

Land east of Mallard Way,
Hollesley, Suffolk

HLY 117

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/140

Client: Merchant Projects (Ipswich) Ltd

Author: Kieron Heard

November 2013

Land east of Mallard Way, Hollesey, Suffolk

HLY 117

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/140

Author: Kieron Heard

Contributions by:

Ellie Hillen (graphics)

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: November 2013

HER Information

Site Code: HLY 117
Site Name: Land east of Mallard Way, Hollesley, Suffolk
Report Number 2013/140
Planning Application No: C/13/0320
Date of Fieldwork: 05–06 November 2013
Grid Reference: TM 355 447
Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-160726
Curatorial Officer: Dr. Jess Tipper
Project Officer: Kieron Heard
Client: Merchant Projects (Ipswich) Ltd
Client Reference: n/a

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Kieron Heard
Date: November 2013

Approved By: Dr. Rhodri Gardner
Position: Head of Contracting
Date: November 2013
Signed:

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeological and historical background	2
4. Methodology	4
5. Results	6
5.1 Introduction	6
5.2 Trench descriptions	6
Trench 1	6
Trench 2	7
Trench 3	7
Trench 4	8
Trench 5	8
Trench 6	9
6. Discussion	17
7. Conclusions and recommendations for further work	18
8. Archive deposition	18
9. Acknowledgements	18
10. Bibliography	19

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location plan showing development area (red) and trenches (black)	3
Figure 2. Plan showing location of trenches and excavated features	5
Figure 3. Trench 3, plan and section	10
Figure 4. Trench 4, plan and section	11
Figure 5. Trench 5, plan and section	12

List of Plates

Plate 1. North-facing section at the west end of Trench 1 (0.5m scale)	13
Plate 2. East-facing section at the north end of Trench 1 (1m scale)	13
Plate 3. Ditch 0005 in section, Trench 3, looking east (0.5m scale)	14
Plate 4. Feature 0007 in Trench 4, looking west (1m scale)	14
Plate 5. Feature 0007 in section, looking north (1m scale)	15
Plate 6. Ditch 0005 in Trench 5, looking north (1m scale)	15
Plate 7. Sheep burial 0009, looking E (0.3m scale)	16
Plate 8. South-facing section at the west end of Trench 6 (0.5m scale)	16

List of Appendices

Appendix 1.	Local Authority Brief
Appendix 2.	Digital image catalogue
Appendix 3.	OASIS form

Summary

HLY 117, Land east of Mallard Way, Hollesley: An evaluation by trial trenching was carried out on the site of a proposed housing development. Six trenches (total area 270m²) were excavated, representing approximately 3% of the total area of the site.

The natural stratum was sand and gravel with a slight downward slope from north to south. It was overlaid by a sequence of subsoil, ploughsoil and topsoil deposits.

A post-medieval ditch and a sheep burial that was probably of the same period were the only obviously man-made features. Another feature is interpreted as a probable tree-throw hollow.

The results of the evaluation are of limited archaeological significance and no further fieldwork is recommended in relation to the proposed development. This evaluation report will be disseminated *via* the OASIS online archaeological database and a summary of the results will be published in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

1. Introduction

An evaluation by trial trenching was carried out in relation to a planning application for a proposed housing development. Martin Blake commissioned the archaeological project on behalf of Merchant Projects (Ipswich) Ltd. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) Field Team conducted the fieldwork.

The development site is roughly rectangular in plan and has an area of approximately 9200m². The site is bounded to the north, west and east by the gardens of properties on Rectory Road and Mallard Way and to the south by a public footpath (Fig. 1).

2. Geology and topography

The bedrock in this part of Suffolk is sedimentary sand of the Chillesford Church Sand Member. No superficial (drift) deposits have been recorded within the area of the site by the British Geological Survey, as shown on the Geology of Britain map viewer: (www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html).

Drift deposits of the Lowestoft Formation (glacial till) are recorded to the north of the site and deposits of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup (Sand and Gravel) have been mapped to the south of the site.

The site is on relatively high ground at approximately 18m OD. There is a slight fall from north to south.

The site is on the eastern edge of Hollesley village in an area of *Estate Sandlands* as defined in Suffolk County Council's Landscape Character Assessment (www.suffolklandscape.org.uk). The key characteristics of this landscape type are:

- Flat or very gently rolling plateaux of free-draining sandy soils, overlying drift deposits of either glacial or fluvial origin
- Chalky in parts of the Brecks, but uniformly acid and sandy in the south-east

- Absence of watercourses
- Extensive areas of heath land or acid grassland
- Strongly geometric structure of fields enclosed in the 18th & 19th centuries.
- Large continuous blocks of commercial forestry
- Characteristic 'pine lines' especially, but not solely, in the Brecks
- Widespread planting of tree belts and rectilinear plantations
- Generally a landscape without ancient woodland but there are some isolated and very significant exceptions

3. Archaeological and historical background

The site is in an area of archaeological interest, as defined in the County Historic Environment Record. It is approximately 100m southeast of the find spot of a Neolithic axe (HLY 032) and 300m east of the site of a Bronze Age cremation (HLY 003). Surface finds of prehistoric, Roman and medieval material have been made within 400m to the southeast of the site (HLY 010, HLY 011 and HLY 012).



Figure 1. Location plan showing development area (red) and trenches (black)

4. Methodology

The archaeological evaluation was carried out broadly in accordance with a Brief and Specification issued by Dr. Jess Tipper of SCCAS Conservation Team (Tipper, 2012; Appendix 1) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Rob Brooks of SCCAS Field Team (Brooks, 2013).

