HOLBROOK MILL PONDS, PRIMROSE HILL, HOLBROOK, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
(Augered Transects)

Report Number: 1089 February 2015

HOLBROOK MILL PONDS, PRIMROSE HILL, HOLBROOK, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
(Augered Transects)

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February 2015

Site Code	HBK 048	**NGR**	TM 167 358
Event Number	ESF 22811		
Planning Ref	B/14/00988/FUL	**OASIS**	britanni1-201933
Approved By	Matt Adams	**Date**	February 2015

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Abstract

On the 10th February 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation by means of augered transects at Holbrook Mill Ponds, Primrose Hill, Holbrook, Suffolk (NGR TM 167 358), in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) which allowed for a borehole survey to establish the nature of deposits on the site and assess the likely depth of any peat deposits that may have been present

Despite the potential for eco- environmental remains as well as remains from the Bronze Age and post medieval periods, only alluvial deposits relating to the movement of soils on the site were encountered.

The lack of archaeological features and eco-environmental deposits, despite the potential for these within the site bounds, is likely due to the level of soil movement that has occurred in the area in the last half century with the construction of the nearby Alton Water reservoir and the continual bunding and banking of the nearby ponds.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 10th February 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation by means of augered transects at Holbrook Mill Ponds, Primrose Hill, Holbrook, Suffolk (NGR TM 167 358), in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Antrobus. A, Dated 15th January 2015) allowing for a borehole survey to establish the nature of deposits on the site and assess the likely depth of any peat deposits, and whether there is any potential for the site to contain structures, particularly related to the mill pond. The particular focus of the evaluation is to establish whether there are sensitive deposits in the top 1.2m of the sequence.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located to the south of the village of Holbrook, west of Church Hill and north of Primrose Hill on a parcel of land which is currently described as a water meadow (Figure 1). The bedrock geology is described as Thames Group Clay, Silty. A sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period when the local environment was previously dominated by deep seas. (BGS, 2014).

No superficial deposits are recorded on the exact position of the site however just to the north the deposits are described as Head - Gravel. These superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by subaerial slopes. To the south there is a different superficial geology recorded, described as Alluvium - Clay, Silty. Superficial Deposits that formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by rivers. (BGS, 2014).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaced *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010) in March 2012. The relevant local development framework is the *Babergh Development Framework Core Strategy (2011-2031) Submission Draft.*

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner

proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 Babergh Development Framework Core Strategy (2011-2031) Submission Draft

The local development framework for Babergh states the following:

Provide support and guidance to ensure that development which may affect historic assets and ensure new development makes a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness (section 3.3.6).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 3)

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Figure 2). There are 21 monument entries and three events within and just outside the 1km search radius. No listed building entries were returned within the 1km search area.

The site lies south of Holbrook, which is an historic village in south east Suffolk, close to the northern shore of the Stour estuary. The origins of the modern settlement are Anglo-Saxon and the name is probably derived from Old English words *Hol*, meaning a hollow and the word, *Brōc*, which means a brook or stream. This literally translates as "*Brook in a Hollow*". (Mills, 2003). The size of the Saxon estate is further attested in its Domesday Book entry, which records a small settlement of 4 households under the lordship of the Count of Brittany in 1086 with a sizable tax assessment of 1 geld unit, which was very small.

The SHER search returned 4 entries dating to the prehistoric period. All of these entries relate to Bronze Age records. One these entries (HBK 009) relates to a bronze spear tip, 9.5cm in length that was discovered approximately 400m north of the site. A flint, barbed and tanged arrowhead (HBK 019) was discovered 1km north of the site. The final two records (HBK 029 and STU 012) relating to the Bronze Age both refer to possible earthworks. A possible ring ditch (HBK 029) of unknown date, but suspected as bronze age, has been noted on aerial photographs approximately 920m north west of the site. STU 012 is referred to at the same location as HBK 029 and relates to a possible round barrow that was also identified from aerial photos.

The Roman period is less well represented than the Prehistoric. Two Roman entries were returned from the SHER search. The most significant record (HBK 003), relates to pottery that was discovered during the construction of a swimming pool in 1930 at the Royal Hospital School located 800m south of the site. The pottery included Samian form and Grey Ware sherds and one complete pot which is described as a small jug.

No records of Saxon date were returned by the SHER search which is curious as the settlement of Holbrook appears in the Domesday record. However the record in the Domesday survey does indicate that the settlement was very small, consisting of only four households.

The medieval period is only represented by two records returned from the search. HBK MISC, located approximately 650m south west of the site refers to the discovery of two early medieval sherds of pottery. The Church of All Saints (HBK 015) is located 250m north east of the site. The church has a construction date between the 13th and 14th centuries and consists of a chancel, nave, aisles and a tower.

The post-medieval period is also only represented by two records returned by the SHER search. The most significant of the two records, (HBK 014) relates to the Holbrook Mill which is located 20m south of the site along its boundary. The watermill appears on Hokinson's map of 1783 and has a probable construction date in the 17th century. The mill contained the Mill building itself, a mill pond and a leat. The mill was turbine powered until work ceased at the site in 1926 due to bankruptcy. A survey that took place in 1965 described the mill as being in a gutted condition.

A single modern record (HBK 027) was returned by the SHER search which relates to probable World War II air raid shelters located at the Royal Hospital School approximately 500m to the south. These have been identified from aerial photographs.

The SHER returned nine records that are undated. These all relate to possible linear enclosures, track ways and boundaries that have been identified from aerial photography and crop marks. None of these undated records appears close to the site and none of the crop marks extend over the boundaries of the site.

