Around the perimeter of the hall and within the site there were grassed areas and these were chosen as the evaluation trench locations avoiding obvious water and drainage pipes.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to the area 'west of the church' (HER MKE 004) where evidence, in the form of a hypocaust, tesserae and tiles, for a substantial Roman period structure were recorded during construction work in the mid-20th century. In addition a history of the parish (Northcote, 1930), in all probability using an earlier antiquarian source, notes that 'bits of Roman tile have turned up near the church.' In addition being near the parish church the site is in the centre of the historic core of the village where evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval activity might be present.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a small 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct

areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with all 6 of the trenches being 1.80m wide.

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 as was the grassed area between the trenches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather 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 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	4	250	300 of mid brown clay subsoil	Pale brown chalky clay with flints	No features and one small sherd of abraded Roman greyware (wt. 2g)
2	Northwest-southeast	4	250	300 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
3	Northeast-southwest	7	300	400 as T1	As T1	No features and one small sherd of abraded Roman greyware (wt. 4g)
4	Northeast-southwest	7	300	300 as T1	As T1	Only feature a ceramic field drain of later 19 th C to early 20 th C date and one stray secondary flint flake of earlier prehistoric date
5	Northwest-southeast	4	250	150 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
6	Northwest-southeast	4	250	150 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
		30 (54m ²)	250-300	150-300		No features except a 19 th field drain and the only stray finds were two small Roman sherds, one flint flake and a small number of 20 th C coins

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches varied between a depth 500mm and 700mm with 250mm to 300mm of topsoil above 150mm to 400mm of mid brown clay subsoil. The natural glaciofluvial deposit at the site was stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints.

3.3 The trenching did not reveal any archaeological features except a ceramic field drain of later 19th to earlier 20th century date in trench 4.

3.4 Apart from occasional small fragments of later Post medieval brick or tile the only stray finds from the site were single abraded greyware pottery sherds of Roman date from trenches 1 and 3 and a secondary flint flake of earlier prehistoric date from trench 4. The metal detector search recovered a number of finds of recent date from the upcast spoil and the area between the trenches and the identifiable finds are listed in Appendix III. In summary there were various undateable scrap copper alloy and lead sheet and wire fragments in addition to a copper alloy tea spoon of 20th century date, a threepenny coin dated 1943 and pennies dated 1918, 1924 and two from 1964 plus 13 decimal coins with a combined value of 55p.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With 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.

4.2 While this planned development area is close to the site of a potentially substantial Roman period structure (HER MKE 004) the latter is rather loosely recorded as being 'west of the church' and the evaluation did not reveal any significant features and the only stray finds of any age comprised a secondary flint flake and two small and abraded Roman pottery sherds. In addition the metal detector search only recovered stray finds of post 1900 date. Therefore it is concluded that the Roman period material recorded at Monks Eleigh was found to the west of the Coronation Hall in the area of mid to late 20th century residential development in this area and any future planned developments here should be investigated. In this context it can also be noted that a previous evaluation (HER MKE 028) by the author (2010) some 200m to the north-west recorded evidence for Roman period activity which in all likelihood extends south down the slope towards the area of the now closed primary school.

4.3 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this development for 6 new dwellings with garages at the Coronation Hall, Church Hill, Monks Eleigh.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: MKE 041.

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 James Smith for his skilled machine operation and to James Armes and Keith Lewis for the metal detector search)

Refs:

Newman J	2010	'CEVC Primary School, Church Field, Monks Eleigh, Suffolk' Archaeological Evaluation Report (John Newman Archaeological Services)
Northcote A F	1930	Notes on the History of Monks Eleigh

