

**Continuous Archaeological Recording on Land behind the
Garage
The Street
Bawdsey Suffolk**

Grid reference: TM 346 405
Planning Application No: DC/14/3118/FUL
Oasis Ref: 196158
HER No: BAW 188

Commissioned by:
Tony
Xanadu Construction

Prepared by:
Dennis Payne BA (Hons)

ARCHAEOSERV
(Dennis Payne Archaeological Services)

January 2015

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction.....	1
2. Site Location and Description.....	1
3. Planning Background.....	2
4. Archaeological and Historical Background.....	3
5. Cartographic Information.....	6
6. Results.....	7
7. The Finds.....	10
8. Interpretation and Discussion.....	11
9. Conclusions.....	11
10. Archive Deposition.....	11
11. Acknowledgements.....	11

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by two trial trenches on land adjacent to Cranes Garage The Street Bawdsey Suffolk, on the 15th of December 2014. This was in advance of the erection of two new dwellings. The work was carried out in response to an archaeological brief written by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated the 9th of October 2014.

Two linear trenches, 15.00m long x 1.8m wide were excavated to cover the footprints of the two dwellings. No archaeology was located except a quantity of unstratified medieval pottery dating from the 12th-14th centuries and animal bone possibly of the same date and probably represents casual losses made whilst carrying out farming activities during the medieval period.

1. Introduction

As part of the planning application for the new proposal of the two new dwellings, an archaeological evaluation was requested by the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team to ascertain if any below ground historical assets were at risk of damage by the current development. A written scheme of investigation was presented to the SCCA/CT by Archaeoserv and accepted as part of the archaeological process.

2. Site Geology Location and Description

Grid Reference: TL 346 405



Figure 1. Site location showing area of development in Bawdsey

2.1 Bawdsey is a small village on the Suffolk coast where the River Deben flows into the sea. The site is in the north of the village within a vacant plot of land next to Cranes Garage, The Street Bawdsey.

2.2 The geology at this location consists of Crag, a Pre-Anglian, fluvial and coastal deposit of the Pleistocene Age (from 1.5 million years ago).

3. Planning Background

3.1 The planning application, DC/14/3118/FUL, was granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council, for the erection of two new dwellings with the following condition:

3.2 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, the condition states: *' No development shall take place within the area indicated on Drawings as referred to in Condition 2 until the applicant/developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the developer and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

3.3 *The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:*

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

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

3.4 The evaluation will be carried out based upon the recommendation of the local planning authority guidance (*Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan Management Policies DPD July 2013*) following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The relevant local planning policies also include the Suffolk Coastal Plan (2nd Amendment March 2006): AP7.

3.5 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012

The NPPF recognizes that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets;

3.6 Suffolk Coastal's current Local development Plan was replaced in 2013: *Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan Management Policies DPD July 2013* and is summarized as follows:

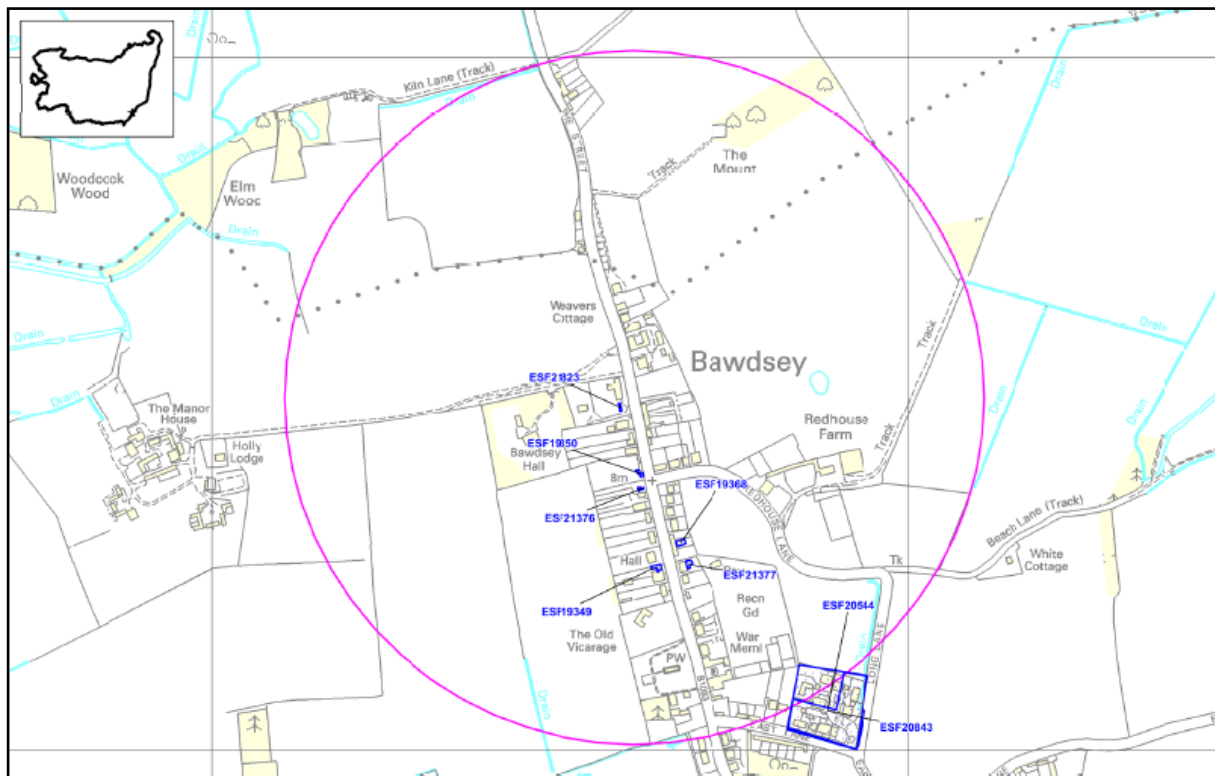
- for development(s) that might affect sites that are known or are likely to contain archaeological remains, the Council will require, where necessary, a professional archaeological assessment as to the likelihood that remains might be encountered and their importance;
- On the basis of the assessment, a professional field valuation should be conducted in cases where the assessment suggests that important archaeological remains may exist but it is unable to be precise about their nature or extent;
- Preservation of archaeological remains in situ where the assessment and/or field evaluation indicate that the remains are important. Even where lesser remains exist, consideration must be given to the desirability of preserving them in situ.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

Archaeological Background

4.1 There are 8 entries in the Suffolk Historic Environment Records for archaeological interventions for Bawdsey: six of these were for Monitoring in The Street Bawdsey, none of which produced any finds (ESF 19349; 21823; 21377; 21376; 19350; 19368) between 2006 and 2011. An evaluation (ESF 20544) in 2009 on land east 13 East Lane produced three cut features from within ten trenches; all three were likely to represent medieval occupation (2009).

