LAND TO REAR OF 83 TO 91 HOLMSEY GREEN, BECK ROW, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Report Number: R1258

February 2020

LAND TO REAR OF 83 TO 91 HOLMSEY GREEN, BECK ROW, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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Project No.	P1291	**Museum ACC**	-
Planning Ref.	DC/16/0184/FUL	**OASIS**	Britanni1-372719
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Abstract

From 14th to 30th of January 2020, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Aaron Windows Ltd. The archaeological work was required as a condition of planning application DC/16/0184/FUL, for the construction of houses at Land to Rear of 83 to 91 Holmsey Green, Beck Row, Suffolk (TL 698780).

The evaluation successfully identified two phases of activity.

The first phase is medieval (12th-14th century) and is represented by natural features which contained a small amount of abraded medieval pottery which were likely transported to the natural features by rooting or bioturbation, most likely from the subsoil. The site is located at the edge of an area defined as the medieval historic settlement core of Beck Row and the presence of a small amount of medieval pottery suggests that the site was on the periphery of the medieval town.

The second phase is post-medieval (16th-18th century) and is the predominant phase of activity on the site. Eight pits were dated to this phase and were most likely used to extract the natural chalk located at the site. Chalk extraction pits were recorded nearby c.900m south of the site (MNL 765) and also at a site c.400m to the southeast (MNL 705). These pits are mostl likely related to the expansion of Beck Row during the post-medieval period as they are situated on the edge of the settlement core.

The remaining undated pits are most likely also related to the post-medieval chalk extraction activity as their shape in plan and profile are very similar to those that have been positively dated. The undated post holes from trench 2 possibly represent a small temporary structure for agricultural storage. The undated ditch terminus could represent part of an old agricultural boundary on the edge of Beck Row and is likely medieval or post-medieval date.

1.0 INTRFODUCTION

From 14th to 30th of January 2020, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Aaron Windows Ltd. The archaeological work was required as a condition of planning application DC/16/0184/FUL, for the construction of houses at Land to Rear of 83 to 91 Holmsey Green, Beck Row, Suffolk (TL 698780) (Fig. 1).

A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Cutler H, 26th July 2019) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by development for houses. This was achieved by excavating three trenches measuring 40.00m x 1.80m, 35.00 x 1.80m, and an L-shaped trench measuring 26.00m x 1.80m and 15.00m x 1.80m. The trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site was located on the northeast edge side of Beck Row. Agricultural fields were located to the north and east of the site, and houses were located to the west and south of the site. RAF Mildenhall was located c.1km south of the site.

2.1 Site Geology

The bedrock geology was recorded as Grey Chalk Subgroup - Chalk. This Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 94 to 101 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas (BSG, 2020).

Superficial geology was recorded as River Terrace Deposits, 1 - Sand And Gravel. These Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by rivers (U) (BSG, 2020).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2019). The relevant local planning policy was the *Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury Local Plan. Joint Development Management Policies Document (2015).*

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2-3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2, and 3).

4.1 Prehistoric

Evidence of early prehistoric activity has been identified close to the site. A Neolithic flint knife was found c.45m northwest of the site, in a field adjacent to the site (MNL 814). An evaluation c.150m east revealed Neolithic/Bronze Age features (ESF25771). Flint tools were found c.570m north of the site (MNL 318) and a flint axe was found c.730m to the northwest (MNL 323). At the north edge of the search area fieldwalking has identified a spread of prehistoric material in the area of a Roman site (MNL 097, MNL 172, MNL 335).

A bronze age socketed axe was found c.450m southwest of the site (MNL 120), and a further bronze axe was found c.460m northwest (MNL 571). A bronze arrowhead was found c.820m northwest (MNL 114), a scatter of worked flints was found c.900m west (MNL 201). Further scatters of Bronze Age pottery and flints were found 1km east of the site (MNL 335), and a multi-period site c.1km west of the site contained features and finds of Bronze Age date (MNL 502). At the edge of the search area in the north is Late Bronze Age occupation and finds scatters (MNL 152), and Bronze Age flint scatters which included an arrowhead and a jet bead (MNL 172).

Evidence of Iron Age settlement has been recorded at the western edge of the search area. Settlement evidence at a multi-period site included hut circles and roundhouses (MNL 502), and an evaluation identified early Bronze Age activity through to Roman activity (MNL 564) with further evidence of widespread Iron Age to Roman occupation present close by (MNL 608).

4.2 Roman

The closest evidence of Roman activity to the site is record MNL 563 which is a metalwork scatter of Roman date found c. 400m northwest of the site. Evidence of Roman settlement

has been identified c.700m – 1km west of the site. An evaluations and excavations identified a dense spread of features consisting of a network of ditches and scattered pits (MNL 598, MNL 638), an inhumation was also found in this area with a glass bead necklace and two bronze finger rings (MNL 243), as well as evidence of a Roman field system (MNL 589), and dispersed Roman and prehistoric activity (MNL 619). Roman activity was also present at the northern extent of the search area represented by hearths, floors, ditches and pits (MNL 097, MNL 502), as well as a hoard of silver denari (MNL 160), a spread of metalwork and pottery (MNL 172).

4.3 Saxon

Only one record within the search area referred to Saxon activity which was in the form of a metalwork scatter found c.800m northwest of the site (MNL 584).

4.4 Medieval

The most significant medieval record is that referring to the area of the medieval historic settlement core of Beck Row (MNL 675). The site is located in the north portion of the settlement core. Medieval pits and ditches have been identified at a site c.410m southeast of the site (MNL 705) and a scatter of medieval pottery and building material was found a further 400m southeast (MNL 071). The site of the now demolished Aspal Hall with moat which was of medieval date and was a sub-manor of Mildenhall (MNL 083, MNL 483). The grounds of the hall are located c.300m south of the site.

4.5 Post-medieval and Modern

Pits and ditches of post-medieval date have been identified c.350m southeast of the site (MNL 705) and an evaluation a further 400m southeast identified post-medieval boundary ditches and peat hollows (MNL 579). Further evidence of pot—medieval activity was present c.900m south of the site in the form of 17th century chalk extraction pits and waste dumping (MNL 765), ditches and a wall and quarrying at the site of a former Inn (MNL 779), Victorian backyard rubbish pitting (MNL 787), and pits and a well found during an evaluation (MNL 800).

An evaluation just 50m south of the site identified undated and modern features (MNL 700).

4.5 Archaeological Potential

Given the above records the site had a **moderate to high** potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval, and post-medieval periods.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS brief (Cutler H, 2019) stated that the evaluation should aim 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.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving were undertaken in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014, and the *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation, 2017* (SCCAS).

The fieldwork comprised of trenches measuring 40.00m x 1.80m, 35.00 x 1.80m, and an L-shaped trench measuring 26.00m x 1.80m and 15.00m x 1.80m across the area threatened by development (fig 5).

All aspects of the trial trenching were undertaken in accordance with the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, 2014 and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, 2003.

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).

Particular study of the following was to occur:

- presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes generally.

The evaluation carefully considered the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS brief required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the site ahead of the construction of houses. This was achieved by excavating trenches laid out in a systematic grid array across the site, with three trenches measuring 40.00m x 1.80m, 35.00 x 1.80m, and an L-shaped trench measuring 26.00m x 1.80m and 15.00m x 1.80m (fig 5).

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the SCCAS/ Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2018) as well as with CIfA and Historic England guidance documents

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 was undertaken by hand (Fig. 4).

The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs were taken.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Fig. 5-17)

A professional metal detector was used to scan the trench locations prior and post excavation along with the spoil heaps. Only demonstrably modern finds were recovered and therefore were not retained.

A summary of the features and layers encountered is presented below. Full context descriptions can be found in Appendix 1.

8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the northeast corner of the site and was L-shaped was comprised of two trenches. One trench measured 26.00m x 1.80m and was orientated NW-SE, the other trench measured 15.00m x 1.80m and was orientated SW-NE. The trench contained 10 archaeological features and one natural feature.

The SW-NE arm of the trench contained 5 archaeological features.

Pit **1006** (1.30m+ x 1.33m x 0.23m) was located at the SW end of the trench and was sub-circular in plan. The feature continued beyond the SW end of the trench. It comprised a single fill which contained 3 sherds of pottery (10g), and a single piece of CBM (7g). The pottery provided a date of 16th century (Fawcett, 2020. See Appendix 3). It was most likely a chalk extraction pit.

Pit **1014** (0.65m x 0.15m+ x 0.09m) was located at the centre of the SE side of the trench and only a small portion of the feature was visible. It is presumed to be sub-square/rectangular in plan based on what was visible. The pit cut pit 1016. The single fill contained one piece of pottery dated 16th-18th century (Fawcett, 2020. See Appendix 3). Based on the date and apparent shape it is likely this pit was another chalk extraction pit.

Pit **1016** (0.90m x 0.78m x 0.13m) was located in the middle of the SW-NE trench close to the SE edge. It was sub-circular in plan and cut by pit 1014 and it cut pit 1018. The single fill contained no finds.

Pit **1018** (0.24m+ x 0.52m+ x 0.06m) was cut by pit 1016 and was sun-circular in plan. The single fill contained one sherd of pottery (5g) dated 15th-16th century (Fawcett, 2020. See Appendix 3).

Natural Feature **1030** (1.60m x 0.24m+ x 0.23m) was located on the NW edge of the centre of the trench. Only a small portion of the feature was visible, but it was irregular in plan and continuing beyond the NW edge of the trench. It comprised a single fill which contained a cooking pot base in 5 fragments (24g) dated 12th-14th century (Fawcett, 2020. See Appendix 3). It is likely the feature is the result of rooting and bioturbation disturbance and that the pot is intrusive from the sub soil.

The NW-SE arm of the trench contained 5 archaeological features and a single natural feature.

Pit **1057** (3.00m+ x 1.20m x 0.22m) was located at the NW end of the trench and was generally sub-square in plan with some irregularity. The feature comprised of two fills with the secondary fill containing 7 sherds of pottery (102g), 22 pieces of CBM (266g), and 5 fragments of lava quern (74g). The pottery provided a date of 16th-18th century (Fawcett, 2020. See Appendix 2) and the lava quern was likely of late medieval/early post-medieval date (Sillwood 2020. See Appendix 3). The pit was likely for chalk extraction.

Pit **1078** (1.84m+ x 1.34m x 0.25) was located just SE of pit 1057 and was sub-circular in plan and continued beyond the SW edge of the trench. The feature comprised of a single fill which contained a single fragment of 16th-18th century date (Fawcett, 2020. See Appendix 3). This was likely another chalk extraction pit.

Pit **1087** (1.54m+ x 0.60m+ x 0.15m) was located just SE of pit 1078 and was sub-square in plan. It is cut by pit 1089 on the NW side and comprised a single fill which contained no finds. Despite dating evidence, it is likely that this pit is contemporary with pits 1057 and 1078 and was part of chalk extraction activity.

Pit **1089** (1.86m x 1.23m x 0.33m) was sub-rectangular in plan and cut pit 1087. It comprised a single fill which contained no finds. As with pit 1087 it is most likely this pit is contemporary with chalk extraction pits 1057 and 1078.

Natural Feature **1107** (1.26m+ x 1.18m+ x 0.07m) was irregular in plan but vaguely sub-circular and was located at the SE end of the trench just SE of pits 1087 and 1089. It comprised of a single undated fill. The feature was shallow and irregular suggesting it was likely a depression in the natural chalk which had silted-up or an area of rooting.

Pit **1109** (1.30m+ x 1.20m+ x 0.58m) was sub-square in plan and located at the SE end of the trench beside natural feature 1107. The feature continued beyond the trench and so the true extent is not known. It comprised a single fill which contained 10 sherds of pottery (134g), 4 fragments of CBM (48g), and a single Cu alloy button (1g). The pottery provided a date of early-mid 16th century and included a fragment of a cup rim (Fawcett, 2020. See Aappendix 3). The Cu alloy button was dated c. late 15th-16th century (Sillwood, 2020. See Appendix 3).

8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located along the NW edge of the site and measured 40.00m x 1.80m on a NE-SW orientation. The trench contained 13 archaeological features and three natural features.

Pit **1003** (1.90m x 1.38m+ x 0.26) was sun-rectangular in plan and located near the NE end of the trench next to pit 1007. It comprised a single fill which contained 14 sherds of pottery (168g) and 3 pieces if CBM (542g). The pottery provided a date of 16th century (Fawcett, 2020. See Appendix 3). This pit was most likely a chalk extraction pit.

Pit **1007** (1.55m+ x 0.78m x 0.17m) was located just NE of pit 1003 and was sub-rectangular in plan. The single fill contained 2 sherds of pottery (9g), and one fragment of CBM (83g). The pottery provides a date of 16th century for the feature (Fawcett, 2020. See Appendix 3). The feature is similar in shape and consistency to pit 1003 and is likely also a pit for extracting chalk.

Pit **1021** (0.62m+ x 0.64m x 0.10m) was sub-rectangular in plan and located at the NE end of the trench close to pits 1003 and 1007. The single fill contained one sherd of pottery (9g) dated 16th-18th century (Fawcett, 2020. See Appendix 3) and one piece of CBM (83g).

In the centre of the trench is a small group of post holes (**1025, 1060, 1064, 1066, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1122, 1124, 1130**) the largest of which was post hole **1116** (0.28m+ x 0.36m x 0.74m). None of the post holes contained finds. The group roughly form a small oval shape of c.2.00m x c.1.00m. The post holes might not all be contemporary, but it is possible they represent a small temporary post-built structure for storage.

Ditch terminus **1145** (1.36m+ x 0.50m+ x 0.19m) was linear in plan and located at the SW end of the trench and continues SW beyond the limit of the trench on a NE-SW orientation. It cuts post hole 1147. The ditch comprised of two fills neither of which contained any finds.

Post hole **1147** (0.44m+ x 0.26m+ x 0.47m) was located below ditch terminus 1145 and was sub-circular in plan. It comprised a single fill which contained no finds.

Natural Feature **1050** (6.00m+ x 2.20m x 0.17m) was irregular in plan and located at the SW end of the trench. The single fill contained a single abraded piece of pottery (9g) of 12th – 14th century date (Fawcett, 2020. See Appendix 3). This feature is most likely rooting as the base is uneven and undulating and the medieval pottery is likely a residual intrusion from the subsoil.

Natural Features **1132** (0.12m x 0.27m x 0.45m) and **1134** (0.20m x 0.34m x 0.50m) were sub-circular in plan and located in the centre of the trench against the NW edge. Neither feature contained any finds. These features are the result of animal burrowing or rooting.

8.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located along the NW edge of the site and measured 35.00m x 1.80m on a NE-SW orientation. The trench contained 7 archaeological features and one natural feature.

Extraction pit **1031** (2.00m+ x 0.74-0.64m+ x 0.24-0.29m) was on a NE-SW orientation and located near the NE end of the trench. It was linear in plan and cut by extraction pit 1035. Two slots were excavated (A & B). The single fill contained no finds in either excavated slot.

Extraction pit **1035** (4.50m+ x 1.13m x 0.31m) was linear in plan and on a NE-SW orientation beginning near the NE end of the trench and terminating in the centre of the trench. It cut extraction pit 1031 and was parallel to extraction pit 1038. It was excavated in four slots (A, B, C & D) and comprised two fills except slot C which was single fill. Primary fill **1075** of slot B was the only fill to contain a find which was a single piece of abraded Roman pottery (5g). The pottery is most likely residual representing the presence of Roman activity in the wider area, Fawcett, 2020. See Appendix 3.

Extraction pit **1038** (maximum 4.00m+ x 0.96m x 0.39m) was linear in plan and on a NE-SW orientation beginning near the NE end of the trench and terminating in the centre of the trench. It was parallel to extraction pit 1035 and both were most likely used to extract the natural chalk. The feature was excavated in three slots (A, B & C) and comprised of two fills which did not contain any finds in any excavated slot.

Natural Feature **1090** (3.00m+ x 1.50m+ x 0.38m) was irregular in plan with an undulating and irregular base and was cut by the SW end of extraction pit 1035 and by extraction pit 1098. It was located just SW of the centre of the trench and extraction pits 1038 and 1035. It comprised a single with no finds and was likely a tree throw or large area of rooting.

Extraction pit **1098** (2.00m+ x 1.00m x 0.32m) was sub-circular in plan, located near the SW end of the trench, and continued beyond the NW edge of the trench. It was cut by natural feature 1090 and cuts a group of natural features (1150, 1104, 1102, 1100). The feature comprised of two fills but did not contain any finds and was excavated in two slots (A &B). It was likely another chalk extraction pit.

Extraction pit **1136** (1.70m+ x 0.90m x 0.15m) was located at the NE end of the trench and was sub-rectangular in plan, continuing beyond the SE edge of the trench. It was located beside the NE end of extraction pits 1031 and 1035. One slot was excavated which comprised a single fill containing one piece of CBM (8g) which was dated 16th-18th century (Fawcett, 2020. See Appendix 3). It was likely another pit for chalk extraction.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 5-17)

The deposit model was consistent across the site.

