

**LAND AT SCHOOL LANE,  
BAWDSEY, SUFFOLK, IP12 3AP**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

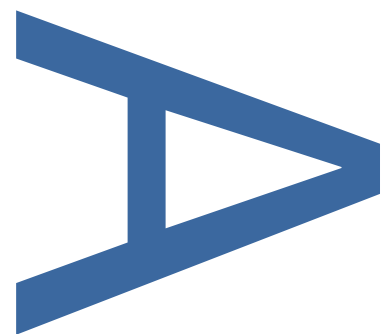
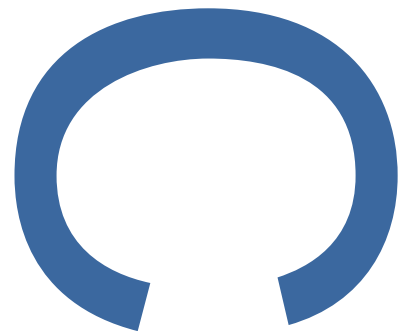
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DISTRICT COUNCILS**

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DC/15/4157/OUT**

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**MARCH 2019**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

## **Land at School Lane, Bawdsey, Suffolk, IP12 3AP: An Archaeological Evaluation**

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## ABSTRACT

*This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at School Lane, Bawdsey, Suffolk, IP12 3AP (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 4837 3991) from the 4th March 2019 to 6th March 2019. The archaeological work was commissioned by Chris Clarke of CgMs Heritage in response to a planning condition attached to the proposed redevelopment of the subject site. The aim of the work was to characterize the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.*

*The evaluation identified a Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age pit in the northern part of the evaluation area in Trench 8. The pit was truncated by a ditch of uncertain function which contained two sherds of most likely residual pottery of the same period.*

*An additional three undated ditches and two furrows were spread across the evaluation area. The alignment of the majority of the ditches is parallel to existing field boundaries and may represent parts of a medieval or post-medieval field system and/or furrows.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 A programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at School Lane, Bawdsey, Suffolk, IP12 3AP (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 4837 3991) from the 4th March 2019 to 6th March 2019 (Figure 1; Plate 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Heritage in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the proposed redevelopment of the subject site (Planning Consent: DC/15/4157/OUT). This was due to high archaeological significance of the proposed development area (PDA). The work was undertaken in line with National Planning Policy Framework 2019, Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'.
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Chris Clarke of CgMs Heritage in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Service (SCC HES).
- 1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.5 A total of nine 15m x 1.8m evaluation trenches totalling 135m of trenches were excavated and recorded (Figure 2).
- 1.6 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at Suffolk County Council Archaeology store (SCCAS).

## **2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 2.1 The British Geological Survey (2019) indicates that the solid geology of the site consists of Red Crag Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded.
- 2.2 Geotechnical investigations undertaken in August 2014 recorded topsoil deposits measuring between 0.20m to 0.45m in depth, overlying undisturbed sand.
- 2.3 The North Sea coastline lies approximately 800m to the east of the site.

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 The archaeological background has been taken from the WSI (Clarke 2019). The numbers in brackets in the following text refer to heritage assets catalogued in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). Locations of HER records are shown on Figure 1.
- 3.2 Fragments of Early Bronze Age flint flakes (BAW 033) have been found c.600m to the south of the site.
- 3.3 Cropmarks, forming enclosures, potentially prehistoric in origin, have been identified in the fields surrounding Bawdsey approximately 200m to the south (BAW 097) and west (BAW 190) of the site. Further cropmarks and prehistoric surface finds have been recorded 500m to the northwest of the site (BAW 012 & 045).
- 3.4 Residual Roman pottery was recovered during ground works on The Street (BAW 023) approximately 400m north of the site.
- 3.5 Bawdsey is recorded by the Domesday Survey of 1086 as a very large settlement comprising of 57 households (Open Domesday 2019).
- 3.6 The historic core of the settlement is recorded as following the line of The Street, approximately 50m to the west of the site (BAW 166). The Medieval Church of St. Mary is located c200m to the northwest of the site (BAW 032). Evidence of possible Medieval occupation was identified at 13 East Street (BAW 163), c100m to the north of the site, in the form of several refuse pits of various sizes. Further Medieval pits were encountered on The Street (BAW 023) approximately 400m north of the site.
- 3.7 Scatters of Medieval pottery has been recovered in several locations within Bawdsey in proximity of the site (BAW 028, BAW 036, BAW 041, BAW 238).
- 3.8 A review of the historic Ordnance Survey map sequence identified that in 1880 the site was located centrally within an agricultural field, set back from the existing road network at that time. By 1902, School Lane had been constructed to the south of the site, as well as a school building to the east, with the site



itself still depicted as lying within open ground. By 1925, development had occurred to the west of the site, but the site still remained undeveloped. The site has remained undeveloped up to the present day.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 General**

- 4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised nine 15m x 1.8m trial trenches, totalling 135m. These were distributed evenly across the site in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.

### **4.2 Excavation methodology**

- 4.2.1 Ground reduction during the evaluation was carried out using a 14 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator was used to strip the excavation area (Plate 2). Topsoil and other overburden of low archaeological value was removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.
- 4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

### **4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery**

- 4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All

features and deposits excavated during the evaluation and excavation are listed in Appendix 1. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits and were used to keep a record of the excavation process. In addition, monochrome photographs were taken of significant features.

#### **4.4 Sampling Strategy**

4.4.1 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20). Where large or significant finds assemblages were present, features were subsequently 100% excavated for finds recovery.

4.4.2 Linear features were investigated by means of regularly-spaced slots amounting to 25% of their lengths. Where stratigraphic relationships between features could not be discerned in plan, relationship slots were also excavated, and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant context sheets.

#### **4.5 Environmental Sampling**

4.5.1 A total of one bulk sample (generally 20-40 litres in volume) was taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. The aim of this sampling was to investigate the past environment and economy of the site, the diet of the ancient inhabitants and the agricultural basis of the settlement. An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily recovered by hand-collection, such as metalworking debris and bones of fish and small animals. The sample was taken from a sealed and dated deposit.

## 5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

### 5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	9
Context sheets	42
Plan registers	0
Plans at 1:50	0
Plans at 1:20	0
Plans at 1:10	0
Plans at 1:5	0
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	12
Trench record sheets	9
Photo register sheets	4
Small finds register sheets	0
Environmental register sheets	1

### 5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	154
GPS survey files	1
Digital plans	1
GIS project	0
Access database	1

### 5.3 Physical Archive

Struck flint	0
Burnt flint	0
Pottery	6
Ceramic building material (CBM)	0
Glass	0
Briquetage	0
Small Finds	0
Slag	0
Animal bone	9
Shell	0
Environmental bulk samples	1
Environmental bulk samples (10 litre buckets)	1
Monolith samples	0
Other samples (specify)	0
Black and white films	0
Colour slides	0

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS BY TRENCH**

### **6.1 Introduction**

6.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated (Appendix 2). Features and deposits are first split into feature type, and then described in numerical cut order. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the topsoil or subsoil, unless otherwise stated. The principal result of the fieldwork was the identification of a Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age pit in Trench 8, and the identification of a further five undated ditches and furrows spread across the site. The latter may be medieval or post-medieval due to their largely parallel alignments with extant field boundaries.

### **6.2 Trench 1 (Plate 4)**

6.2.1 Trench 1 contained two ditches, both of which were aligned approximately east to west.

6.2.2 Ditch [104] (Figure 2, Plate 5) was 0.5m wide by 0.16m deep. It had a single fill (103) of friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt. There were no finds present within the ditch. The ditch was aligned with ditch [106], with the two ditches being approximately five meters apart. They may represent the remnants of furrows.

6.2.3 Ditch [106] (Figure 2; Plate 6) was 0.5m wide by 0.1m deep. It had a single fill (105) of friable, mid greyish-brown, sandy silt. There were no finds present within the ditch. The ditch was aligned with ditch [104], with the two ditches being approximately five meters apart. They may represent the remnants of furrows.

### **6.3 Trench 2**

6.3.1 Trench 2 contained no archaeological features.

### **6.4 Trench 3 (Plate 7)**

6.4.1 Trench 3 contained a single ditch aligned approximately north-west to south-east.

6.4.2 Ditch [303] (Figure 2; Plate 8) was 0.7m wide by 0.13m deep. It had a single fill (304) of friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt. There were no finds present within

the ditch.

## **6.5 Trench 4 (Plate 9)**

6.5.1 Trench 4 contained a single ditch aligned approximately north-east to south-west.

6.5.2 Ditch [403] (Figure 2; Plate 10) was 1.08m in width and 0.17m in depth. It had a single fill of friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt. There were no finds present within the ditch. The ditch likely represents the remnants of a field system of unknown date.

## **6.6 Trench 5**

6.6.1 Trench 5 contained no archaeological features.

## **6.7 Trench 6**

6.7.1 Trench 6 contained no archaeological features.

## **6.8 Trench 7 (Plate 11)**

6.8.1 Trench 7 contained a single ditch aligned north-west to south-east.

6.8.2 Ditch [703] (Figure 2; Plate 12) was 1.02m wide by 0.25m deep. It had a single fill (704) of friable, mid-greyish-brown sandy silt. There were no finds present within the ditch. The ditch likely represents the remnants of a field system of unknown date.

## **6.9 Trench 8 (Plate 13)**

6.9.1 Trench 8 contained one ditch aligned east to west and one pit.

6.9.2 Ditch [803] (Figure 2; Plate 14) was 1.65m wide by 0.36m deep. It had a single fill (804) of friable mid greyish-brown sandy silt. It contained two small sherds of possible Beaker tradition pottery of a Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date (see Morgan Shelbourne; Section 7.1). The ditch cuts pit fill (806), which also contained a small amount of pottery of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date (see Morgan-Shelbourne; Section 7.1).

