

**Land Adjoining The Triple Plea, Broadway,  
Halesworth, Suffolk**

**Planning application: DC/16/4287/COU**

**HER Ref: HWT 055**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(December 2017)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: [johnnewman2@btinternet.com](mailto:johnnewman2@btinternet.com) )

**Site details for HER**

Name: Land adjoining The Triple Plea, Broadway, Halesworth, Suffolk, IP19 8QW

Clients: Mr I Porter

Planning authority: Waveney DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/4287/COU

Development: Creation of caravan and camping site

Date of fieldwork: 4 & 5 December, 2017

HER ref: HWT 055

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-302489

Grid ref: TM 3932 7906

Site area: 6200m<sup>2</sup>

Recent land use: Paddock/rough grassland

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*Summary: Halesworth, land adjacent The Triple Plea, Broadway (HWT 055, TM 3932 7906) evaluation trenching for a planned caravan and camping site did not reveal any features of pre-20<sup>th</sup> century date and all of the stray finds in the upcast spoil were of 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr I Porter).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr A Campbell on behalf of his client Mr I Porter commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned caravan and camping development on land adjacent to The Triple Plea, Broadway, Halesworth (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/16/4287/COU. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of that part of the site which will be disturbed for the caravan plots and associated access and the ecological area of the development area concerned with the camping area omitted as it will remain undisturbed. 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 Halesworth is a small market town on the River Blyth in the north-eastern part of Suffolk that had, in all probability been established by the late Saxon period at least, and flourished through the medieval period with the market being recorded from 1223. The historic core of the town is focused on the area around the parish church on the southern side of the river. This planned development site is located in the north-eastern corner of the parish some 1800m from the town centre and river to the south-west, historically this site was in Holton parish before 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century parish boundary changes. Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk does not show any buildings in the area of the site with The Triple Plea being a public house of probable mid to later 19<sup>th</sup> century date with additions and alterations; it is not a listed building.

1.3 The British Geological Survey describes this area to the north-east of Halesworth as having superficial deposits of the Lowestoft Formation, a glacially derived deposit characterised by heavy chalky till or boulder clay with flints. The site is in an area of gentle topography with a gentle slope down from west to east at c40m OD and at the time of the evaluation it was soft ground under a rough grass cover.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to recorded evidence for settlement activity of Iron Age and Roman date (HER HLN 009) some 250m to the east and the site of a probable burial mound (HER SPX 013) of Bronze Age date c350m to the west which has been identified as a ring ditch on aerial photographs. In addition this site is 70m east of a recorded Roman road known as the Stone Street (HER ISL 007) which runs north on the line of the A144.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) with, as noted above, the camping area being omitted. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under

archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with all 12 of the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually as the evaluation progressed and a metal detector was carried out by volunteers from Halesworth Museum. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

## 3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Fig. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	North-south	10	250	250 of mid brown clay	Pale brown chalky clay with flints	Only feature a tree root pit of recent date
2	East-west	10	200	200 as T1	As T1	Only feature modern field drain
3	East-west	10	300	100 as T1	As T1	No features and only stray finds were of recent date
4	North-south	10	300	100 as T1	As T1	No features
5	East-west	10	300	200 as T1	As T1	Only feature a soakaway pipe trench and a field drain both of recent date
6	East-west	10	300	200 as T1	As T1	Only feature the soakaway trench seen in T5
7	North-south	10	300	100 as T1	As T1	No features, only stray a 19/20 <sup>th</sup> C white ware sherd
8	East-west	10	300	100 as T1	As T1	No features and only stray finds were a blue and white 19/20 <sup>th</sup> C sherd and a few peg tile fragments
9	North-south	10	300	100 as T1	As T1	No features and only stray finds were a few peg tile fragments
10	North-south	10	300	100 as T1	As T1	No features and the only stray find was a clay tobacco pipe stem fragment
11	East-west	10	300	100 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
12	North-south	10	300	100 as T1	Sandy orange clay with flints	No features, only stray find a white ware sherd
		120 (216m <sup>2</sup> )	200-300	140-200		No features or finds any age

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches were 400mm to 500mm deep with 250mm to 300mm of topsoil above 100mm to 250mm of mid brown clay subsoil. The natural glaciofluvial deposit at the site was largely pale brown chalky clay with flints with only the isolated trench 12 at the eastern end revealing sandy orange clay with flints.

3.3 The few features revealed in the trenching comprised a tree root pit of recent date in trench 1, a modern soakaway pipe run in trenches 5 and 6 and a modern field drain seen in trenches 2 and 5.

3.4 The only stray finds seen in the upcast spoil were a few white ware and blue and white transfer printed pottery sherds of later 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date plus a clay tobacco pipe stem fragment and a few small peg tile fragments of later Post medieval date. The stray metal finds comprised three later Post medieval copper alloy buckles, a silvered copper alloy plate brooch of late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date, a copper alloy spoon handle fragment of similar date, two recent coins and a cannon bullet and a cannon shell case of World War II date.

