

**Street Farm, The Street,
Badwell Ash, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/17/05056

HER Ref: BAA 054

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(March 2020)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Street Farm, The Street, Badwell Ash, Suffolk, IP31 3DP

Clients: Dr M Mayall

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/17/05056

Development: Erection of one dwelling and cart lodge

Date of fieldwork: 2 March, 2020

HER ref: BAA 054

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-386763

Grid ref: TL 9916 6936

Site area: Less than 0.1 ha

Recent land use: Garden

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Summary: Badwell Ash, Street Farm, The Street (BAA 054, TL 9916 6936) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling and cart lodge development towards the northern edge of the village revealed two ditches, one at right angles and one parallel to the road. However no finds of any archaeological significance were recovered and both ditches rapidly filled with water. These features are interpreted as agricultural type boundaries of uncertain date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Dr M Mayall).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Hucklesby Architects on behalf of their client Dr M Mayall commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned single dwelling and cart lodge development on land at Street Farm, The Street, Badwell Ash (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/17/05056. The evaluation requirements were set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area. 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 and consultation during the evaluation was maintained with Mr M Baker of SCCAS.

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 Street Farm is at the northern edge of the village on the western side of The Street and is 400m north-east of the parish church and 200m south-east of the stream noted above. At the time of the evaluation the site was soft ground being part of the garden of Street Farm.

1.3 The British Geological Survey describes the PDS as being on the edge of Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel with the superficial deposits changing to Head, clay, silt sand and gravel as the ground drops to the west towards the nearby watercourse. The site is just above the 40m OD contour.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development site (see Fig. 1) was generated by it being on a road fronted by listed medieval and Post medieval buildings. Activity of 16th century date has been recorded in a similar road frontage location to the south (HER BAA 025). Nearby to the east Iron Age and Roman features and finds have been recorded (HER BAA 035). In addition an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery was recorded in a quarry (HER BAA 008) along with evidence of Bronze Age activity (HER BAA 005). The planned development site is also just to the north of a listed building (LBS 1032212) known as 'Barn to the south-east of Street Farm described as 'barn, formerly a house, more probably a guildhall' and of 'late 13th/early 16th century date' with a very high quality timber frame (see Fig. 2). The proximity of the nearby water course clearly encouraging settlement related activities since the prehistoric era.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine 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 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 with the detector search extending to the areas between the trenches where the vegetation allowed. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions though ground water ingress hindered full investigation of the two features that were revealed and due to this and their size they were mechanically excavated and the relevant spoil carefully examined. 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 Figs. 2 & 3 and Appendix I):

| Trench | Orientation | Length (m) | Topsoil depth (mm) | Subsoil depth (mm) | Drift geology | Archaeological/natural features & finds |
|--------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Northeast-southwest | 10 | 300 | 300 mid brown silty sand | Pale orange/brown very silty sand | One approx. east-west orientated ditch (0002) 2.80m wide x 1.50m deep, no finds in clean mid brown silty sand fill (0003) and the feature rapidly filled with water. Only small Pmed cbm frags in upcast spoil |
| 2 | Northwest-southeast | 5 | 300 | 600 as T1 | As T1 | One north-south orientated ditch (0004) at eastern end, partially in trench, 2.00m+ wide x 1.50m deep, clean mid brown silty sand fill (0005), as above filled with ground water |
| | | 15m (27m ²) | 300 | 300-600 | | Two ditches (0002 & 0004) with high ground water levels, only a few stray late CBM frags in trench spoil |

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 250mm to 300mm depth of topsoil above 300mm to 600mm of mid brown silty sand subsoil giving a trench depth of 600mm (trench 1) to 900mm (trench 2) above glaciofluvial deposits which were a uniform pale orange/brown very silty sand.

3.3 The only features revealed were single ditches in each trench with ingress of ground water in each case making detailed investigation difficult. In trench 1 an approximately east-west aligned ditch (0002) was 2.80m wide and 1.50m deep with the fill (0003) of mid brown silty sand being clean with no finds. Trench 2 revealed a

north-south aligned ditch (0004) at its eastern end with a width of 2.00m+ and 1.50m deep. Again the fill (0005) was mid brown silty sand with no finds and there was water ingress as the feature was revealed. The upcast spoil from the two trenches revealed a few small fragments of later Post medieval brick and tile.

3.4 The metal detector search produced very few finds with just a Post medieval button and two lead musket balls.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely 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. However a rapid on-line search was made for local archaeological sites noted in the relevant brief (see Fig. 1, information from <http://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk> accessed 25 March, 2020).