Given the above records the site has a specific potential for **Bronze Age** and **post medieval** features and finds.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that the survey is required to enable archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified (Antrobus, A) Brief, Section 4.1).

Section 4.2 of the brief states that the archaeological evaluation is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

- Establish the potential for the survival and significance of geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence (with reference to adjacent and regional sequences, and to national frameworks).

Section 4.3 of the brief states that further archaeological investigation may be required if:

- Unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief. If deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential are encountered within the depth of deposits to be disturbed by the stock ponds, there will be a need for further assessment of those deposits, and/or archaeological monitoring of construction.

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England,* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

The brief also states that the project will need to consider the following objectives:

- The characterisation of the sequence, and patterns of the accumulation of palaeo-environmental/geoarchaeological deposits across the development area, including the depth and lateral extent of major stratigraphic units, and the character of any potential land surfaces/buried soils within or pre-dating these sediments.

- Identify significant variations in the deposition sequences indicative of localised features, particularly in relation topographic variation and the presence of features such as palaeo-channels.

- Identify the location and extent of any waterlogged organic deposits and where appropriate and practical, to retrieve suitable samples in order to assess the potential for the preservation of environmental remains and material for scientific dating.

- Clarify the relationship between sediment sequences and other deposit types, including periods of 'soil', peat growth, and archaeological remains.

- To provide for the absolute dating of critical contacts.

- To focus academically upon the high potential for this site to produce palaeoenvironmental evidence, with the potential to inform on our understanding of past environments, palaeo-climates, sea-level changes and human interaction.

- To make the results of the investigation available through suitable reportage.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief requires the excavation of augered boreholes along two north – south transects located in the east and west of the site (Fig. 3). The augered borehole samples are to be taken along the transects (at intervals of at least 5m), and the deposits within them recorded on pro forma recording sheets.

7.1 Borehole Methodology

12 augured boreholes were located across two transects to assess the quality of surviving sediments below. They were spatially positioned to provide good coverage across the width of the site.

DP1: Transect 1, Borehole 3, Auger Assessment

A Van Walt 0.5m narrow-gouge hand corer was initially used to record the layers (Appendix 1 Tables 1 - 12, Figure 4) to a depth of 1.50m.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

The two transects were located at the widest points of the site and were both orientated north to south. Each borehole was excavated to a depth of 1.50m. In all but three of the boreholes alluvial clay layer 1004 was present at the bottom of the sequence augered. No visible archaeological deposits were disturbed in the augering and despite the potential no peat deposits were encountered wither. The full deposit model of the site is described in detail below.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figure 4 & 5)

The deposit model was broadly consistent across the site. With little variation between the two transects.

At the top of the sequence was top-soil layer 1000, comprising a mid-grey brown, soft, silt; it was encountered to a maximum depth of 0.41m in transect 1 and 0.29m in transect 2. The level of the topsoil was higher at both ends of both transects representing the additional layer of bank material underneath.

Beneath 1000 was subsoil layer 1001, comprising mid orange blue soft sandy silt. In two boreholes (boreholes 6 and 7) Bank material Layer 1006 overlay Subsoil 1001 representing the movement of soils on the site by machine to create the current embankments found at the boundaries of the site.

Below layer 1001 was Alluvial Subsoil layer 1002 which was comprised of a mid-dark grey brown, soft sandy with frequent shell inclusions. This layer included organic material suggesting that it had been standing for a period of time accumulating content.
In borehole 10, Alluvial Subsoil 1002 was underneath Alluvial layer 1007. The layer comprised mid-grey brown, friable, silty sand with frequent shell inclusions. This is the only borehole in which layer 1007 was encountered and likely represents a thin waterborne deposit that was left after a flood event.

Alluvium Layer 1003 was present below Alluvial Subsoil 1002. This layer was light brown grey, friable silt that represented another period of standing water.

In borehole 4 underneath alluvium layer 1003 was Coarse Alluvium Layer 1005. This layer comprised a mid-brown, friable, sandy silt with frequent shell inclusions and similar to layer 1007 is most likely to represent a single isolated deposit on the site, possibly waterborne and then deposited in the underlying silt.

The final layer in the sequence excavated was Alluvial Clay Layer 1004 which at its shallowest was present from 1.12m. This layer comprised mid-grey blue, firm clay. The

team on site noted that this layer retained a lot of water which made the augering particularly troublesome due to the level of suction that was encountered.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Despite the potential for eco- environmental remains as well as remains from the Bronze Age and post medieval periods, only alluvial deposits relating to the movement of soils on the site were encountered.,

The most recent phase of activity on site was modern top-soil layer 1000. This was formed probably as a soil layer over subsoil layer 1001 after the area had been disturbed by machines.

The following alluvial layers all represent different phases of standing water, moving water and additional deposits that were moved with them, as is the case with Alluvium layer 1007 and Coarse Alluvium 1005.

The lack of archaeological features and eco-environmental deposits, despite the potential for these within the site bounds, is likely due to the level of soil movement that has occurred in the area in the last half century with the construction of the nearby Alton Water reservoir and the continual bunding and banking of the nearby ponds.

