
SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

**Kings Knoll, Broom Hill, Woodbridge
(WBG 065)**

**Planning application no. C/06/0170
Archaeological Monitoring Report no. 2007/61
OASIS ID No. 26424**

Summary

Woodbridge, Kings Knoll, Broom Heath (TM/266477; WBG 065) Conditional planning consent for an extension to Kings Knoll, Broom Hill, Woodbridge, required archaeological monitoring of the associated groundworks. This showed that a thin layer of disturbed or redeposited topsoil sealed undisturbed natural subsoil. No archaeological interventions or artefacts were present.

(Linzi Everett for S.C.C.A.S. and Mr. & Mrs. J. Finn; report no. 2007/61)

1. Introduction

Conditional planning consent for an extension to Kings Knoll, Broom Hill, Woodbridge, required a programme of archaeological monitoring. The site is centred on TM 2659 4767, on a slope overlooking the river Deben, at a height of approximately 20m OD. Archaeological potential is based on the sites location on a ridge above the river where occupation might be expected, and known medieval and prehistoric findspots within 200m of the planned groundworks.

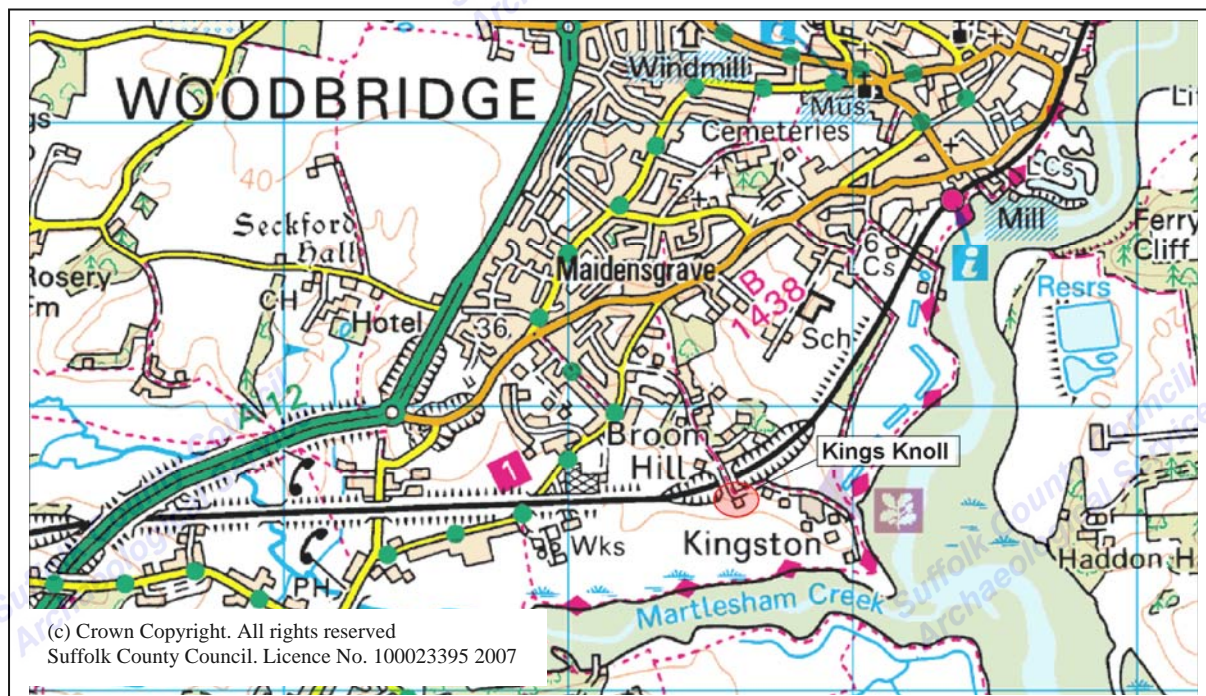


Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

One visit was made to the site by the Field Projects Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) in order to monitor the extension footprint during

excavation. The site was recorded under the SMR code WBG 065. A Brief and Specification for the archaeological work was produced by Jess Tipper of the SCCAS Conservation Team (Appendix I). The monitoring work took place on April 13th 2007 and was funded Mr. & Mrs. J. Finn.

