

**Land Adjacent To The Laurels Bungalow,
Church Street, Stradbroke, Suffolk**

Planning application: 2532/14

HER Ref: SBK 048

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(January 2016)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Land adjacent to The Laurels Bungalow, Church Street, Stradbroke, Suffolk, IP21 5HT

Clients: Mrs J Ward & Mrs C Mayhew

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 2532/14

Development: Erection of three dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 21 December, 2015

Event ref: ESF 23363

HER ref: SBK 048

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-234404

Grid ref: TM 2330 7396

Site area: 1500m²

Recent land use: Part garden (south-eastern quarter) and former vehicle garage/depot and yard (demolished)

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Summary: Stradbroke, land adjacent to The Laurels Bungalow, Church Street (SBK 048, TM 2330 7396) evaluation trenching for a planned small residential development to the south-east of the parish church in the historic core of the village did not reveal any archaeological features or finds. While the south-eastern quarter of the site was in use as garden the remainder had until recently been in use as a vehicle garage/depot which had been demolished and the associated concrete broken up a few years ago leading to some ground truncation. The only features revealed were later Post medieval land drains and pits of 20th century date related to the garage use (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mrs J Ward & Mrs C Mayhew).



Frontispiece: Aerial view of the site in the 1950s, vehicle garage/depot arrowed
(Source- <http://www.stradbrokearchive.org.uk/items/sho/991> accessed 16 November 2015)

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr P Goddard on behalf of his clients Mrs J Ward and Mrs C Mayhew commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned small scale residential development on land adjacent to The Laurels, Church Street, Stradbroke (see Fig. 1) that has recently been given planning consent. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application 2532/14, set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development 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 are undertaken.

1.2 Stradbroke parish is located in a somewhat isolated area in north central Suffolk some 4 miles south of the River Waveney which forms the county boundary with Norfolk and the village has a linear form focused on a staggered crossroads directly to the south-west of the parish church of All Saints. The settlement is a sizeable village and has been a local centre from at least the medieval period and it has various historic urban characteristics such as the presence of a market from at least 1227 and a fair mentioned in 1309 and again in 1709 when it specialised in toys (Gault, 1990). Two churches are recorded in the Domesday Book in the late 11th century, with one in all probability being in the village of Wilby to the south, and in 1086 the main land holder was Robert Malet who held the Honour of Eye from William the Conqueror (*ibid.*). That Stradbroke was a substantial local centre through the medieval period can also be seen from the population figures with 62 households recorded in 1086, 77 taxpayers in 1327, 64 in 1524 and 360 adults recorded in 1603. The population then peaked in pre-modern times in 1851 with 1,822 inhabitants before dropping to 1,016 in 1901 (*ibid.*) as agriculture slumped in East Anglia.

1.3 The proposed development site lies in an area of generally heavy soils derived from the Till deposits of central Suffolk with areas of lighter sands and gravels close to water courses and is just above the 50m OD contour in an area of gentle topography. The site is c90m south-east of the parish church (HER SBK 016) in the core of the village and at its closest point is some 30m south of the nearby Church Street frontage where Stradbroke Baptist Chapel, dated to c1800, is located. At the time of the evaluation the site was soft ground though the western side, over planned house plots 1 and 2, was a vehicle garage/depot with an extensive concrete yard and a large storage building to its rear in the mid 20th century (see frontispiece); this yard has relatively recently been broken up following the demolition of the depot building. The south-eastern quarter of the site in the area of house plot 3 was undisturbed grassed lawn.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this planned development was therefore generated by its location in the south-eastern part of the historic core of the village c90m from the

parish church and it is also a similar distance to the north-east of a medieval moated site now occupied by 'The Priory' (HER SBK 004).

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The 1500m² area of the planned residential development was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1000mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned briefly with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed and any potential features were investigated if a pre-modern date was not apparent. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken initially under dry and sunny conditions with later heavy cloud cover and moderately heavy rain. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches is summarised in the table below (see also Fig. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	North-south & east-west	15	350	450 clean mid brown clay	Stiff pale brown clay with flints & pockets of very silty orange sand	No features, only stray finds few Post medieval brick fragments
2	East-west	15	300	200 (as T1)	Stiff pale brown clay with flints & some Pmed building debris	In topsoil numerous brick and concrete fragments from demolished depot building, one late Pmed land drain
3	East-west	7.50	200	200 (as T1)	As T2	Topsoil as T2, one late Pmed field drain
4	North-south	7.50	150	200 (as T1)	As T2	Topsoil as T2, one late Pmed field drain
5	North-south	15	200	200 (as T1)	As T2	Topsoil as T2, towards northern end a large rectangular stone filled pit & on western side at mid point a large pit with paint tins and plate glass fragments
		60 (108m ²)	150-350	200-450		

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 The total 60m length of 1.80m wide evaluation trenches were between 350mm and 800mm deep to the top of the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposit which was stiff pale brown clay with flints with occasional pockets of very silty orange sand. However it was only in trench 1, which was the deepest one at 800mm, in the south-eastern part of the site that an undisturbed deposit profile was revealed with the remaining four trenches all being in the area of the former building and yard where truncation of the pre mid 20th century top and subsoil deposits had clearly taken place.