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Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic

APPENDIX 1 – Borehole Deposit Tables

Table 1

Borehole No 1		**Location NGR** Transect 1	**Height AOD** 3.03m
Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**	
1000	0.00 – 0.41m	Topsoil. Mid Grey Brown, Soft, Silt.	
1001	0.41 – 0.76m	Subsoil. Mid Orange Blue, Soft Sandy Silt.	
1002	0.76 – 0.85m	Alluvial Subsoil. Mid Dark Grey Brown, Soft, sandy Silt with frequent shell inclusions. Layer contains organic material.	
1003	0.85 – 1.29m	Alluvium. Light Brown Grey, Friable, Silt.	
1004	1.29m +	Alluvial Clay. Mid Blue Grey, Firm, Clay.	

Archaeological Borehole Log, BH 1

Table 2

Borehole No 2		**Location NGR** Transect 1	**Height AOD** 3.00m
Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**	
1000	0.00 – 0.19m	Topsoil. Mid Grey Brown, Soft, Silt.	
1001	0.19 – 0.56m	Subsoil. Mid Orange Blue, Soft Sandy Silt.	
1002	0.56 – 1.00m	Alluvial Subsoil. Mid Dark Grey Brown, Soft, sandy Silt with frequent shell inclusions. Layer contains organic material.	
1003	1.00 – 1.21m	Alluvium. Light Brown Grey, Friable, Silt.	
1004	1.21m +	Alluvial Clay. Mid Blue Grey, Firm, Clay.	

Archaeological Borehole Log, BH 2

Table 3

Borehole No 3		**Location NGR** Transect 1	**Height AOD** 2.92m
Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**	
1000	0.00 – 0.17m	Topsoil. Mid Grey Brown, Soft, Silt.	
1001	0.17 – 0.65m	Subsoil. Mid Orange Blue, Soft Sandy Silt.	
1002	0.65 – 1.00m	Alluvial Subsoil. Mid Dark Grey Brown, Soft, sandy Silt with frequent shell inclusions. Layer contains organic material.	
1003	1.00 – 1.23m	Alluvium. Light Brown Grey, Friable, Silt.	
1004	1.23m +	Alluvial Clay. Mid Blue Grey, Firm, Clay.	

Archaeological Borehole Log, BH 3

Table 4

Borehole No 4		**Location NGR** Transect 1	**Height AOD** 2.88m
Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**	
1000	0.00 – 0.19m	Topsoil. Mid Grey Brown, Soft, Silt.	
1001	0.19 – 0.60m	Subsoil. Mid Orange Blue, Soft Sandy Silt.	
1002	0.60 – 0.76m	Alluvial Subsoil. Mid Dark Grey Brown, Soft, sandy Silt with frequent shell inclusions. Layer contains organic material.	
1003	0.76 – 1.16m	Alluvium. Light Brown Grey, Friable, Silt.	
1005	1.16 – 1.26m	Coarse Alluvial Layer. Mid Brown, Friable, Sandy Silt with Frequent shell inclusions.	
1004	1.26m +	Alluvial Clay. Mid Blue Grey, Firm, Clay.	

Archaeological Borehole Log, BH 4

Table 5

Borehole No 5		**Location NGR** Transect 1	**Height AOD** 2.85m
Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**	
1000	0.00 – 0.22m	Topsoil. Mid Grey Brown, Soft, Silt.	
1001	0.22 – 0.74m	Subsoil. Mid Orange Blue, Soft Sandy Silt.	
1002	0.74 – 1.12m	Alluvial Subsoil. Mid Dark Grey Brown, Soft, sandy Silt with frequent shell inclusions. Layer contains organic material.	
1004	1.12m +	Alluvial Clay. Mid Blue Grey, Firm, Clay.	

Archaeological Borehole Log, ABH 5

Table 6

Borehole No 6		**Location NGR** Transect 1	**Height AOD** 3.00m
Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**	
1000	0.00 – 0.19m	Topsoil. Mid Grey Brown, Soft, Silt.	
1006	0.23 – 0.47m	Bank Material. Mid Yellow Brown, Friable, sandy Silt.	
1001	0.47 – 0.86m	Subsoil. Mid Orange Blue, Soft Sandy Silt.	
1002	0.86 – 1.22m	Alluvial Subsoil. Mid Dark Grey Brown, Soft, sandy Silt with frequent shell inclusions. Layer contains organic material.	
1004	1.22m +	Alluvial Clay. Mid Blue Grey, Firm, Clay.	

Archaeological Borehole Log, BH 6

Table 7

Borehole No 7		**Location NGR** Transect 2	**Height AOD** 2.84m
Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**	
1000	0.00 – 0.14m	Topsoil. Mid Grey Brown, Soft, Silt.	
1006	0.14 – 0.36m	Bank Material. Mid Yellow Brown, Friable, sandy Silt.	
1001	0.36 – 0.94m	Subsoil. Mid Orange Blue, Soft Sandy Silt.	
1002	0.94m +	Alluvial Subsoil. Mid Dark Grey Brown, Soft, sandy Silt with frequent shell inclusions. Layer contains organic material.	

Archaeological Borehole Log, BH 7

Table 8

Borehole No 8		**Location NGR** Transect 2	**Height AOD** 2.76m
Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**	
1000	0.00 – 0.29m	Topsoil. Mid Grey Brown, Soft, Silt.	
1001	0.29 – 0.75m	Subsoil. Mid Orange Blue, Soft Sandy Silt.	
1002	0.75 – 1.19m	Alluvial Subsoil. Mid Dark Grey Brown, Soft, sandy Silt with frequent shell inclusions. Layer contains organic material.	
1003	1.19 – 1.38m	Alluvium. Light Brown Grey, Friable, Silt.	
1004	1.38m +	Alluvial Clay. Mid Blue Grey, Firm, Clay.	

