

**Part Garden, Highfield, Fox Hill, Hollesley,
Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/14/1891/FUL

HER Ref: HLY 118

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(July 2014)

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Site details for HER

Name: Part garden, Highfield, Fox Hill, Hollesley, Suffolk IP12 3RA

Clients: Mrs S Cutler

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/14/1891/FUL (previously DC/14/0820 small distance to north)

Development: Erection of new dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 15 July, 2014

HER Ref: HLY 118

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-184193

Grid ref: TM 3518 4441

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

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Summary: Hollesley, part garden Highfield, Fox Hill (HLY 118, TM 3518 4441) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development did not reveal any archaeological features and the only finds noted in the upcast spoil were occasional small fragments of brick or tile and glass of recent date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mrs S Cutler).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mrs S Cutler commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a single residential dwelling development in the western part of the garden of Highfield, Fox Hill, Hollesley (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application DC/14/0820, which has been superseded by DC/14/1891/FUL, set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the footprint area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Hollesley parish is located some 5 miles south east of Woodbridge and on the coast in that part of Suffolk known as The Sandlings; a name derived from the light soils of the area that historically gave rise to extensive areas of heath land. As indicated the local drift geology is made up largely of well drained sands and gravels (deep sands of the Newport Series 20 with extensive areas distant from easily accessible water sources) giving rise to a dispersed settlement pattern scattered across various relatively large parishes. Within this settlement pattern separated by large areas of former heath land small village centres grew from the mid-late Saxon period focused on the parish church which is c180m southeast of the proposed development site. The light, well drained soils of the Sandlings also attracted settlement from the earliest prehistoric periods and this is well evidenced by the extensive record captured on aerial photographs showing in particular past field systems and rings ditches. The latter usually indicating the sites of Bronze Age burial mounds. At present the site, which has a southerly aspect at c16m OD some 140m north of a small stream, is in use as part of the garden on the western side of Highfield with no evidence for recent disturbance on any scale. Historic Ordnance Survey maps show development in this part of Hollesley to be of mid to late 20th century date while the earlier parish tithe map of 1842 depicts the area now containing Highfield as a field called 'Sandy Hill' then under arable cultivation (Suffolk RO ref. FDA/13/A1/1b).

1.3 Being relatively close to the parish church and in a topographically attractive setting this site therefore had the potential to contain evidence of past settlement and related activity of medieval and earlier date with the planned development due to cause extensive ground disturbance and the subsequent damage to any archaeological deposits that might be present in the area of the proposed new dwelling.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed single dwelling development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) using a wheeled 180 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. As the interface between the subsoil and underlying naturally occurring orange sand was indistinct in some areas due to burrow and root disturbance the trench was also carefully lowered

mechanically by a further 100mm down to a fully clean sand surface to ensure that archaeological features were not being obscured by this mixed horizon.

2.2 The glaciofluvial deposits exposed in the base of the trench proved to be soft orange sand with small and medium flints. The sides and base of the trench and the upcast spoil were examined carefully for any finds as the work progressed and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trench was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as very little of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 2):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast/southwest	10m	350	300 to 400 of a mid brown sandy subsoil (plus 100mm burrow/root disturbed natural sand)	Soft orange sand with small & medium flints	No features, only finds: from upcast spoil occasional small frags of Pmed brick/tile & a small glass bottle & glass sherds of recent date

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As indicated in the table above no archaeological features were revealed during the evaluation with the 650mm to 750mm deep trench revealing a deposit profile comprising an average depth (350mm) of topsoil over 300mm to 400mm of mid brown sandy subsoil which contained small and occasional medium sized flints (see Appendix I).

3.3 Throughout the evaluation very few stray finds were recovered from the upcast spoil with the few found being small fragments of Post medieval brick or tile (2/3g or less) plus a small glass bottle and occasional glass sherds of recent date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With such negative results regarding any significant evidence for past activity from a substantial sample of the proposed development footprint it can only be concluded that this site lies outside areas at Hollesley utilised in the past for activity of any intensity and in all probability has been only in general agricultural use.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed site of the new dwelling in the western part of the garden of Highfield, Fox Hill, Hollesley.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. HLY 118.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Susan Cutler and Alan the JCB operator for their close cooperation with regard to this evaluation)

