

# Glebe House, Beyton BEY 015

## **Archaeological Monitoring Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2012/158**

**Client: Fairfield Homes**

Author: Rob Brooks

November/2012

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# Glebe House, Beyton BEY 015

Archaeological Monitoring Report

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Author: Rob Brooks

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Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: November/2012



## HER Information

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**Site Code:** BEY 015  
**Site Name:** Glebe House  
**Report Number** 2012/158  
**Planning Application No:** Mid Suffolk 1533/12  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 20th – 24th August and 27th September, 2012  
**Grid Reference:** TL 9348 6260  
**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1-136156  
**Curatorial Officer:** Dr Jess Tipper  
**Project Officer:** Rob Brooks  
**Client/Funding Body:** Fairfield Homes  
**Client Reference:** N/A

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Rob Brooks

Date: 15/11/2012

Approved By: John Craven

Position: Project Officer

Date: 15/11/2012

Signed:



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## **Summary**

Archaeological monitoring of groundworks at Glebe House, Beyton, took place after an evaluation which had uncovered two undated ditches. The monitoring works revealed a further ditch, producing fired clay and animal bone, whilst a small pit containing an ashy deposit and a post-medieval or modern pit were also recorded. The ditch is thought to be associated with those revealed in the evaluation and these may be medieval or post-medieval plot/property boundaries or field boundaries. The burnt fill within the pit possibly represents occupation near to the roadside.

# Drawing Conventions

## Plans

- Limit of Excavation - - - - -
- Features - - - - -
- Break of Slope .....  
.....
- Features - Conjectured - - - - -
- Natural Features .....  
.....
- Sondages/Machine Strip - - - - -
- Intrusion/Truncation - - - - -
- Illustrated Section S.14 - - - - -
- Cut Number 0008
- Archaeological Features

## Sections

- Limit of Excavation - - - - -
- Cut - - - - -
- Modern Cut - - - - -
- Cut - Conjectured - - - - -
- Deposit Horizon - - - - -
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured - - - - -
- Intrusion/Truncation - - - - -
- Top of Natural - - - - -
- Top Surface - - - - -
- Break in Section - - - - -
- Cut Number 0008
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum  $\frac{18.45m}{\times}$  OD

## **1. Introduction**

---

Footing trenches for two houses, as well as pits for two rainwater harvesting tanks, were excavated on the site of Glebe House, Beyton, in Suffolk (Figs. 1 and 2). An archaeological evaluation had preceded this work and had revealed two ditches, thought to be property or field boundaries of uncertain date (Sims, 2012).

Archaeological monitoring was subsequently required for the project in order to record any further archaeological features and recover any finds that would otherwise be uncovered or destroyed by the groundworks. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification by Dr Jess Tipper, (of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team – Appendix 1). The developer, Fairfield Homes, funded the work that was carried out between the 20th August and 27th September, 2012. All of the groundworks were dug within the garden of the demolished house that had occupied the land, at grid reference TL 9348 6260.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The recorded geology of the area consists of superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel, overlying bedrock Crag group sand. On site the geology presented itself as mid orange sandy-clay with moderate sub-angular flint content, and greyish-yellow clay with patches of chalk flecks and moderate levels of flint.

The site was fairly level, with recorded ground levels varying between 65.48m and 65.91m above the Ordnance Datum. The area as a whole lies on a slight slope from the west down to the east/south-east, being part of a series of slight undulations within the landscape.

### **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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The property is located on the street frontage close to the centre of medieval Beyton and lies within an area of archaeological interest as defined in the County Historic Environment Record (HER), close to the medieval church (BEY 003), a probable post-medieval boundary ditch (BEY 010), a possible moated house and outbuildings (BEY 011) and a 17th century farm house (BEY 001). This indicated a high potential for post-medieval, medieval and earlier occupation deposits on the site and in the area as a whole (Sims, 2012).

The Suffolk Landscape Character assessment defines the area from Woolpit and Thurston in the north, to Leavenheath and Polstead in the south, and including Beyton, as ancient rolling farmlands. These have a settlement pattern of 'dispersed farmsteads of medieval origin interspersed with some larger hamlets and occasional villages', within 'rolling clayland landscapes dissected, sometimes deeply, by river valleys' (SCC, 2012).

