Former Primary School site, The Street, Badwell Ash, Suffolk

Planning application: 2674/15

HER Ref: BAA 046

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(February 2020)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Former Primary School site, The Street, Badwell Ash, Suffolk, IP31 3DG

Clients: The St Edmundsbury and Ipswich Diocesan Board of Finance and Maple Developments

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 2674/15

Development: Erection of 2 dwellings with garages following demolition of school building

Date of fieldwork: 14 September, 2018 and 14 February, 2020

HER ref: BAA 046

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-328426

Grid ref: TL 9902 6906

Site area: c3000m^2

Recent land use: Primary School and play-ground (constructed c 1960s)

Contents

Summary: Badwell Ash, former primary school site, The Street (BAA 046, TL 9902 6906) evaluation trenching for a two dwelling residential development close to the parish church in the historic core of the village revealed a substantial depth of subsoil with few finds of any date and evidence for a naturally wet area in the past that appears to have been undeveloped until the primary school was constructed in the c1960s period. (John Newman Archaeological Services for Maple Developments).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Initially The St Edmundsbury and Ipswich Diocesan Board of Finance and then Maple Developments commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned two dwelling residential development on land at the former Primary School, The Street, Badwell Ash (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application 2674/15 with the former funding a single trench on a planned garage area to secure the application in 2018 and the latter funding the main evaluation once the school building has been demolished in 2020. The evaluation requirements were set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area and then liaison was with Mr M Baker of SCCAS. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken with an initial trench, as noted above, in September, 2018, followed by the completion of the trenching in February, 2020, after the demolition of the mid-20th century school building.

1.2 Badwell Ash parish is located to the north-east of Bury St Edmunds in north central Suffolk with a village that historically, as depicted by Hodkinson on his map of 1783, had a linear settlement pattern aligned along The Street which runs on a north-east to south-west alignment just above the floodplain of a tributary to The Black Bourne. The planned development site at the former Primary School on the western side of The Street is c90m north-east of the parish church and some 250m east of the nearby stream course.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was therefore generated by its proximity to the parish church (HER BAA 009) and being close to listed buildings of late and early Post medieval date in the historic core of the village on The Street frontage such as Flint Barn (LBS 1352525) to the north-west which is Grade II listed and described as being of early 19th century date. In addition casually recovered finds of Iron Age, Roman and medieval date are recorded from close to the church in a pipe trench (HER BAA 043).

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2) though the T shaped design for the house plots was altered on the day due to the depth of subsoil deposit that was revealed so each plot was examined with a linear 10m long trench while the garage area for plot 2 had already been investigated with a 4m long trench in 2018. The trenching was carried out using medium sized 360 machines equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches all being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed in its two stages thought the nature of the site following demolition of the school precluded any detailed detector search. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were 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 are summarised in the table below (see also Fig. 2 and Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Upper deposit (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	4	100 tarmac over 250 sub-base	850 dark brown silty sand	Not seen	All of this trench was in subsoil with later Pmed cbm frags
2	Northeast-southwest	10	500 mixed debris from school demolition	700 very silty greyish brown sand	Grey silty sand with flints	Only late Pmed cbm frags in subsoil with a few small wooden post frags
3	Northeast-southwest	10	400 as T2	600 as T1	Light grey very silty sand with flints	As T2
		24m (43.20m^2)	100-500	600-850		No features and only a few stray finds of later Pmed date

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As a former primary school site of c1960s date trenches 2 and 3 were opened following demolition of the building revealing 400mm to 500mm of mixed modern debris over 600mm to 700mm of very silty greyish brown sand with occasional small later Post medieval brick and tile fragments. Trench 1 was in the area of the former playground with 100mm of tarmac surface over 250mm of sub-base above 850mm of dark brown silty sand with Post medieval brick and tile fragments.

3.3 No features of any date were revealed in the three trenches and the only stray finds were small fragments of late Post medieval brick and tile with a few wooden post fragments in the subsoil of trench 2 which appeared to be of Post medieval date. In trench 1 across one of the planned rear garage areas natural glaciofluvial deposits were not exposed at the maximum excavated depth of 1200mm. Trenches 2 and 3 across the planned house plot areas did reveal naturally occurring grey sand with flints at a depth of 1200mm and 1000mm respectively with ground water becoming apparent.

3.4 The metal detector search was non-productive due to the amount of modern debris at the site. In addition only small fragments of later Post medieval brick and tile were seen in the subsoil.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance it was agreed with Mr M Baker of SCCAS that a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds would not be required in this case.