The trial trenching took place on 05–06 November 2013 and was conducted by SCCAS Field Team. Six trenches of 30m in length and 1.5m in width were excavated. They were located in the western and southern parts of the site (Fig. 2). Two proposed evaluation trenches in the north-eastern part (labelled 2 and 3 in the WSI (Brooks 2013, fig. 3) were not excavated because of access problems and the proximity of large trees. This variation to the fieldwork methodology was carried out with the consent of the Curatorial Officer (Dr. Tipper).

The trenches were excavated under direct archaeological supervision using a tracked, 360° mechanical excavator. They had a combined area of 270m², representing 3% of the total area of the site. They were generally 0.60m to 0.80m deep, with mechanical excavation continuing to just below the surface of the natural stratum.

Written descriptions were made on *pro forma* trench recording sheets. Some cut features and representative sections were drawn at scales of 1:20 or 1:50 (as appropriate) on gridded permatrace. A photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution digital images (archived as HVE 062–084); a catalogue of digital images is included in this report as Appendix 2.

A metal detector was employed (with negative results) on some of the mechanically-excavated deposits and all archaeological features. Two objects were recovered (a brick fragment and an animal bone). No soil samples were taken.

The trench locations were planned and levelled by GPS.

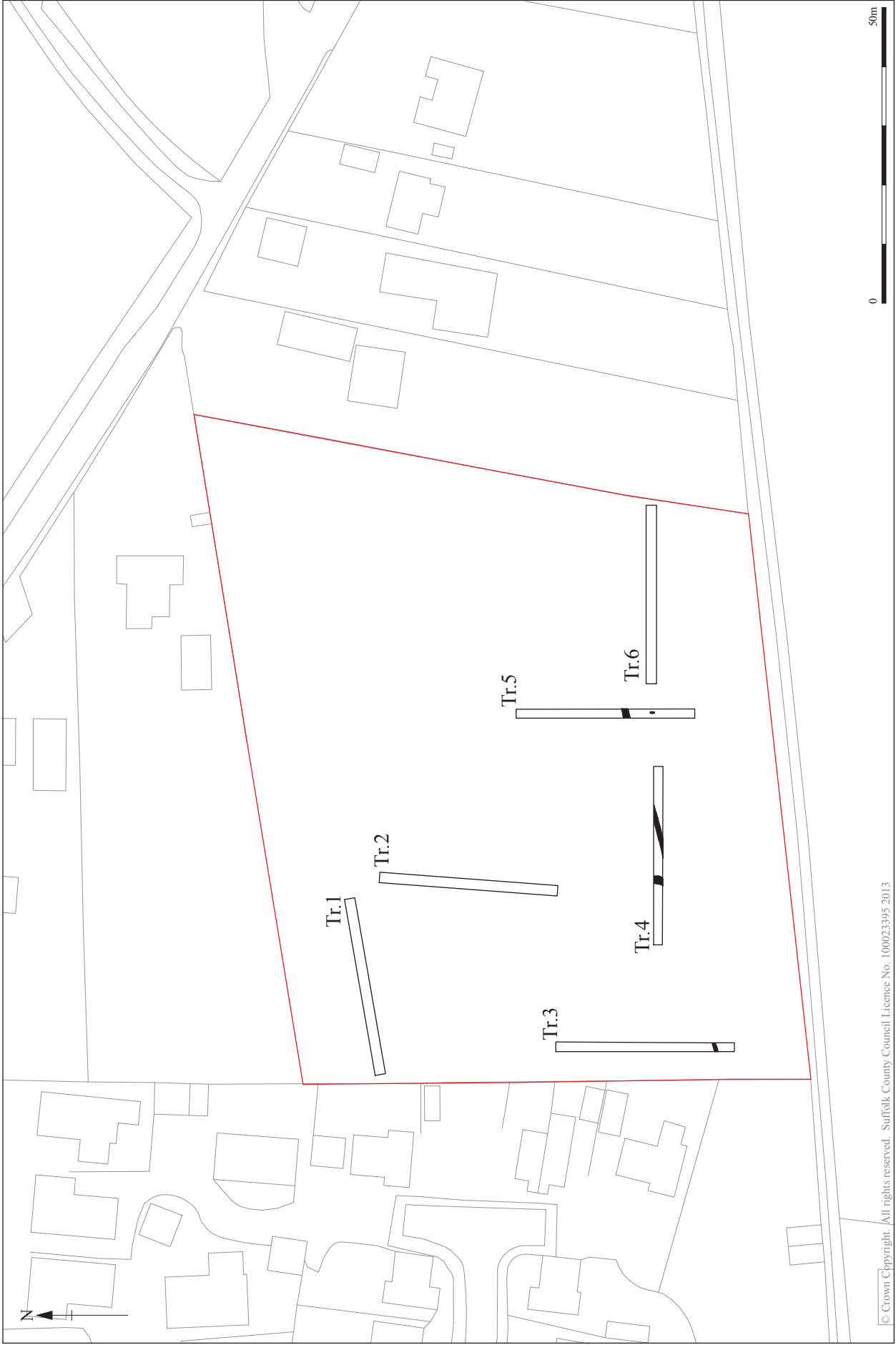


Figure 2. Plan showing location of trenches

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Generally the evaluation trenches revealed natural deposits of sand and gravel overlaid by subsoil, ploughsoil and topsoil horizons. A ditch was traced through Trenches 3, 4 and 5, an unspecified cut feature was recorded in Trench 4 and an animal burial was found in Trench 5.