Prior to this monitoring, an evaluation had been carried out on the site. This uncovered two ditches running at right angles to the road, which were thought to probably indicate property/plot boundaries, or field edges (Sims, 2012). These produced burnt flint and prehistoric worked flints, as well as heavily abraded fired clay, pot and coke, which may be indicative of post-medieval field manuring and subsequent ploughing. However, neither ditch was present on the Tithe map or the early Ordnance Survey maps, which simply show the site as being within an open field, suggesting that these features are likely to be pre-19th century.

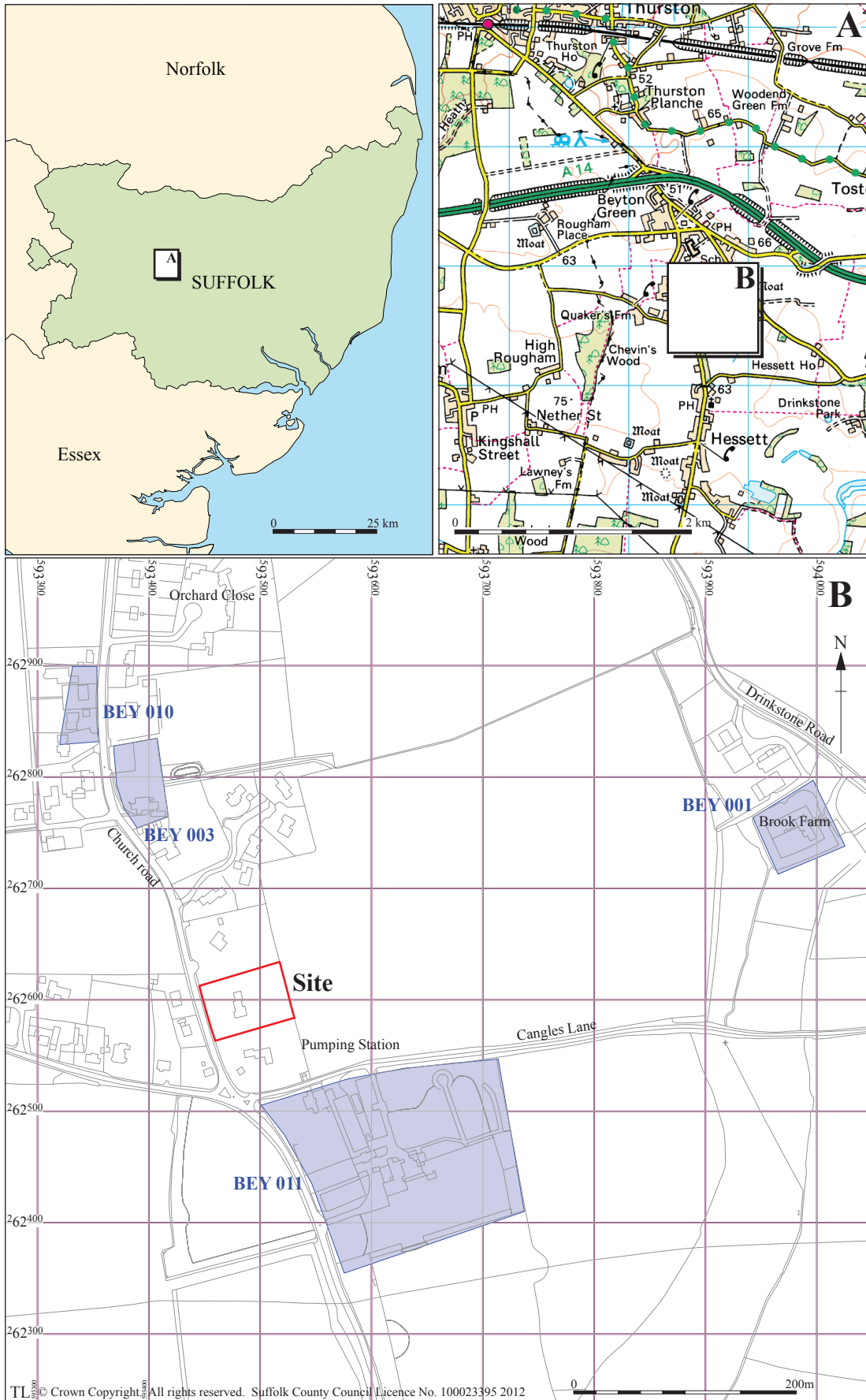


Figure 1. Location map with HER outlines as mentioned in the text



Figure 2. Site plan showing monitoring and evaluation features

## 4. Methodology

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The groundworks were all excavated using a mechanical digger equipped with a toothed bucket to depths of 0.9-1.7m below ground level. The works were monitored by the supervising archaeologist, with upcast spoil being examined for finds. Sections were cleaned down by hand and then drawn of each feature at 1:20 scale, with plans being drawn of the trenches, and an individual plan of ditch 0022 at 1:20. Digital colour photographs were taken of features, soil stratigraphy and the site in general at resolutions of 1000 x 1504 pixels and 2848 x 4288 pixels. The site was recorded using a single context continuous numbering system (Appendix 2) and measured 3825sqm in total. No environmental bulk samples were taken due to the lack of dating evidence, or the disturbance to features caused by excavating the trenches with a toothed bucket.

Site records have been input into an MS Access database and recorded using the Historic Environment Record (HER) code BEY 015. Finds have been washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data entered onto the site database. Digitised copies of profile and feature sections have been made. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-136156, Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds, under the HER code BEY 015.

## 5. Results

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### 5.1 Introduction

Across the site 0.3-0.5m of topsoil was recorded, although over pit 0026, on the western edge of House Plot 1, this was 0.7m deep. Below the topsoil, 0.1-0.4m of brownish-grey sandy-clay was present across much of the site, which is thought to represent a plough soil, or garden soil. Within the trenches for the rainwater harvesting tanks a different profile was recorded, with 0.5-0.6m of topsoil overlying c.0.15-0.3m of greyish-orange silty-clay, which is thought to be a subsoil layer (B-horizon) that has not been ploughed out. Underlying the ploughsoil and subsoil layers the natural geology was uncovered. In places the soil profiles were heavily disturbed by several sewer trenches and field drains (Fig. 2 and Pls. 1-6, Appendix 4).

