

**Archaeological Evaluation
Land Between Belfry Cottage and Pear Tree Cottage
North of George Street
Hintlesham
Suffolk**

Grid reference: TL 09102 43351

Planning Application No: DC/20/00351

HER no: HNS 050

Oasis No.: 405578

Prepared for:

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December 2020

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried by trial trenching; the work was carried out in response to an archaeological brief written by Matthew Baker of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated 25th of September 2020.

Five trenches were excavated to cover the proposed development of housing, each measuring by 20m long by 1.80m wide.

Archaeology was found in trench 5, in the form of two small pits, one of which contained pre-historic pottery (21 sherds from a single vessel) and interpreted as a domestic waste deposit, dated to the Late Bronze age to Early Iron Age (800-600 BC).

Trench 1, contained two small linear, parallel ditches, dated to the 19th century.

No archaeology was found in any of the other trenches.

1. Site Geology Location and Description

NGR: TL 09102 43351

1.1 The superficial geology of the site is: Lowestoft Formation - Sand And Gravel. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (BGS online).

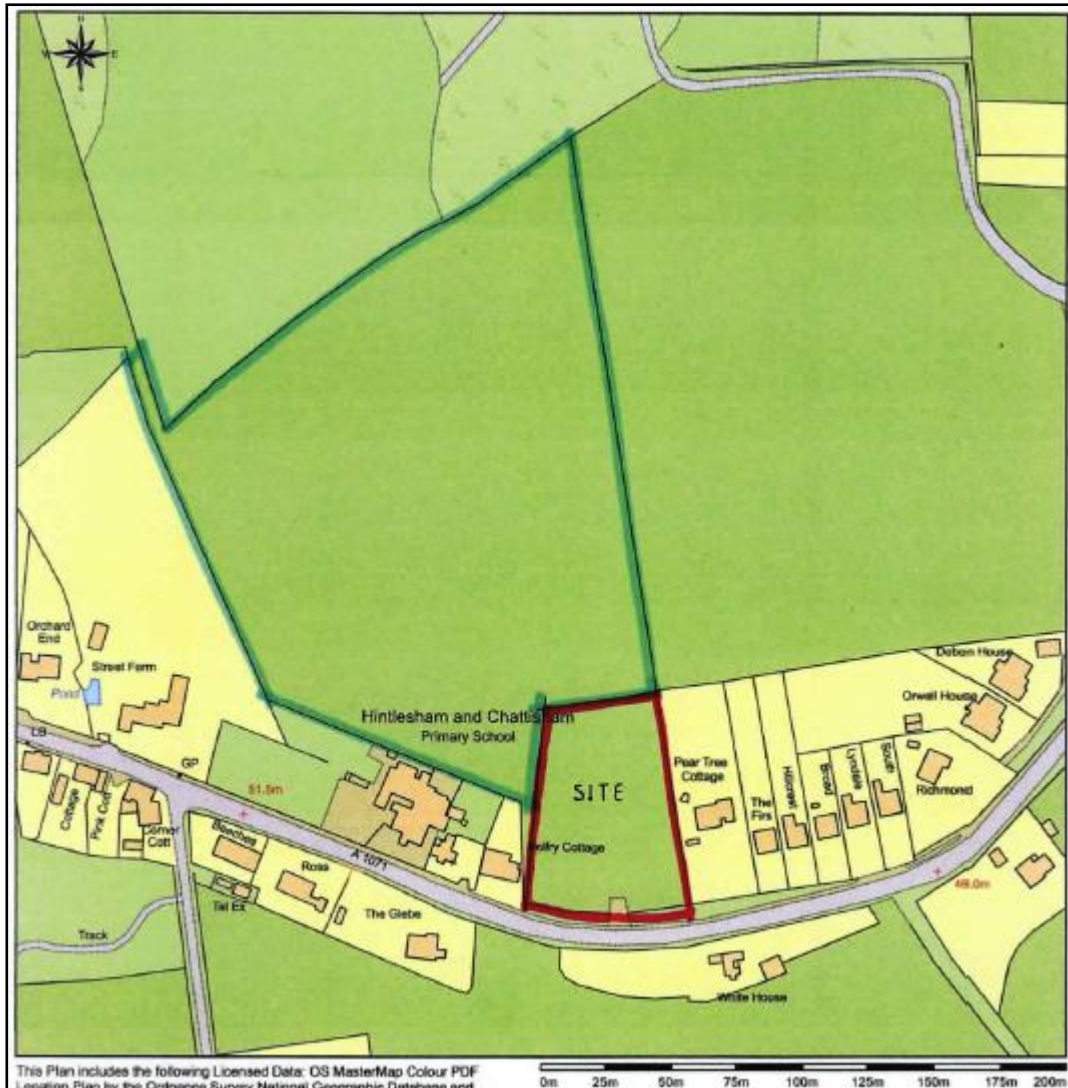


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Figure 1. Hintlesham location

1.2 Site Location

Hintlesham lies on the Ipswich to Hadleigh road, approximately 3 miles west of Ipswich. The village location is amid undulating countryside and is situated in the centre of two river valleys, the Spring Brook to the south and the Belstead Brook to the north.



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Figure 2. Site location in Hintlesham

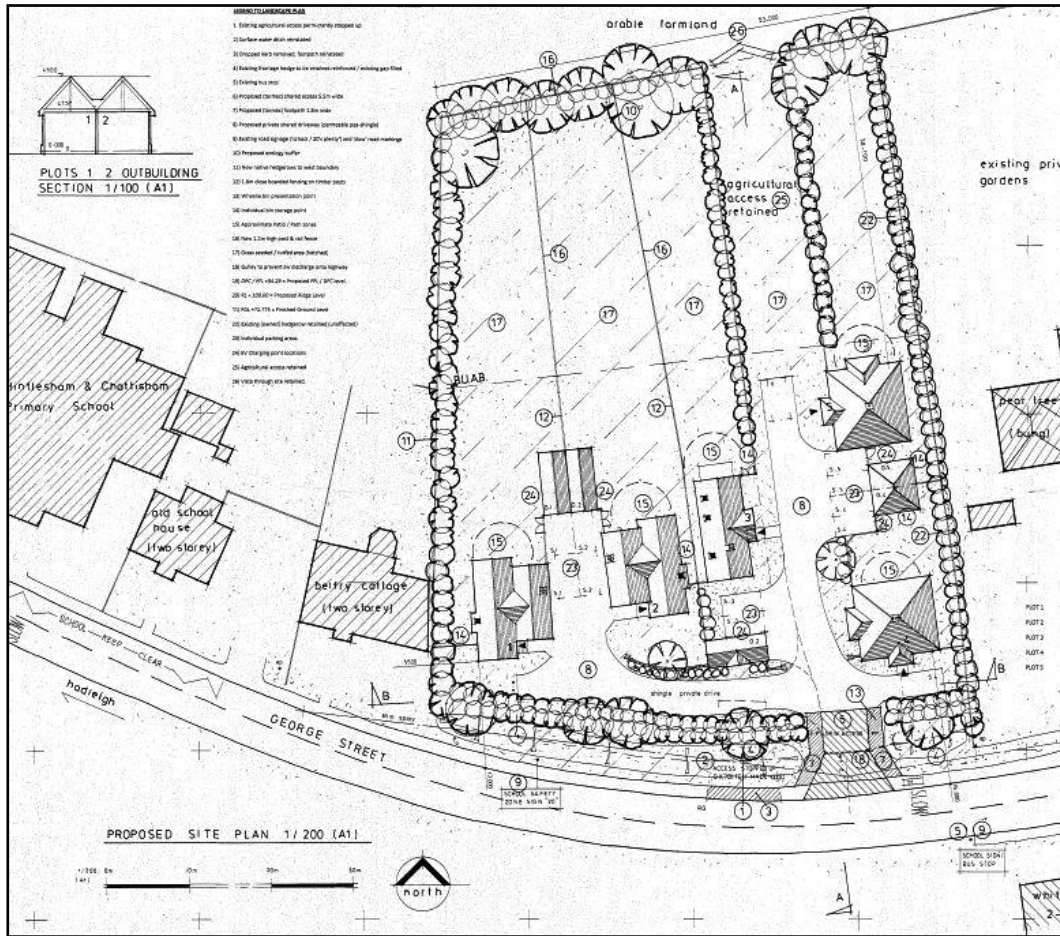
2. Planning Background

The SCCAS brief stipulates the following planning background:

'The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.'

'The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed' (SCC Archaeological Brief, Baker, M, September 2020)

This condition is in accordance with the National Planning and Policy Framework (paragraph 191 of the NPPF, 2019).



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Figure 3. Block plan showing site location in Hintlesham

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Archaeological Background

The SCCAS Brief for this application states: *This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER), in close proximity to the location of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (HER ref no. HNS 008). Middle Anglo-Saxon and Early medieval features have been detected during recent archaeological excavation to the east of the site (HNS 027). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area. (SCC Brief, Baker, M. 2020).'*

3.2 Records and Monuments

There are over 55 monument finds spots recorded for Hintlesham in the Historic Environment Records of SCCAS. Many are outside the village in fields some distance away from the current development and are not recorded here. The below three entries are the most relevant as they are closest to the proposed new development.

The Suffolk Historic Environment Record number and description are listed for each entry.

HNS 008: A Saxon cemetery was found opposite *Hyntle Place* according to a monthly serial on Hintlesham's history written for the church magazine 1920/1921 by a Miss Deane.

HNS 027. Middle Anglo-Saxon and Early medieval features have been detected during recent archaeological excavation to the east of the site. the following entry states: '*An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Silver Birches, Silver Hill. A number of features of archaeological interest were recorded during the work. These were four or possibly five ditches dating from the Middle Saxon to medieval periods. Finds dating from the prehistoric to the medieval periods were recovered in 2010. An excavation was undertaken over an area of c.600 square metres in order to fulfil the requirements of the planning condition. The archaeology revealed in the excavation included a background scatter of prehistoric finds residual in later features.*

The following finds of prehistoric date were collected from later features:

FLAKE (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC) FLINT.

BLADE (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC) FLINT.

FLAKE (Later Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD) FLINT

FLAKE (Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 1501 BC) FLINT.

FLAKE (Star Carr Type Mesolithic to Late Iron Age - 9000 BC to 42 AD) FLINT.

SCRAPER (TOOL) (Later Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD) FLINT.

BLADE (Star Carr Type Mesolithic to Late Neolithic - 9000 BC to 2351 BC) FLINT.