Archaeological Borehole Log, BH 8

Table 9

Borehole No 9		**Location NGR** Transect 2	**Height AOD** 2.55m
Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**	
1000	0.00 – 0.19m	Topsoil. Mid Grey Brown, Soft, Silt.	
1001	0.19 – 0.61m	Subsoil. Mid Orange Blue, Soft Sandy Silt.	
1002	0.61 – 0.91m	Alluvial Subsoil. Mid Dark Grey Brown, Soft, sandy Silt with frequent shell inclusions. Layer contains organic material.	
1003	0.91m +	Alluvium. Light Brown Grey, Friable, Silt.	

Archaeological Borehole Log, BH 9

Table 10

Borehole No 10		**Location NGR** Transect 2	**Height AOD** 2.61m
Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**	
1000	0.00 – 0.15m	Topsoil. Mid Grey Brown, Soft, Silt.	
1001	0.15 – 0.57m	Subsoil. Mid Orange Blue, Soft Sandy Silt.	
1007	0.57 – 0.74m	Alluvial Layer. Mid Grey, Friable, Silty Sand with shell inclusions.	
1002	0.74 – 1.27m	Alluvial Subsoil. Mid Dark Grey Brown, Soft, sandy Silt with frequent shell inclusions. Layer contains organic material.	
1003	1.27m +	Alluvium. Light Brown Grey, Friable, Silt.	

Archaeological Borehole Log, BH 10

Table 11

Borehole No 9		**Location NGR** Transect 2	**Height AOD** 2.71m
Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**	
1000	0.00 – 0.28m	Topsoil. Mid Grey Brown, Soft, Silt.	
1001	0.28 – 0.71m	Subsoil. Mid Orange Blue, Soft Sandy Silt.	
1002	0.71 – 1.31m	Alluvial Subsoil. Mid Dark Grey Brown, Soft, sandy Silt with frequent shell inclusions. Layer contains organic material.	
1004	1.31m +	Alluvial Clay. Mid Blue Grey, Firm, Clay.	

Archaeological Borehole Log, BH 11

Table 12

Borehole No 9		**Location NGR** Transect 2	**Height AOD** 2.75m
Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**	
1000	0.00 – 0.23m	Topsoil. Mid Grey Brown, Soft, Silt.	
1001	0.23 – 0.77m	Subsoil. Mid Orange Blue, Soft Sandy Silt.	
1002	0.77 – 1.30m	Alluvial Subsoil. Mid Dark Grey Brown, Soft, sandy Silt with frequent shell inclusions. Layer contains organic material.	
1004	1.30m +	Alluvial Clay. Mid Blue Grey, Firm, Clay.	

Archaeological Borehole Log, BH 12

Appendix 2: OASIS Sheet

OASIS FORM - Print view

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: britanni1-201933

Project details

Project name	Holbrook Mill Ponds, Primrose Hill, Holbrook, Suffolk
Short description of the project	On the 10th February 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation by means of augered transects at Holbrook Mill Ponds, Primrose Hill, Holbrook, Suffolk (NGR TM 167 358), in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) which allowed for a borehole survey to establish the nature of deposits on the site and assess the likely depth of any peat deposits that may have been present Despite the potential for eco- environmental remains as well as remains from the Bronze Age and post medieval periods, only alluvial deposits relating to the movement of soils on the site were encountered. The lack of archaeological features and eco-environmental deposits, despite the potential for these within the site bounds, is likely due to the level of soil movement that has occurred in the area in the last half century with the construction of the nearby Alton Water reservoir and the continual bunding and banking of the nearby ponds.
Project dates	Start: 10-02-2015 End: 10-02-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HBK 048 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Augering"
Development type	Aquaculture
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England

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OASIS FORM - Print view

Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH HOLBROOK Holbrook Mill Ponds, Primrose Hill, Holbrook, Suffolk
Postcode	IP9 2QW
Study area	0.45 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 167 358 51.9777878649 1.15570318112 51 58 40 N 001 09 20 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Martin Brook
Project director/manager	Martin Brook
Project supervisor	Martin Brook
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr Adam Ripp

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	HBK 048
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	HBK 048
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	HOLBROOK MILL PONDS, PRIMROSE HILL, HOLBROOK, SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (Augered Transects)
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brook. M