The first layer in the stratigraphic sequence was Topsoil **1000**. This comprised a dark brownish grey, soft, silty clay. This layer represents the modern topsoil across the site. The layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.45m in Sample Section 2.

Beneath topsoil 1000 was subsoil **1001** which comprised a mid reddish brown, soft, silty clay. This layer is an agricultural subsoil and represents the previous use of the site as agricultural fields. The layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.76m in sample section 1 with a thickness of 0.60m.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was natural geology **1002** which comprised a light white, firm, chalk with patches of soft orangish yellow sand.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The site had a moderate to high potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval, and post-medieval periods.

The evaluation successfully identified two phases of activity.

The first phase of activity is medieval (12th-14th century) and is represented by natural features 1030 and 1050 which contained a small amount of medieval pottery. The pottery displayed signs of abrasion and were likely transported to the natural features by rooting or bioturbation, most likely from the subsoil. The site is located at the edge of an area defined as the medieval historic settlement core of Beck Row and the presence of a small amount of medieval pottery suggests that the site was on the outskirts of the medieval town.

The second phase of activity is post-medieval (16th-18th century) and is the predominant phase of activity on the site. Eight pits were dated to this phase and were most likely used to extract the natural chalk. The pits were generally sub-square/sub-rectangular in plan with some of the sub-rectangular pits reaching a length of c.4.00m suggesting that the chalk was sometimes extracted in long strips rather than from deep pits. Chalk extraction pits were recorded nearby c.900m south of the site (MNL 765) and also at a site c.400m to the southeast (MNL 705). These pits are probably related to the expansion of Beck Row during the post-medieval period as they seem to be situated on the edge of the settlement core.

The remaining undated pits are most likely also related to the post-medieval chalk extraction activity as their shape in plan and profile are very similar to those that have been dated. The undated post holes from trench 2 possibly represent a small temporary

structure for agricultural storage. The undated ditch terminus could represent part of an old agricultural boundary on the edge of Beck Row and is likely medieval or post-medieval date.

Despite the potential for features and finds from the prehistoric and Roman periods, the evaluation did not encounter any evidence of activity from these periods. The presence of two residual abraded sherds of Roman pottery is not unexpected and rather than indicating the presence of Roman activity on the site, they are more indicative of the wider Roman landscape in the Beck Row area.

11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archives subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned. The digital archive with be stored with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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We would also like to thank Matthew Baker of SCCAS for his advice and assistance on the project.

The site was excavated by Eva M Gonzalez-Suarez, Alice Schute, and Matt Selfe of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.

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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 – DEPOSIT TABLES

Deposit Tables

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	NW-SE	4.65m	53

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
1	NW end of trench, NE side	SW

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.16m	Top soil: Dark brownish grey, soft silty clay.
1001	0.16-0.76m	Sub soil: Mid reddish brown, soft silty clay.
1002	0.76m+	Natural: Light white, firm chalk with patches of soft yellow sand.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/ Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1006	Pit (1.30m+ x 1.33m x 0.23m) Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and an irregular base. Continues beyond trench.	1005	Primary fill. Light greyish brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small rounded stones and moderate inclusions of small pieces of chalk.	16th C	Pot 10g (3), CBM 7g (1)
1014	Pit (0.65m x 0.15m+ x 0.09m) Sub-rectangular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Continues beyond trench. Cuts pit 1016.	1013	Primary fill. Dark greyish brown, soft, clayey silt with occasional inclusions of chalk.	16th-18th C	Pot 2g (1)
1016	Pit (0.90m x 0.78m x 0.13m) Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Cut by pit 1016 and cuts pit 1018.	1015	Primary fill. Dark reddish brown, soft clayey silt.	-	-
1018	Pit (0.24m+ x 0.52m+ x 0.06m) Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Cut by pit 1016.	1017	Primary fill. Dark brownish grey, soft clayey silt.	15th/16th C (likely 16th)	Pot 5g (1)
1030	Natural Feature (1.60m x 0.24m+ x 0.23m) Sub-square/rectangular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a irregular base. Continues beyond trench.	1029	Primary fill. Light blueish grey, firm, chalky silt with moderate inclusions of chalk.	12th-14th C	Pot 24g (5)

1057	Pit (3.00m+ x 1.20m+ x 0.22m) Sub-square in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Continues beyond trench.	1149	Primary fill. Light blueish grey, firm, chalky silt with frequent inclusions of medium chalk nodules.	-	-
		1056	Secondary fill. Mid greyish brown, firm, clayey silt.	16th-18th C	Pot 102g (7), CBM 266g (22), lava quernstone 74g (5)
1078	Pit (1.84m+ x 1.34m x 0.25m) Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Continues beyond trench.	1077	Primary fill. Mid greyish brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional inclusions of chalk and rare inclusions of charcoal.	16th-18th C	Pot 16g (1)
1087	Pit (1.54m+ x 0.60m+ x 0.15m) Sub-square in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Cut by pit 1089.	1086	Primary fill. Mid greyish brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional inclusions of chalk.	-	-
1089	Pit (1.86m x 1.23m x 0.33m) Sub-rectangular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Cuts pit 1087.	1088	Primary fill. Mid greyish brown, firm, clayey silt.	-	-
1107	Natural Feature (1.26m+ x 1.18m+ x 0.07m) Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a irregular base. Truncated by a modern soakaway.	1106	Primary fill. Light brownish grey, soft clayey silt.		-
1109	Pit (1.30m+ x 1.20m+ x 0.58m) Sub-square in plan with steep sides and a flat base. Continues beyond trench.	1108	Primary fill. Reddish brown, soft, silty clay.	E-M 16th C	Pot 134g (10), CBM 48g (4), SF1 Cu alloy button 1g (1)

TRENCH 2

Trench No	**Orientation**	**Height AOD**	**Shot ID**
2	NE-SW	4.81m	53

Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**
2	SW end of trench, SE side	NW

Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**
1000	0.00-0.45m	Top soil: Dark brownish grey, soft silty clay.
1001	0.45-0.57m	Sub soil: Mid reddish brown, soft silty clay.
1002	0.57m+	Natural: Light white, firm chalk with patches of soft yellow sand.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/ Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1003	Pit (1.90m x 1.38m+ x 0.26m) Sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. Continues beyond trench.	1004	Primary fill. Mid greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	16th C	Pot 168g (14), CBM 542g (3)
1007	Pit (1.55m+ x 0.78m x 0.17m) Sub-rectangular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Continues beyond trench.	1008	Primary fill. Mid greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with frequent inclusions of chalk.	16th C	Pot 9g (2), CBM 83g (1)
1021	Pit (0.62m+ x 0.64m x 0.10m) Sub-rectangular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Continues beyond trench.	1022	Primary fill. Mid brownish grey, loose sandy silt.	16th-18th C	Pot 3g (1), W.flint 10g (1)
1025	Post-hole (0.12m+ x 0.22m x 0.22m) Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	1026	Primary fill. Mid brownish orange, soft, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small angular stones.	-	-
1050	Natural Feature (6.00m+ x 2.20m x 0.17m) Irregular in plan with moderately – steep sloping sides and an irregular base.	1051	Primary fill. Mid brownish orange, soft silty sand with occasional inclusions of small angular stones.	13th-14th C	Pot 9g (1)
1060	Post-hole (0.16m+ x 0.19m x 0.29m) Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	1061	Primary fill. Mid brownish orange, loose silty sand with inclusions of occasional small angular stones.	-	-
1064	Post-hole (0.10m+ x 0.18m x 0.22m) Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	1065	Primary fill. Mid brownish orange, soft silty sand.	-	-
1066	Post-hole (0.12m+ x 0.24m x 0.28m) Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	1067	Primary fill. Mid brownish orange, soft silty sand with inclusions of occasional small angular stones.	-	-
1112	Post-hole (0.28m+ x 0.30m x 0.30m) Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	1113	Primary fill. Mid brownish orange, soft silty sand.	-	-
1114	Post-hole (0.40m x 0.23m x 0.34m) Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	1115	Primary fill. Mid brownish yellow, soft silty sand with occasional inclusions of small angular stones.	-	-

1116	Post-hole (0.28m+ x 0.36m x 0.74m) Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	1117	Primary fill. Mid brownish orange, soft silty sand with occasional inclusions of small angular stones.	-	-
1122	Post-hole (0.12m+ x 0.20m x 0.30m) Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	1123	Primary fill. Mid brownish orange, soft silty sand with occasional inclusions of small angular stones.	-	-
1124	Post-hole (0.36m x 0.26m x 0.70m) Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	1125	Primary fill. Mid brownish orange, soft silty sand with occasional inclusions of small angular stones.	-	-
1130	Post-hole (0.36m x 0.24m x 0.54m) Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	1131	Primary fill. Mid brownish orange, soft silty sand with occasional inclusions of small angular stones.	-	-
1132	Natural Feature (0.12m x 0.27m x 0.45) Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	1133	Primary fill. Mid brownish orange, soft silty sand with occasional inclusions of small angular stones.	-	-
1134	Natural Feature (0.20m x 0.34m x 0.50m) Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	1135	Primary fill. Mid brownish orange, soft silty sand with occasional inclusions of small angular stones.	-	-
1145	Ditch terminus (1.36m+ x 0.50m+ x 0.19m) Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. On a NE-SW orientation. Cuts post-hole 1147.	1148	Primary fill. Light blueish grey, firm clayey/chalky silt with frequent inclusions of small chalk pieces.	-	-
		1144	Secondary fill. Light orangish brown, firm clayey silt.	-	
1147	Post-hole (0.44m+ x 0.26m+ x 0.47m) Sub-circular in shape with steep sides and a concave base. Cut by ditch 1145.	1146	Light brownish yellow, firm silty clay.	-	-

TRENCH 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
3	NE-SW	4.81m	53

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
3	SW end of trench, SE side	NW

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.07m	Top soil: Dark brownish grey, soft silty clay.
1001	0.07-0.35m	Sub soil: Mid reddish brown, soft silty clay.
1002	0.35m+	Natural: Light white, firm chalk with patches of soft yellow sand.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/ Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1031A	Pit (1.00m+ x 0.74m+ x 0.24m) Linear/sub-rectangular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. On a N-S orientation. Cut by ditch 1035A.	1039	Primary fill. Light whitish grey, compact silty/sandy chalk.	-	-
1031B	Pit (1.00m+ x 0.64m+ x 0.29m) Linear/sub-rectangular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. On a N-S orientation. Cut by ditch 1035D.	1138	Primary fill. Mid greyish brown, compact chalky silt.	-	-
1035A	Pit (1.00m+ x 1.13m x 0.31m) Linear/sub-rectangular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. On a N-S orientation. Cuts ditch 1031A.	1036	Primary fill. Mid blueish grey, compact silty chalk.	-	-
		1037	Secondary fill. Mid greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	-	-
1035B	Pit (1.00m+ x 0.96m x 0.36m) Linear/sub-rectangular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. On a N-S orientation.	1075	Primary fill. Mid greyish brown, compact chalky silt.	Roman (residual)	Pot 5g (1)
		1076	Secondary fill. Mid yellowish brown, compact sandy silt.	-	-
1035C	Pit (1.00m+ x 0.26m+ x 0.23m+) Linear/ sub-rectangular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. On a N-S orientation. Cut by ditch 1090.	1092	Primary fill. Mid greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	-	-
1035D	Pit (1.00m+ x 0.57m x 0.22m) Linear/ sub-rectangular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. On a N-S orientation. Cuts ditch 1031B.	1139	Primary fill. Dark brown, loose sandy silt.	-	-
		1140	Secondary fill. Light orange, loose sand.	-	-
		1141	Tertiary fill. Light greyish brown. Compact sandy silt.	-	-
1038A	Pit (1.00m+ x 0.43m+ x 0.39m) Linear/sub-rectangular in plan	1032	Primary fill. Mid grey, compact silty/sandy chalk.	-	-

	with steep sides and a concave base. Cut by ditch 1079. On a N-S orientation.	1033	Secondary fill. Mid orangish brown, soft silty sand.	-	-
1038B	Pit (1.00m+ x 0.96m x 0.36m) Linear/sub-rectangular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. On a N-S orientation	1068	Primary fill. Mid orangish brown, compact silty clay	-	-
		1071	Secondary fill. Mid greyish brown, compact sandy/chalky silt.	-	-
1038C	Pit (1.00m+ x 0.46m x 0.23m) Linear/sub-rectangular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. On a NE-SW orientation.	1092	Primary fill. Mid greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	-	-
		1093	Secondary fill. Mid brown, compact sandy silt.	-	-
1090	Natural Feature (3.00m+ x 1.50m+ x 0.38m) Sub-circular/irregular in plan with moderately sloping sides and an irregular base. Cut by pit 1098.	1091	Primary fill. Mid orangish brown, soft sandy silt.	-	-
1098A	Pit (1.00m+ x 1.00m+ x 0.32m) Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Cuts natural feature 1090.	1099	Primary fill. Mid brown, loose sandy silt.	-	-
1098B	Pit (1.00m+ x 0.71m+ x 0.26m) Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Cuts natural feature 1090.	1110	Primary fill. Mid greyish brown, compact chalky silt.	-	-
		1111	Secondary fill. Mid brown, loose sandy silt.	-	-
1136	Pit (1.50m+ x 0.90m x 0.15m) Sub-square in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base.	1137	Primary fill. Mid greyish brown, compact silty chalk.	16^{th}-18^{th} C	CBM 8g (1)

APPENDIX 2 – FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Cut	Type	Trial Trench	Spot Date	Pot No	Wgt/g	CBM No	Wgt/g	Other
1001	None	Sub-soil		16th-18th	1	58			
1004	1003	Pit	2	c 16th (possibly M-L16th)	14	168	3	542	
1005	1006	Pit	1	c 16th?+	3	10	1	7	
1008	1007	Pit	2	c 16th	2	9	1	83	
1013	1014	?Pit	1	16th-18th	1	2			
1017	1018	?Pit	1	15th-16th (likely 16th)	1	5			
1022	1021	Pit	2	16th-18th	1	3			
1029	1030	Pit	1	12th-14th	5	24			
1051	1050	Pit	2	13th-14th	1	9			
1056	1057	Pit	1	16th-18th	7	102	22	266	Lava quernstone 5@74g
1075	1035 B	Ditch	3	Roman	1	5			
1077	1078	Pit	1	16th-18th	1	16			
1108	1109	Pit	3	E-M16th	10	134	4	48	**SF1** Cu alloy button 1@1g
1137	1136	Pit	3	16th-18th			1	8	
Totals					**48**	**545**	**32**	**954**	**SF1** 1@1g,**Lava quernstone** 5@74g

APPENDIX 3 – SPECIALIST REPORTS

The pottery and ceramic building materials (CBM) from Land to the rear of 83 to 91 Holmsey Green, Beck Row, Suffolk (MNL 1062): An assessment report

Andy Fawcett

Introduction

A total of forty-eight sherds of pottery with a weight of 545g, as well as thirty-two fragments of CBM (945g) were recovered from the archaeological evaluation work at Holmsey Green.

This report firstly sets out the methodology used in the recording of the materials and then goes on to discuss the individual assemblages. This is then followed by an overall conclusion, and any recommendations for further work on the materials that might be required.

A full break down of the pottery and CBM assemblages can be seen in Appendices 1-2, and a list of fabric and abrasion codes can be observed in Appendix 3.

Methodology

All of the pottery and CBM has been rapidly scanned at x20 vision. The principle fabrics within each finds category have been identified and allocated fabric codes which are based upon those used by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Services (SCCAS). Where present the pottery form types have been simply described, for instance dish, jar and so on, and a similar approach has been used for the CBM form types, such as roof tile or brick.

The assemblages have also been recorded by sherd/fragment count as well as by weight. Other types of information that have been noted, include the level of abrasion, the presence of decoration on the pottery as well as the depth ranges of the CBM form types.

Pottery

The pottery assemblage was retrieved from three trenches and a breakdown of its distribution between these can be seen in Table 1.

Trench	No	%	Wgt/g	%
1	18	37.5	159	29.5
2	18	37.5	189	34.5
3	11	23	139	25.5
Sub-soil	1	2	58	10.5

Totals	**48**	**100**	**545**	**100**

Table 1. Pottery distribution by trench

The pottery represents three periods of activity on the site, Roman, medieval and post-medieval.

Roman

Just two small sherds of Roman pottery were recorded, both of which are considered to be residual. The first of these in fabric GRS was noted in Pit fill 1005 in Trench 1 (alongside a post-medieval assemblage), and is a very small fragment of a beaker dated from the mid 1st to early 2nd century. The second is an abraded body sherd, in a grey micaceous fabric (GMB) in Ditch fill 1075 (Tr. 3), which is not closely datable within the Roman period.

Medieval

Only two contexts contained solely medieval pottery, Pit fill 1029 in Trench 1 (5@24g) and Pit fill 1051 in Trench 2 (1@9g); a single sherd within Pit fill 1004 (Tr.2) was considered residual.

