Land To The East Of Duke Street, Hintlesham, Suffolk

Planning application: DC/18/05613/FUL

HER Ref: HNS 067

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 10 Fitzgerald Road, Bramford, Ipswich, IP8 4AA)

(May, 2021)

(Tel: 07754 501033 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Land to the east of Duke Street, Hintlesham, Suffolk, IP8 3PW

Clients: Landex Ltd

Planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application refs: DC/18/05613/FUL

Development: Erection of 14 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 19 & 20 April, 2021

HER ref: HNS 067

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-418957

Grid ref: TM 08163 43127

Site area: c900m^2

Recent land use: Former arable

Contents

Summary: Hintlesham, land east of Duke Street (HNS 067, TM 08163 43127*) evaluation trenching for a planned rural residential development revealed two small ditches of Post medieval date and another two ditches which were at an oblique angle to more recent historic field and road alignments and could be of Roman period date though the dating evidence was flimsy with only a few very small number of abraded brick/tile fragments recovered from these latter features. The stray finds from the site were mainly of later Post medieval date though one abraded bow brooch of later 1st-2nd century, Roman, date was recovered (John Newman Archaeological Services for Landex Ltd).*

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Landex Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned rural residential development (see Fig. 1) that has gained consent under planning application DC/18/05613/FUL. The evaluation requirements were set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS), and later liaison was with Mr J Rolfe, with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to allow the trenching to go ahead and be reported on before any other ground works are undertaken in relation to this development. This development concerns the erection of 14 dwellings at land east of Duke Street, Hintlesham.

1.2 Hintlesham parish is located to the west of Ipswich and historically had a dispersed settlement pattern as indicated on Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk with farms and cottages scattered along the main road and Duke Street to the south-west of the church. However it is also possible that some settlement was moved in the 17th to 18th century period with the creation of Hintlesham Park to the north-west of the parish church. The planned development site at land east of Duke Street, Hintlesham is located 600m south-west of the parish church and 300m north of the Spring Brook, a small eastward flowing stream. At the time of the evaluation the site was arable land.

1.3 The British Geological Survey indicates that the site is in an area of Lowestoft Diamicton comprising sands, clay, gravels and silt at 50m OD with the land dropping away gradually to the south-east.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was derived by its location close to the find spot of a Bronze Age period metal work hoard (HER HNS 023). In addition the site is in a favourable topographic location on a south-east facing slope overlooking a nearby stream. Therefore the site had to potential to contain archaeological deposits of Bronze Age date in particular and all periods in general so an evaluation was required to assess this potential.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2) using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1800mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed and the area between the trenches was also scanned with a detector. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which

was undertaken under dry weather conditions. Any features that were exposed were investigated by hand and then recorded followed by 100% investigation of the exposed features to try and locate dating evidence. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3, Appendix I- Images, Appendix III & Appendix IV):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	30	300	300 mid brown clay	Light brown chalky clay with flints	Two small parallel ditches, 0002 & 0004, on NE-SW alignment, one with a sherd of 18th century date
2	Northeast-southwest	30	300	300 as T1	As T1	No features, few small Pmed tile frags
3	Northwest-southeast	30	300	300 as T1	As T1	One 20th C field drain, two small white ware 19th/20th C sherds
4	Northeast-southwest	30	300	300 as T1	As T1	At southern end NE-SW aligned ditch 0006, no definitive dating evidence, 600mm wide x 250mm deep, one small abraded brick/tile frag in fill 0007
5	East-west	30	300	300 as T1	As T1	At eastern end NW-SE aligned ditch 0008, 820mm wide x 440mm deep, three small degraded brick/tile frags in fill 0009, field drain at western end of trench
6	North-south	30	300	400 As T1	As T1	One 19th/20th C field drain
7	East-west	30	300	400 as T1	As T1	No features, 1 white ware sherd and 2 tile frags
8	North-south	20	300	300 as T1	As T1	No features, 1 blue and white sherd
		230m ($414m^2$)	300	300-400		Four small ditches, one (0004) with an 18th C sherd, two (0006 & 0008) with a few small degraded brick/tile frags, stray finds include an abraded 1st-2nd C brooch. Also a widespread scatter of 18th-20th C metal finds

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches were 600mm to 700mm deep with a 300mm depth of topsoil above 300mm to 400mm depth of mid brown clay subsoil above light brown slightly chalky clay with flints.