5.2 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Dimensions: 30m long (WSW–ENE) x 1.50m wide x 0.86m deep

Ground level (G.L.): 18.55m OD (WSW), 18.42m OD (ENE)

Feature/deposit type	Depth below G.L	Location
Turf/topsoil 0001	0.00m	Trench-wide
Ploughsoil 0002	0.10m	Trench-wide
Subsoil 0003	0.36m	Trench-wide
Natural sand and gravel	0.62m (WSW) / 0.50m (ENE)	Trench-wide

Table 1. Summary of deposits in Trench 1

Descriptions

Turf/topsoil 0001: Loose, dark brownish grey sandy loam with occasional small to medium pebbles. It was 0.10m thick and extended site-wide. It had an indistinct interface with the underlying ploughsoil 0002.

Ploughsoil 0002: Soft, mid brown silty sand with occasional pebbles. It was generally 0.26m thick and had a sharp interface with underlying subsoil 0003.

Subsoil 0003: Soft, light yellowish brown sand with occasional pebbles. Parallel plough marks were noted in the surface of the subsoil, running west–east.

Natural sand and gravel: Loose, light yellowish brown sand with frequent pebbles (approximately 0.10m thick) overlay more compact, yellowish or orangey brown coarse sand with varying amounts of pebbles and some areas of iron staining.

No archaeological features or deposits were seen and no artefacts were recovered from Trench 1. See Plate 1 for a typical soil sequence.

Trench 2

Dimensions: 30m long (N–S) x 1.50m wide x up to 0.75m deep

Ground level (G.L): 18.43m OD (N), 18.14m OD (S)

Feature/deposit type	Depth below G.L	Location
Turf/topsoil 0001	0.00m	Trench-wide
Ploughsoil 0002	0.10m	Trench-wide
Subsoil 0003	0.45m	Trench-wide
Natural sand and gravel	0.70m (N) / 0.45m (S)	Trench-wide

Table 2. Summary of deposits in Trench 2

Descriptions

See Trench 1 for deposit descriptions and Plate 2 for a typical soil sequence. Note that subsoil 0003 decreased in thickness from 0.25m at the north end to 50mm at the south end of the trench. See Plate 3 for a typical soil sequence.

There were no archaeological deposits or features, and no finds were recovered.

Trench 3

Dimensions: 30m long (N–S) x 1.50m wide x 0.60m deep

Ground level (G.L): 18.27m OD (N), 18.06m OD (S)

Feature/deposit type	Depth below G.L	Location
Turf/topsoil 0001	0.00m	Trench-wide
Ploughsoil 0002	0.10m	Trench-wide
Ditch 0005	0.40m	South end of trench
Subsoil 0003	0.35m–0.40m	Trench-wide
Natural sand and gravel	0.45m (N) / 0.75m (S)	Trench-wide

Table 3. Summary of deposits in Trench 3

Descriptions

See Trench 1 for general deposit descriptions.

Ditch 0005: This feature was oriented approximately WSW–ENE. It was approximately 1.10m wide x 0.46m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 3; Pl. 3). Ditch fill 0004 was soft, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles, very

similar to overlying ploughsoil 0002. The fill produced one small fragment of post-medieval brick.

Trench 4

Dimensions: 30m long (W–E) x 1.50m wide x up to 0.70m deep

Ground level (G.L): 18.07m OD (W), 18.01m OD (E)

Feature/deposit type	Depth below G.L	Location
Turf/topsoil 0001	0.00m	Trench-wide
Ploughsoil 0002	0.10m	Trench-wide
Ditch 0005	0.45m	E half of trench
Feature 0007	0.50m	W half of trench
Subsoil 0003	0.45m–0.50m	Trench-wide
Natural sand and gravel	0.70m (W) / 0.65m (E)	Trench-wide

Table 4. Summary of deposits in Trench 4

Descriptions

See Trench 1 for general deposit descriptions.

Ditch 0005: The continuation of ditch 0005 was seen but not excavated in Trench 4. A fragment of post-medieval roof tile was noted (but not retrieved) in the fill of the ditch.

Feature 0007: This feature extended the width of the trench, cutting subsoil 0003 and sealed by ploughsoil 0002 (Fig. 4; Pls. 4 & 5). The cut had a pronounced curve to the west at its south end. It measured >1.5m long (N–S) x 1.42m wide x up to 0.64m deep. It had generally steep sides breaking gradually into an irregular base that was much shallower (0.38m deep) on the south side of the trench. The upper part of the cut on its west side was partially undercut. Its fill 0006 was soft, mottled light greyish brown, pale grey and mid brown silty sand with very occasional pebbles. Although the fill was excavated fully no cultural material was seen.

Trench 5

Dimensions: 30m long (N–S) x 1.50m wide x up to 0.70m deep

Ground level (G.L): 18.16m OD (N), 17.93m OD (S)

Feature/deposit type	Depth below G.L	Location
Turf/topsoil 0001	0.00m	Trench-wide
Ploughsoil 0002	0.10m	Trench-wide
Ditch 0005	0.40m	S half of trench
Animal burial 0009	0.65m	S half of trench
Subsoil 0003	0.45m	Trench-wide
Natural sand and gravel	0.60m (N) / 0.70m (S)	Trench-wide

Table 5. Summary of deposits in Trench 5

Descriptions

See Trench 1 for general deposit descriptions.

Ditch 0005: The continuation of ditch 0005 was half-sectioned in Trench 5 (Fig. 5; Pl. 6). It measured 1.60m wide by 0.46m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. No artefacts were recovered from this part of the ditch.