The features themselves were attributed dates ranging from Middle Saxon through to the earlier medieval periods and were thought to represent a continuous period of occupation/activity in the vicinity of the site. Characterised by ditches with no structural evidence and a finds assemblage that was both sparse and abraded, the features were interpreted as the back end of enclosures and fields that fronted onto the road to the east. It is likely that any surviving structural evidence would be closer to this road, itself extant since at least the medieval period, and as a consequence,

outside of the excavation area. In addition, a few features relating to the 20th century bungalow that previously occupied the site were recorded, including ash pits and a concrete lined well'. (SCC Historic Environment Records)

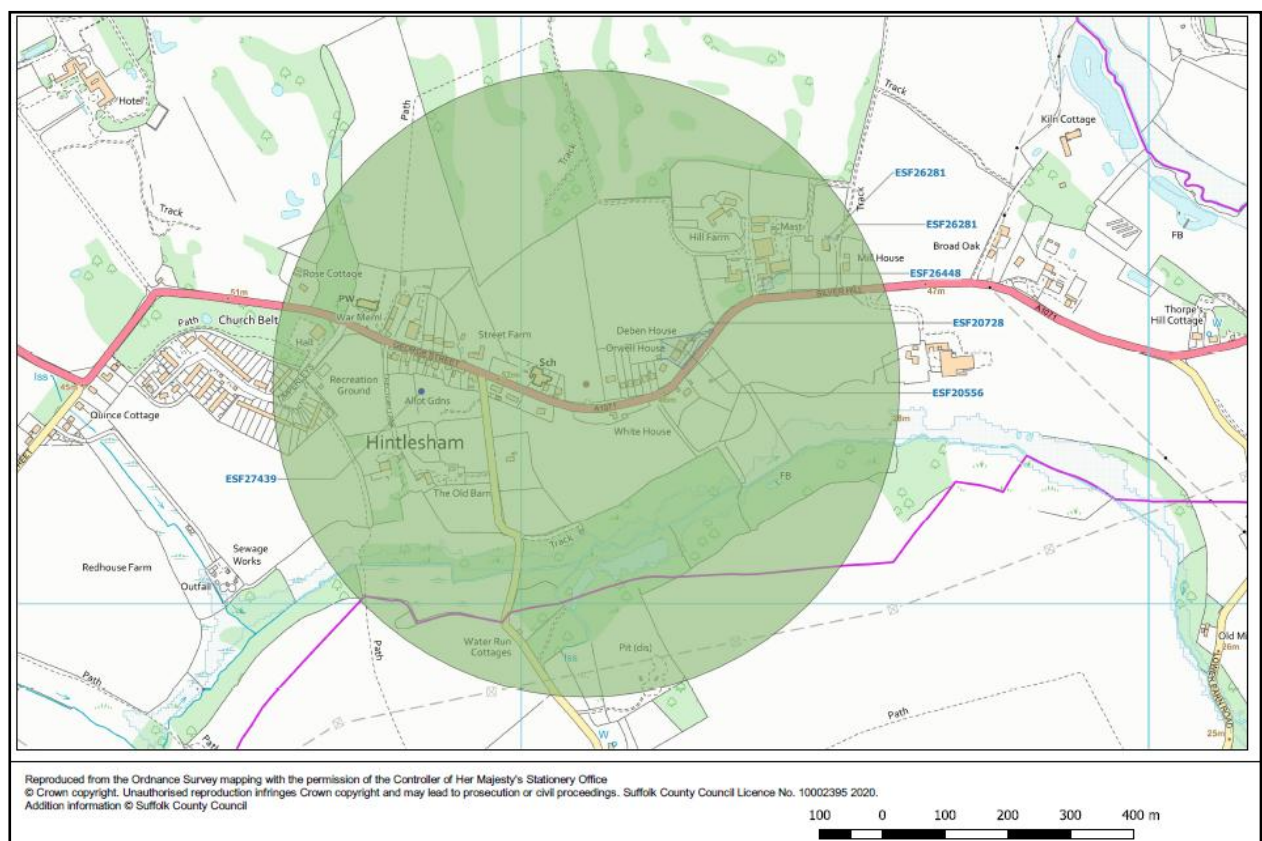
HNS 020. A post-medieval scatter was reported by metal detecting just north of the church, 1km, north-west of the development.

3.3 The Historic Environment Records search

A 500m search was undertaken at the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Records office. The data was analysed to form a site objective, which formed the basis of specific research questions for this location and the potential to enhance the knowledge gained so far within the local, but wider context and setting.

3.3a Summary of the past interventions/events

Five events are listed within the search area: one monitoring project located no finds; three evaluations, two of which returned a negative archaeology result.



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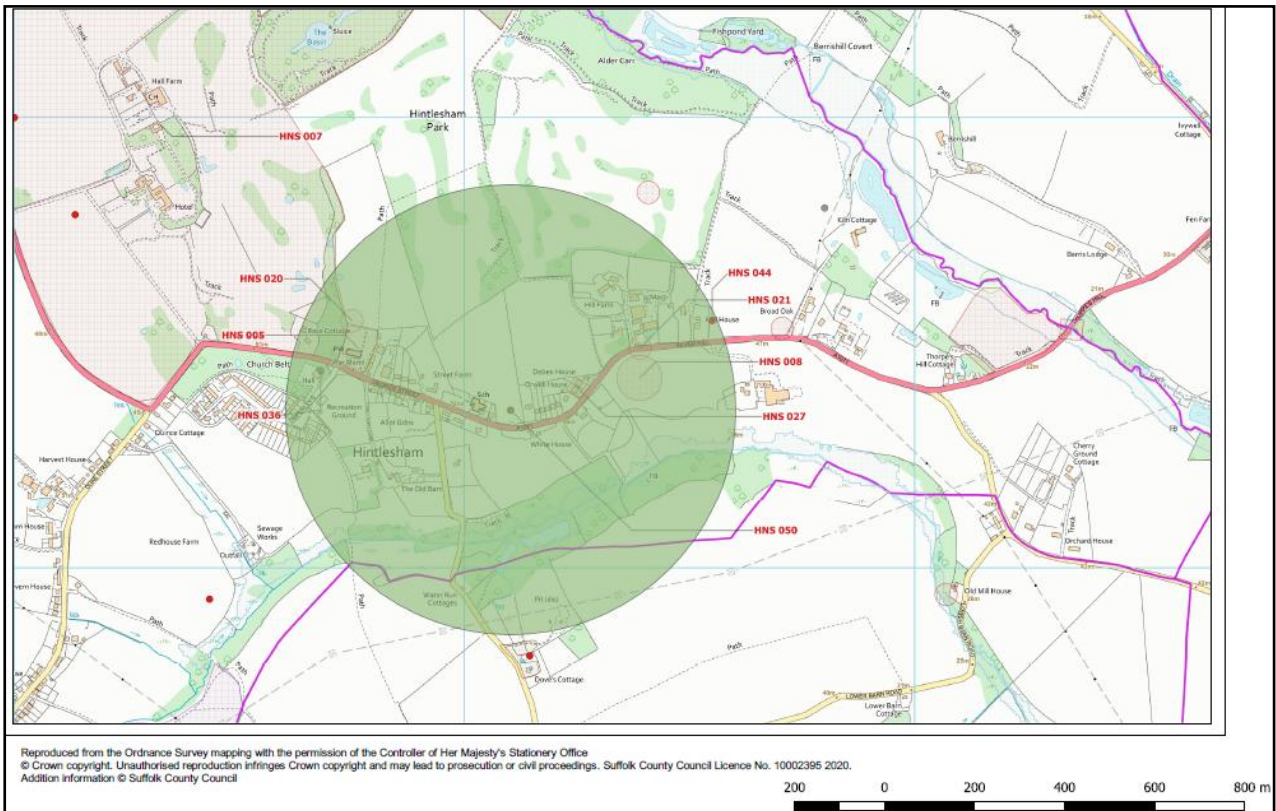
Figure 4. The events map showing the events/interventions within the 500m search area.

A third evaluation at *The Silver Birches* [ESF 20556] located middle-Saxon to Medieval period features, including ditches interpreted as back yard activity, also

finds from the prehistoric period in the form of struck flint were located. The results of this evaluation led to a further phase of excavation, [ESF 20728] which revealed further evidence for Saxon and medieval activity. This was in the form of ditches with datable finds from the middle Saxon to medieval periods, showing continuous activity across the site and interpreted as back yard, enclosure occupations. Further early-late prehistoric finds in the form of worked flint were also found as residual finds in later features.

3.3b Monuments

Nine monuments are recorded within the 500m search radius. Notably, evidence for an Anglo Saxon cemetery (HNS 008) was found in the early 1920's opposite to *Hyntle Place*, according to a serial on Hintlesham's history. The site of the cemetery is located 200m to the east of the current development. No other significant records were noted in relation to the current development.



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Figure 5. The monuments map search area

4. Cartographic Information

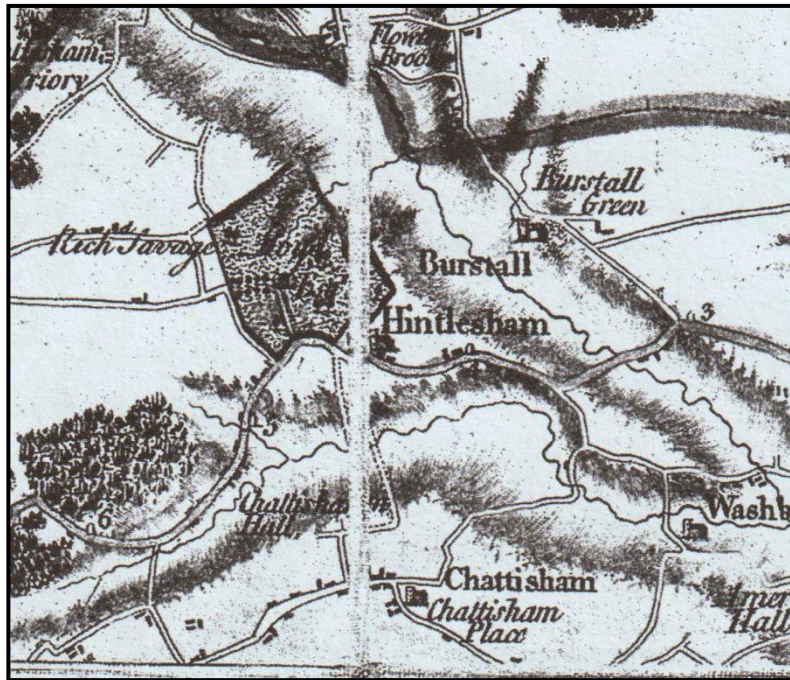


Figure 6. Map of Hintlesham , published in 1783 by Hodskinson



Figure 7. The 1886 (1st ed.) Ordnance Survey of Hintlesham

4.1 Discussion of map evidence

No buildings or features are recorded on the 1783 and 1886 maps above, where the site of the proposed development is.

5. Project Aims

5.1 To provide as much information about the archaeological resources within the proposed development site.

5.2 To comply with SCCAS request for an archaeological evaluation as part of the planning process for the new development.