The sherds within context 1029 (which exhibit only slight abrasion), all belong to the base of a cooking pot, which is in a reduced fabric that contains abundant ill-sorted quartz, alongside sparse iron rich grog (MCW). The base is sooted on the exterior, and it is dated from 12th to 14th century.

The single fragment in fill 1051 is an unsourced glazed ware (UPG) which is an abraded body sherd. It has a buff colour and contains abundant ill-sorted quartz with some possible chalk pieces; it is potentially a Hollesley product, and is dated from the 13th to 14th century.

Post-medieval

The largest part of the pottery assemblage is dated to this period (41@507g). This was derived from a total of nine pit fills and a sub-soil context, however three of the pit fills in Trench 1 (1013, 1056 and 1077), and one in Trench 2 (1022), as well as the sub-soil context (1001), can only be dated from the 16th to 18th century.

The remaining pit fills in Trench 1 (1005, and 1017), Trench 2 (1004 and 1008) and Trench 3 (1108) are all dated to the 16th century. However, some of the more broadly dated contexts too, may be dated to this early part of the post-medieval period, as their fabrics are a lot coarser than those typically encountered, at the mid to later end of the dating sequence.

The contexts dated to the 16th century are principally made up of combinations of the late medieval/early post-medieval transitional fabric LMT, as well as glazed red earthenwares (GRE), iron glazed black wares (IGBW) and a single example of Cistercian ware (CSTN).

Diagnostic sherds within the assemblage are few, fragmentary and are restricted to a cup, bowl and a base.

CBM

Post-medieval CBM was recovered solely from pit fills which are divided between all three trenches. The assemblage is principally composed of brick fragments (just two examples of tile were noted) and these are in a poor state of preservation, being fragmentary and suffering from variable abrasion. In terms of diagnostic data for the bricks, only one complete depth measurement was possible, this was a depth of 50mm on a fragment recorded in Pit fill 1004 (Tr. 2). Alongside the style of fabric, this dated the piece from around the early/mid 16th to 17th century.

Several different fabrics were noted within the brick assemblage, most of which are dated from the early 16th to 17th century. These contained chiefly grog and calcite, which was sometimes streaked (Msg), although twenty-one shattered pieces within Pit fill 1056 (Tr. 1) are in a cream fabric that contained calcite, grog and prominent black iron ore (Wsfe). This latter fabric is very similar to one group within the early post-medieval CBM assemblage recorded at Isleham (Fawcett 2018).

One example of a roof tile was noted in Pit fill 1008 (Tr. 2), this is in a hard sandy fabric that is coloured pink to red with a thick grey core and has a depth of 13mm. It contains abundant ill-sorted calcite (some of which is streaked), as well as some black iron ore and sparse grog. This fragment is dated between the late medieval and early post-medieval period.

Finally, a single small and possible tile fragment, was noted in Pit fill 1137 (Tr.3). It has a depth of 9mm, and is glazed with traces of mortar attached to one surface. This is a possible roof or floor tile, although its depth appears too low for either of these forms. Its fabric is very similar to the pottery style of GRE, although it seems too coarse for pottery, however the size of the fragment limits its identification and interpretation.

Conclusion

The pottery assemblage for the most part is fragmentary and contains little diagnostic data (rims and bases).

The presence of a very small quantity of residual Roman pottery should come as no surprise, given the extent of known Roman settlement within the immediate landscape.

It is not possible to comment further on the nature or extent of medieval activity on the current site, mainly as some of the sherds are residual within later post-medieval features, and the two contexts which are solely dated to this period, are deemed to be natural features (Cunningham pers.com). It is therefore not clear if these sherds have somehow been incorporated into the later post-medieval landscape (through manuring for instance), or in fact, represent some form of minimal medieval rural activity.

The main focus of activity represented by the pottery assemblage is the earlier post-medieval period. This assemblage is likely to represent dumped domestic waste from some form of household activity; a similar range of fabrics were noted by the author at St Johns Road (MNL 765) to the south of the current site (Fawcett 2012).

Activity dating to the post-medieval period has previously been recorded c 350m and 400m to the south-east of the site (MNL 705 and MNL 579), as well as 900m to the south (MNL 765).

A large proportion of the CBM compliments that of the pottery assemblage in terms of dating, spanning the early 16th to 17th century. The group is dominated by very fragmentary brick pieces, which are clearly derived from some form of structure. However, the condition and size of these fragments (as well as the minimal presence of roof tile) indicates that this structure or structures were not close to the current area of excavation. The fragments may have been reused for some purpose during the early post-medieval period and then simply disposed of.

Recommendations for further work

The pottery and CBM assemblages have been fully recorded and reported on, therefore no further work on the materials will be required.

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Appendix 3. Fabric and abrasion codes

Pottery

Roman

GMB	Grey micaceous ware
GRS	Unsourced sandy grey wares

Medieval/post-medieval

MCW	Unsourced medieval coarsewares
UPG	Unsourced medieval glazed ware
LMT	Late medieval/early post-medieval transitional ware
CSTN	Cistercian type ware
IGBW	Iron glazed blackware
GRE	Glazed red earthenware

CBM

Msfe	Medium sandy with ferrous inclusions
Msg (st)	Medium sandy with streaked grog and calcite
Msg	Medium sandy with grog
Msc	Medium sandy with calcite
Wsfe	White medium sandy with ferrous inclusions

Abrasion codes

Very = very abraded, Abr = abraded, Abr/sli = variably abraded, Sli = slightly abraded, Gd = good condition

MNL1062 Land to rear of 83 to 91 Holmsey Green, Beck Row, Suffolk

Small Finds

By Rebecca Sillwood

A single metal find was submitted for assessment - a copper alloy button (SF1) of early post-medieval date. The find was recovered from pit fill (1108) and weighed 1.4g. The button consisted of a cast one-piece example with an integral undrilled shank. The front of the button was discoidal and biconvex, measuring 10mm in diameter and 11mm in height.

This button dates to the *c.* late 15th-16th century, and has parallels illustrated in Read (2005, 52, no. 181).

This dating of this button appears to fit neatly with the spotdating for this context.

This button is fully recorded and requires no further work.

References

Read, B. 2005. *Metal Buttons c. 900 BC- c. AD 1700.* Portcullis Publishing

Lava

Five fragments of grey vesicular lava, weighing 74g, were recovered from pit fill (1056). The pieces were all formless fragments with no finished edges. Lava was normally sourced from the Rhineland region of Germany and was imported into Britain as a material for use in quernstones from the Late Iron Age through to the early post-medieval period, with a hiatus in use during the Anglo-Saxon period (Buckley 2014).

After around *c.* 1500 quernstones were more commonly produced from Millstone grit.

Quernstones were not always relating to milling but during the medieval period they could also have been used for grinding grain for brewing on a small-scale, such as in a manorial context. This was due to the regulation of mills and milling in general which was tightly controlled by the authorities.

The spotdating for this context is post-medieval and the lava probably fits with a later medieval or early post-medieval date.

This assemblage is fully recorded and requires no further work.

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APPENDIX 4 – COMPLIANCE - WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Terry Gibson of Aaron Windows Ltd. The archaeological work is required as a condition of application DC/16/0184/FUL, for the construction of houses at Land to Rear of 83 to 91 Holmsey Green, Beck Row, Suffolk (TL 698780) (Fig. 1).

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of an archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigations. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Cutler H, 26th July 2019) requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% the area threatened by development for houses. This will be achieved by excavating three trenches measuring 15.00m x 1.80m. The trenches will be excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

The trenches have been located to the rear of the proposed development due to the foundations being dug and filled prior to trenching being undertaken.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located on the northeast edge side of Beck Row. Agricultural fields are located to the north and east of the site, and houses are located to the west and south of the site. RAF Mildenhall is located c.1km south of the site.

2.1 Site Geology

The bedrock geology is recorded as Grey Chalk Subgroup - Chalk. This Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 94 to 101 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas (BSG, 2019).

Superficial geology is recorded as River Terrace Deposits, 1 - Sand And Gravel. These Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by rivers (U) (BSG, 2019).

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 2019). The relevant local development framework is *Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury Local Plan. Joint Development Management Policies Document (2015).*

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG February 2019)

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 desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

The NPPF asks that in determining planning applications the local planning authorities should take account of:

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

3.2 Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury Local Plan. Joint Development Management Policies Document (2015).

The local development framework for Babergh states the following:

- On sites of archaeological interest, or of potential archaeological importance, provided there is no overriding case against development, planning permission will be granted subject to satisfactory prior arrangements being agreed. (Policy DM20).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2 & 3)

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

4.1 Prehistoric

Evidence of early prehistoric activity has been identified close to the site. A Neolithic flint knife was found c.45m northwest of the site, in a field adjacent to the site (MNL 814). An evaluation c.150m east revealed Neolithic/Bronze Age features (ESF25771). Flint tools were found c.570m north of the site (MNL 318) and a flint axe was found c.730m to the northwest (MNL 323). At the north edge of the search area fieldwalking has identified a spread of prehistoric material in the area of a Roman site (MNL 097, MNL 172, MNL 335).

A bronze age socketed axe was found c.450m southwest of the site (MNL 120), and a further bronze axe was found c.460m northwest (MNL 571). A bronze arrowhead was found c.820m northwest (MNL 114), a scatter of worked flints was found c.900m west (MNL 201). Further scatters of Bronze Age pottery and flints were found 1km east of the site (MNL 335), and a multi-period site c.1km west of the site contained features and finds of Bronze Age date (MNL 502). At the edge of the search area in the north is Late Bronze Age occupation and finds scatters (MNL 152), and Bronze Age flint scatters which included an arrowhead and a jet bead (MNL 172).

Evidence of Iron Age settlement has been recorded at the western edge of the search area. Settlement evidence at a multi-period site included hut circles and roundhouses (MNL 502), and an evaluation identified early Bronze Age activity through to Roman activity (MNL 564) with further evidence of widespread Iron Age to Roman occupation present close by (MNL 608).

4.2 Roman

The closest evidence of Roman activity to the site is record MNL 563 which is a metalwork scatter of Roman date found c. 400m northwest of the site. Evidence of

Roman settlement has been identified c.700m – 1km west of the site. An evaluations and excavations identified a dense spread of features consisting of a network of ditches and scattered pits (MNL 598, MNL 638), an inhumation was also found in this area with a glass bead necklace and two bronze finger rings (MNL 243), as well as evidence of a Roman field system (MNL 589), and dispersed Roman and prehistoric activity (MNL 619). Roman activity was also present at the northern extent of the search area represented by hearths, floors, ditches and pits (MNL 097, MNL 502), as well as a hoard of silver denari (MNL 160), a spread of metalwork and pottery (MNL 172).

4.3 Saxon

Only one record within the search area referred to Saxon activity which was in the form of a metalwork scatter found c.800m northwest of the site (MNL 584).

4.4 Medieval

The most significant medieval record is that referring to the area of the medieval historic settlement core of Beck Row (MNL 675). The site is located in the north portion of the settlement core. Medieval pits and ditches have been identified at a site c.410m southeast of the site (MNL 705) and a scatter of medieval pottery and building material was found a further 400m southeast (MNL 071). The site of the now demolished Aspal Hall with moat which was of medieval date and was a sub-manor of Mildenhall (MNL 083, MNL 483). The grounds of the hall are located c.300m south of the site.

4.5 Post-medieval and Modern

Pits and ditches of post-medieval date have been identified c.350m southeast of the site (MNL 705) and an evaluation a further 400m southeast identified post-medieval boundary ditches and peat hollows (MNL 579). Further evidence of pot—medieval activity was present c.900m south of the site in the form of 17th century chalk extraction pits and waste dumping (MNL 765), ditches and a wall and quarrying at the site of a former Inn (MNL 779), Victorian backyard rubbish pitting (MNL 787), and pits and a well found during an evaluation (MNL 800).

An evaluation just 50m south of the site identified undated and modern features (MNL 700).

4.5 Archaeological Potential

Given the above records the site has a **moderate to high** potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval, and post-medieval periods.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief (Cutler H, 2019) states that the evaluation should aim 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.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014, and the *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation, 2017* (SCCAS/CT).

This will comprise of three 15.00m x 1.80m trenches across area threatened by development.

All aspects of the trial trenching will be undertaken in accordance with the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, 2014 and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, 2003.

Please note that the foundations for the proposed buildings have already been constructed prior to the archaeological work being undertaken.

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).

Particular study of the following should occur:

- presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes generally.

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

The evaluation should also carefully consider the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the site ahead of the construction of houses. This will be achieved by excavating trenches laid out in a systematic grid array across the site, with three trenches measuring 15.00m x 1.80m.

As the foundations for the proposed buildings have already been constructed prior to the archaeological work being undertaken, the trenches have been located to the rear of the building plots to assess the likely impact of the development.

The evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with the SCCAS/CT Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2019) as well as with CIfA and Historic England guidance documents

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 (Fig. 4).

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken.

In the event that important, complex or unexpected 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 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 in addition to the known gas pipeline 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.

Overburden 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 surfaces.

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 will 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 detectorist (see specialist list) will 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, possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

7.7 Ditches

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 20% 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

Articulated human remains will usually receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. However in circumstances of poor preservation or if required to meet the project objectives, human remains may require full excavation. A decision in consultation with the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist and the relevant specialist will be made on the extent to which human remains are excavated during the trenching. The aim will be to inform the requirements for future treatment during

subsequent Phases. Disarticulated human remains will be recorded and retained for assessment.

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*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

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 and deposits will be photographed in detail and general site and working shoots taken as part of the photographic record. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs saved in RAW/CR2 format and taken on an 11 Mega Pixel, Canon 450, DSLR. The RAW/CR2 files will be converted and stored in uncompressed .tiff at 8 bit. If for any reason acceptable digital photography cannot be undertaken, the primary record will be on 35mm black and white film. 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. 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 Dr Boreham and Dr Zoe Outram 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, SCCAS/CT and Dr Outram where appropriate. The project manager must ensure that the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments/analyses & scientific analyses are included in a full evaluation report and sent to the Historic England Science Advisor.

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

7.16 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.

Treasure will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the coroner within 14 days.

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 an acceptable timeframe.

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.

One hard or digital copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, should be prepared and presented to SCCAS/CT within four weeks of the completion of site works unless there are reasonable grounds for more time.

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client and SCCAS/CT (one copy and a .pdf copy). 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 included with the report, which will be compatible with ESRI or 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. The archaeological advisory and planning role of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Team will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Provision has been made for a summary in the annual PSIAH roundup if positive results are drawn from the evaluation.

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, and in accordance with *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS Conservation Team, 2019).

Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the appropriate receiving body, under an appropriate accession number and 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).

Arrangements for the long term storage and deposition of all artefacts will be agreed with the landowner and SCCAS/CT during the reporting stage. Transfer of title and the transfer of the ownership of the archive to the County Archive Facility will be arranged at this time, and the arrangements indicated in the evaluation report.

Where the project comprises multiple stages, the entire archive will be collated and deposited as a whole.

10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. This Policy is based on a Health and Safety system in line with 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 will be undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks be highlighted including the potential for toxins and contaminants. It will be the responsibility of the client/agent to undertake a full assessment of any toxins present and services present and provide Britannia Archaeology Ltd with a report detailing the results, prior to the commencement of any fieldwork. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information and suitable tools and PPE will provided and used based on the results of any pre-project investigation.

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.

Provision for security/barrier fencing will be made where necessary.

11.0 RESOURCES

The archaeological works will be 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 Project 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 SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist for approval prior to their engagement. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist immediately.