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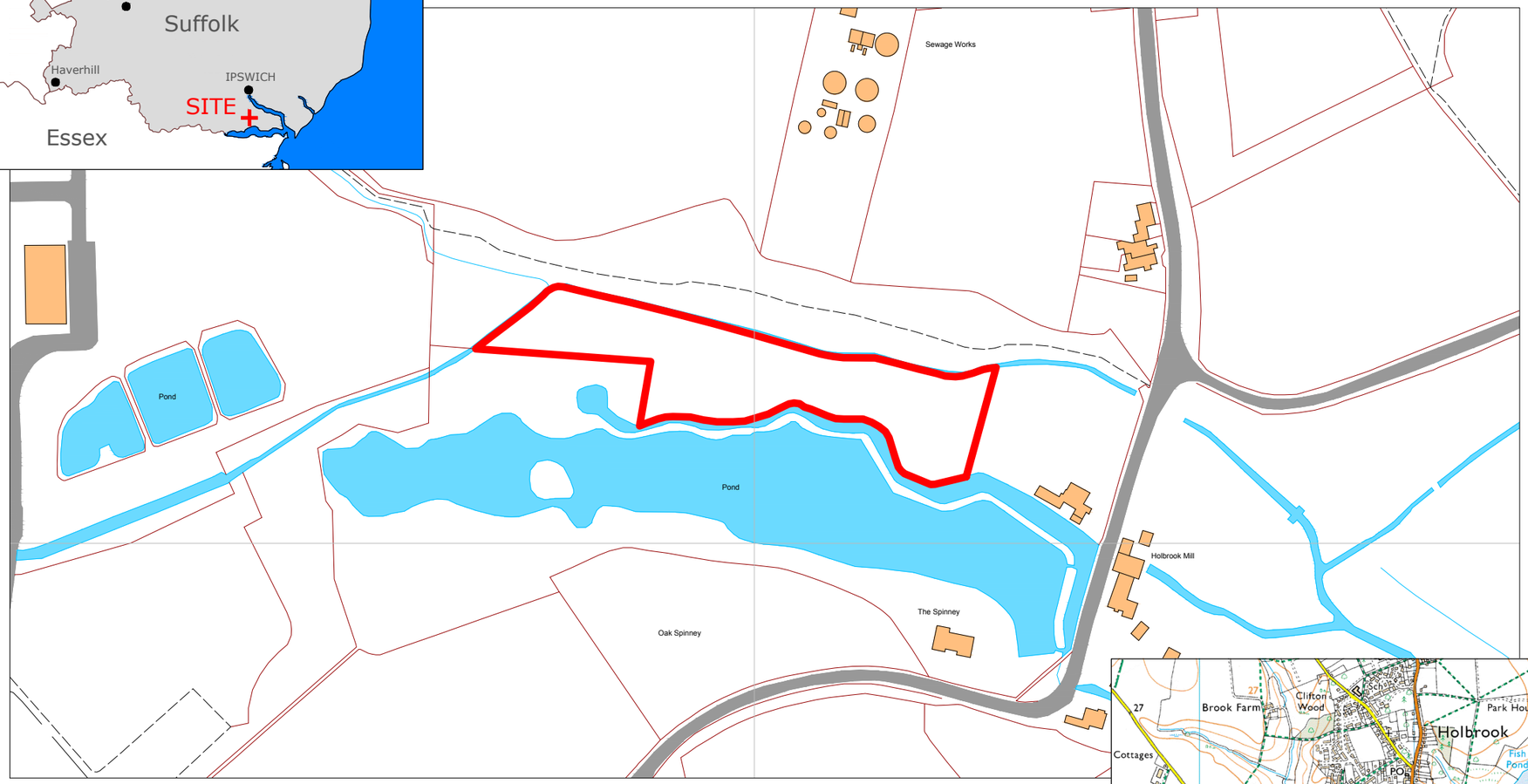