Animal burial 0009: The well-preserved skeleton of a young sheep 0009 was found in a small oval pit 0010 (Fig. 5; Pl. 7). The pit was recognised only at the level at which it cut the natural sand in the base of the trench. The fill 0008 was similar to overlying ploughsoil 0002. The skeleton was not exposed fully but enough articulated bones (some ribs, pelvis/femur and cervical vertebrae) were seen to demonstrate that the complete carcass was buried. Part of the mandible was retrieved for identification.

Trench 6

Dimensions: 30m long (W–E) x 1.50m wide x 0.60m deep

Ground level (G.L): 17.93m OD (W), 17.89m OD (E)

Feature/deposit type	Depth below G.L	Location
Turf/topsoil 0001	0.00m	Trench-wide
Ploughsoil 0002	0.10m	Trench-wide
Subsoil 0003	0.40m	Trench-wide
Natural sand and gravel	0.60m	Trench-wide

Table 6. Summary of deposits in Trench 6

Descriptions

See Trench 1 for general deposit descriptions and Plate 8 for a typical soil profile.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in Trench 6 and no finds were recovered.

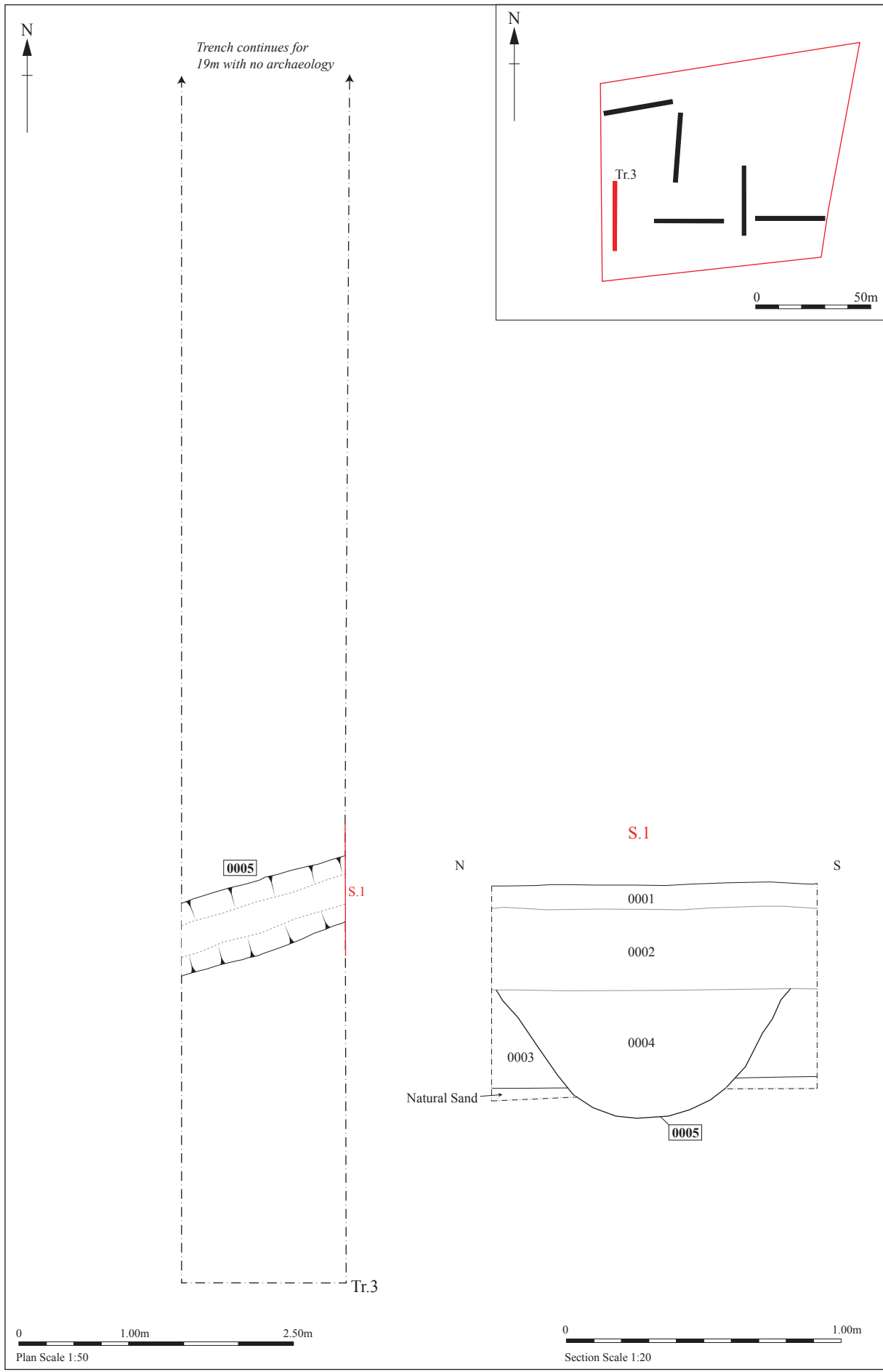


Figure 3. Trench 3, plan and section

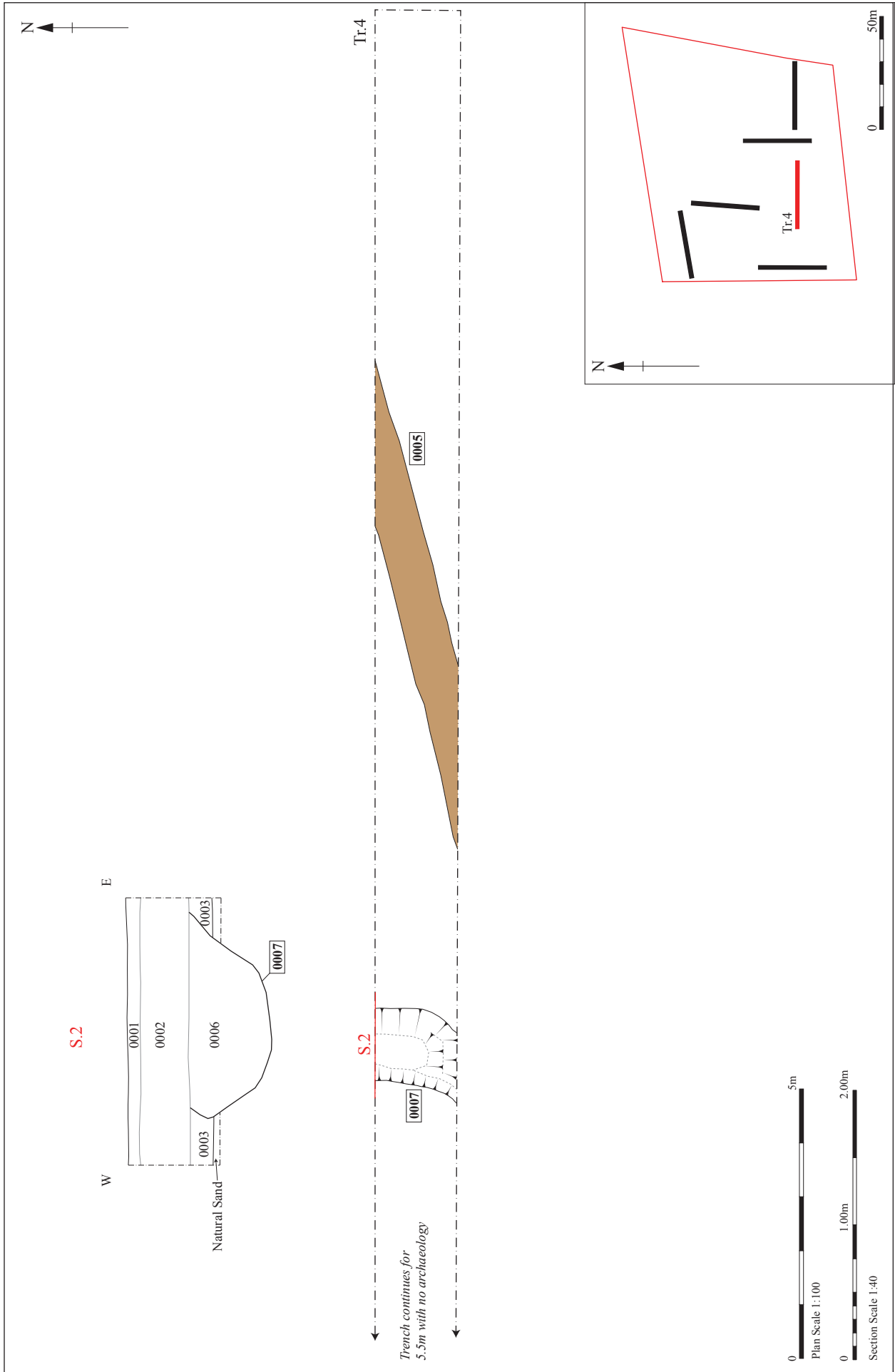


Figure 4. Trench 4, plan and section

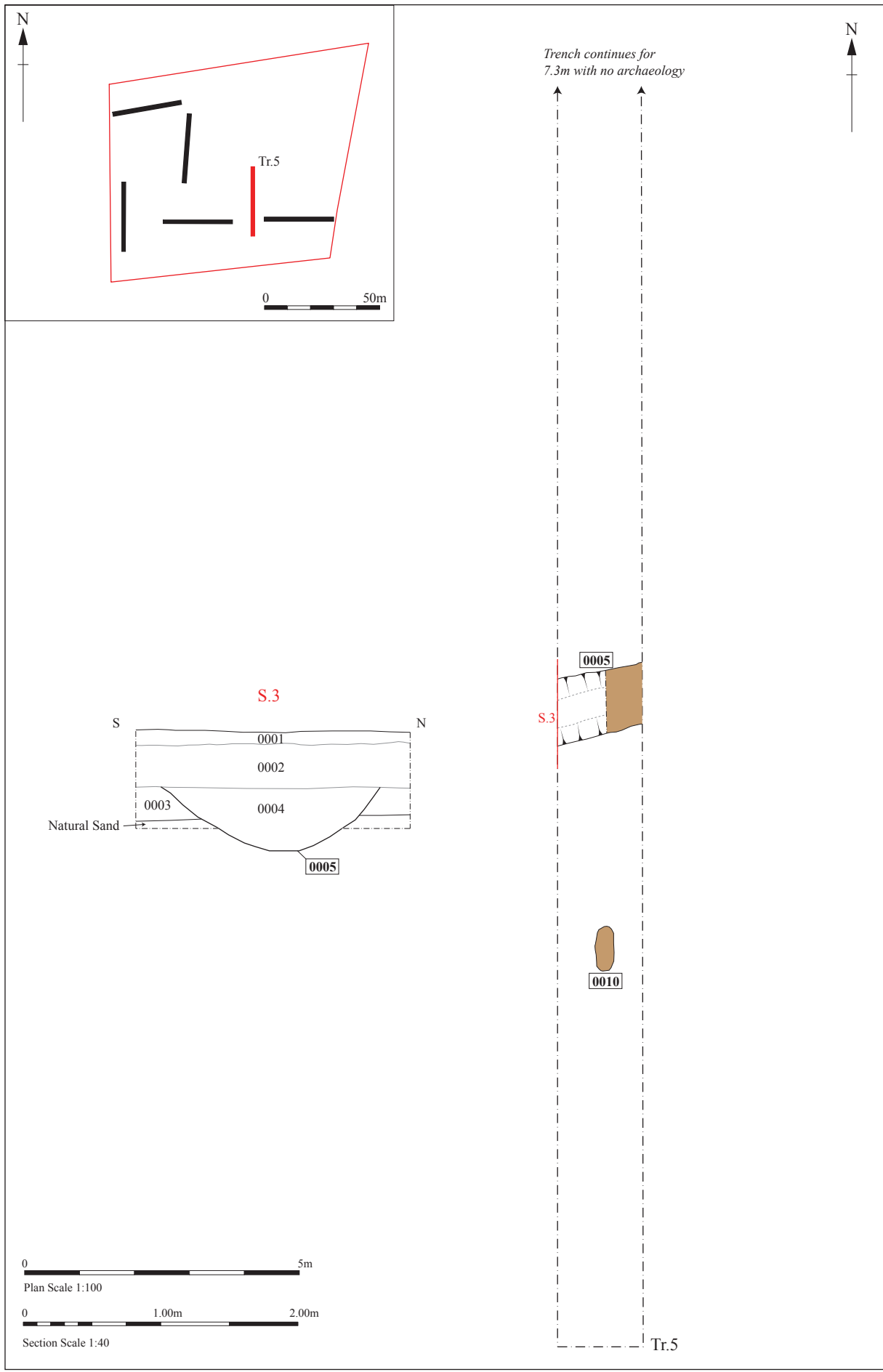


Figure 5. Trench 5, plan and section



Plate 1. North-facing section at the west end of Trench 1 (0.5m scale)

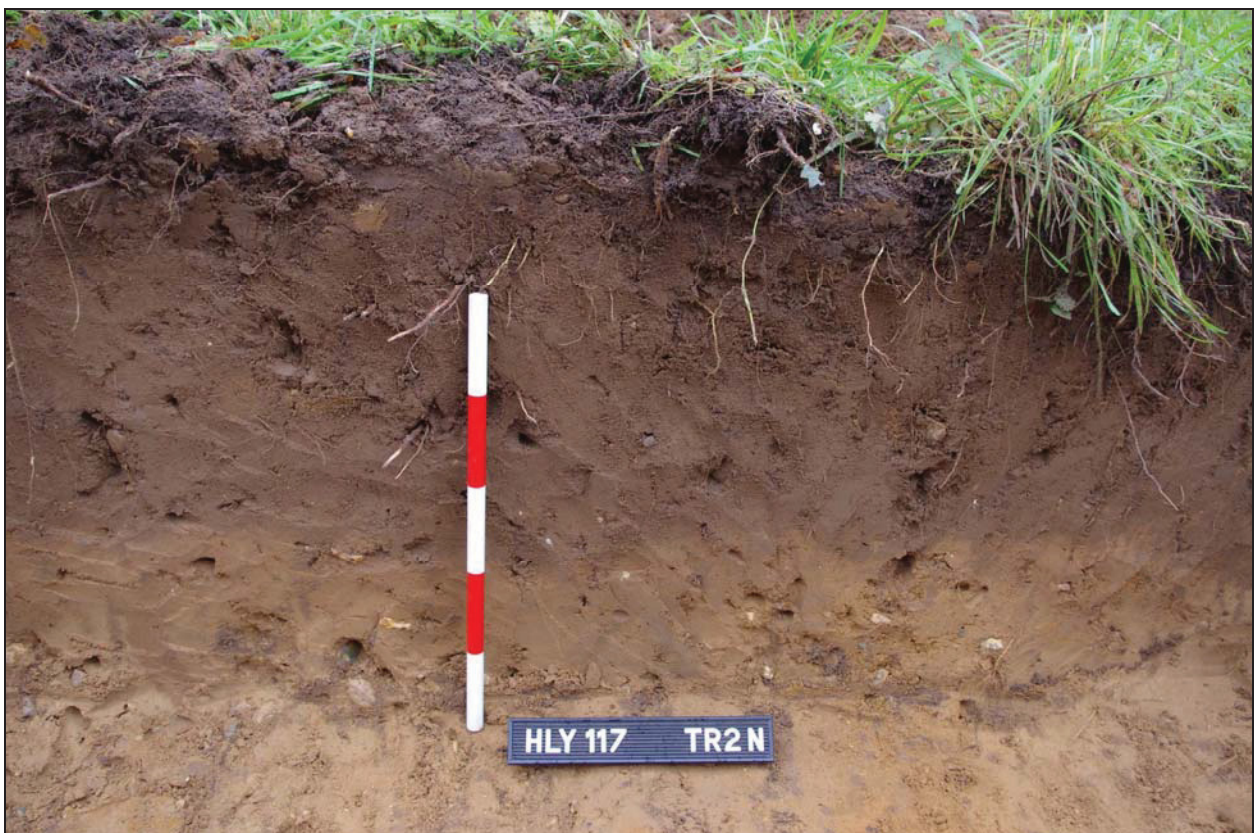


Plate 2. East-facing section at the north end of Trench 1 (1m scale)

