

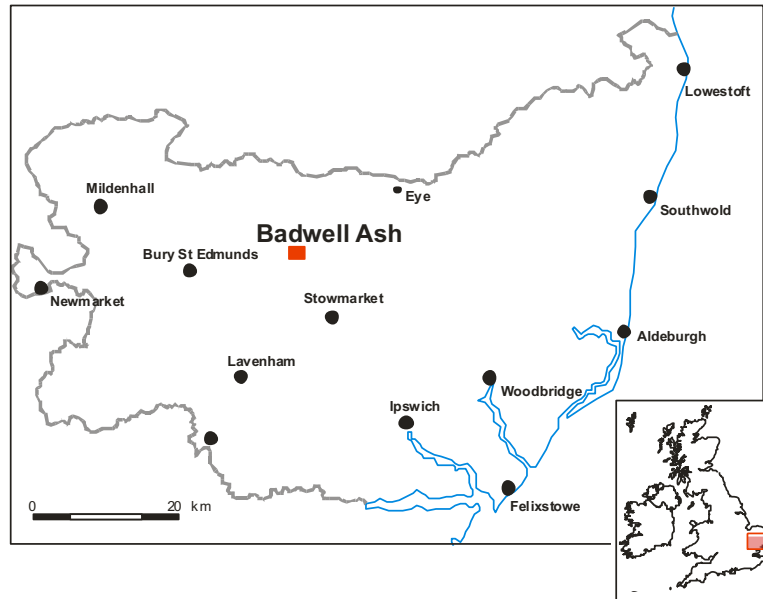
Archaeological Evaluation on Land at 4 Back Lane Badwell Ash Suffolk

Grid reference: TL 991 691

Planning Application No: 0103/11 (2546/08)

HER no: BAA029

Oasis No.: 144220



Prepared for
Chediston Homes

Prepared by
Archaeoserv (Dennis Payne Archaeological Services)

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March 2013

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by trial trenching on land at 4 Back lane Badwell Ash Suffolk, on the 1st of March 2013. This was in advance of the erection of a single new dwelling. The work was carried out in response to an archaeological brief written by Dr Jess Tipper of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated February 2013.

A single 10m long by 1.8m wide trench was sited to cover the footprint of the proposed development and to target any potential medieval roadside activity.

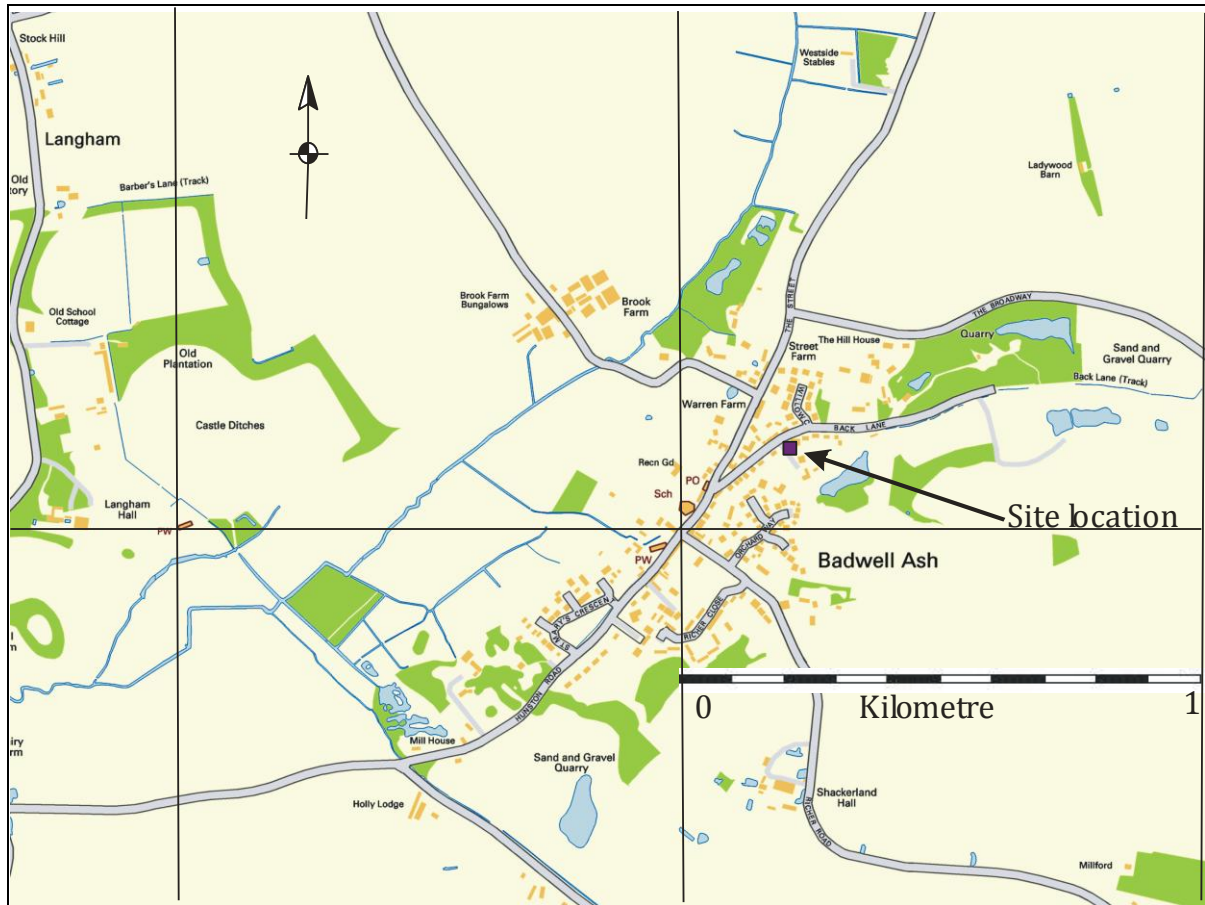
The single trench revealed one small feature, a possible shallow pit or tree bole of prehistoric date.

1. Introduction

An application was been made by the client for Chesditon Homes Ltd for the construction of a single new dwelling at 4 Back Lane Badwell Ash Suffolk (TL 991 691). The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development begins in accordance with the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010). This sets out the requirements for developers to provide sufficient information on the archaeological impact of development to enable a reasonable planning decision to be made. The *Local Plan Policy B22*, while stating that there should be a presumption in favour of the preservation of nationally important archaeological features and sites, outlines the process to be followed in order that the archaeological importance of a site may be determined and mitigation strategies put in place if necessary. This is also the requirement of the Deposit Joint Replacement Structure Plan (Policy 7, June 1998). As a result of the application, and to comply with planning policy, an archaeological evaluation was commissioned from Archaeoserv – DP Archaeological Services. Research was undertaken at the Suffolk Records Office Ipswich and the Suffolk Historic Environment Record office was consulted. A copy of this report will be deposited with the Suffolk HER and an on-line report will be made available with the Archaeological Data Service/project oasis.

2 Site Location and Description

Grid Reference: TL 991 691



Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

Figure 1. Location of No. 8 Back Lane Badwell Ash

Badwell Ash is a large compact village; the original settlement pattern is linear following the line of the Hunston to Walsham-le-Willows road with the oldest buildings, including the C14th century church, fronting onto 'The Street'. The site in Back Lane is located off 'The Street' within the historic core of the village.