6.9.3 Pit [805] (Figure 2; Plate 15) was 1.66m in length, 0.82m in width and 0.29m in depth. It had a single fill (806) of friable, mid greyish-brown sandy-silt. The pit

contained nine fragments of animal bone, including horse and cow (see Desrosiers; Section 7.2), and four sherds of Beaker tradition pottery of a Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date (see Morgan-Shelbourne; Section 7.1) A bulk sample <1> was taken from this pit, which contained a low amount of small, undiagnostic wood charcoal and a single cereal grain, suggesting the pit was located some distance from settlement. The sample also contained re-worked and fragmented mollusc shells and modern weed seeds, both a sign of bioturbation (Turner, see below).

## **6.10 Trench 9**

6.10.1 Trench 9 contained no archaeological features.

## 7 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 7.1 Prehistoric Pottery

#### By Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne

##### Introduction

- 7.1.1 A very small assemblage comprising six sherds (23g) of handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from the evaluation, displaying a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 3.3g. The pottery derived from two contexts, relating to a single ditch and single pit. The assemblage can all be assigned to a single period, The Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (LNEO-EBA) (Table 1). No other phases of work have been undertaken on the site; as such this report encompasses the totality of the site assemblage. The ceramics are in a stable condition. This report provides a quantified description of the assemblage with a brief discussion.

Context	Cut	Feature type	No. of sherds	Wt(g)	Overall context spot date	Fabrics (sherd no/ weight (g))	Reason for date
804	803	Ditch	2	4	LN-EBA	G1 (1/2) Q1 (1/2)	Fabric, decoration
806	805	Pit	5	19	LN-EBA	GQ1	Fabric, decoration

Table 1: Pottery by context

Q1	Rare fine sand
QG1	Rare fine sand, rare to sparse fine to moderate subrounded grog, incidental very coarse subrounded grog
G1	Rare to sparse fine to moderate subrounded grog

Table 2: Fabric Series

##### Methodology

- 7.1.2 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2009). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size (Table 2). Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric type (sherds broken in excavation were refitted and counted as a single sherd).



Sherds weighing less than 1g were classified as crumbs and were recorded by context and weight in the catalogue (none in this assemblage). Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (all sherds in the assemblage were handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and re assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (100% by SC); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (0% by SC), and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as 'large' (0% by SC). The assemblage contained a minimum of 1 vessel, based on the single rim sherd present.

#### Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age

7.1.3 The Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery assemblage was recovered from two features: Ditch [803] and Pit [805], which were located in Trench 8.

7.1.4 Ditch [803] produced two small sherds of pottery, which are likely to have derived from Beaker-tradition vessels. The Beaker sherds were thin-walled and composed of fine sand (Q) or grog (G) fabrics. Notably, one of the sherds was decorated on its exterior by multiple faint lines of rectangular impressions. Although the impressions are very faint and therefore hard to identify, they are probably the result of comb impressions; a type of decoration commonly found in the Beaker tradition on fineware vessels (Clarke 1970).

Pit [805] produced a further five small sherds of pottery, which are likely to have derived from the same Beaker-tradition vessel. The Beaker sherds were relatively thin-walled and composed of a fine sand and grog (GQ1) fabric. One of the sherds was decorated on its exterior by multiple fingertip impressions, creating raised and depressed half-circles. Although this type of decoration is relatively common and can be found on other Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron pottery traditions, the combination of decoration and fabric suggests a Rusticated Beaker derivation is the most plausible. The single rimsherd present in the site assemblage was of a simple, flat type (Type 1), which is relatively undiagnostic. However, within traditions that commonly utilise fingertipping as

a decorative scheme, a simple rim form is more characteristic of Beaker vessels, as opposed to Middle Neolithic Impressed Ware vessels which commonly utilize 'heavier', more elaborate rim forms.

Due to the small size and lack of diagnostic value of the site assemblage, assigning the Beakers to a group was not possible. Due to the similarities in fabric between the two feature assemblages recovered, and their close stratigraphic relationship it is possible that the ditch assemblage may have derived from the underlying pit, although this cannot be conclusively demonstrated.

#### Summary and Discussion

- 7.1.5 The prehistoric pottery recovered from the evaluation can all be assigned to a single period, The Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (LNEO-EBA). Specifically, the entirety of the site assemblage probably derives from Beaker tradition vessels. The typological arrangement and range of Beaker Chronology in Britain is currently under review (Ambers et. Al. 1992, Case 1993, 2001), however, Beakers are generally acknowledged to date from c. 2500-1700 BC (Needham 2005, 171).

## **7.2 The Animal Bone**

### **By Ryan Desrosiers**

#### Introduction

- 7.2.1 Archaeological evaluation at Land at School Lane, Bawdsey, Suffolk, (henceforth referred to as Bawdsey within this section), presented one feature from one trench yielding a total of 14 fragments of animal bone. These remains, weighing a total of 139.5g, are comprised of taxa from the taxonomic order of mammals (Mammalia). This section details the assessment of these faunal remains recovered, and any recommendations regarding analysis.

#### Methodology

- 7.2.2 The animal bone recovered from Bawdsey was identified, recorded, and quantified (NISP) to species level whenever possible. In the case of unidentifiable fragments, like long bone shaft fragments or vertebral fragments, classification into size classes (e.g. cattle sized, sheep sized, or rat sized) as

per Rielly (2018) was attempted. During the recording of individual elements recovered, additional attributes including, species, bone portion, condition, taphonomy, pathology, or anthropogenic alteration to elements were noted. A scale (J-Scale CJ-4000) which is accurate to within a half a gram was used to ascertain weights of specimens. Specimens for which mass could not be determined using this equipment were assigned an assumed weight of 0.01g. Attempts were made by the analyst to refit all possible elements within contexts, with the total number of fragments being additionally noted. All specimens have been recorded within a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

- 7.2.3 All the animal bone found in the course of trial trenching at Bawdsey was collected by hand, with no remains recovered through environmental sampling. Once brought back from site to PCA's office, all hand collected specimens were washed by hand using tepid water (roughly 20-25°C), and medium to firm bristled toothbrushes (depending on condition of specimens).

#### Assemblage Description and Chronology

- 7.2.4 Archaeological trial trenching at Bawdsey yielded 14 fragments of animal bones from a Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age context. No specimens recovered from this context refit one another or were part of any partial articulations in situ.
- 7.2.5 At least three common domesticated species (table 3), including cattle, horse, and sheep sized mammals are relatively abundant in the Bawdsey assemblage (see table 3, table 4).

SPECIES CODE	COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME
BOS	CATTLE	BOS TAURUS
CSZ	CATTLE SIZE	N/A
EQU	HORSE	EQUUS CABALLUS
SSZ	SHEEP SIZE	N/A
UNI	UNIDENTIFIED MAMMAL	N/A

Table 3: Species present at Bawdsey

- 7.2.6 Overall, the state of preservation of the Bawdsey assemblage is relatively good. The majority of fragments display evidence of extraneous taphonomic factors

influencing preservation, including possible water wear. No specimens from Bawdsey display direct evidence of human consumption or alteration.

Table 4: Specimens (by NISP) present at Bawdsey.

PHASE	TRENCH	CONTEXT	CUT	ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE	FEATURE	SPECIES	WEIGHT (g)	COUNT	PART	ELEMENT	SIDE
Possible Early Bronze Age	8	806	805	HC	Ditch	BOS	89	1	PEES	METATARSAL	R
Possible Early Bronze Age	8	806	805	HC	Ditch	EQU	25	1	W	UPPER PREMOLAR 2	R
Possible Early Bronze Age	8	806	805	HC	Ditch	BOS	15	1	F	METACARPAL	U
Possible Early Bronze Age	8	806	805	HC	Ditch	BOS	3	1	SF	RIB	U
Possible Early Bronze Age	8	806	805	HC	Ditch	CSZ	4	1	SF	RIB	U
Possible Early Bronze Age	8	806	805	HC	Ditch	SSZ	1	1	SF	RIB	U
Possible Early Bronze Age	8	806	805	HC	Ditch	SSZ	0.5	1	SF	RIB	U
Possible Early Bronze	8	806	805	HC	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1	F	UNI	U

Age											
Possible Early Bronze Age	8	806	805	HC	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1	F	UNI	U
Possible Early Bronze Age	8	806	805	1	Ditch	SSZ	1	1	SF	UNI	U
Possible Early Bronze Age	8	806	805	1	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	SF	UNI	U
Possible Early Bronze Age	8	806	805	1	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	UNI	U
Possible Early Bronze Age	8	806	805	1	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	UNI	U
Possible Early Bronze Age	8	806	805	1	Ditch	UNI	0.01	1	F	UNI	U

## Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.2.7 A brief assessment of the faunal remains present suggests that cattle and possibly sheep sized mammals may have played a role in the day to day subsistence at Bawdsey during the Early Bronze Age based on the degree of their presence. This subsistence strategy would be in keeping with present corpus of information relating to Early Bronze Age subsistence (i.e. Serjeantson 2011). However, direct evidence of consumption (i.e. butchery markings or evidence of burning) is needed to directly validate this inference at Bawdsey.
- 7.2.8 If additional archaeological mitigation is undertaken in the future, further excavation in the vicinity of this site could likely yield a reasonable quantity of

animal bones and would likely aid in informing a more comprehensive understanding of hunting and animal husbandry within the parish of Bawdsey, and likely the surrounding area during the Early Bronze age.