## 4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned. The lack of features and finds of any age at the site indicating that in all probability it has only been in general agricultural use in the past and it is notable that the site is not close to any natural water sources that settlement type activity at any point in the past would have required.

4.2 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this camping and caravan site development on land adjacent to The Triple Plea, Broadway, Halesworth.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: HWT 055.*

*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.*

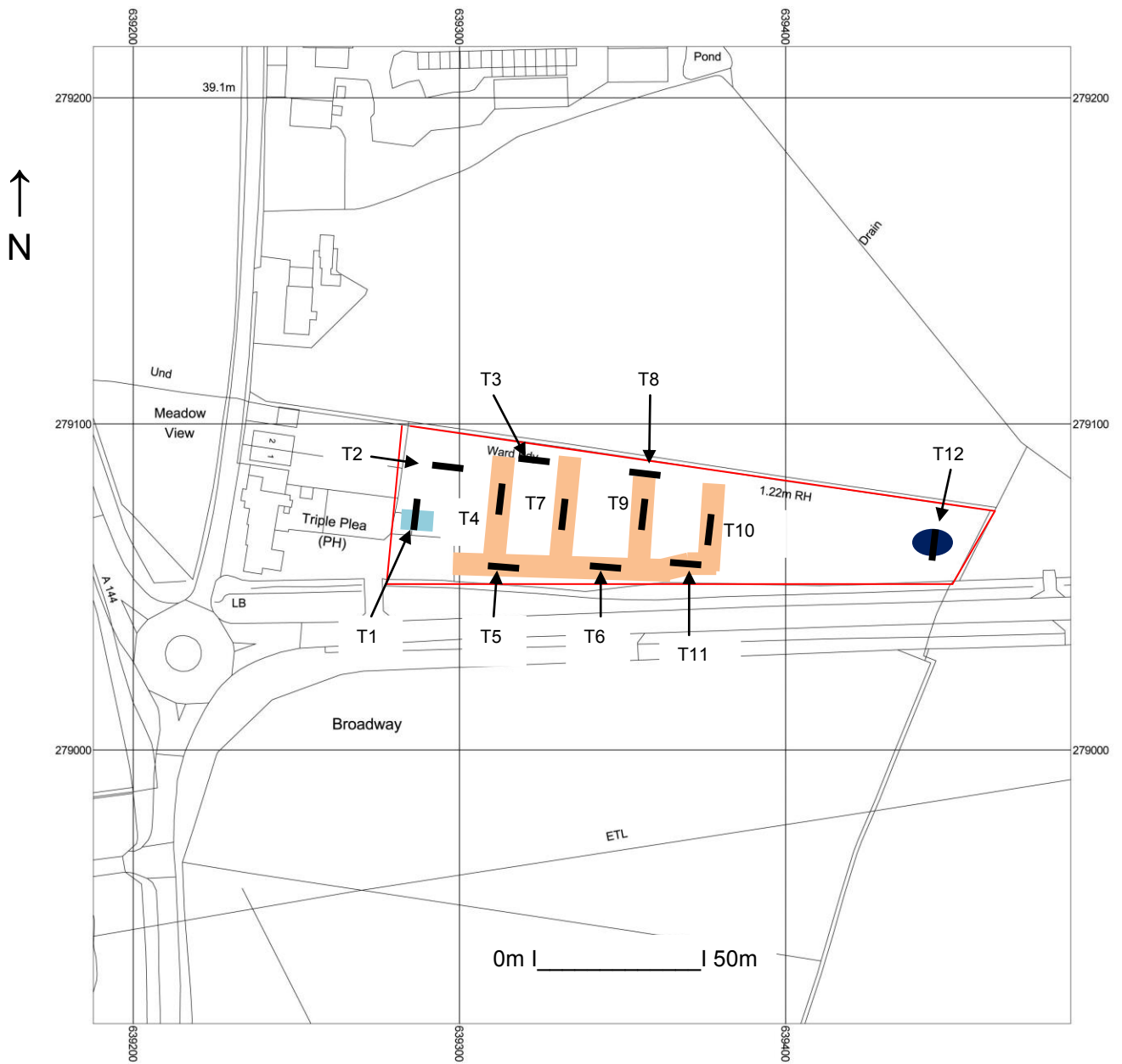
*(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Ian Porter for his close cooperation and to Danny for his skilled machine operation)*



Fig. 1: Site location

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**Fig. 2: Location of trenches**

(Light blue- shower block, dark blue- ecology area pond, light brown- access road)