### 5.2 Trench results

#### House Plot 1

##### Pit 0024

Within the eastern half of House Plot 1 a fairly recent pit was recorded as cut 0024 (Fig. 3). It had steep sides and a flat base and measured >0.5m x >0.3m x 0.62m deep. The fill, 0025, consisted of orange and brownish-grey sandy-clay with charcoal flecks, coal fragments and rotten wood. It produced no finds, but the coal and wood fragments are likely to indicate a post-medieval or modern date. The feature's profile and the wood inclusions may indicate a posthole, although the size of the cut would make this unlikely.

##### Pit 0026

At the western edge of House Plot 1 was a small pit cut, 0026 (Fig. 3). It was not fully revealed in plan, but had moderate-steep concave sides and a fairly flat base and measured 0.77m x 0.32m deep. The basal fill, 0027, was dark grey/black ashy sandy-silt, which was clearly burnt material, although this had not occurred *in situ*, because the surrounding geology was clearly not heat-altered. The top fill, 0028, consisted of dark orangish-greyish-brown clay and sand that was poorly sorted and contained occasional fired clay/CBM flecks. Neither of the fills produced finds.



## House Plot 2

### **Ditches 0020 and 0022**

A west-north-west to east-south-east ditch was identified running through House Plot 2 (Fig. 4). This was recorded in two separate cuts, 0020 and 0022, but each had 45° irregular to concave northern edges and 70-75° slightly convex southern sides. Both cuts had slightly concave bases and cut 0020 measured 1.32m wide x 0.7m deep, whilst ditch 0022 was 1.36m wide x 0.67m deep. Fill 0021, from cut 0020, was orangish-brown sandy-clay, which produced a highly abraded fired clay fragment. Within cut 0022, fill 0023, orangish-grey sandy-clay, was recorded. One sheep tibia was recovered from this deposit.

### Evaluation ditches

The path of ditch 0004, within House Plot 2, was recorded extending beyond the western limits of the house plot, continuing on the same alignment. However, within House Plot 1 ditch 0009 was not clearly visible because it was only partially located within the northern edge of the foundation trenches and it would have extended beyond the limits of the house. The ditches ran parallel to cuts 0020 and 0022.

### Drainage features

Across the site a network of ceramic pipes survived for field drainage. These ran on a similar alignment to the road and were clearly part of the site's post-medieval agricultural usage.