The site is generally on glaciofluvial sand and flint gravel interspersed with river terrace deposits (sand and gravel) (BGS, Eye, 190) on a north-west facing, gentle slope towards a small river valley in the centre of the village.

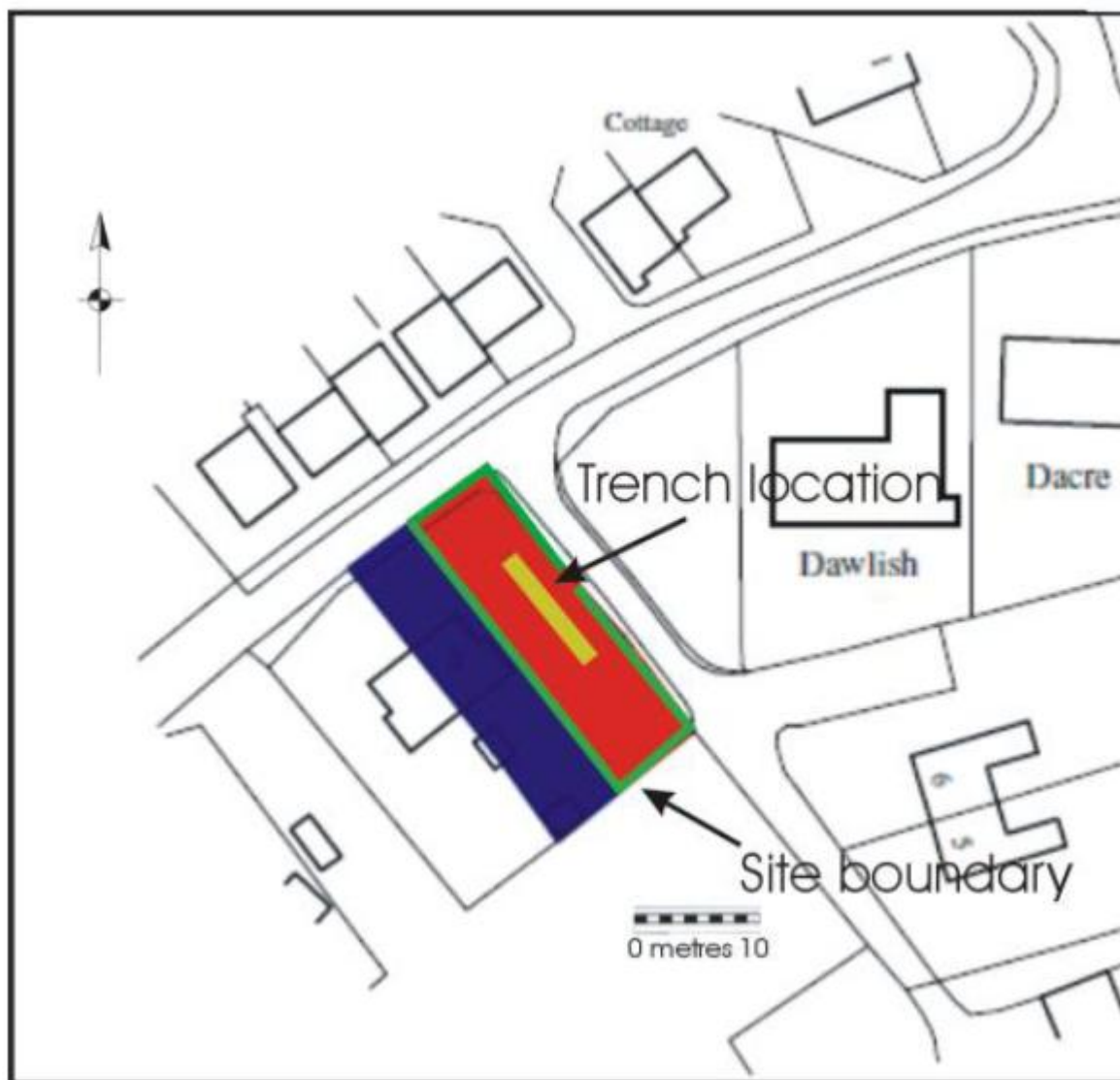


Figure2. Site and trench Location in Back lane Badwell Ash

4. Results

4.1 Fieldwork

A plan of the trench was drawn to a scale of 1:50; sections were drawn to a scale of 1:10.

A metal detector survey was carried out at all stages of the project.

All artefactual evidence was retained for dating and analysis.

A full photographic archive was produced consisting of colour slide, monochrome print and digital at 10 million pixels resolution, and will form part of the site record to be curated at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

Site plans and sections were digitized to archive standard, reduced versions of which are included in this report.

All features were described in detail with an overall statement of the potential for further work.

Levels were taken from a TBM located on the road adjacent to the site at 2.36 OD

4.2 The Evaluation Trench

The single trench of 10 m by 1.8 m width was opened to reveal one small feature to the extreme south of the trench. This feature [05] was revealed as a dark patch with some evidence of charcoal staining and burnt flint. Measuring 1m by 0.15m in depth and of irregular shape. Further analysis of the environmental sample taken (20ltr) from the fill (04) revealed some considerably small abraded sherds of pottery of Late Bronze Age to Early-Middle Iron Age date range. The flint (46g) recovered from the fill was concentrated to the eastern end. The flint showed signs of low technological production, and was dated to the later Neolithic to Early Iron Age, which corroborates with the pottery dating evidence (see the finds reports in appendices). The environmental sample poorly represented any evidence for cereals or other plant remains. The charcoal evidence was also very fragmentary and degraded, negating any further evidence from this material. The unabraded, identifiable contents of the sample revealed further plant evidence which was considered to be residual and representing the more recent environment.

