

**Creation of World War I Replica Camp and  
Trenches at Brook Farm, Bells Lane,  
Hawstead, Suffolk**

**Planning application: DC/13/0623**

**HER Ref: HWS 026**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(May 2015)

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

## **Site details for HER**

Name: Brook Farm, Bells Lane, Hawstead, Suffolk, IP29 5NW

Clients: Khaki Devils

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: DC/13/0623

Development: Creation of World War I replica camp and trenches

Date of fieldwork: 16 April, 2015

HER Ref: HWS026

Event Ref: ESF 23048

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-208753

Grid ref: TL 8674 5842 (area of evaluation)

Land use: area of evaluation soft ground with moderate number of trees, north-western area for replica trenches not evaluated as it is covered by a large quantity of re-deposited material.

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*Summary: Hawstead, Brook Farm, Bells Lane (HWS 026, TL 8674 5842) evaluation trenching for a planned World War I replica camp examined the south-eastern part of the site only as the remainder of the area for the replica trenches is covered by a substantial depth of re-deposited material. The area examined will be used for part of the replica trench system and is at a low level compared to nearby fields and is adjacent to the upper part of the River Lark with the evaluation trenches revealing a substantial depth of top and subsoil and no archaeological features or finds (John Newman Archaeological Services for the Khaki Devils).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Khaki Devils commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a proposed scheme to create a World War I replica camp and trenches that has recently received consent to go ahead on land at Brook Farm, Bells Lane, Hawstead. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application DC/13/0623, set by Dr R Hoggett of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the south-eastern quarter of what is a narrow, elongated site that runs from Bells Lane at its north-western end to the River Lark at the opposite end. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken in the area of the site as outlined above.

1.2 Hawstead parish is located 4 miles south of Bury St Edmunds in south Suffolk. It is a parish with a low population density and settlement is dispersed across the area with a cluster of houses close to the parish church and other groups of farms and cottages scattered around various greens such as Pound Green, Bull Green and Brook Green. The proposed development site is located some 1300m south-east of the parish church at Brook Farm on what was the edge of Brook Green on Bells Lane (see Fig. 1). As noted above this is an elongated site on a north-west/south-east alignment just south of the edge of Brook Green and along the northern side of the upper reaches of the River Lark which forms its southern boundary. The site also lies in an area of generally heavy soils derived from the Till deposits of central Suffolk though better drained deposits exist in the river valleys, such as the River Lark, that cross the Till plateau with the area for this development dropping from the 60m OD contour at its north-western, Bells Lane, boundary to c50m OD at the south-eastern edge along the River Lark. It should also be noted that the south-eastern quarter of the site lies within a dip c3m to 4m below the ground level in the fields to the north and south.

1.3 While the PDS covers a moderately substantial area only the south-eastern part where the eastern part of the WW I trench re-creations are planned is archaeologically sensitive as much of the remainder of the site will either see little ground disturbance as the replica camp will have shallow foundations for the respective huts or is across an area of recent soil deposit in the central part of the site that has effectively buried earlier levels where archaeological deposits might survive. Therefore the archaeological evaluation works were restricted to the south-eastern quarter of the overall site in the eastern half of the planned WW I trench reconstruction (see Fig. 1).

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the planned development was trenched to an agreed indicative plan avoiding rows of trees that cross the area using a wheeled 180 machine equipped with a 1000mm wide flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity.

2.2 The sides and base of the 2m wide trenches and the upcast spoil were examined carefully 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 and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches 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 nothing of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	10	380	620 of mid brown largely stone free clay subsoil	Stiff pale brown clay with occasional flints turning to very silty grey sand with flints at eastern end	No features or finds
2	Northwest-southeast	10	350	750 as T1	Pale brown very silty sand with flints and pockets of dark brown iron stained sand	No finds or features
3	Northeast-southwest	10	400	800 as T1	Pale grey silty sand with occasional flints	No finds or features
4	Northeast-southwest	8	350	650 as T1	Stiff pale brown clay with pockets of dark brown iron staining	No finds or features
Total		38 (76m <sup>2</sup> )	350-400	620-800		

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in the table above the trenches revealed a substantial depth of top and subsoil ranging from 1000mm in trenches 1 and 4 to 1200mm in trench 3 and it was notable that the base of the trenches was close to the water level in the adjacent river though they remained dry. It was also a characteristic of the deposits at the site that the subsoil was largely stone-free and the underlying glaciofluvial deposits exhibited various indications of past water related activity such as the deposition of dark brown iron salts and areas of very silty grey sand. No archaeological features were revealed in any of the four trenches and the upcast spoil was free of stray finds of any date.