3.3 The only features revealed, apart from a small number of ceramic field drains, were two very small ditches in trench 1 (0002 & 0004) with one (0004) containing a small (wt. 4g) 18th to earlier 19th century brown glazed earthenware sherd; in addition slightly larger ditches were revealed in trenches 4 and 5. The latter two features (0006 & 0008) were on oblique angles to the current road line and field boundaries but the only finds recovered were very small and degraded brick or tile fragments of indeterminate date.

3.4 The few stray finds in the upcast spoil and on the field surface comprised a secondary flint flake of probable earlier prehistoric date, two small and abraded sherds of Roman date and a few small white ware and blue and white sherds of later Post medieval date plus a thin scatter of brick and tile fragments also of Post medieval date.

3.5 Non-ferrous stray finds at the site were also scarce and comprised an abraded copper alloy brooch of Roman, later 1st to 2nd century, date plus a moderately large assemblage of later Post medieval low denomination coins, buttons, musket balls and furniture/box fittings and small scraps of copper alloy sheet metal and lead debris (see Appendix IV).

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance and to be consistent with similar evaluation results in Suffolk a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites was not commissioned in this case.

4.2 Evidence for past activity at this site indicates that it was in all probability peripheral to any nearby areas of past settlement and in use as agricultural land hence the scatter of largely Post medieval stray finds spread via manuring work, agricultural work or casual loss. The Roman period brooch and two small sherds of a similar date do point to a settlement of this date being nearby but not within this planned development area. The four small ditches revealed at the site also point to an earlier land use with the land divided into smaller plots for use as arable alongside keeping livestock; the present very open landscape being a product of 20th century land use. It is also possible that the small ditches in trenches 4 and 5 (0006 & 0008) are remnants of an earlier, perhaps Roman period, landscape as they are at oblique angles to the historically recorded land boundaries; however dating evidence for these features is slight.

4.3 Of some interest is the widespread scatter of later Post medieval finds; against one abraded Roman period brooch can be set over 50 assorted copper alloy and

lead finds of 18th-19th century date. The number of 19th-20th century coins (7) and copper alloy buttons (18) indicating land use through this period and far in excess of the number of Roman period finds. Presumably a product of perhaps c10 people being on site in the later Post medieval period at harvest time each year, for example for perhaps 7-8 days. Under this land use the loss of small items is inevitable and probably a few farm workers went home with fewer coins in their pockets and items of clothing looser as buttons were lost.

4.4 From the results of this evaluation which only revealed a very low level of Roman period past activity and general agricultural use in the later Post medieval period it is recommended that no further archaeological works should be required at this planned development at land east of Duke Street, Hintlesham.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: HNS 067

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 Darren the digger driver for his close cooperation, to James Armes and Keith Lewis for the metal detector search, and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