7.2.9 If additional mitigation is to occur, the results from this report should be integrated to better contextualise the faunal remains recovered at Bawdsey. However, these remains should not be retained for the archive, and should be discarded during the archival process.

### **7.3 The Environmental Evidence**

#### **By Kate Turner**

7.3.1 A single environmental sample was collected from the fill of a sub-circular pit [805]. The aim of this assessment is to:

- Give an overview of the contents of the assessed sample;
- Determine the environmental potential of this sample;
- Establish whether any further analysis is necessary.

7.3.2 The environmental bulk sample, of eight litres in volume, was processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300 µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1 mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4 mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items).

7.3.3 The light residue (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material.

Sample <1>, context (806), fill of Pit [805]

7.3.4 Preservation of environmental remains was generally poor in this deposit; a

small amount of wood charcoal was recovered, less than thirty pieces overall, with no specimens of a suitable size for species identification reported (>4 mm in length/width). A single cereal grain, possibly of wheat, was also found, but the damage to this was substantial enough to make a definitive identification impossible.

7.3.5 Modern seeds of fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* spp.) and rush (*Juncus* spp.) were identified in this sample, along with apparently modern snail remains, largely of *Cecilioides acicula*, a sub-terranean terrestrial snail which, when found in archaeological deposits, is often interpreted as a sign of disturbance. Low frequencies of *Trichia* sp., *Vertigo pygmaea* and *Oxychilus* were also discovered, as well as snail eggs and juveniles. Roots, grasses, and insect remains were present in the flots, which are further evidence of bioturbation.

7.3.6 0.4 kg of sub-fossil shell was recovered from this sample, the majority of which was heavily fragmented. The condition of this material, and the species present would suggest that this material may have been re-worked from older deposits. Fragments of shell types *Natica*, *Buccinidae*, *Selia*, *Cardiidae*, *Mytilus*, and *Nassariidae* were all recognised, as well as indeterminate bivalve and gastropod specimens. The bulk of the recovered material was too fragmented for species to be determined. These species are known to be found in deposits of London Clay, which is the bedrock geology in the area of the site, so it is likely that these specimens are re-worked fragments from this.

7.3.7 Pottery and animal bone were present in the residue. These have been included in the relevant specialists reports.

### Conclusions

7.3.8 Due to the low density of environmental material, no further study is recommended on this assemblage. An assessment of the mollusc remains in this sample has indicated the likelihood that the majority of these specimens are unlikely to have been consumed as part of diet on site, and may be re-worked material from earlier deposits. No further analysis is recommended but a summary of this assessment should be included in any future reports.

## **8 DISCUSSION**

8.1.1 A total of seven features, six ditches and one pit, were identified spread across the evaluation area. Of these only two features, a ditch and a pit, contained dating evidence, but the pottery within the ditch may be residual and derived from the pit. Five further undated ditches and possible furrows were parallel to existing field boundaries, suggesting a medieval to post-medieval date. It is likely that these ditches represent the remnants of a field system.

### **8.2 Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age (2800 BC-1600BC)**

8.2.1 Both features that contained dating evidence, ditch [803] and pit [805], were located in the northern part of the site in Trench 8.

8.2.2 Ditch [803] produced two small fragments of pottery that likely derived from Beaker tradition vessels (see Morgan-Shelbourne; Section 7.1). Due to the stratigraphic relationship between ditch [803] and pit [805], and the similarity in fabric between the two assemblages, it is very likely that the pottery in ditch [803] is residual and derived from underlying pit [805]. The ditch does not continue into Trench 9 and it is possible that it could represent a linear pit, or a shorter ditch feature. Its function is unclear.

8.2.3 Pit [805] has the characteristics of a domestic waste pit. Five small fragments of Beaker tradition pottery, possibly even from the same vessel as the pottery identified in overlying ditch [803], were identified within the pit (see Morgan-Shelbourne; Section 7.2). In addition, nine fragments of animal bone, including cow and horse (see Desrosiers; Section 7.2), were identified. Environmental remains were of a very low density and poorly preserved.

8.2.4 Late Neolithic-Early Bronze age activity has been found in the vicinity of the site in the form of a number of flint scatters (BAW019, BAW039, BAW040), in addition to a possible flint working site (BAW021). The evidence identified on the proposed development site fits into this wider landscape.

### **8.3 Undated features**

8.3.1 A small number of undated ditches were recorded with one ditch in Trenches 3, 4 and 7 respectively. Two linear features in Trench 1 are interpreted as



furrows. The Ditch in Trench 4 is parallel to the furrows in Trench 1 as well as being parallel to existing field boundaries and School Lane. It is likely that this represents a field boundary associated with the furrows. The ditch in Trench 3 is of a similar size to the furrows in Trench 1, albeit on a different alignment. It is possible that this feature represents a different phase of ploughing on a different alignment. The ditch in Trench 7 is also parallel to existing field boundaries and may represent a further, previous, field boundary.

- 8.3.2 The 1925 25 inch OS map marks the proposed development site as a nursery, and it possible that the ditches may be related to this use of the site.

## **9 CONCLUSIONS**

- 9.1.1 The evaluation identified a low density of features across the proposed development site. The only securely dated feature was one pit in Trench 8, which contained a small amount of animal bone and pottery of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age Beaker tradition vessels. It is possible that the pit represents a rubbish pit, however, artefactual and environmental material within the pit was very low, so its precise function is unclear.
- 9.1.2 The pit was truncated by a ditch which contained two fragments of the same pottery, but this is likely to be residual. The function of the ditch is unclear.
- 9.1.3 The evaluation also identified a series of undated ditches and two furrows spread across the subject site. The alignment of the majority of the ditches and furrows with existing field boundaries suggests that they are medieval or post-medieval in date. The ditches most likely represent the remains of a field system away from settlement, or they could be related to the use of the site as a nursery.
- 9.1.4 The evidence identified fits into the broader landscape of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age activity in the wider Bawdsey area, as demonstrated by isolated field walking and find spots in the surrounding area.
- 9.1.5 The depth of overburden at the site indicates that any further remains at the subject site would likely have good levels of preservation.

## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Chris Clarke of CgMs Heritage for commissioning and funding the work. PCA are also grateful to Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Services for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The project was managed for PCA by Christiane Meckseper and was supervised by Thomas Revell. The author would like to thank the site team: Eleanor Attwood and Chloe Gibson for their hard work. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Rosie Scales of PCA's CAD Department.

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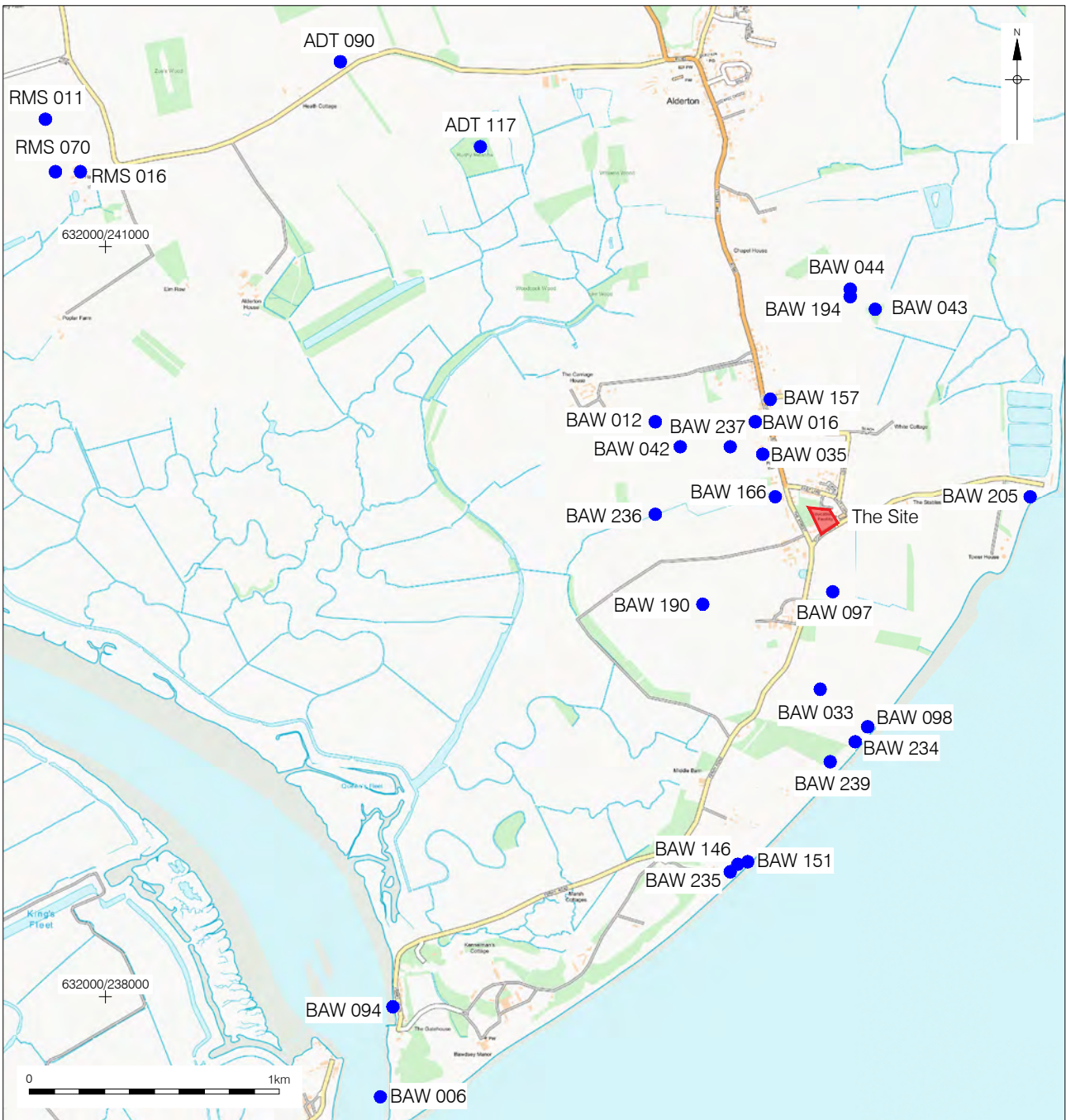
Bronze Age of Southern Britain. English Heritage