5.3 To obtain information about the archaeological resources within the development site, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ.

5.4 To identify and establish the approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area together with its likely extent localised depth and quality of preservation.

5.5 To evaluate the likely impact of land uses in the past and the possible presence of colluvial/alluvial deposits.

5.6 Assess the condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

5.7 To preserve by recording, any evidence of the potential for survival of any environmental deposits of the area.

5.8 Research questions allied to this project will focus upon the potential for locating archaeological evidence for the past origins of Hintlesham and focusing upon the potential for further Saxon and early medieval finds at this location, as indicated by the HER office.

5.9 An objective account and interpretation of any potential finds will be made in conjunction with the known data to allow for a more informed interpretation of the overall evidence. Questions arising from information gained will seek to highlight research questions within the scope of the East Anglian Research Agenda: *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24. (Medlycott. 2011).

6. Results

6.1 Fieldwork/Trial Trenches

Five trenches were excavated to cover the footprints of the new development.

The Trenches were drawn to a scale of 1:50; sections of the trenches were drawn to a scale of 1:10.

A metal detector survey was carried out at all stages of the project. No finds were made by the metal detecting.

Site plans and sections were digitized to archive standard, reduced versions of which are included in this report.

The evaluation was carried out using standard practices in archaeology to ClfA standards. The work also considered the eastern counties frameworks standards as laid down in : Medlycott, M. 2011 Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England East Anglian. Archaeology. Occ. Paper. 24

6.2 The Trial Trenches

Five trenches were excavated across the site.

Trench 1. This trench was 20m long by 1.80m wide; depth to the archaeological horizon and surface geology was 0.60m.

Two parallel linear ditches, 3m apart, were located in trench 2. Ditch [1003] was excavated to a one meter long section, was 0.86m wide and 0.23m deep. The fill (1004) consisted of a mid orangish-brown, silty clay with frequent medium to small flint stones and was 0.86m wide by 0.32m deep. Finds consisted of late 19th century glazed ceramics and one small sherd of very abraded pottery.

Ditch [1005] was excavated to a one metre section and was 0.68m wide by 0.19m deep, it contained no finds. The fill of ditch [1005] was filled by (1006), a mid-orangish brown, silty clay with frequent flint stones of medium to small size; the same fill as ditch [1003] with no finds.

Trench 2. This trench was 20m long by 1.80m wide, depth to archaeological horizon and surface geology was 0.42m; no archaeology was found in this trench.

Trench 3. This trench was 20m long by 1.80m wide, depth to archaeological horizon and surface geology was 0.41m; no archaeology was found in this trench.

Trench 4. This trench was 20m long by 1.80m wide, depth to archaeological horizon and surface geology was 0.33m; no archaeology was found in this trench.

Trench 5. This trench was 20m long by 1.80m wide; depth to the archaeological horizon and surface geology was 0.52m. Two features were located in this trench. A pit [1007] was located towards the northern end of the trench, measuring 0.40m in diameter; it was 0.20m deep and contained a fill (1008) of mid greyish-brown silty clay. Finds included 21 sherds from a single vessel, being well preserved and with a date from the late Bronze Age to early Iron age pottery, there were no other finds no other finds. Twenty one sherds of pottery dating from the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age were recovered from the pit. The sherds show only slight abrasion and belong to a single vessel.

An environmental sample was extracted from the fill of this pit, but due to an error by the processor, the results of the sample were unobtainable; the SCCAS were informed of this error.

Another small pit [[1009] was 0.52m in diameter by 0.20m deep and was filled by (1010) a mid-greyish brown silty clay. No finds were made within this feature except a large smooth stone boulder, measuring 0.25m by 0.15m. Pit [1009] is most likely

contemporary to pit [1007] due to the fact that the fill and dimensions were both very similar.

6.3 Contexts table

Context	Trench No.	Description	Dimensions
1000	Tr 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Top soil	Depth, 0.35 avg. of dark brown humous
1001	Tr 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Subsoil	Depth, 0.18 avg. of mid brown silt
1002	Tr 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Natural	Depth, exposed to, 0.20 avg. of sandy clay
1003	Tr 1	Cut of linear ditch	1m slot; depth 0.23, width 0.86
1004	Tr 1	Fill of linear ditch	1m slot; depth 0.23, width 0.86; mid orange-brown silt
1005	Tr 1	Cut of linear ditch	1m slot, depth, 0.19, width 0.68
1006	Tr 1	Fill of linear trench	1m slot; depth, 0.19, width 0.68; mid orange-brown silt
1007	Tr 5	Cut of pit	Depth; 0.20m, width, 0.40m
1008	Tr 5	Fill of pit	Depth; 0.20m, width, 0.40m, containing the ritual deposit of prehistoric pottery - (21 sherds) within a mid grey, brown silt
1009	Tr 5	Cut of pit	Depth; 0.20m, width, 0.50m
1010	Tr 5	Fill of pit	Depth; 0.20m, width, 0.50m of mid-grey brown silt