Monitoring of the same area in 2011, during construction work, did not produce any further archaeology.



Ordnance Survey Crown Copyright Licence No. 100047655

Figure 2. Historic Environments records Interventions map of Bawdsey

HER Monuments

4.2 There are thirty nine entries of monument-type category listings in the Suffolk HER, including a number of finds scatters noted from field-walking and these mainly consist of pottery scatters dating from the Medieval and Roman periods; in close proximity are the following: on the site of the development in 1986 a scatter of c. 12th-14th century sherds including Scarborough and Saintonge and local wares were found while fieldwalking

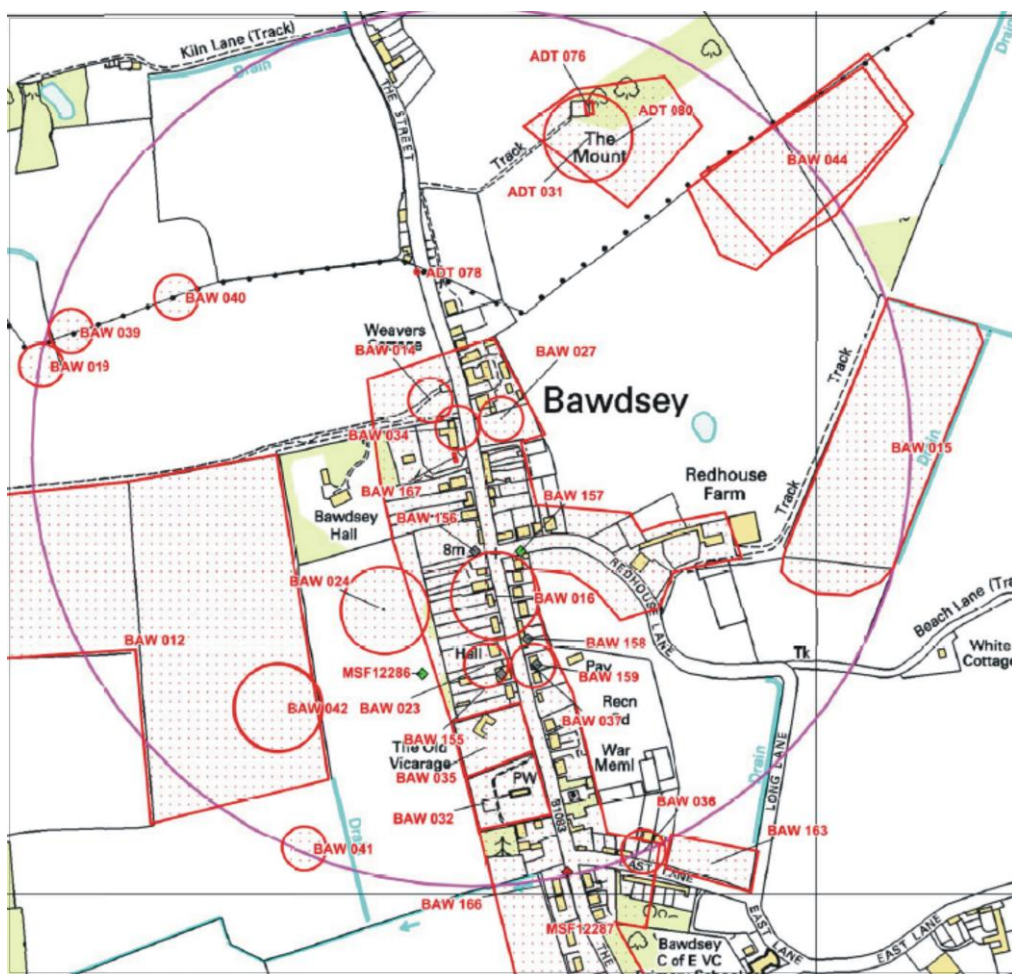
(BAW 027); opposite the development site a further three sherds of medieval coarseware (BAW 167) were found during an evaluation; at 200m south of the development site a polished hand axe was found (BAW 57); at 50m north-west of the development site a dense medieval artefact scatter of c. 13th-14th century sherds were found (BAW 014); opposite the site a further scatter of c. 13th-14th c. sherds were found during building work on a house plot (BAW 034); on the site for development a coin of Carausius (286-293 AD) was found (BAW 027).

Historical Background

4.3 Bawdsey a compact and well-built village on the coast opposite Hollesley Bay, eight miles south-east of Woodbridge- in the 11th year of Edward I, Robert-De-Ufford was twice chief justice of Ireland, obtained a licence for a weekly market and a fair on the eve day and morrow of the nativity of the Virgin Mary (White, W., 1844).

The Domesday entry for Bawdsey states: '2 free man under the patronage of Edric with 13 acres. They are all in the assessment of Hollesley.' (Morris, J., ed., 1986). Clearly, Bawdsey was a substantial settlement from Roman times and particularly during the medieval period when assessing the archaeological finds evidence from the village and surrounding land.

Bawdsey Manor, during WWII, was used for research and development into radar for practical military use and it became known as RAF Bawdsey. Stables and outbuildings were converted into workshops and 240 ft wooden receiver towers and 360 ft steel transmitter towers were built. Bawdsey was the first Chain Home Radar Station. By the outbreak of World War II a chain of radar stations was in place around the coast of Britain. Bawdsey Manor continued as an RAF base through the Cold War and Bloodhound Missiles were sited on the cliffs.