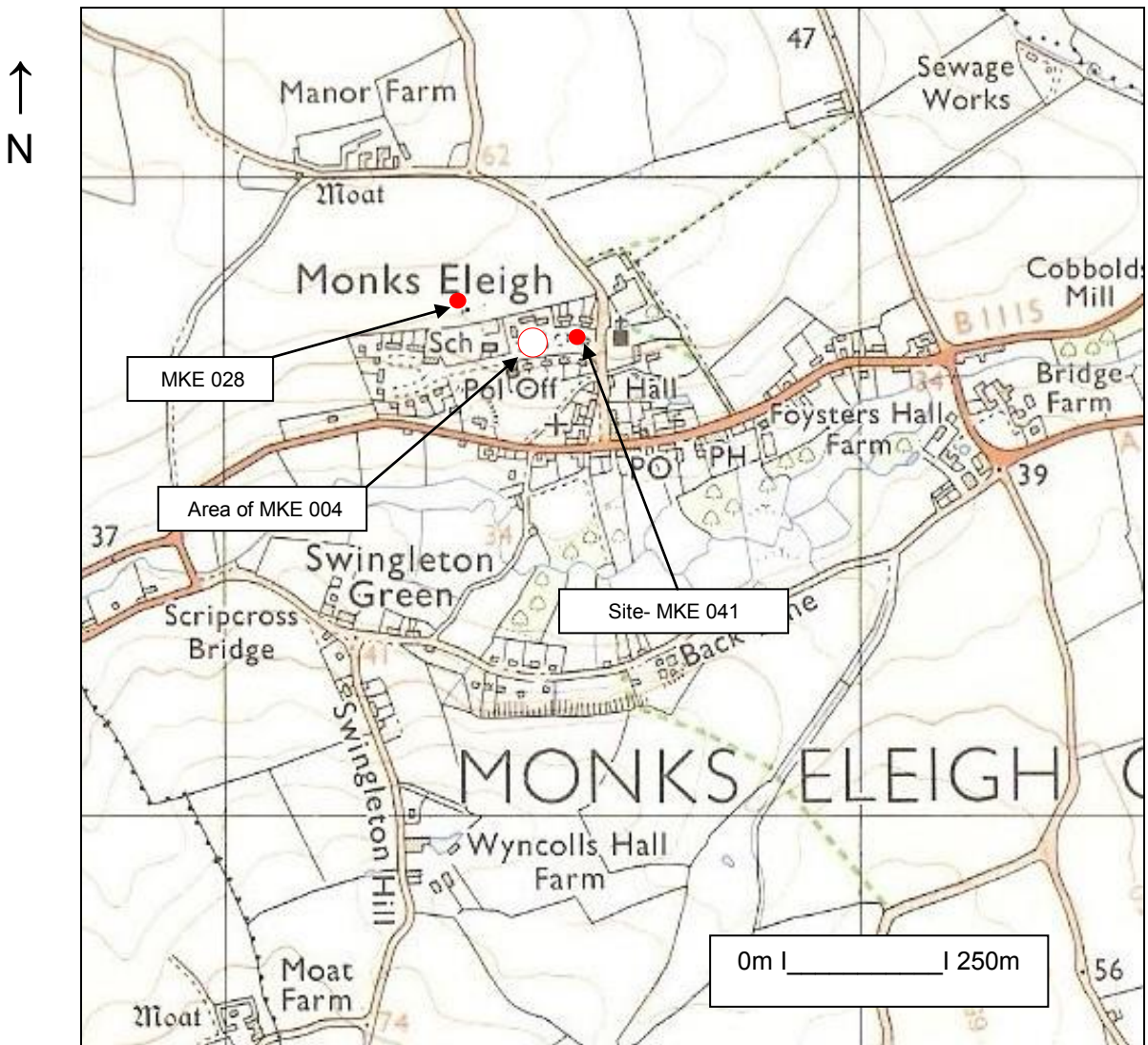


Fig. 1: Site location

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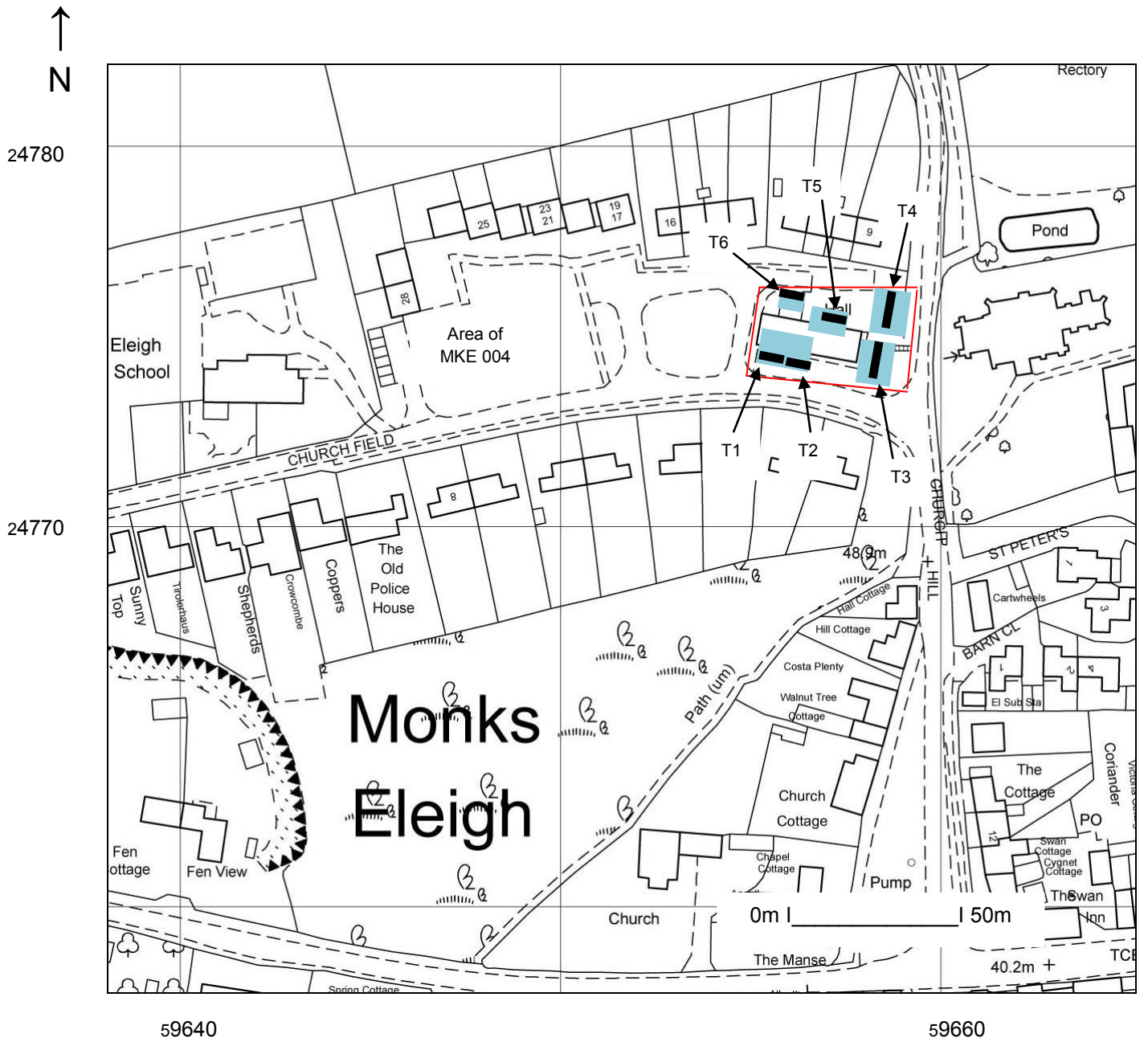


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned footprint areas)

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Appendix I- Images



General view from southwest



Trench 1 from east



Trench 2 from east



Trench 3 from north



Trench 4 from north



Trench 5 from east



Trench 6 from east

**Coronation Hall, Church Hill,
Monks Eleigh, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Coronation Hall, Church Hill, Monks Eleigh, Suffolk, IP7 7JH

Client: Foregain Ltd

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/14/00273/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of six dwellings with garages following demolition of the existing building

Proposed date for evaluation: 11 September, 2017

Brief ref: SCCAS(RA)_Trenched archaeological evaluation brief_Coronation Hall, Church Hill, Monks Eleigh_00273

Grid ref: TL 9658 4776

Area: c500m²

Current site use: Former village hall

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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

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1. Introduction

1.1 Foregain Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has received planning consent. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application B/14/00273/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements for the 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 development concerns the construction of six dwellings with garages following the demolition of the existing Coronation Hall building at Church Hill, Monks Eleigh.