4.2 With two moderately large ditches either at a right angle (Trench 1- 0002) to The Street or parallel to the road (Trench 2- 0004) and very few finds of any date it seems likely that the area of this site has only seen general agricultural use in the past with these features representing plot boundaries with one (0004) being parallel to the adjacent road. In summary no evidence was revealed for past activity of any intensity in this evaluation. From these low level evaluation results with regard to archaeological deposits of any great significance it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this single dwelling and cart lodge development at Street Farm, The Street, Badwell Ash.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: BAA 054.

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 Bob the digger operator for his close cooperation and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

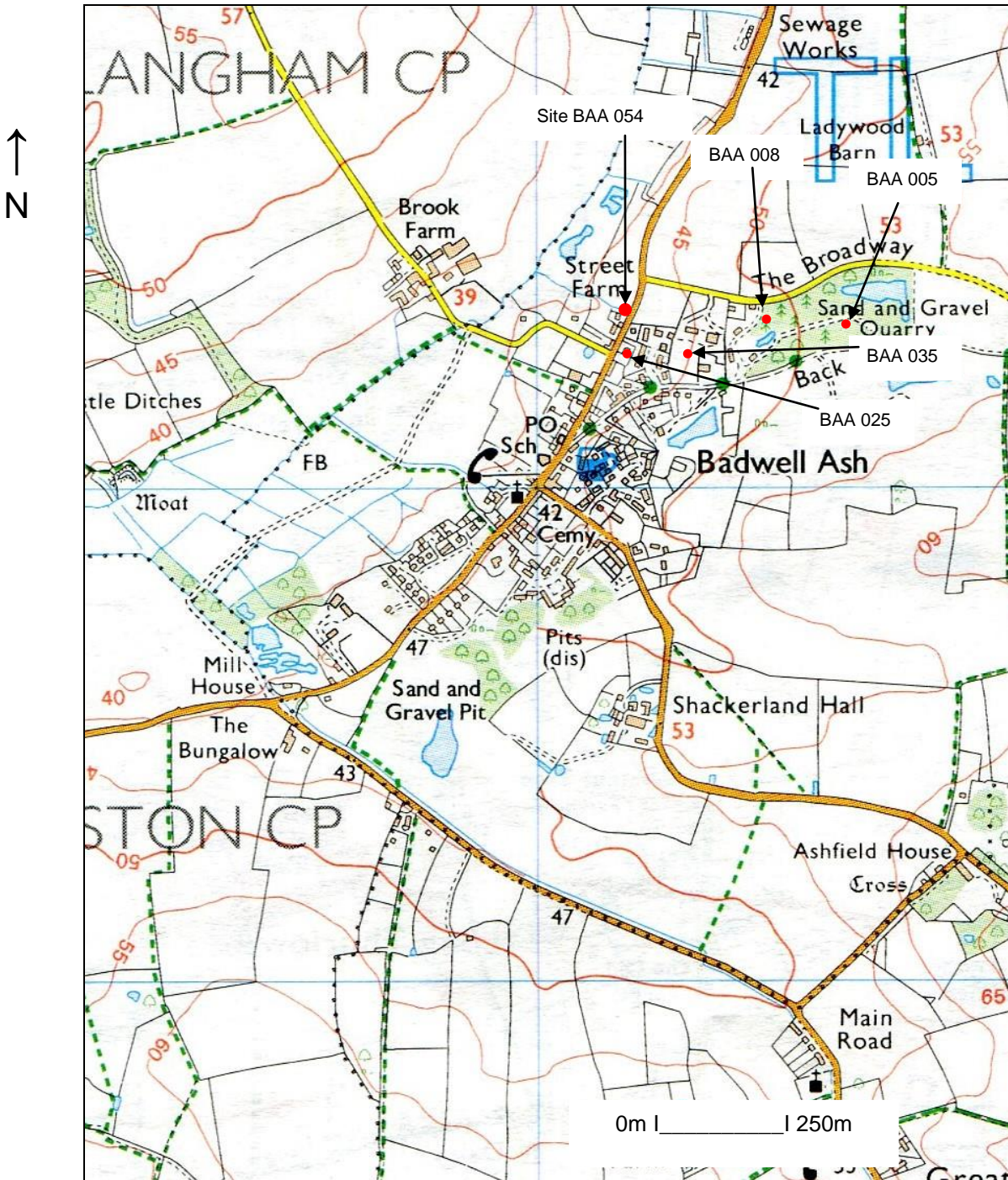


Fig. 1: Site location

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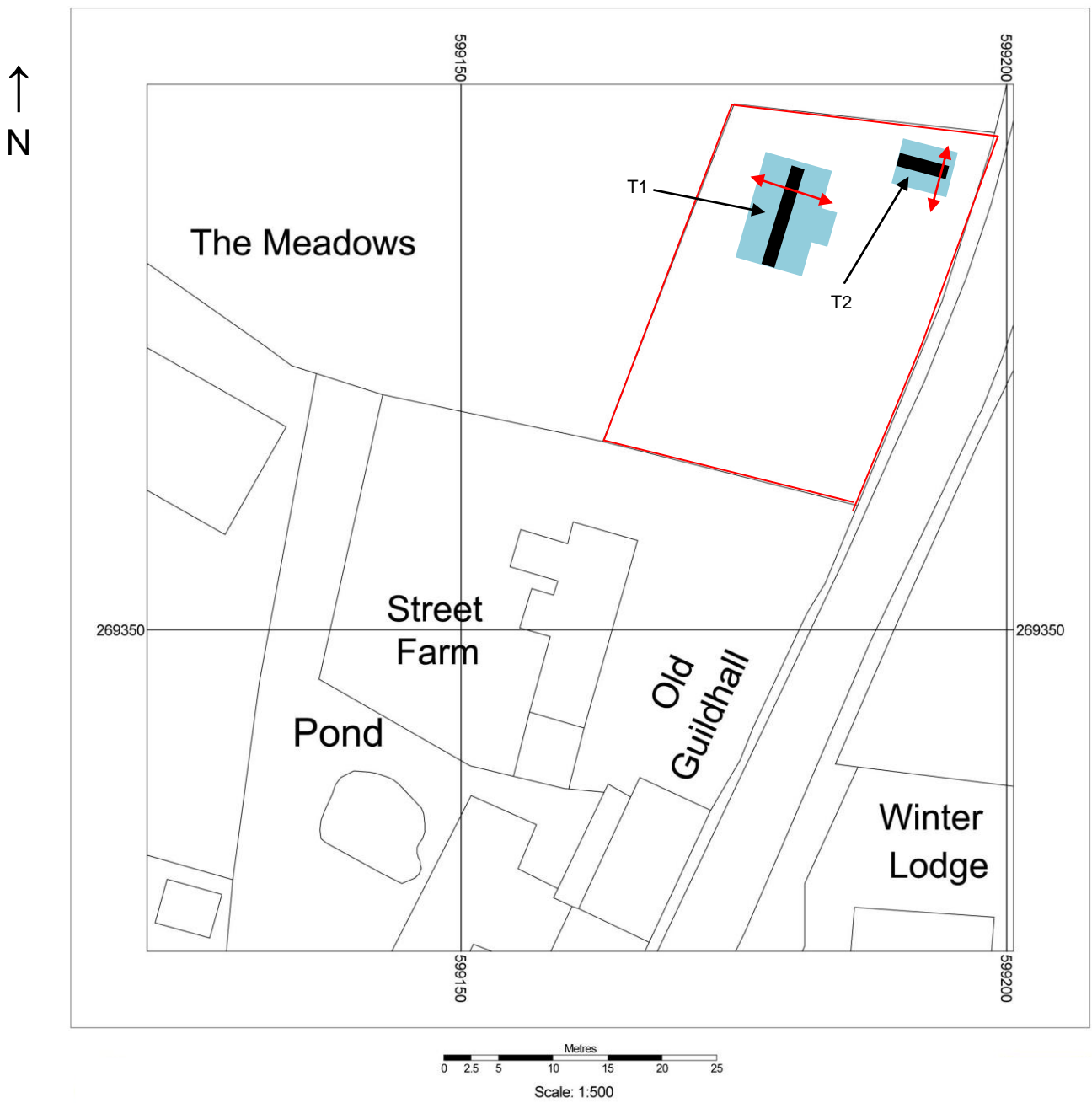