Ordnance Survey Crown Copyright Licence No. 100047655

Figure 3. Monuments map from the Suffolk Historic Environment Records Office

5. Cartographic Information

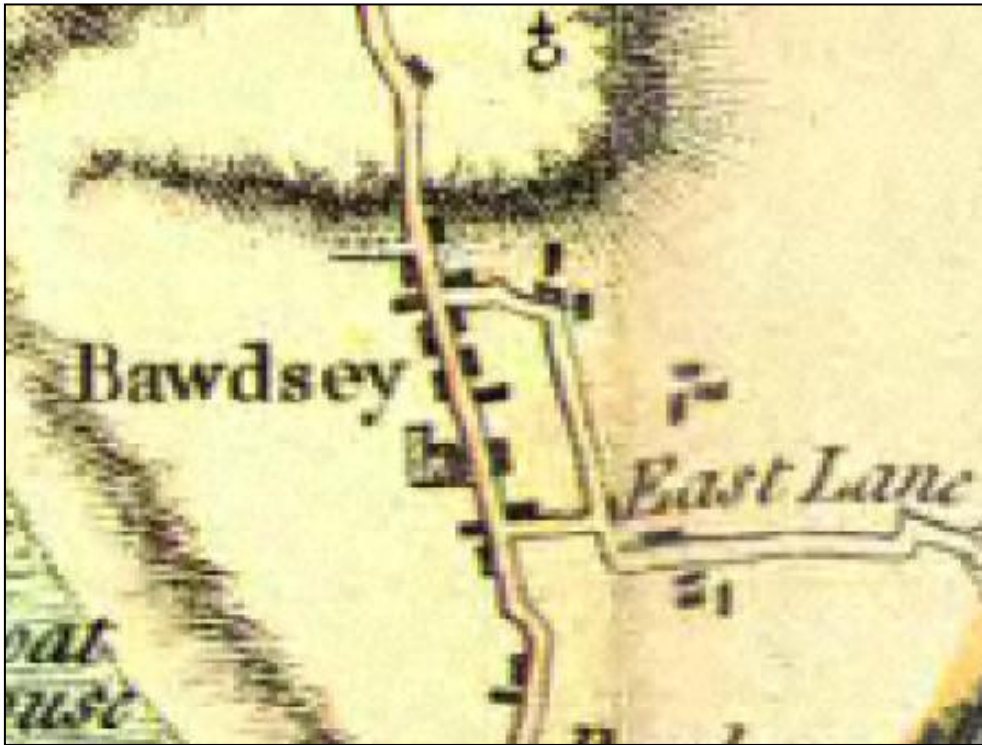


Figure 4. Hodskinson's map of Bawdsey 1783



Figure 5. 1880's OS map of Bawdsey, 1880's

6. Results

Fieldwork

6.1 Two 15m long by 1.8m wide trenches were excavated to cover the footprints of all two proposed dwellings.

6.2 Trench1 and 2 contained no archaeological features.

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

6.4 A digital camera only was used at 10 million pixels resolution, and will form part of the site record to be curated at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

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

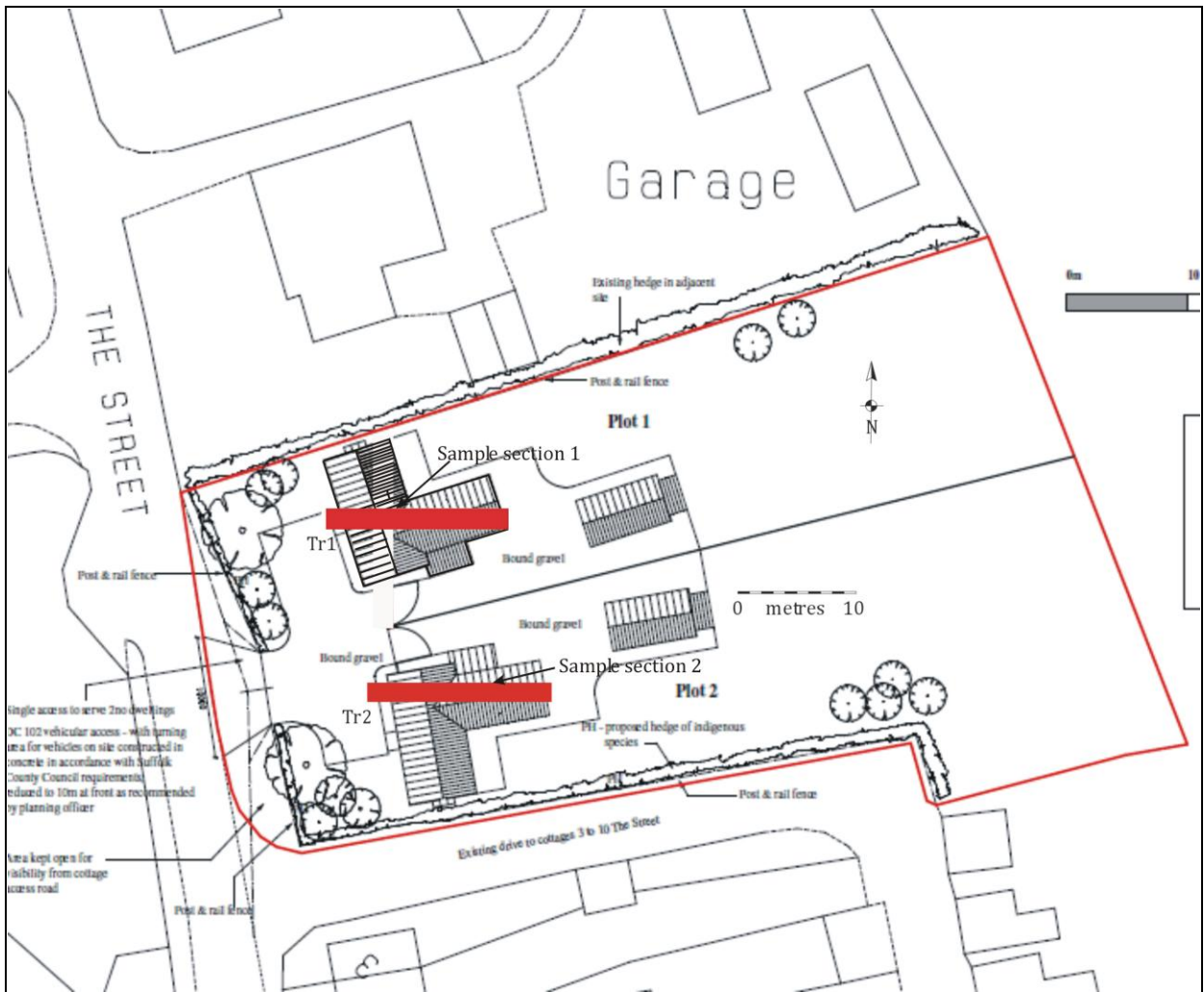
6.6 The evaluation was carried out using standard practices in archaeology to IFA standards. The work also considered the eastern counties frameworks standards as laid down in : Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England East Anglian*. Archaeology. Occ. Paper. 24.