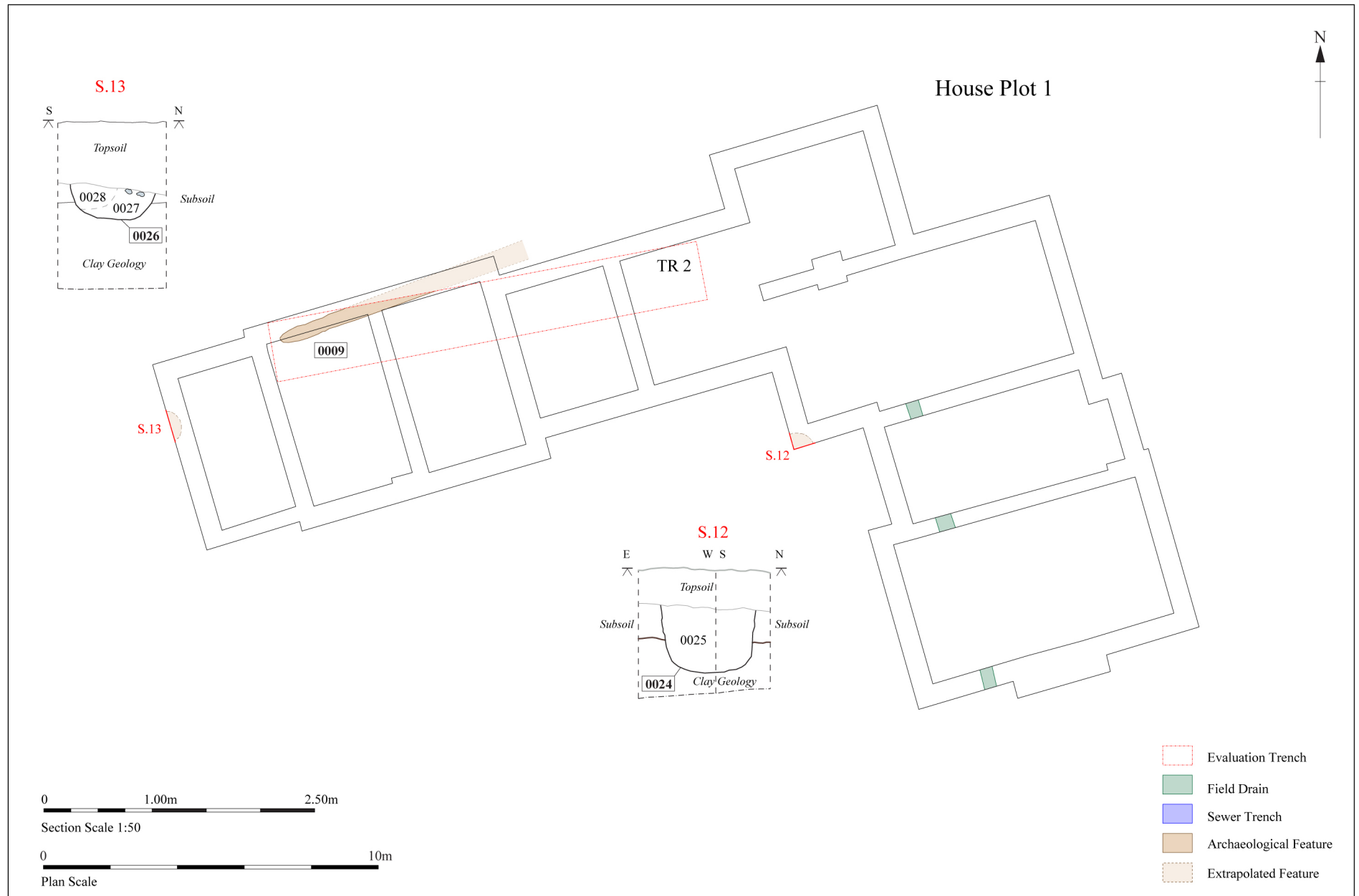


Figure 3. House plot 1, plan and sections

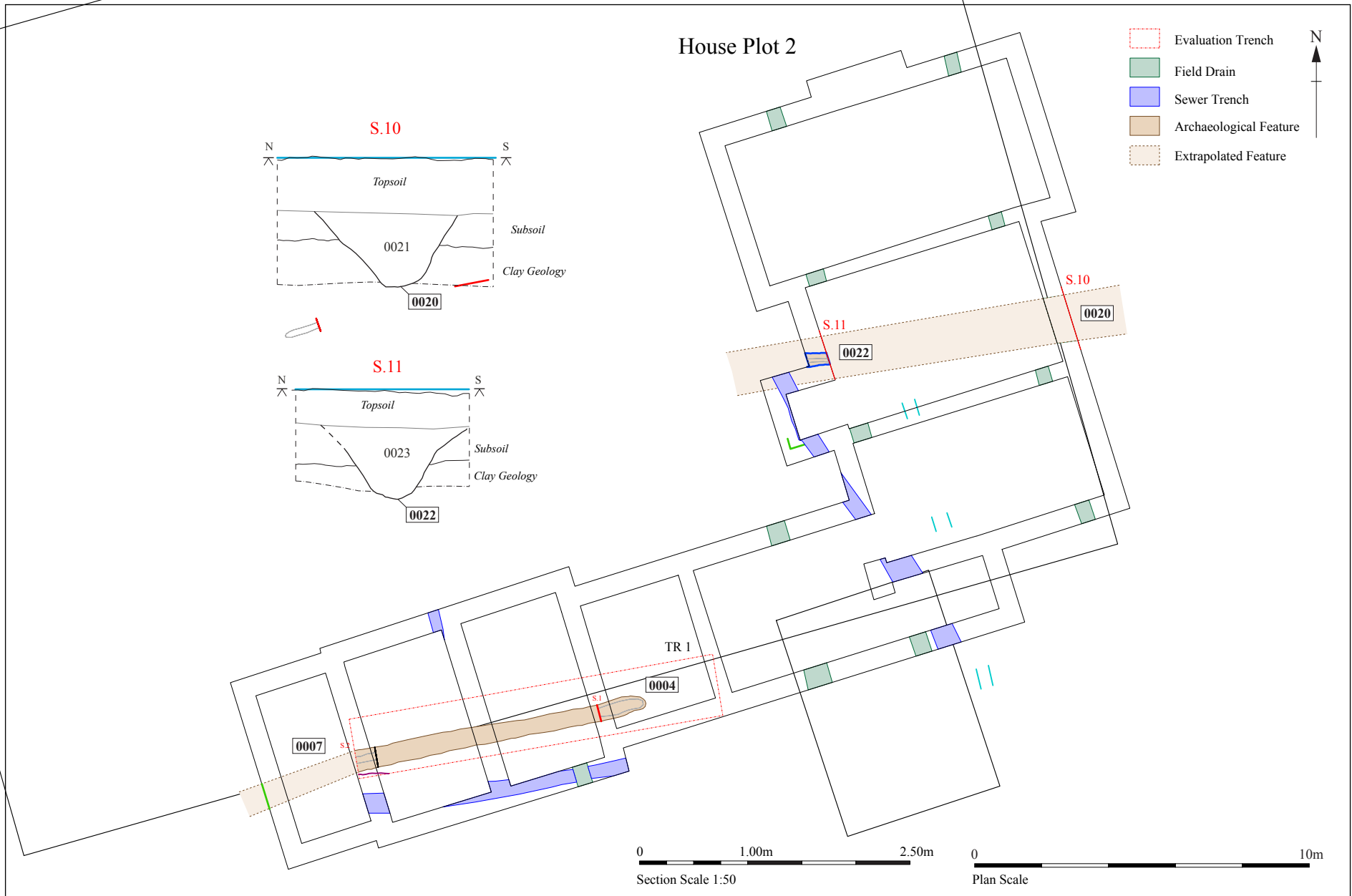


Figure 4. House plot 2, plan and sections

## **6. Finds and environmental evidence**

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Andy Fawcett

### **6.1 Introduction**

Two ditch fills (0021 and 0023) from two different cuts within the same ditch feature contained finds.

### **6.2 The finds**

#### Fired clay

A small and highly abraded fragment of fired clay (2g) was recorded in ditch fill 0021. The fragment is predominantly buff coloured and in a medium sandy fabric with abundant ill-sorted chalk (msch). A small area of irregular/flat surface survives, however no other marks or impressions are present.

#### Faunal remains

Identified by Justine Biddle

Ditch fill 0023 contained a small and broken fragment of sheep tibia. The piece appears to have spent some time above ground as chew marks are present at one end.

### **6.3 Discussion of material evidence**

The finds are in a poor state of preservation and their high level of wear is comparable to those finds recorded during the previous phase of work (Sims, 2012). Two fragments of fired clay were noted at this former stage, although neither has a similar fabric to the piece recorded in ditch fill 0021. None of the finds retrieved during the monitoring are closely datable.

