

**Part Garden Martello View, The Street,  
Bawdsey, Suffolk**

**Planning applications: C/11/2108 & C/12/0122**

**HER Ref: BAW 167**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(September 2012)

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

**Site details for HER**

Name: Part garden of Martello View, The Street, Bawdsey, Suffolk IP12 3AJ

Clients: Mr A & Mrs J Osmanski

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/11/2108 (withdrawn) & C/12/0122

Development: Erection of new dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 10 August, 2012

HER Ref: BAW 167

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-133192

Grid ref: TM 3459 4050

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

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*Summary: Bawdsey, part garden Martello View, The Street (BAW 167, TM 3459 4050) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development did not reveal any archaeological features though the overall depth of the top and subsoil deposits at 1100mm proved to be substantial. The few unstratified finds from the upcast spoil comprised three pottery sherds of medieval coarseware, one sherd of 19<sup>th</sup> century stoneware, a stem fragment from a clay tobacco pipe and a fragment of modern tile plus various iron nails and scrap items of indeterminate date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr A & Mrs J Osmanski).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr A & Mrs J Osmanski commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a single residential dwelling development at in the southern part of the garden of Martello View, The Street, Bawdsey (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application C/11/2108, which was withdrawn and replaced by C/12/0122, set by Ms R Monk of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the footprint area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken.

1.2 Bawdsey parish is located some 7 miles south east of Woodbridge and on the coast in that part of Suffolk known as The Sandlings; a name derived from the light soils of the area that historically gave rise to extensive areas of heath land. As indicated the local drift geology is made up largely of well drained sands and gravels (deep sands of the Newport Series 20 with extensive areas distant from easily accessible water sources) giving rise to a dispersed settlement pattern scattered across various relatively large parishes. Within this settlement pattern separated by large areas of former heath land small village centres grew from the mid-late Saxon period. At Bawdsey this historic core forms a linear pattern on a north-south alignment along a minor road, called The Street, which is just under a mile from the modern coast at just below 10m OD and overlooking low lying coastal marshes to the east. The parish church is located approximately midway along The Street with various recorded medieval pottery scatters both to the north and south confirming the antiquity of the linear settlement pattern with this road running south to a ferry point across the mouth of the River Deben and the site in question at Martello View lying some 370m north of the church on the eastern side of The Street. Elsewhere in the parish information derived from aerial photographs and finds scatters points to evidence for human activity with a mixture of probable settlement, and associated funerary and general agricultural use, of pre-historic, Roman and later date.

1.3 More specifically the proposed development site in the southern part of the garden of Martello View is located close to three recorded medieval pottery scatters (HER BAW 014, 027 & 034, see Fig. 1) indicative of settlement type activity of that date with one scatter (BAW 034) being only c30m to the north. Additionally some evidence for Roman period activity in the area has also been recorded at one of these recorded sites (BAW 027) with the recovery of a single coin from this earlier period. The site adjacent to Martello View therefore had the potential to contain further evidence of past settlement type activity of medieval date in particular with the planned development due to cause extensive ground disturbance and the subsequent damage to any archaeological deposits that might be present in the area of the planned new dwelling.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed single dwelling development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times

with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. While the relevant Brief called for a 10m long by 1.80m wide trench this length was reduced to 9m in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer to avoid crossing the main foundation line on the northern side of the footprint area at one end and an existing foul drain in its southern part as results at that point were largely negative.

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

### 3. Results

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

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	South-north	9m	500	600 of a mid brown sandy subsoil	Soft yellow sand with small & medium flints	No features, only finds: from top soil spoil one 19 <sup>th</sup> C sherd & one frag of modern tile (10g) & a few iron nails & from subsoil spoil 3 sherds med cware & 1 clay tobacco pipe stem frag

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As indicated in the table above no archaeological features were revealed during the evaluation with the 1100mm deep trench revealing a deposit profile comprising a substantial depth (500mm) of topsoil over an equally substantial depth (600mm) of a generally clean and stone free mid brown sandy subsoil (see Appendix I).