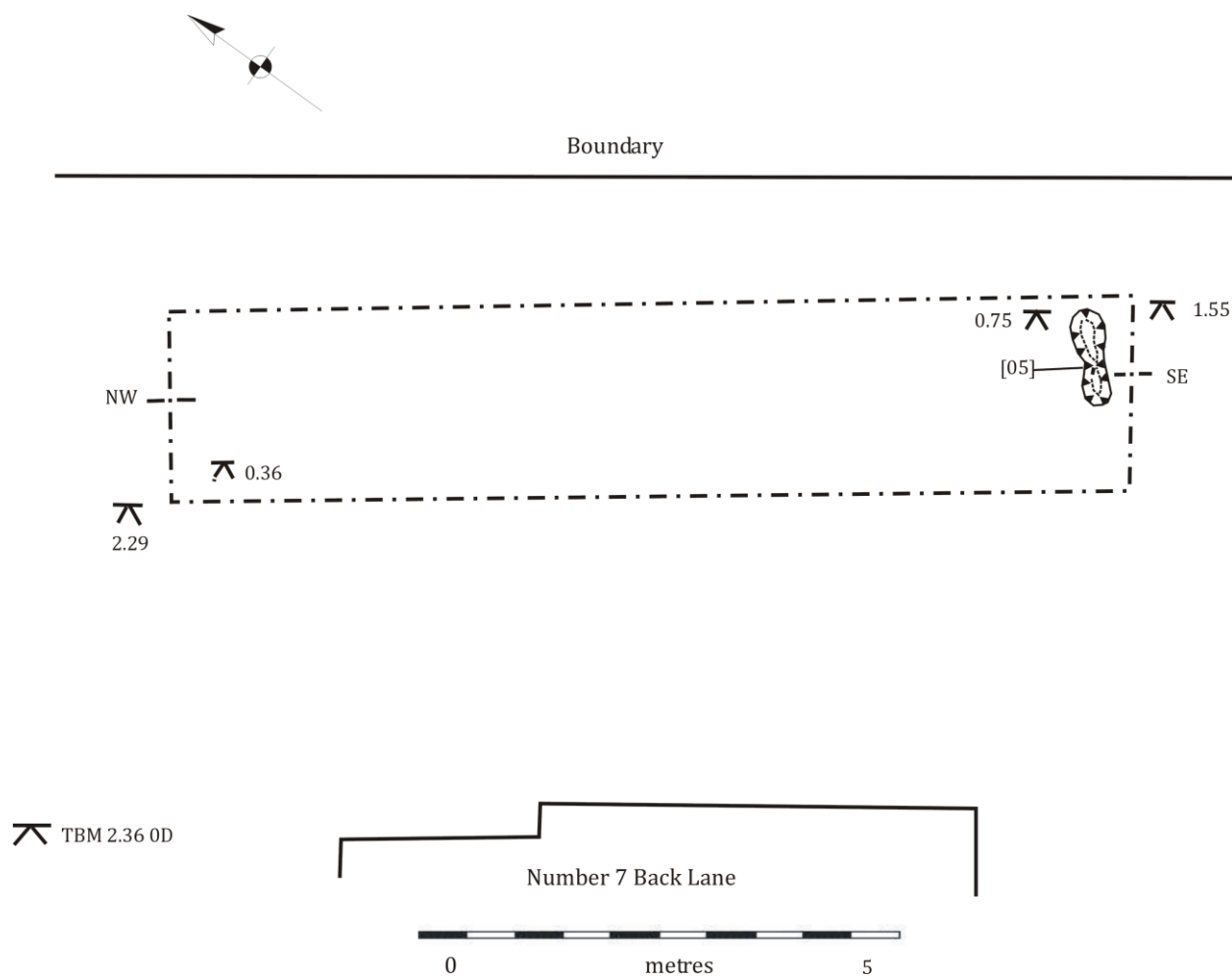


Figure 3. Plan of Trench, scale 1:50

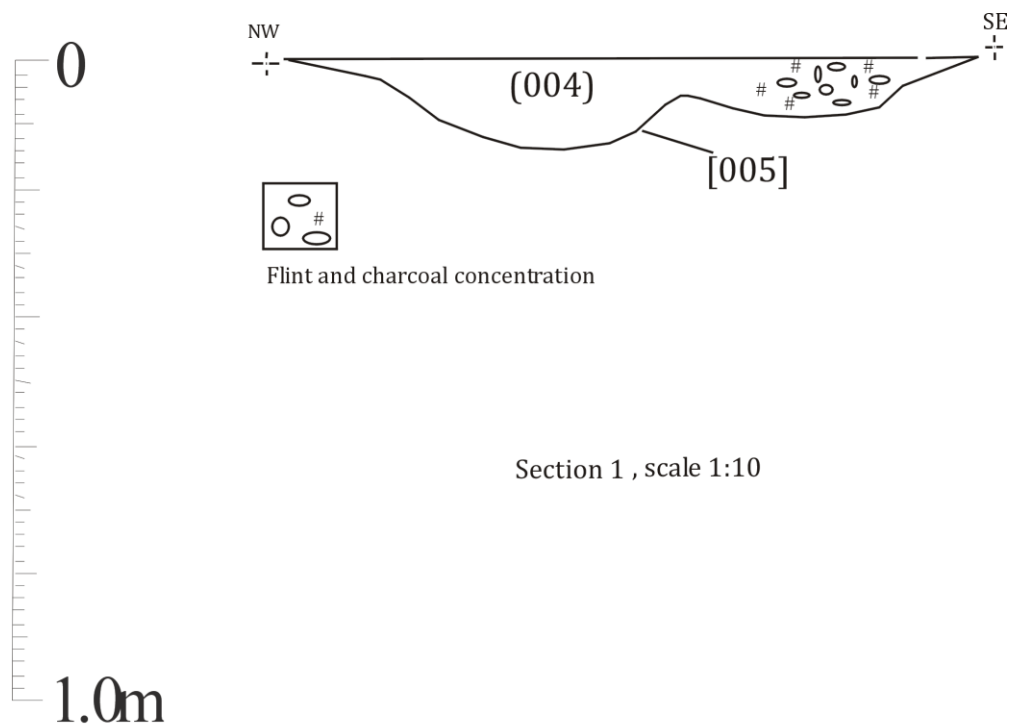


Figure 4. Section of Tree Bole

Contexts

Context	Type	Description/Dimensions	Interpretation	Find Types /comments
(01)	Layer	Topsoil; depth, 0.45m (max)	Garden soil	n/a
(02)	Layer	Subsoil; depth, 0.45m (max)	Subsoil	n/a
(03)	Layer	Natural	Natural geology	n/a
(04)	Fill	Dark blackish-brown silty clay; 0.15 depth (max)	Silting-up of tree bole	Charcoal, burnt flint
(05)	Cut	Cut of Tree bole		n/a

Table 1. Context Descriptions

5. Discussion

The single feature revealed was very effemeral, showing as a small insignificant dark patch at first. Upon cleaning, burnt flint and charcoal could be seen. Combining the evidence has lead to the conclusion that this feature is the result of land clearance in the prehistoric period, the tree bole created from the upturned tree thus creating the small pit encountered, and probably dating from the late Neolithic to early Iron Age. This is a broad date range spanning from c. 2000BC to 800 BC, but without carbon dating, the date cannot be narrowed down more conclusively. This find is not surprising considering other evidence from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age that has been found in the Back Lane area of Badwell Ash in the form of loom weights, pottery and a hearth (BAA 005).

6. Conclusion

The evaluation was successful in showing that the prehistoric feature encountered has been fully recorded before any development takes place on the site.

7. Archive Deposition

The paper and photographic archive will be held at the County Store, Suffolk County Council Archaeology, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

A digital record and copies of the report can be viewed at The Historic Environment Record office, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds and online at:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>.

The finds archive is held at the County Store, Suffolk County Council Archaeology, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

8. Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Mr N Harvey of Chediston Homes Ltd who commissioned and funded the archaeological work.

This report for archaeological evaluation was written by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) (Archaeoserv), who also managed the project and carried out the field-work.

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ONLINE REFERENCES

PastScapes <http://www.pastscape.org/homepage/index.htm>

Appendix I: Digital Images



Plate 1. The opened trench from the south-east



Plate2. Sample section showing deposit model



Plate 3. Tree Bole [05] Pre-Excavation



Plate 4. Tree Bole [05] , Post-excavation

Appendix II Environmental Report

An assessment of the plant macrofossils from an evaluation at 4 Back Lane, Badwell Ash.