## 4. Conclusion

4.1 While the complete lack of evidence across the area examined for any indication of past human activity may at first appear unusual close to a green of medieval date and a good water source the very close proximity of the latter is probably the reason. As noted above in section 1.2 the area evaluated is c3m-4m lower than the adjacent fields and the base of the trenches was close to the present water level in the river. As the water level in the river at the time of the evaluation was very low following a dry period of weather any heavy rainfall would undoubtedly lead to water logging of

the subsoil at least, as indicated by the iron staining in the base of the trenches, if not above ground level flooding. Therefore it can be concluded that the area of the evaluation in the past was utilised for uses such as growing trees such as alders and the grazing of livestock during dry periods.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed area of replica WW I trenches at the south-eastern end of the overall site at Brook Farm, Bells Lane, Hawstead.

**Archive-** to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. HWS 026.

**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 Taff Gillingham and everyone from Khaki Devils and to Barry Coulson the machine operator for their close cooperation with regard to this evaluation)

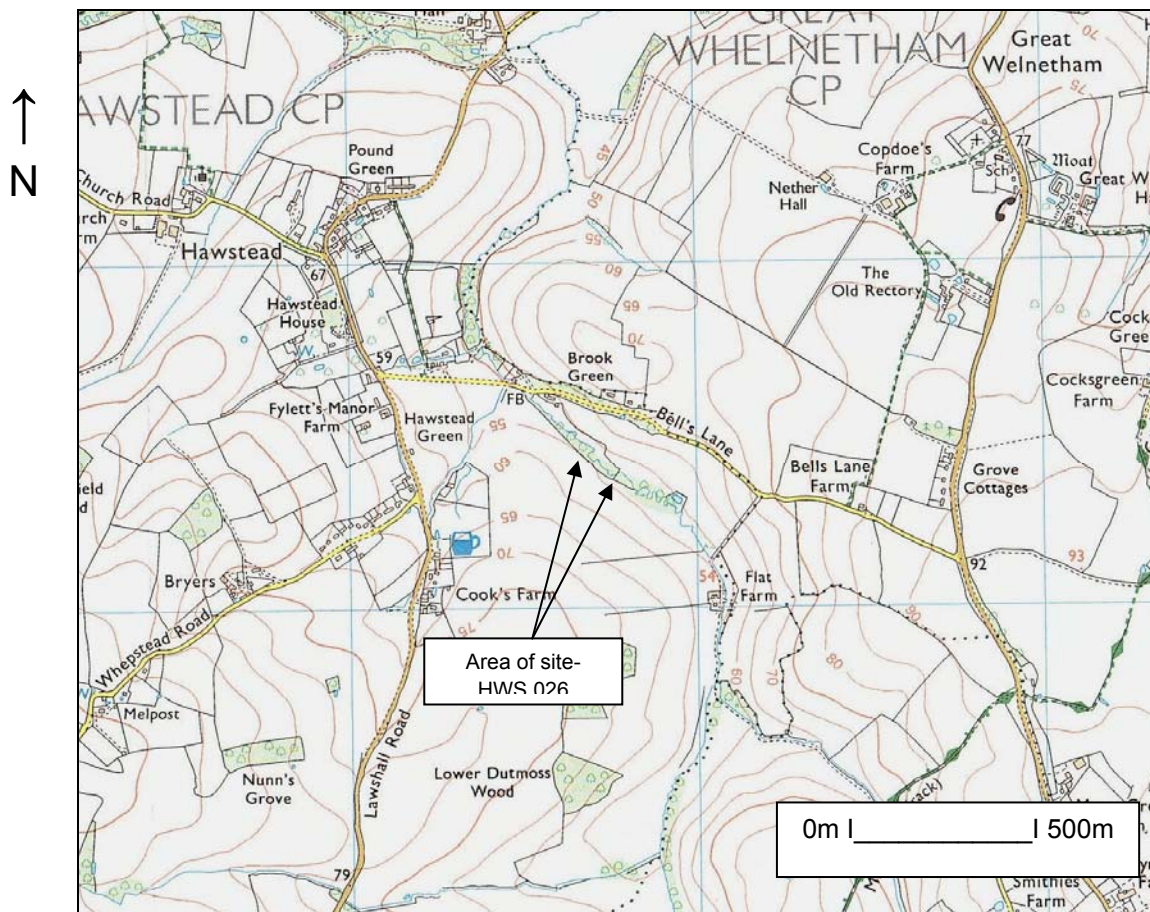


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006  
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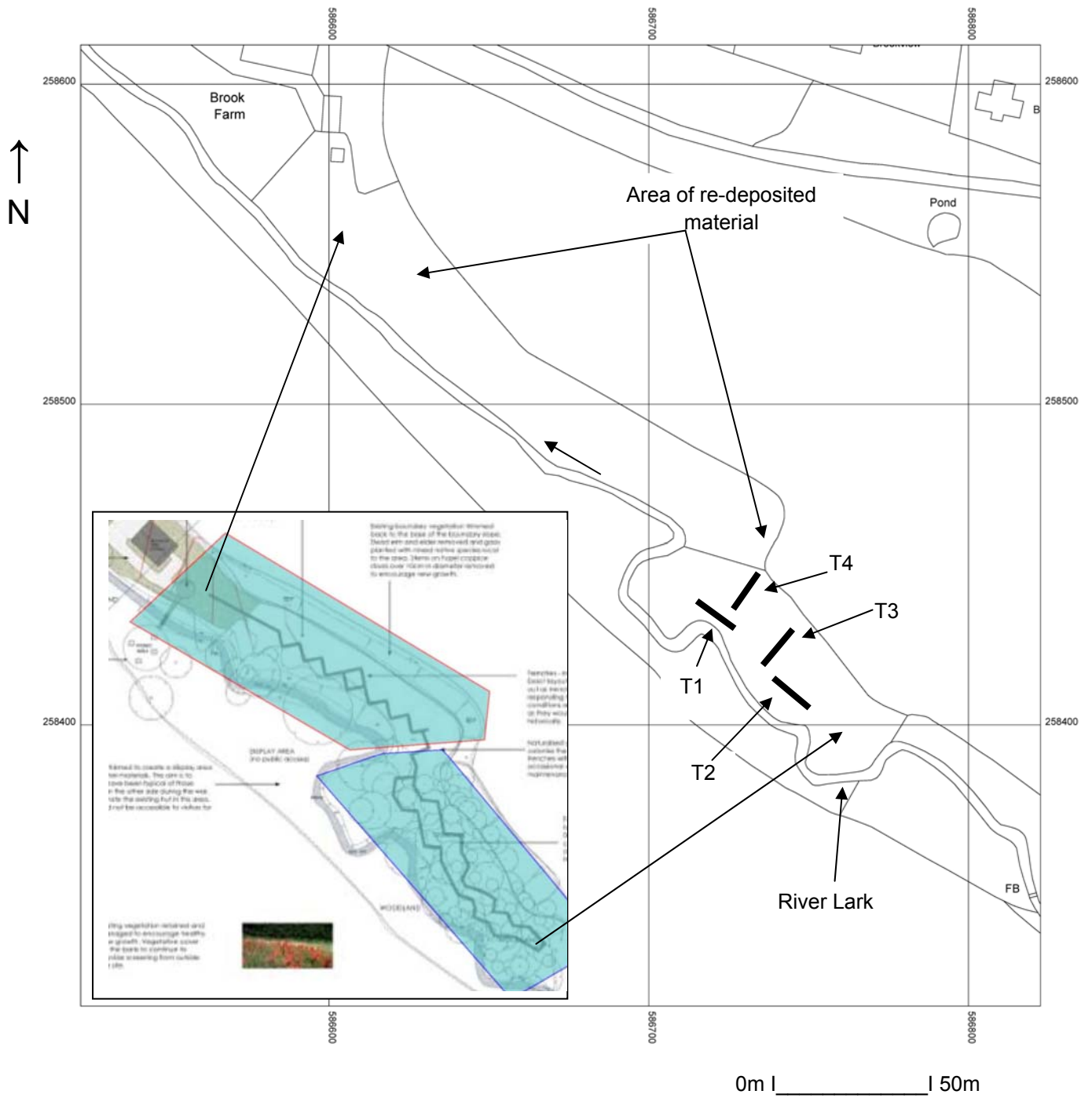


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (inset- planned WW I replica trench layout)

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## Appendix I- Images



General view of eastern WW I trenching area from north-west



General view of evaluation area from south-east





Trench 1 from south-west



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from south-east



Trench 2 deposit profile





Trench 3 from south-west



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 from south-west



Trench 4 deposit profile

**Creation of World War I Replica Camp and  
Trenches at Brook Farm, Bells Lane,  
Hawstead, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**