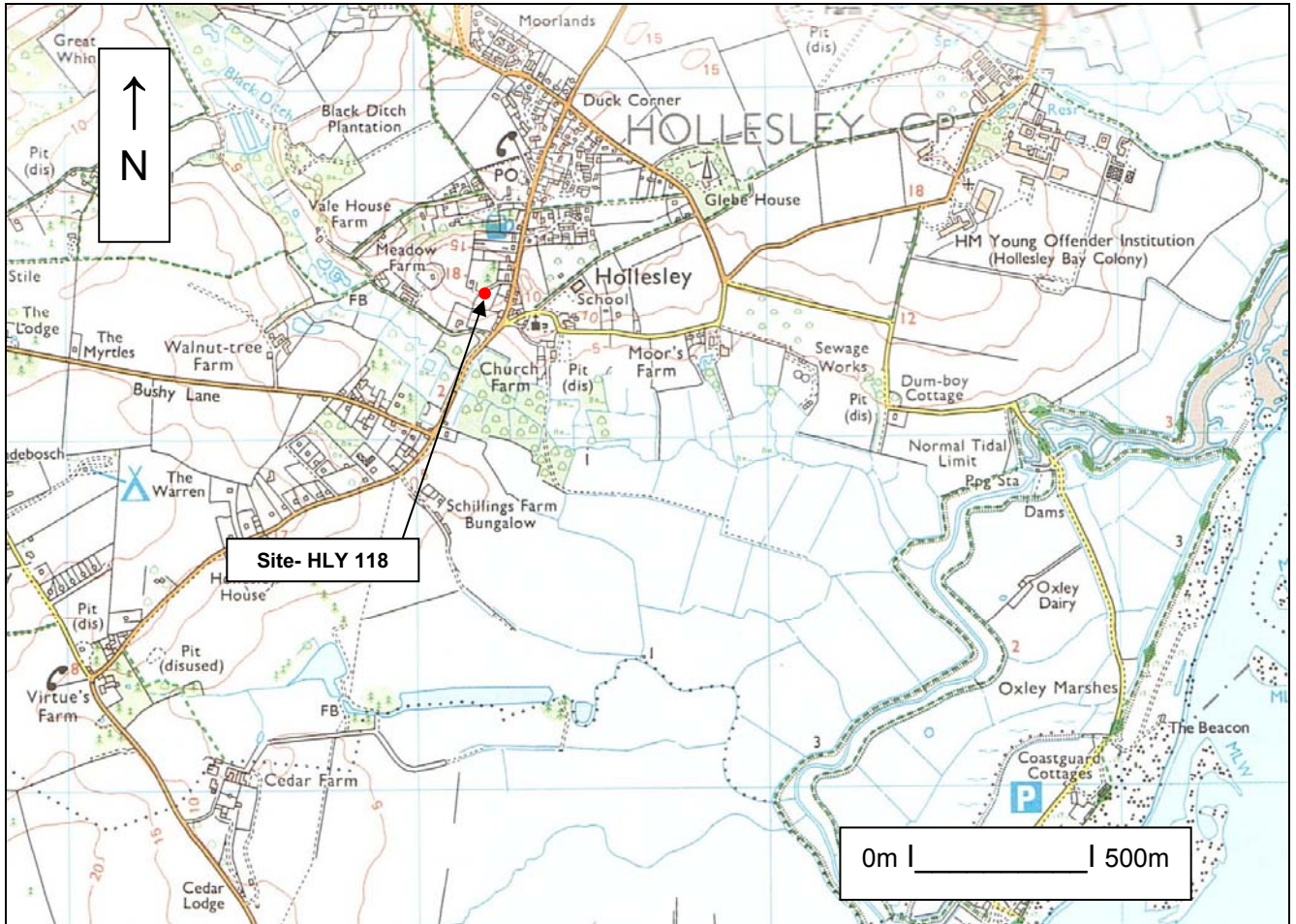


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
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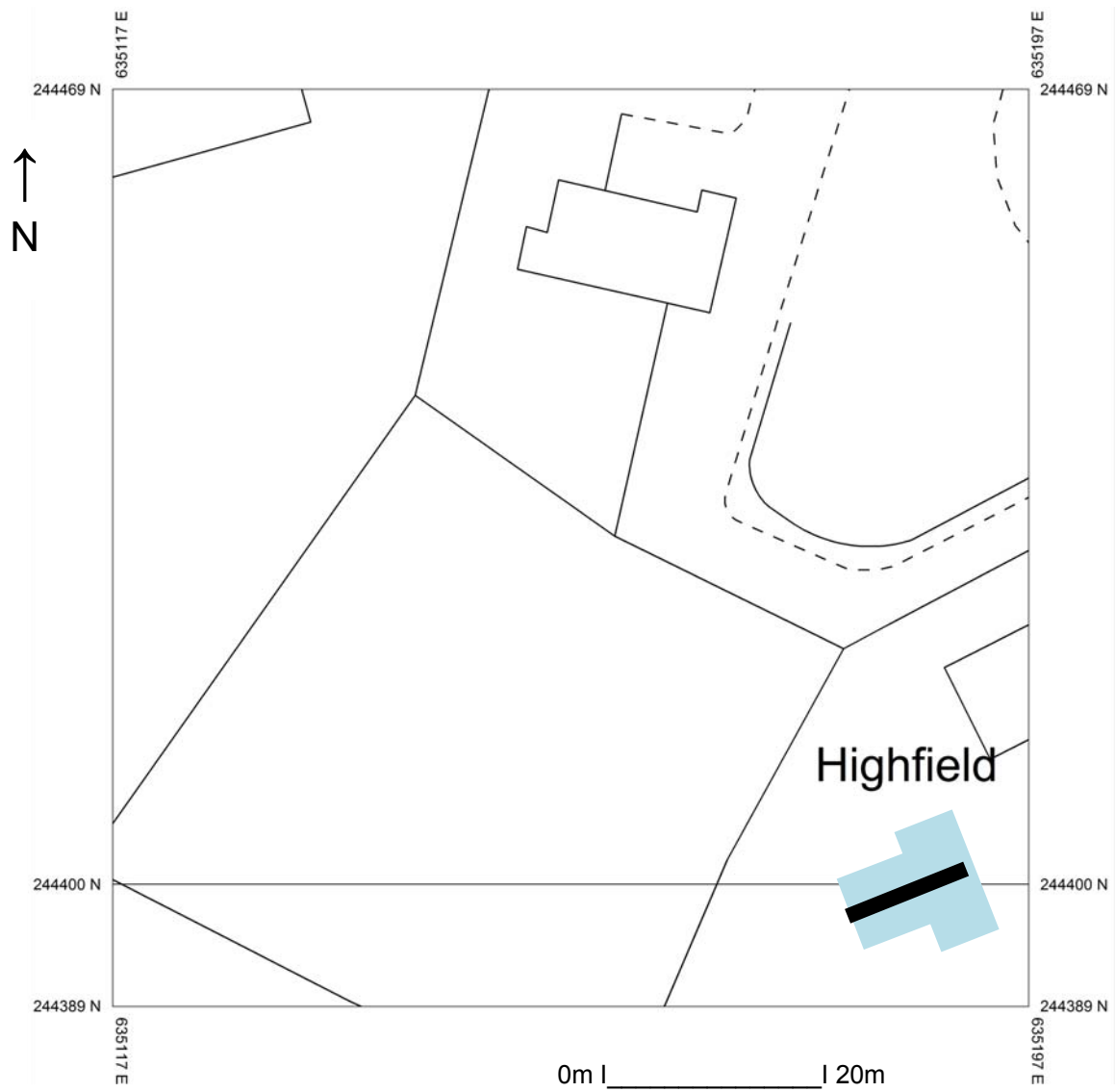


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench (planned dwelling footprint- light blue)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from southwest



Trench from east



Deposit profile

**Part Side Garden, Highfield, Fox Hill,
Hollesey, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Part side garden, Highfield, Fox Hill, Hollesley, Suffolk, IP12 3RA

Client: Mrs S Cutler

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/14/1891 (originally approved as DC/14/0820)

Proposed development: Erection of new dwelling

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 20140619135211513

Grid ref: TM 3514 4439

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
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Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Mrs S Cutler has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small residential development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/14/0820, and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of a new dwelling on the western part of the garden of Highfield, Fox Hill, Hollelsey.

1.2 Since this WSI was approved by SCCAS application DC/14/1891 has been submitted with the intent of moving the footprint for the new dwelling by c5m to the south of the original location and therefore this WSI has been amended accordingly.

1.3 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Hollesley parish is located some 5 miles south east of Woodbridge and on the coast in that part of Suffolk known as The Sandlings; a name derived from the light soils of the area that historically gave rise to extensive areas of heath land. As indicated the local drift geology is made up largely of well drained sands and gravels (deep sands of the Newport Series 20 with extensive areas distant from easily accessible water sources) giving rise to a dispersed settlement pattern scattered across various relatively large parishes. Within this settlement pattern separated by large areas of former heath land small village centres grew from the mid-late Saxon period focused on the parish church which is c180m southeast of the proposed development site (PDS). The light, well drained soils of the Sandlings also attracted settlement from the earliest prehistoric periods and this is well evidenced by the extensive record captured on aerial photographs showing in particular past field systems and rings ditches. The latter usually indicating the sites of Bronze Age burial mounds. At present the PDS, which has a southerly aspect at c15m OD some 140m north of a small stream, is in use as part

of the garden on the western side of Highfield with no evidence for recent disturbance on any scale. Historic Ordnance Survey maps show development in this part of Hollesley to be of 20th century date.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This application lies in an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, west of the medieval church (HLY 020). The site is also situated in an area which is topographically favourable for early settlement. As a result there is high potential for encountering early occupation deposits at this location' A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location where evidence for prehistoric or medieval period settlement and related activities in particular may exist; the topographic siting being relatively close to a small stream potentially favouring past use of the area. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation trenching under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a single dwelling on soft ground in the garden west of Highfield, Fox Hill, Hollesley.