By Anna West

Introduction and Methods

A single sample was taken from an archaeological deposit during an evaluation at 4 Back Lane, Badwell Ash. The sample was processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on **Table x**. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles, (Stace).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

1.1 Quantification

1.1.1 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

1.1.2 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, **++** = moderate, **+++** = abundant

1.2 Results

SS No	Context No	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot Contents
1	004	005	Spread		Charred seeds #, Charcoal +++ , Un-charred seeds / fruits ##, Roots and stems ++, Bone fragments #, Coal / vitrified material #

1.2.1 *Table X. Results*

1.2.2 Only a small number of charred plant remains were recovered from the sample. Two charred grass species caryopses (*Poaceae* sp.) were present

- 1.2.3 along with a small fragment of fruit stone endocarp, possibly of a *Prunus* species such as Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa* L.).
- 1.2.4 The un-charred plant remains consisted of Goosefoot family (*Chenopodium* sp.), Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* L.), Raspberry (*Rubus idaeus* L.), Bedstraw family (*Veronica* sp.) and Elder (*Sambucus* sp.) along with, unusually, a single Grape pip (*Vitis vinifera* L.) All of these species represent a scrubby, semi shade or hedgerow habitat. As the un-charred remains were all un-abraded it is possible that they are intrusive within the archaeological deposit, representing the current environment of the location rather than an historic one.
- 1.2.5 A few small fragments of animal bone were observed along with, what appear to be, small coal fragments and a few globules of vitrified material. It is possible that the latter are somehow related to the burning event which produced the heat altered flint recovered during excavation and from the non-floating residue of the soil sample.

1.2.6

1.2.7 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the sample processed was poor in terms of identifiable material. Charcoal is present in small quantities but is very fragmented and degraded. The charred remains did not contain any cereals or remains associated with cereal processing and it is highly likely that the un-charred plant remains are intrusive within the deposit.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material at this stage as they would offer little extra information of value to the results of the evaluation, however if further intervention is planned on this site, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out from well sealed and well dated deposits, with a view to investigation the nature of the heat altered remains recovered during this evaluation.

Bibliography

Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands 2nd Ed. (Cappers RTJ, Bekker RM, Jans JEA.)

New Flora of the British Isles, 3rd Ed (Stace C.)

Appendix III: Finds and Environmental Evidence

Andy Fawcett

Introduction

A small quantity of prehistoric pottery was recovered from soil layer 004 at Back Lane, Badwell Ash, as part of the sampling strategy

The Pottery

Three very small and considerably abraded body sherds of prehistoric pottery (2g) were recorded in context 004 (Sample 1). All of the sherds are flint-tempered (HMF) and appear to be reduced on one side and variably oxidised on the other. The fabric is dated from the Late Bronze to Early/Middle Iron Age, although this style of fabric (with abundant ill sorted flint) is likely to be no later than the Early Iron Age.

Discussion

The pottery group is small and poorly preserved, however they are not an unexpected find in the Back Lane area of Badwell Ash, as Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity has previously been recorded (BAA 0005) in the form of loomweights, pottery and a hearth.

OASIS ID: dennispa1-143798

Project details

Project name	EVLUATION ON LAND AT No.. 8 BACK LANE BADWELL ASH SUFFOLK
Short description of the project	SINGLE LINEAR TRENCH
Project dates	Start: 15-02-2013 End: 28-02-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BLBA013 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	BAA - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 8 - Land dedicated to the display of a monument
Monument type	NA None
Monument type	NA None
Significant Finds	NA None
Significant Finds	NA None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BADWELL ASH back lane badwell ash
Postcode	IP30
Study area	500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 992 691 52 0 52 17 00 N 000 55 14 E Point
Site coordinates	TL 992 691 52 0 52 17 00 N 000 55 14 E Point
Site coordinates	TL 992 691 52 0 52 17 00 N 000 55 14 E Point

Lat/Long Datum (other)	tl 992691
Height OD / Depth	Min: 30.00m Max: 50.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	ARCHAEOSERV
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	JESS TIPPER
Project director/manager	DENNIS PAYNE
Project supervisor	DENNIS PAYNE
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	n borley

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	St Edmundsbury Museum
Digital Archive ID	BABL8-13
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	St Edmundsbury Museum
Paper Archive ID	BABL8-13
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Map", "Plan", "Report", "Notebook - Excavation", " Research", " General Notes", "Photograph", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
------------------	---

Title	HISTORY GAZETEER OF SUFFOLK
Author(s)/Editor(s)	WHITE, W.
Other bibliographic details	NA
Date	1844
Issuer or publisher	DAVID AND CHARLES REPRINTS
Place of issue or publication	NEWTON ABBOT DEVON
Description	GAZETEER AND HISTORY OF THE COUNTY BY VILLAGE
URL	NA
Entered by	D PAYNE (archaeoserv@aol.com)
Entered on	6 March 2013

OASIS:

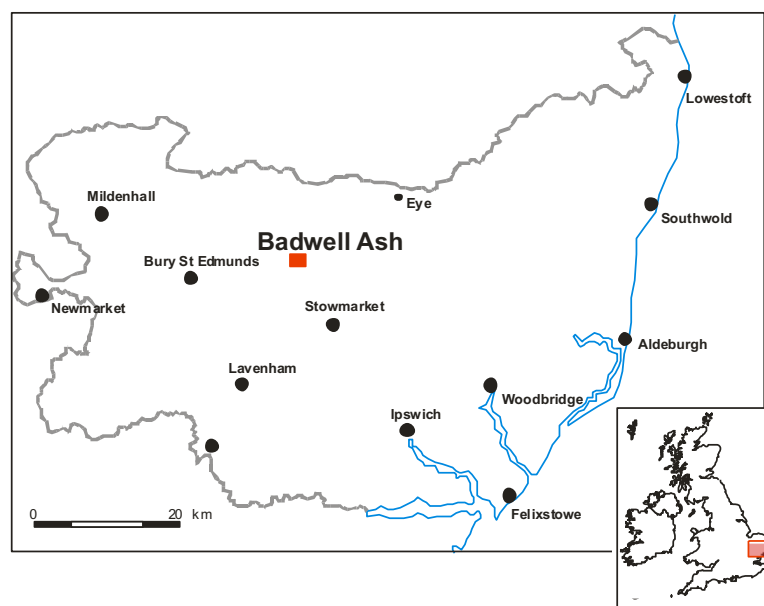
Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

Specification for Archaeological Evaluation on Land at 8 Back Lane Badwell Ash Suffolk

Grid reference: TL 992 691
Planning Application No: 0369/10
HER no: BAA028
Oasis No.: 143798



Prepared for
Mr N Borley

Prepared by
Archaeoserv (Dennis Payne Archaeological Services)