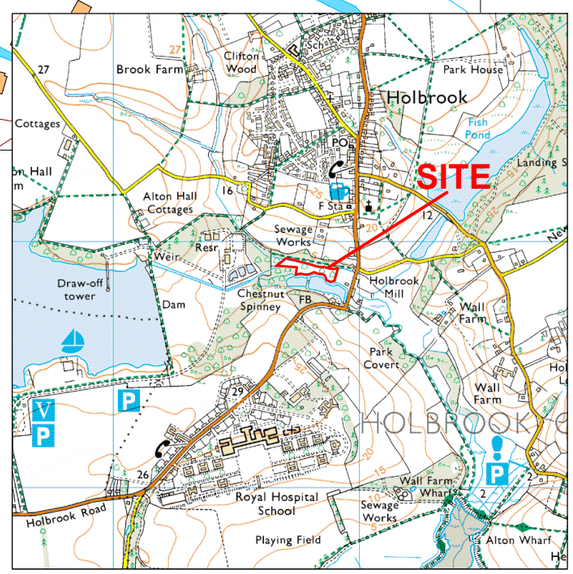

Site Boundary

NGR:	P. NUMBER:
616800 235880	1092

PROJECT:
HOLBROOK MILL PONDS, PRIMROSE HILL, HOLBROOK, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:
ADAM RIPP

DESCRIPTION:
GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

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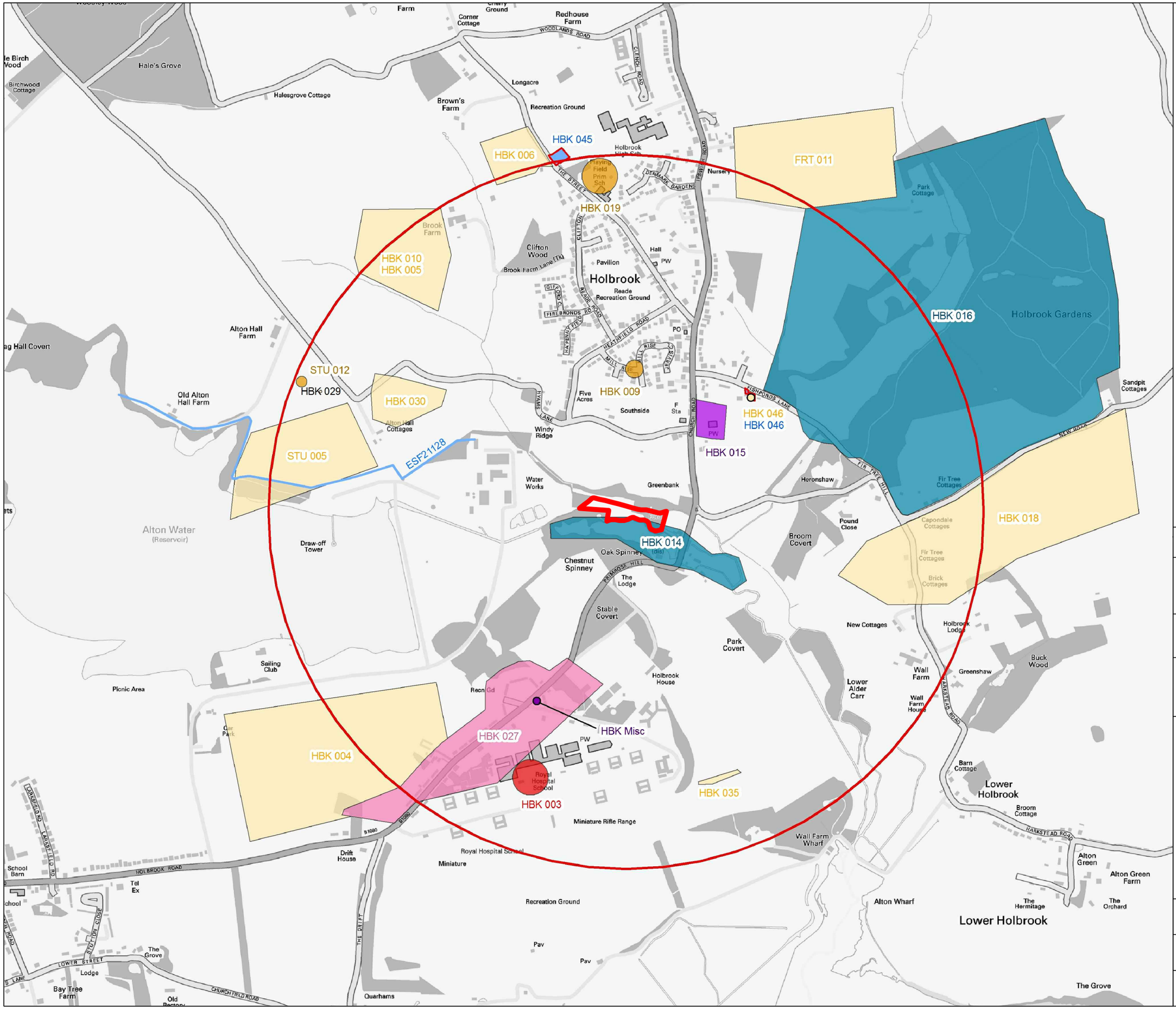
SCALE: 1:2500 (0 – 100)

PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
A3	MB	01
DATE:	AUTHOR:	FIGURE:
JAN 2015	MCA	01



	HER Search Area
	Post-Medieval Region Record
	Undated Monument Record
	Modern Monument Record
	Post-Medeival Monument Record
	Medieval Record
	Roman Record
	Bronze Age Record
	Site Boundary

NGR: 616800 235880	P. NUMBER: 1092

PROJECT:
HOLBROOK MILL PONDS, PRIMROSE HILL, HOLBROOK, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:
ADAM RIPP

DESCRIPTION:
SHER DATA PLAN

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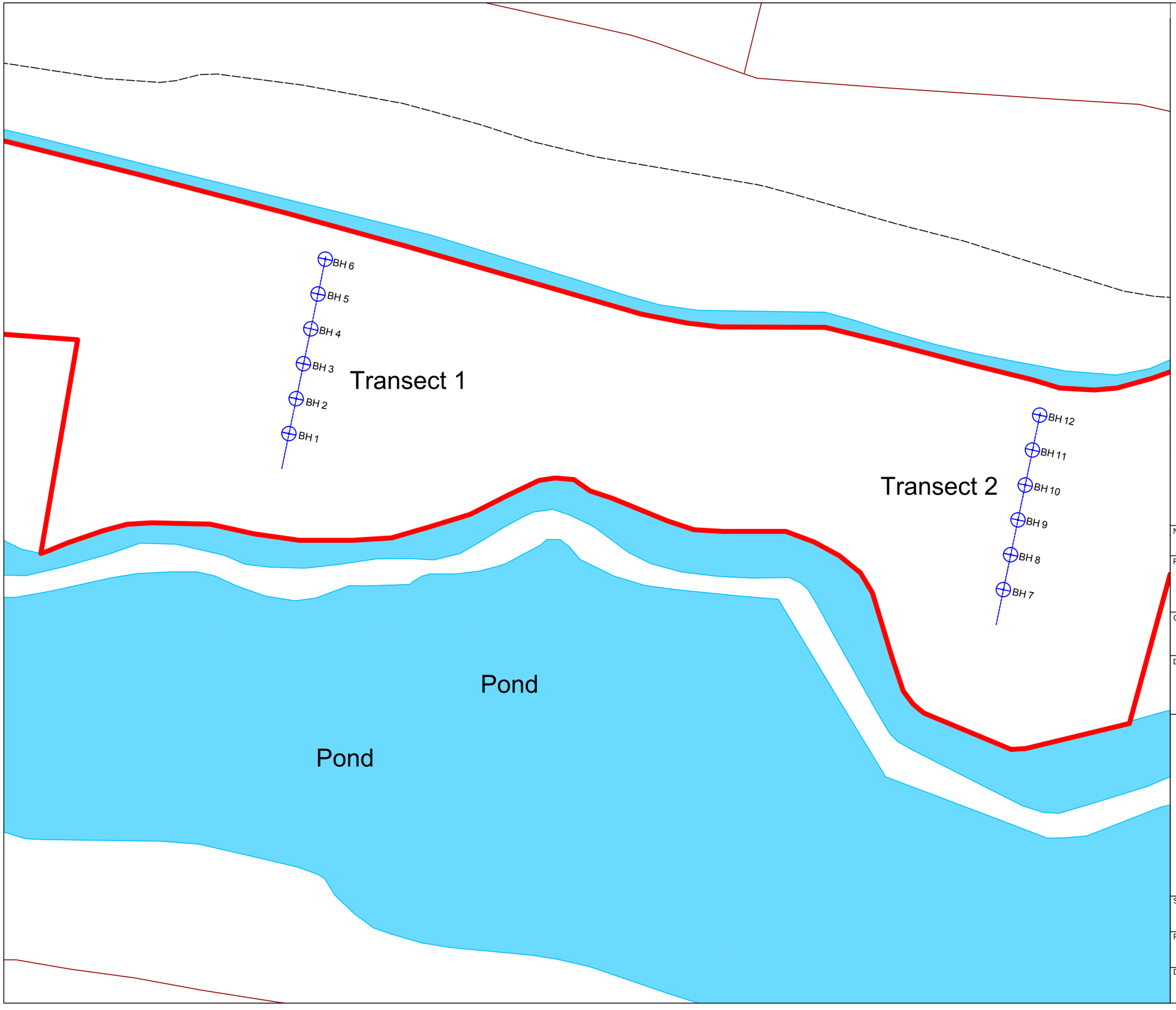
SCALE: 1:10000 (0 – 400)		
PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MB	VERSION: 01
DATE: JAN 2015	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 02