## 7. Discussion

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Monitoring of the groundworks has recorded the presence of scattered archaeological deposits across the site, and these are well preserved below the topsoil. Although none of the features have been securely dated, it is likely that ditch cuts 0020 and 0022 are contemporary with the two ditches from the evaluation, judging by their similar alignments. The three ditches also run at approximately 90° to the road that adjoins the plot, suggesting that they were dug to respect this. As it is likely that this road is medieval, the ditches may be tentatively dated as medieval or post-medieval, with the map evidence showing that they pre-date the 19th century. They may have functioned as property/plot boundaries, or as field boundaries. It is not possible to date the ditches from the low levels of artefacts recovered from their fills. However, it is likely that the prehistoric worked flints retrieved from the evaluation works are residual, whilst the only other datable material was post-medieval coke within the fill of ditch 0009, which may have been intrusive. The small fragments of CBM/pot and fired clay retrieved from the ditches in both phases of work were heavily abraded, and this shows that they had not been immediately deposited within the features. The most likely explanation for this is that they were first deposited during agricultural manuring and then became abraded by an extended period of ploughing, before being incorporated within the ditch fills. There is no evidence for any other activity on the site that could explain their condition.

The presence of the two pits appears to show two distinct types of activity on the site. Whilst not clearly dated, small pit 0026 appears to indicate nearby human settlement, perhaps located on the roadside of the site, with its burnt fill probably representing hearth waste. If this is the case, there may be further occupation features and deposits closer to the road, although none were recorded in the rainwater harvesting tanks. The larger pit, 0024, is likely to be post-medieval or modern and of uncertain function.

## **8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

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The site has clearly seen human activity, possibly including occupation during the post-medieval period or earlier. The nature of this activity is unclear, but the land has been used for agriculture, whilst the burnt pit fill tends to indicate domestic activity. If further groundworks were to take place towards the front of the site in the future it should be taken into consideration that these may damage archaeological deposits along the roadside.

## 9. Archive deposition

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Paper archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Beyton\ BEY 015 Glebe House

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HQA-HQZ\HQN 94-99 and HQO 1-17

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

## 10. Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was carried out by Rob Brooks and Simon Cass and directed by Rob Brooks. Project management was undertaken by John Craven, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians. The specialist finds report was produced by Andy Fawcett and Justine Biddle.

The report illustrations were created by Crane Begg and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

## 11. Bibliography

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BGS, 2012, Information obtained from <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digitalmaps/> and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved.

Sims, J., 2012, *Glebe House, Church Lane, Beyton, BEY 015, Archaeological Evaluation Report*, SCCAS Report No. 2012/120, Bury St Edmunds: SCCAS

SCC, 2012, *Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment*, information obtained from <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/landscapes/Ancient-rolling-farmlands.aspx>, Ipswich: Suffolk County Council





## Appendix 1. Brief and specification

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### The Archaeological Service

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Economy, Skills and Environment  
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk  
IP33 1RX

#### Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording AT

#### LAND ADJACENT GLEBE HOUSE, CHURCH ROAD, BEYTON

<b>PLANNING AUTHORITY:</b>	Mid Suffolk District Council
<b>PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:</b>	1533/12
<b>SHER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:</b>	To be arranged
<b>GRID REFERENCE:</b>	TL 934 625
<b>DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:</b>	Erection of two dwellings and garage (following demolition of existing)
<b>AREA:</b>	Small
<b>THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:</b>	Jess Tipper Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741225 E-mail: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk
<b>Date:</b>	13 August 2012

#### Summary

- 1.1 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) was advised that any planning consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development takes place in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.
- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements, to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.
- 1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.

- 1.4 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the full discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

### **Archaeological Background**

- 2.1 The application, for the erection of a dwelling and garage (following demolition of the existing dwelling, lies in an area of archaeological interest close to the medieval church (HER no. BEY 003), defined in the County Historic Environment Record. A trenched archaeological evaluation, undertaken by SCCAS Contracting Team, defined two ditches containing abraded Roman or medieval pottery (report forthcoming). There is high potential for occupation deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

### **Planning Background**

- 3.1 The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

### **Requirement for Archaeological Investigation**

- 4.1 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by the development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological monitoring and recording during all groundworks.
- 4.2 Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after excavation by the archaeological contractor in order to ensure no damage occurs any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.
- 4.3 The archaeological investigation should provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent. Opportunity must be given to the archaeological contractor to hand excavate and record any archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations.

- 4.4 The method and form of development should be also monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 4.5 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this brief may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

### **Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation**

- 5.1 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.2 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

### **Reporting and Archival Requirements**

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 6.5 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 6.6 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 6.7 An digital copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless

other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single hard copy and also a .pdf digital copy should be presented to the Suffolk HER.