3.3 Throughout the evaluation very few stray finds were recovered from the upcast spoil and the full report by Sue Anderson covering the dateable ceramic finds is included as Appendix III below; the only metallic finds being a few iron nails of indeterminate age. In summary the few, stray, ceramic finds comprised three sherds (61g) of medieval coarseware, a single 19<sup>th</sup> century stoneware sherd (42g), a small fragment of clay tobacco pipe of possible 17<sup>th</sup> century date and a fragment of modern tile.

### 4. Conclusion

4.1 With such negative results regarding any direct and significant evidence for past activity from a substantial sample of the proposed development footprint it can only be concluded that this site lies outside areas utilised in the medieval period for probable settlement type activities as evidenced by the recorded pottery scatters nearby. That three medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the evaluation is of

some interest as this probably points to the site being peripheral to areas of more intense settlement type activity in the vicinity and in a zone where lower density scatters of cultural material have been deposited via activities such as the accumulation and spreading of domestic waste as a manuring exercise to enrich the land.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed site of the new dwelling in the southern part of the garden of Martello View, The Street, Bawdsey.

**Archive-** to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. BAW 167.

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

**(Acknowledgements:** JNAS is grateful to Mrs J Osmanski for her close cooperation, to Titch Baker for his skilful machine operation, to Esther Newman for processing the finds and to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds report)

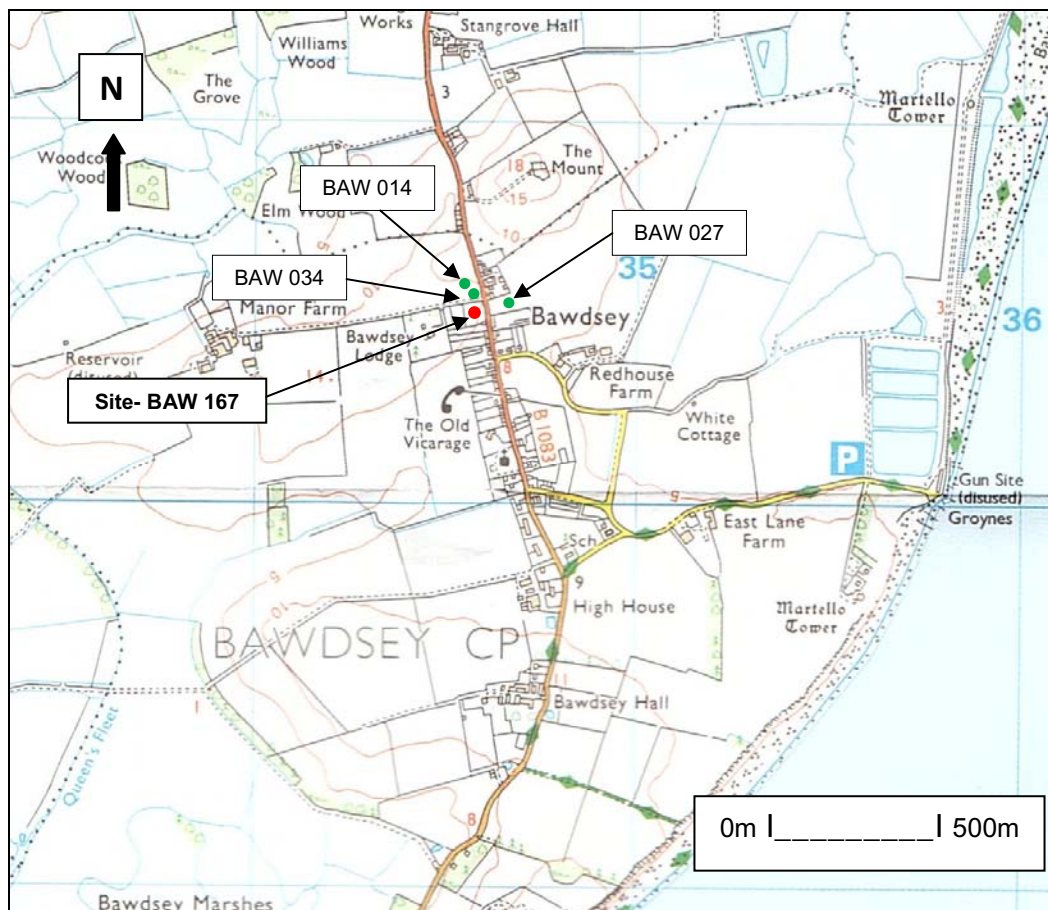


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006  
All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

