



**BYE ENGINEERING LTD., BRICK KILN LANE,
MELTON, SUFFOLK**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: 1134

July 2016



BYE ENGINEERING LTD., BRICK KILN LANE, MELTON, SUFFOLK


ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared on behalf of:
Mr Jeremy Hancock
J T Hancock and Associates Ltd
Town Planning Consultants
Office 2
The Barn
Decoy Farm
Old Church Road
Melton
Woodbridge
IP13 6DH

By:
Adam Leigh BA (Hons)

Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Unit 2, The Old Wool Warehouse,
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk,
IP33 3PH
T: 01449 763034
info@britannia-archaeology.com
www.britannia-archaeology.com
Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

July 2016

Site Code	MTN074	NGR	TM 2950 5054
Event No	ESF23634		
Planning Ref.	DC/15/3651/FUL	OASIS	britannii1-244648
Approved By:		Date	July 2016



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Abstract

On the 6th July 2016, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at BYE Engineering, Brick Kiln Lane, Melton, Suffolk in advance of the construction of an industrial building and associated works. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the available area. A single trial trench measuring 30.00m x 1.80m (Figure 5) was excavated.

Background research for the project indicated that evidence for Saxon, later medieval and post-medieval archaeology was most likely to be encountered. Melton's formation was in the Saxon period, while the post-medieval Melton Quay was located nearby.

Three possible phases of activity were identified. The latest consisted of a modern machine cut trench, which was recorded in plan and not investigated any further. The next phase consisted of a small pit, 1006, which contained five bricks likely to be associated with the modern brick works on site, placing the pit's date in the late 19th-early 20th Centuries. A possible earlier phase is represented by an undated gully, 1004, which may represent an agricultural feature pre-dating the sites industrial use.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 6th July 2016, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at BYE Engineering, Brick Kiln Lane, Melton, Suffolk (TM 2950 5054) in advance of the construction of an industrial building and associated works. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Batt, K. dated 15th January 2016) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the available area. A single trial trench measuring 30.00m x 1.80m (Figure 5) was excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located to the east of the village of Melton, Suffolk. The bedrock geology is described as Thames Group - Clay, Silty. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period when the local environment was previously dominated by deep seas. 20.00m south of the site the bedrock geology is described as Thanet Sand Formation And Lambeth Group - Clay, Silt and Sand. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 56 to 66 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period when the local environment previously dominated by shallow seas, (BGS, 2016).

Superficial deposits at the site are described as River Terrace Deposits - Sand and Gravel. These superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment previously dominated by rivers, (BGS, 2016).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of CBC, 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 planning policy is the *Suffolk Coastal District Council Local Plan* (July 2013).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figures 2, 3 & 4)

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), Historic England PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2, 3 & 4).

The site is located 16km north east of the town of Ipswich.

The SHER search returned 63 monument records, four listed buildings, three events within a 1 kilometre radius of the site. Additionally 28 PAS records were also returned however the details of these records are confidential in nature and can only be discussed in the broad context of the overall archaeological landscape.

Six records were returned by the search relating to the Prehistoric period. Three of these (BML006, MTN001 and MTN020) date to the Neolithic and relate to a scatter of worked flint, a perforated cushion shaped hammer stone and a thin lithic scatter discovered during field walking. They are located 740m, 400m and 370m from the site respectively. A further record (MTN021) located 200m north of the site, is dated to the Iron Age and refers to three sherds of handmade flint gritted pottery also discovered during field walking. The final two records are dated to the wider prehistoric period (MTN019 and MTN022). These both refer to lithic scatters discovered in the extensive field waling surveys that have been conducted in the area.

The Romano-British period marked a significant change in development for the wider area with Camulodunum (Colchester) becoming the Roman Capital of Britannia. Melton is located approximately 48km north-east of Camulodunum. The SHER search returned seven records relating to the Roman period. Five of the records (BML003, BML006, BML Misc, MTN014 and MTN021) all refer to scatters of Roman pottery discovered during field walking surveys. MTN021 is only located 200m to the north of the site. The final two Roman records (MTN005 and MTN007) both refer to the discovery of metallic finds. MTN005 relates to a coin of Constantine I (AD 325-326) while MTN007 relates to a collection of metal finds found in soil dumped on allotments.



The main development of Melton is believed to have occurred in the Saxon period. Six records were returned dating to this period. Three of these records (BML006, MTN017 and MTN055) relate to the discovery of thin finds scatters during the field walking exercises undertaken in the area. BML036, located 600m east of the site marks the location of the indicative area of the historic settlement core of Bromswell defined from historic maps, the locations of listed buildings and artefact scatters. MTN001 relates to a bone object (possibly a dagger guard) ornamented with dot and ring pattern, discovered 400m south of the site. MTN010 refers to Melton Churchyard located 700m from the site where a probable early Saxon jet amulet was discovered in the late 19th century. Six of the PAS find spots relate to this period.

The wider historic and archaeological landscape contains significant remains dating to the Saxon period. Located 1.6km to the south of the site is the 6th – 7th century cemetery site at Sutton Hoo. The site contains two cemeteries one of which contained an undisturbed ship burial, including a wealth of Anglo-Saxon artefacts of outstanding art-historical and archaeological significance. It is postulated that use of the site culminated at a time when Rædwald, the ruler of the East Angles, held senior power among the English people and played a dynamic if ambiguous part in the establishment of Christian rulership in England.

The ship-burial was excavated in 1939 and is considered one of the most significant archaeological finds in England for its size and completeness, far-reaching connections, the quality and beauty of its contents, and the profound interest of the burial ritual itself. The most important artefacts from the site are those found in the burial chamber which included a suite of metalwork dress fittings in gold and gems, a ceremonial helmet, shield and sword, a lyre, and many pieces of silver plate from Byzantium.

The next records chronologically are medieval records. 10 entries were returned from the SHER search. 5 of these records (BML006, MTN015, MTN017, MTN023 and MTN024) relate to finds recovered during the extensive field walking exercises conducted across the area. The most significant of these to the site is MTN023 which is only located 30m to the north. The survey encountered a scatter of 13th - 14th century pottery scattered over a 50m x 50m area. Further evidence of activity in the medieval period is evidenced through BML008, the church of St Edmund, located 980m to the east of the site and the old parish church of St Andrews (MTN010) which is located 700m from the site.



The SHER search returned 13 records dating to the post mediaeval period. The most significant record relating to the site is MTN051 which lies adjacent to the entrance track for the site. The record refers to the former Melton Quay denoted by mooring rings and upright timbers forming part of an Old barge dock. Three of the four listed building entries relate to the post medieval period however they are all located on the periphery of the search area to the north and north east. The bulk of the remaining PAS records relate to this period. The Ordnance Survey 1st edition map shows brickworks located at the site. The map details a kiln, ancillary buildings and associated works within the proposed footprint of the development.

Three records (MTN057, SUT154 and SUT157) all relate to the modern period and refer to World War II defences.

Undated records for the rest of the records returned by the SHER search. They mostly refer to series of cropmarks and undated field systems. MTN009 refers to a series of rectilinear features of an unknown date which are located across the site.

Given the above, the likelihood of encountering archaeological remains dated to the Saxon and medieval periods was deemed to be **moderate**, while the likelihood of encountering post medieval archaeological evidence related to the Melton Quay was also deemed to be **moderate**.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that the evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. (Batt, K. Brief, Section 4.1).

The trial trenching 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.
- 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.

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project were 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).

Specific objectives outlined in the brief stated that a particular importance be placed on:

- the amount of truncation to buried deposits,
- the presence or absence of a palaeosol or 'B' horizon,
- the preservation of deposits within negative features,
- site formation processes.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief originally required the excavation of six trial trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m and one measuring 15.00m x 1.80m in advance of the construction of an industrial building and associated works. However following a revision of the proposed development plans this was commuted to a single 30 x 1.80m trench in the location of the proposed new industrial building. No other areas of the site are under intrusive development. The Ordnance Survey 1st edition map indicated post-medieval brickworks on the site. One trench was positioned to investigate the known location of the kiln and ancillary buildings. On the day, this trench was moved a metre south in order to avoid a shipping container that obstructed the original trench location.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand. The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs were taken.