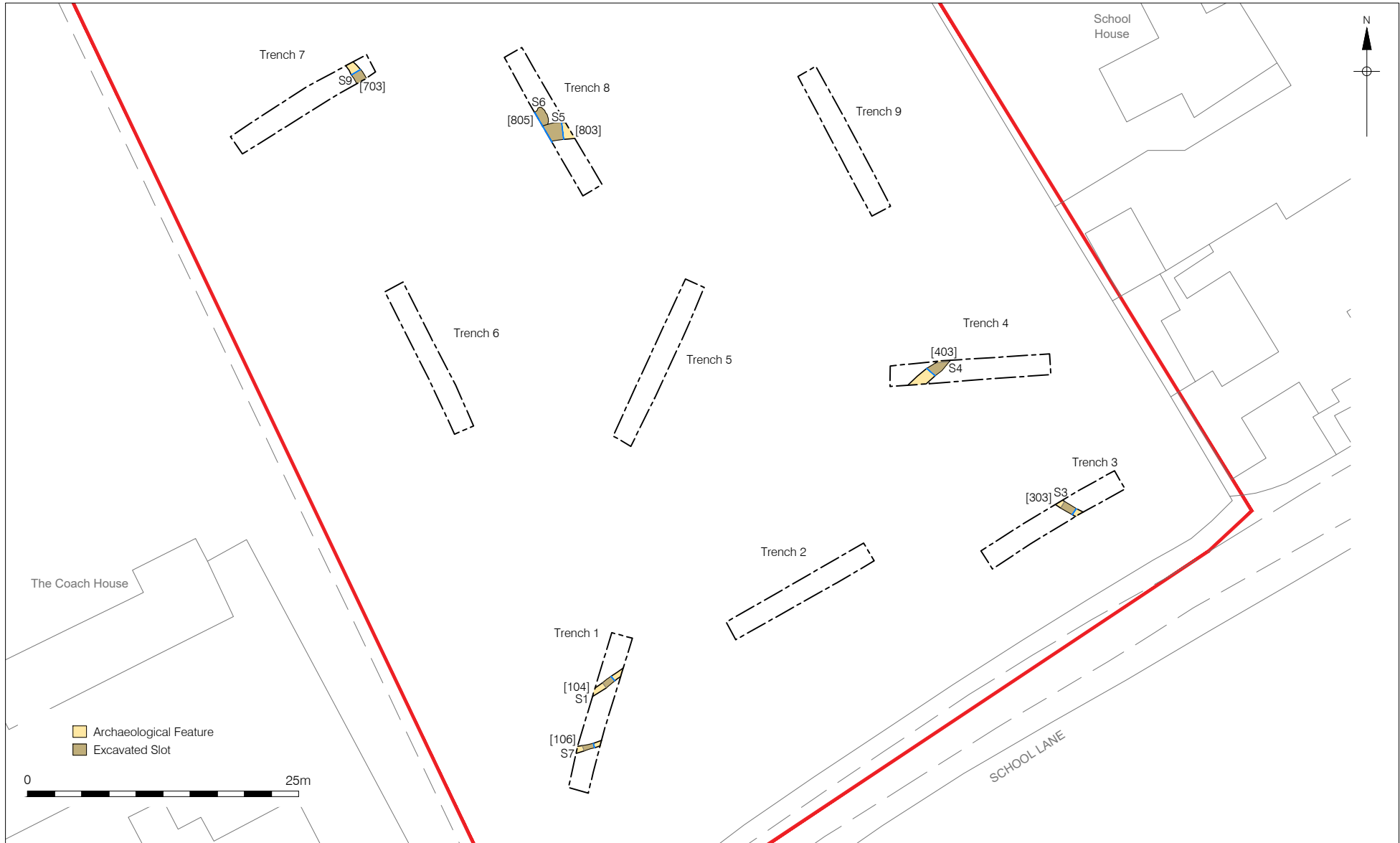
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2) Open Domesday <http://opendomesday.org/> (accessed March 2019)