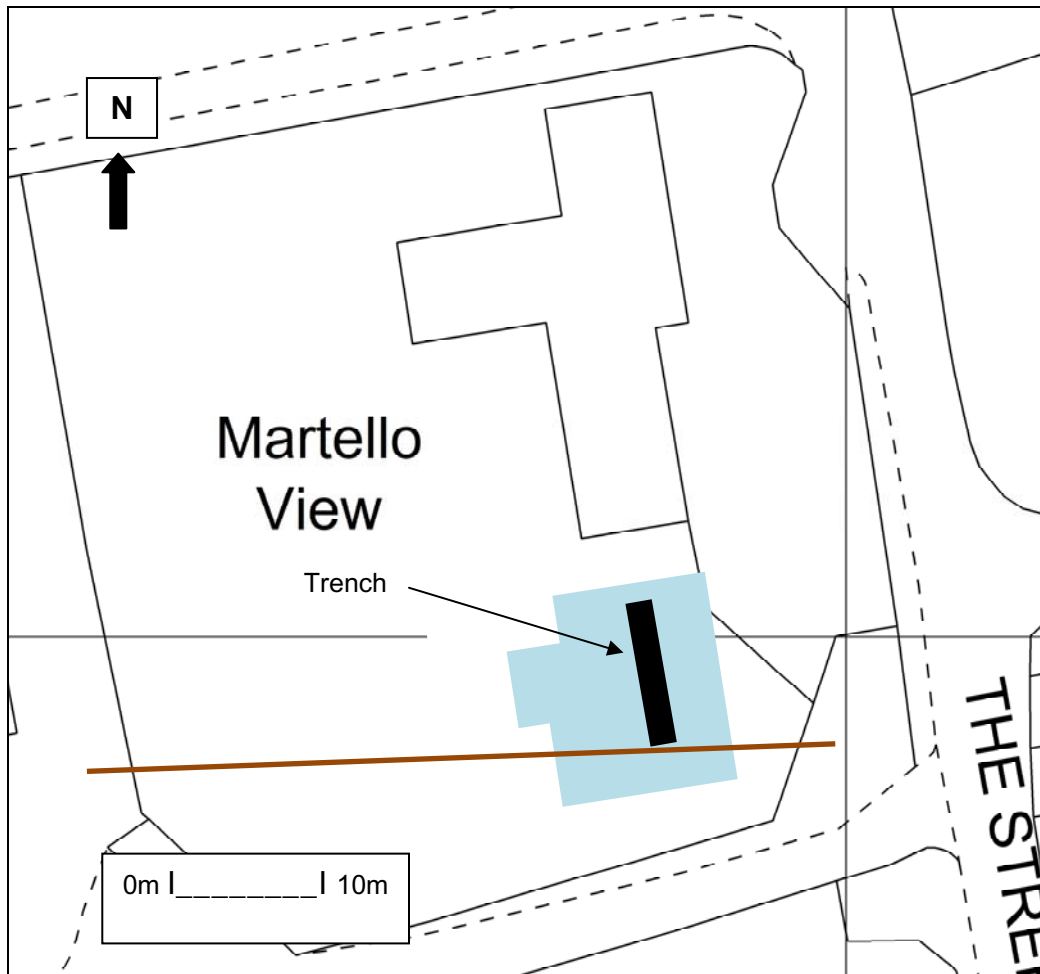


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench (proposed house footprint- blue, foul drain- brown)  
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2012 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



## Appendix I- Images



Site from south



Trench from south



Typical deposit profile



**Part Garden Martello View, The Street,  
Bawdsey, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: Part garden of Martello View, The Street, Bawdsey, Suffolk, IP12 3AJ

Clients: Mr A & Mrs J Osmanski

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/11/2108

Proposed development: Erection of a detached dwelling

Proposed date for evaluation: 9 August, 2012

Brief ref: SCCAS\_TrenchedArchaeologicalEvaluation\_Brief\_ Martello View, Bawdsey

Grid ref: TM 3457 4048

## **Contents**

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

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Mr A & Mrs J Osmanski have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed single dwelling development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application C/11/2108 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms R Monk of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of a detached dwelling on part of the garden that is to be detached at Martello View, The Street, Bawdsey.