8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figures 5 - 8)

The trench was located in the footprint of the proposed industrial building (Fig 5). It measured 30.00m x 1.80m in length and was orientated WSW-ENE.

8.1 Trench 1

Made Ground 1000 was present to a maximum depth of 0.20m in the trench. Topsoil layer 1001 was present to a maximum depth of 0.49m. This layer overlay subsoil layer 1002 which was a maximum of 0.35m thick to a depth of 0.76m. Subsoil 1002 overlay Natural 1003, which had a minimum depth of 0.63m from the yard surface.

Towards the SW end of Trench 1, an obviously machine cut modern trench, possibly for a soakaway ran on a SW-NE orientation for 10m within the SE end of the trench, and truncated gully 1004 at its northern end. The fill consisted of loose dark grey-brown sand and modern debris including plastic. The feature was not investigated further.

Situated near to the modern trench cut was a shallow gully, 1004, running for 2.20m diagonally across the trench. It was 0.13m deep and 0.35m wide at its maximum extent. 1004 had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was orientated at roughly E-W, not fully at right angles with the modern trench cut, which truncated gully 1004 at its northern end. The fill, 1005, was loose dark grey-brown sand, with no inclusions. No finds were encountered in the gully.

Towards the ENE end of the trench, a small pit, 1006 was encountered. The pit was sub-circular, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The fill, 1007, consisted of loose mid orange-brown sand and contained no inclusions. After sectioning it was fully excavated in order to remove the bricks. The bricks date from the early 20th century (see brick report, Appendix 3) and probably were used as brick kiln furniture, then subsequently redeposited in pit 1006.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figure 5 & 6)

The deposit model in the trench consisted of Made Ground 1000, Topsoil 1001, Subsoil 1002 and Natural 1003.



Made Ground 1000 consisted of light grey-brown, extremely compact sand with very frequent sub-angular and angular pebbles and modern rubble, and serves as a trackway and yard surface. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.20m. Topsoil 1001 was present where the yard surface was complete in section from a minimum depth of 0.20m to a maximum depth of 0.49m. 1001 was a dark grey-brown layer consisting of silty sand, with occasional flint pebbles and small nodules, as well as flecks of modern CBM.

Below 1001 was Subsoil 1002, consisting of a loose, dark-grey brown silty sand, which was mid-light grey-brown in places at the interface between subsoil and natural. It contained no inclusions. Subsoil 1002 was present from a minimum depth of 0.37m to a maximum of 0.77m. Subsoil 1002 lay above Natural 1003, which consisted of light grey-brown/light orange-brown sand.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological background suggested that the site had a moderate potential specifically for Saxon and medieval archaeology, and also for post-medieval archaeology due to the presence of Melton Quay nearby. However, the only archaeological features encountered which contained dating material are likely to originate in the 19th and 20th Centuries. Three possible phases of activity were encountered:

The most recent phase of activity is represented by the modern trench cut. This feature was recorded in plan, but was not investigated more thoroughly due to its modern origins, with plastic and modern breeze-blocks found on the surface of the fill. The feature was observable in section during the excavation of the trench from just under the yard surface, placing this activity thoroughly in the latter half of the 20th Century. The likely purpose of this cut was for a pipe leading to a soakaway.

An earlier phase of activity is represented by pit 1006. Five unfrogged bricks were recovered from the fill of the pit (1007), of which four had the same stamp, reading F. I. C^O L^D, representing the limited company which produced the bricks, which would place their manufacture after the Limited Liability Act of 1855. The 5th brick was devoid of stamps or markings apart from two circular impressions on one face. While the bricks in themselves may be evidence of activity relating to the brickworks, the small pit does not illuminate such activity at the site any further. More of the feature may have been lost during



the stripping of the ground for the trench, but no complete bricks were observed above the area of the pit during the excavation of the trench. In terms of the preservation of archaeology relating to the brickworks, at least some of the kilns are likely to have been truncated and destroyed by modern activity associated with the construction of the large BYE Engineering industrial building in the south-western corner of the site.

A potential earlier phase of activity is represented by Gully 1004. It is difficult to conclude whether Gully 1004 relates to undated field systems previously encountered by archaeological investigations in the area or not, but it seems unlikely to be anything other than a feature associated with agriculture, and is probably not contemporary with the brickworks.

11.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Mr Jeremy Hancock of J T Hancock and Associates Ltd for commissioning the project.

We would also like to thank Kate Batt of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team for her advice and assistance on the project.

The site was excavated by Adam Leigh of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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Websites:

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

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

English Heritage National List for England



BYE Engineering, Brick Kiln Lane, Melton
Archaeological Evaluation
Project Number 1142

www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

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



APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

Deposit Tables

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	N-S	26.84m	Sample Section 1
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	W Side N End	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.20m	Made Ground: compact, light grey-brown sand with extremely frequent angular and sub-angular gravel and rubble inclusions	
1001	0.20-0.41m	Topsoil: loose, dark grey-brown silty sand with occasional rubble and CBM inclusions	
1002		Subsoil: loose, dark grey-brown silty sand with sparse angular and sub-angular flint pebbles and small nodules	
1003	0.55m +	Natural: loose, light grey-brown/light orange-brown sand	



APPENDIX 2 – OASIS SHEET

5/11/2017

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: britanni1-244648

Project details

Project name	BYE ENGINEERING LTD, BRICK KILN LANE, MELTON, SUFFOLK
Short description of the project	On the 6th July 2016, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at BYE Engineering, Brick Kiln Lane, Melton, Suffolk in advance of the construction of an industrial building and associated works. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the available area. A single trial trench measuring 30.00m x 1.80m (Figure 5) was excavated. Background research for the project indicated that evidence for Saxon, later medieval and post-medieval archaeology was most likely to be encountered. Melton's formation was in the Saxon period, while the post-medieval Melton Quay was located nearby. Three possible phases of activity were identified. The latest consisted of a modern machine cut trench, which was recorded in plan and not investigated any further. The next phase consisted of a small pit, 1006, which contained five bricks likely to be associated with the modern brick works on site, placing the pit's date in the late 19th-early 20th Centuries. A possible earlier phase is represented by an undated gully, 1004, which may represent an agricultural feature pre-dating the sites industrial use.
Project dates	Start: 06-07-2016 End: 06-07-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	MTN074 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL MELTON BYE ENGINEERING LTD, BRICK KILN LANE, MELTON, SUFFOLK
Postcode	IP12 2PB

<http://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

1/3



5/11/2017

OASIS FORM - Print view

Study area 0.7 Hectares
Site coordinates TM 2950 5054 52.104927868562 1.351662973107 52 06 17 N 001 21 05 E Point
Lat/Long Datum Unknown
Height OD / Depth Min: 26.84m Max: 26.84m

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 Adam Leigh
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Mr Jeremy Hancock

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID MTN074
Physical Contents "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID MTN074
Digital Contents "Ceramics"
Digital Media available "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text", "Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID MTN074
Paper Contents "Ceramics"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title BYE ENGINEERING LTD., BRICK KILN LANE, MELTON, SUFFOLK. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
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OASIS FORM - Print view

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APPENDIX 3 – Brick Report

By Dan McConnell

Two bricks from pit fill 1007 were retained for further study.

Both bricks were made from a yellow fire-clay with no inclusions and were mechanically formed (wire-cut extruded) with signs of wire cutting along their top faces. They measured (centimetres-inches) 23 – 9 1/16" in length, 11.1 – 4 3/8" in width and 6.4 – 2 5/8" in height. No frogging was present on either brick, and they are of typical modern fire brick form.

Both bricks were stamped with the makers mark 'F. I. C^o L^d' (see plates 1-3 below), a Leeds based brick manufacturers named 'Farnley Iron Co' established in 1844 and registered in 1871.