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
 (Light blue- planned footprint areas, red arrows- ditches 0002 & 0004)
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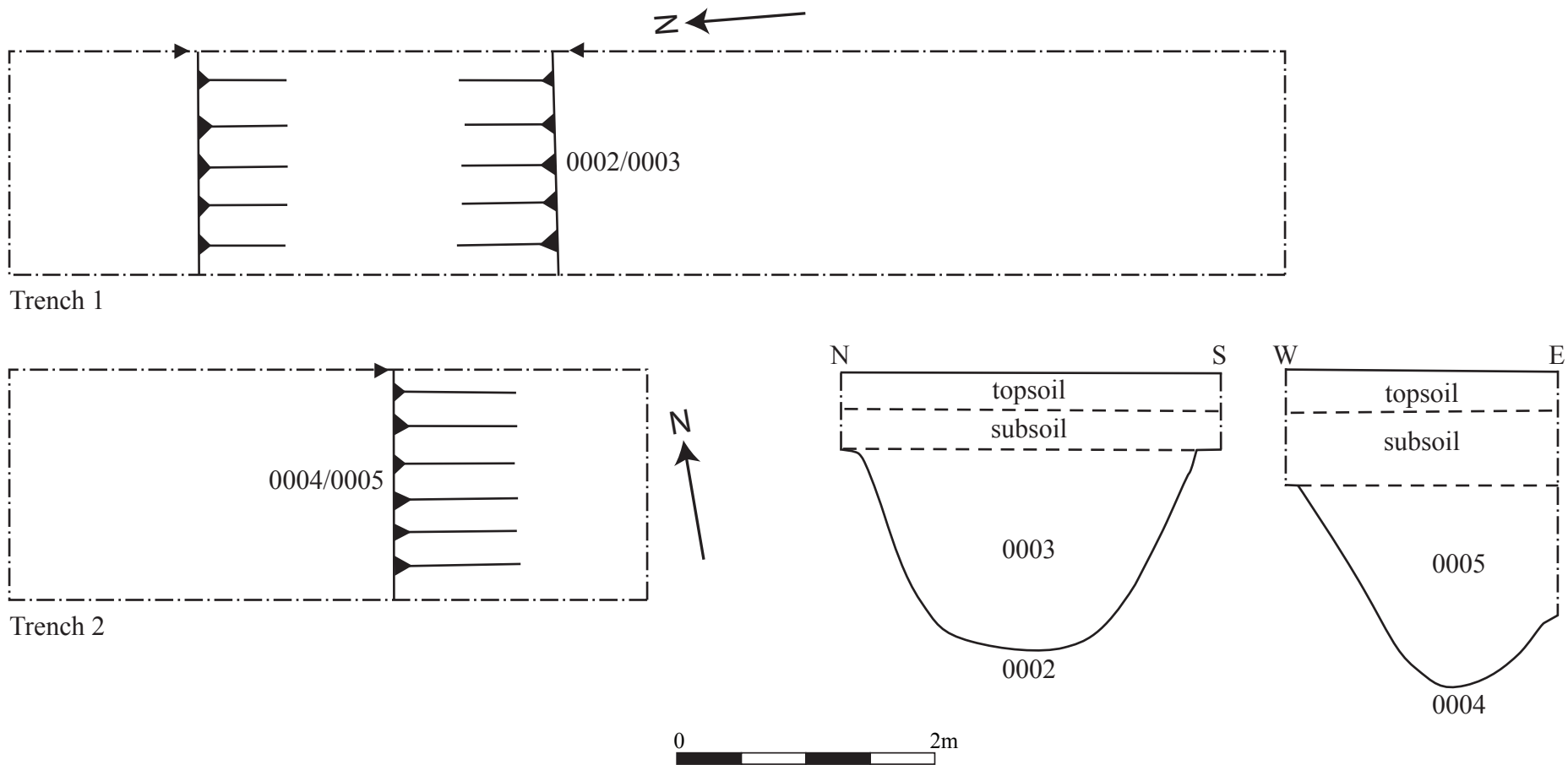


Fig. 3: Trench plans and sections.

Appendix I- Images



General view from north



Trench 1 from north



Ditch 0002 in trench 1 from southwest



Trench 2 from west



Ditch 0004 at eastern end of trench 2

**Street Farm, The Street,
Badwell Ash, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Street Farm, The Street, Badwell Ash, Suffolk, IP31 3DP

Client: Dr M Mayall

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/17/05056

Proposed development: Erection of one dwelling and cart lodge

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS DC_17_05056_ Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

Grid ref: TL 991 693

Area: Less than 0.1 ha

Current site use: Grassed area

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

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1. Introduction

1.1 Hucklesby Architects on behalf of their client Dr M Mayall has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a single dwelling and cart lodge development. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/17/05056 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of a single dwelling and cart lodge at Street Farm, The Street, Badwell Ash.