The Evaluation Trenches

6.8 Trench 1, orientated east-west was excavated over the footprint for one new dwelling, measuring 15 m long by 1.8 m wide, to a maximum depth of 0.55 m. The topsoil (1000) was removed to a depth of 0.20m by machine to reveal a light-brown subsoil of sandy clay (1001) to a depth of 0.32m. no archaeology was revealed.

6.9 Trench 2 was located approximately in the centre of the site and parallel to trench 1 in the centre of the site, orientated east-west over the footprint of a proposed new dwelling, measuring 15m in length by 0.48m depth. The topsoil (1000) was removed by mechanical digger to a depth of 0.32m to reveal a subsoil (1001) to a depth of 0.16m; no archaeology was revealed.

6.10 From the subsoil layer (1001) in Trench 2 a number of medieval sherds were collected from the spoil heap, none were seen in any sealed context; in addition some animal bone including a goat horn core was discovered also from the spoil. Although it was difficult to pinpoint the depth of the finds, they all seemed to appear at the interface between the subsoil and natural (1002).



Ordnance Survey Licence 100047655

Figure 6. Plan of evaluation trench locations

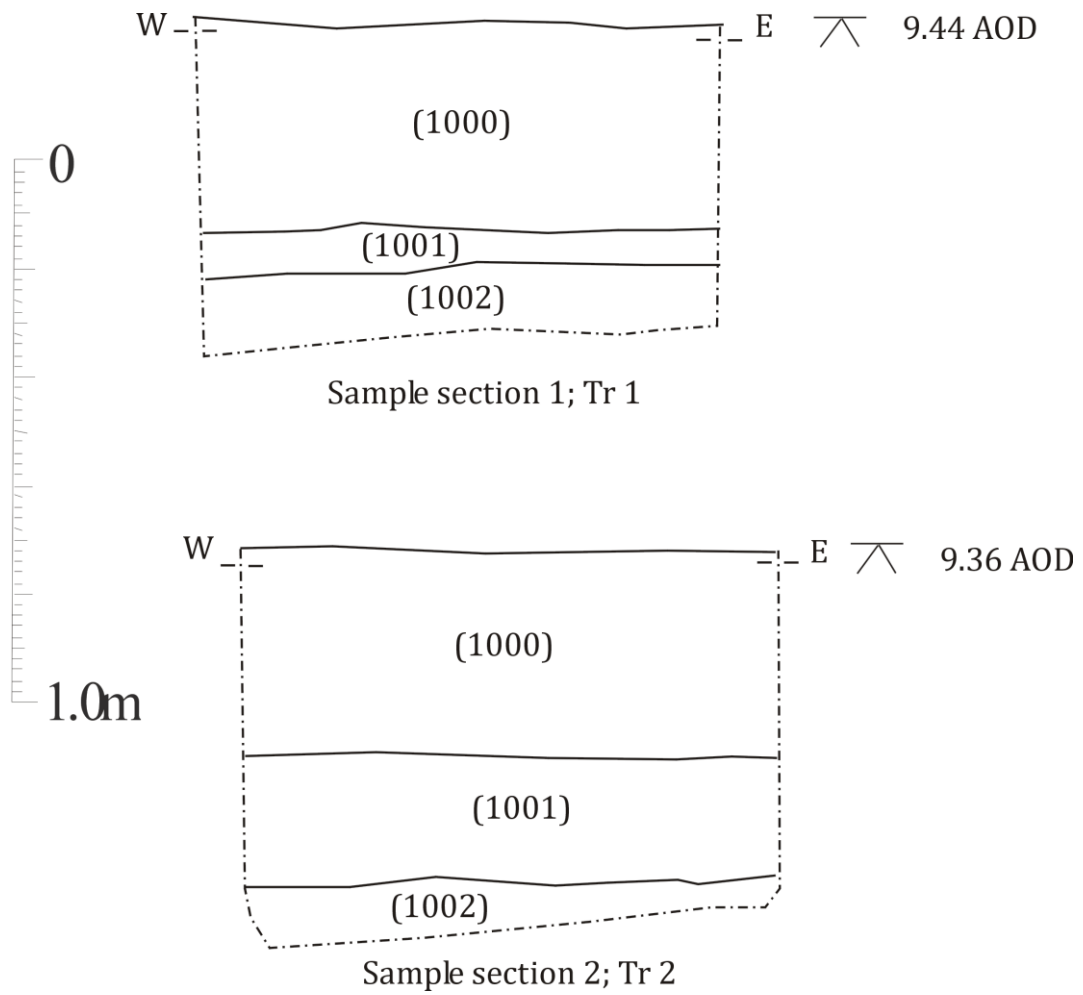


Figure 7. Trench sections at 1:10

7. The Finds

The pottery By Sue Anderson

.Eleven sherds of pottery weighing 214g were collected as unstratified finds (1001) from the subsoil.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes.

Table 1 shows the quantification by context.