- 6.8 Where appropriate, a digital vector plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the Suffolk HER.
- 6.9 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded where positive results have been obtained.
- 6.10 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.11 When no significant features or finds are found, a short report will be sufficient with the following information: grid ref., parish, address, planning application number and type of development, date(s) of visit(s), methodology, plan showing areas observed in relation to ground disturbance/proposed development, depth of ground disturbance in each area, depth of topsoil and its profile over natural in each area, observations as to land use history (truncation etc), recorder and organisation, date of report.
- 6.12 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

### **Standards and Guidance**

Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

### **Notes**

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors ([www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net) or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

## Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0020	0020		Ditch Cut	Linear feature in plan, aligned roughly E-W, with 45-55°, slightly irregular sides and a rapidly curving break of slope to base. Flat/slightly concave base. Cuts subsoil, covered by topsoil. Same as ditch 0022. Ditch cut, which carries on to the west as cut 0022.		1.32	c.0.7					0021	No	No			
0021	0020		Ditch Fill	Mid slightly orangish-brown sandy-clay of firm compaction. Common small sub-angular stones and rare chalk nodules. Charcoal and CBM flecks. Diffuse to clear horizon clarity. Single fill of feature. Ditch fill. One heavily abraded fired clay/CBM(?) nodule - possibly medieval?			c.0.7				0020		No	No			
0022	0022		Ditch Cut	Linear feature in plan, aligned roughly E-W. 45-55° convex sides, with a curving break of slope to the base. Concave base. Cuts the subsoil, covered by the topsoil. Same as 0020. Ditch cut. Same as ditch 0020.		1.36	0.67					0023	No	No			
0023	0022		Ditch Fill	Orangish-grey sandy-clay fill or firm compaction. Common small rounded and angular stones present, as well as occasional small chalk nodules, and charcoal and CBM flecks. Diffuse to clear horizon clarity. Single fill of feature. Ditch fill. Very similar to 0021, but more orange clay content.			0.67				0022		No	No			
0024	0024		Pit(?) Cut	Unknown shape in plan. Near vertical, slightly concave sides, with a gradually curving break of slope to base. Slightly concave base. Cuts subsoil and possibly sealed by topsoil, but unclear. Probably a pit cut, though very steep-sided. Post-medieval/modern - see fill interpretation.	>0.5	>0.3	0.62					0025	No	No			
0025	0024		Pit(?) Fill	Mottled orange and brownish-grey sandy-clay of a firm compaction. Patches of chalk flecks, as well as occasional small sub-angular stones, coal fragments and rotten wood. Clear horizon clarity. Single fill of cut. Pit(?) fill. Wood and coal indicate a post-medieval/modern feature.			0.62				0024		No	No			
0026	0026		Pit Cut	Unknown shape in plan and appears only in the western edge of footing trenches. Profile of 65-80° slightly concave sides, with a curving break of slope to the base. Slightly uneven base. Pit cut containing burnt material and located near to the street frontage, so possibly results from site occupation.	0.77		0.32					0027	No	No			
0027	0026		Pit Fill	Dark grey/black ashy sandy-silt or a friable compaction. Occasional chalk flecks and small angular flints. Sharp horizon clarity. Basal fill. Burnt material, though not in-situ, as clay geology is not heat-affected. No dating evidence, so no bulk sample taken.			0.32				0026	0028	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0028	0026		Pit Fill	Dark orangish-greyish-brown clay and sand, poorly sorted, with a friable to firm compaction. Occasional fired clay/CBM(?) flecks and common small sub-angular stones. Diffuse horizon clarity. Top fill. Pit fill.			0.24				0027		No	No			

## Appendix 3. OASIS form

**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-136156**

### Project details

Project name	BEY 015, Glebe House monitoring, Beyton
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring of groundworks at Glebe House, Beyton, took place after an evaluation which had uncovered two undated ditches. The monitoring works revealed a further ditch, producing fired clay and animal bone, whilst a small pit containing an ashy deposit and a post-medieval or modern pit were also recorded. The ditch is thought to be associated with those revealed in the evaluation and these may be medieval or post-medieval plot/property boundaries or field boundaries. The burnt fill within the pit possibly represents occupation near to the roadside.
Project dates	Start: 20-08-2012 End: 27-09-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BEY 015 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	BEY 015 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	Mid Suffolk 1533/12 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2012/158 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Current Land use	Other 12 - Verge
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Uncertain
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Uncertain
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BEYTON BEY 015 Glebe House Monitoring
Postcode	IP30 9AL
Study area	3825.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 9348 6260 52 0 52 13 37 N 000 49 59 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Jess Tipper
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Fairfield Homes