6.4 Sections and plans

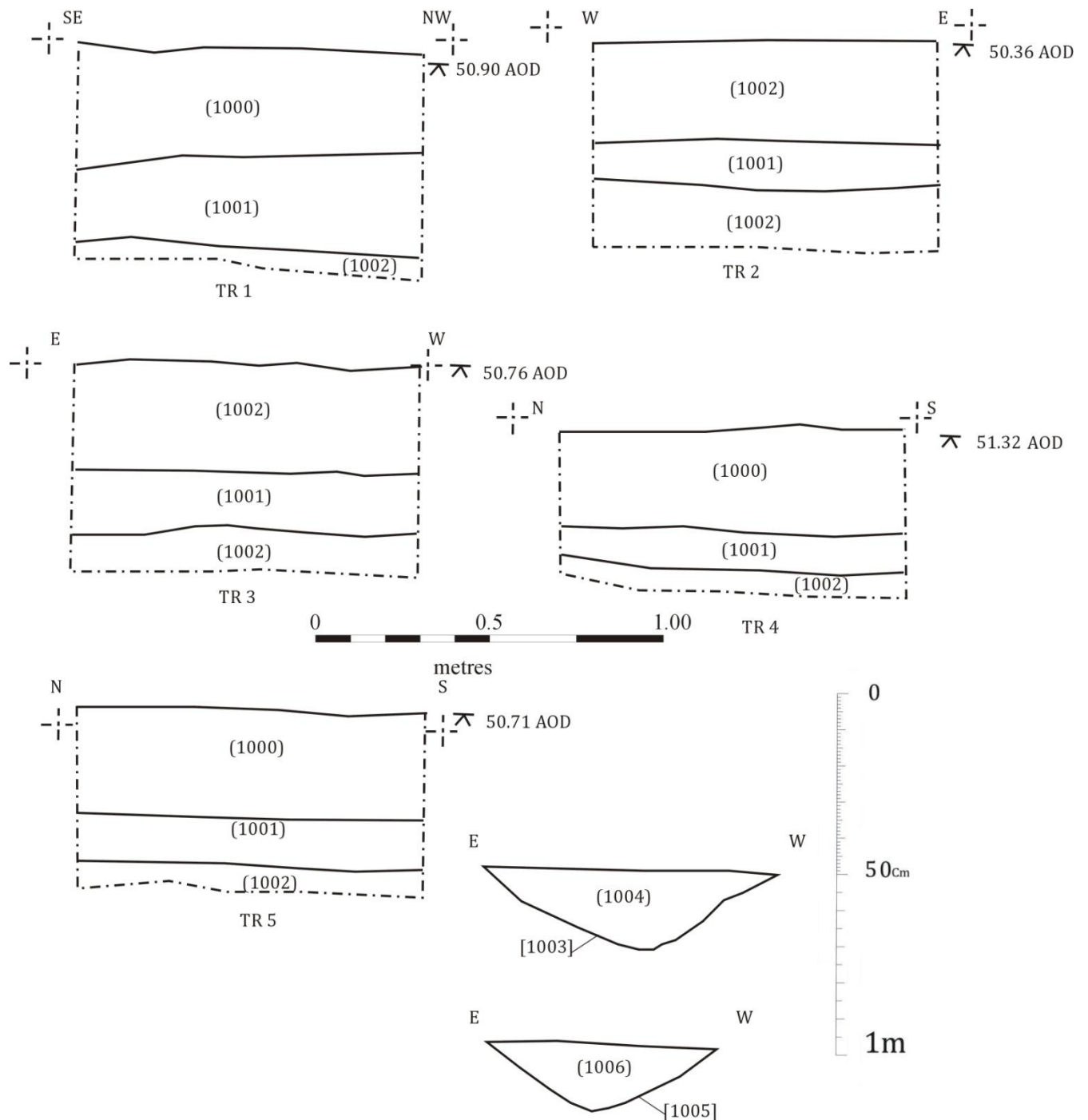


Figure 8. sample sections; ditch sections; scale 1:10

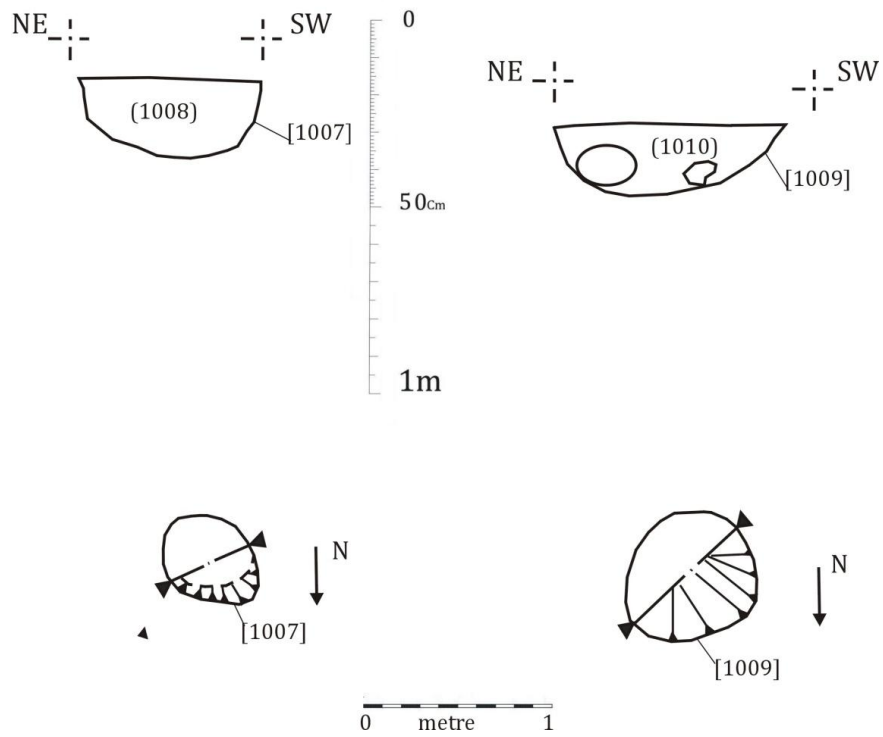


Figure 9. Pit sections and plans; scale 1:20

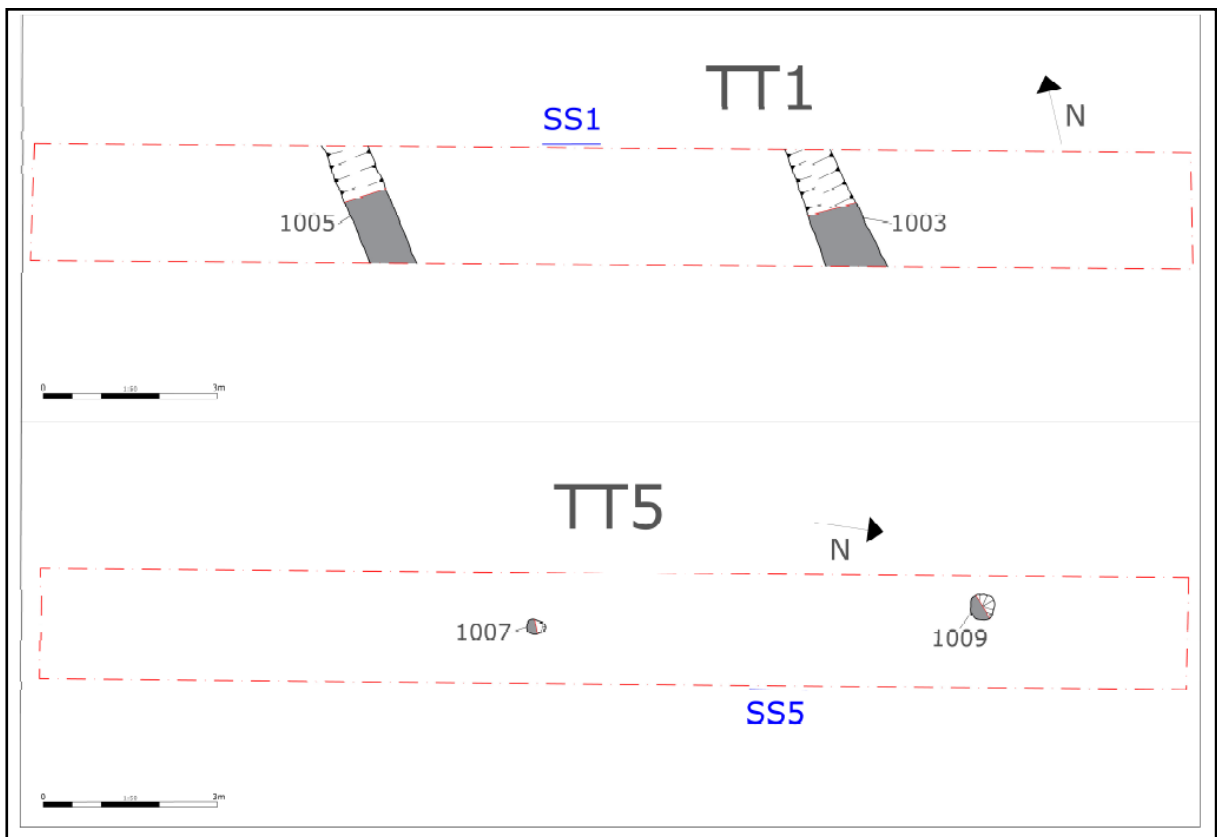


Figure 10. Post-excavation trench plans with finds; scale, 1:50

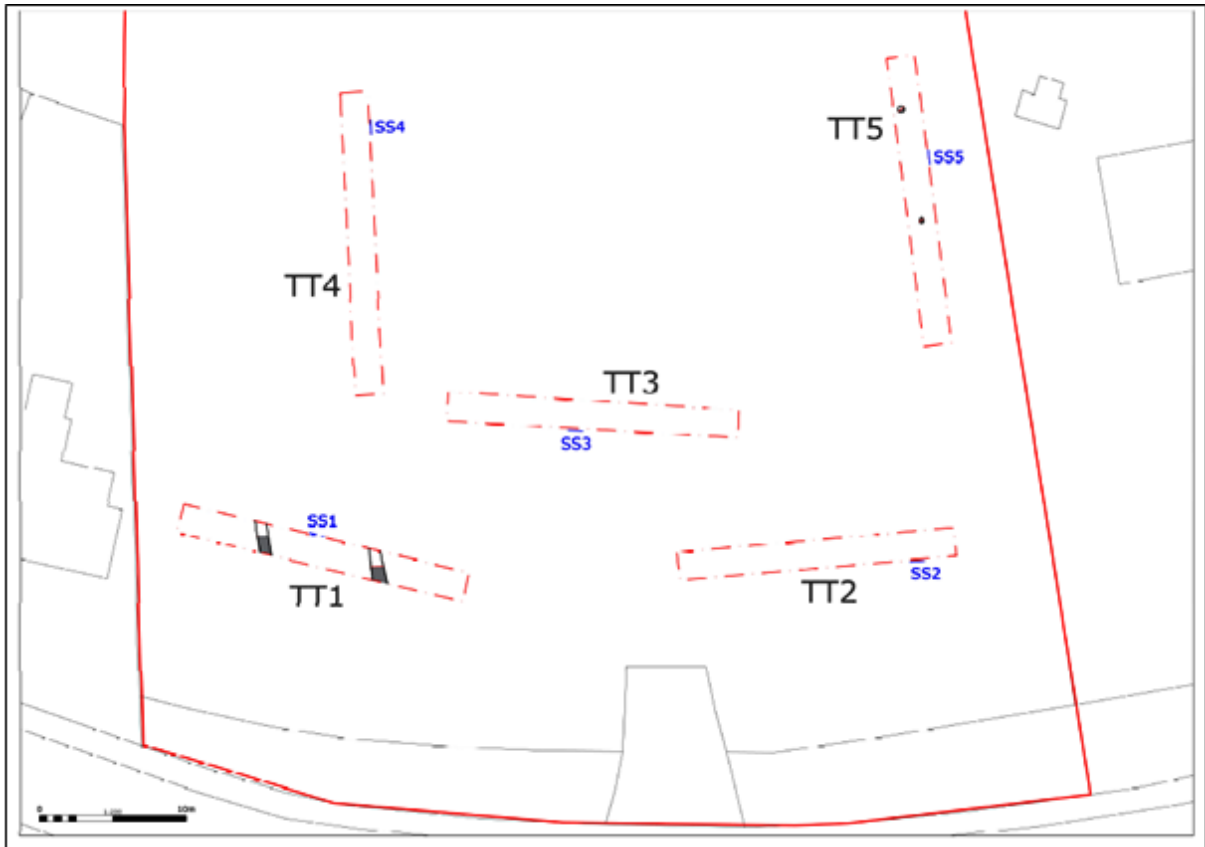


Figure 11. Post-excavation, overall trench plan; scale, 1:50

7. The Finds

7.1 The Ceramic Finds: an Assessment

By Andy Fawcett

Introduction

A total of thirty sherds of pottery with a weight of 744g were recovered from separate features in two different trenches, as a result of the archaeological evaluation at Hintlesham in Suffolk.

This report firstly describes the methodology used in the recording of the pottery and then goes on to describe each individual assemblage. This is then followed by an overall general conclusion, and any recommendations that might be required for further work on the assemblage.

Methodology

The pottery has been rapidly scanned at x20 vision, and the principle fabrics in each context have been identified and allocated fabric codes.

The codes are based upon those used by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, which are in use across east Anglia as a whole.

Wherever pottery forms are encountered within the assemblage, regardless of which period they belong to, they have been simply described for example, jar, plate and so on.

The assemblage

Nine sherds of pottery (136g) were retrieved from Ditch fill 1003 in Trench 1. One of these is a residual and hand-made abraded body sherd, dated from the early/mid to late Iron Age. The sherd is patchily oxidised and contains common grog and quartz as well as rare small flint (HMG).

The remaining eight sherds all belong to a transfer-printed ware plate (TPW). This is in a refined white earthenware fabric with an underglaze green/grey transfer, and it is dated from around AD1825 to 1900.

Pit fill 1008 in Trench 5 contained twenty-one sherds of pottery (608g), which all belong to the same hand-made jar which is in a flint-tempered fabric (HMF). There are many joins within the assemblage and a reasonable profile of the jar can be achieved, which exhibits an upright pointed rim, on top of high angular shoulders. The sherds display little abrasion and are of a variable thickness, they are hard and sandy with a patchily oxidised surface. The fabric contains common coarse and ill-sorted flint, alongside common red/brown grog, as well as common quartz and sparse burnt-out organic voids. The jar is dated from the late Bronze to early Iron Age.

Conclusion

The presence of discarded late post-medieval domestic pottery (located in Trench 1) cannot be considered as a surprise, given the location of the site. However, the pottery assemblage from Trench 5 may be considered as being of some importance to the village due to the fact that it consolidates our knowledge of the previous prehistoric finds from The Silver Birches (p.7), which is located circa 200m to the east. This and the current find would suggest settlement in Hintlesham during the

late Bronze Age to early Iron age. The wide range of dates given also suggest the possibility of a long established settlement here from at least the Neolithic period.

The assemblage represents the remains of a single jar dated from the late Bronze to early Iron Age, and clearly demonstrates that some form of domestic settled activity was being undertaken in the immediate area. However, although the nature and extent of this activity is unknown, there have been several previous hints of Bronze Age land use around the area of the village. For example, metal finds in the form of a sword blade fragment (HNS 023), a socketed axe blade (HNS 022), worked flint (HNS 045), as well as potential landscape features (HNS 009/014). The pottery therefore from this current evaluation, represents an important contribution to the understanding of the prehistoric landscape of Hintlesham.

Recommendations for further work

The pottery has been identified and described to the required level of analysis; therefore, it is recommended that no further work on the assemblage will be required. However, should a further stage of archaeological intervention take place on the site and finds are recovered, then reference to this current assemblage should be undertaken, and an illustration or photo should be provided of the late Bronze/early Iron Age jar.