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February 2013

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Non-technical summary

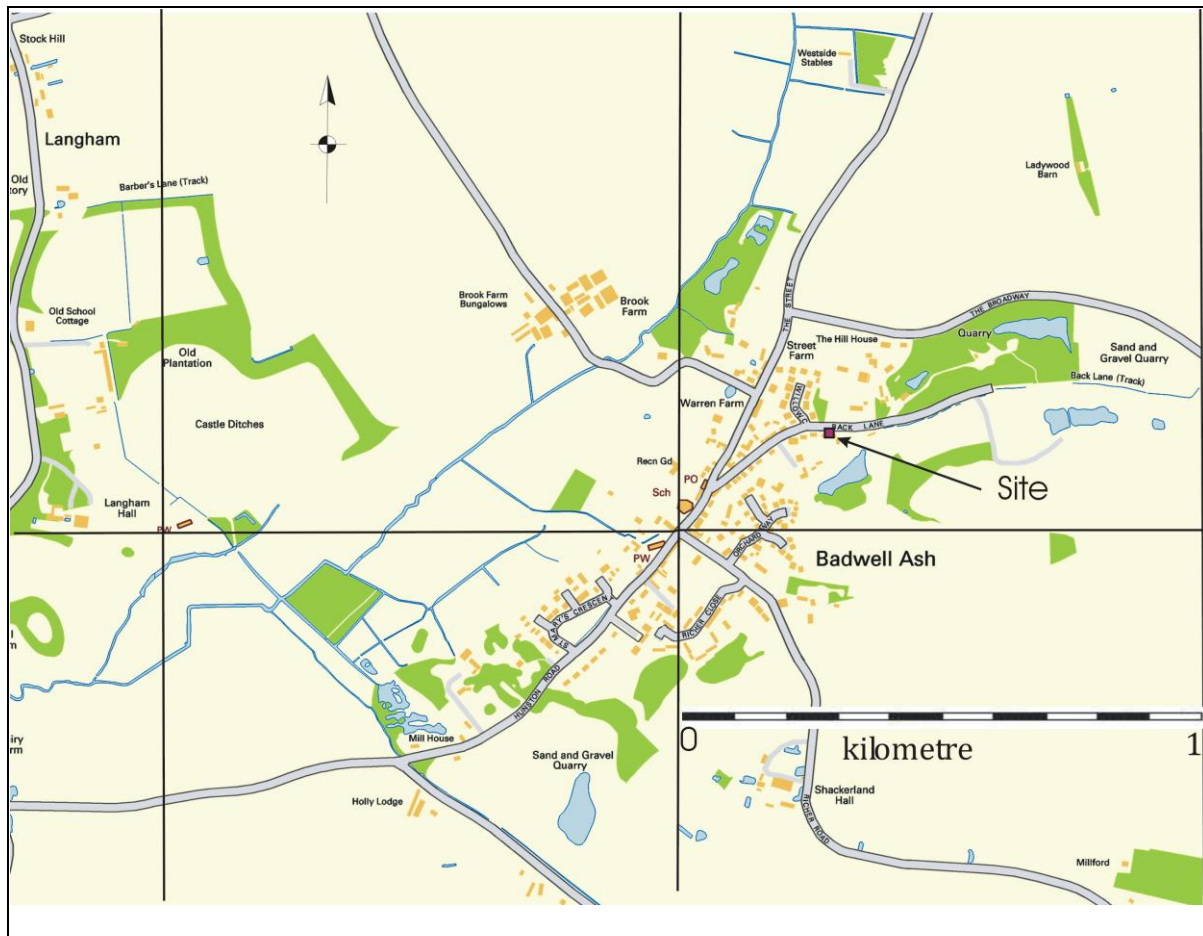
This is a written scheme of investigation for archaeological evaluation by way of trial trenching in advance of the erection of a new dwelling. It has been written in response to an archaeological brief written by Dr Jess Tipper of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated 13th of February 2013.

This application lies in an area of archaeological importance, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within the historic settlement core of the Badwell Ash village, as defined in the Historic Environment Record. There is potential for archaeological remains relating to earlier occupation to be present on this site. Ground-works associated with the development have the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any archaeological deposits that exist.

Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief will be sought in standards for 'Field Archaeology in the East of England,' (East Anglian Occasional papers 14, 2003). In addition, this brief has been compiled respecting the following standards: Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region, 2008; and Medlycott, M., 2011.

1 Site Location and Description

Grid Reference: TL 992 691

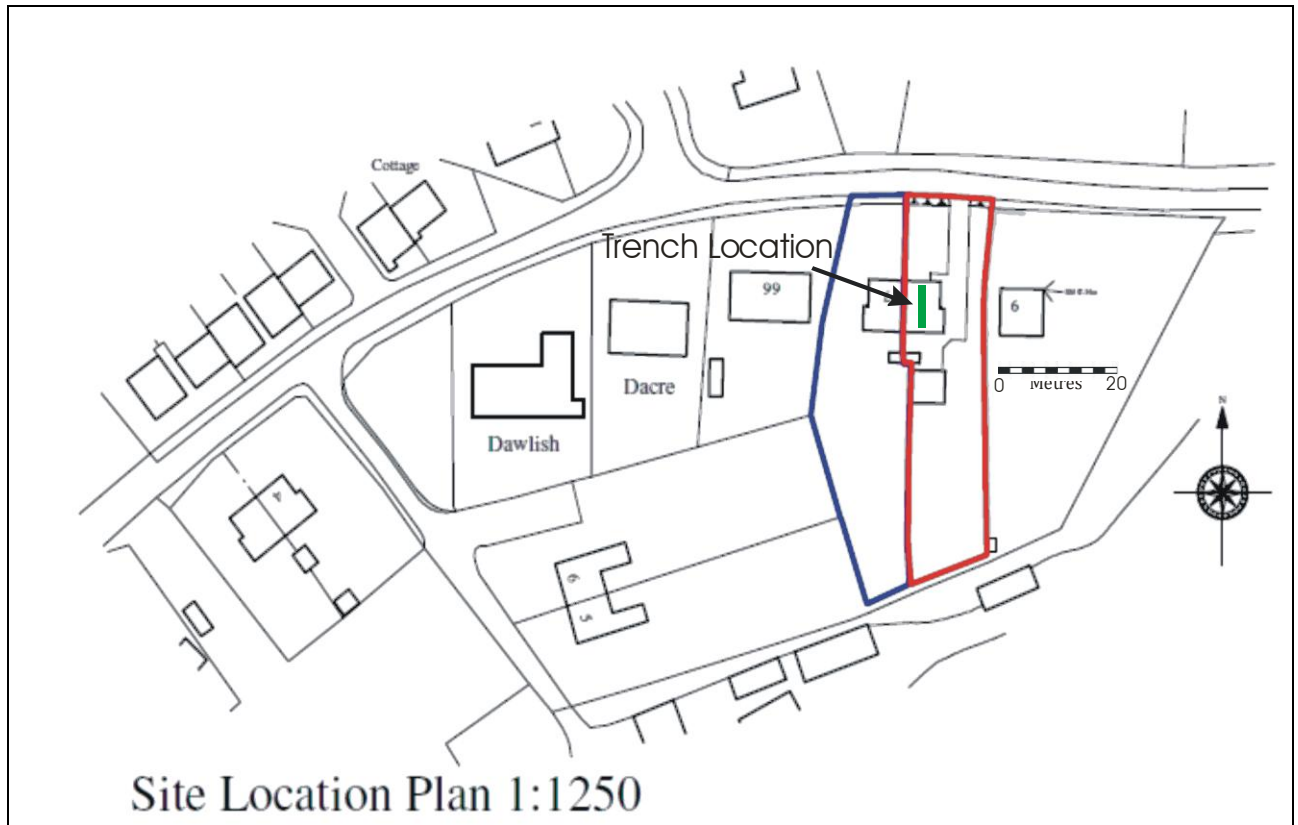


Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

Figure 1. Location of 8 Back Lane Badwell Ash

Badwell Ash is a large compact village; the original settlement pattern is linear following the line of the Hunston to Walsham-le-Willows road with the oldest buildings, including the C14th century church, fronting onto 'The Street'. The site in Back Lane is located off 'The Street' within the historic core of the village.