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
1001	EMW	1	6	body sherd, abraded; fs, occasional red clay pellets	11th-13th c.
	MCW	3	79	3 bases, all sagging; fs pale grey and grey fabrics	12th-14th c.
	MCW	1	51	1 base, thumbled; fs pale grey fabric	12th-14th c.
	MCW	3	25	body sherds; fs pale grey and grey fabrics, 1 oxidised core	12th-14th c.
	MCW	1	38	body sherd, decorated with applied strip with raised pellets; fs grey	12th-14th c.
	MCW	1	9	body sherd; fs with occasional coarser quartz, brown	12th-14th c.
	SAIN	1	6	body sherd, copper green glaze externally	13th-14th c.
Total		11	214		

Table 1. Pottery catalogue

Key: EMW, early medieval handmade wares; MCW – medieval coarsewares; SAIN – Saintonge ware; fs – fine sandy

All sherds were of medieval date. All coarsewares were in fine sandy reduced fabrics with occasional inclusions such as clay pellets, mica and coarser quartz. The medieval coarsewares are probably locally produced, perhaps at nearby Hollesley, although the fabric appears slightly different. Similar pottery may have been made at Chillesford as possible wasters have been found there. No rims were recovered but the bases appear to be from jars or jugs, rather than bowls. One fragment of a *Saintonge* ware jug from south-western France was also recovered; this pottery is not uncommon at coastal sites in the 13th century.

Green glass

A fragment of green glass from subsoil 1001 with the remains of a probable seal dates from the middle part of the seventeenth century into the eighteenth century (Noel Hume, 61).

Animal bone

Two fragments of animal bone were collected from 1001, one of which is a small horn core from a goat (Lazslo Lichtenstein, pers. comm).

Bibliography

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

Noel-Hume, I., 1980, *A guide to artifacts of colonial America*, Alfred A Knopf

8. Interpretation and Discussion

No archaeology was noted in any of the two trenches except for the unstratified finds that appeared in trench 2, which are of a medieval date (12th-13th c.). The finds of pottery and bone were found within the lower level of the subsoil, and as this represents an old plough soil, the finds represent possibly that the land here was tilled during the medieval period and represents farming activity from that time.

9. Conclusion

The evaluation was successful in demonstrating that no archaeology was present within the area sampled and therefore no damage can occur to any archaeological features as a result.

10. 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>.

11. Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Tony of Xanadu Construction who commissioned and funded the archaeological work.

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

Rachel Abrahams of the SCCACT produced the brief for this project.

Bibliography

British Geological Survey. 1990; sheet 190

Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England East Anglian*. Archaeology. Occ. Pap. 24

Morris, J., Domesday Book, (Suffolk), Phillimore, Chichester, 1986

White, W, (4th edition), 1884. *History, Gazetteer and Directory of Suffolk*, Sheffield.

ONLINE REFERENCES

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

Appendix I: Digital Images



Plate 1. Pre-excavation, general site view, from the south-east



Plate 2. Trench 1, sample section 1, from the south



Plate 3. Tr 1, with test pits, from the west



Plate 4. Tr 2, sample section 2, from the south



Plate 5. Trench 2, general view from the west



Plate 6. Trench 2, Post excavation view of site from the north-west

**Specification for Continuous Archaeological Recording on
Land behind the Garage
The Street
Bawdsey Suffolk**

Grid reference: TM 346 405
Planning Application No: DC/14/3118/FUL
Oasis Ref: 196158
HER No: BAW 188

Commissioned by:
Tony
Xanadu Construction

Prepared by:
Dennis Payne BA (Hons)

ARCHAEOSERV
(Dennis Payne Archaeological Services)

December 2014

Contents

1.	Summary	1
2.	1. Site Location and Description.....	2
3.	2. Planning Background.....	3
4.	3 Aims and objectives of the project.....	4
5.	4. Methodology	5
6.	5. Archaeological and Historical Background	9
7.	6. Map Information	11
8.	7. Health, Safety and Environment	12
9.	8. Ownership of Finds, Storage and Curation of Archive.....	12
10.	9. Monitoring arrangements.....	12
11.	10. Archive preparation and deposition	12
12.	11. Reporting procedures	12
13.	12. Publication and dissemination	13
14.	13. Other factors (including contingency)	13
15.	14. Resources	13
16.	15. Insurance statement.....	13
17.	16. Copyright	14
18.	17. Ownership.....	14
19.	Bibliography	15
20.	Appendix 1: Consultant Specialists	15

Summary

This is a specification for archaeological evaluation in advance of the erection of two new dwellings it has been written in response to an archaeological brief written by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated the 9th of October 2014.

The proposed development is located within an area of known archaeology recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, which has produced evidence of medieval occupation and a Roman coin (HER no. BAW 027). The proposed development site is also situated within the historic settlement core of Bawdsey (BAW 166) and is in close proximity to a number of finds of medieval pottery (BAW 014, 034 and 167). As a result, there is high potential for medieval occupation remains to be present at this location

Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification 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.