# John Newman Archaeological Services

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

## **Site details**

Name: Brook Farm, Bells Lane, Hawstead, Suffolk, IP29 5NW

Client: Khaki Devils

Local planning authority: St Edmundsbury BC

Planning application ref: DC/13/0623

Proposed development: Creation of World War I replica camp and trenches

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS\_0623\_Bro0kFarm\_Hawstead\_EvalSpec

Grid ref: TL 8670 5842

## **Contents**

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Khaki Devils has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed scheme to create a World War I replica camp and trenches that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/13/0623 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr R Hoggett of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development is at Brook Farm, Bells lane, Hawstead.

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 (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Hawstead parish is located 4 miles south of Bury St Edmunds in south Suffolk. It is a parish with a low population density and settlement is dispersed across the area with a cluster of houses close to the parish church and other groups of farms and cottages scattered around various greens such as Pound Green, Bull Green and Brook Green. The proposed development site (PDS) is located some 1300m south-east of the parish church at Brook Farm on what was the edge of Brook Green on Bells Lane. The PDS is an elongated site on a north-west/south-east alignment just south of the edge of Brook Green and along the northern side of the upper reaches of the River Lark which forms its southern boundary. The PDS also lies in an area of generally heavy soils derived from the Till deposits of central Suffolk though better drained deposits exist in the river valleys, such as the River Lark, that cross the Till plateau with the area for this proposed development being just above the 55m OD contour. While the PDS covers a moderately substantial area only the south-eastern part where the eastern part of the WW I trench re-creations are planned is archaeologically sensitive as much of the remainder of the site will either see little ground disturbance as the replica camp will have shallow foundations for the respective huts or is across an area of recent soil deposit that has effectively buried earlier levels where archaeological deposits might survive. Therefore the

archaeological evaluation works are restricted to the south-eastern part of the overall PDS in the eastern half of the planned WW I trench reconstruction.

### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief with regard to the potential for heritage assets within the PDS ‘the archaeological potential of the wider proposed development site, which lies partly within the area of a medieval green, which is recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record as WLG 015. The site also lies adjacent to the medieval Hawstead Green (recorded as HWS 015). As such, there is potential for medieval green-edge settlement remains to be present throughout the site, which lies in a prime valley-side location overlooking the river. Given the proposed depths of the replica trenches, there is high potential for any archaeological deposits at this location to be damaged by any groundworks associated with the present application.’ A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

### 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site’s location close to the edge of a historic green where evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval period settlement and related activities may exist, in addition the PDS runs along the side of a major local river which may well have attracted past activity from an early period. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with three evaluation trenches over the proposed eastern part of the proposed WW I trench area 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 replica WW I Camp and related WW I type trenches at Brook Farm, Bells Lane, Hawstead.

5.2 The Brief requires three 1.80m wide trenches in the south-eastern part of the PDS and the proposed trenching plan below places these trenches in the area between existing trees where the replica trenches are planned. The trenching will be undertaken using a 1.20/1.50m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver. 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 event and 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).

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 features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost though this is a rare occurrence on small scale evaluations).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in

conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless particularly deep features are present).

- 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 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's agent has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. 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 and the background study carried out for this planning application does not highlight any potential contamination at the site.

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

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

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

### 7. Specialists

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





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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: johnnewm1-208753**

### Project details

Project name	Brook Farm, Bells Lane, Hawstead, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Hawstead, Brook Farm, Bells Lane (HWS 026, TL 8674 5842) evaluation trenching for a planned World War I replica camp examined the south-eastern part of the site only as the remainder is covered by a substantial depth of re-deposited material. The area examined will be used for part of the replica trench system and is at a low level compared to nearby fields and is adjacent to the upper part of the River Lark with the evaluation trenches revealing a substantial depth of top and subsoil and no archaeological features or finds.
Project dates	Start: 16-04-2015 End: 16-04-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23048 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	HWS 026 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/13/0623 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Woodland 5 - Undetermined
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY HAWSTEAD BROOK FARM, BELLS LANE
Postcode	IP29 5NW
Study area	2000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 8674 5842 52.1918774408 0.732373656464 52 11 30 N 000 43 56 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 54.00m Max: 60.00m

### 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	Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Brook Farm, Bells Lane, Hawstead, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)