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

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Bawdsey parish is located some 7 miles south east of Woodbridge and on the coast in that part of Suffolk known as The Sandlings; a name derived from the light soils of the area that historically gave rise to extensive areas of heath land. As indicated the local drift geology is made up largely of well drained sands and gravels (deep sands of the Newport Series 20 with extensive areas distant from easily accessible water sources) giving rise to a dispersed settlement pattern scattered across various relatively large parishes. Within this settlement pattern separated by large areas of former heath land small village centres grew from the mid-late Saxon period. At Bawdsey this historic core forms a linear pattern on a north-south alignment along a minor road, called The Street, which is just under a mile from the modern coast at just below 10m OD and overlooking low lying coastal marshes to the east. The parish church is located approximately midway along The Street with various recorded medieval pottery scatters both to the north and south confirming the antiquity of the linear settlement pattern with the road running south to a ferry point across the mouth of the River Deben. The site in question at Martello View lies some 370m north of the church on the eastern side of The Street. Elsewhere in the parish information derived from aerial photographs and finds scatters points to evidence for human activity with a mixture of probable settlement, and associated

funerary and general agricultural use, of pre-historic, Roman and later date.

### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This application lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. Finds of medieval pottery have been recorded from the immediate area of the proposal (BAW 014, 027 & 034), which in addition is located adjacent to a Roman find spot (BAW 027). As a result there is significant potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest in this area'. A site evaluation by trial trenching will therefore be 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. The further recording of any archaeological deposits may involve excavation prior to ground works commencing or monitoring of the relevant ground works

### 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

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

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a single residential dwelling on what is soft ground in the garden of Martello View, The Street. The evaluation trenching will be in an area that is currently garden.

5.2 The Brief requires a single 10m long and 1.8m wide trench across the proposed footprint area, avoiding existing foul drains across the site, which will give a substantial sample of the site. This will be undertaken using a 1.0m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

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

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

sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

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

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



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

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

assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely).

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

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

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

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

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

### 6. Risk Assessment

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

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

6.3 Discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the trench will avoid the foul drain serving Paddock Cottage and the drain from Martello View to its septic tank. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