APPENDIX 5 – OASIS SHEET

OASIS FORM - Print view https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm

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: britanni1-372719

Project details

Project name	Land Rear Of 83 To 91 Holmsey Green, Beck Row, Suffolk
Short description of the project	From 14th to 30th of January 2020, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Terry Gibson of Aaron Windows Ltd. The archaeological work was required as a condition of planning application DC/16/0184/FUL, for the construction of houses at Land to Rear of 83 to 91 Holmsey Green, Beck Row, Suffolk (TL 698780). The evaluation successfully identified two phases of activity. The first phase is medieval (12th-14th century) and is represented by natural features which contained a small amount of abraded medieval pottery which were likely transported to the natural features by rooting or burrowing activity, most likely from the subsoil. The second phase is post-medieval (16th-18th century) and is the predominant phase of activity on the site. Eight pits were dated to this phase and were most likely used to extract the natural chalk. Chalk extraction pits were recorded nearby c.900m south of the site (MNL 765) and also at a site c.400m to the southeast (MNL 705). The remaining undated pits are most likely also related to the post-medieval chalk extraction activity as their shape in plan and profile are very similar to those that have been dated. The undated post holes from trench 2 possibly represent a small temporary structure for agricultural storage. The undated ditch terminus could represent part of an old agricultural boundary on the edge of Beck Row and is likely medieval or post-medieval date.
Project dates	Start: 14-01-2020 End: 30-01-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P1291 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	MNL 1062 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	POST HOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CU ALLOY BUTTON Post Medieval

Significant Finds	LAVA QUERNSTONE Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"'Targeted 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 FOREST HEATH BECK ROW, HOLYWELL ROW AND KENNY HILL Land Rear Of 83 To 91 Holmsey Green
Postcode	IP28 8AP
Study area	0.16 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 69881 78005 52.373278163902 0.495829106751 52 22 23 N 000 29 44 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3m Max: 4m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Matthew Adams
Project director/manager	Matthew Adams
Project supervisor	Matthew Adams
Type of sponsor/funding body	client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Aaron Windows Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	MNL 1062
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	MNL 1062
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	MNL 1062
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"

Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land To Rear Of 83 To 91 Holmsey Green, Beck Row, Suffolk: An archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cunningham, L
Other bibliographic details	R1258
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4 printed and bound report with pull out A3 figures
URL	www.britannia-archaeology.com
Entered by	Louisa Cunningham (louisa@brit-arch.com)
Entered on	12 February 2020

OASIS:

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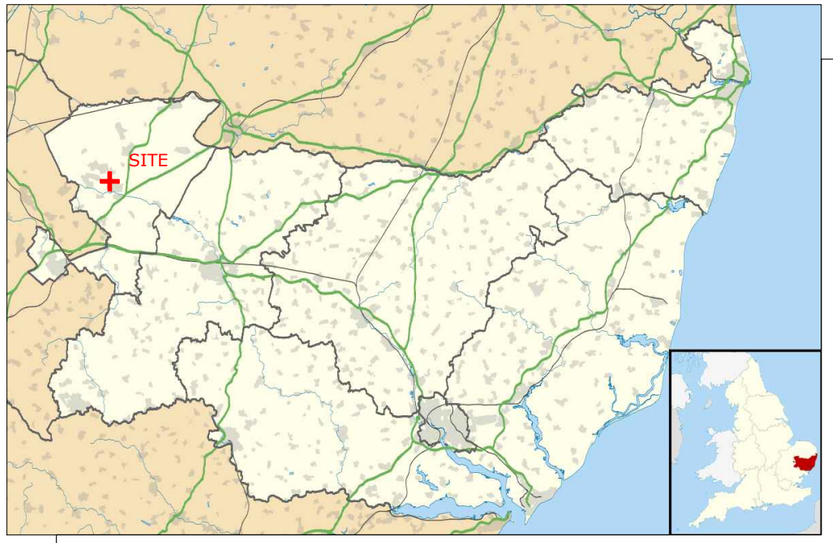
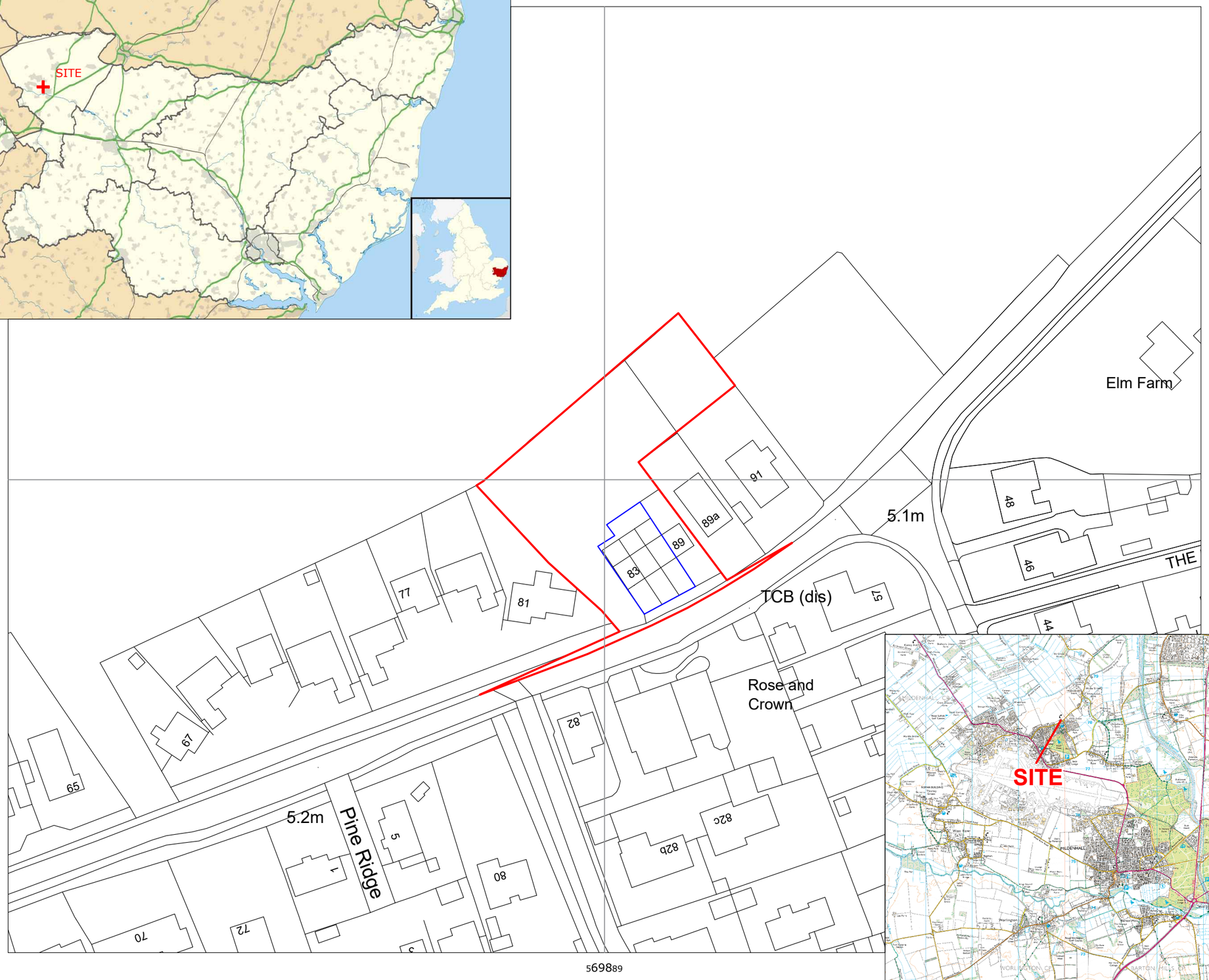
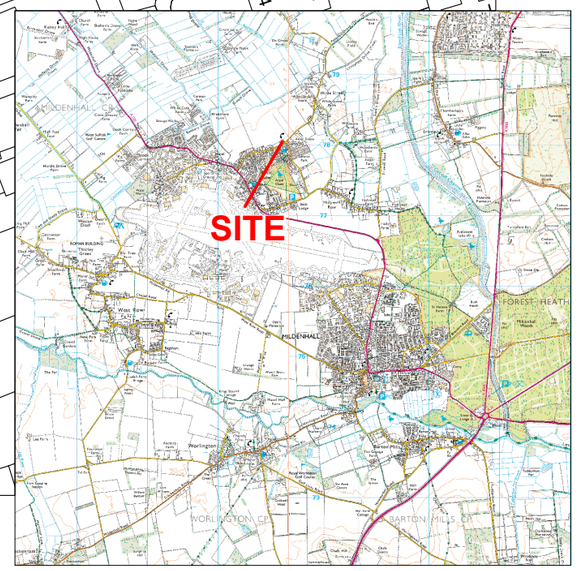






N

Site Boundary

NGR: 569889 278043 | REF: R1258

PROJECT: LAND REAR OF 83 To 91 HOLMSEY GREEN, BECK ROW, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: TERRY GIBSON, AARON WINDOWS LTD

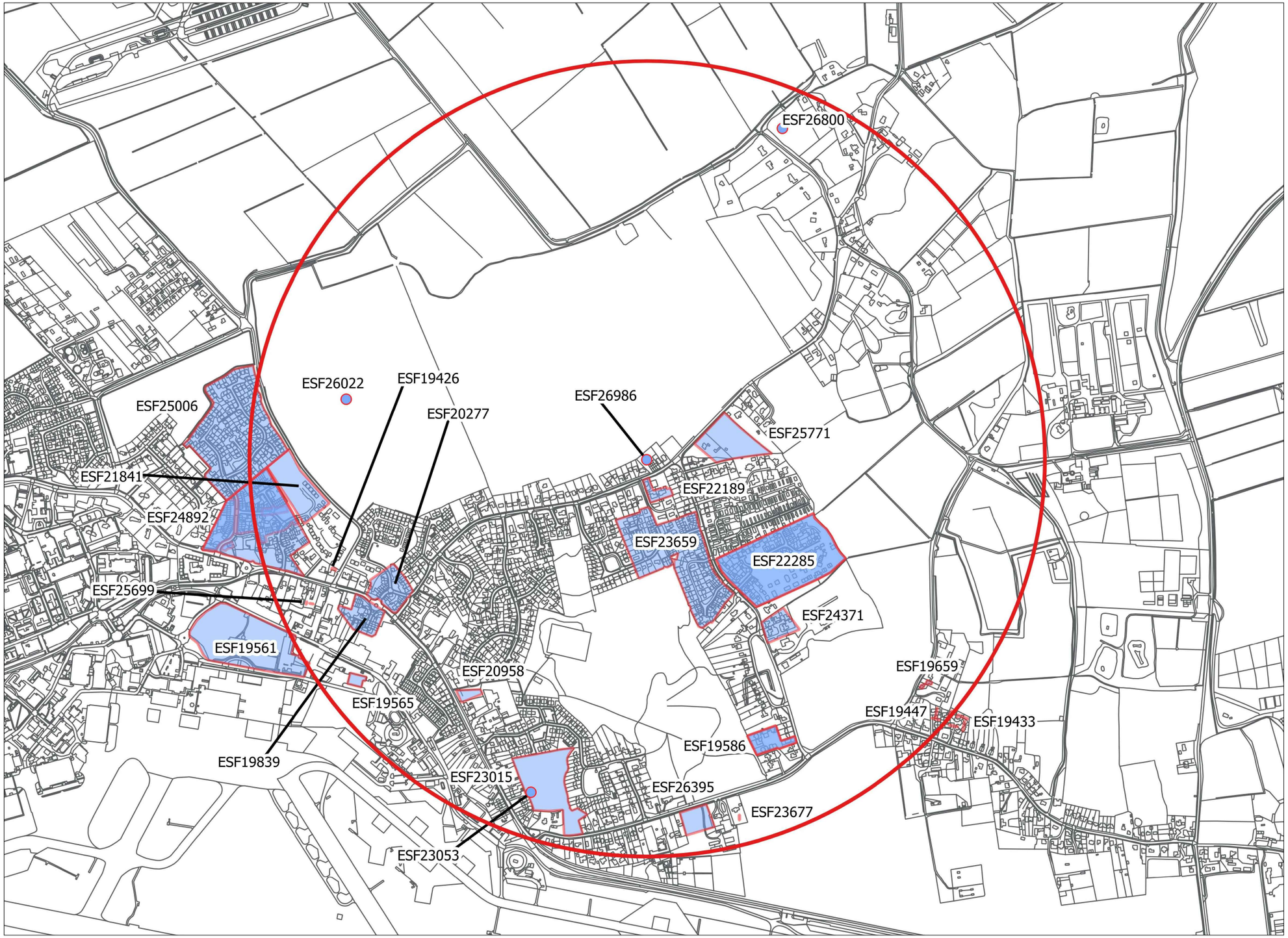
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
UNIT 2
THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE
ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH
BURY ST EDMUNDS
SUFFOLK
IP33 3PH
T: 01284 630057
E: info@brit-arch.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

DATE: FEB 2020 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: HG

APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE: 1



N

HER Search Area

Archaeological Event

Site Boundary

NGR: 569889 278043 | REF: R1258

PROJECT: LAND REAR OF 83 TO 91 HOLMSEY GREEN, BECK ROW, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: HER DATA - EVENTS

CLIENT: TERRY GIBSON, AARON WINDOWS LTD

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH
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T: 01284 630057
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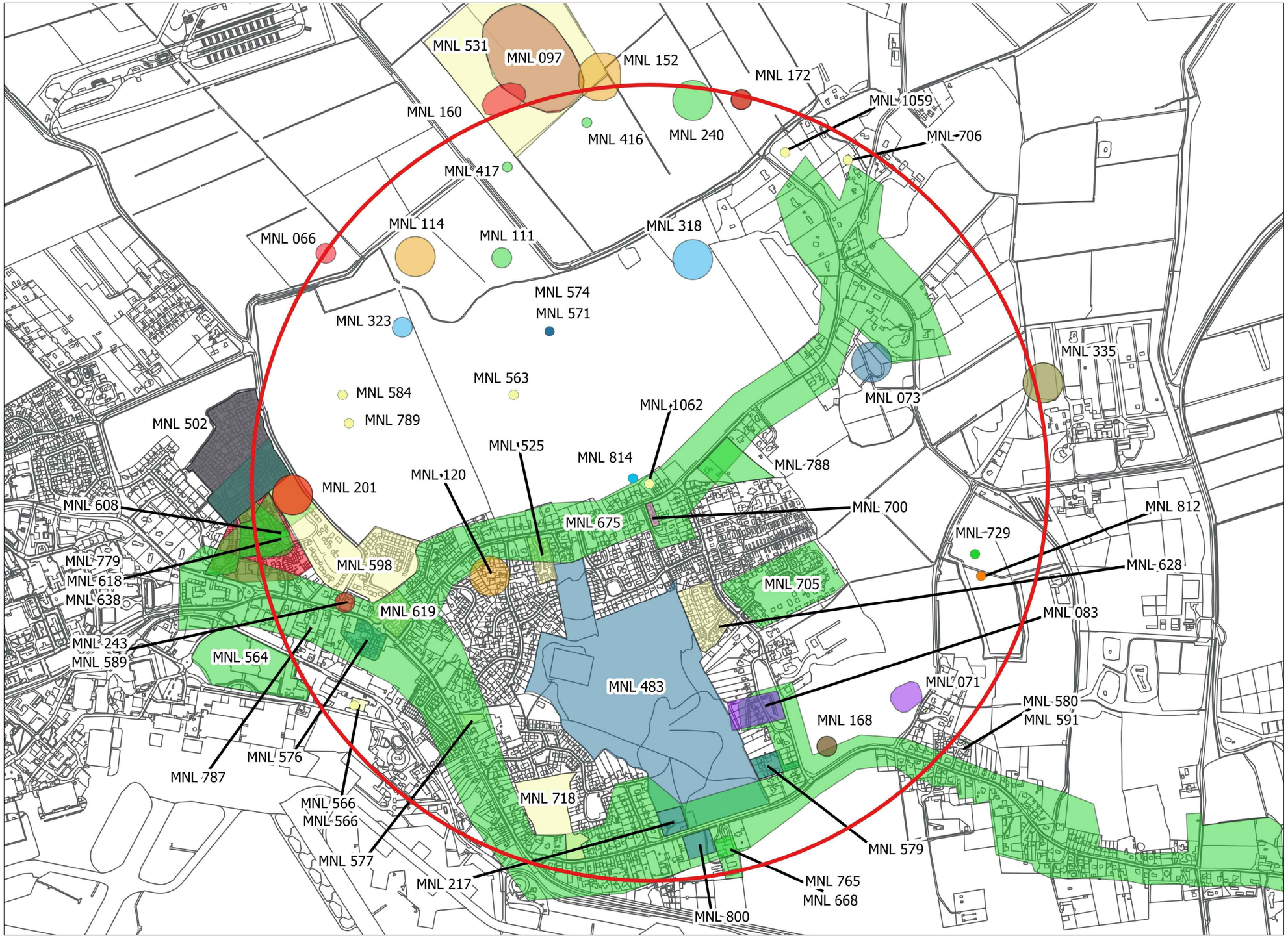
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

DATE: FEB 2020 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: HG

APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE: 2



N

- 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: 569889 278043 | REF: R1258

PROJECT: LAND REAR OF 83 TO 91 HOLMSEY GREEN, BECK ROW, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: HER DATA - MONUMENTS

CLIENT: TERRY GIBSON, AARON WINDOWS LTD

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
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W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

DATE: FEB 2020 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: HG | APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE: 3

N

House Footings

Trench

Site Boundary

NGR: 569889 278043 | REF: R1258

PROJECT: LAND REAR OF 83 TO 91 HOLMSEY GREEN, BECK ROW, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: PROPOSED TRENCH LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: TERRY GIBSON, AARON WINDOWS LTD