Of particular interest is the pecking on the end of each brick to form a 45° angle, with vitrification and scorch discolouration occurring on these pecked surfaces (see Plate 3). It is highly likely that these bricks were pecked in order to form part of the fire tunnel or hole of part of the brick kiln on site, and later scorched and vitrified during the kiln operation.

These bricks likely date from the early 20th century.

No further work is recommended.

Bibliography:

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McComish, J.M. 2015. *A Guide to Ceramic Building Materials*; York Archaeological Trust Report Number 2015/36

Websites:

Grace's Guide to British Industrial History; Farnley Iron Co:
http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Farnley_Iron_Co



Plate 1:



Plate 2:





Plate 3:





Appendix 4 Approved Written Scheme of Investigation

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Mr Jeremy Hancock of J T Hancock and Associates Ltd on behalf of BYE Engineering as a condition of planning application reference DC/15/3651/FUL, in advance of the construction of an industrial building and associated works.

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigations on land at Brick Kiln Lane, Melton, Suffolk (TM 2950 5054). A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service / Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Batt, K. dated 15th January 2016) requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the available area. A single trial trench measuring 30.00m x 1.80m (Figure 5) will be excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located to the east of the village of Melton, Suffolk. The bedrock geology is described as Thames Group - Clay, Silty. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period when the local environment was previously dominated by deep seas. 20.00m south of the site the bedrock geology is described as Thanet Sand Formation And Lambeth Group - Clay, Silt and Sand. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 56 to 66 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period when the local environment previously dominated by shallow seas, (BGS, 2016).

Superficial deposits at the site are described as River Terrace Deposits - Sand and Gravel. These superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment previously dominated by rivers, (BGS, 2016).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of CBC, 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 planning policy is the *Suffolk Coastal District Council, July 2013* which states:

3.1 Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan (July 2013)



3.149 The importance of buildings and places is recognised as contributing to peoples' general quality of life. The district contains a rich historic legacy. Its historic market towns and villages together with their landscape settings, archaeology, individual buildings and groups of, and historic street patterns all add to the social and cultural history of the area.

3.150 In relation to the built environment, the designation of conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parklands and the listing of buildings are all issues that can be addressed outside of the Local Plan process. The role of the Core Strategy in relation to these topics will be to provide general advice supporting their retention and enhancement whilst minimising any significant adverse impacts upon them. Section 12 of the NPPF supports this aim and will be applied rigorously. More generally, decisions on development proposals affecting heritage assets will be informed as appropriate by Conservation Area Appraisals, information from the Historic Environment Record and Archaeological Assessments.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2, 3 & 4)

The following archaeological background utilises the Colchester Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), Historic England PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2 & 3).

The site is located 16km north east of the town of Ipswich.

The SHER search returned 63 monument records, four listed buildings, three events within a 1 kilometre radius of the site. Additionally 28 PAS records were also returned however the details of these records are confidential in nature and can only be discussed in the broad context of the overall archaeological landscape.

Six records were returned by the search relating to the Prehistoric period. Three of these (BML006, MTN001 and MTN020) date to the Neolithic and relate to a scatter of worked flint, a perforated cushion shaped hammer stone and a thin lithic scatter discovered during field walking. They are located 740m, 400m and 370m from the site respectively. A further record (MTN021) located 200m north of the site, is dated to the Iron Age and refers to three sherds of handmade flint gritted pottery also discovered during field walking. The final two records are dated to the wider prehistoric period (MTN019 and MTN022). These both refer to lithic scatters discovered in the extensive field waling surveys that have been conducted in the area.

The Romano-British period marked a significant change in development for the wider area with Camulodunum (Colchester) becoming the Roman Capital of Britannia. Melton is located approximately 48km north-east of Camulodunum. The SHER search returned seven records relating to the Roman period. Five of the records (BML003, BML006, BML



Misc, MTN014 and MTN021) all refer to scatters of Roman pottery discovered during field walking surveys. MTN021 is only located 200m to the north of the site. The final two Roman records (MTN005 and MTN007) both refer to the discovery of metallic finds. MTN005 relates to a coin of Constantine I (AD 325-326) while MTN007 relates to a collection of metal finds found in soil dumped on allotments.

The main development of Melton is believed to have occurred in the Saxon period. Six records were returned dating to this period. Three of these records (BML006, MTN017 and MTN055) relate to the discovery of thin finds scatters during the field walking exercises undertaken in the area. BML036, located 600m east of the site marks the location of the indicative area of the historic settlement core of Bromswell defined from historic maps, the locations of listed buildings and artefact scatters. MTN001 relates to a bone object (possibly a dagger guard) ornamented with dot and ring pattern, discovered 400m south of the site. MTN010 refers to Melton Churchyard located 700m from the site where a probable early Saxon jet amulet was discovered in the late 19th century. Six of the PAS find spots relate to this period.

The wider historic and archaeological landscape contains significant remains dating to the Saxon period. Located 1.6km to the south of the site is the 6th – 7th century cemetery site at Sutton Hoo. The site contains two cemeteries one of which contained an undisturbed ship burial, including a wealth of Anglo-Saxon artefacts of outstanding art-historical and archaeological significance. It is postulated that use of the site culminated at a time when Rædwald, the ruler of the East Angles, held senior power among the English people and played a dynamic if ambiguous part in the establishment of Christian rulership in England.

The ship-burial was excavated in 1939 and is considered one of the most significant archaeological finds in England for its size and completeness, far-reaching connections, the quality and beauty of its contents, and the profound interest of the burial ritual itself. The most important artefacts from the site are those found in the burial chamber which included a suite of metalwork dress fittings in gold and gems, a ceremonial helmet, shield and sword, a lyre, and many pieces of silver plate from Byzantium.

The next records chronologically are medieval records. 10 entries were returned from the SHER search. 5 of these records (BML006, MTN015, MTN017, MTN023 and MTN024) relate to finds recovered during the extensive field walking exercises conducted across the area. The most significant of these to the site is MTN023 which is only located 30m to the north. The survey encountered a scatter of 13th - 14th century pottery scattered over a 50m x 50m area. Further evidence of activity in the medieval period is evidenced through BML008, the church of St Edmund, located 980m to the east of the site and the old parish church of St Andrews (MTN010) which is located 700m from the site.

The SHER search returned 13 records dating to the post mediaeval period. The most significant record relating to the site is MTN051 which lies adjacent to the entrance track for the site. The record refers to the former Melton Quay denoted by mooring rings and



upright timbers forming part of an Old barge dock. Three of the four listed building entries relate to the post medieval period however they are all located on the periphery of the search area to the north and north east. The bulk of the remaining PAS records relate to this period. The Ordnance Survey 1st edition map shows brickworks located at the site. The map details a kiln, ancillary buildings and associated works within the proposed footprint of the development.

Three records (MTN057, SUT154 and SUT157) all relate to the modern period and refer to World War II defences.

Undated records for the rest of the records returned by the SHER search. They mostly refer to series of cropmarks and undated field systems. MTN009 refers to a series of rectilinear features of an unknown date which are located across the site.

Given the above, the likelihood of encountering archaeological remains dated to the Saxon and medieval periods **moderate**, while the likelihood of encountering post medieval archaeological evidence related to the Melton Quay are also **moderate**.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that the evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. (Batt, K. Brief, Section 4.1).

The trial trenching 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.
- 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.

(Batt, K. Brief, Section 4.2).

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).

Specific objectives outlined in the brief state that a particular importance be placed on:



- the amount of truncation to buried deposits,
- the presence or absence of a palaeosol or 'B' horizon,
- the preservation of deposits within negative features,
- site formation processes.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: *eg* the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief originally required the excavation of six trial trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m and one measuring 15.00m x 1.80m in advance of the construction of an industrial building and associated works. However following a revision of the proposed development plans this has been commuted to a single 30 x 1.80m trench in the location of the proposed new industrial building (Fig. 6). No other areas of the site are under intrusive development. The Ordnance Survey 1st edition map indicates post-medieval brickworks on the site. One trench has been positioned to investigate the known location of the kiln and ancillary buildings.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand unless agreed with SCCAS/CT (Figure 1).