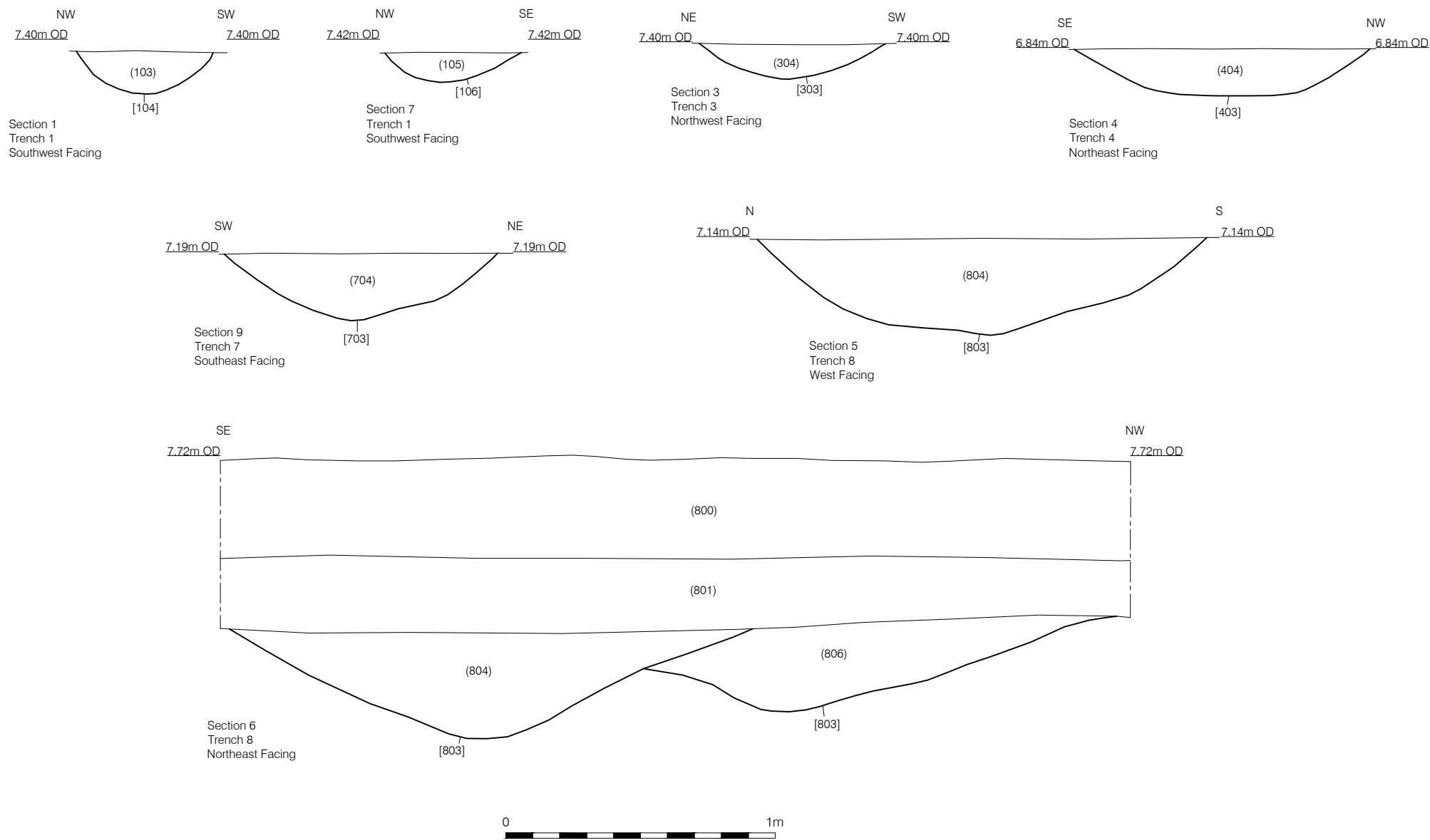


Figure 3  
Selected Sections  
1:20 at A4



## 13 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Evaluation area, view north-east



Plate 2: 14 tonne 360° Excavator opening an evaluation trench



Plate 3: PCA staff investigating features in Trench 1



Plate 4: Trench 1, view north-east

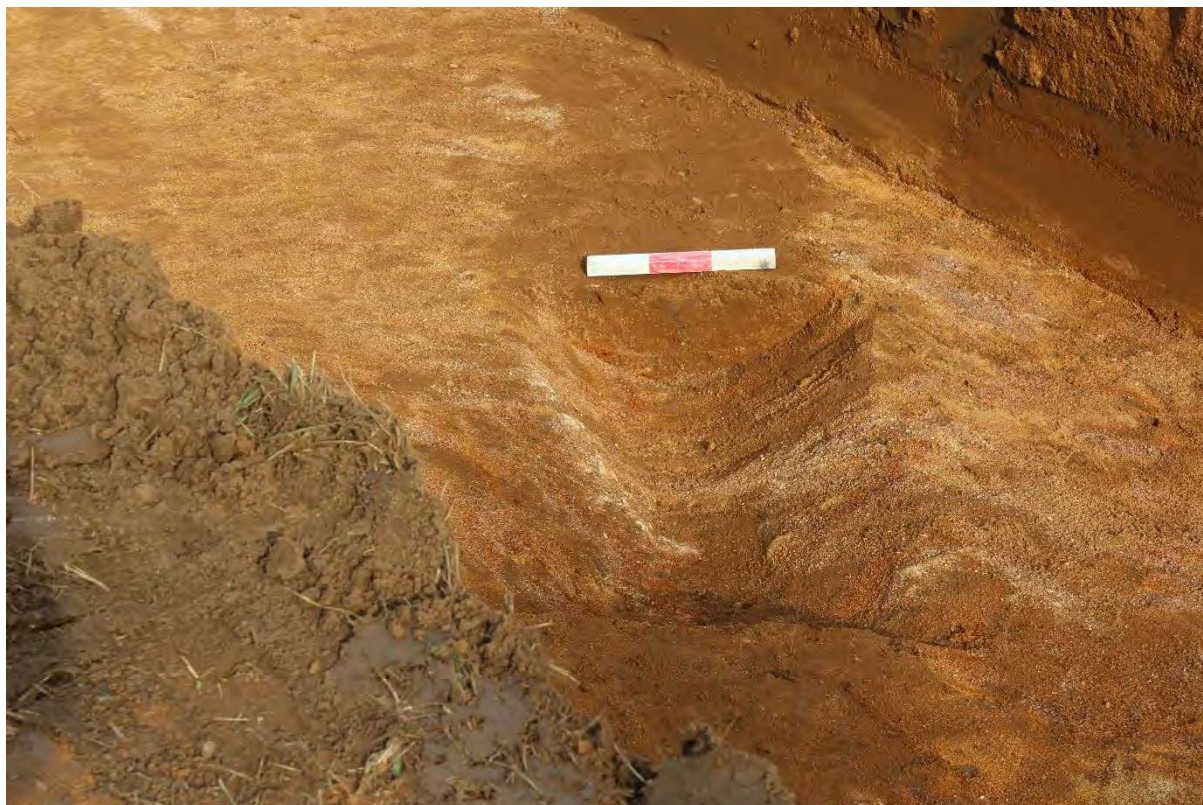


Plate 5: Ditch [104], view east



Plate 6: Ditch [106], view east



Plate 7: Trench 3, view south-west



Plate 8: Ditch [303], view north-west



Plate 9: Trench 4, view west

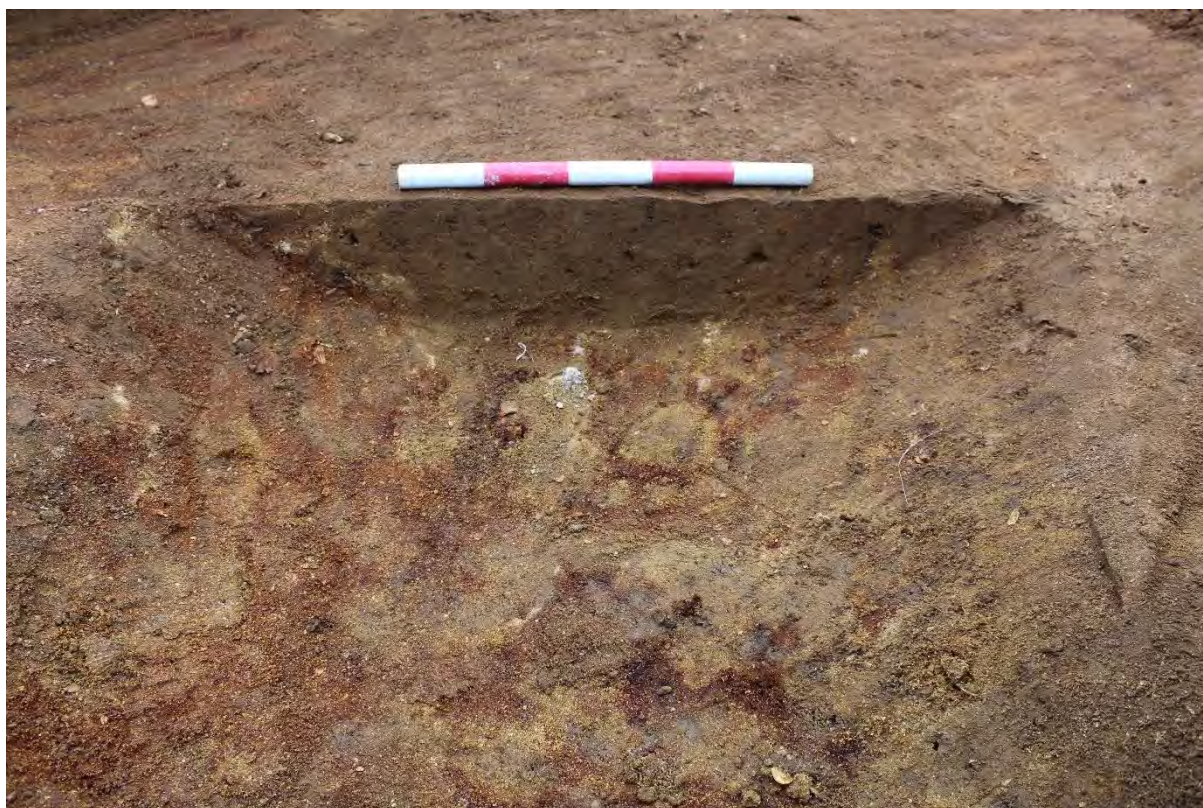


Plate 10: Ditch [403], view south-west



Plate 11: Trench 7, view north-east



Plate 12: Ditch [703], view north-west



Plate 13: Trench 8, view south-east



Plate 14: Ditch [803] and Pit [805], view south-west



Plate 15: Ditch [803], view east



Plate 16: Backfilling the trenches with the excavator



## **14 APPENDIX 2: TRENCH DETAILS AND CONTENTS INDEX**

<b>Trench</b>	1	<b>End 1</b>	<b>End 2</b>
<b>Alignment</b>	NE-SW	<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.35      0.4
<b>Trench length (m)</b>	15	<b>Subsoil depth (m)</b>	0.1      0.2
<b>Max machine depth (m)</b>	0.6	<b>Natural depth (m OD)</b>	0.45      0.6

**Summary of archaeological features**

Two furrows [104] and [106] of unknown date

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
100		Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0.4	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt, moderate small-medium sub-rounded stones
101		Layer	Subsoil	0	0	2	Friable, mid orange-brown, sandy silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones
102		Layer	Natural	0	0	0	Loose, mid yellow-orange sand with gravel, occasional fossilised shell
103	104	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.16	Friable, mid greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones
104	104	Cut	Ditch	1	0.5	0.16	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned
105	106	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.1	Friable, mid greyish brown, sandy silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones

106	106	Cut	Ditch	1	0.5	0.1	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned
-----	-----	-----	-------	---	-----	-----	---

<b>Trench</b>	2		<b>End 1</b>	<b>End 2</b>
<b>Alignment</b>	NE-SW	<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.4	0.4
<b>Trench length (m)</b>	15	<b>Subsoil depth (m)</b>	0.25	0.1
<b>Max machine depth (m)</b>	0.65	<b>Natural depth (m OD)</b>	0.65	0.5

#### Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
200		Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0.4	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt, moderate small-medium sub-rounded stones
201		Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.1	Friable, mid orange-brown, sandy silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones
202		Layer	Natural	0	0	0	Loose, mid yellow-orange sand with gravel, occasional fossilised shell

<b>Trench</b>	3		<b>End 1</b>	<b>End 2</b>
<b>Alignment</b>	NE-SW	<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.36	0.36
<b>Trench length (m)</b>	15	<b>Subsoil depth (m)</b>	0.5	0.39
<b>Max machine depth (m)</b>	0.86	<b>Natural depth (m OD)</b>	0.86	0.75

### Summary of archaeological features

One furrow [303] of unknown date

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
300		Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0.36	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt, moderate small-medium sub-rounded stones
301		Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.39	Friable, mid orange-brown, sandy silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones
302		Layer	Natural	0	0	0	Loose, mid yellow-orange sand with gravel, occasional fossilised shell
303	303	Cut	Ditch	1	0.7	0.13	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE aligned
304	303	Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.13	Friable, mid greyish-brown, sandy silt, occasional small stones

<b>Trench</b>	4		<b>End 1</b>	<b>End 2</b>
<b>Alignment</b>	E-W	<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.33	0.48
<b>Trench length (m)</b>	15	<b>Subsoil depth (m)</b>	0.31	0.1
<b>Max machine depth (m)</b>	0.64	<b>Natural depth (m OD)</b>	0.64	0.58

### Summary of archaeological features

One ditch [403] of unknown date

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
400		Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0.48	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt, moderate small-medium sub-rounded stones
401		Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.1	Friable, mid orange-brown, sandy silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones
402		Layer	Natural	0	0	0	Loose, mid yellow-orange sand with gravel, occasional fossilised shell
403	403	Cut	Ditch	1	1.08	0.17	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW aligned
404	403	Fill	Ditch	1	1.08	0.17	Friable, mid greyish-brown, sandy silt, moderate small stones

<b>Trench</b>	5		<b>End 1</b>	<b>End 2</b>
<b>Alignment</b>	NE-SW	<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.3	0.3
<b>Trench length (m)</b>	15	<b>Subsoil depth (m)</b>	0.3	0.3
<b>Max machine depth (m)</b>	0.8	<b>Natural depth (m OD)</b>	0.8	1.1

#### Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
500		Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0.3	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt, moderate small-medium sub-rounded stones
501		Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.3	Friable, mid orange-brown, sandy silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones
502		Layer	Colluvium	0	0	0.4	Friable, mid orange-brown, sandy silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones
503		Layer	Natural	0	0	0	Loose, mid yellow-orange sand with gravel, occasional fossilised shell