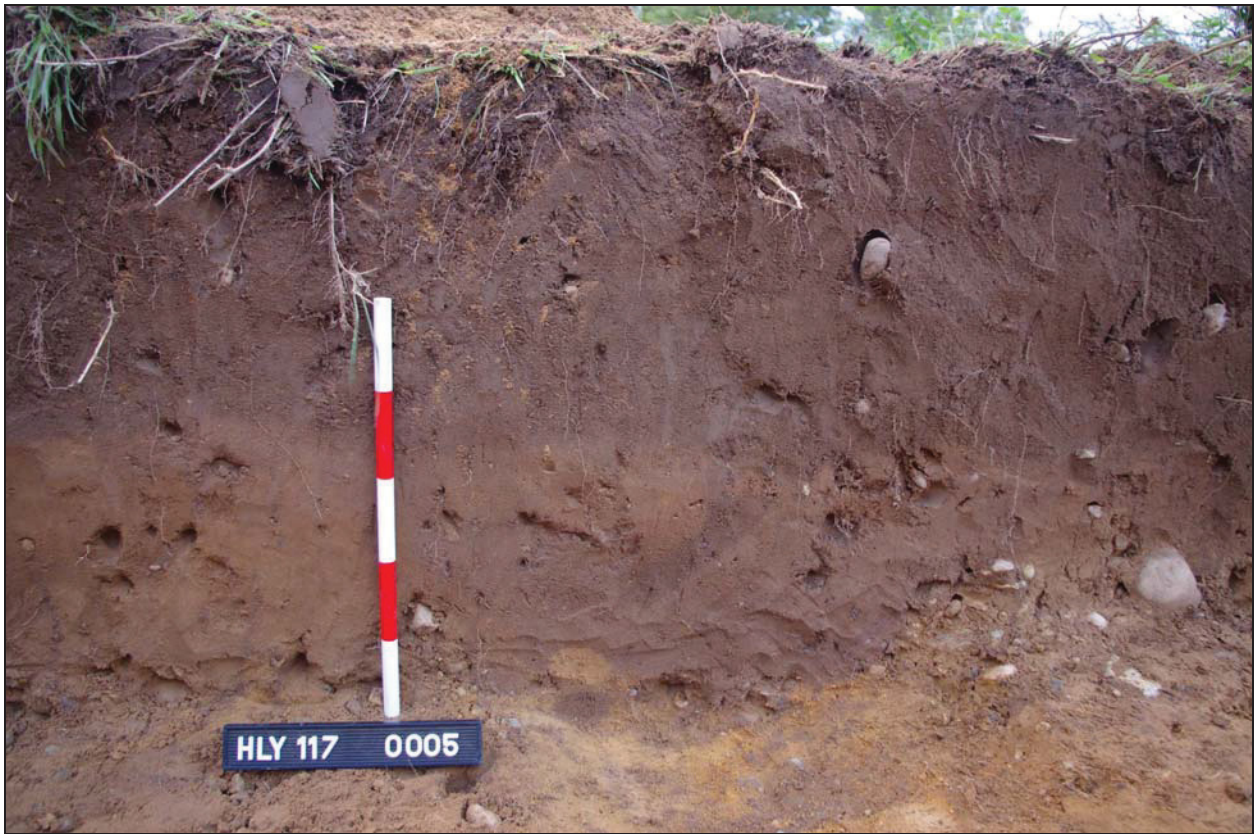


Plate 3. Ditch 0005 in section, Trench 3, looking east (0.5m scale)



Plate 4. Feature 0007 in Trench 4, looking west (1m scale; incorrect number in image)



Plate 5. Feature 0007 in section, looking north (1m scale)



Plate 6. Ditch 0005 in Trench 5, looking north (1m scale)



Plate 7. Sheep burial 0009, looking E (0.3m scale)



Plate 8. South-facing section at the west end of Trench 6 (0.5m scale)

6. Discussion

The natural stratum was generally compact, yellowish or orangey brown coarse sand with varying amounts of pebbles and some localised areas of iron staining. This was overlaid by a discontinuous deposit of loose, light yellowish brown sand with frequent pebbles, approximately 0.10m thick.

The natural sands were sealed by a site-wide deposit of soft, light yellowish brown sand with occasional pebbles but no cultural material (subsoil 0003), assumed to represent part of the natural soil profile. This was truncated by ploughing and overlaid by a worked soil horizon (ploughsoil 0002) up to 0.40m in thickness. No cultural material was noted in the ploughsoil.

Ditch 0005 was oriented approximately west-southwest–east-northeast and was traced over a distance of at least 60m through Trenches 3, 4 and 5. It was sealed by ploughsoil 0002 and must therefore have been of some antiquity, although occasional brick and roof tile fragments indicate a post-medieval date. It is assumed to have been a former field boundary. It is not shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of c. 1880 and was presumably backfilled by the end of the 19th century.

Feature 0007 in Trench 4 was of uncertain origin although its curving shape and irregular profile, together with the nature of its fill, suggest that it might have been a tree-throw hollow or similar natural feature.

Sheep skeleton 0009 in Trench 5 was fairly well preserved apart from some discolouration of the bones. It is unlikely therefore that the burial was ancient because bones generally do not survive well in acidic and well-drained sandy soils such as exist on this site. A post-medieval date for the burial seems probable, particularly as no earlier features or artefacts were found on the site.

7. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The results of the evaluation are of limited archaeological significance. A post-medieval ditch and a sheep burial that was probably of the same period were the only obviously man-made features. Another feature was a probable tree-throw hollow. Consequently no further archaeological fieldwork is recommended in relation to the proposed housing development.