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 2017* 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 for planning application B/14/00273/FUL. 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 relevant SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a 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 Monks Eleigh parish lies to the east of Lavenham in an area where the local soils are dominated by the heavier boulder clay or till deposits of central Suffolk. The proposed development site (PDS) is located directly to the west of the parish church on the opposite side of Church Hill, where early OS maps and a number of listed buildings indicate the potential for medieval activity, in a landscape characterised by small concentrations of settlement close to churches and general dispersed settlement along the roads and lanes and around areas of common grazing. Topographically the site has a southerly aspect at c52m OD. In general the land drops off towards the south and, some 200m distant, an eastward flowing tributary of the River Brett. At present the PDS is the site of the Coronation Hall of early 1950s date which is a structure constructed of concrete panels and it is likely its foundation is made up of a concrete slab. Around the perimeter of the hall within the PDS there are grassed areas and it is clear that these are crossed by drainage pipe runs at various points.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant SCCAS Brief 'This proposal is within an area of high archaeological potential, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within the historic settlement core and to the west of the medieval church (HER no. MKE 007). In addition, many fragments of Roman hypocaust tile have been found to the west (HER no. MKE 004). The location has good potential for the discovery of important hitherto unknown archaeological sites and features in view of its proximity to known remains.'

3.2 The County Historic Environment Record (HER no MKE 004) notes that '*many fragments of hypocaust tiles and Romano British type tiles and two tesserae cubes found on a field just across from, and west of, the church tower.*' This HER entry derives from the Basil Brown archive (IX, 140 & XCVI, 109) with the two tesserae accessioned to Ipswich Museum in 1977 when his collection entered the public domain. However it is clear from the Brown archive that he visited Monks Eleigh in 1949 and noted evidence of '*building on the site*' and '*ashes.*' The date of Brown's visit would fit with the Church Fields development just to the west of the parish church which is of mid-20th century date when many rural communities saw extensive local government activity to enlarge the nation's housing stock after the Second World War. To try and add further detail to what is a rather vague record for a substantial Roman period site at Monks Eleigh, sources at the County Record Office have also been consulted. This work traced a history of the village and parish (Northcote, 1930) and here it is noted (*ibid.* 2) '*bits of Roman tile have turned up near the Church.*' From this source it would appear that an earlier antiquarian source may well have existed which the Reverend Northcote was aware of but is now lost. Therefore while more detailed records relating to other finds and the extent and exact location of what Brown and the earlier source observed do not exist, enough evidence from the two accounts points to a substantial Roman period settlement close to the parish church.

3.3 Therefore the PDS has the potential to contain archaeological deposits. The proposed works would cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any such archaeological deposits and below ground heritage assets 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.

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- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with possible preservation in situ or 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 previously nearby recorded finds of Roman date. In addition the PDS is located within the historic core of the village where evidence for activity of later Saxon to early Post medieval date might be anticipated. 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 six dwellings with garages at the Coronation Hall site, Church Hill, Monks Eleigh. To inform the results if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 200m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 To gain a representative sample of the site the relevant Brief requires 30m of 1.8m wide trenching within the planned new build footprints and over areas that are currently soft ground. 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 which is designed to avoid existing drain and pipe runs. 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

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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 evaluation. 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 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

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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 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 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 2017). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the evaluation 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 below ground works 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

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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.

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. One overhead service exists across the site but is at a high height. 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