<b>Trench</b>	6		<b>End 1</b>	<b>End 2</b>
<b>Alignment</b>	NW-SE	<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.35	0.35
<b>Trench length (m)</b>	15	<b>Subsoil depth (m)</b>	0.15	0.15
<b>Max machine depth (m)</b>	0.5	<b>Natural depth (m OD)</b>	0.5	0.5

**Summary of archaeological features**

No archaeological features

<b>Context</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Length (m)</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>
600		Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0.35	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt, moderate small-medium sub-rounded stones
601		Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.15	Friable, mid orange-brown, sandy silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones
602		Layer	Natural	0	0	0	Loose, mid yellow-orange sand with gravel, occasional fossilised shell



<b>Trench</b>	7	<b>End 1</b>	<b>End 2</b>
<b>Alignment</b>	NE-SW	<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.33 0.45
<b>Trench length (m)</b>	15	<b>Subsoil depth (m)</b>	0.12 0.1
<b>Max machine depth (m)</b>	0.5	<b>Natural depth (m OD)</b>	0.5 0.55

### Summary of archaeological features

One ditch [703] of unknown date

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
700		Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0.45	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt, moderate small-medium sub-rounded stones
701		Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.1	Friable, mid orange-brown, sandy silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones
702		Layer	Natural	0	0	0	Loose, mid yellow-orange sand with gravel, occasional fossilised shell
703	703	Cut	Ditch	1	1.02	0.25	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE aligned
704	703	Fill	Ditch	1	1.02	0.25	Friable, mid greyish-brown, sandy silt, occasional small stones

<b>Trench</b>	8	<b>End 1</b>	<b>End 2</b>
<b>Alignment</b>	NW-SE	<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.25      0.41
<b>Trench length (m)</b>	15	<b>Subsoil depth (m)</b>	0.39      0.1
<b>Max machine depth (m)</b>	0.64	<b>Natural depth (m OD)</b>	0.64      0.53

**Summary of archaeological features**

One ditch [803] and one pit [805]

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
800		Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0.41	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt, moderate small-medium sub-rounded stones
801		Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.12	Friable, mid orange-brown, sandy silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones
802		Layer	Natural	0	0	0	Loose, mid yellow-orange sand with gravel, occasional fossilised shell
803	803	Cut	Ditch	1	1.65	0.36	Linear, gentle sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned
804	803	Fill	Ditch	1	1.65	0.36	Friable, mid greyish-brown, sandy silt, occasional small stones
805	805	Cut	Pit	1.66	0.82	0.29	Sub-circular, steep sloping sides, flat base

806	805	Fill	Pit	1.66	0.82	0.29	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt, frequent small stones and rare charcoal flecks
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<b>Trench</b>	9		<b>End 1</b>	<b>End 2</b>
<b>Alignment</b>	NW-SE	<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.5	0.45
<b>Trench length (m)</b>	15	<b>Subsoil depth (m)</b>	0.4	0.4
<b>Max machine depth (m)</b>	0.9	<b>Natural depth (m OD)</b>	0.9	0.85

**Summary of archaeological features**

No archaeological features

<b>Context</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Length (m)</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>
900		Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0.5	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt, moderate small-medium sub-rounded stones
901		Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.4	Friable, mid orange-brown, sandy silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones
902		Layer	Natural	0	0	0	Loose, mid yellow-orange sand with gravel, occasional fossilised shell

**15 APPENDIX 3: PREHISTORIC POTTERY CATALOGUE**

Context	Cut	Initial sherd spot date	Fabric type	Number of sherds	Crumbs (g)	Small <4cm	Refits	Wt (g)	Sherd type	Dec tech	Dec motif	Dec position	Rim form	Rim or Base %	Rim or Base dia (cm)	Vessel number	Pottery group	Notes
804	803	LN-EBA	Q1	1		1		2	o	impressed faint comb?	multiple horizontal lines of rectangles	o ext						Prob beaker, fine
804	803	LN-EBA	G1	1		1		2	o									Prob beaker
806	805	LN-EBA	GQ1	4		4	4	3	o									Prob beaker
806	805	LN-EBA	GQ1	1		1		2	o									Prob beaker
806	805	LN-EBA	GQ1	1		1		4	o	impressed fingernail	multiple impressed and raised halfcircles	o ext						Prob beaker, rusticated
806	805	LN-EBA	GQ1	1		1		7	r				1	4	24	1		Prob beaker
				9		9		20					1			1		

**16 APPENDIX 4: ANIMAL BONE CATALOGUE**

PHASE	TRENCH	CONTEXT	CUT	FEATURE	SPECIES	WEIGHT (g)	COUNT	PART	ELEMENT	SIDE
Possible Early Bronze Age	8	806	805	Ditch	BOS	89	1	PES	METATARSAL	R
Possible Early Bronze Age	8	806	805	Ditch	EQU	25	1	W	UPPER PRE MOLAR 2	R
Possible Early Bronze Age	8	806	805	Ditch	BOS	15	1	F	METACARPAL	U
Possible Early Bronze Age	8	806	805	Ditch	BOS	3	1	SF	RIB	U
Possible Early Bronze Age	8	806	805	Ditch	CSZ	4	1	SF	RIB	U
Possible Early Bronze Age	8	806	805	Ditch	SSZ	1	1	SF	RIB	U
Possible Early Bronze Age	8	806	805	Ditch	SSZ	0.5	1	SF	RIB	U
Possible	8	806	805	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1	F	UNI	U

Early Bronze Age										
Possible Early Bronze Age	8	806	805	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1	F	UNI	U

## 17 APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM

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### OASIS ID: preconst1-341612

---

#### Project details

Project name	Land at School Lane, Bawdsey, Suffolk, IP12 3AP
Short description of the project	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at School Lane, Bawdsey, Suffolk, IP12 3AP (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 4837 3991) from the 4th March 2019 to 6th March 2019. The archaeological work was commissioned by Chris Clarke of CgMs Heritage in response to a planning condition attached to the proposed redevelopment of the subject site. The aim of the work was to characterize the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. The evaluation identified a Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age pit and ditch in the northern part of the evaluation area in trench 8. An additional five undated ditches were spread across the evaluation area. Due to the depth of the overburden and lack of truncation it is likely that the preservation of any other features in the subject area would be good.
Project dates	Start: 04-03-2019 End: 06-03-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BAW244 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Early Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Early Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Bronze Age

---

#### Project location

Country	England
---------	---------



Site location       SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL BAWDSEY School Lane, Bawdsey  
Postcode            IP12 3AP  
Study area          135 Square metres  
Site coordinates    TM 3487 3991 52.007250858141 1.422629853604 52 00 26 N 001 25 21 E  
Point

---

Project creators

Name                of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Organisation

Project            brief Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
originator

Project            design CGMS HERITAGE  
originator

Project                Christiane Meckseper  
director/manager

Project supervisor Tom Revell

---

Project archives

Physical   Archive Suffolk County Council  
recipient

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"

Digital     Archive Suffolk County Council  
recipient

Digital     Media "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text","Database"  
available

Paper     Archive Suffolk County Council  
recipient

Paper     Media "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"  
available

---

Project

bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title Land at School Lane, Bawdsey, Suffolk, IP12 3AP: An Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Revell, T

Other bibliographic R13602  
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Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

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Entered by Thomas Revell (trevell@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 8 March 2019

## **18 APPENDIX 6: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**



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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF  
INVESTIGATION  
FOR AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

---

**LAND AT SCHOOL LANE  
BAWDSEY  
SUFFOLK**

**Parish Ref: BAW 244**

**Oasis Ref: preconst1-341612**

**February 2019**

**Local Planning Authority:  
Suffolk Coastal & Waveney  
District Councils**

**Site centred at:  
TM 3487 3991**

**Author:  
Chris Clarke  
BSc(Hons) MA MCIfA**

**Report Status:  
Draft v2**

**Issue Date:  
February 2019**

**CgMs Ref:  
CC/25332**

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## **CONTENTS**

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Geology & Topography
- 3.0 Historical and Archaeological Background
- 4.0 Evaluation Trenching
- 5.0 Objectives and Rationale of the Field Evaluation
- 6.0 Field Evaluation – Detailed Specification

Sources Consulted

**Appendix A** – Oasis Form

**Appendix B** – Project Team

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

Fig. 1 Site Location

Fig. 2 Trench Location

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 It is proposed to develop land at School Lane, Bawdsey, Suffolk (NGR TM 4837 3991) (Figs. 1 & 2). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is being produced to address condition 4 & 5 associated with the planning consent DC/15/4157/OUT:

**4. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:**

**a) The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording**

**b) The programme for post investigation assessment**

**c) Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording site investigation**

**e) Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation**

**f) Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.**

**g) The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.**

**Reason: The site is potentially of archaeological and historical significance.**

**5. No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 4 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.**

**Reason: To ensure the proper recording of archaeological artefacts.**

1.2 The geological, topographical, archaeological and historical background to the site is summarised in Sections 2 and 3 below. The archaeological potential of the site primarily derives from the site's proximity to the historic core of the settlement at Bawdsey.

1.3 The proposed development could affect archaeological remains which might be present. For this reason, and because of the site's perceived archaeological potential, a programme of archaeological evaluation has been deemed appropriate in this particular instance.

1.4 This document therefore forms the WSI required to support the proposed evaluation. It has been prepared in accordance with all relevant guidelines, including those set down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), Historic England (HE), Suffolk County Council (SCC 2017a), and for the East of England (Gurney 2003) to which the evaluation exercise will adhere (see Sources Consulted).