Bibliography

Fawcett, A. R., 2019, 'The Bronze and Iron Age pottery' in Nicholson, M. *An archaeological excavation at the Land south-west of Fairview Farm, Site 9b (EA 1), Akenham, Suffolk: An assessment report.* ARS Report AKE 044b

Fawcett, A. R., 2019, 'The Bronze and Iron Age pottery' in Nicholson, M. *An archaeological excavation at the Land south-west of Fairview Farm, Site 9a (EA 1), Akenham, Suffolk: An assessment report.* ARS Report AKE 044a

Fawcett, A. R., 2019, 'The late Bronze/early Iron Age pottery' in Nicholson, M. *An archaeological excavation at the Land north-west of St Mary's Church, Site 8 (EA 1), Akenham, Suffolk: An assessment report.* ARS Report AKE 043

7.2 The Fired clay

Fired clay assessment

By Andy Fawcett

A single slightly abraded fragment of fired clay was recorded within Ditch fill 1004 in Trench 1 (15g). It is oxidised with a hard and sandy feel and contains common chalk (Msch) alongside coarse quartz sand, as well as occasional brown grog. No partial surface areas or impressions are present on the fragment, and there is no evidence to suggest that it has been subjected to excessive heat, such as burning. It is probable that it represents the remnants of walling, that was either part of a structure or free standing.

Although a single residual Iron Age sherd was noted within this fill, the context is dated to the 19th century. The fired clay fragment cannot be independently dated, although it is likely to pre-date the post-medieval period.

The fired clay has been fully recorded and described, therefore no further work on the fragment will be required.

8. Interpretation and Discussion

This results of this evaluation located a low number of archaeological features, although small in number, one feature in particular is without doubt of some importance for Hintlesham. A small shallow pit in trench 5 contained 21 sherds of pottery from a single jar, dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age (800-600 BC). This find may represent a ritual deposit or simply a small refuse pit. However, the pit appears to have been dug purely for the burial of this vessel; no other finds were made within this feature. Therefore this find is of importance when viewed with other prehistoric finds from Hintlesham. Although this find is not in very close proximity to the other prehistoric finds from Hintlesham, it is worthy of inclusion in order to understand the wider context of prehistoric activity for Hintlesham. For example, metal finds in the form of a sword blade fragment (HNS 023); a socketed axe blade (HNS 022), worked flint (HNS 045), as well as potential landscape features (HNS 009/014) are all recorded for Hintlesham. The small pit with the prehistoric pottery from this latest evaluation represents an important contribution to the understanding of the prehistoric landscape of Hintlesham, because it represents firm evidence for settlement on or near this location.

A second shallow pit of similar fill and dimensions was also located in trench 5, some 10 metres from the afore mentioned pit. This pit however, did not contain any finds except some large stones including a large smooth boulder. The significance of this feature is uncertain but it may relate to the pit already mentioned with the pottery and is therefore of a possible contemporary date.

The feature containing the prehistoric pottery is not without reference to other finds of a similar date from this location. In 2009 an excavation was carried out at The Silver Birches, Hintlesham, following on from an evaluation, which located worked flint *from later features*.

During excavation of trench 1, two parallel ditches dated to the 19th century were investigated.

This and the current finds clearly demonstrates, that settlement activity in the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age was present in this part of Hintlesham.

From a research perspective, the information gained during this evaluation , although somewhat sparse, yet significant, should be included in any research on the rural environment in the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age of this locality and also it should be considered in the wider region as a whole. Processes, culture and evolution within the late prehistoric period is little understood and is worthy of further research with respect to and inclusion of the current find from Hintlesham. This knowledge will add to the findings and current understanding of the late prehistoric period that is outlined within the paper: *'Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy edited by Nigel Brown and Jenny Glazebrook'* .The prehistoric period in this paper is covered by the contributors Brown, N. and Murphy, P. on p.9. Brown and Murphy, whilst debating the arable economies of the late Bronze Age stated: *'This is a particularly glaring gap, for there are good grounds for thinking that the later Bronze Age was a period of major agricultural development.'* (EAA, Occasional Papers 8, p 9.).

The arable economies of the Late Bronze Age are, as highlighted above, of continued interest, but how the ritual elements of everyday life are bound up in the processes of agriculture, and in no doubt all aspects of life are equally of great interest. We have perhaps a small piece of ritual evidence of a custom with the pottery deposited singly within a small pit. How this evidence fits into the wider picture of everyday life and the belief systems of people living in the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age is still problematic. This find, however, may well serve as a comparison for furthering our knowledge of this period in the not too distant future when further discoveries are made.

9. Conclusion

This site demonstrates peripheral settlement activity within the development site, in the form of a domestic waste pit, dating from the late Bronze Age - early Iron Age. No other features indicating settlement activity were found within the evaluation.

Any further work archaeological work on this site remains the decision of the SCCAS.

10 . Archive Deposition

The paper and photographic archive will be held at the County Store, Suffolk County Council Archaeology,. Bury Resource Centre, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds.

11. Bibliography

Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recover to Post Excavation (second edition)' by Cambell, G., Moffett, L. & Straker, V. 2011

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Medlycott, M., (ed.) 2011, Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for The East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24

National Planning Policy Framework (**NPPF**, 2020)

Stirk, D., Excavation at The Silver Birches, Silver Hill, Hintlesham ., SCCAS Report No. 2009/184).

Appendix I: Tables

Table 1: Concordance of finds

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Spot date	Pot No	Wgt/g	Fired No	Clay Wgt/g
1004	1003	Ditch	1	c AD1825-1900	9	136	1	15
1008	1009	Pit	5	LBA-EIA	21	608		
Totals					30	744	1	15

Appendix II: The Prehistoric jar from Trench 5



Plate 1. The prehistoric jar from Trench 5 - the rim sherds (approximately 60% of the vessel was collected; based on diagnostic sherds, the jar would have had a 20cm diameter, measured from the rim)

Appendix III: The Digital Images



Plate 1a. Pre-excitation view, looking north-west



Plate 2. Sample section of trench 2



Plate 2. Trench 2, post-excitation, looking north-east



Plate 3. Ditch [1003] in Trench 1



Plate 4. Ditch [1005] in Trench 1



Plate 5. Sample section in Trench 1



Plate 6. Trench 1, post-excitation, looking north-west



Plate 7. Trench 3 sample section



Plate 8. Trench 3, post excavation, looking west



Plate 9. Sample section, Trench 4

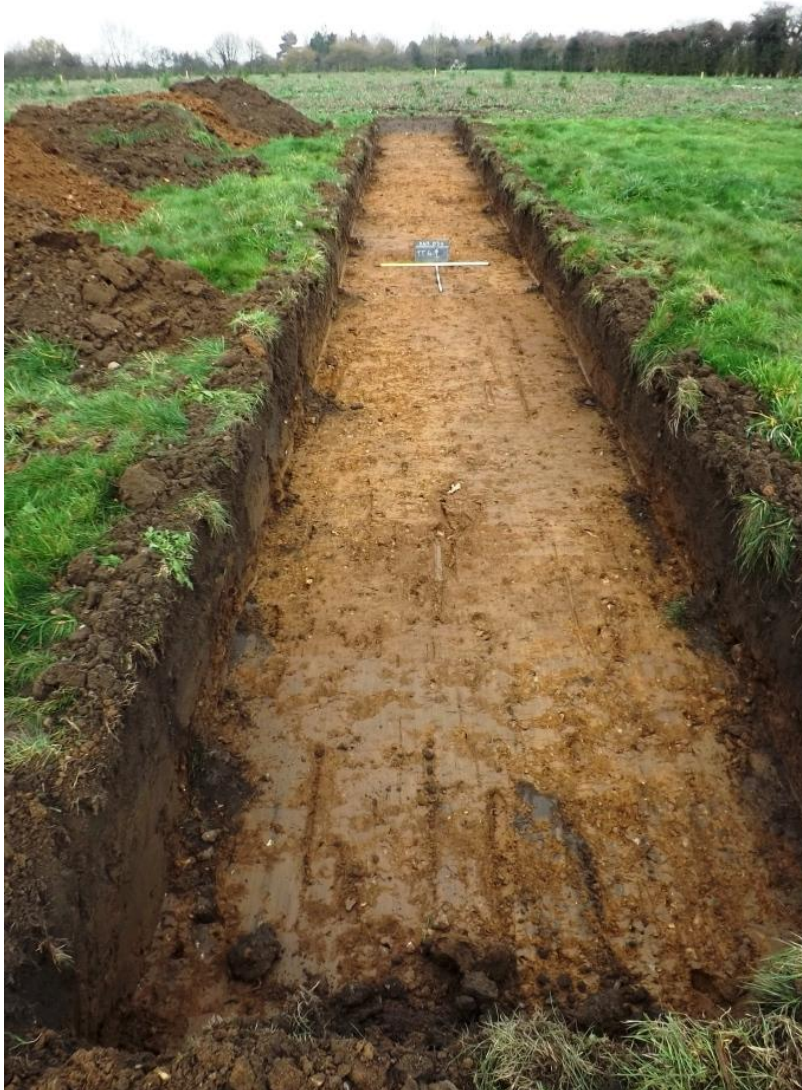


Plate 10. Trench 4, post excavation, looking north



Plate 11. Trench 5, post excavation, looking south; pit [1007] with prehistoric pottery in-sit, in the foreground



Plate 12. Trench 5, post excavation, looking south; pit [1007] with prehistoric pottery in-sit, in the foreground (close up)



Plate 13. Pit [1007] with prehistoric jar sherds, in-situ



Plate 13. Pit [1009] with stones in-situ



Plate 14. Sample section, Trench 5

**Specification for Archaeological Evaluation
Land Between Belfry Cottage and Pear Tree Cottage
North of George Street
Hintlesham
Suffolk**

Grid reference: TL 09102 43351

Planning Application No: DC/20/00351

HER no: HNS 050

Oasis No.: 405578

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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October 2020

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WSI: Non-technical summary

This is a written scheme of investigation for archaeological evaluation by way of trial trenching in advance of 5 new dwellings with vehicular access at land between Belfry Cottages and Pear Tree Cottage, North of George Street, Hintlesham, Suffolk.

It has been written in response to an archaeological brief written by Matthew Baker of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services, dated 25th of September 2020.

This WSI complies with the SCCAS standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation, updated 2020, as well as the following national and regional guidance and 'Standards for. Archaeological Excavation' (CIFA, 2014) '*Field Archaeology in the East of England*,' (East Anglian Occasional papers 14, 2003). In addition, this brief has been compiled respecting the following standards: Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region, 2008; and Medlycott, M., 2011.

1. Site Geology Location and Description

NGR: TL 09102 43351

1.1 The superficial geology of the site is: Lowestoft Formation - Sand And Gravel. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (BGS online)



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Figure 1. Hintlesham location

1.2 Site Location

Hintlesham lies on the Ipswich to Hadleigh road, approximately 3 miles west of Ipswich. The village location is amid undulating countryside and is situated in the centre of two river valleys, the Spring Brook to the south and the Belstead Brook to the north.