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

UNIT 2
THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE
ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH
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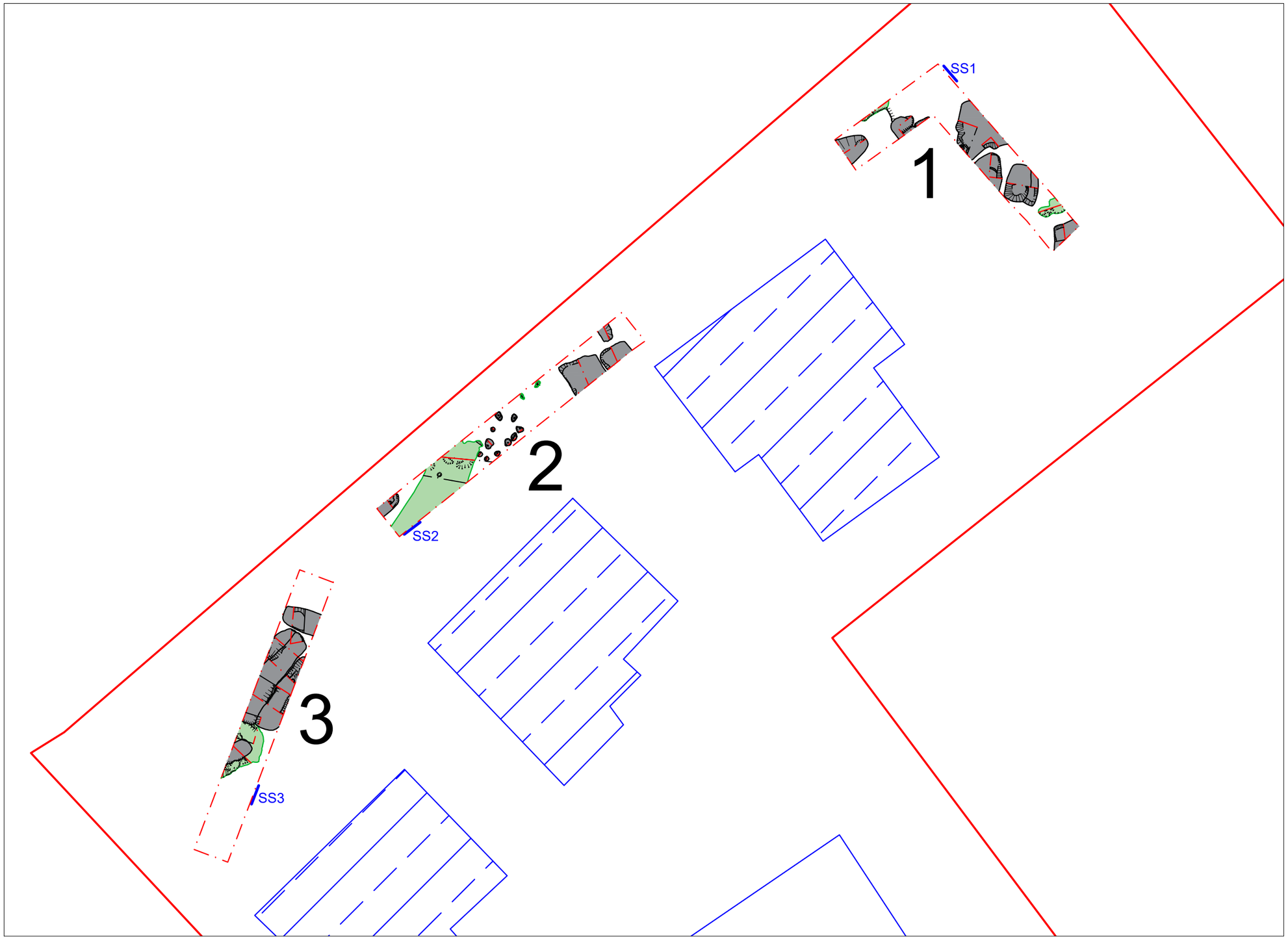
T: 01284 630057
E: info@brit-arch.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

DATE: FEB 2020 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: HG

APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE: 4



0 1:500 30m

N

Natural Features

Archaeological Features

Section Line

Excavated Feature

SS1 Sample Section

House Footings

Trench

Site Boundary

NGR: 569889 278043

REF: R1258

PROJECT: LAND REAR OF 83 TO 91 HOLMSEY GREEN, BECK ROW, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: PROPOSED TRENCH LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: TERRY GIBSON, AARON WINDOWS LTD

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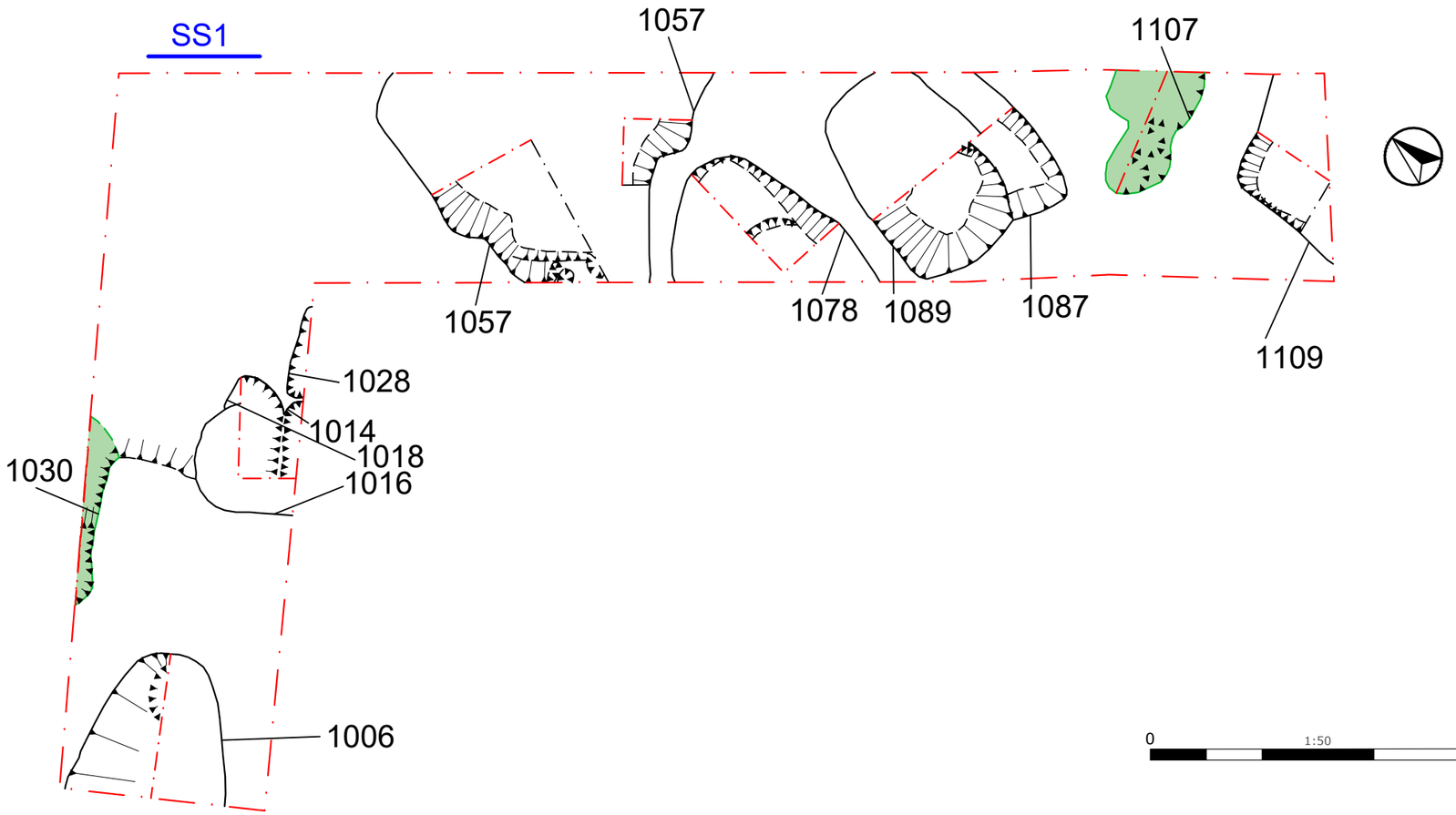
AUTHOR: HG

APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE: 5

TRENCH 1



N

Natural Features

Archaeological Features

Section Line

Excavated Feature

SS1 Sample Section

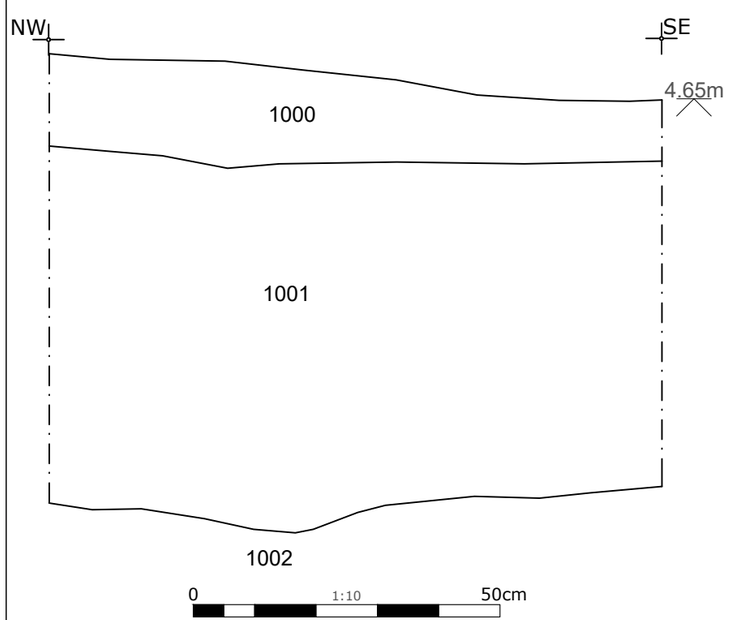
Trench

Site Boundary

DP44 - TRENCH 1 - VIEW SE

DP44 - TRENCH 1 - VIEW SW

TR1 - SAMPLE SECTION 1 - FACING SW



DP53 - SAMPLE SECTION 1 - VIEW NE

NGR: 569889 278043 | REF: R1258

PROJECT: LAND REAR OF 83 TO 91 HOLMSEY GREEN, BECK ROW, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 1 PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: TERRY GIBSON, AARON WINDOWS LTD

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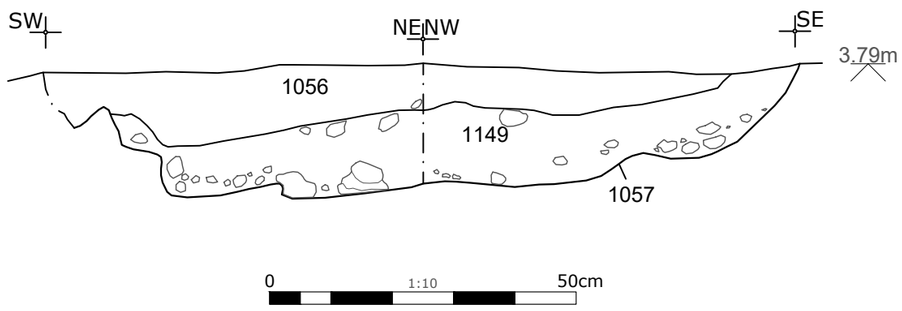
AUTHOR: HG

APPROVED: DPM

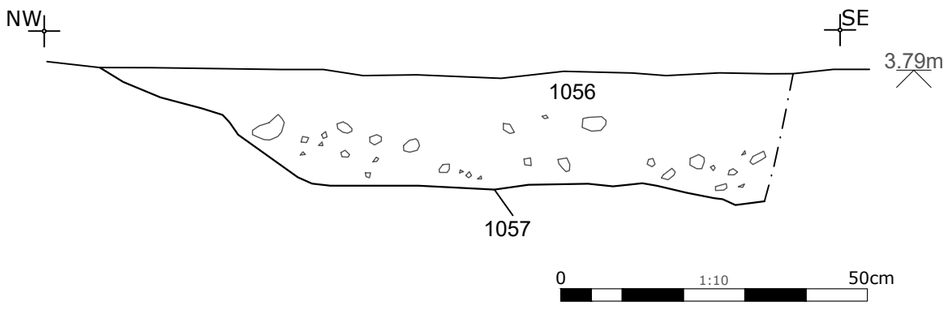
FIGURE: 6

TR1 - PIT 1057 - FACING SE, SW



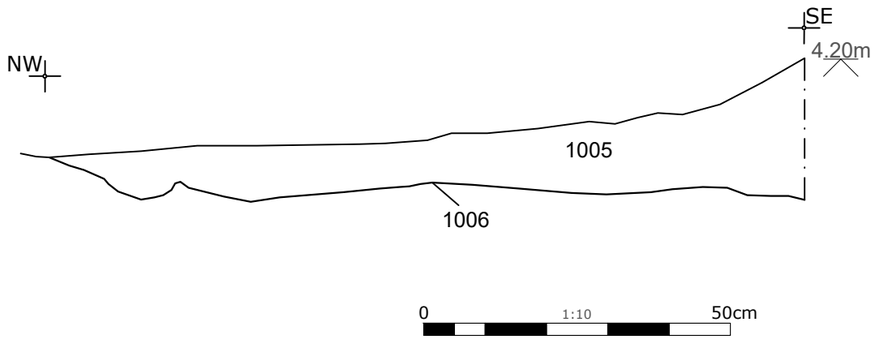
DP27 - PIT 1057 - VIEW NW, NE

TR1 - PIT 1057 - FACING SW

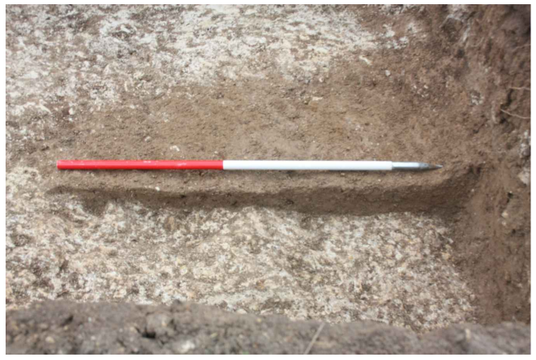


DP21 - PIT 1057 - VIEW NE

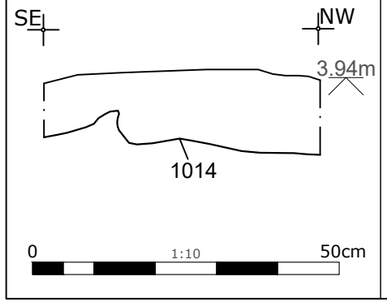
TR1 - PIT 1006 - FACING SW



DP3 - PIT 1006 - VIEW NE

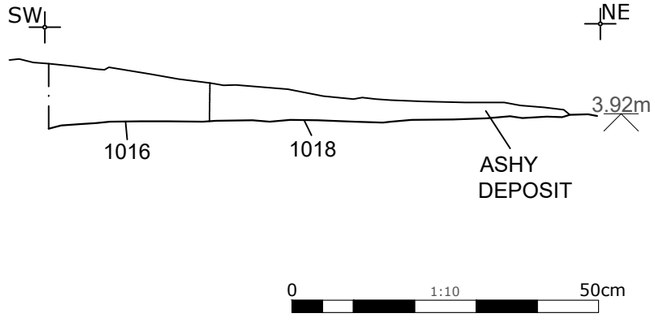


TR1 - PIT 1014 - FACING NE



DP8 - PIT 1014 - VIEW SW

TR1 - FEATURES 1016 AND 1018 - FACING SE



DP8 - FEATURES 1016 AND 1018 - VIEW NW

Chalk

NGR: 569889 278043
REF: R1258

PROJECT: LAND REAR OF 83 TO 91 HOLMSEY GREEN, BECK ROW, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 1 PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