3.3 Trench 1 did not reveal any archaeological features and the only stray finds in the top and subsoil were occasional small fragments of Post medieval brick and tile and two iron nails of uncertain date. In trenches 2, 3 and 4 later Post medieval ceramic field drains were revealed with one in each trench. Finally trench 5 proved to be the most disturbed area with large concrete lumps deposited into the subsoil at its northern end and close to this a large rectangular pit measuring 1.20m by 2.50m which had a fill of unconsolidated small stones and that can be identified as a filled-in vehicle inspection pit. In addition on the western side of trench 5 at its mid-point a large pit that was at least 1.40m across and contained paint tins and sherds of plate glass was revealed and was clearly of mid 20th century date.

3.4 As noted above trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5 were all across the area of the garage/depot with re-deposited top soil and disturbed subsoil. Therefore stray finds within the upcast spoil in this area could not be reliably related to pre 1900 activities and as it also contained modern debris it was not scanned with a metal detector.

4. Conclusion

4.1 While this site is within the historic core of Stradbroke no evidence of pre 1900 activity was revealed during the evaluation. In part this may be due to the site being set back by 30m from the Church Street frontage but also any more ephemeral archaeological deposits that might have been present would in all probability have been truncated during the construction of the mid 20th century garage/depot and yard that covered the western two thirds of the site. Only in trench 1 was an intact top and subsoil deposit sampled and this part of the site is nearly 60m from the Church Street frontage.

4.2 Based on these negative evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations should be required at this proposed small scale residential development on land adjacent The Laurels Bungalow, Church Street, Stradbroke.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: SBK 048.

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 Andrew for his skilled machine driving during the evaluation)

Ref:

Gault W

1990

Survey of Suffolk Parish History (Suffolk CC)