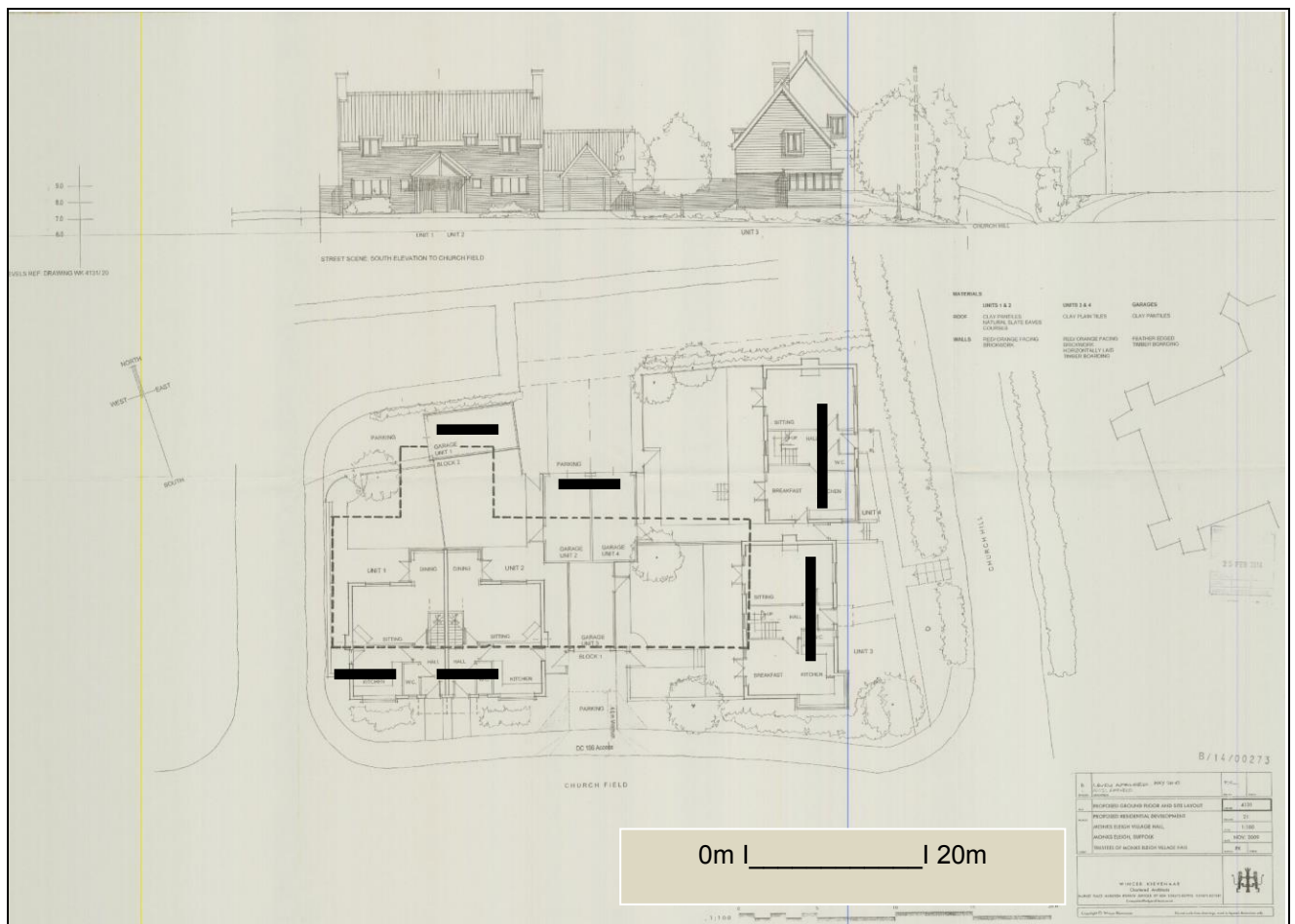
Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)

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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

Refs.

Northcote, A F 1930 Notes on the history of Monks Eleigh



Proposed location of trial trenches (2 x 7m and 4 x 4m, eastern trenches avoiding N-S drainage pipe run, SW trenches split to avoid water and drainage pipe runs)

Appendix III- Metal detector finds

MKE 041- Coronation Hall, Church Hill, Monks Eleigh

Stray finds from metal detector search

Cu alloy spoon of 20th C date

Cu alloy stud fastener of 20th C date

Cu alloy circular dome shaped finial

Few small sheet lead fragments

George V 1918 penny

George V 1924 penny

George VI 1943 3d coin

Two Elizabeth II 1964 pennies

Decimal coinage- 55p (2 x 20p, 4 x 2p & 7 x 1p)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-295074

Project details

Project name	Coronation Hall, Church Hill, Monks Eleigh, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Monks Eleigh, Coronation Hall, Church Hill (MKE 041, TL 9658 4774) evaluation trenching for a residential development to the west of the parish church and close to an area where Roman period material had been recorded did not reveal any archaeological features and the only stray finds were two small sherds of Roman greyware and a small number of 20th century low denomination coins.
Project dates	Start: 11-09-2017 End: 11-09-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25836 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	MKE 041 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	B/14/00273/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	COIN Modern
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 BABERGH MONKS ELEIGH CORONATION HALL, CHURCH HILL
Postcode	IP7 7JH
Study area	2400 Square metres

Site coordinates	TL 9658 4774 52.092534422303 0.869984370579 52 05 33 N 000 52 11 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 51m Max: 52m
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	"Ceramics","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Coronation Hall, Church Hill, Monks Eleigh, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or	Henley, Suffolk

publication

Description

Loose bound client report and pdf

Entered by

John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Entered on

14 September 2017