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

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/17/05056. 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 relevant 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 and all further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved 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 Street Farm is at the northern edge of the village on the western side of The Street and is 400m north-east of the parish church and 200m south-east of the stream noted above. At present the PDS is soft ground being part of the garden of Street Farm.

2.2 The British Geological Survey describes the PDS as being on the edge of Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel with the superficial deposits changing to Head, clay, silt sand and gravel as the ground drops to the west towards the nearby watercourse. The PDS is just above the 40m OD contour.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in an area of high archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, along a road fronted by listed medieval and Post medieval buildings. Activity dating from the 16th century was recorded in a similar road frontage location to the south (BAA 025). To the east, Iron Age and Roman finds and features have been recorded during recent archaeological investigations (BAD 035). An early Anglo-Saxon cemetery was also identified in the quarry to the east (BAA 008), along with a Bronze Age settlement site (BAA 005). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area.' In addition the PDS is close to a grade II listed building (LBS 1032212) known as 'Barn to the south-east of Street Farm described as 'barn, formerly a house, more probably a guildhall' and of 'late 13th/early 16th century date' with a very high quality timber frame.

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.

3.2 The archaeological potential of this site therefore relates to its location close to evidence in the form of listed buildings marking the area of medieval and Post medieval settlement along The Street running through the village. In addition recorded archaeological information indicates the potential of this site to possibly contain evidence of multi-period date from the Bronze Age to the early Anglo-Saxon (EAS) period with settlement type activity for the Bronze Age, Iron and Roman eras and a cemetery EAS date with, of course, presumably a nearby settlement to go with the cemetery.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 The main aims of the evaluation are therefore to define and characterise the archaeological potential of the site so, if heritage deposits are revealed, an appropriate mitigation strategy can be formulated in consultation with SCCAS.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of a single dwelling and cart lodge at Street Farm, The Street, Badwell Ash. 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 site and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 Prior to the evaluation starting the relevant SCCAS officer will be given 10 day's notice of the start date so a monitoring visit can be arranged with close contact being kept by mobile phone once works are underway. If any change to the relevant specifications are deemed necessary this will only be undertaken in consultation with SCCAS and any developments relating to the site and reporting works will be also be communicated to SCCAS. The Brief requires sample trenching which is to be 15m long and 1.8m wide across the area of the development (in this case an allowance has been made for 1.5 person days on site for the evaluation followed by 1 day for reporting plus an estimate of 1-2 days for specialist finds and environmental sample assessment though the latter two components may be revised in light of the site results). 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 trenches 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 with allowance for an all metal search if this appears to be appropriate. 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 evaluation. 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 and full trench sections will be recorded if complex stratigraphy is revealed at 1:20 or 1:50. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features (using a

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Lumix DMC-FZ5 to give 2-3mb jpeg images and 8-9mb tif images if the exposed deposits merit greater detail).

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording, machine investigation of large or recent features will only be carried out following consultation with SCCAS. Exposed archaeological features and deposits will all be sampled by hand 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. Large features or any of recent date will only sampled with the aid of the machine following consultation with the relevant SCCAS officer. Should complex or unexpected deposits be revealed the strategy for their examination will be discussed and agreed with SCCAS. 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 medium given archaeological records for the local area though the scale of this development is small).

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

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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

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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 revised version 2019). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with SCCAS and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the evaluation, reporting and any further archaeological works. The advisory and planning role of SCCAS with regard to this project will be fully acknowledged as will any specific advice and help with regard to what is revealed in any report of publication.

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. If unexpected results are revealed during the reporting stage these will be discussed with SCCAS before a final draft report is submitted.

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

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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 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.