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken. A contingency day rate has been provided should the work take longer than expected due to additional trenching requirements, bad weather, or any other unforeseen delays.

In the event that important archaeological remains are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the scope of further excavation and recording. **The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.**



7.1 Site Plans

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Total Station (TS) or Real Time Kinetic Global Positioning System (RTK). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

7.2 Mechanical Excavation

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed before the bucket breaks the ground.

Topsoil and any sterile subsoil layers shall be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surface. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately to aid the reinstatement of agricultural land.

The machine operator will have the relevant experience and appropriate documentation; will maintain the appropriate inspection register, Form F91 Part 1, Section C, either on the machine or at the depot. The operator must produce a clean, flat surface at precisely the correct level.

7.3 Hand Excavation

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so.

7.4 Metal Detector

A professional metal detector will be used to scan spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and any features. The finds will be recovered and recorded in the proper way. The machined spoil



heaps will also be scanned, however demonstrably modern finds will not be retained. The metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron.

7.5 *Excavation of Stratified Sequences*

All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest, excluding those of obvious later 20th century origin. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

7.6 *Excavation of Buildings*

Following assessment of any structural remains encountered, a strategy for recording these will be implemented, and it may be that further mitigation will be required to allow the full recording of these remains. It may also be the case that any remains may best be left *in situ*. Any excavated building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls and possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

7.7 *Ditches*

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 25% and to ascertain relationship information and will be a minimum of 1.00m in length (dependant on the total length of ditch visible).

7.8 *Discrete Features*

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample.

7.9 *Full Excavation*

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, kilns etc. may merit full excavation in agreement with the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist.

7.10 *Burials*

Any articulated human remains shall receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. A decision will then be made on their future treatment in consultation with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist. The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England'* (Historic England & the Church of England 2015).



7.11 *Written Record*

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on *pro forma* context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.

7.12 *Photographic Record*

All features will be photographed as appropriate. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs (jpg). Where appropriate black and white prints (35mm) and colour slides (35mm) will be utilised. All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.

7.13 *Drawn Record*

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height AOD of all features and principal strata will be written on the appropriate plans and sections.

7.14 *Finds and Environmental Remains*

All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil will be taken to characterise the assemblage. Finds will be identified, by a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the *CifA Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, 2014. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

Bulk samples will also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed by Anna West (SA). These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) and will be a minimum of 40 litres where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with CBC, Dr Boreham and Dr Mark Ruddy where appropriate.

Preserved wood will be sampled for potential dating via dendrochronology and Carbon 14 methods and will be assessed by Dr Roderick Bale (University of Wales Trinity St David). Prior to recovering timbers, suitability for dating will be assessed in conjunction with Dr Bale, CBC and Dr Mark Ruddy where appropriate.

Each deposit retained will be identified by context and a unique sample or timber number. For a full list of specialists see Appendix 2.



7.15 Finds classed as Treasure

It is the responsibility of the project manager for the site, after consultation with the relevant finds specialist, to submit any items falling under the provisions of the Act to the local coroner via the treasure co-ordinator (currently the Portable Antiquities Officer at the British Museum). See below for details of the act:

The Treasure Act

The Treasure Act of 1996 defines objects that qualify as Treasure and includes any metallic object other than coin that is made up of more than 10% gold or silver and is over 300 years old, any group of two or more metallic objects of prehistoric date that come from the same find, coin hoards that have been deliberately hidden, smaller groups of coins, votive or ritual deposits, any object from the same place as Treasure. Objects that are less than 300 years old made mainly of gold or silver, which have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery, and whose owners or heirs are unknown would also be classed as Treasure.

8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A report will be prepared on the conclusion of the evaluation and will be completed 4 weeks after the field work ends (no further work required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months. The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015)* and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site;
- *Aims and Objectives;*
- *Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;



- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;
- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;
- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;
- *Bibliography;*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client and SCCAS/CT (one copy and a .pdf copy on CD). An OASIS entry will be completed and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS. A digital vector plan will be included with the report, which will be compatible with MapInfo GIS software which will also be made available on request subsequent to the report being issued.

It is understood that, if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of *MoRPHE*. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate.

9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993.

The archive will be prepared in accordance with *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for preparation and deposition (2014)*

Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the relevant museum, subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.



The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. BA operates under the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) *Health and Safety Field Manual*, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability; public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 3).

10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit has been undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks has been highlighted. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information. The assessment of risk is an on-going process and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.

BA will liaise with the contractor or client on arrival and will follow any additional Health and Safety instructions given. A qualified First Aider will be present on every site.

11.0 RESOURCES

The archaeological works are undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists, qualified to undertake this type of work (Appendix 1). Full CV's are available on request.

All site work will be undertaken by a Projects Officer (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. This project officer will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists (Appendix 2).

Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the CCC HET planning archaeologist for approval prior to the commencement of fieldwork. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the CCC HET immediately.



12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The evaluation fieldwork is potentially likely to begin in mid – March 2016 pending approval of this written scheme of investigation by SCCAS/CT.

The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake trenching as required by the design brief.

The production of the report will take either a maximum of 4 weeks from the end of fieldwork (no further fieldwork required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months.

13.0 MONITORING

SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project.



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Historic England PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

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



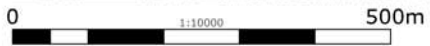
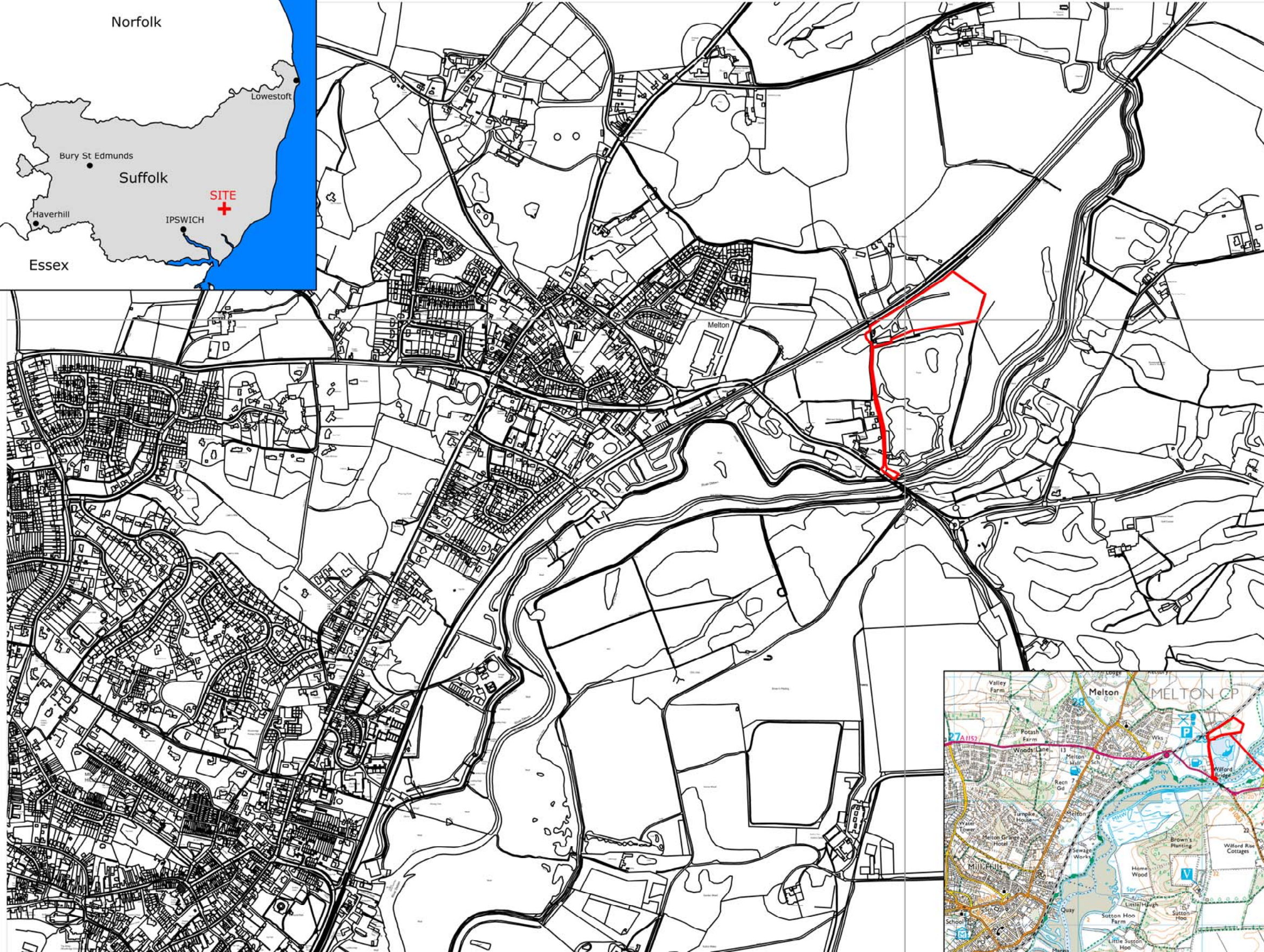
Historic England National List for England