This evaluation report will be disseminated *via* the OASIS online archaeological database and a summary of the results will be published in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

8. Archive deposition

Paper archive: SCCAS office, Ford House, Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Current Recording Projects\Hollesey\HLY 117 Mallard Way Evaluation

Digital photographic archive: R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HVE\062-084

9. Acknowledgements

Martin Blake commissioned the archaeological project on behalf of Merchant Projects (Ipswich) Ltd.

Dr. Jess Tipper (SCCAS, Conservation Team) produced the Brief and monitored the project.

Dr. Rhodri Gardner (SCCAS, Head of Contracting) managed the project and Kieron Heard carried out the fieldwork with the assistance of Roy Damant (SCCAS, Field Team). Graphics are by Ellie Hillen (SCCAS, Graphics Team). Richenda Goffin (SCCAS, Post-Excavation Manager) edited the report.

10. Bibliography

Brooks, R., 2013, *HLY 117, Land east of Mallard Way, Hollesley, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trench, Written Scheme of Investigation and Safety Statement & Risk Assessment*, SCCAS (unpubl)

Tipper, J., 2012, *Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Land east of Mallard Way, Hollesley*, SCCAS (unpubl)

Appendix 1. Local Authority Brief

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

LAND EAST OF MALLARD WAY, HOLLESLEY

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Suffolk Coastal District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	To be arranged
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TM 355 447
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Residential
AREA:	c.0.91 ha.
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Jess Tipper Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741225 E-mail: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	29 March 2012

Summary

- 1.1 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) will be advised that any planning consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development takes place in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to approved in writing by the LPA.
- 1.3 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.3), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.
- 1.4 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 This application lies in area of archaeological potential, recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, to the north-west (HLY 062, find spot of neolithic axe), west (HLY 003, Bronze Age cremation urn) and south (HLY 011, Roman pottery). There is, therefore, potential for encountering further early occupation deposits at this location, which has not been the subject of previous systematic investigation.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 3.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 3.2 Trial Trenching is 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.
- 3.3 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.
- 3.4 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is c.455.00m². These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, in a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in c.253.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.
- 3.5 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 4.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 5.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 5.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 5.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 5.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- 5.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 5.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 5.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 5.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and reissued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

Detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.3.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of

the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

Appendix 2. Digital image catalogue

CODE	FRAME	DESCRIPTION	DATE
HVE	062	N facing section at W end of Trench 1 (0.5m scale)	05/11/2013
HVE	063	N facing section at E end of Trench 1 (0.5m scale)	05/11/2013
HVE	064	General view of Trench 1, looking W	05/11/2013
HVE	065	E facing section at N end of Trench 2 (0.5m scale)	05/11/2013
HVE	066	E facing section at S end of Trench 2 (0.5m scale)	05/11/2013
HVE	067	General view of Trench 2, looking N	05/11/2013
HVE	068	W facing section at N end of Trench 3 (0.5m scale)	05/11/2013
HVE	069	Working shot, Trench 3, looking S	05/11/2013
HVE	070	Ditch 0005 in Trench 3, looking S (0.5m scale)	05/11/2013
HVE	071	Ditch 0005 in section, Trench 3, looking E (0.5m scale)	05/11/2013
HVE	072	S facing section at W end of Trench 4 (0.5m scale)	06/11/2013
HVE	073	Feature 0007 half sectioned, looking E (0.5m scale)	06/11/2013
HVE	074	Feature 0007 half sectioned, looking N (0.5m scale)	06/11/2013
HVE	075	Feature 0007 half sectioned, looking N (0.5m scale; wider)	06/11/2013
HVE	076	Feature 0007 in section, looking N (1m scale)	06/11/2013
HVE	077	General view of Trench 4, looking W	06/11/2013
HVE	078	Sheep burial 0009, looking N (0.3m scale)	06/11/2013
HVE	079	Sheep burial 0009, looking E (0.3m scale)	06/11/2013
HVE	080	Ditch 0005 in Trench 5, looking N (0.5m scale)	06/11/2013
HVE	081	Ditch 0005 in section, Trench 5, looking W (0.5m scale)	06/11/2013
HVE	082	S facing section at W end of Trench 6 (0.5m scale)	06/11/2013
HVE	083	General view of Trench 6, looking E	06/11/2013
HVE	084	0007, fully excavated, looking W (1m scale, wrong number on image)	06/11/2013

Appendix 3. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-160726

Project details

Project name	HLY 117 Land East of Mallard Way Evaluation, Hollesley
Short description of the project	An evaluation by trial trenching was carried out on the site of a proposed housing development. Six trenches (total area 270m ²) were excavated, representing approximately 3% of the total area of the site. The natural stratum was sand and gravel with a slight downward slope from north to south. It was overlaid by a sequence of subsoil, ploughsoil and topsoil deposits. A post-medieval ditch and a sheep burial that was probably of the same period were the only obviously man-made features. Another feature is interpreted as a probable tree-throw hollow.
Project dates	Start: 05-11-2013 End: 05-11-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HLY 117 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	ANIMAL BURIAL Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL HOLLESLEY HLY 117 Land East of Mallard Way Evaluation
Postcode	IP12 3QJ
Study area	0.91 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 355 447 52 1 52 02 59 N 001 26 06 E Point

Project creators

Name of	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
---------	---

Organisation	
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Jess Tipper
Name of sponsor/funding body	Merchant Projects (Ipswich) Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Physical Archive ID	HLY 117
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	HLY 117
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	HLY 117
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land east Of Mallard Way, Hollesley, Suffolk, HLY 117: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Heard, K
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS report number 2013/140
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk County Council
Place of issue or publication	Ipswich
Description	A4, 37 pages, wire bound
Entered by	Kieron Heard (kieron.heard@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	12 November 2013