5.2 The Brief requires 10m of 1.8m wide trench across the planned footprint area for the development. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in monochrome film and high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-

possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of

hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur

an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely).

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has

considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. As appropriate a vector plan of the trench locations will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

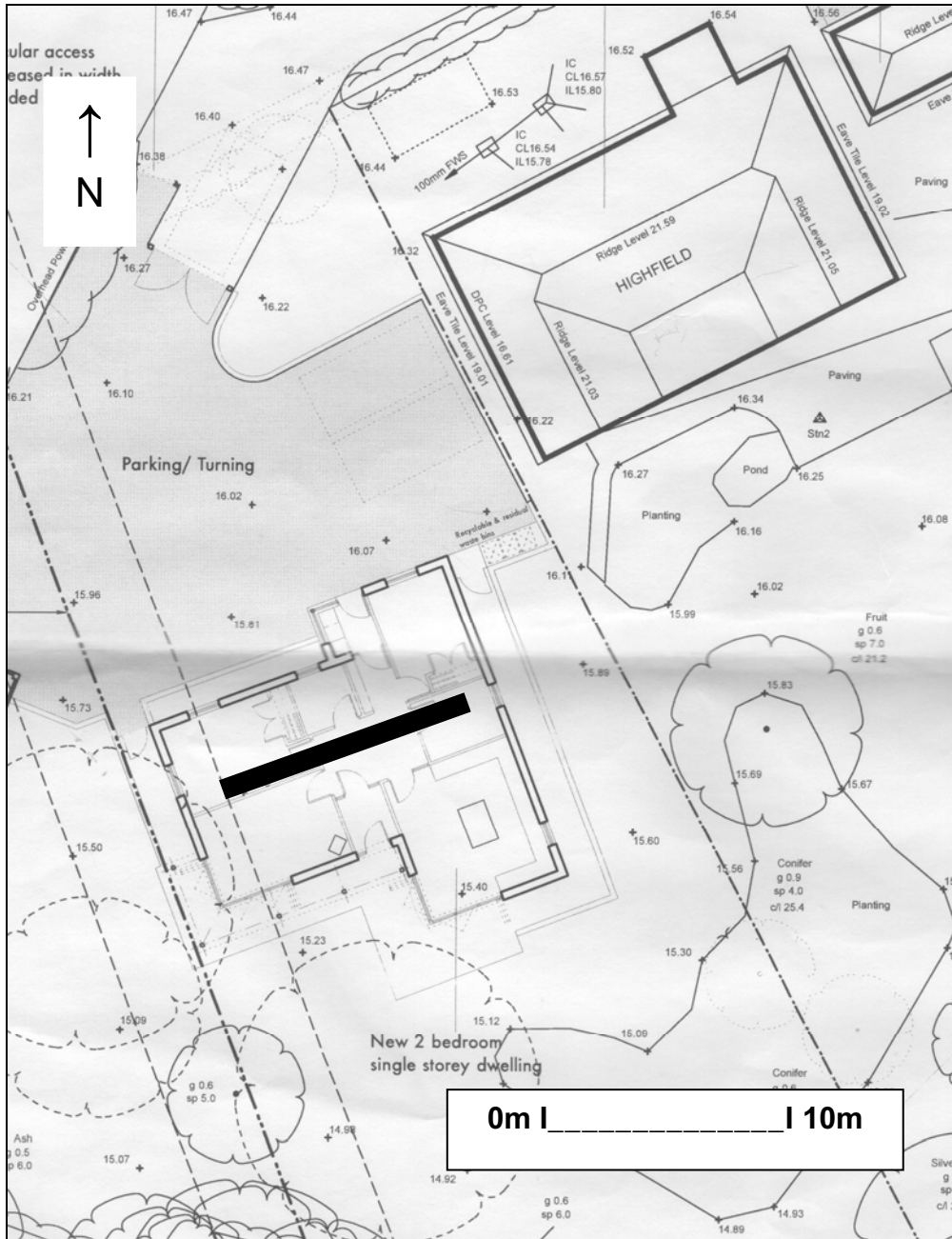
7. Specialists

Conservation:

Conservation Services

John Newman Archaeological Services

Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trench

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-184193

Project details

Project name	Highfield, Fox Hill, Holesley, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Hollesley, part garden Highfield, Fox Hill (HLY 118, TM 3518 4441) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development did not reveal any archaeological features and the only finds noted in the upcast spoil were occasional small fragments of brick or tile and glass of recent date.
Project dates	Start: 15-07-2014 End: 15-07-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	HLY 118 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/1891/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL HOLLESLEY HIGHFIELD, FOX HILL
Postcode	IP12 3RA
Study area	140.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	

TM 3518 4441 52.0475081662 1.43023114833 52 02 51 N 001 25 48 E
Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 15.00m Max: 16.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator John Newman

Project director/manager John Newman

Project supervisor John Newman

Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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