The site is generally on glaciofluvial sand and flint gravel interspersed with river terrace deposits (sand and gravel) (BGS, Eye, 190) on a north-west facing, gentle slope towards a small river valley in the centre of the village



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Figure 2. Site location with trench plan in green

2 Planning Background

The planning application, 0369/10 granted by Mid Suffolk District Council, for the erection of a semi-detached dwelling on Land at 8 Back Lane, Badwell Ash Suffolk (TL 992 691).

In order to ensure that satisfactory arrangements are made for the investigation, retrieval and recording of any possible archaeological remains on the site and to comply with Policy of the Council's Local Plan, Condition 5 states *"No development shall take place within any part of the application site until the applicant, or developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority."*

Reason: To allow proper investigation and recording of the site, which is potentially of archaeological and historical significance.

The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development begins in accordance with the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010).

3 Methodology

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

A risk assessment will be carried out in consultation with the site owner (Mr N Borley), to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.

In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be carried out: to provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development (including services and landscaping) permitted by the current planning consent. The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological find of significance, will be based upon result of the evaluation and will be subject to an additional specification.

This evaluation will identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, 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. Also, to establish the potential of the survival of environmental evidence. Sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practises, timetables and orders of costs. This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP 2). Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive and report with an assessment of any potential archaeological or environmental evidence. Any further excavation required as mitigation will be the responsibility of SCCAS/CT to advise. Each stage will be subject of a brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage. The developer or DPAS will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, to enable the archaeological work to be monitored.

4 Evaluation by Trench

A single linear trench 8.00m long x 1.8m wide will be excavated to cover the area of the new development. The trench will be positioned to target the building footprint as per the trench design (fig.2) and will allow for spoiling and access by staff and visitors.

The Excavation will be by mechanised using a toothless 'ditching bucket'. A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenching shown above and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins. The top soil will be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface.

All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil will be examined for any archaeological material.

The top of the first archaeological deposit will, if necessary, be initiated by machine, but further cleaning will be done by hand. The excavation of any archaeological deposits will be continued by hand unless it can be shown that there will be no loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist, taking into account the nature of the deposit.

As in all evaluation excavation work there is the need to cause the minimum of disturbance to the site so that significant archaeological features e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:

For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min) will be excavated across their width.

For discrete features such as pits, 50% of their fill will be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).

Sufficient excavation will be made to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established. All archaeological features exposed will be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 or 1:20 on a plan. Any stratigraphic sequences encountered will be recorded in section at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Any structures, for example, hearths, kilns and other significant finds will be excavated and recorded in plan and by single context recording where required.

In the event that no stratigraphic sequences are encountered, sections and features in plan will be hand cleaned and will be drawn to either 1:10 or 1:20 scale depending on the size, and details of any features and deposits will be fully recorded.

All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context.

All levels will relate to Ordnance Datum.

All contexts will be recorded using numbered context sheets containing descriptions and sketches of the deposits and finds that might be encountered.

Best practise will be employed to allow for the sampling of archaeological deposits. All archaeological contexts will, where possible, be sampled for the potential of the site, taking, at a minimum, 40 litre bulk samples (using sealable containers designed for the purpose) or 100% of smaller features. These containers, before leaving site, will be clearly marked by the site team showing from which context they were taken. Environmental samples will be sent to the relevant specialist for flotation and analysis resulting in the specialists report for inclusion into the final report. Where waterlogged `organic` features are encountered, advice will be sought from a geoarchaeologist or environmental specialist, and if necessary, will be invited to the site to consider all options available. This should include the extraction of monolith samples, whether by the site team or the specialist. If rich or unusual features are encountered, further advice will be sought from the RSA before any attempt to remove them is made.

Should it be deemed necessary, the guide to sampling Archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L & Wiltshire., P.E.J., 1994). A guide to Sampling Archaeological deposits for environmental analysis) will be consulted. Copy held for viewing by SCCAS/CT. Advice will also be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional adviser for Archaeological science (East of England), should the need arise.

Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character

Metal detector searches of the site will be undertaken at all stages of the excavation, this will be undertaken by Mr D Payne or other staff given the task.

All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).

The data recording methods and conventions used will be consistent with, and approved by, the County HER.

Proper respect will be accorded any disturbed human remains encountered. Possible human remains will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Any remains observed will be related to the relevant authorities. The client will make contingency for a Licence to disturb the remains, and DPAS will inform SCCA/CT before any removal takes place.

All work will be undertaken to Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) and Museum of London Archaeology Service (Molas) standards.

The project will be managed and undertaken by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) with extensive experience in undertaking archaeological evaluations. One further site assistant, with the relevant experience, will be appointed as deemed necessary.

The Post excavation work will be carried out in part by Dennis Payne along with the appropriate specialists that may be appointed for this project.

A photographic record will be compiled, comprising an overview of the site prior to work starting, as well as after completion of the work using black and white photographs, colour transparencies and high resolution digital images, and will be included with any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.

Finds will be conserved where required.

All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive.