www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

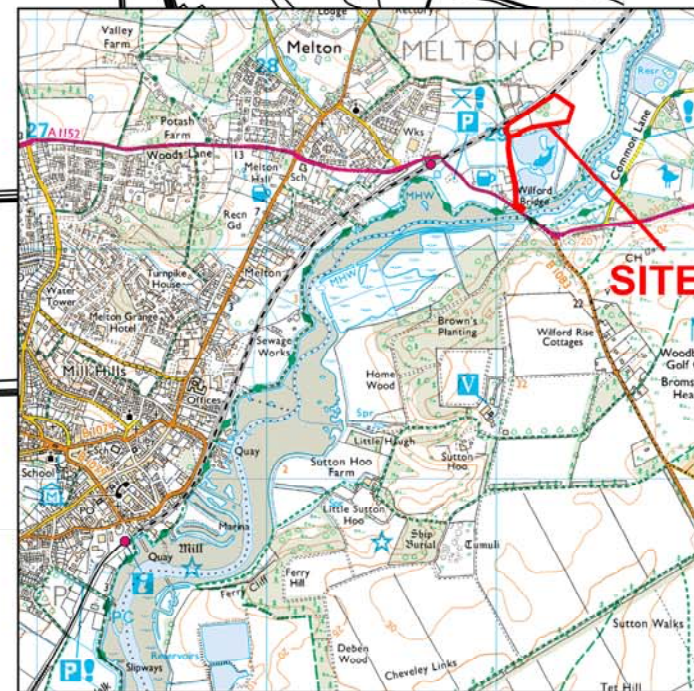
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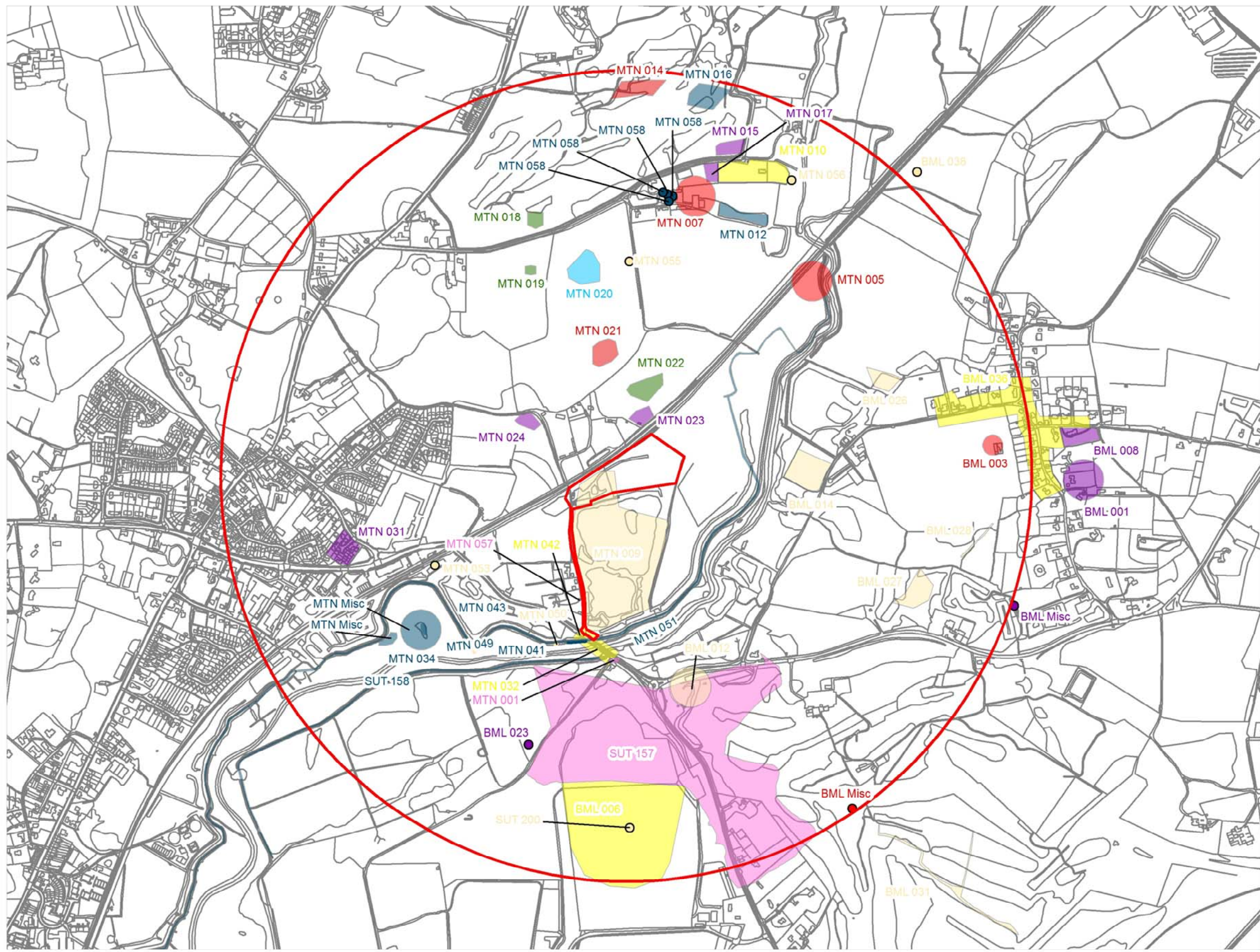
Site Boundary

FIGR: 629138 250555 REF: R1134
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 DESCRIPTION: GENERAL LOCATION PLAN
 CLIENT: J T HANCOCK & ASSOCIATES LTD
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

 UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE
 ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH
 BURY ST EDMUNDS
 SUFFOLK
 IP33 3PH
 T: 01449 763034
 E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
 W: www.britannia-archaeology.com
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DATE: JULY 2016 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1
 AUTHOR: DPM FIGURE: 1
 APPROVED: MB