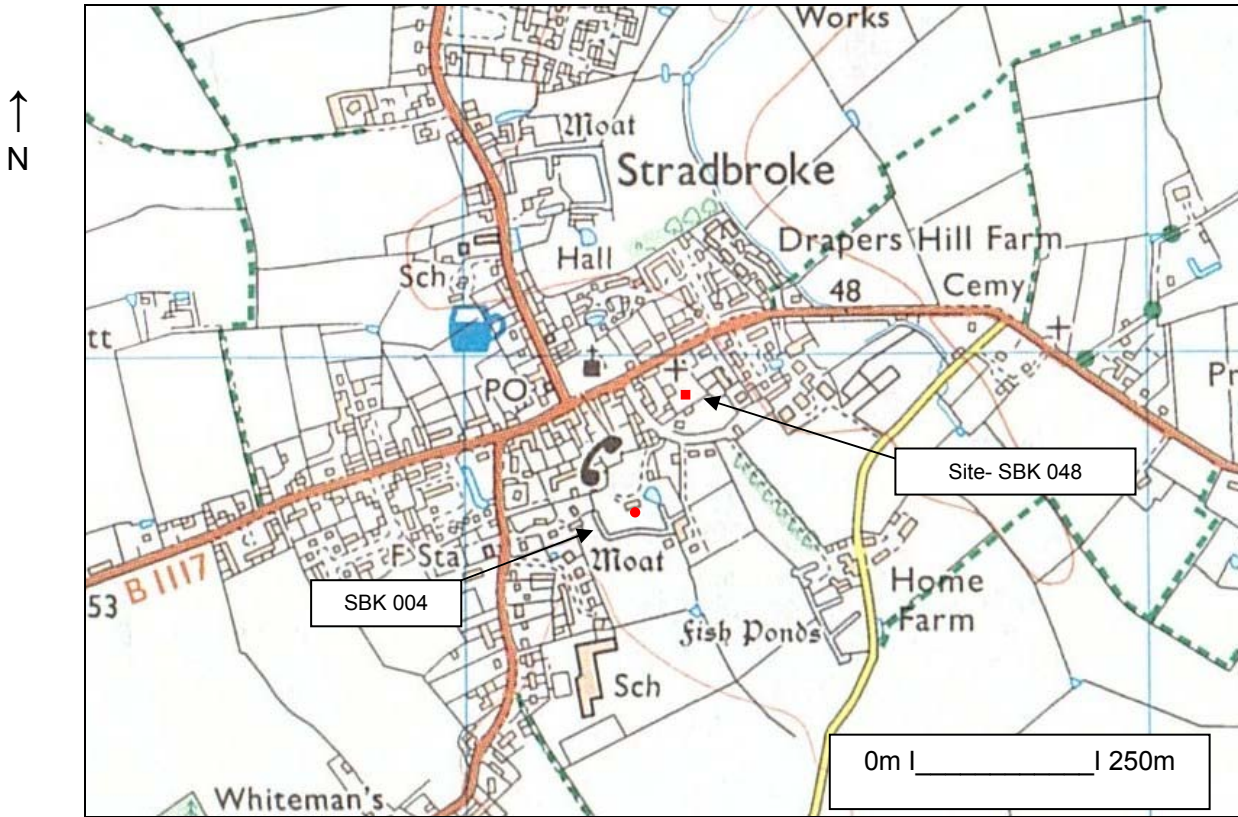


Fig. 1: Site location

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned dwelling footprints)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2016 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

Appendix I- Images



General view from south-east



General view from south



North-south arm of trench 1 from north



East-west arm of trench 1 from west



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from east



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from west



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 from north



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from north (filled-in inspection pit in foreground)



Trench 5 deposit profile

**Land Adjacent To The Laurels, Church Street,
Stradbroke, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

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

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

Site details

Name: Land adjacent to The Laurels, Church Street, Stradbroke, Suffolk

Client: Mrs J Ward & Mrs C Mayhew

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 2532/14

Proposed development: Erection of three dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Grid ref: TM 2330 7396

Area: c1500ha

Current site use: back garden/small area of grassland

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 Mr P Goddard on behalf of his clients Mrs J Ward and Mrs C Mayhew has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on the area of a proposed development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application 2532/14 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of three detached dwellings on land adjacent to The Laurels, Church Street, Stradbroke.

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 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Stradbroke parish is located in a somewhat isolated area in north central Suffolk some 4 miles south of the River Waveney which forms the county boundary with Norfolk and the main settlement has a linear form focused on a staggered crossroads directly to the west of the parish church of All Saints. The settlement is a sizeable village and has been a local centre from at least the medieval period and it has various historic urban characteristics such as the presence of a market from at least 1227 and a fair mentioned in 1309 and again in 1709 when it specialised in toys (Gault, 1990). Two churches are recorded in the Domesday Book in the late 11th century, with one in all probability being at Wilby, and in 1086 the main land holder was Robert Malet who held the Honour of Eye from William the Conqueror (*ibid.*). That Stradbroke was a substantial local centre through the medieval period can also be seen from the population figures with 62 households recorded in 1086, 77 taxpayers in 1327, 64 in 1524 and 360 adults recorded in 1603. The population then peaked in pre-modern times in 1851 with 1,822 inhabitants before dropping to 1,016 in 1901 (*ibid.*) as agriculture slumped in East Anglia.

2.2 The proposed development site (PDS) lies in an area of generally heavy soils derived from the Till deposits of central Suffolk with areas of

lighter sands and gravels close to water courses and is just above the 50m OD contour in an area of gentle topography. The PDS is c90m south-east of the parish church in the core of the village and at its closest point is some 50m south of Church Street. At present the PDS is soft ground though the western side was a bus depot with an extensive concrete yard and a large storage building to its rear in the mid 20th century and this yard has more recently been broken up and removed. The south-eastern quarter of the PDS appears to be an undisturbed grassed area.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This application to build 3 dwellings affects an area of archaeological interest, in the medieval settlement core of Stradbroke. The site is approximately 100m from both the medieval parish church of All Saints (County Historic Environment Record SBK 016) and the medieval moated site now occupied by 'The Priory' (SBK 004). The site is shown as being relatively undeveloped on historic maps from the 1880s onwards. There is potential for well-preserved archaeological deposits to exist on this site, relating to historic occupation, activity and the development of Stradbroke. Any ground-work associated with the proposed development has the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any underlying archaeological heritage assets.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

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

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to the site's location in the historic core of the village where evidence for activity of medieval and early Post medieval date can be anticipated. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS with evaluation trenching 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 This proposed development is for the construction of three dwellings on land adjacent to The Laurels, Church Street, Stradbroke.

5.2 The Brief requires 60m of 1.8m wide trench across the area of this development. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. 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 HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at

1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

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 evidence is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in

Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 30-40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)

- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). 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.