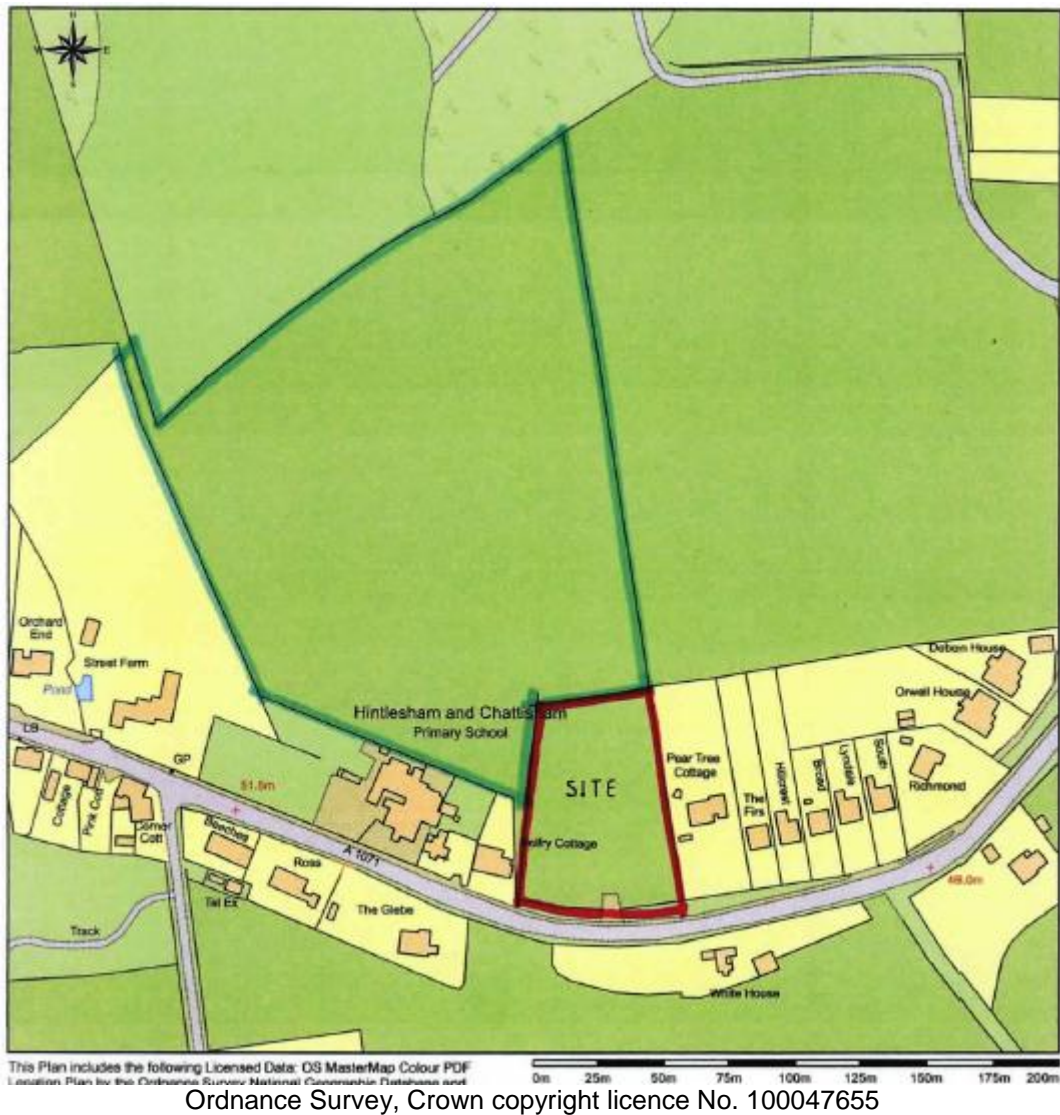


Figure 2. Site location in Hintlesham

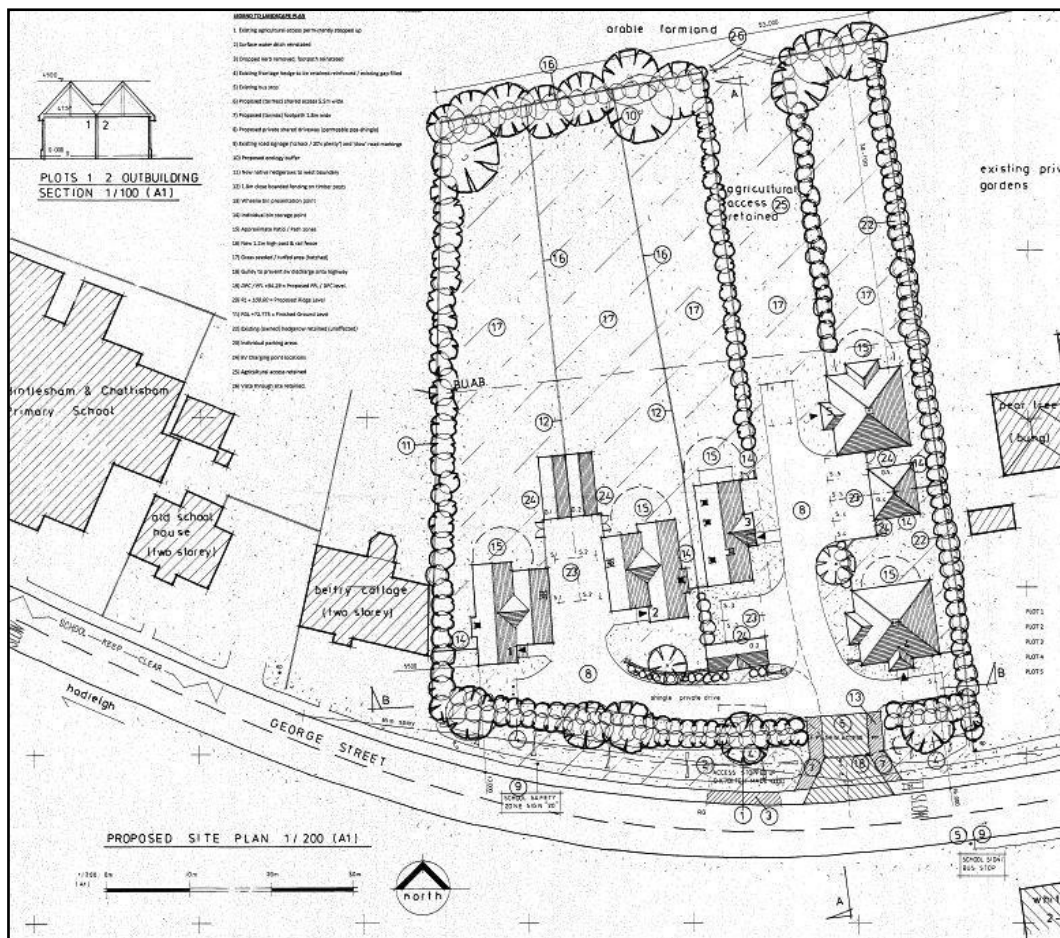
2. Planning Background

The SCCAS brief stipulates the following planning background:

'The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed' (SCC Archaeological Brief, Baker, M, September 2020)

This condition is in accordance with the National Planning and Policy Framework (paragraph 191 of the NPPF, 2019).



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Figure 3. Block plan showing site location in Hintlesham

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Archaeological Background

The SCCAS Brief for this application states: *This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER), in close proximity to the location of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (HER ref no. HNS 008). Middle Anglo-Saxon and Early medieval features have been detected during recent archaeological excavation to the east of the site (HNS 027). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area.* (SCC Brief, Baker, M. 2020).

3.2 Records and Monuments

The Heritage Explorer for Suffolk lists the following entries for Hintlesham:

The Suffolk Historic Environment Record number and description:

HNS 008. A Saxon cemetery was found opposite Hyntle Place" according to a monthly serial on Hintlesham's history written for the church magazine 1920/1921 by a Miss Deane

HNS 027. Middle Anglo-Saxon and Early medieval features have been detected during recent archaeological excavation to the east of the site. the following entry states: '*An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Silver Birches, Silver Hill. A number of features of archaeological interest were recorded during the work. These were four or possibly five ditches dating from the Middle Saxon to medieval periods. Finds dating from the prehistoric to the medieval periods were recovered*

2010: An excavation was undertaken over an area of c.600 square metres in order to fulfil the requirements of the planning condition. The archaeology revealed in the excavation included a background scatter of prehistoric finds residual in later features. The features themselves were attributed dates ranging from Middle Saxon through to the earlier medieval periods and were thought to represent a continuous period of occupation/activity in the vicinity of the site. Characterised by ditches with no structural evidence and a finds assemblage that was both sparse and abraded, the features were interpreted as the back end of enclosures and fields that fronted onto the road to the east. It is likely that any surviving structural evidence would be closer to this road, itself extant since at least the medieval period, and as a consequence, outside of the excavation area. In addition, a few features relating to the 20th century bungalow that previously occupied the site were recorded, including ash pits and a concrete lined well'.

HNS 020. A post-medieval scatter was reported by metal detecting just north of the church, 1km, north-west of the development.

There are over 55 monument finds spots recorded for Hintlesham in the "*Suffolk Heritage Explorer*", many are outside the village in fields some distance away from the current development and are not recorded here. The above three entries are the most relevant as they are closest to the proposed new development.

Please note, a full HER search will be commissioned for the report, should finds warrant it.