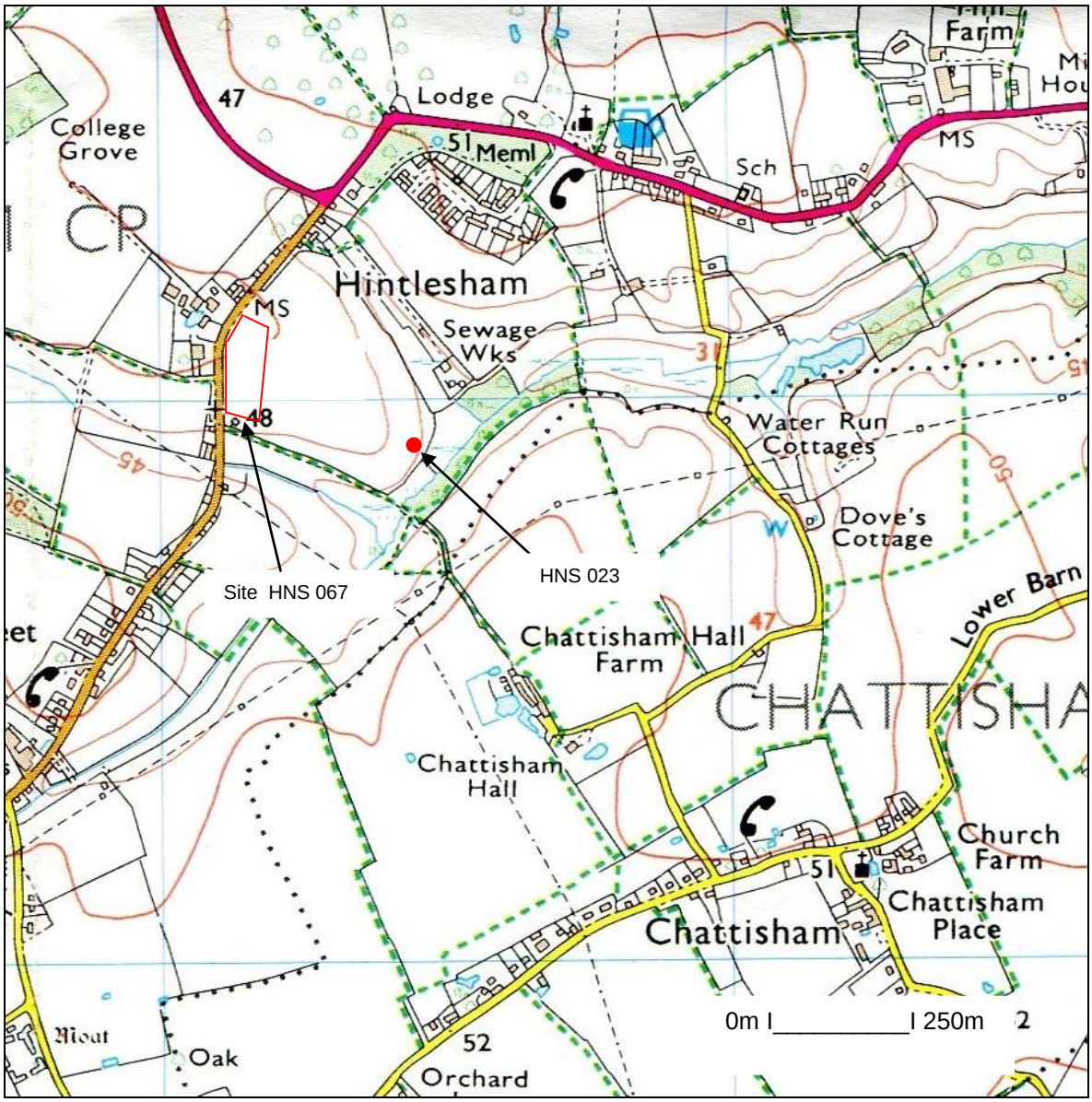

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

(Light blue- planned footprint areas, red arrows- ditches 0002, 0004, 0006 & 0008)