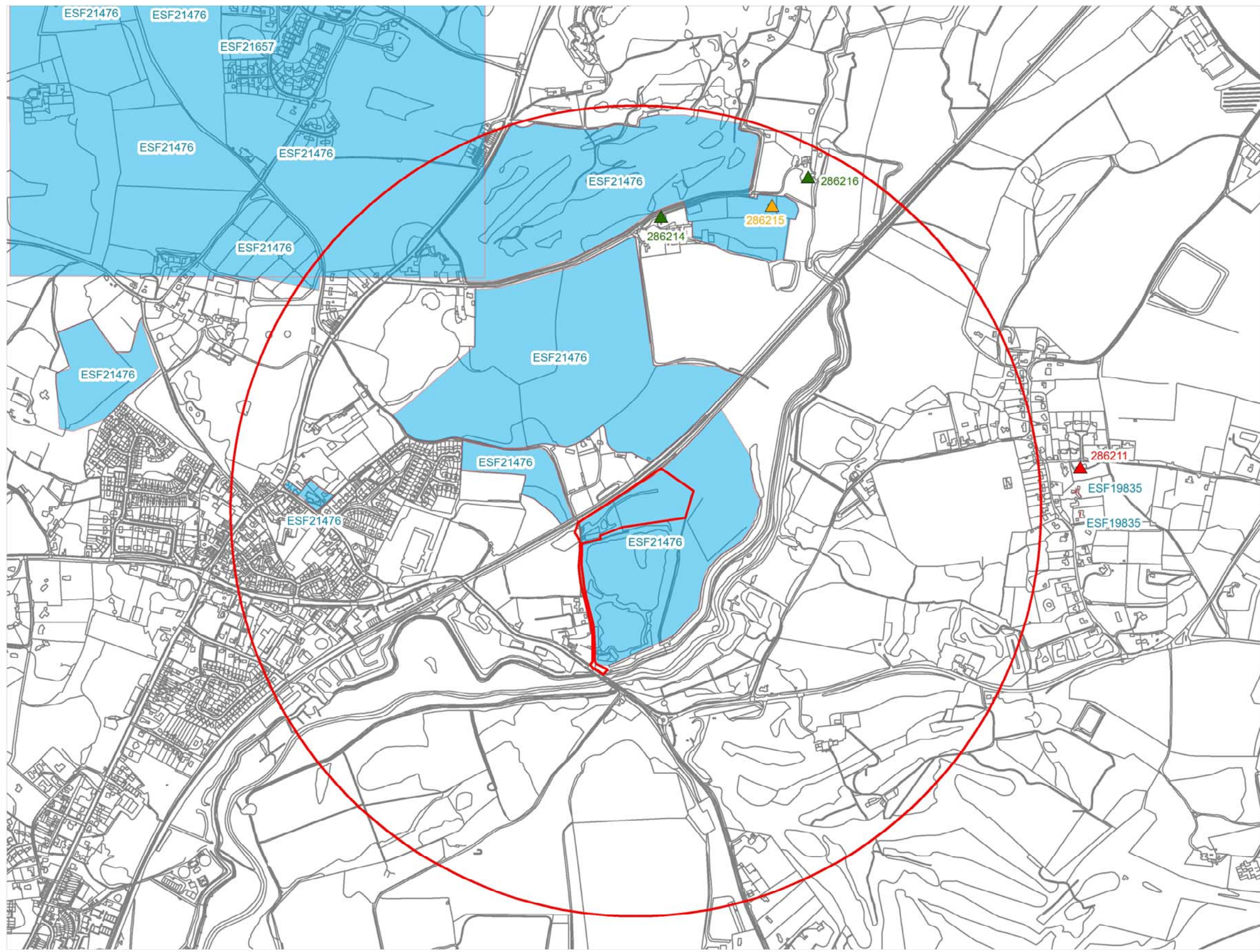
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- HER Search Area
- Undated Record
- Multiperiod Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record
- Site Boundary

(NGR): 629138 250555	(REF): R1134
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DESCRIPTION: SHER MONUMENT DATA	
CLIENT: J T HANCOCK & ASSOCIATES LTD	
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD	
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01449 763034 E: info@britannia-archaeology.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com <small>© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2016</small>	
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AUTHOR: DPM	VERSION: 1
APPROVED: MB	2

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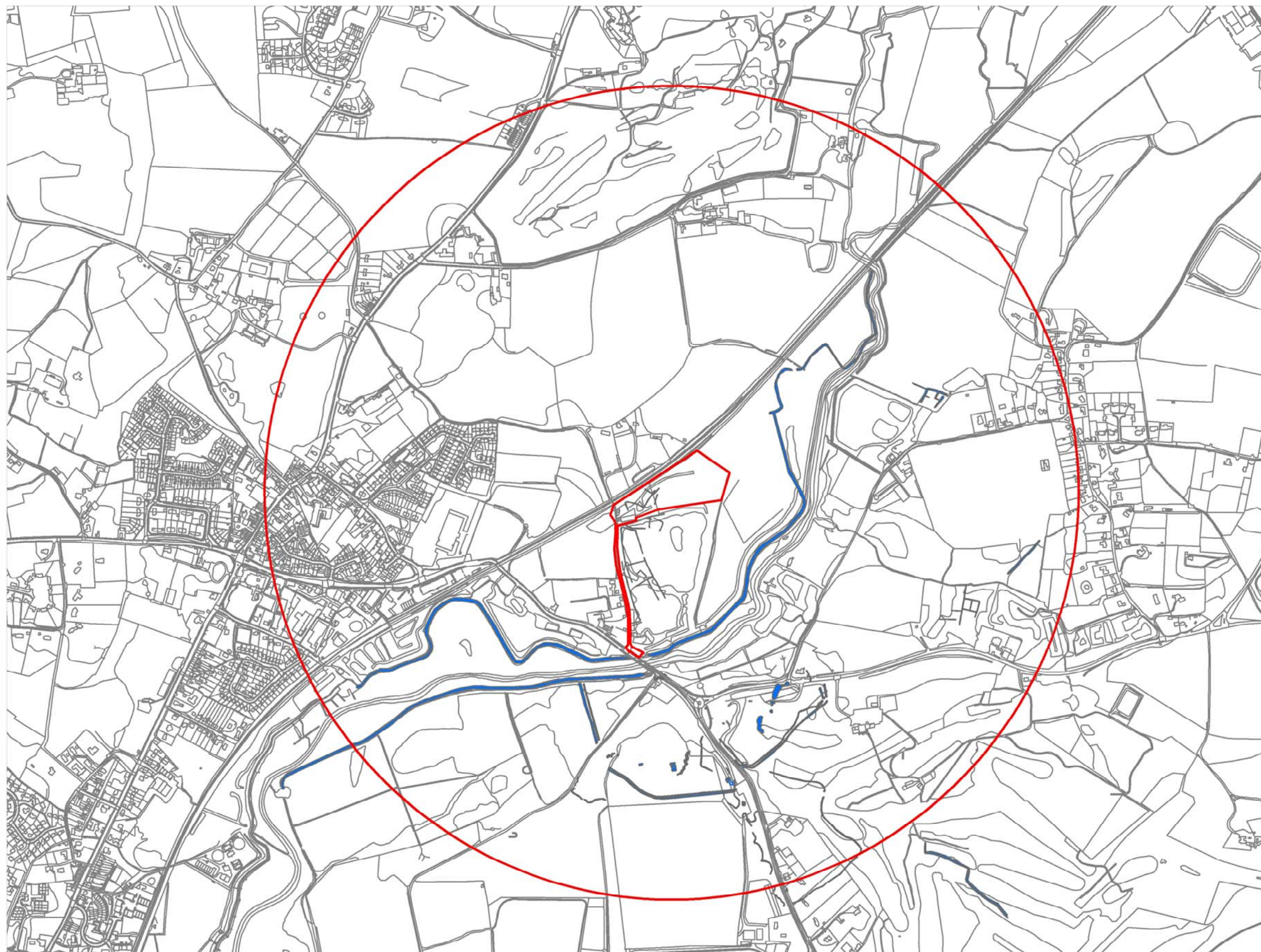


- HER Search Area
- ▲ Grade I
- ▲ Grade II*
- ▲ Grade II
- Archaeological Event
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monuments
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Site Boundary

(NGR): 629138 250555	(REF): R1134
PROJECT: BYE ENGINEERING LTD, BRICK KILN LANE, MELTON, SUFFOLK	
DESCRIPTION: SHER EVENT & LISTED BUILDING DATA	
CLIENT: J T HANCOCK & ASSOCIATES LTD	
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD	
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH	
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AUTHOR:	DPM	APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	3

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- HER Search Area
- NMP RECORD
- Site Boundary

NGR: 629138 250555 REF: R1134

PROJECT: BYE ENGINEERING LTD, BRICK KILN LANE, MELTON, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: NMP DATA

CLIENT: J T HANCOCK & ASSOCIATES LTD

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



UNIT 2
THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE
ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH
BURY ST EDMUNDS
SUFFOLK
IP33 3PH