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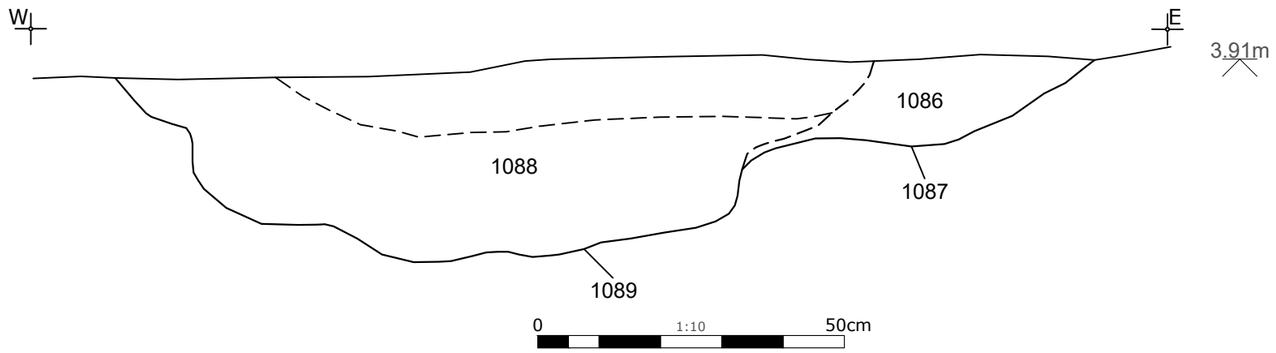
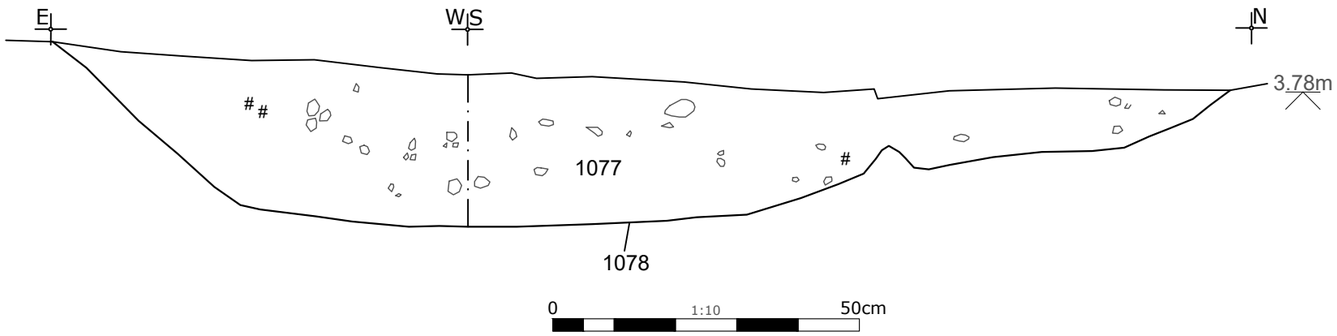
AUTHOR: HG
APPROVED: DPM
FIGURE: 7

TR1 - PITS 1087 AND 1089 - FACING S



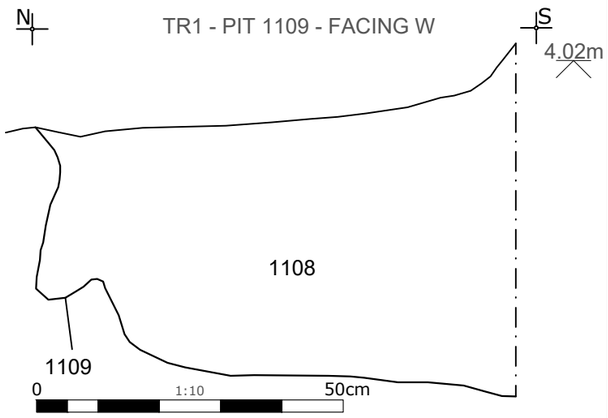
DP35 - PITS 1087 AND 1089 - VIEW N

TR1 - PIT 1078 - FACING N, E



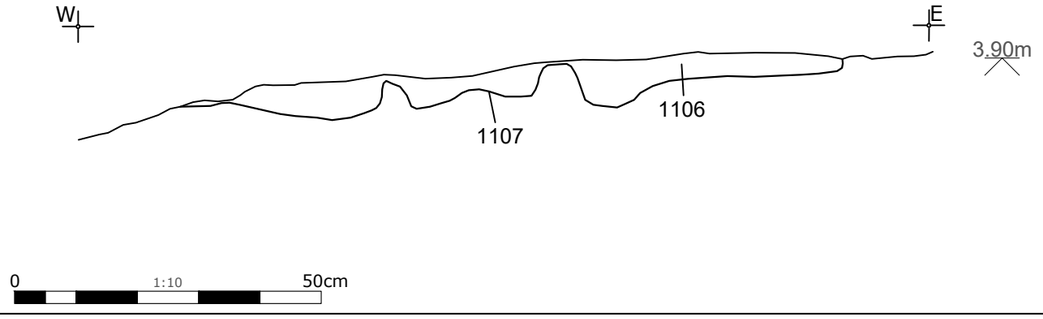
DP31 - PIT 1078 - VIEW S, W

TR1 - PIT 1109 - FACING W

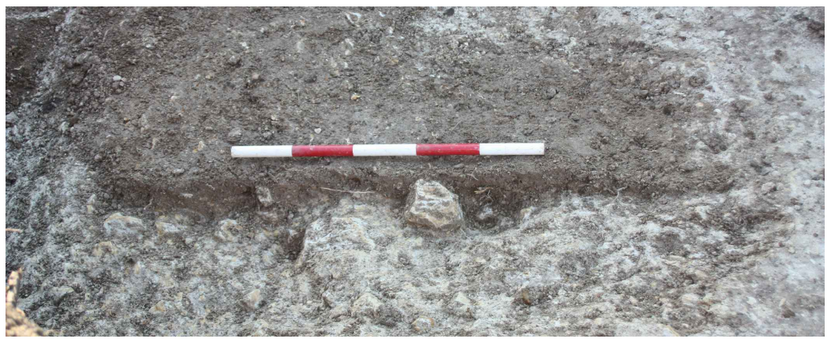


DP43 - PIT 1109 - VIEW E

TR1 - NATURAL FEATURE 1107 - FACING S



DP42 - PIT 1107 - VIEW N



Chalk

NGR: 569889 278043 | REF: R1258

PROJECT: LAND REAR OF 83 TO 91 HOLMSEY GREEN, BECK ROW, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 1 PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

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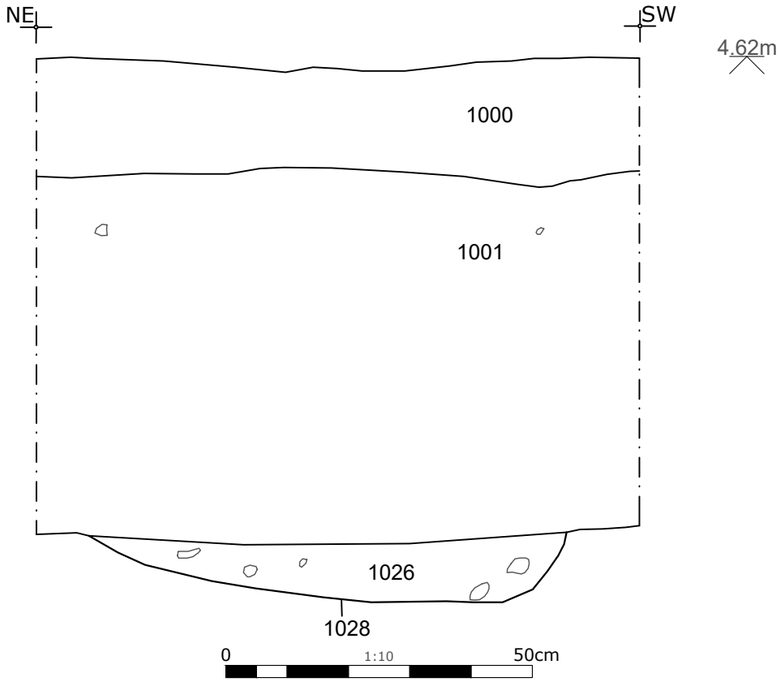
AUTHOR: HG | APPROVED: DPM

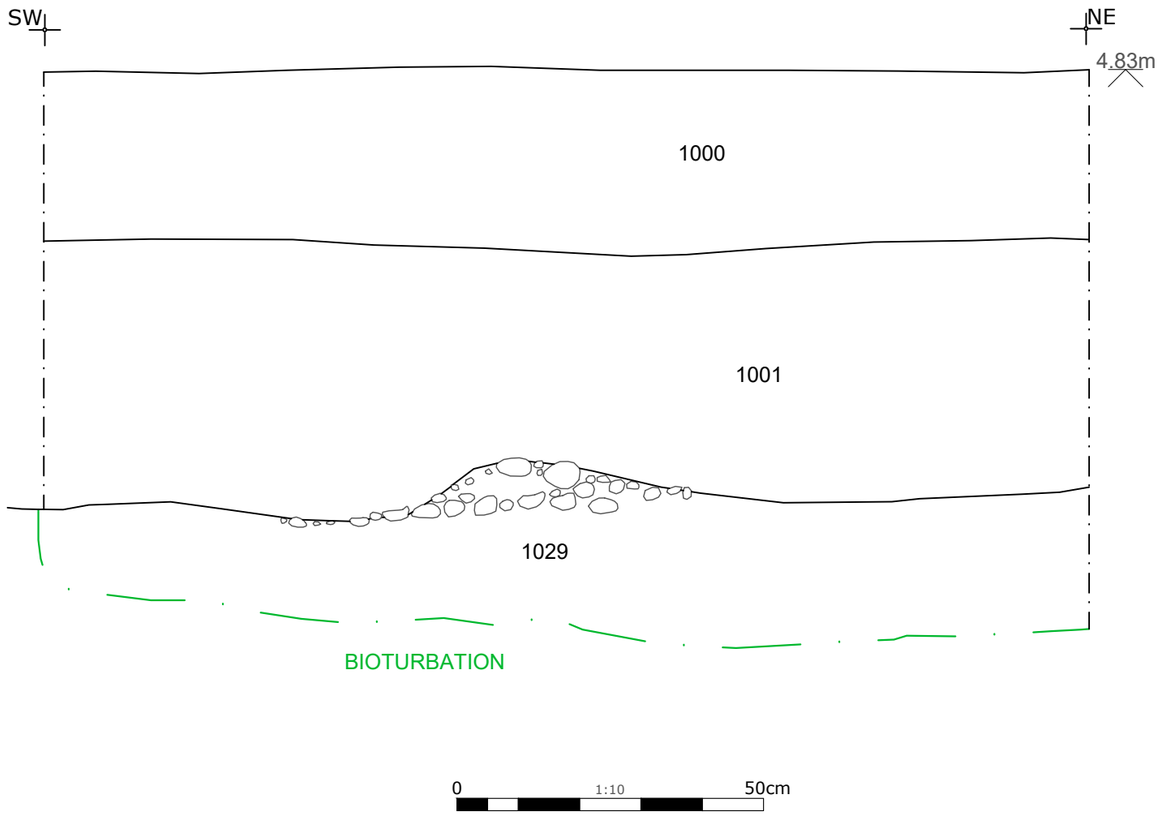
FIGURE: 8

TR1 - PIT 1028 - FACING SW



DP13 - PIT 1028 - VIEW NE

TR1 - PIT 1030 - FACING SE



DP15 - PIT 1030 - VIEW NW

Natural Features

Chalk

NGR: 569889 278043 | REF: R1258

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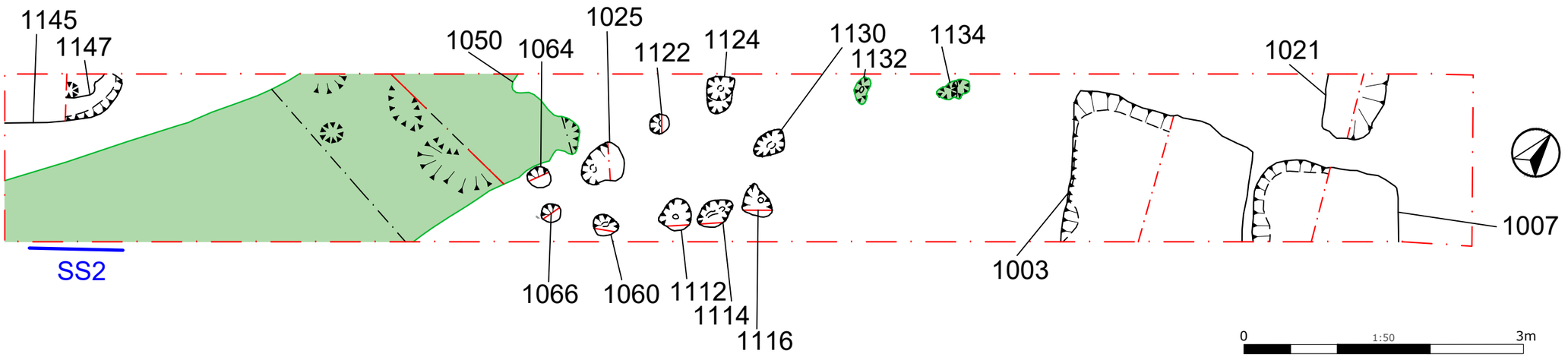
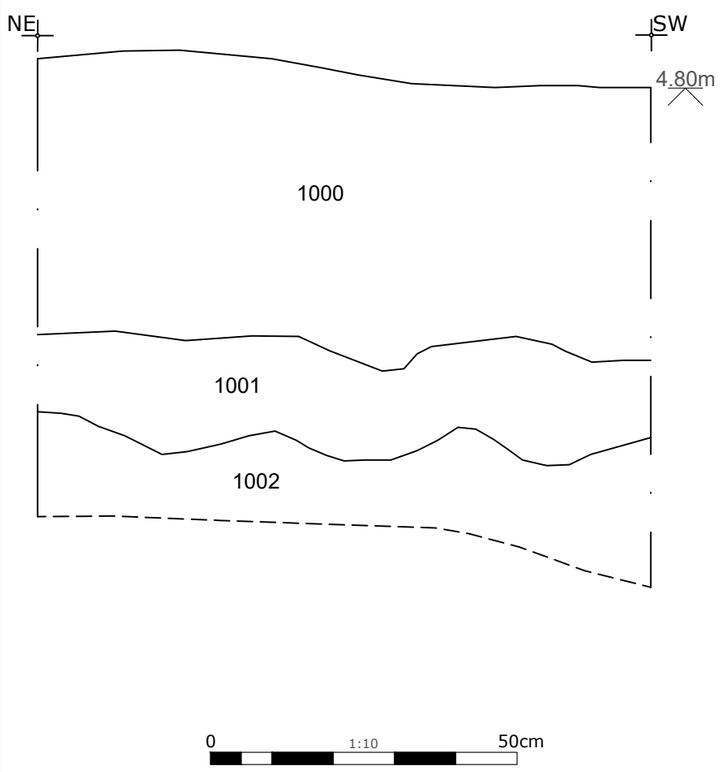
FIGURE: 9

TRENCH 2



DP60 - TRENCH 2 - VIEW SW

TR2 - SAMPLE SECTION 2 - FACING NW



DP59 - SAMPLE SECTION 2 - VIEW SE

N

Natural Features

Archaeological Features

Section Line

Excavated Feature

SS1 Sample Section

Trench

Site Boundary

NGR: 569889 278043

REF: R1258

PROJECT: LAND REAR OF 83 TO 91 HOLMSEY GREEN, BECK ROW, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 2 PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

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AUTHOR: HG

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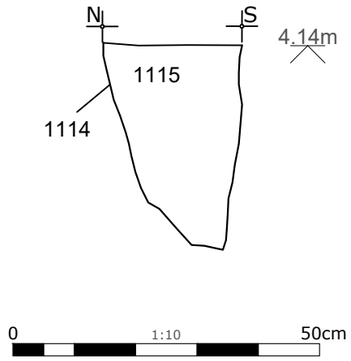
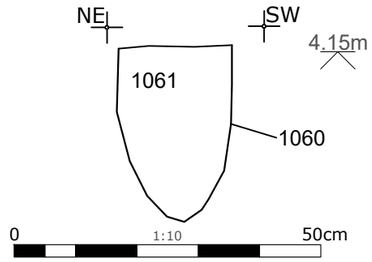
FIGURE: 10