5 Map information

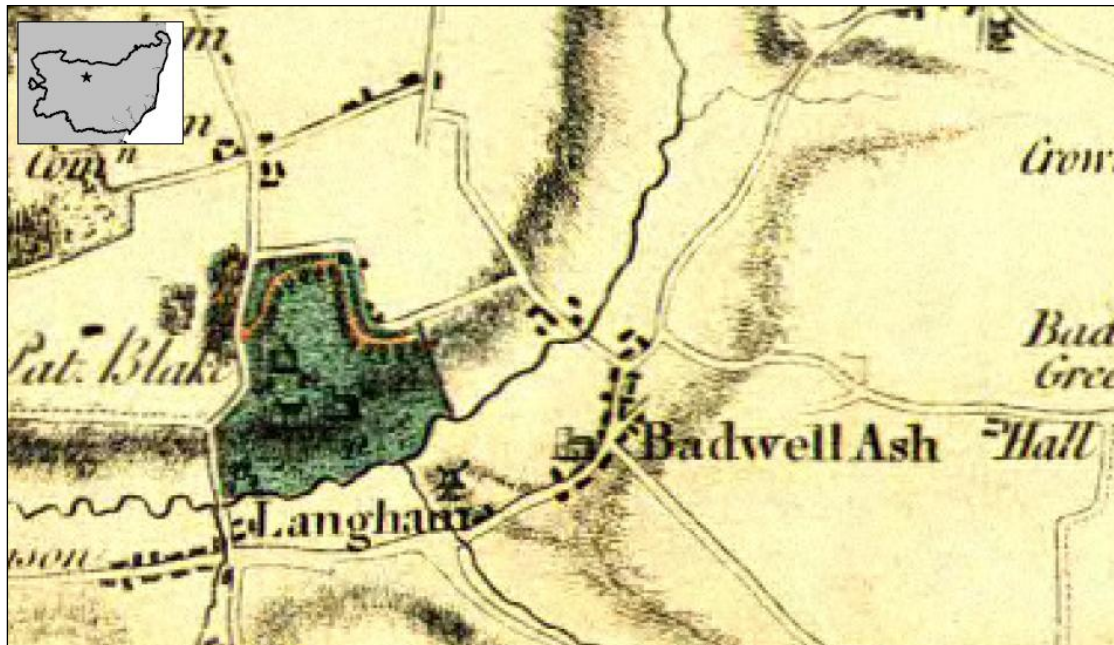


Figure 3. Hodskinson's map of Badwell Ash, 1783

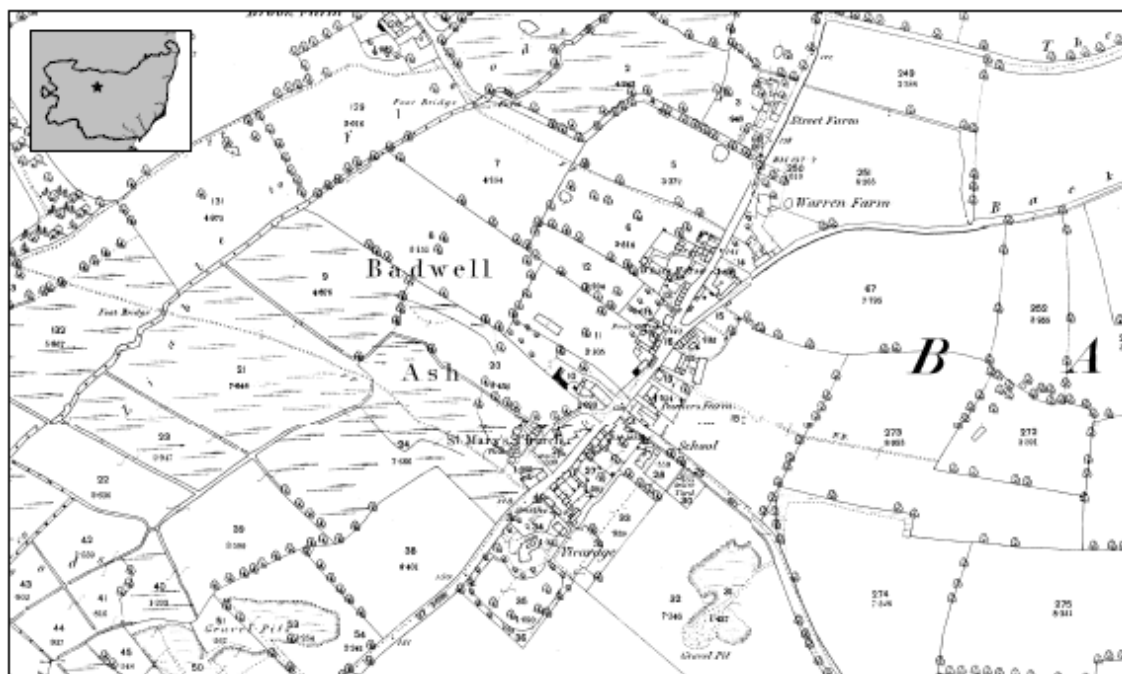


Figure 4. The 1880'2 Ordnance Survey 1st edition of Badwell Ash

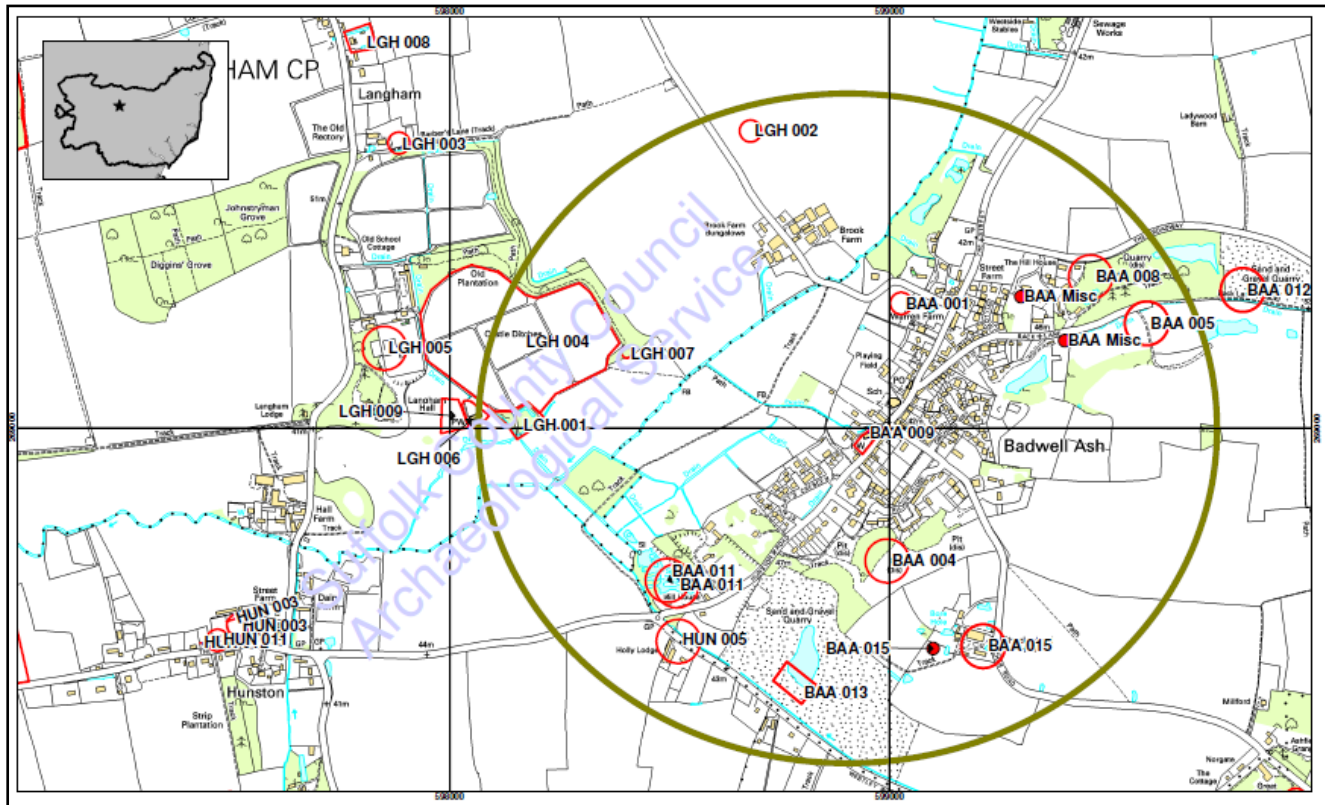
6 Archaeological and Historical Background

6.1 Archaeological Background

The H.E.R., records fifteen entries of archaeological interest within 500 m of the search area in Badwell Ash. These include finds of Roman date; a Saxon cemetery (BAA 008); Bronze age; Medieval, Iron age and Prehistoric. Of notable interest is the finding of a wooden trough and a paddle-like object within an extinct mere or water-course (BAA 013) at Shackerlands Hall Quarry to the south of the village.