BH1	Borehole Location
	Site Boundary

NGR: 616800 235880	P. NUMBER: 1092
PROJECT: HOLBROOK MILL PONDS, PRIMROSE HILL, HOLBROOK, SUFFOLK	
CLIENT: ADAM RIPP	
DESCRIPTION: BOREHOLE LOCATION PLAN	

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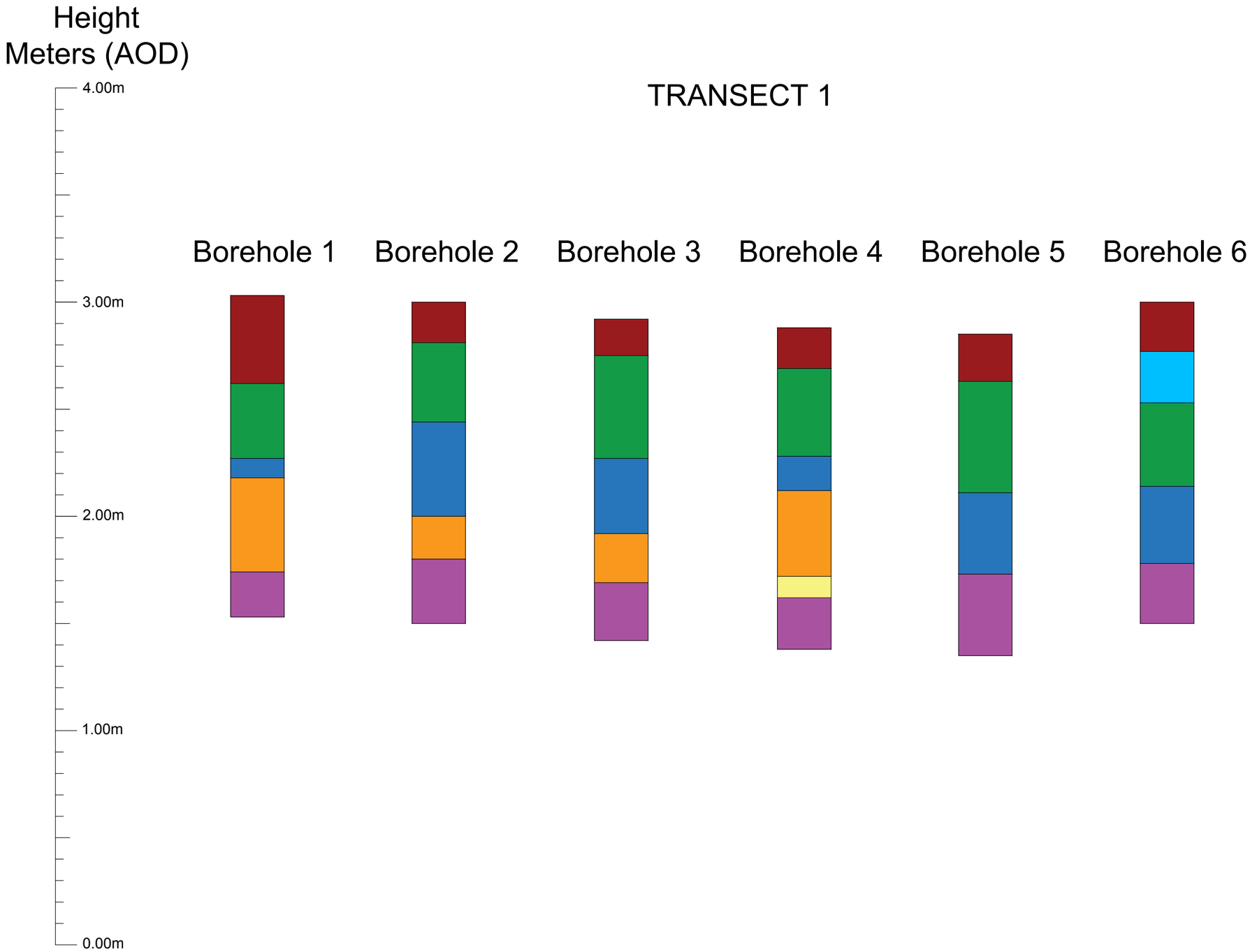
SCALE: 1:500 (0 – 20)		
PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MB	VERSION: 01
DATE: JAN 2015	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 03