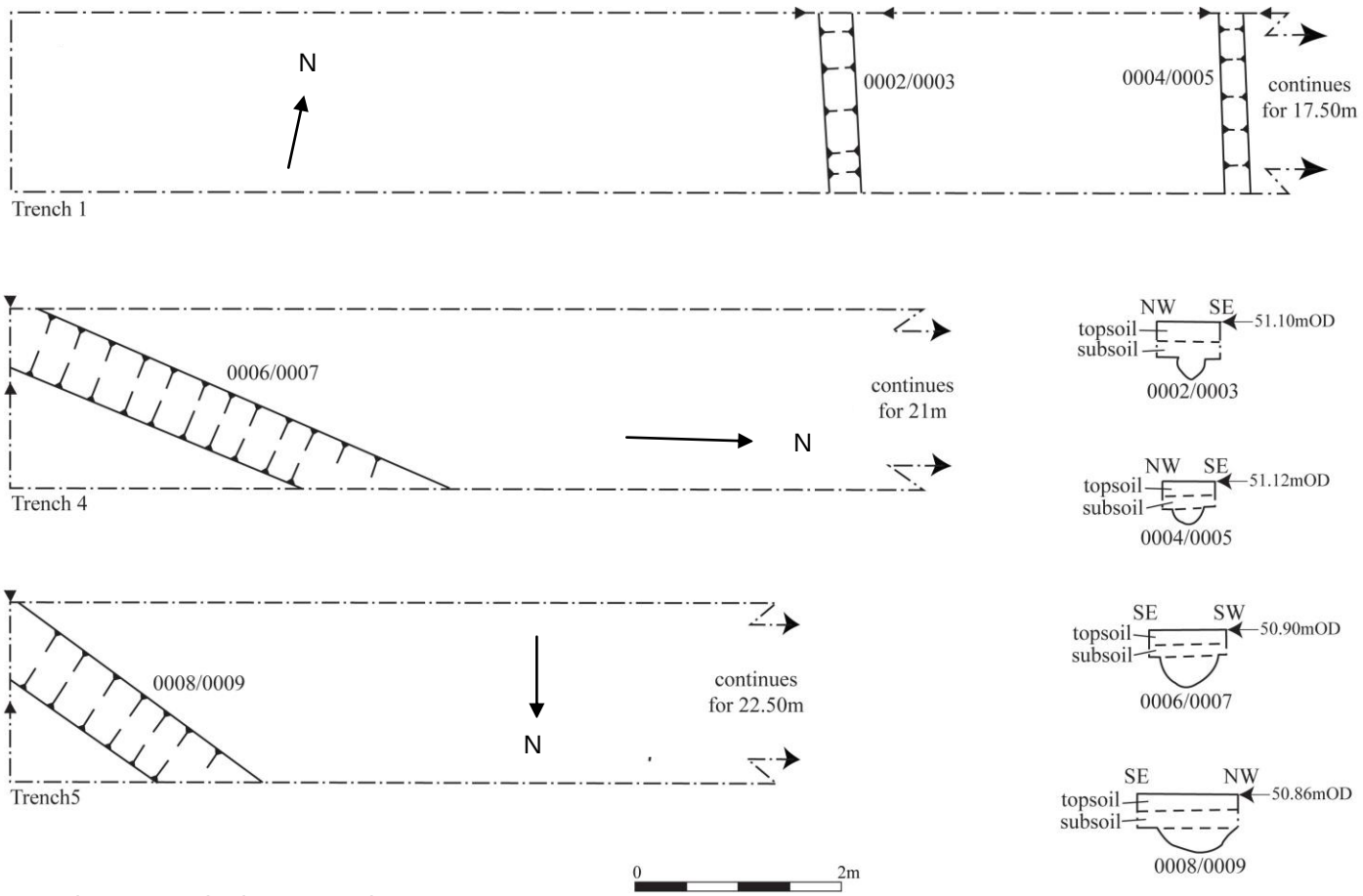

Fig. 3: Trench plans & sections

Appendix I- Images

General view from north

Trench 1 from southeast

Trench 1 with ditch 0002

Trench 1 with ditch 0004

Trench 2 from south

Trench 2 deposit profile

Trench 3 from east

Trench 3 deposit profile

Trench 4 from north

Trench 4 with ditch 0006

Trench 5 from west

Trench 5 with ditch 0008

Trench 6 from south

Trench 6 deposit profile

Trench 7 from east

Trench 8 from north

Land To The East Of Duke Street, Hintlesham, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for

Archaeological Evaluation

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Site details

Name: Land to the east of Duke Street, Hintlesham, Suffolk, IP8 3PW

Client: Landex Ltd

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/05613/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of 14 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS_ Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_DC/18/05613 Land to the east of Duke Street Hintlesham

Grid ref: TM 08163 43127

HER ref: tbc

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-418957

Area: c9000m^2

Current site use: Agricultural use

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Landex Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for an 14 dwelling 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/18/05613 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 overall proposed development site (PDS) concerns the construction of 14 dwellings on land east of Duke Street, Hintlesham.

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 2021 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 & 2020)*.

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/18/05613. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. 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 Hintlesham parish is located to the west of Ipswich and historically had a dispersed settlement pattern as indicated on Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk with farms and cottages scattered along the main road and Duke Street to the south-west of the church. However it is also possible that some settlement was moved in the 17th to 18th century period with the creation of Hintlesham Park to the north-west of the parish church. The proposed development site (PDS) at land east of Duke Street, Hintlesham is located 600m south-west of the parish church and 300m north of the Spring Brook, a small eastward flowing stream. At present the PDS is ex-arable land.

2.2 The British Geological Survey indicates that the PDS is in an area of Lowestoft Diamicton comprising sands, gravels and silt at 50m OD with the land dropping away gradually to the south-east.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant SCCAS archaeological advice 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, close to a Bronze Age metal work Hoard (HNS 023) and in a favourable topographic location on a south facing slope overlooking a river for early occupation. 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 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 this PDS relates to its location close to a recorded Bronze Age metal work hoard find in addition being in a topographically favoured setting which often attracted past multi-period activity.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of 14 dwellings. 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. Ten days notice of the evaluation starting will be given to SCCAS so a monitoring visit can be agreed. Contact will also be maintained with SCCAS as the evaluation progresses and through the post-excavation study and work with regard to the results from the site, the finds and any samples and the main report preparation.