Badwell Ash has received five archaeological interventions: an evaluation (BAA 020) at 2-3 Back Lane located a possible posthole and a pit of undetermined date (Brooks, SCCACT, 2008); further monitoring (BAA 021) on land behind Driftway Farm, (Payne, Archaeoserv, 2009), did not locate any archaeology; monitoring at The Old Vicarage only located modern pits and modern disturbance, Muldowney, SCCACT, 2009); an evaluation (BAA 025) on land at Warren Farm produced a shallow midden containing 16th century finds, Gill, SCCACT, 2011); and a further evaluation on land off 'The Street' did not locate any archaeology, (Craven, SCCACT, 2011).

Perhaps the most important entry is the possible Anglo Saxon cemetery located to the north-east at c. 100m of the proposed development (HER: BA008), found in 1922, skeletons were reported in the gravel workings. Roman pottery was located immediately to the south Back Lane (HER: BA005). Two other entries listed as (BA Misc) are a bronze finger ring of Saxon date from the gravel pit in Back Lane and the name Kiln Pightle suggestive of a kiln site within the vicinity.



Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

Figure 6. SCC HER map showing locations of finds, monuments

6.2 Historical Background

Badwell Ash, or *Little Ashfield*, as it was once known, is a neat village, 4 miles south-east of Ixworth in the county of Suffolk, within the area of Mid Suffolk district Council. The medieval church of St Marys, All Saints (BAA 009) stands in the high street, approximately within the centre of the village. (White, 1844) The Piscina in the south aisle is of c. 1300. High house, 1 mile east is a large Elizabethan brick-built house; another house called *The Wurlie*. Kingpost roof inside. (Pevsner, 1974)

In the ninth year of the reign of Edward I, Badwell Ash was in the lordship of William Creketote, and it was afterwards held, together with Great Ashfield, by the prior and monks of Ixworth Priory. At the dissolution, it was granted to Richard Codington. In 1845 there were two manors: Badwell Ash, and Shakerland, belonging to Miss R Clough; but a great part of the land was held by Lord Thurlow, the Rev. T.B. Northgate, and others named: Mayhew; Baker; Moss; Wilson; Parker; and other landholders. (White, 1844)

Badwell ash is not mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086), but is possible that one of the places noted as unidentified in the text of that survey may refer to Badwell Ash. It does suggest however that this name is later than the Domesday Book and was known with a different place name at the time of the survey. Badwell Ash, as already stated above was known as Little Ashfield

7 Aims and objectives of the project

To provide as much information about the archaeological resources within the proposed development site.

To comply with SCCAS/CT request for an archaeological evaluation as part of the planning process for the new development.

To obtain information about the archaeological resources within the development site, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

To identify and establish the approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area together with its likely extent localized depth and quality of preservation.

To evaluate the likely impact of land uses in the past and the possible presence of colluvial/alluvial deposits.

Assess the condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To preserve by recording, any evidence of the potential for survival of any environmental deposits of the area.

Research questions allied to this project will be focused upon the Anglo Saxon cemetery as noted above, the location of which is within 200m of the development and the finds of Roman pottery and Saxon finger ring found in the gravel workings. Although Back lane is away from the High Street, evidence for medieval development along back lane is possible at this location. Specific research questions will therefore be to locate further evidence of the possible Anglo Saxon cemetery; to locate evidence of medieval occupation along Back Lane and to observe all excavation work for further pottery finds or small finds or other evidence of occupation from the Roman and Saxon activity in the vicinity.

8 Health, Safety and Environment

A risk assessment strategy covering all activities will be carried out during the lifetime of the project.

All work will be carried out in accordance with current health and safety legislation.

Every care will be taken to minimise the environmental impact.

9 Back Filling & Reinstatement

Backfilling of trenches is included in the cost unless otherwise agreed with the client.

10 Ownership of Finds, Storage and Curation of Archive

All artefactual material recovered will be held in long term storage by the archaeological service Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to SCC to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all such artefacts. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to the Treasure Act (1996), separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.

11 Monitoring arrangements

Curatorial responsibility lies with Suffolk County Council Archaeology (Conservation Team). They are to be notified of each stage of work. They will be notified in advance of the date of works on the site (minimum of five days).

Access is required to the site at all reasonable times to allow for monitoring by SCCA/CT or their agents and ARCHAEOSEV -DPAS.

Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of Dennis Payne.

12 Archive preparation and deposition

The archive will be presented to the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Department, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds, to the standards as laid out in their specification/brief. This will respect the ``SCCAS Archive guidelines, 2010`` for the county store, being the intended depository.

13 Reporting procedures

The report will be completed within three months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities. A summary report will be produced with the final report. A draft of the report will be submitted to Dr Jess Tipper (SCCAS/CT) for approval.

The report will reflect the aims of the WSI by giving an objective account of the archaeological evidence, clearly distinguished from its interpretation. A discussion and interpretation of the archaeological evidence including environmental and palaeoenvironmental recovered from palaeosoils and cut features and its conclusions will include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3&8, 1997 and 2000) and Medlycott, M., 2011.

An opinion may be given within the report for further evaluation or excavation work based upon the findings. A mitigation strategy will be written to how best preserve any archaeological deposits or finds encountered.

Reports on specific areas, for example, ceramic or bone evidence will be included within the report to allow for a fully informed interpretation of any archaeology encountered. Sufficient detail will be placed upon the specialists findings to permit a detailed of assessment of the finds, including tabulation of data by context, including non-technical summaries.

One copy will be sent to the client.

One copy will be sent to Suffolk County Council, Archaeology Conservation team.

One copy will be sent to the Mid Suffolk District Council Conservation officer.

In addition a summary report will be submitted into the OASIS project.

A CD Rom will be submitted of the report.

14 Publication and dissemination

The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the specification written by Dr Jess Tipper of the Suffolk County Council, Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

15 Other factors (including contingency)

Contingency will be made for operational delays including weather.

Contingency will be expected of the client for significant archaeology discovered as a result of the evaluation.

Contingency will be expected of the client for any specialist report that the relevant authority deems appropriate that cannot satisfactorily be produced by Dennis Payne or his agents.

Contingency will be expected of the client in the event that human remains are discovered in the course of the trench excavations.

16 Resources

The evaluation will be undertaken by Dennis Payne and additional staff as necessary using standard archaeological field techniques.

Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the trench excavations.

17 Insurance statement

Public indemnity of £2,000,000 with the Council for British Archaeology.

18 Copyright

Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

19 Ownership

It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the brief be donated with the archive.

All material deemed Treasure Trove will be subject to the investigations of the Coroner.

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