T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

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AUTHOR: DPM FIGURE: 4

APPROVED: MB

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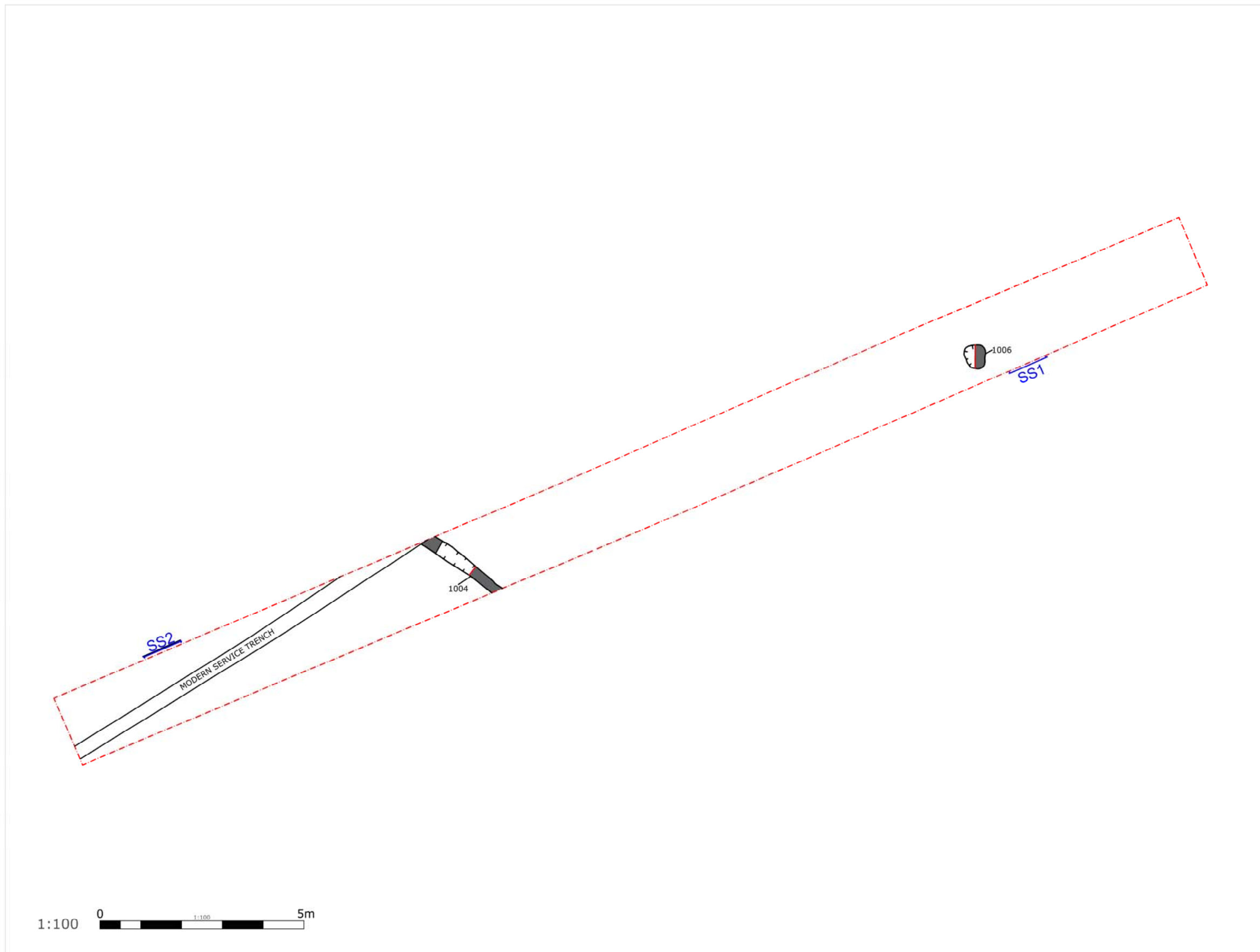





-  Trench
-  Development Area
-  Site Boundary

NGR: 629138 250555	REF: R1134
PROJECT: BYE ENGINEERING LTD, BRICK KILN LANE, MELTON, SUFFOLK	
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH LOCATION PLAN	
CLIENT: J T HANCOCK & ASSOCIATES LTD	
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01449 763034 E: info@britannia-archaeology.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com <small>© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2016</small>	

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AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 5	
APPROVED: MB		

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-  Excavated Feature
-  Sample Section
-  Trench

NGR: 629138 250555 REF: R1134

PROJECT: BYE ENGINEERING LTD, BRICK KILN LANE, MELTON, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH FEATURE PLAN

CLIENT: J T HANCOCK & ASSOCIATES LTD

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UNIT 2
THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE
ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH
BURY ST EDMUNDS
SUFFOLK
IP33 3PH

T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

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DATE: JULY 2016 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

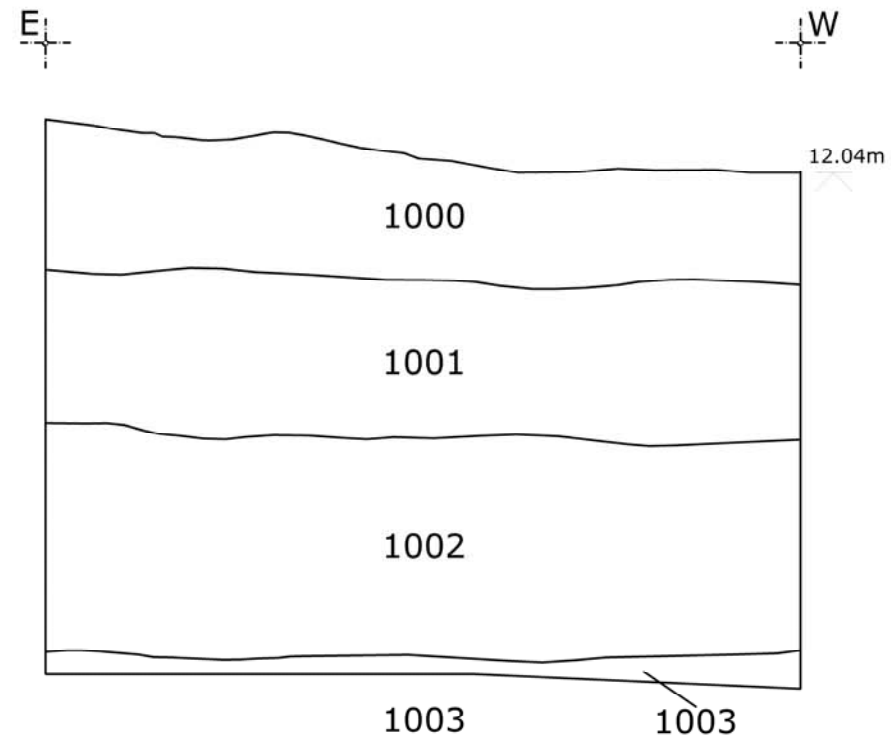
AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 6