The monitoring archive is held in the county SMR in Bury St. Edmunds.

3. Results

A thin layer of topsoil was stripped from the footprint of the building, comprising a loose mid greyish brown silty sand. This appeared to be disturbed, possibly during the construction of the house itself in the 1930's or it may even be redeposited material from the construction of the railway line directly to the north. Deeper excavation required for the construction of an exercise pool within the new extension revealed that the topsoil was up to 200mm thick and sealed an orangey yellow natural subsoil. No archaeological features were observed cutting the natural nor was any artefactual evidence recovered from the topsoil.

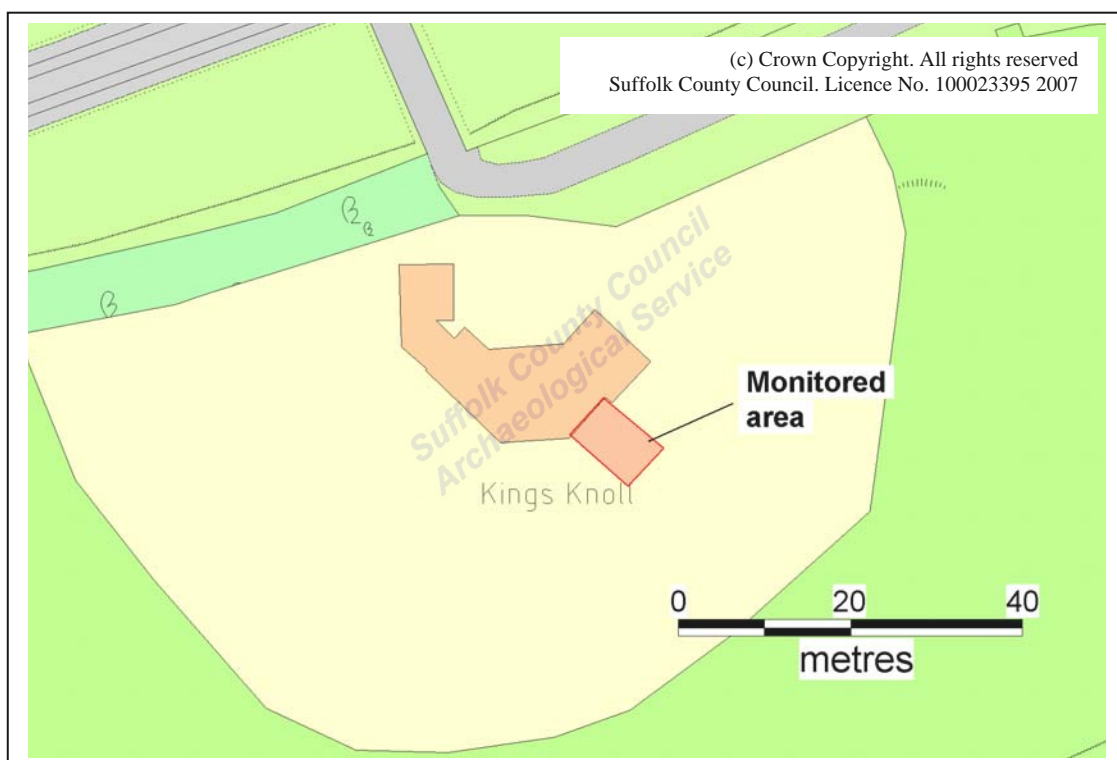


Figure 2: Location of excavated footings

5. Discussion

Despite the high potential for evidence of medieval settlement, no archaeological features or artefacts were revealed by the groundworks. However, the groundworks only provided a small window into the archaeology of the site and into an area where there had been some modern disturbance. It is still possible that deposits survive here, although they were not revealed during this event.

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April 2007.