1. Site Location and Description

Grid Reference: TM 346 40

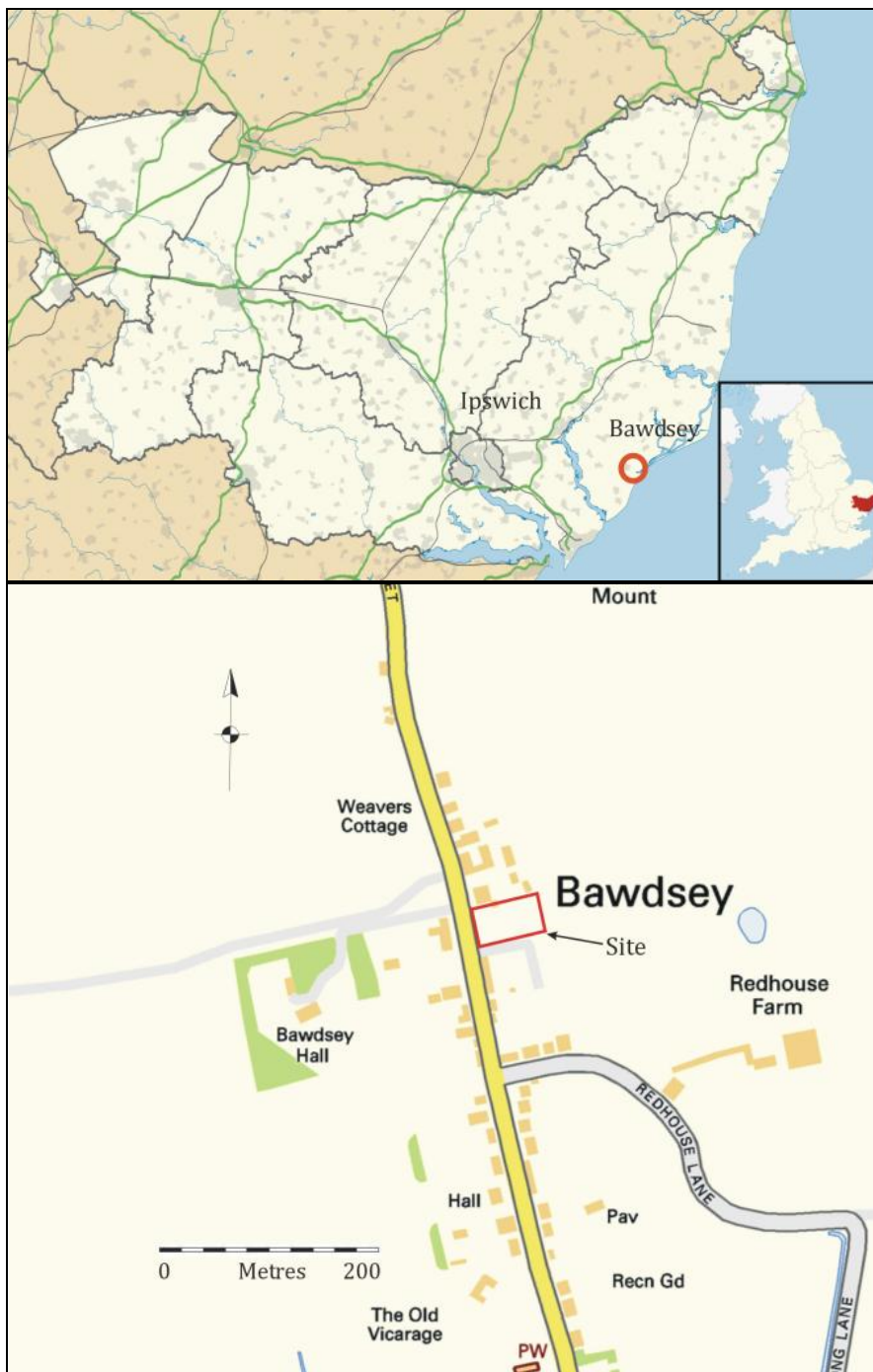


Figure 1. Location of Bawdsey

1.1 Bawdsey is a small village on the Suffolk coast where the River Deben flows into the sea. The site is in the north of the village within a vacant plot of land next to The Garage, The Street Bawdsey.

1.2 The geology at this location consists of Crag, a Pre-Anglian, fluvial and coastal deposit of the Pleistocene Age (from 1.5 million years ago).

2. Planning Background

2.1 The planning application, DC/14/3118/FUL, was granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council, for the erection of a two new dwellings with the following condition:

2.2 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, the condition states: ‘ *No development shall take place within the area indicated on Drawings as referred to in Condition 2 until the applicant/developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the developer and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

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

2.3 The evaluation will be carried out based upon the recommendation of the local planning authority guidance (*Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan Management Policies DPD July 2013*) following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The relevant local planning policies also include the Suffolk Coastal Plan (2nd Amendment March 2006): AP7.

2.4 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)

The NPPF recognizes that ‘heritage assets’ are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;

- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets;

Suffolk Coastal's current Local development Plan was replaced in 2013: *Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan Management Policies DPD July 2013* and is summarized as follows:

- for development(s) that might affect sites that are known or are likely to contain archaeological remains, the Council will require, where necessary, a professional archaeological assessment as to the likelihood that remains might be encountered and their importance;
- On the basis of the assessment, a professional field valuation should be conducted in cases where the assessment suggests that important archaeological remains may exist but it is unable to be precise about their nature or extent;
- Preservation of archaeological remains in situ where the assessment and/or field evaluation indicate that the remains are important. Even where lesser remains exist, consideration must be given to the desirability of preserving them in situ.

3 Aims and objectives of the project

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

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

3.3 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.

3.4 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.

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

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

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

3.9 Research questions allied to this project will be focused upon the close proximity of Roman and particularly medieval finds made on and around the development site. This evaluation will seek to explain the reasons for the evidence known for past occupation and to synthesise the results of the finds and the results of the evaluation into a coherent interpretation of past activities on the site.

4. Methodology

4.1 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.

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

4.3 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.

4.4 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 practices, timetables and orders of costs.

4.5 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.

The Evaluation Trenches

4.6 Two linear trenches 15.00m long x 1.8m wide will be excavated to cover the area of the new development. The trenches will be positioned to target the building footprints as per the trench design (fig.2) and will allow for spoiling and access by staff and visitors.

4.7 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.

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

4.9 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.

4.10 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:

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

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

4.13 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.

4.14 All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context.

4.15 All levels will relate to Ordnance Datum.

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

4.17 Best practice 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.

4.18 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.

4.19 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

4.20 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.

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

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

4.23 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.

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

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

4.26 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.

4.27 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.