5.2 The Brief requires 390m of sample trenching, which will be 1.8m wide, across the area of the overall development though a 5% sample by area of the c9000m^2 PDS under this application would equate to 250m of 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 (see specialists section below) for both ferrous and non-ferrous finds. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in past rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits. Allowance has been made for two staff on site for two days plus a machine and operator for 2-3 days to cover the opening of the trenches plus back-filling once full approval for the latter has been gained from SCCAS following a site monitoring visit. If required further investigation of the trenches will be carried out in particular following a SCCAS monitoring visit and examination of the exposed deposits. Any requirement to vary the related brief requirements and this WSI will only be carried out following communication with SCCAS.

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 OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 camera with allowance for .jpeg and higher definition .tif images depending on what is revealed).

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) as will any evidence of pottery production which will be sampled by hand so it can be characterised while left in situ when revealed. Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. These features will be hand investigated unless agreed with SCCAS

that larger/more recent features can be partially machine/hand investigated. 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 depending on SCCAS advice if lifting remains appears to be sensible at this 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 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 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 revised version 2019*)*. As necessary the site digital archive will 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. Any developments during the site and reporting works will be communicated to SCCAS.

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.

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. COVID guideline requirements will be adhered to with social distancing, no sharing of equipment and separate rest areas.

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.

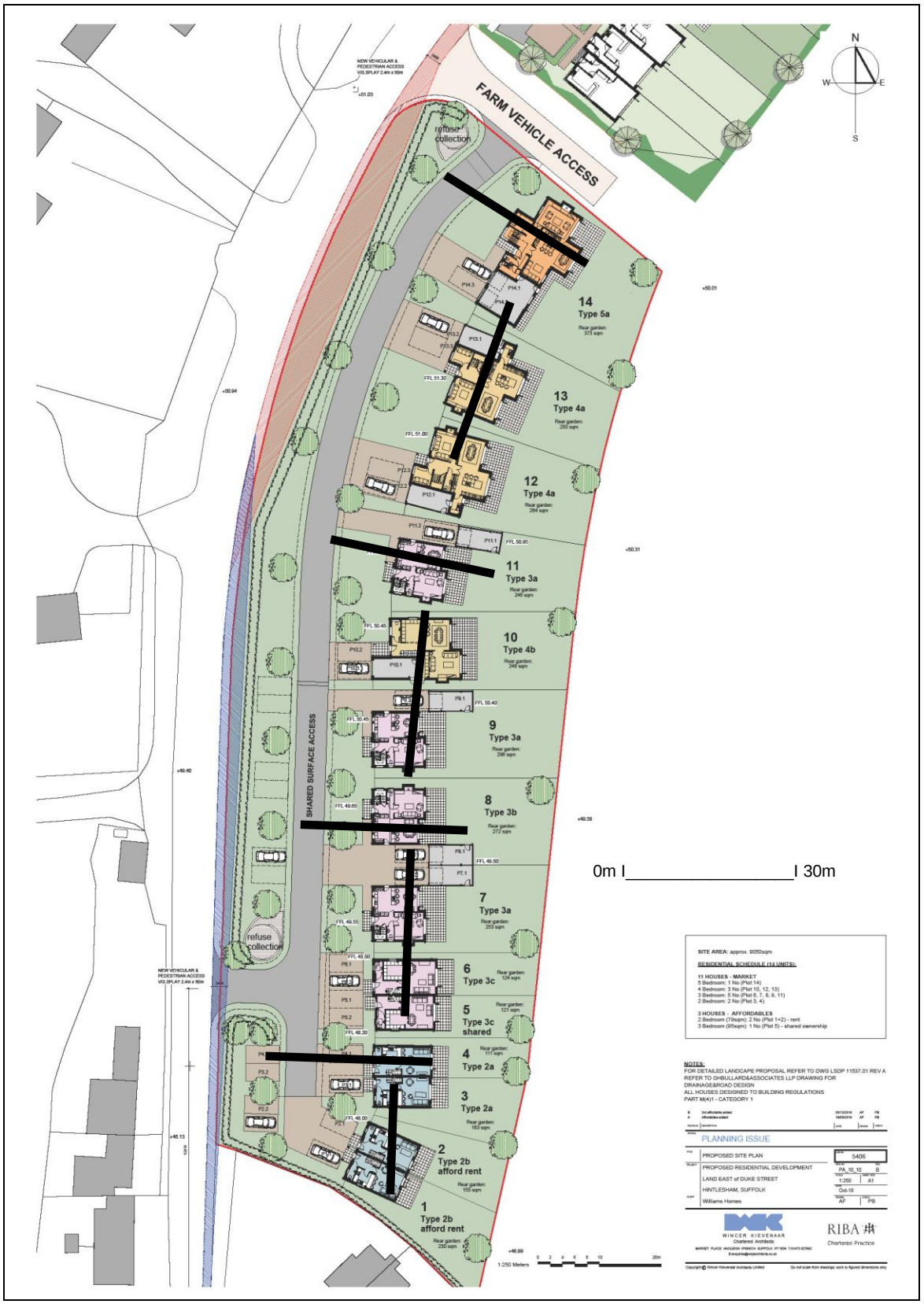
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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	tbc
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:	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trench (1 x 20m, 7 x 30m & 20m contingency)