1.5 Dependant upon the results of the evaluation trenching, further work may be required to progress the discharge of the archaeological condition, for which a supplementary WSI will be prepared.



## **2.0 GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY**

- 2.1 The British Geological Survey (2019) indicates that the solid geology of the site consists of Red Crag Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded.
- 2.2 Geotechnical investigations undertaken in August 2014 record topsoil deposits measuring between 0.20m to 0.45m in depth, overlying undisturbed sand.
- 2.3 The North Sea coastline lies approximately 800m to the east of the site.

### **3.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 Fragments of Early Bronze Age flint flakes (BAW 033) have been found c600m to the south of the site.
- 3.2 Cropmarks, forming enclosures, potentially prehistoric in origin, have been identified in the fields surrounding Bawdsey approximately 200m to the south (BAW 097) and west (BAW 190) of the site. Further cropmarks and prehistoric surface finds have been recorded 500m to the northwest of the site (BAW 012 & 045).
- 3.3 Residual Roman pottery was recovered during ground works on The Street (BAW 023) approximately 400m north of the site.
- 3.4 Bawdsey is recorded by the Domesday Survey of 1086 as a very large settlement comprising of 57 households (Open Domesday 2019).
- 3.5 The historic core of the settlement is recorded as following the line of The Street, approximately 50m to the west of the site (BAW 166). The Medieval Church of St. Mary is located c200m to the northwest of the site (BAW 032).
- 3.6 Evidence of possible Medieval occupation was identified at 13 East Street (BAW 163), c100m to the north of the site, in the form of several refuse pits of various sizes. Further Medieval pits were encountered on The Street (BAW 023) approximately 400m north of the site.
- 3.7 Scatters of Medieval pottery has been recovered in several locations within Bawdsey in proximity of the site (BAW 028, BAW 036, BAW 041, BAW 238).
- 3.8 A review of the historic Ordnance Survey map sequence identifies that in 1880 the site was located centrally within an agricultural field, setback from the existing road network at that time. By 1902, School Lane had been constructed to the south of the site, as well as a school building to the east, with the site itself still depicted as lying within open ground. By 1925, development has occurred to the west of the site, but the site still remains undeveloped. The site has remained undeveloped up to the present day.

#### **4.0 EVALUATION TRENCHING**

- 4.1 A trial trench plan has been prepared following discussions with the Suffolk Archaeological Officer, consisting of nine evaluation trenches measuring 15m x 1.8m (Fig. 2). The trial trenches have been located to target the footprint of the proposed development.
- 4.2 The fieldwork is envisaged to take up to five working days to complete, after which a report will be prepared.
- 4.3 The locations of the trench may be fine tuned but will not be altered significantly without prior consultation with CgMs Heritage and the Suffolk Archaeological Officer.

## **5.0 OBJECTIVES AND RATIONALE OF THE FIELD EVALUATION**

- 5.1 To establish whether any archaeological evidence survives on the site.
- 5.2 The evaluation should aim to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed redevelopment.
- 5.3 The evaluation should also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.
- 5.4 Within these parameters, the evaluation of this site presents an opportunity to address the following objectives:
- 1) To determine the presence of any prehistoric, Roman or Anglo-Saxon activity within the site.
  - 2) To determine the presence of any Late Medieval activity within the site. Can this be related to the suspected extent of the Bawdsey historic settlement core?
  - 3) Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development.
  - 4) Provide sufficient information to, if appropriate, construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.
- 5.5 In addition the following research aims have been drawn from the Eastern Region Archaeological Frameworks (Medlycott 2011):

### **Late Medieval**

- 5) How far can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes? What is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Medlycott 2011, p70)

## **6.0 FIELD EVALUATION – DETAILED SPECIFICATION**

- 6.1 The overall objectives of this field evaluation are set out in Section 5. This section details the on site methodologies, report format and other related details.
- 6.2 Nine trial trenches measuring 15m long by 1.8m wide will be excavated to evaluate the site as set out in Figure 2.
- 6.3 All features encountered will be located and assessed. The results of this preliminary survey will provide the basis for considering any further mitigation measures.

### **Evaluation Techniques**

- 1) The trenches will be opened by mechanical excavator, with removal of all undifferentiated topsoil or made ground down to the first significant horizon. The machine should remove a level spit of no more than 0.20m depth moving along the length of the trench. Successive spits may be similarly removed until the first significant archaeological horizon is reached. That level should be cleaned in plan using a wide blade, ditching bucket or similar, with no teeth. If the machine has to re-enter the trench care should be taken to ensure that it does not damage underlying remains, particularly in soft conditions. ***The machine must not be used to cut arbitrary trial trenches down to natural deposits, without regard to the archaeological stratification and leaving a section record only.*** All machine work must be under archaeological supervision and should cease immediately if significant evidence is revealed.
- 2) The machine used should be powerful enough for a clean job of work and able to mound spoil neatly, a safe distance from trench edges. Mini garden excavators or bulldozers are not suitable.
- 3) Sampling should follow the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) guideline, but in general should comprise initially examination of all archaeological deposits should be by hand with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section. The objective is to define remains rather than totally remove them. Full excavation should be confined to the least significant remains (e.g. dumped layers) which may allow underlying stratigraphy and features to be exposed and recorded. Within significant levels partial excavation, half-sectioning, the recovery of dating evidence, sampling and the cleaning and recording of structures is preferable to full excavation. Depending on the stratigraphy

revealed sieving of fills (at the appropriate mesh level) should be undertaken to recover small flint flakes/metalwork (i.e. a control sample of artefacts). The trenches must characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed deposits.

- 4) Archaeological excavation may require work by pick and shovel or occasionally further use of the machine. ***Such techniques are only appropriate for the removal of homogeneous or low-grade deposits which may give a 'window' into underlying levels. They must not be used on complex stratigraphy and the deposits to be removed must have been properly recorded first. Casual "mattock testing" of features of uncertain archaeological value must not be undertaken without the prior approval of the Local Planning Authority. The depth and nature of all colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site. The use of plant to assist in the investigation of features will be agreed beforehand with SCCAS.***
- 5) Particular care should be taken not to damage any areas containing significant remains which might merit preservation in situ. Such evidence would normally include deep or complex stratification settlement evidence and structures. The Local Planning Authority and the Suffolk Archaeological Officer must be informed immediately if remains likely to be of national significance are encountered. Such areas should be protected and not left open to the weather, or other forms of deterioration whilst investigation will not be at the expense of any structures, features or finds which might reasonably be considered to merit preservation, it is important that a sufficient sample is studied.
- 6) Any human remains must also be left *in situ*, covered and protected. If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds Amendment Act 1981. Prior written notice is also to be given to the Local Planning Authority.
- 7) Metal detector should be used, where appropriate, during the course of the evaluation. This will comprise use of a metal detector prior to the trenches being excavated, and during the excavation process including the scanning of trench bases and spoil. Metal finds will have their locations recorded via GPS. The metal detector operator will be the experienced Site Supervisor, Tom Revell.
- 8) Topsoil/Made ground is to be kept separate during the evaluation to allow sequential backfilling using these arising only.

### **Access and Safety**

- 9) Reasonable access to the site is to be arranged for representatives of the Local Planning Authority and the Suffolk Archaeological Officer who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily.
- 10) ***All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed.*** A general health and safety policy must be provided by the Archaeological Contractor and a detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this site prepared. In particular staff should be kept away from unsupported trench edges and public access routes should be supervised and controlled. Barriers, hoardings and warning notices should be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets are to be used by all personnel as necessary. Appropriate toilet and washing facilities for site staff will be provided by the Archaeological Contractor.
- 11) All trenches will be scanned both visually and by CAT detector prior to excavation to identify any services within the immediate vicinity of the trench.
- 12) ***No personnel are to work in deep unsupported excavations.*** Trenches will not exceed a depth of more than 1.2m unless the sides of the trench are stepped.
- 13) Where there is reason to believe from previous uses that the ground may be contaminated, the Archaeological Contractor must include arrangements for pollution sampling and testing ***before*** any site work takes place. A search for public utility or other services will also be undertaken by the Archaeological Contractor prior to commencement.
- 14) ***The archaeological organisation must be satisfied that the applicant or developer has provided all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before any site work takes place.***
- 15) All archaeological trenches should be backfilled upon completion following receipt of approval from SCCAS.

### **Recording Systems**

- 16) The recording system must be fully compatible with that most widely used elsewhere in Suffolk. Context sheets should include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram should be employed. This matrix should be fully checked during the course of the

evaluation. If there is any doubt over recording techniques the guidance of the Suffolk Archaeological Officer will be sought.

- 17) It will be the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to obtain a site code from the appropriate source, which will subsequently be used as the site identifier on all documents.
- 18) The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in the County. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo record cards will also be used. This requirement for archival compatibility extends to the use of computerised database.
- 19) The following sampling strategy will be adhered to, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS:
  - 50% of each intrusive feature (pits, postholes).
  - 25% of each linear feature, including all terminals and intersections.
  - 50% of earth-cut structural features (beamslots, ring ditches).
  - Surviving structural elements (walls, collapse/debris fields) and domestic/industrial features (hearths, ovens), will be exposed, cleaned and left in-situ.
- 20) Site location plan required; general plan (e.g. OS 1:1250) showing investigation area and development site in relation to surrounding locality and street pattern.
- 21) This will be supplemented by trench plans at 1:500 (or 1:200), which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area, OS grid and site grid (if any). The locations of the OS bench marks used and site TBMs will also be identified.
- 22) Archaeological plans; some record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits must be made. All significant deposits that significantly affect the interpretation of the site and relate to the evaluation objectives should be formally planned in relation to the trench and OS grid and be at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Single context planning is required on deeply stratified sites.