4. Cartographic Information

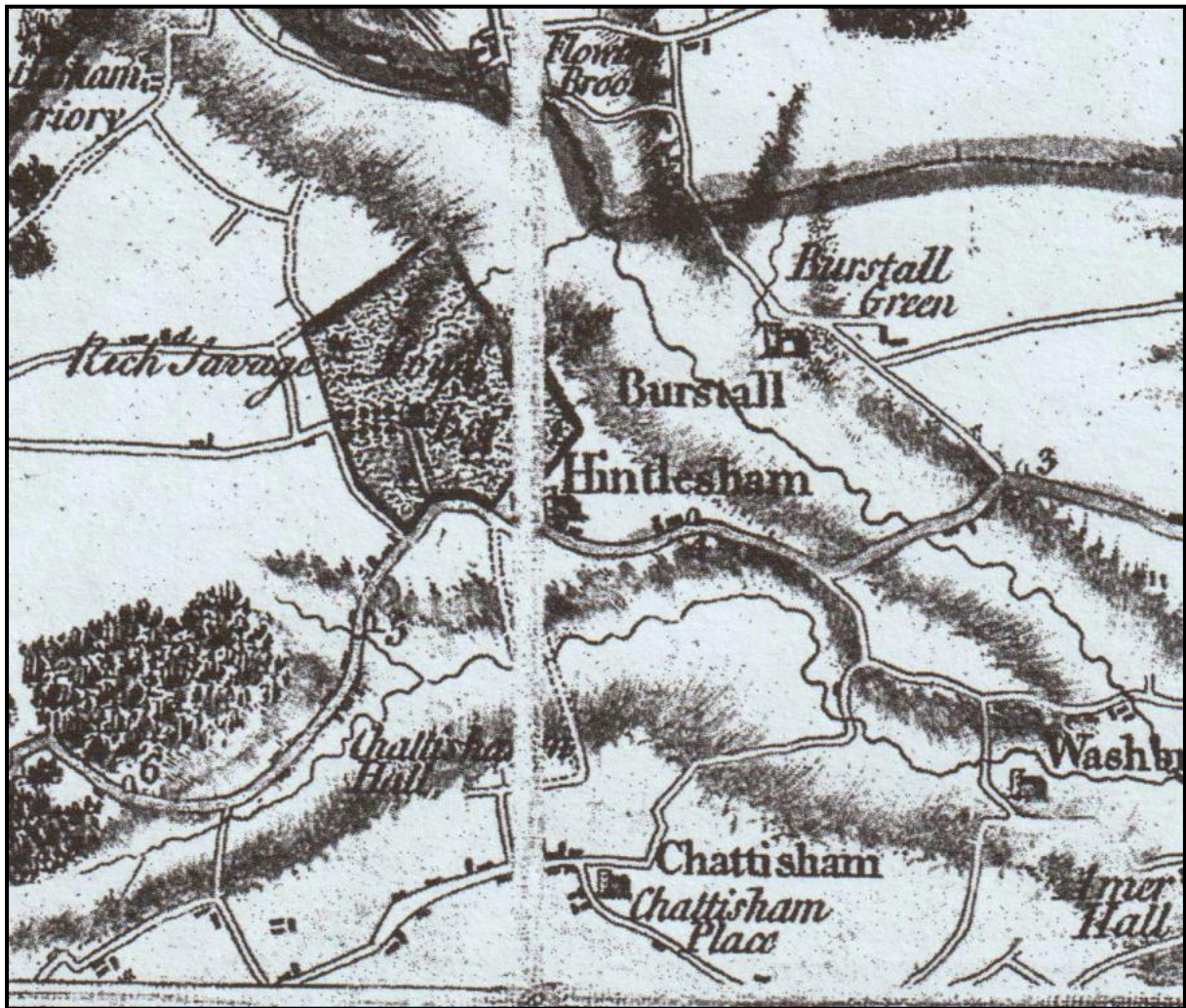


Figure 4. Map of Hintlesham , published in 1783 by Hodkinson

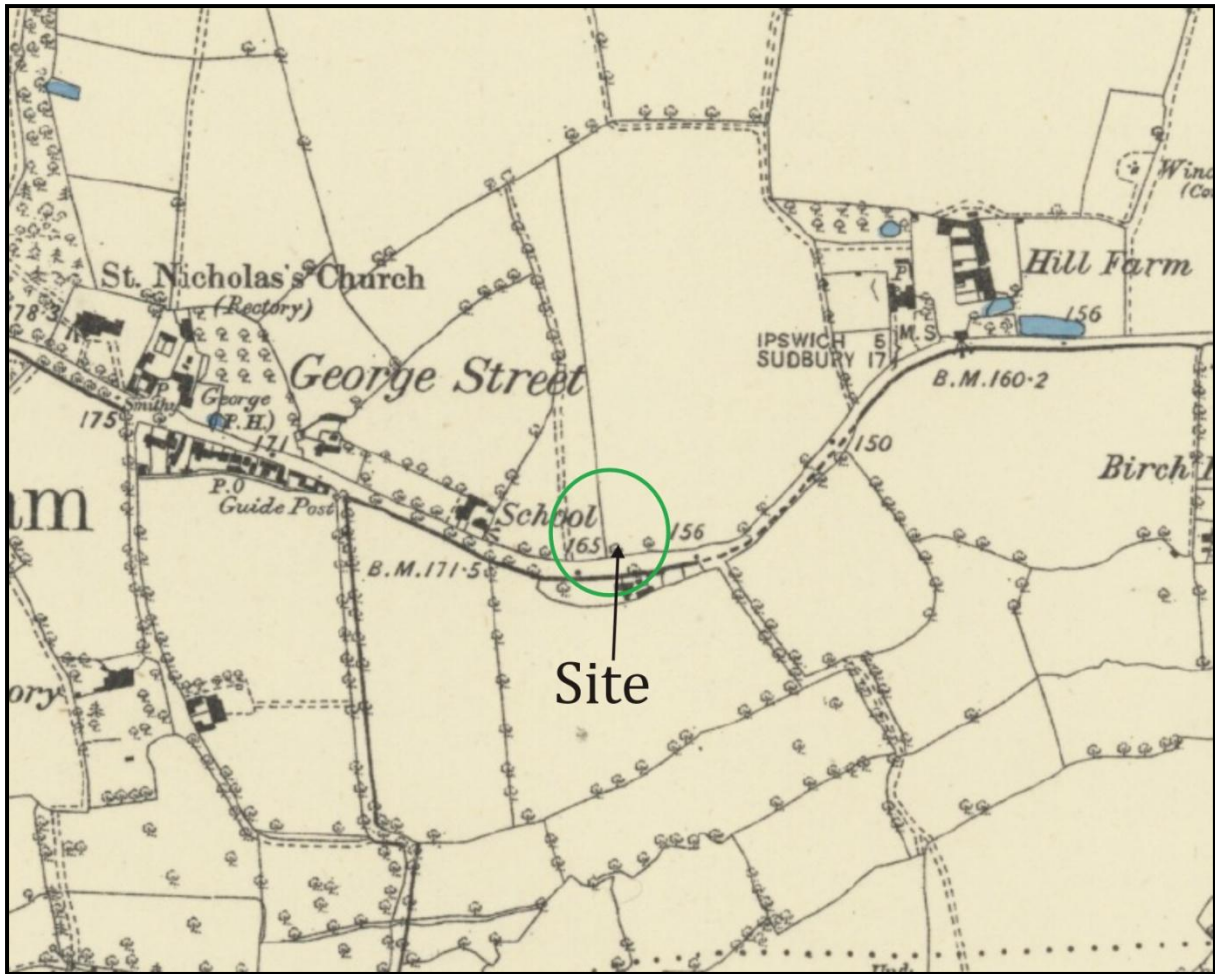


Figure 5. The 1886 (1st ed.) Ordnance Survey of Hintlesham

4.1 Discussion of map evidence

No buildings are recorded on the 1783 map above, where the site of the proposed development is.

5. Methodology of Evaluation

5.1 This specification has been prepared in response to the above SCCA/CT brief, incorporating information of the available sources from the Suffolk Heritage Explorer website.

5.2 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

5.3 A risk assessment will be carried out in consultation with the owners of the site, to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.

5.4 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be carried out: to provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development (including services and landscaping) permitted by the current planning consent. The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological

find of significance, will be made by the SCCAS and based upon the result of the evaluation, this will be then subject to an additional specification.

5.5 This evaluation will identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, 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. Also, to establish the potential of the survival of environmental evidence. Sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of costs.

5.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects, 2015 (MoRPHE). Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive and report with an assessment of any potential archaeological or environmental evidence. Any further excavation required as mitigation will be the responsibility of SCCAS to advise. Each stage will be subject of a brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage. The developer or ARCHAEOSEV will give SCCAS (address as above) ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, to enable the archaeological work to be monitored.

The Evaluation Trenches

5.7 Five 20m by 1.80m linear trenches will be excavated to cover the area of the new development (5 new dwellings with detached garages). The trenches will be positioned as per the trench design, (fig.5) and will allow for spoiling and access by staff and visitors.

5.8 The Excavation of the trenches will be by a mechanised digger using a toothless 'ditching bucket'.

5.9 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenching shown above and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS before field work begins.



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Figure 5. Trench plan

5.10 The top soil will be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface.

5.11 All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil will be examined for any archaeological material.

5.12 The trial trenches will be excavated to the depth of the geological horizons or to the upper interface of any archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first.

5.13 All features will be investigated, unless agreed by the SCCAS.

5.14 All features will be excavated by hand unless the use of a machine is specifically agreed by the SCCAS.

5.15 Any complex or unexpected will be communicated to the SCCAS to agree a strategy for excavation or preservation.

5.16 As in all evaluation excavation work there is the need to cause the minimum of disturbance to the site so that significant archaeological features e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.

5.17 For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min) will be excavated across their width.

5.18 Certain features such as pits, 50% of their fill will be sampled (in some cases 100%).

5.19 Sufficient excavation will be made to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit; a 40m contingency will be implemented if deemed necessary to identify the character and extent of any archaeological deposits encountered.

5.20 The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established.

5.21 All archaeological features exposed will be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 or 1:20 on a plan. Any stratigraphic sequences encountered will be recorded in section at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Any structures, for example, hearths, kilns and other significant finds will be excavated and recorded in plan and by single context recording where required. In the event that no stratigraphic sequences are encountered, sections and features in plan will be hand cleaned and will be drawn to either 1:10 or 1:20 scale depending on the size, and details of any features and deposits will be fully recorded.

5.22 All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context.

5.23 All levels will relate to Ordnance Datum.

5.24 All contexts will be recorded using numbered context sheets containing descriptions and sketches of the deposits and finds that might be encountered.

5.25 Best practice will be employed to allow for the sampling of archaeological deposits. All archaeological contexts will, where possible, be sampled for the potential of the site, taking, at a minimum, 40 litre bulk samples (using sealable containers designed for the purpose) or 100% of smaller features. These containers, before leaving site, will be clearly marked by the site team showing from which context they were taken. Environmental samples will be sent to the relevant specialist for flotation and analysis resulting in the specialists report for inclusion into the final report. Where waterlogged `organic` features are encountered, advice will be sought from a geoarchaeologist or environmental specialist, and if necessary, will be invited to the site to consider all options available. This should include the extraction of monolith samples, whether by the site team or the specialist. If rich or unusual features are encountered, further advice will be sought from the RSA before any attempt to remove them is made.

5.26 All environmental sampling will be carried out in respect to: 'A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recover to Post Excavation (second edition)' by Cambell, G., Moffett, L. & Straker, V. 2011. Should it be needed, further guidance and advice on environmental sampling/strategy will be sought from Archaeoserv's environmental specialist Matt Law and Zoe Outram, Historic England Regional Science Advisor for the East of England (see appendix 1) and agreed with SCCAS.

5.27 All trench areas will be scanned by metal detector before excavation begins and any spoil from the excavation also. For smaller projects such as this, metal detecting will be carried out by staff of Archaeoserv. The base of the trenches will be scanned with a metal detector for any finds within features or surrounding areas.

5.28 Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

5.29 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS during the course of the evaluation). Any finds deemed treasure will be reported to the FLO who will refer it to the coroner within 14 days.