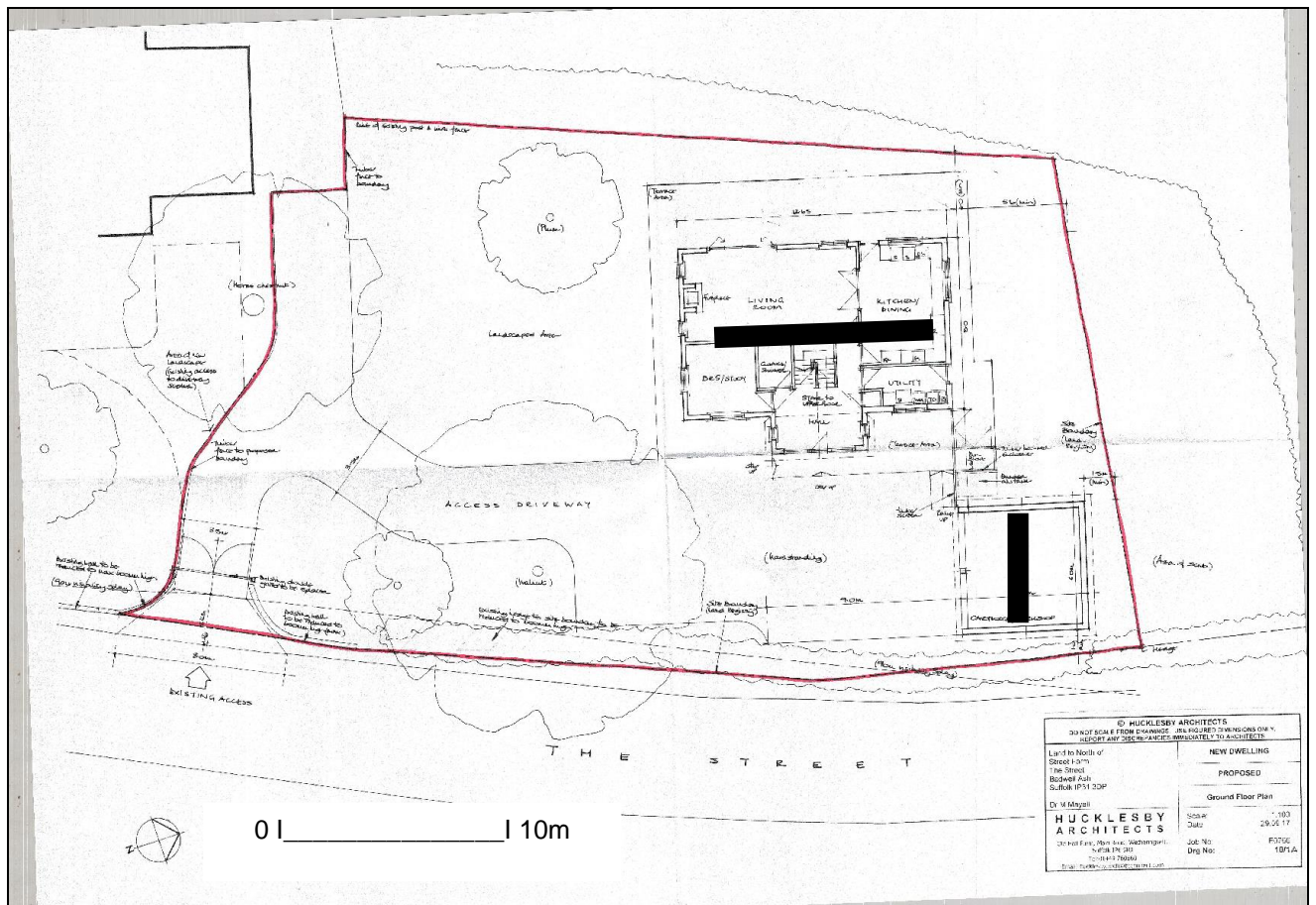
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Conservation: | Conservation Services |
| Faunal remains: | J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology) |
| Human remains: | S Anderson (Freelance) |

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| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 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 (1 x 5m & x 10m)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-386763

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | Land at Street Farm, The Street, Badwell Ash, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report |
| Short description of the project | Badwell Ash, Street Farm, The Street (BAA 054, TL 9916 6936) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling and cart lodge development towards the northern edge of the village revealed two ditches, one at right angles and one parallel to the road. However no finds of any archaeological significance were recovered and both ditches rapidly filled with water. These features are interpreted as agricultural type boundaries of uncertain dat. |
| Project dates | Start: 02-03-2020 End: 02-03-2020 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | BAA 054 - Related HER No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | DC/17/05056 - Planning Application No. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Other 5 - Garden |
| Monument type | DITCH Uncertain |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Methods & techniques | "Sample Trenches" |
| Development type | Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.) |
| Prompt | Planning condition |
| Position in the planning process | After full determination (eg. As a condition) |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BADWELL ASH LAND AT STREET FARM, THE STREET |
| Postcode | IP31 3DP |
| Study area | 800 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TL 9916 6936 52.285749357979 0.920302177129 52 17 08 N 000 55 13 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 39m Max: 40m |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 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 | "Plan","Report","Section" |
| Project bibliography | |
| 1 | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Street Farm, 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 | Henley, Suffolk |
| Description | Loose bound client report and pdf |
| Entered by | John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com) |
| Entered on | 25 March 2020 |