4.28 Finds will be conserved where required.

4.29 All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive.

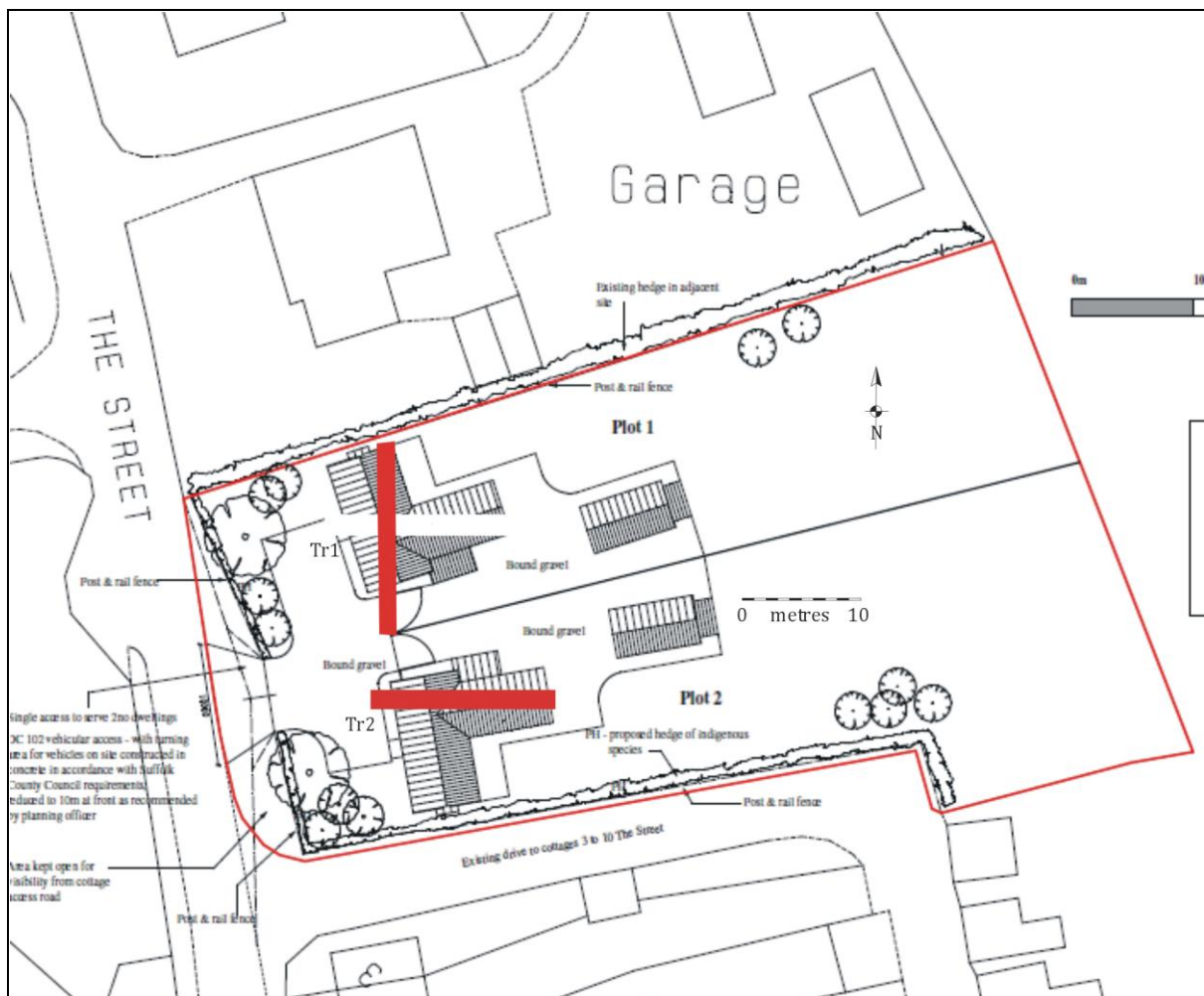
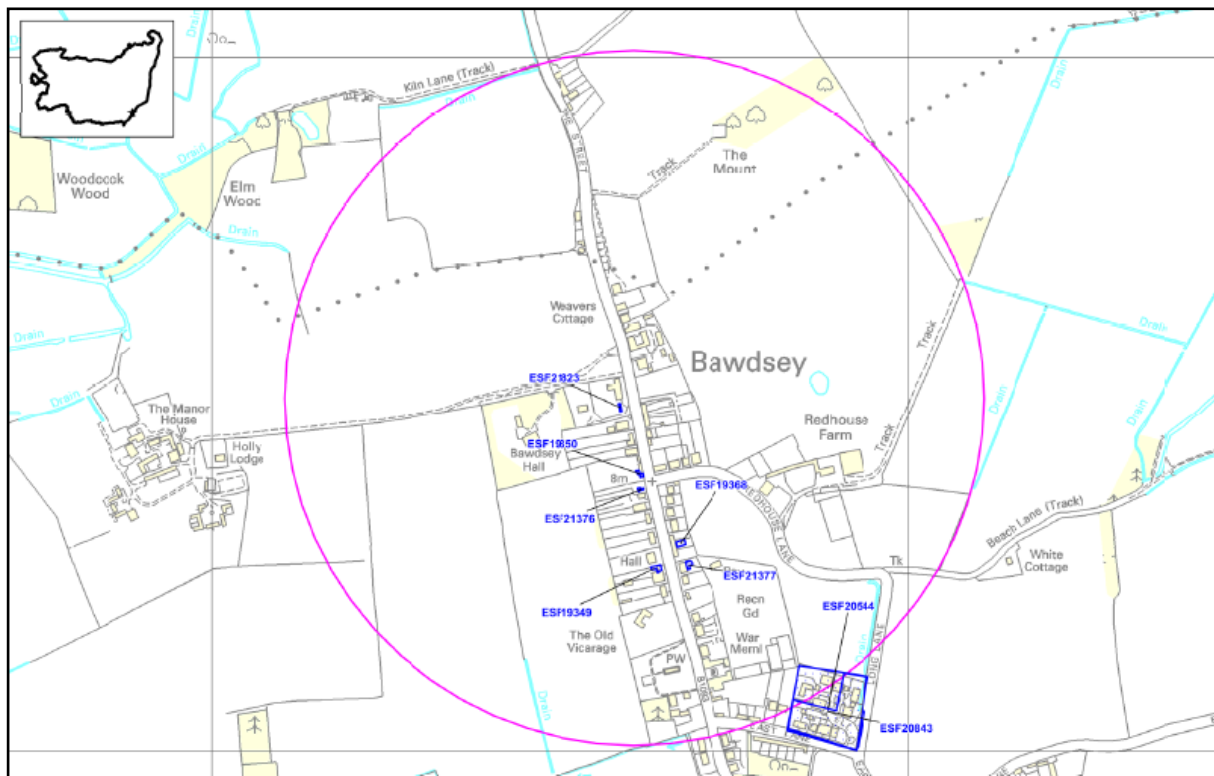


Figure 2. Trench plan

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

Archaeological Background

5.1 There are 8 entries in the Suffolk Historic Environment Records for archaeological interventions for Bawdsey: six of these were for Monitoring in The Street Bawdsey, none of which produced any finds (ESF 19349; 21823; 21377; 21376; 19350; 19368) between 2006 and 2011. An evaluation (ESF 20544) in 2009 on land east 13 East Lane produced three cut features from within ten trenches; all three were likely to represent medieval occupation (2009). Monitoring of the same area in 2011, during construction work, did not produce any further archaeology.