TR2 - POSTHOLE 1114 - FACING W



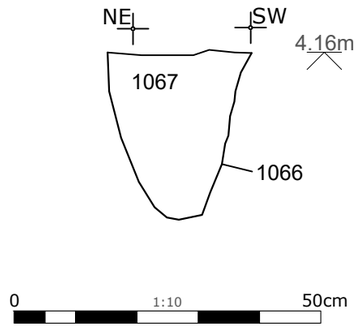
DP45 - POSTHOLE 1114 - VIEW E

TR2 - POSTHOLE 1060 - FACING NW



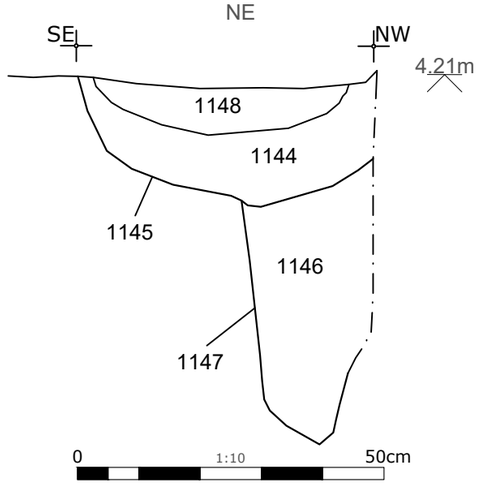
DP24 - POSTHOLE 1060 - VIEW SE

TR2 - POSTHOLE 1066 - FACING NW



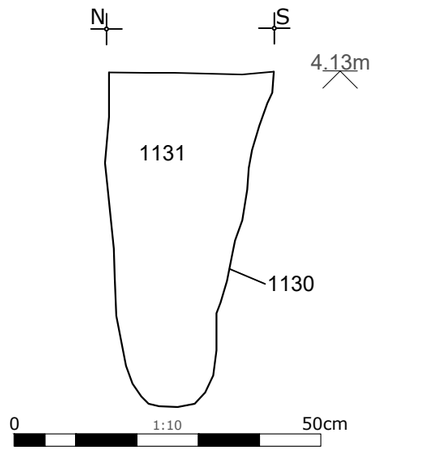
DP30 - POSTHOLE 1066 - VIEW SE

TR2 - LINEAR 1145 AND POSTHOLE 1147 - FACING NE



DP58 - LINEAR 1145 AND POSTHOLE 1147 - VIEW SW

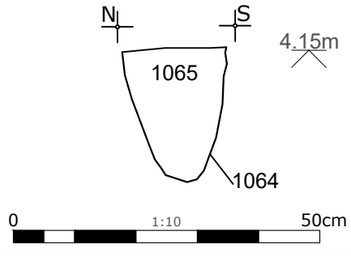
TR2 - POSTHOLE 1130 - FACING W



DP50 - POSTHOLE 1130 - VIEW E

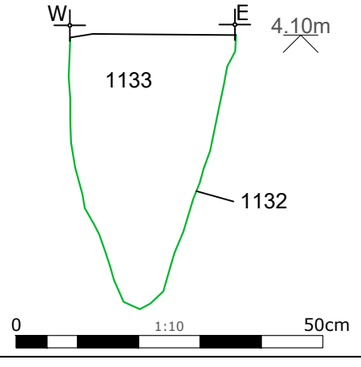
Natural Features

TR2 - POSTHOLE 1064 - FACING W



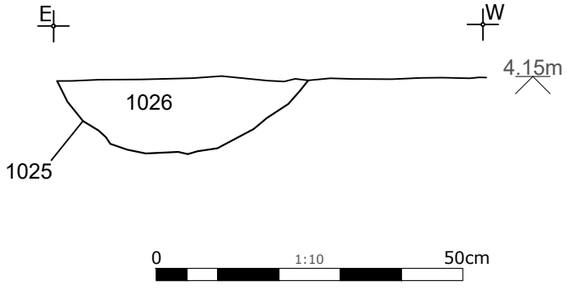
DP26 - POSTHOLE 1064 - VIEW E

TR2 - NATURAL FEATURE 1132 - FACING S



DP51 - POSTHOLE 1132 - VIEW N

TR2 - POSTHOLE 1025 - FACING N



DP12 - POSTHOLE 1025 - VIEW S

NGR: 569889 278043
REF: R1258

PROJECT: LAND REAR OF 83 TO 91 HOLMSEY GREEN, BECK ROW, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 2 PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

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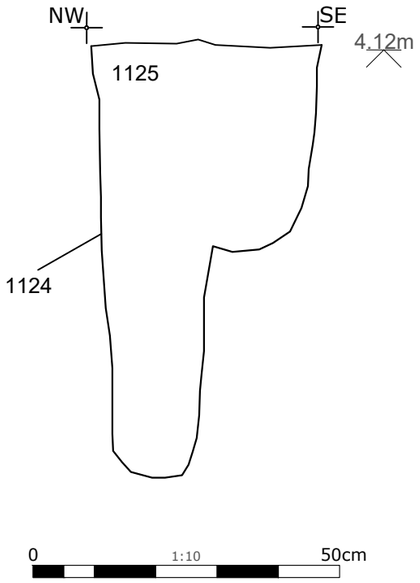
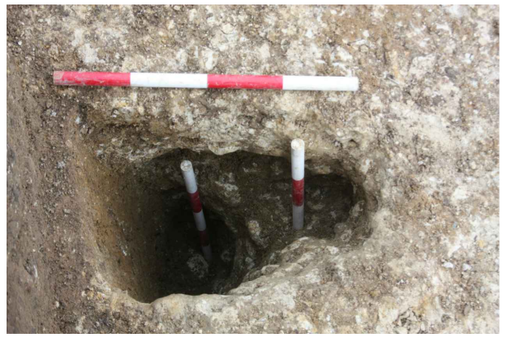
AUTHOR: HG
APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE: 11

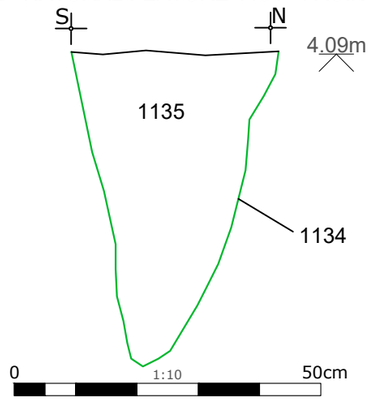
TR2 - POSTHOLES 1124 AND 1126 - FACING SW



DP49 - POSTHOLES 1124 AND 1126 - VIEW NE

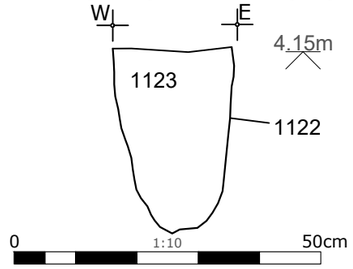


TR2 - NATURAL FEATURE 1134 - FACING E

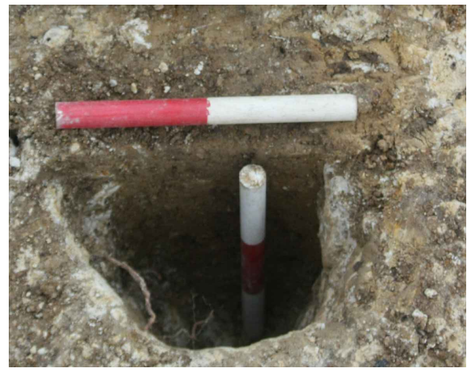


DP52 - POSTHOLE 1134 - VIEW W

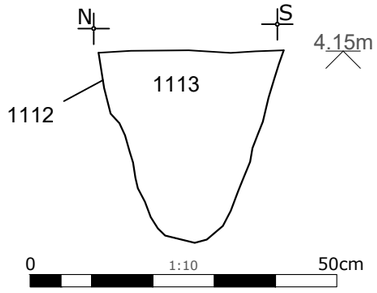
TR2 - POSTHOLE 1122 - FACING N



DP48 - POSTHOLE 1122 - VIEW S

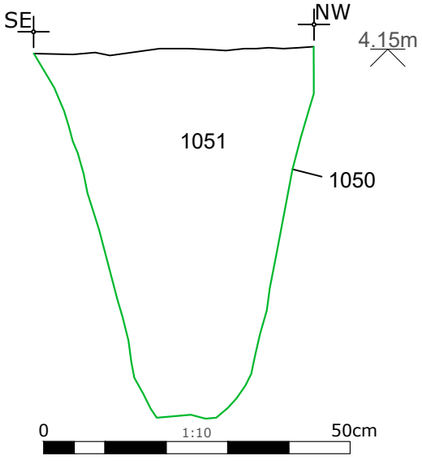


TR2 - POSTHOLE 1112 - FACING W

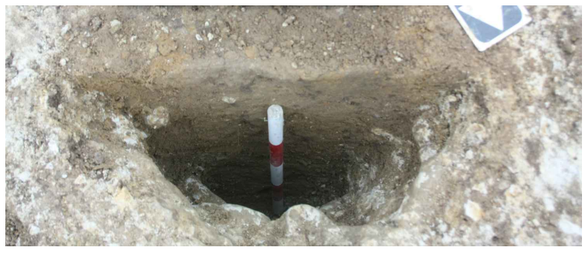


DP45 - POSTHOLE 1112 - VIEW E

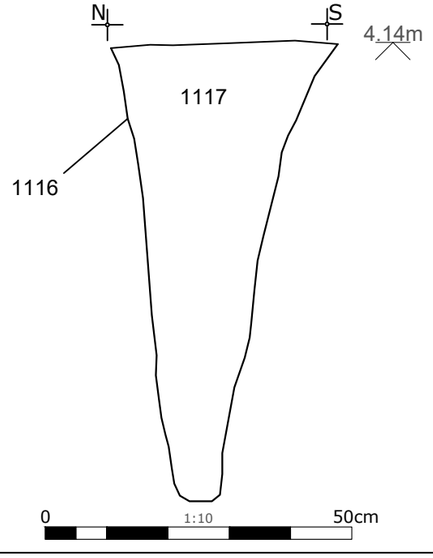
TR2 - NATURAL FEATURE 1050 - FACING NE



DP25 - NATURAL FEATURE 1050 - VIEW SW

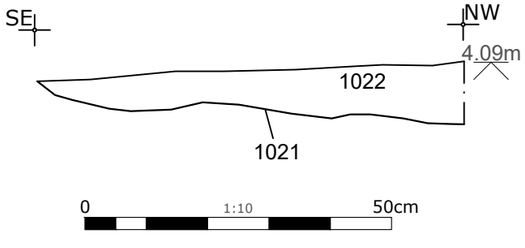


TR2 - POSTHOLE 1116 - FACING W



DP46 - POSTHOLE 1116 - VIEW E

TR2 - PIT 1021 - FACING NE



DP10 - PIT 1021 - VIEW S2

Natural Features

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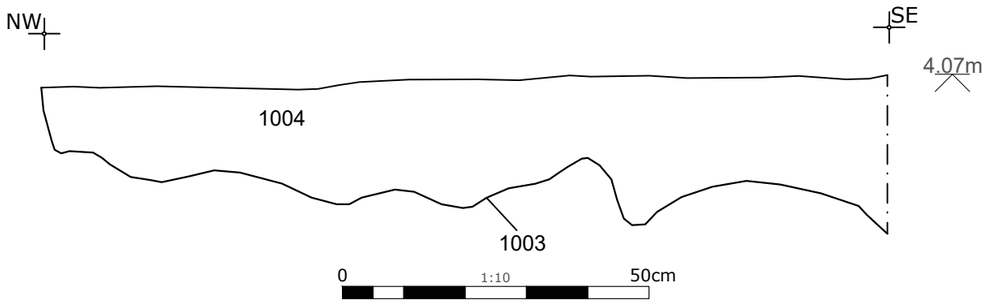
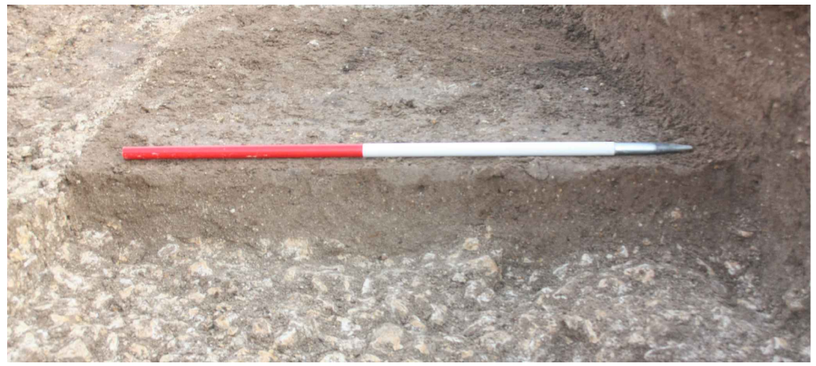
AUTHOR: HG | APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE: 12

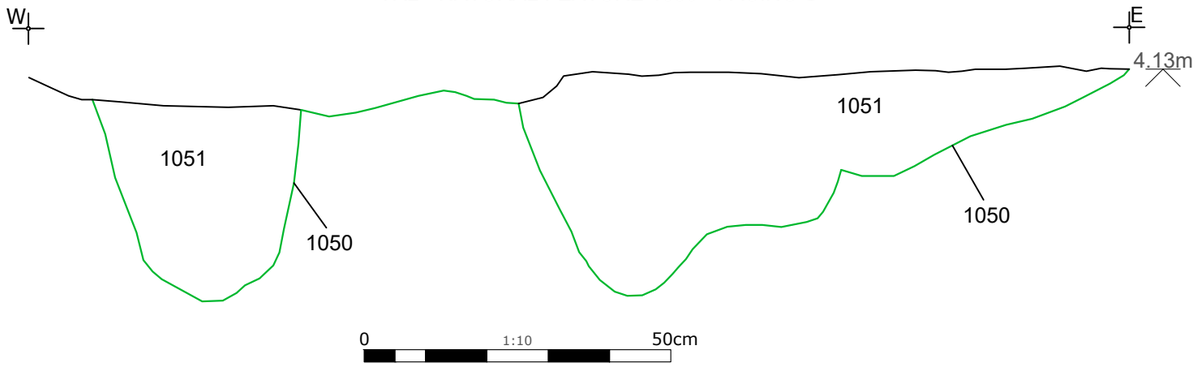
TR2 - PIT 1003 - FACING SW



DP1 - PIT 1003 - VIEW NE

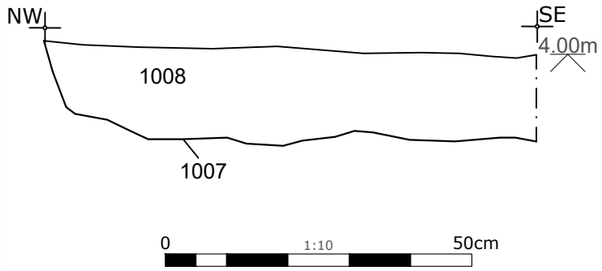


TR2 - NATURAL FEATURE 1050 - FACING S



DP14, 20 - DITCH 1044, POSTHOLES 1048 AND 1052 AND PIT 1050 - VIEW N

TR2 - PIT 1007 - FACING SW



DP4 - PIT 1007 - VIEW NE

Natural Features

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PROJECT: LAND REAR OF 83 TO 91 HOLMSEY GREEN, BECK ROW, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 2 PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: TERRY GIBSON, AARON WINDOWS LTD

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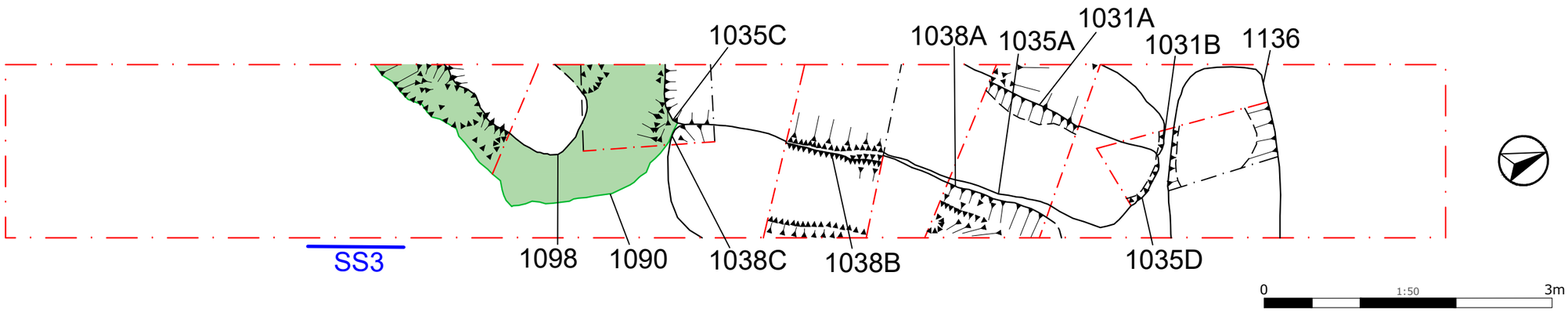
DATE: FEB 2020 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: HG | APPROVED: DPM