4.2 While this site is located close to the parish church in the historic core of the village near various listed buildings and recorded finds of multi-period date the evaluation trenching did not reveal any features or finds of archaeological significance. The substantial depth of subsoil above what can be interpreted as historically wet, grey, silty sand with flints would point to this site having been wet if not water-logged in the past hence the only past land-use of any intensity being the now demolished primary school that was constructed in the c1960s period. Trench 1 in particular suggesting the presence of a filled-in pond type feature now sealed below the raft for a garage. This school construction had clearly removed any topsoil or upper levels of subsoil so it can only be assumed that previous land-use involved general agricultural activity; perhaps as pasture given the wet nature of the ground.

4.3 From these negative evaluation results with regard to features of any significance it is therefore recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this residential development at the former primary school at The Street, Badwell Ash.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: BAA 046.

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 John the digger operator for his close cooperation)

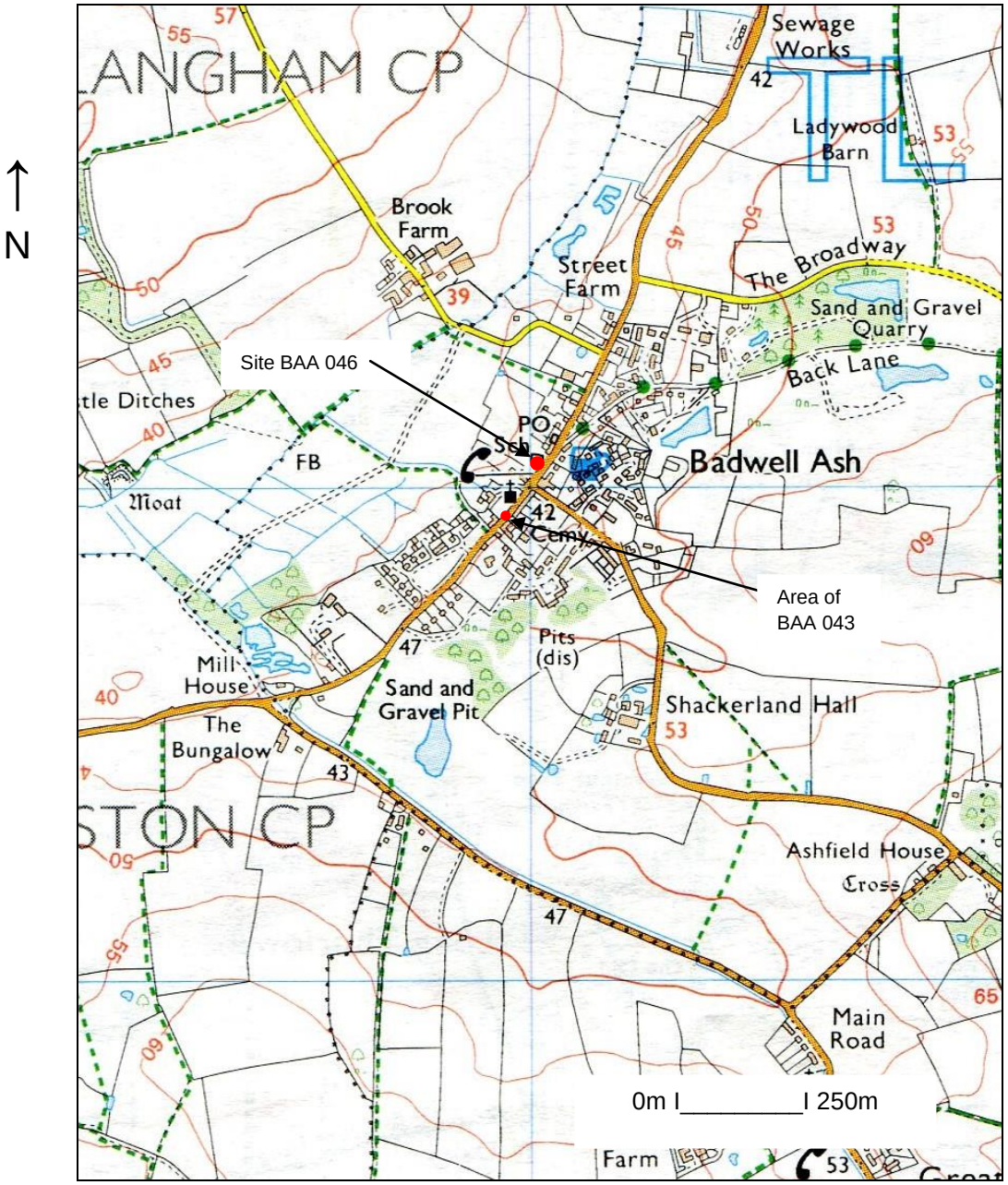

Fig. 1: Site location

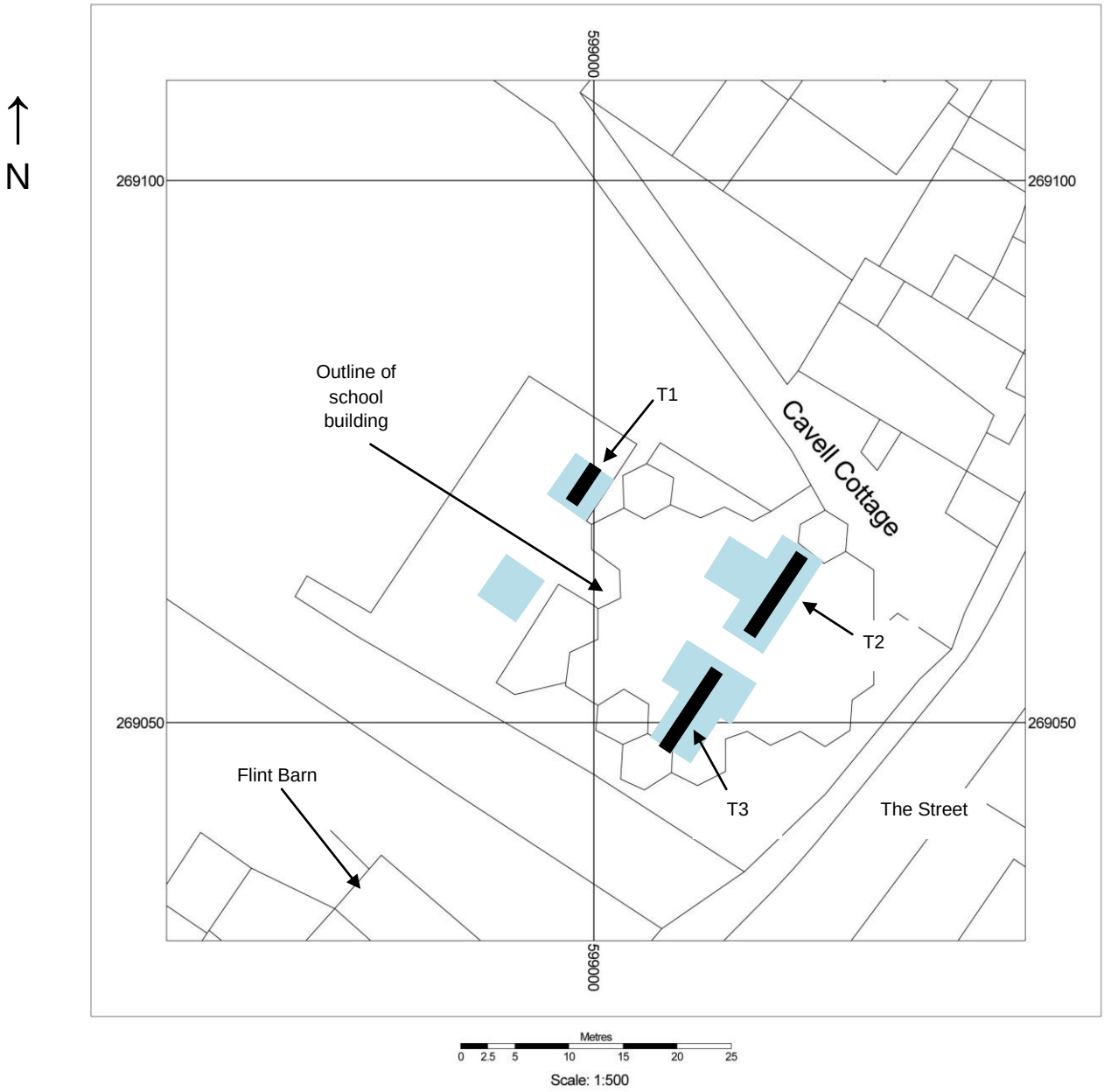

Fig. 2: Location of trenches

(Light blue- planned footprint areas)

Appendix I- Images

General view in 2018 from north

General view from north in 2020 with church and Flint Barn in background

Trench 1 across plot 2 garage area from north

Trench 1 deposit profile

Trench 2 from northeast

Trench 2 deposit profile

Trench 3 from northeast

Trench 3 deposit profile

Former Primary School site, The Street, Badwell Ash, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation (Stage 2)

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

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

Site details

Name: Former Primary School site, The Street, Badwell Ash, Suffolk, IP31 3DG

Client: St Edmundsbury & Ipswich Diocesan Board of Finance (stage 1) and Maple Developments