5.30 The data recording methods and conventions used will be consistent with, and approved by, the County HER

5.31 Any human remains discovered during the course of the evaluation, will be communicated to the SCCAS immediately, they will be left in situ unless it can be shown that removal is necessary. In the event that human remains have to be removed, then proper respect will be accorded any remains encountered. Possible human remains will be cleaned to allow positive identification and fully recorded upon skeleton context sheets. Any remains observed will be related to the relevant authorities before removal takes place.. The client will make contingency for a Licence to disturb the remains, and DPAS will also inform SCCAS before any removal takes place. The Ministry Of Justice states the following guidelines for encountering human remains:

'In the event of discovery of any human remains the archaeological contractor should inform the client, the County Archaeological Service, the Coroner, the Police and the Ministry of Justice via the submission of an application form for the 'Archaeological/Accidental/Site Investigation Licence regarding the disturbance of human remains'. The Human remains should be left in-situ, covered and protected. Where a licence for their excavation is issued by the Ministry of Justice, the requirements of that licence should be followed. Where the Ministry of Justice is unable to issue a licence and it is reasonably determined that the remains are likely to be subject to further unavoidable disturbance or deterioration the archaeological contractor should inform the client and Ministry of Justice of their intention to excavate the remains with due decency and in accordance with the general 5 conditions formerly attached to licences issued for excavation of human remains under similar circumstances. ' (MOJ)

5.32 All work will be undertaken to Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) and Museum of London Archaeology Service (Mola) standards.

5.33 The project will be managed and undertaken by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA with extensive experience in undertaking archaeological evaluations. One further site assistant, with the relevant experience, will be appointed as deemed necessary.

5.34 The Post excavation work will be carried out in part by Dennis Payne along with

the appropriate specialists that may be appointed for this project.

5.35 A photographic record will be compiled, comprising an overview of the site prior to work starting, as well as after completion of the work using high resolution (10 million pixels) digital images, and will be included with any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.

5.36 Finds will be conserved where required.

5.37 All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive.

5.38 The SCCAS (2019) *guidance for evaluation* will be complied with.

6. Aims and objectives of the project

6.1 To provide as much information about the archaeological resources within the proposed development site.

6.2 To comply with SCCAS request for an archaeological evaluation as part of the planning process for the new development.

6.3 To obtain information about the archaeological resources within the development site, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ.

6.4 To identify and establish the approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area together with its likely extent localised depth and quality of preservation.

6.5 To evaluate the likely impact of land uses in the past and the possible presence of colluvial/alluvial deposits.

6.6 Assess the condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

6.7 To preserve by recording, any evidence of the potential for survival of any environmental deposits of the area.

6.8 Research questions allied to this project will focus upon the potential for locating archaeological evidence for the past origins of Hintlesham and focusing upon the potential for further Saxon and early medieval finds at this location, as indicated by the HER office.

6.9 An objective account and interpretation of any potential finds will be made in conjunction with the known data to allow for a more informed interpretation of the overall evidence. Questions arising from information gained will seek to highlight research questions within the scope of the East Anglian Research Agenda: *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24. (Medlycott. 2011).

7. Environment and Health & Safety

7.1 A risk assessment strategy covering all activities will be carried out during the lifetime of the project, a copy of the risk assessment will be given to and signed by the developer or site owner.

7.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with current health and safety legislation.

7.3 Every care will be taken to minimise the environmental impact.

8. Back Filling & Reinstatement

Backfilling of all trenches will only be carried out when approval to do so by the SCCAS has been confirmed.

Backfilling of trenches is included in the cost unless otherwise agreed with the client.

9. Ownership of Finds, Storage and Curation of Archive

9.1 All artefactual material recovered will be held in long term storage by the archaeological service Suffolk County Council (SCCAS) and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to SCC to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all such artefacts. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to the Treasure Act (1996), separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.

9.2 If the landowner does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS the client will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by the SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects) to the satisfaction of SCCAS. In the rare event that artefacts of considerable monetary value are discovered, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.

10. Monitoring arrangements

10.1 Curatorial responsibility lies with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service. They are to be notified of each stage of work. They will be notified in advance of the date of works on the site (minimum of ten days).

10.2 SCCAS are responsible for all monitoring of archaeological work within Suffolk and will need to inspect site works at an appropriate time during the fieldwork and will review the progress of the excavation, reports and archive preparation. A monitoring visit will be booked with the SCCAS prior to the site works commencing.

10.3 SCCAS should be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.

10.4 Access is required to the site at all reasonable times to allow for monitoring by SCCAS or their agents and ARCHAEOSEV -DPAS.

10.5 Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of Archaeoserv.

11. Archive preparation and deposition

The archive will be presented to the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds, to the standards as laid out in their specification/brief. This will respect the SCCAS Archive guidelines, (Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, revised 2019) with the county store (Hollow Road Bury St Edmunds) being the intended depository.

12. Reporting Procedures

12.1 The report will be completed within three months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities. A summary report will be produced with the final report. A draft of the report with a WSI appended will be submitted to Matthew Baker (SCCAS) for approval.

12.2 The report will reflect the aims of the WSI by giving an objective account of the archaeological evidence, clearly distinguished from its interpretation.

12.3 A discussion and interpretation of the archaeological evidence including environmental and palaeoenvironmental recovered from palaeosoils and cut features and its conclusions will include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Framework (East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 3&8, 1997 and 2000) and (Medlycott, M., 2011).

12.4 An opinion may be given within the report for further evaluation or excavation work based upon the findings but the final decision for any further work rests with the SCCAS. A mitigation strategy will be written to how best preserve any archaeological deposits or finds encountered.

12.5 Reports on specific areas, for example, ceramic or bone evidence will be included within the report to allow for a fully informed interpretation of any archaeology encountered. Sufficient detail will be placed upon the specialists findings to permit a detailed assessment of the finds, including tabulation of data by context, including non-technical summaries.

12.6 One copy of the report with the WSI appended will be sent to the client. One draft copy will be sent to Suffolk County Council, Archaeology Conservation team for comment - approval. Upon approval, a final hard copy version will be issued to the SCCAS.

12.7 In addition an online version of the report will be submitted into the OASIS project.

12.8 A CD Rom will be submitted of the report including word and pdf format versions along with the digital image archive.

13. Publication and Dissemination

13.1 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the brief written by Matthew Baker of the Suffolk County Council, Archaeological Service.

13.2 If positive results are yielded a summary will be produced for the PSIAH annual round up.

14. Other factors (including contingency)

14.1 Contingency costs will be made for operational delays including weather.

14.2 Contingency costs will be expected of the client for significant archaeology discovered as a result of the evaluation.

14.3 Contingency costs will be expected of the client for any specialist report that the relevant authority deems appropriate that cannot satisfactorily be produced by Archaeoserv or their agents.

14.4 Contingency costs will be expected of the client in the event that human remains are discovered in the course of the trench excavations.

14.5 A 15m contingency of trenching is in place to allow for further identification, characterisation and extent of any archaeological features or deposits should the need arise.

15. Resources

15.1 The evaluation will be undertaken by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA and additional staff as necessary using standard archaeological field techniques. Initially two site archaeologists will be engaged for five days, unless levels of archaeology dictate further staff and time are required to complete the project.

15.2 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the trench excavations.

16. Insurance Statement

Employers Liability Insurance Public Liability Professional Indemnity

Insurer: Towergate Insurance

Extent of Cover £2,000,000 £2,000,000 £2,000,000

Policy Number UN/010052 UN/010052 HUPI9129989/1372

17. Copyright

Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

18. Ownership

18.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the brief be donated with the archive.

18.2 All material deemed Treasure Trove will be subject to the `Treasure Act 1996` and investigations of the Coroner in accordance within that act.

Bibliography

A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recover to Post Excavation (second edition)' by Cambell, G., Moffett, L. & Straker, V. 2011

British Geological Society (online resources)

DCLG, 2019. National Planning Policy Framework (par. 191).

Historic Environment Practice Guide.

English Heritage, 1991. Management of Archaeological Projects.

Management of Archaeological Projects, 2015 (MoRPHE). Historic England

Medlycott, M., (ed.) 2011, Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for The East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24

Appendix 1: Consultant Specialists

Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Archaeoserv-DPAS and where required, specialist analysis and advice from:-

Atkins, Robert Medieval-post-medieval bricks
Barnett, Dr. Sarah Luminescence Dating

Bates, Sarah Lithics

Biddle, Justine Animal Bones

Boreham, Steve Geoarchaeologist

Cowgill, Jane Slag /metal working residues

Curl, July Human bone and animal bone

Doig, T Drainpipes, underground structures, social history

Fawcett, Andrew, Regional ceramics from the prehistoric, Roman and Medieval periods

French, Dr. C.A.I Soil micromorphology

Law, Matt., Environmental samples

Outram, Z. Environmental advice

Payne, D. Coins and other numismatic material

Percival, Sarah, Prehistoric pottery

Sillwood, Rebecca., Metal finds

OASIS FORM

Archaeological Evaluation Land Between Belfry Cottage and Pear Tree Cottage North of George Street Hintlesham Suffolk

ARCHAEOSERV

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: dennispa1-405578

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation Land Between Belfry Cottage and Pear Tree Cottage North of George Street Hintlesham Suffolk
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried by trial trenching; the work was carried out in response to an archaeological brief written by Matthew Baker of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated 25th of September 2020. Five trenches were excavated to cover the proposed development of housing, each measuring by 20m long by 1.80m wide. Archaeology was found in trench 5, in the form of two small pits, one of which contained pre-historic pottery (21 sherds from a single vessel) and interpreted as a domestic waste pit, dated to the Late Bronze age to Early Iron Age (800-600 BC). Trench 1, contained two small linear, parallel ditches, dated to the 19th century; a small fragment of daub, undated was found with 19th century pottery No archaeology was found in any of the other trenches.
Project dates	Start: 14-10-2020 End: 13-01-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HNS050 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	PREHISTORIC Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH HINTLESHAM Archaeological Evaluation Land Between Belfry Cottage and Pear Tree Cottage North of George Street Hintlesham Suffolk
Postcode	IP8 3PL
Study area	1000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 091 433 52.076874586758 -0.407860046817 52 04 36 N 000 24 28 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Position derived from charts
Height OD / Depth	Min: 50.36m Max: 51.32m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	ARCHAEOSERV
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	MATTHEW BAKER AND HANNAH CUTLER
Project director/manager	DENNIS PAYNE
Project supervisor	DENNIS PAYNE
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	R PEARSON

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","other"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","other"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Land Between Belfry Cottage and Pear Tree

	Cottage North of George Street Hintlesham Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	D PAYNE
Other bibliographic details	NA
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	ARCHAEOSERV
Place of issue or publication	FELIXSTOWE
Description	A4 CARDED AND BOUND
URL	NA

Entered by	ARCHAEOSERV (archaeoserv@aol.com)
Entered on	12 February 2021

OASIS:

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