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

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

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

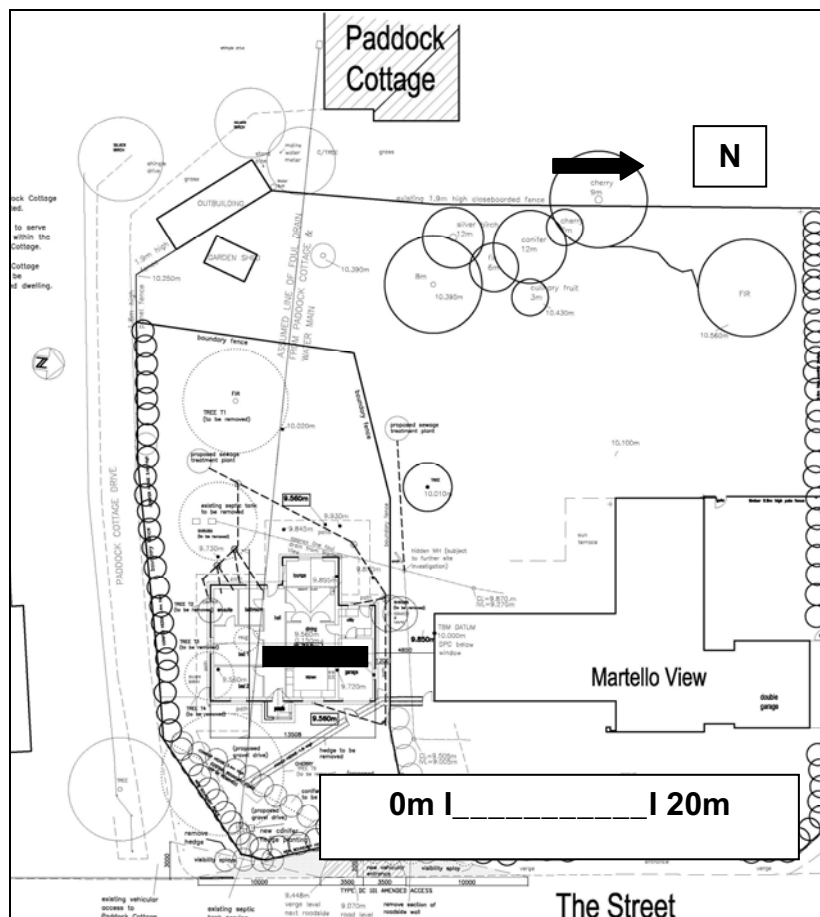
### 7. Specialists

Conservation:

Conservation Services

# John Newman Archaeological Services

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



Proposed location of trial trench

## Appendix III- The Finds

### Land adjacent to Martello View, The Street, Bawdsey (BAW167): the ceramic finds

Sue Anderson, CFA Archaeology, August 2012.

#### Pottery

Four sherds of pottery weighing 103g were collected as unstratified finds (0001) from subsoil.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes.

Table 1 shows the quantification by context.

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
0001	MCW	1	6	medium sandy, some mica, fairly thick, black surfaces, buff core, possibly handmade	12th-13th c.?
	MCW	1	10	body, fine greyware, sooted	13th-14th c.
	MCW	1	45	large body sherd with horizontal applied thumbed strip, fine greyware	13th-14th c.
	ESWN	1	42	brown-glazed base	19th c.
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>103</b>		

Table 1. Ceramics catalogue.

Key: MCW – medieval coarsewares; ESWN – Nottingham-type stoneware.

Three sherds of medieval date were recovered. One large body sherd was decorated with an applied thumbed strip running horizontally. The other two sherds were undecorated body fragments. A base sherd from a Nottingham-type stoneware vessel was also collected.

#### Ceramic building material

A fragment of wall tile (8g) was found (0001). It was in a modern white earthenware fabric with white glaze and a faint printed design of small squares in a grid formation over a pale buff background.

#### Clay pipe

A fragment of thick clay tobacco pipe stem was collected from 0001. The large size of the bore (c.3mm) suggests an early date for the fragment, perhaps in the 17th century.

#### Reference

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: johnnewm1-133192**

### Project details

Project name	Part Garden Martello View, The Street, Bawdsey, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Bawdsey, part garden Martello View, The Street (BAW 167, TM 3459 4050) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development did not reveal any archaeological features though the overall depth of the top and subsoil deposits at 1100mm proved to be substantial. The few unstratified finds from the upcast spoil comprised three pottery sherds of medieval coarseware, one sherd of 19th century stoneware, a stem fragment from a clay tobacco pipe and a fragment of modern tile plus various iron nails and scrap items of indeterminate date.
Project dates	Start: 10-08-2012 End: 10-08-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BAW 167 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL BAWDSEY Part Garden, Martello View, The Street



Postcode IP12 3AJ  
 Study area 80.00 Square metres  
 Site coordinates TM 3459 4050 52 1 52 00 45 N 001 25 08 E Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 9.00m Max: 10.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services  
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body  
 Project design originator John Newman  
 Project director/manager John Newman  
 Project supervisor John Newman  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Landowner  
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"  
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service  
 Digital Contents "Ceramics"  
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"  
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service  
 Paper Contents "Ceramics"  
 Paper Media available "Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title Part Garden Martello View, The Street, Bawdsey, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report  
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J  
 Date 2012  
 Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services  
 Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk  
 Description Loose bound client report  
 Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)