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SAMPLE SECTION 1



DP1 - SS1 - VIEW S

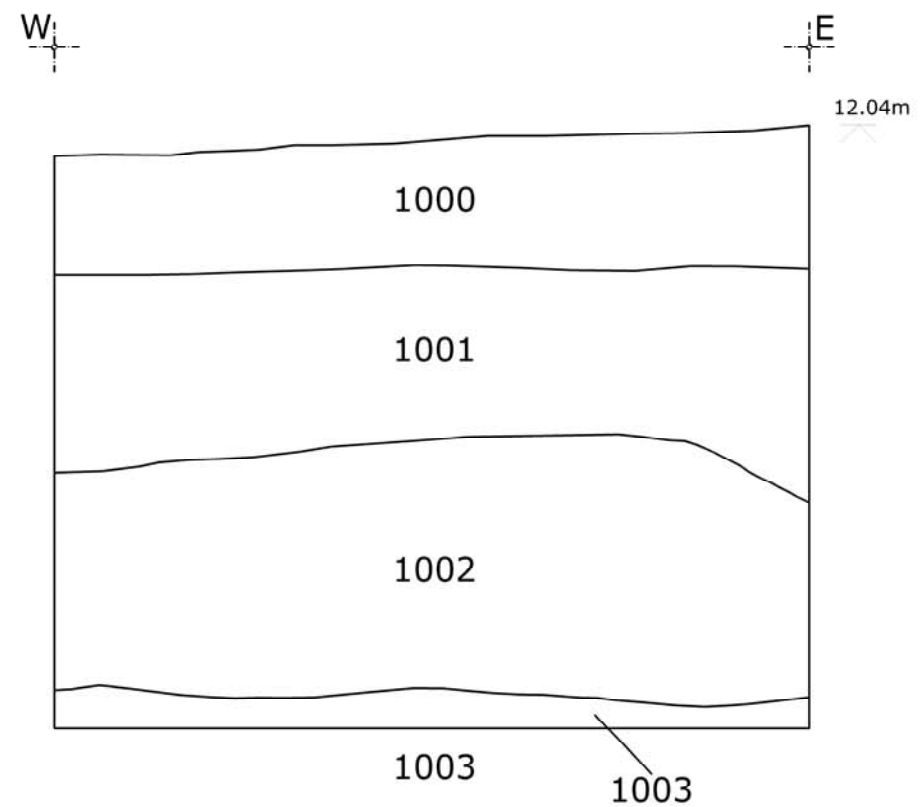
1:10 0 1:10 50cm



SAMPLE SECTION 2



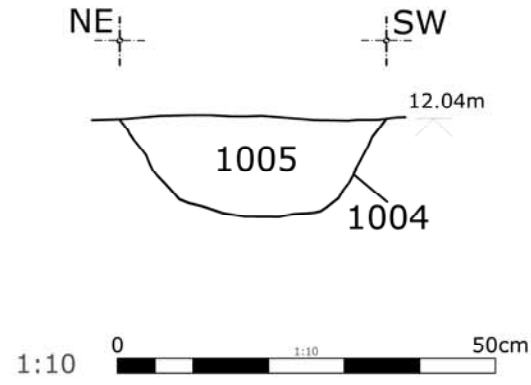
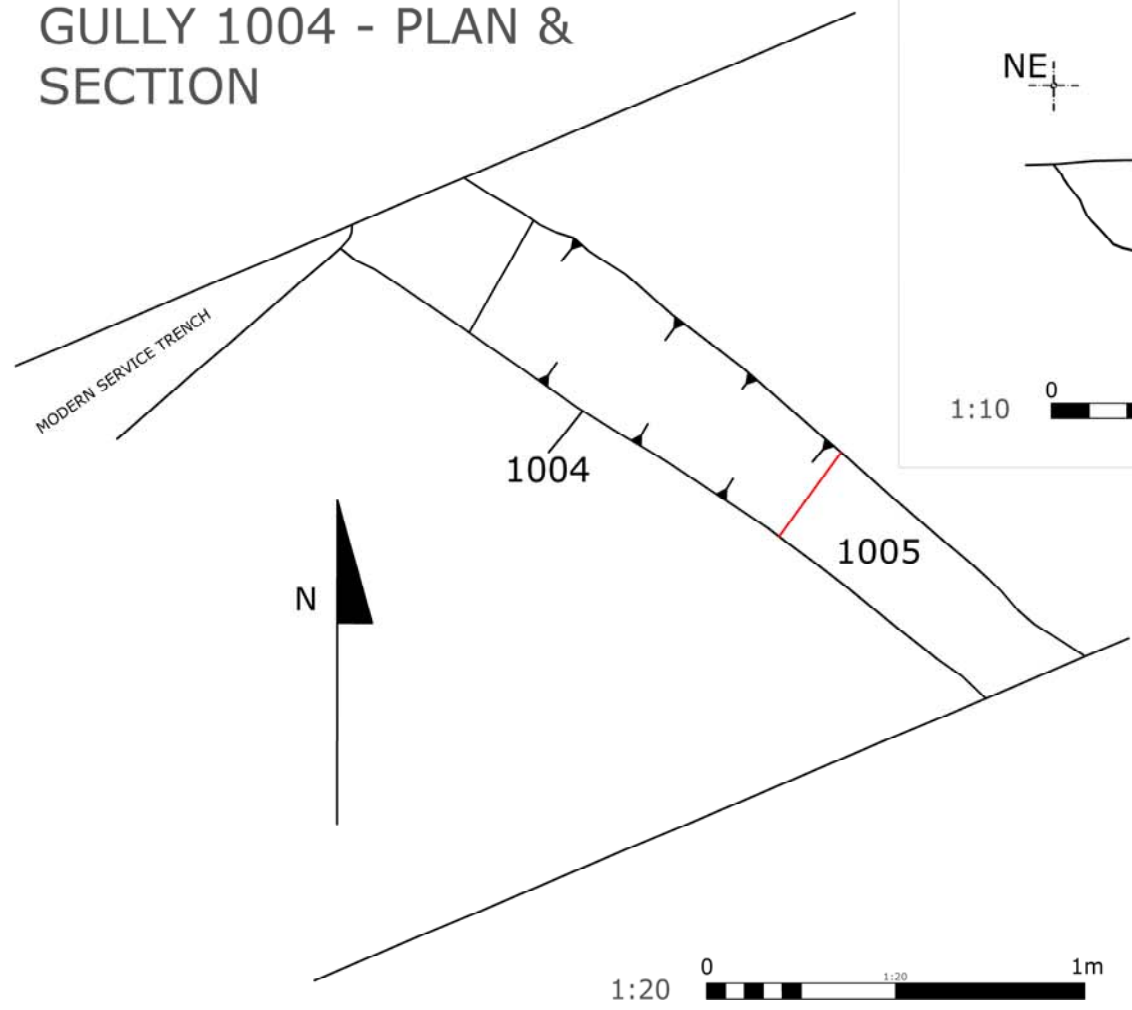
DP2 - SS2 - VIEW N



1:10 0 1:10 50cm

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PROJECT: BYE ENGINEERING LTD, BRICK KILN LANE, MELTON, SUFFOLK		
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AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 7	
APPROVED: MB		

GULLY 1004 - PLAN & SECTION



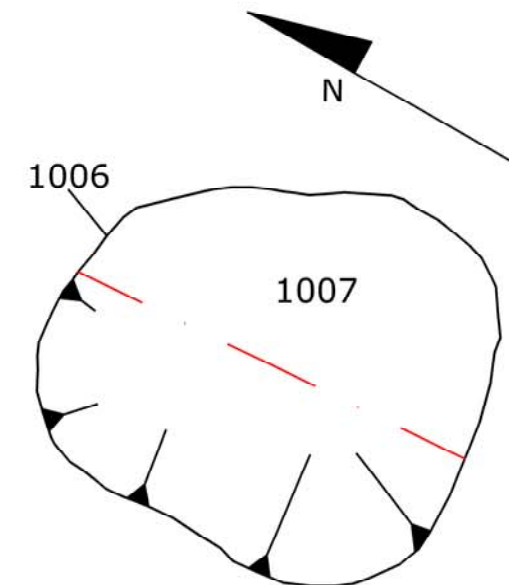
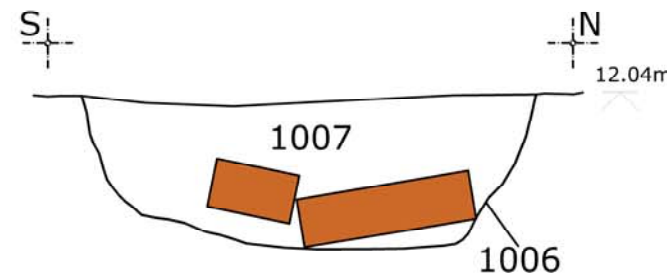
DP3 - GULLY 1004 - VIEW SE



PIT 1006 - PLAN & SECTION



DP4 - PIT 1006 - VIEW E



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AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 8	
APPROVED: MB		