- 23) Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, should be drawn as appropriate. Upon completion of the trench at least one long section is to be drawn, including a profile of the top of natural deposits. In addition to the **excavation of man made deposits some assessment of "naturally deposited" levels** will be necessary, especially when these are organically preserved and laid down within archaeological timescales.
- 24) All archaeological plans and sections should be on drawing film at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and should include context numbers and OD spot heights for all principal strata and features.
- 25) An adequate photographic record of any significant archaeological remains is required, in both plan and section, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. This will consist of and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film) supported by standard digital photography. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. The transparencies will be mounted in suitable frames. Where appropriate a photogrammetric record will be made of complex structures, features and horizons liable to be damaged in the course of the evaluation.
- 26) A Harris Matrix stratification diagram will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the excavations.

### **Finds and Samples**

- 27) A high priority should be given to dating any remains and so all artefacts and finds are to be retained. Consideration should also be given to the recovery of specialist samples for scientific analysis, particularly samples for absolute dating, structural materials and cultural/environmental evidence. Different sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Minimum levels of data **acquisition should be defined according to the "information recovery levels"** summarised by Carver (1987). The default data acquisition level for all pre-modern assemblages is level D. Close attention will be given to sampling for date, structure and environment.
- 28) The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils timbers, animal bone and human burials) will be developed in consultation with the Suffolk Archaeological Officer and the

Historic England Scientific Advisor for the region. This will be sought at the project planning stage and a visit arranged to determine the importance and sampling requirements for all deposits exposed during the investigation. Consideration will be given to bulk samples of material for C14 dating, as appropriate, and samples of any other inclusions such as wood should also be taken. 40LI bulk samples must be taken as a minimum (or full context if this is less), with all features considered to have environmental potential to be sampled.

- 29) A high priority will be given to the sampling of river and other anaerobic deposits (such as peat) where organic materials may be preserved.
- 30) Organic samples will be subject to appropriate specialist analysis. There may be a requirement to submit timbers to dendrochronological analysis and to process some samples to provide C14 dating. Other forms of specialist analysis may also be appropriate.
- 31) The finds retrieval policies of the Historic England archaeological guidance papers will be adopted. All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the Suffolk Archaeological Officer.
- 32) All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to the standards of the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the UK Institute for Conservation "Conservation Guideline No 2". **Appropriate guidelines set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1991)" will also be followed.**
- 33) Any finds covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act (1996, amended 2003) and Treasure (Designation) Order 2002, including gold and silver, will be moved to a safe place and reported to the coroner's office according to the procedures determined by the Act. They will also be reported to the local finds liaison officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.
- 34) The pottery specialist employed by the archaeological contractor will be familiar with local wares with a record of publications in the region.

## **Reports and Archives**

### Evaluation Report

35) Within four weeks of completion of the work the archaeological contractor will produce a report, copies of which are to be provided to CgMs Heritage for circulation to the Developer, Suffolk Coastal & Waveney District Council and the Suffolk Archaeological Officer. Initially a draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for review.

The report is to include, as a minimum, the following:

- a. a site location plan at an appropriate scale; a copy of the trench location plan at 1:1250 together with a plan of the main archaeological features at 1:100 and more detailed plans and relevant section drawings as appropriate. Particular note should be made of any variations in the depth of overburden covering any archaeological deposits revealed;
- b. a descriptive summary and interpretation of the archaeology of the site;
- c. a table showing, per trench, the features, classes and numbers of artefacts located and their interpretation;
- d. a consideration of the methodology used, including a confidence rating;
- e. A summary report to be included in the PISAH archaeological annual round up where archaeological remains are encountered.

The archaeological contractor is to allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the evaluation, by the Developer, the Suffolk Archaeological Officer or any designated representative of Suffolk Coastal & Waveney District Council.

## **Archives and Published Reports**

36) The integrity of the site archive should be maintained. The archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles set out in the Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991), particularly

Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1, together with subsequent MoRPHE guidance (see Sources Consulted).

- 37) The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in the **“Management of Archaeological Projects” 5.4 and Appendix 3. It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.**
- 38) United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990) will be followed. Arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed in writing with the recipient Museum and details of such arrangements will be made by the archaeological contractor.
- 39) The site archive is to be deposited with the SCCAS stores within 3 months of the completion of work, according to the Suffolk Archives Guidelines (SCC 2017b). It will then become publicly accessible.
- 40) Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) Sheets should be completed for the site.
- 41) In addition, at the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms (see Appendix A). All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for inclusion into the evaluation report and subsequent submission to the Suffolk HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive). The OASIS process will be completed by the appointed archaeological fieldwork contractor.

### **Archaeological Contractor**

- 42) The field team deployed by Pre-Construct Archaeology will include only full time professional archaeological staff. All staff should be experienced on similar sites.
- 43) The composition of the project team must be detailed and agreed with the Suffolk Archaeological Officer (see Appendix B).

- 44) A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Suffolk Archaeological Officer.

**Notification of Start Date**

- 45) The Suffolk Archaeological officer will be notified in advance of the commencement of fieldwork, and will be kept informed of progress on site with a view to arranging site monitoring meetings as appropriate.

## **SOURCES CONSULTED**

### **National Guidance:**

Department of Communities and Local Government *National Planning Policy Framework* 2018

Historic England (formerly English Heritage) *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* 2008

Historic England *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1 The Historic Environment in Local Plans* July 2015 unpublished document

Historic England *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* July 2015 unpublished document

Historic England *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets* July 2017 unpublished document

### **Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidelines:**

[http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/code\\_conduct.pdf](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/code_conduct.pdf)

[http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa\\_code\\_practice.pdf](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_code_practice.pdf)

### **Historic England Guidelines:**

MAP2 Management of Archaeological Projects (Second Edition) 1991

MoRPHE Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide 2009

MoRPHE Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation January 2008

### **Regional Guidelines:**

Gurney, D. *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003

Medlycott, M. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 2011

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* 2017a

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* 2017b

### **Guidelines for archiving:**

Archaeological Archives Forum (Duncan H. Brown), *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, completion, transfer and collection* 2007

Museum and Galleries Commission *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* 1992

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation  
Land at School Lane, Bawdsey, Suffolk

Society of Museum Archaeologists *Selection and Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* draft 1992

Society of Museum Archaeologists *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland Scotland and Wales* 1995.

### **Site Specific**

British Geological Survey *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/> 2019

*Open Domesday* <http://opendomesday.org/> 2019



Site Boundary





Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 1:  
Site Location





-  Site Boundary
-  Proposed trench 15m x 1.8m



Scale @ A3:  
1:500  
0 50 m

### BLOCK PLAN

Figure 2:  
Trench Locations

## **Appendix A – Oasis Form**

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**OASIS ID: preconst1-341612**

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**Project details**

Project name	School Lane, Bawdsey, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Trial trench evaluation.
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BAW244 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation

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**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL BAWDSEY School Lane, Bawdsey

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**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	CGMS HERITAGE
Project director/manager	Christiane Meckseper

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Entered by	Christiane Meckseper (cmeckseper@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	7 February 2019

## **Appendix B – Project Team**

## **Pre-Construct Archaeology: FINDS, ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER SPECIALIST SERVICES**

**Project Manager:** Christiane Meckseper

**Project Supervisor:** Tom Revell

**Prehistoric Pottery:** Sarah Percival, Louise Rayner, Jon Cotton, Mike Seager Thomas

**Roman Pottery:** Katie Anderson, Jo Mills (samian), Gwladys Monteil (samian), Joanna Bird (decorated samian), Margaret Darling (North), Brenda Dickinson (samian stamps), Kay Hartley (mortaria), David Williams (amphora)

**Post-Roman Pottery:** Chris Jarrett (in house), Berni Seddon (in house), Luke Barber (Sussex)

**Clay Tobacco Pipe:** Chris Jarrett (in house)

**CBM:** Berni Seddon (in house), Kevin Hayward (in house), Su Pringle, Ian Betts

**Stone & Petrological Analysis:** Kevin Hayward (in house), Mark Samuel (moulded stone)

**Glass:** John Shepherd, Medieval and Post-medieval Glass, Hugh Wilmott, Medieval Window Glass, Jill Channer

**Coins:** James Gerrard (in house), Nina Crummy, Mike Hammerson

**Inscriptions & Graffiti:** Roger Tomlin

**Animal Bone:** Kevin Rielly (in house), Philip Armitage, Robin Bendrey

**Lithics (inc Palaeolithic):** Barry Bishop

**Osteology:** Aileen Tierney

**Timber:** Damian Goodburn, Nigel Nayling (Wales),

**Leather:** Quita Mould

**Small Finds:** Nina Crummy (prehistoric- post Roman) Marit Gaimster (post Roman) (in house), James Gerrard (Roman)(in house), Hilary Major (Roman), Ian Riddler (esp worked bone)

**Metal slag:** Lynne Keys, David Starley

**Textiles:** Penelope Walton Rogers

**Conservation:** Karen Barker, Stefanie White (Colchester Museums), Emma Hogarth (Colchester Museums)

**Dendrochronology:** Ian Tyers

**Archaeomagnetic dating:** Mark Noel

**Environmental:** Val Fryer, QUEST, University of Reading

**Documentary Research:** Guy Thompson (in house), Chris Phillpotts, Frederick Hamond (NI), Gillian Draper, Jeremy Haslam, Roger Leech

**Industrial Archaeology:** David Cranstone

**Finds Illustration:** Cate Davies (in house), Helen Davies (in house), Mark Roughley (in house)

**Metal Detecting:** Dave Curry (in house)

**Cgms**

[www.cgms.co.uk](http://www.cgms.co.uk)

Cgms

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