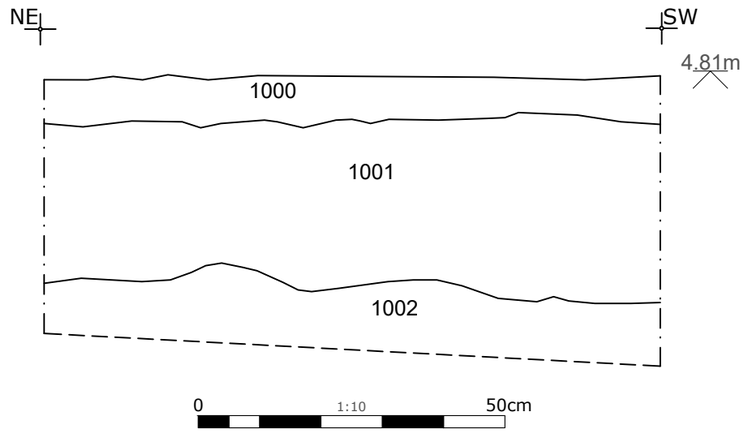
FIGURE: 13

TRENCH 3

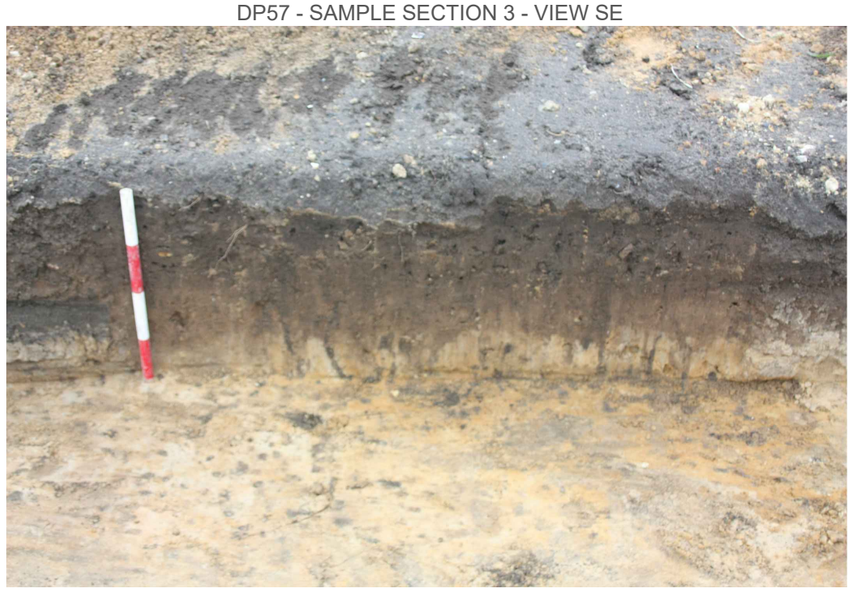


DP56 - TRENCH 3 - VIEW NE

TR3 - SAMPLE SECTION 3 - FACING NW



DP57 - SAMPLE SECTION 3 - VIEW SE



N

Natural Features

Archaeological Features

Section Line

Excavated Feature

SS1 Sample Section

Trench

Site Boundary

NGR: 569889 278043

REF: R1258

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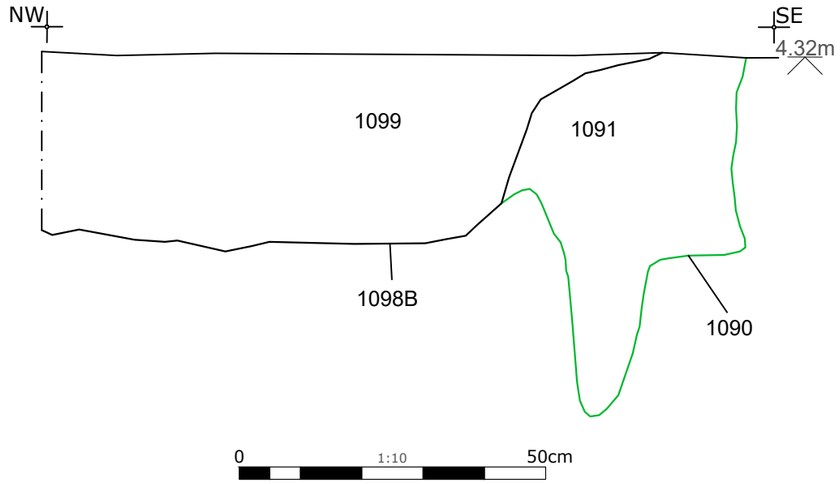
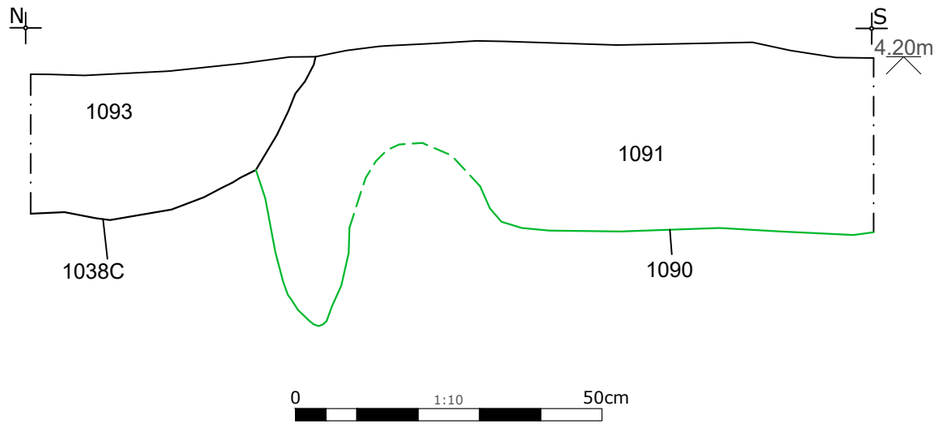
FIGURE: 14

TR3 - POSTHOLE 1102 AND DITCHES 1098 AND 1100 - FACING SW



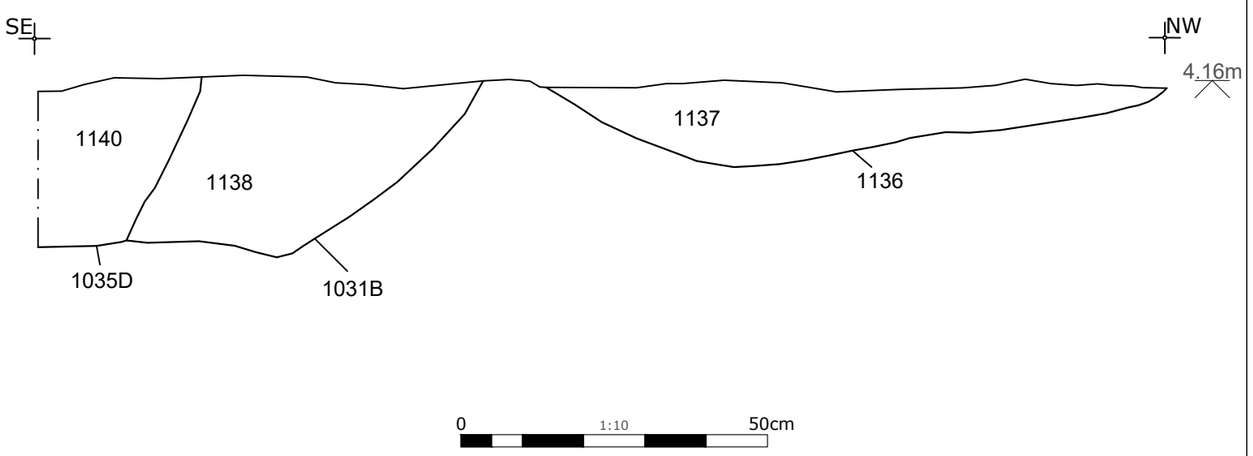
DP39 - PIT 1003 - VIEW NE

TR3 - PIT 1003 - FACING SW



DP36 - PIT 1003 - VIEW NE

TR3 - DITCH 1031B, PIT 1136 AND FEATURE 1142 - FACING NE



DP54 - DITCH 1031B, PIT 1136 AND FEATURE 1142 - VIEW SW

Natural Features

NGR: 569889 278043
REF: R1258

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DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 3 PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

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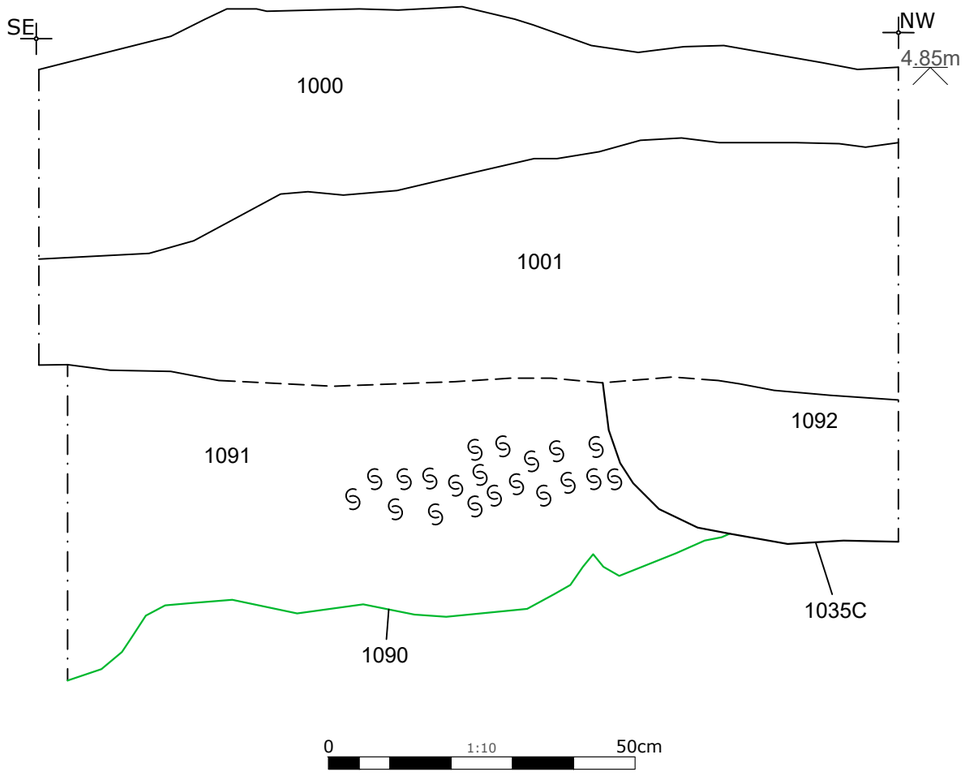
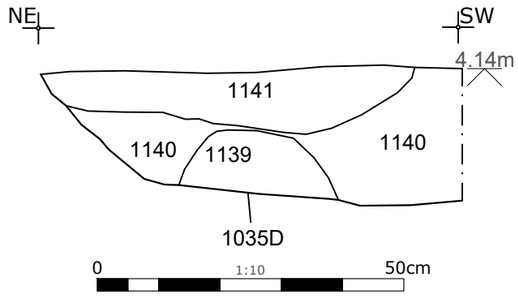
AUTHOR: HG
APPROVED: DPM
FIGURE: 15

TR3 - POSTHOLE 1096 AND DITCHES 1035C AND 1090 - FACING NE



DP37 - POSTHOLE 1096 AND DITCHES 1035C AND 1090 - VIEW SW

TR3 - DITCHES 1031B AND 1035D - FACING NW



DP55 - DITCHES 1031B AND 1035D - VIEW SE

Natural Features

Chalk

NGR: 569889 278043

REF: R1258

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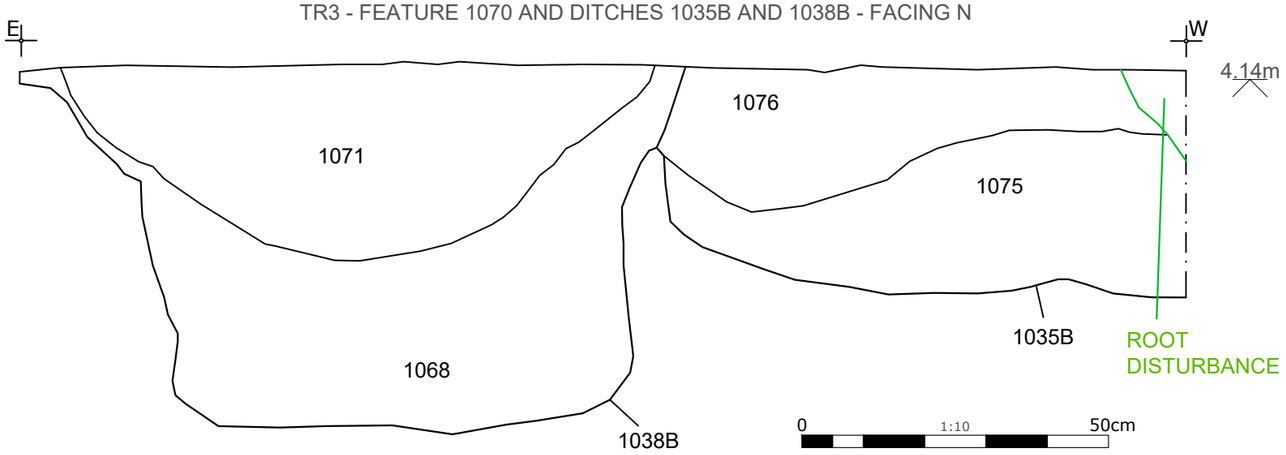
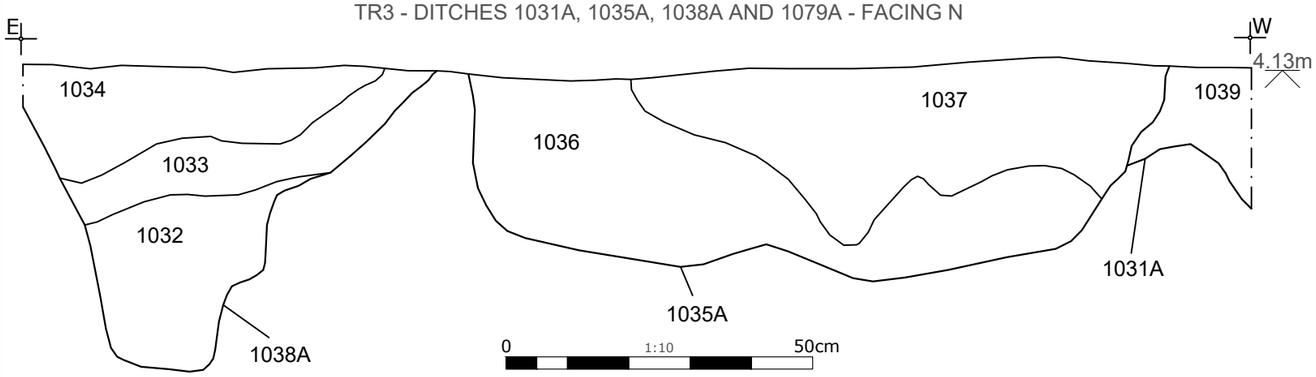
FIGURE: 16

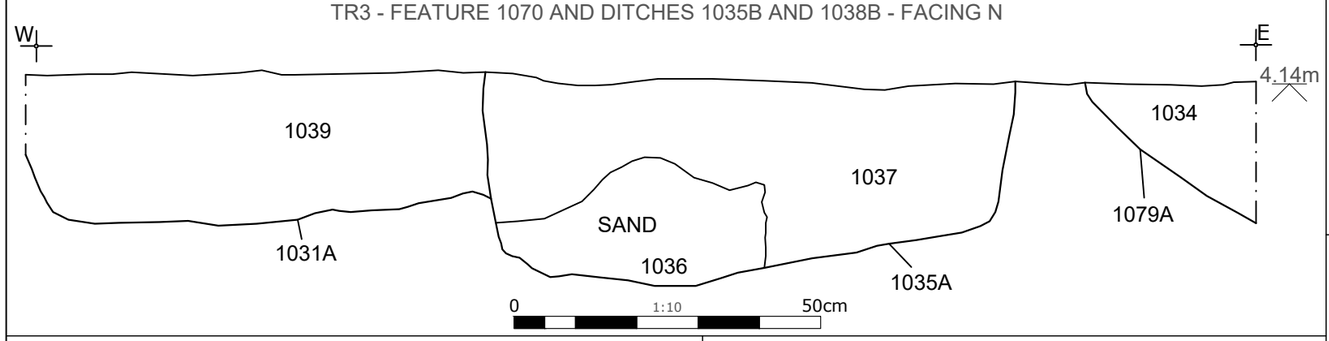
TR3 - FEATURE 1070 AND DITCHES 1035B AND 1038B - FACING N



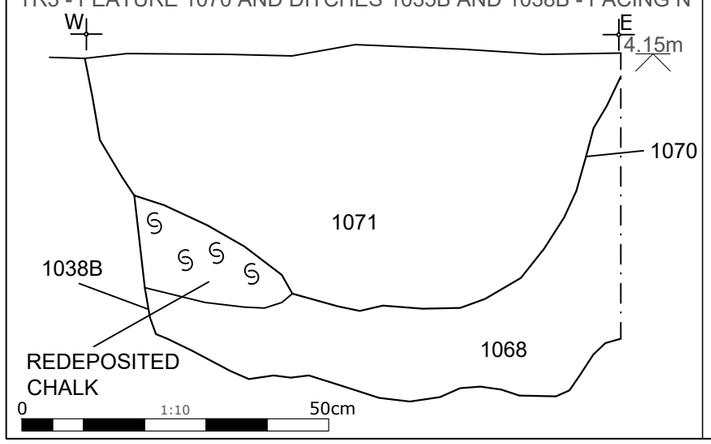
TR3 - DITCHES 1031A, 1035A, 1038A AND 1079A - FACING N



TR3 - FEATURE 1070 AND DITCHES 1035B AND 1038B - FACING N



TR3 - FEATURE 1070 AND DITCHES 1035B AND 1038B - FACING N



DP22 - FEATURE 1070 AND DITCHES 1035B AND 1038B - VIEW S

DP29 - FEATURE 1070 AND DITCHES 1035B AND 1038B - VIEW S

DP29 - DITCHES 1031A, 1035A, 1038A AND 1079A - VIEW S

DP29 - FEATURE 1070 AND DITCHES 1035B AND 1038B - VIEW S

Natural Features

NGR: 569889 278043 | REF: R1258

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FIGURE: 17