N

	1006 - Bank Material
	1005 - Coarse Alluvium
	1004 - Alluvial Clay
	1003 - Alluvium
	1002 - Alluvial Subsoil
	1001 - Subsoil
	1000 - Topsoil

NGR: 616800 235880

P. NUMBER: 1092

PROJECT: HOLBROOK MILL PONDS, PRIMROSE HILL, HOLBROOK, SUFFOLK

CLIENT: ADAM RIPP

DESCRIPTION: BOREHOLE TRANSECT 1 - SECTIONS 1-6

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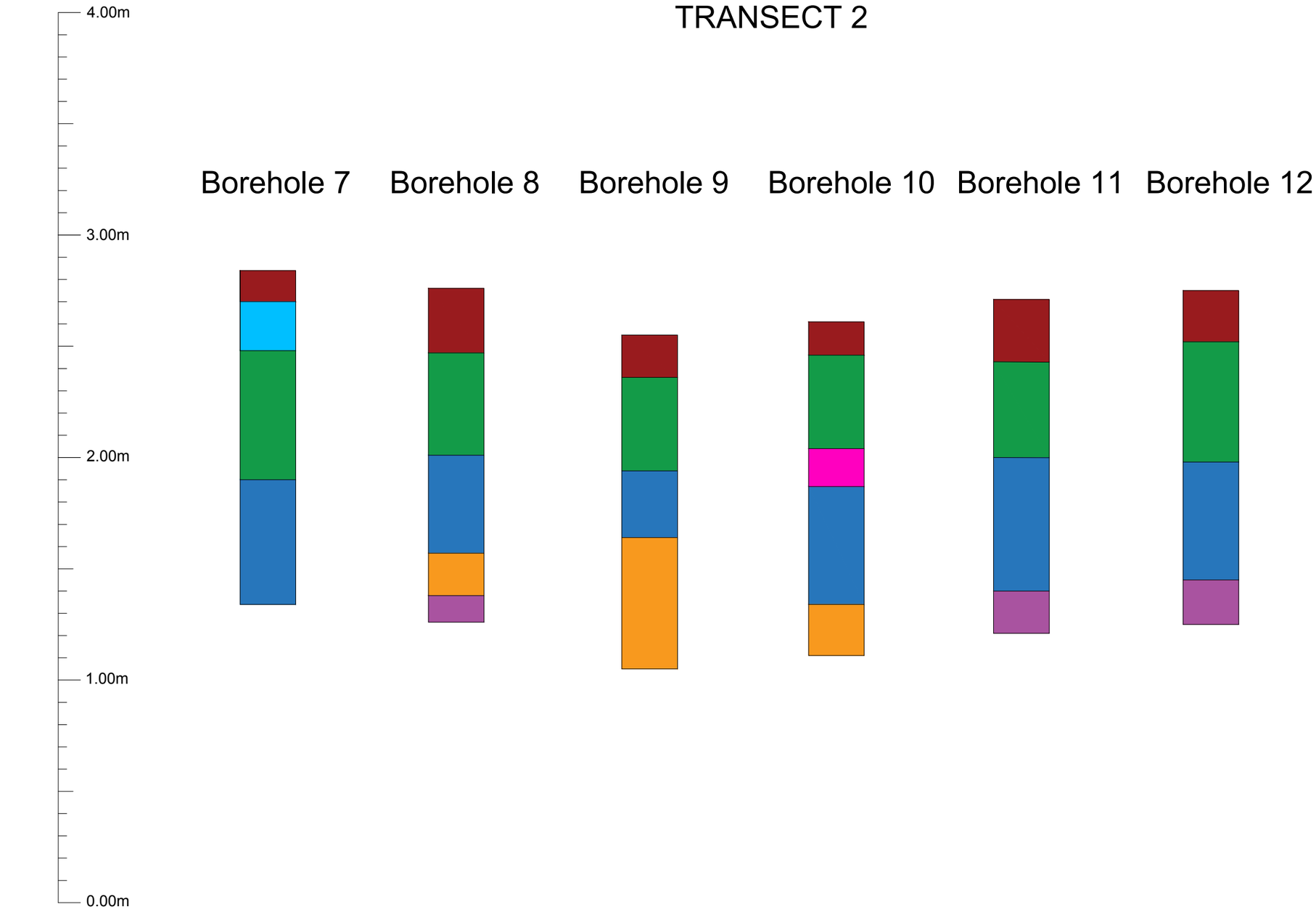
SCALE: 1:20

0 80cm

PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
A3	MB	01
DATE: FEB 2015	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 04

TRANSECT 2



N

	1007 - Alluvial Layer
	1006 - Bank Material
	1005 - Coarse Alluvium
	1004 - Alluvial Clay
	1003 - Alluvium
	1002 - Alluvial Subsoil
	1001 - Subsoil
	1000 - Topsoil

NGR: 616800 235880

P. NUMBER: 1092

PROJECT: HOLBROOK MILL PONDS, PRIMROSE HILL, HOLBROOK, SUFFOLK

CLIENT: ADAM RIPP

DESCRIPTION: BOREHOLE TRANSECT 2 - SECTIONS 7-12

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SCALE: 1:20

0 80cm

PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
A3	MB	01
DATE: FEB 2015	AUTHOR: MCA	FIGURE: 05