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	BEY 015
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	BEY 015
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Survey","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	BEY 015
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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## Appendix 4. Selected plates

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Plate 1. Ditch 0020, facing ENE, 1m scale



Plate 2. Ditch 0022, facing ENE, 1m scale



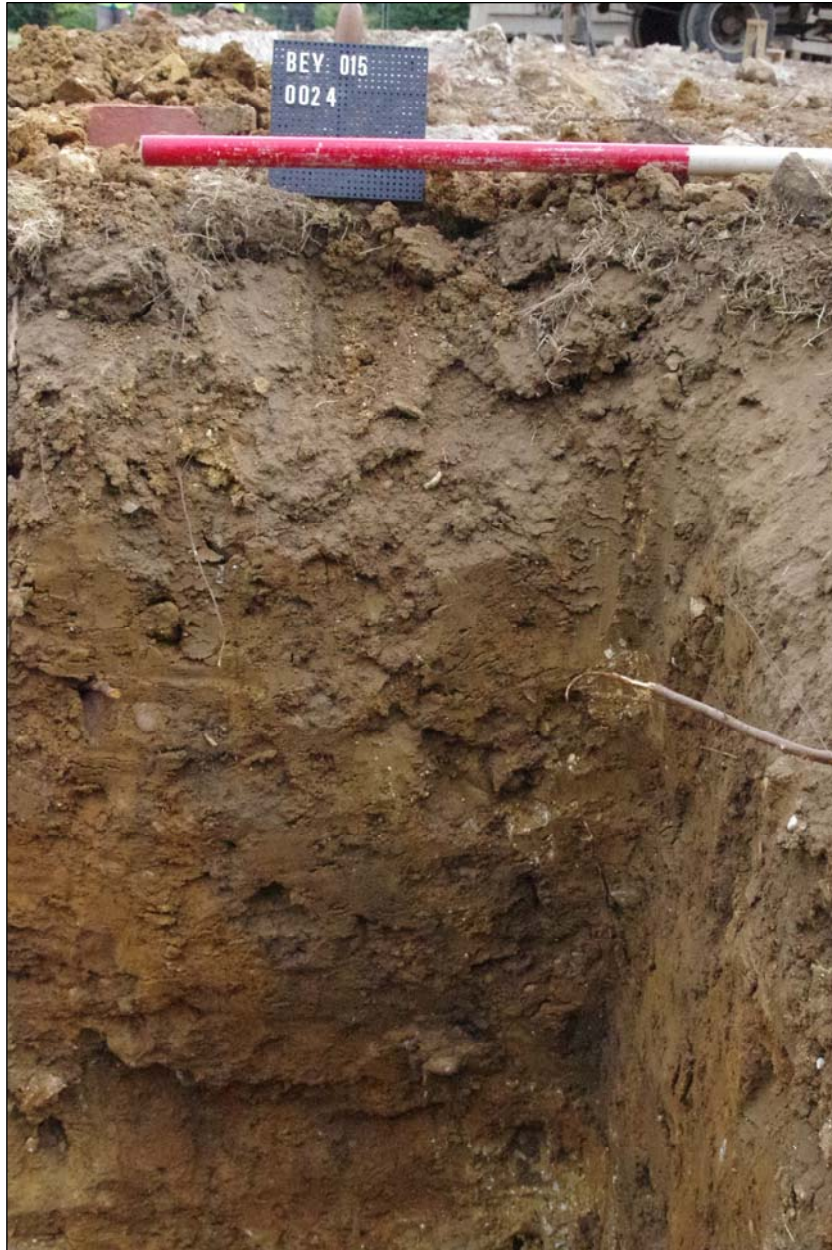


Plate 3. Left – Pit 0024, WSW to ENE part of section, facing SSE, 0.5m scale



Plate 4. Right – Pit 0026, facing WSW, 0.5m scale





Plate 5. Rainwater harvesting tank pit, by House Plot 1, facing ENE, 2m scale



Plate 6. Excavation of House Plot 2, showing site conditions, facing ENE







# Archaeological services Field Projects Team

**Delivering a full range of archaeological services**

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