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## Appendix I- Images



General view from east



Trench 1 from north



Trench 2 from west



Trench 2 deposit profile





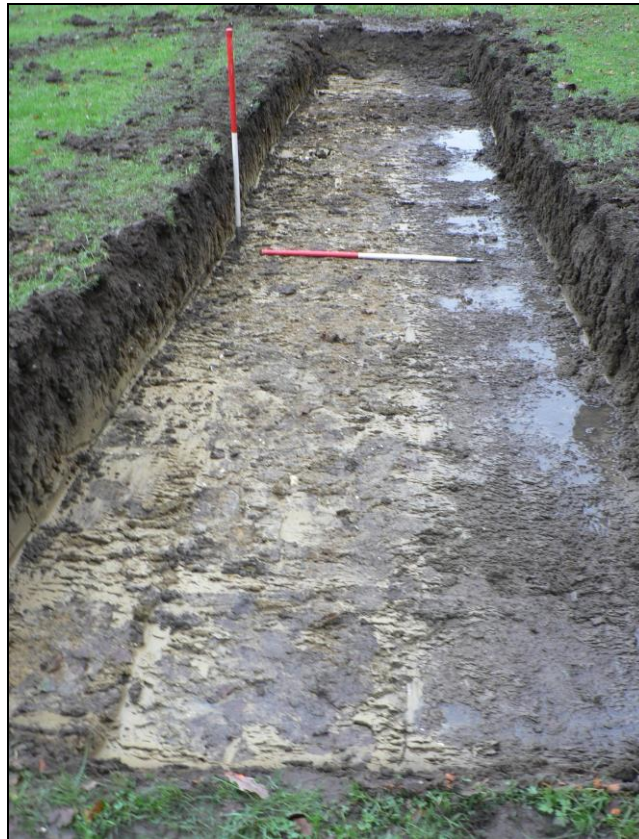
Trench 3 from west



Trench 4 from north



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from west





Trench 6 from west



Trench 7 from north



Trench 8 from west



Trench 9 from north





Trench 10 from north



Trench 11 from west





Trench 12 from north

**Land Adjoining The Triple Plea, Broadway,  
Halesworth, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: Land adjoining The Triple Plea, Broadway, Halesworth, Suffolk, IP19 8QW

Client: Mr I Porter

Local planning authority: Waveney DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/4287/COU

Proposed development: Creation of caravan park

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation Caravan Park, The Triple Plea, Broadway, Halesworth

Grid ref: TM 3932 7906

Area: 6200m<sup>2</sup>

Current site use: grassland

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
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5. Methodology
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Proposed location of trial trenches

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 Mr A Campbell on behalf of his client Mr I Porter has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a caravan and camping development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/16/4287/COU and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). However it should be noted that much of the eastern part of the site will now only be used for camping or touring mobile homes so the area that will see some ground disturbance has been reduced to 4400m<sup>2</sup> which would require 120m of trenching to give a 5% sample by area. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the development of a caravan and camping site on land to the south of The Triple Plea, Broadway, Halesworth.

1.2 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 2017 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/16/4287/COU. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works may be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment though in the case of this development consideration will be made regarding the amount of planned ground disturbance given this type of development where this will be minimal across much of the site. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Halesworth is a small market town on the River Blyth in the north-eastern part of Suffolk that had, in all probability been established by the late Saxon period at least, and flourished through the medieval period with the market being recorded from 1223. The historic core of the town is focused on the area around the parish church on the southern side of the river. The proposed development site is located in the north-eastern corner of the parish some 1800m from the town centre and river to the

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south-west. Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk does not show any buildings in the area of the PDS.

2.2 The British Geological Survey describes this area to the north-east of Halesworth as having superficial deposits of the Lowestoft Formation, a glacially derived deposit characterised by heavy chalky till or boulder clay with flints. The PDS is in an area of gentle topography at c40m OD and at present is soft ground.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, in close proximity to an Iron Age and Roman settlement (HLN 009) and a cropmark of a ring ditch (the remains of a probable Bronze Age burial mound) (SPX 013). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching over the areas of the PDS where ground disturbance is anticipated 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 archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location close to recorded settlement activity of Iron Age and Roman date in addition to its proximity to the site of a probable Bronze Age burial mound site. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS 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 the development of a caravan and camping site. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires 1.8m wide trenching across those areas of the development where ground disturbance is planned, this equates to 120m of 1.80m wide trenching. 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 as required. 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 including before the trenches are opened and between the trenches. 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 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 ODA photographic record in 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

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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 and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

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 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). 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 the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (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



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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 unless deep deposits are revealed).
- 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

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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 of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). 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 '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2017). 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 *MoRPHE* 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 and monitoring 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.

## 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

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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
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
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 (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

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Proposed location of trial trenches (12 x 10m, north to top)

## OASIS ID: johnnewm1-302489

### Project details

Project name	The Triple Plea, Broadway, Halesworth, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Halesworth, land adjacent The Triple Plea, Broadway (HWT 055, TM 3932 7906) evaluation trenching for a planned caravan and camping site did not reveal any features of pre-20th century date and all of the stray finds in the upcast spoil were of 19th or 20th century date.
Project dates	Start: 04-12-2017 End: 05-12-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	HWT 055 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/16/4287/COU - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	PIPE TRENCH Modern
Monument type	FIELD DRAIN Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY HALESWORTH THE TRIPLE PLEA, BROADWAY
Postcode	IP19 8QW
Study area	6200 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2932 7906 52.360992113905 1.368382048816 52 21 39 N 001 22 06 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 39m Max: 40m
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 recipient	Landowner
Physical Contents	"Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Triple Plea, Broadway, Halesworth, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	13 December 2017