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 2674/15

Proposed development: Erection of two detached dwellings with garages following demolition of the school building

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological

Evaluation_2015_2674_Badwell Ash Primary School, Badwell Ash

HER ref: BAA 046

Oasis ref: johnewm1-328426

Grid ref: TL 9902 6906

Date of stage 1 evaluation: 14 September, 208

Area: c3000m2

Current site use: Former primary school

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Patrick Allen Associates on behalf of their client The St Edmundsbury and Ipswich Diocesan Board of Finance commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the initial stage of the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has received consent to go ahead so the plot 2 garage could be constructed to secure this application. The site has now been sold and Maple Developments have commissioned JNAS to complete the evaluation once the school building has been demolished and the floor slab removed.

1.2 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application 2674/15 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation as set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and summarise the results of the initial stage of trenching. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of two detached dwellings at the site of the former Primary School, The Street, Badwell Ash.

1.3 For this site it is proposed that initial archaeological trenching will be carried out across the footprint of the planned garage area for plot 2 so groundworks can then be commenced in this area to secure the overall planning consent. Following these works the site will be sold and the completion of the archaeological evaluation works will then be carried out after the demolition of the existing school building by the relevant developer. This will allow demolition to ground level of the existing building but removal of foundations will have to be after the completion of the evaluation works as the results of the overall evaluation may dictate how below ground demolition works are carried out.

1.3 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 2018 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.4 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent 2674/15. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved revised WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Badwell Ash parish is located to the north-east of Bury St Edmunds in north central Suffolk with a village that historically, as depicted by Hodkinson on his map of 1783, had a linear settlement pattern aligned along The Street which runs on a north-east to south-west alignment just above the floodplain of a tributary to The Black Bourne. The proposed development site (PDS) at the former Primary School on the western side of The Street is c90m north-east of the parish church and some 250m east of the nearby stream course.

2.2 The British Geological Survey describes the drift deposits as being sand and gravel of the Lowestoft Formation. The school site is close to the 40m OD contour in an area of gentle topography and is mainly covered by the school building and surrounding former play area.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This application lies within an area of archaeological potential indicated by the County Historic Environment Record, situated close to the medieval church (BAA 009) and on a street fronted by listed medieval and post-medieval buildings. As a result there is high potential for early occupation deposits to be disturbed by development. Any ground-works associated with the proposed development has the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any underlying heritage assets.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore needs to be completed to:

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

3.2 The initial stage of the evaluation comprised a 4m long and 1.80m wide trench across area of the plot 2 garage and this revealed over 1100mm of made ground comprising dark brown silty sand containing small fragments of later Post medieval peg tile. The trench was stopped at this depth and it was concluded that this area of the site in all probability lies over a filled-in pond of uncertain extent.

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 close to the parish church and various listed buildings. Therefore evidence for activity of later Saxon and medieval to early Post medieval date might be anticipated at this site. The site is also in a topographically attractive location for past activity just above the floodplain of stream that would have provided a vital water source.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of two detached dwellings following the demolition of the existing school. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires 25m of 1.8m wide trenching across the area of the overall development once the school building has been demolished and its floor slab broken up. In addition, and as noted above, an initial 4m trench has been excavated across the garage footprint area for plot 2. 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 including before the trenches are opened. 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. The relevant developer will also be made aware that demolition of the existing school building can only be taken to ground level before completion of the evaluation trenching.

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. 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 (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 to take jpeg images of the trenches and tif images if the results merit this level of detail).

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 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 2017*)*. As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the evaluation and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* 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 to a maximum depth of 1300mm 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 services at the site. 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
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	tbc
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:	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

Proposed location of trial trenches (Stage 1- length 4m, stage 2- 25m with two 12.50m T shaped trenches)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-328426

Project details	
Project name	Badwell Ash Primary School, The Street, Badwell Ash, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Badwell Ash, former primary school site, The Street (BAA 046, TL 9902 6906) evaluation trenching for a two dwelling residential development close to the parish church in the historic core of the village revealed a substantial depth of subsoil with few finds of any date and evidence for a naturally wet area in the past that appears to have been undeveloped until the primary school was constructed in the c1960s period.
Project dates	Start: 14-09-2018 End: 14-02-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BAA 046 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	2674/15 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BADWELL ASH BADWELL ASH PRIMARY SCHOOL, THE STREET
Postcode	IP31 3DG
Site coordinates	TL 9902 6906 52.283106455091 0.918075097745 52 16 59 N 000 55 05 E Point
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
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
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	Badwell Ash Primary School Site, The Street, Badwell Ash, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henely, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	19 February 2020