Appendix III- Context list

Trench	Context No	Type	Part of	Description	Date
1	0002	Ditch	0002	Small NW-SE aligned ditch, 400mm wide x 150mm deep	
1	0003	Fill	0002	Mid brown clay fill	?
1	0004	Ditch	0004	Small NW-SE aligned ditch, 400mm wide x 150mm deep, parallel to 0002	
1	0005	Fill	0004	Mid brown clay fill with one 18^{th}-19^{th} C glazed brown earthenware sherd (wt. 2g)	Later Pmed
4	0006	Ditch	0006	Ditch, NE-SW aligned, 600mm wide x 250mm deep	
4	0007	Fill	0006	Mid brown clay fill, two small degraded brick/tile fragments (wt. 3g)	?
5	0008	Ditch	0008	Ditch, NW-SE aligned, 820mm wide x 440mm deep	
5	0009	Fill	0008	Mid brown clay fill, three very small degraded tile/brick fragments (wt. 4g)	?

Appendix IV- Finds list (JNAS)

Stray finds

Copper alloy abraded bow brooch, found near trench 1, Hod Hill type, later 1st-2nd C AD (see below)

Very worn silver 6d, William IV, early 19th C, bent so perhaps a love token

Farthing, 1854, Victoria

Halfpenny, 1874, Victoria

Very worn farthing (x3) ? Victoria

Very worn halfpenny,(x2) ? Victoria

Threepence coin, 1946, George VI

18 Later Post medieval copper alloy buttons

Copper alloy thin 150mm length of chain, later Pmed

Copper alloy 18th C buckle fragment

Copper alloy 18th-19th hooked box clasp

Four copper alloy later Pmed box/furniture handles

Very abraded later Pmed copper alloy ring bezel with traces of red inset surving

Copper alloy later Pmed belt stiffener

Copper alloy later Pmed box hinge

Copper alloy later Pmed buckle fragment

Three copper alloy later Pmed belt/dress studs

14 small copper alloy sheet fragments

Two small lead musket balls

14 small lead fragments

One secondary flint flake

Two small abraded Roman period greyware sherds(wt. 4g)

Copper alloy abraded Hod Hill type brooch

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-418957

Project details	
Project name	Land To The East Of Duke Street, Hintlesham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Hintlesham, land east of Duke Street (HNS 067, TM 08163 43127) evaluation trenching for a planned rural residential development revealed two small ditches of Post medieval date and another two ditches which were at an oblique angle to more recent historic field and road alignments and could be of Roman period date though the dating evidence was flimsy with only a few very small number of abraded brick/tile fragments recovered from these latter features. The stray finds from the site were mainly of later Post medieval date though one abraded bow brooch of later 1st-2nd century, Roman, date was recovered.
Project dates	Start: 19-04-2021 End: 20-04-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/05613 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	HNS 067 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	BROOCH Roman
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Modern
Significant Finds	MUSKET BALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUCKLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BOX/FURNITURE FITTING Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'"Sample Trenches"'
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH HINTLESHAM LAND TO THE EAST OF DUKE STREET
Postcode	IP83PW
Study area	9000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 08163 43127 52.04685841608 1.036028377693 52 02 48 N 001 02 09 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 49m Max: 50m
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	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Landowner
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","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	"Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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