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 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination

John Newman Archaeological Services

revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

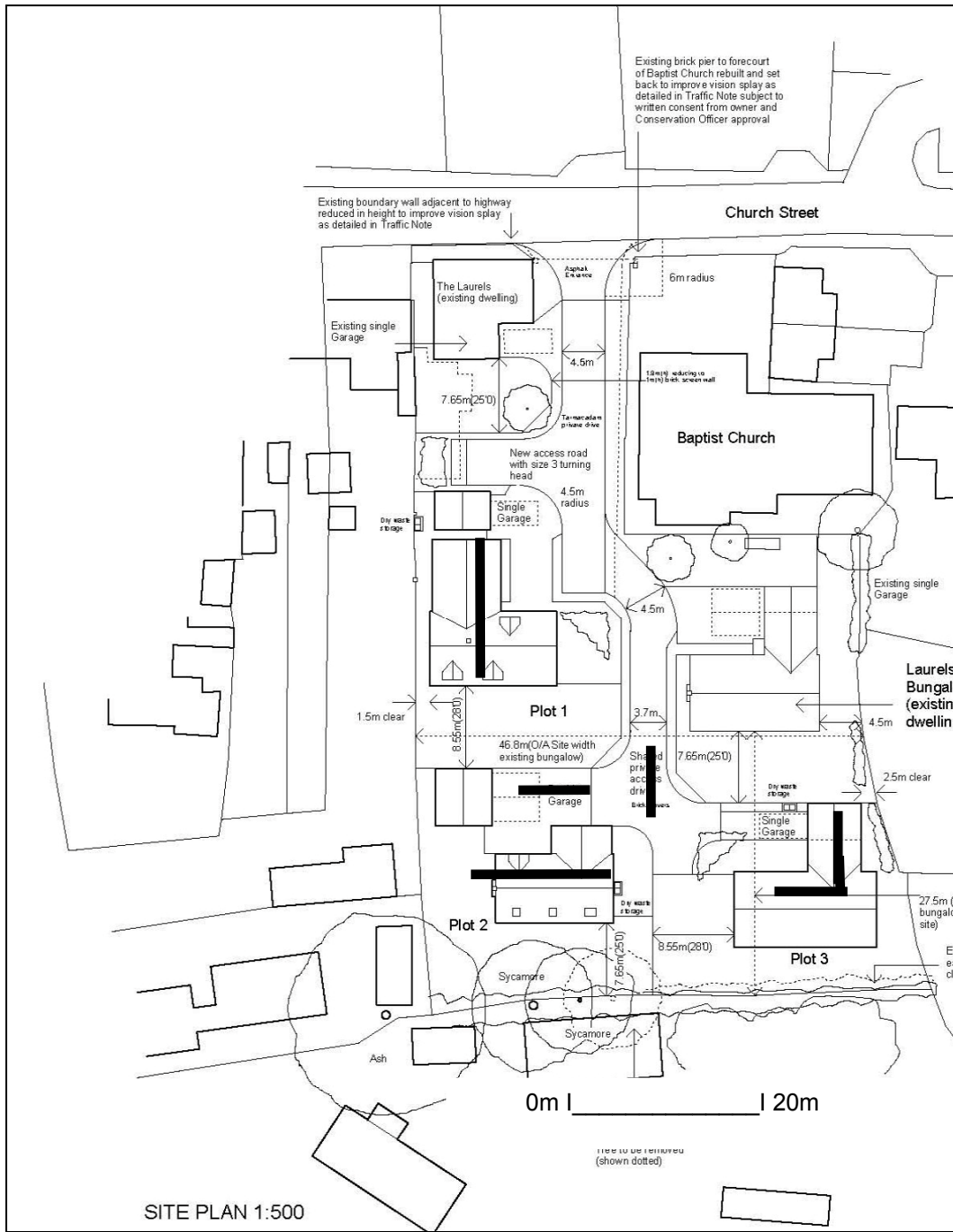
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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

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

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	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



Proposed location of trial trenches (3 x 15m and 2 x 7.50m)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-234404

Project details

Project name	Land AdjacentTo The Laurels Bungalow, Church Street, Stradbroke, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Stradbroke, land adjacent to The Laurels Bungalow, Church Street (SBK 048, TM 2330 7396) evaluation trenching for a planned small residential development to the south-east of the parish church in the historic core of the village did not reveal any archaeological features or finds. While the south-eastern quarter of the site was in use as garden the remainder had until recently been in use as a vehicle garage/depot which had been demolished and the associated concrete broken up a few years ago leading to some ground truncation. The only features revealed were later Post medieval land drains and pits of 20th century date related to the garage use.
Project dates	Start: 21-12-2015 End: 21-12-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23363 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	SBK 048 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	2532/14 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	METAL Modern
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Position in the
planning process

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK STRADBROKE LAND ADJACENT THE LAURELS,
 CHURCH STREET
 Study area 2200 Square metres
 Site coordinates TM 2330 7396 52.317713947777 1.27672662225 52 19 03 N 001 16 36 E
 Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 49m Max: 50m

Project creators

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

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 Land Adjacent To The Laurels Bungalow, Church Street, Stradbroke, Suffolk-
 Archaeological Evaluation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
 Date 2016
 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)
Entered on	19 January 2016

OASIS:

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