Ordnance Survey Crown Copyright Licence No. 100047655

Figure 3. Historic Environments records Interventions map of Bawdsey

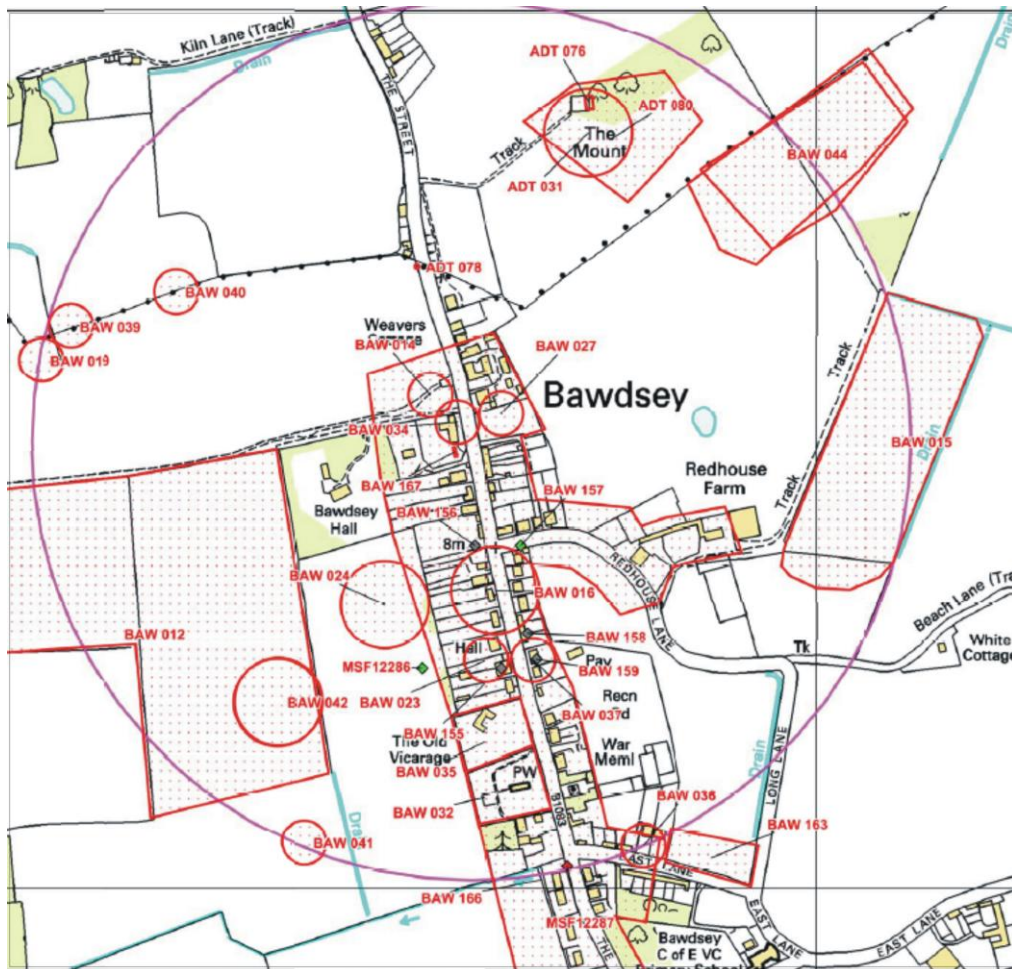
HER Monuments

5.2 There are thirty nine entries of monument-type category listings in the Suffolk HER, including a number of finds scatters noted from field-walking and these mainly consist of pottery scatters dating from the Medieval and Roman periods; in close proximity are the following: on the site of the development in 1986 a scatter of c. 12th-14th century sherds including Scarborough and Saintonge and local wares were found while fieldwalking (BAW 027); opposite the development site a further three sherds of medieval coarseware (BAW 167) were found during an evaluation; at 200m south of the development site a polished hand axe was found (BAW 57); at 50m north-west of the development site a dense medieval artefact scatter of c. 13th-14th century sherds were found (BAW 014); opposite the site a further scatter of c. 13th-14th c. sherds were found during building work on a house plot (BAW 034); on the site for development a coin of Carausius (286-293 AD) was found (BAW 027).

Historical Background

5.3 Bawdsey a compact and well-built village on the coast opposite Hollesley Bay, eight miles south-east of Woodbridge- in the 11th year of Edward I, Robert-De-Ufford was twice chief justice of Ireland, obtained a licence for a weekly market and a fair on the eve day and morrow of the nativity of the Virgin Mary (White, W., 1844). The Domesday entry for Bawdsey states: ‘2 free man under the patronage of Edric with 13 acres. They are all in the assessment of Hollesley.’ (Morris, J., ed., 1986). Clearly, Bawdsey was a substantial settlement from Roman times and particularly during the medieval period when assessing the archaeological finds evidence from the village and surrounding land.

Bawdsey Manor, during WWII, was used for research and development into [radar](#) for practical military use and it became known as [RAF Bawdsey](#). Stables and outbuildings were converted into workshops and 240 ft wooden receiver towers and 360 ft steel transmitter towers were built. Bawdsey was the first [Chain Home](#) Radar Station. By the outbreak of World War II a chain of radar stations was in place around the coast of Britain. Bawdsey Manor continued as an RAF base through the [Cold War](#) and [Bloodhound Missiles](#) were sited on the cliffs.



Ordnance Survey Crown Copyright Licence No. 100047655

Figure 4. Monuments map from the Suffolk Historic Environment Records Office

6. Maps

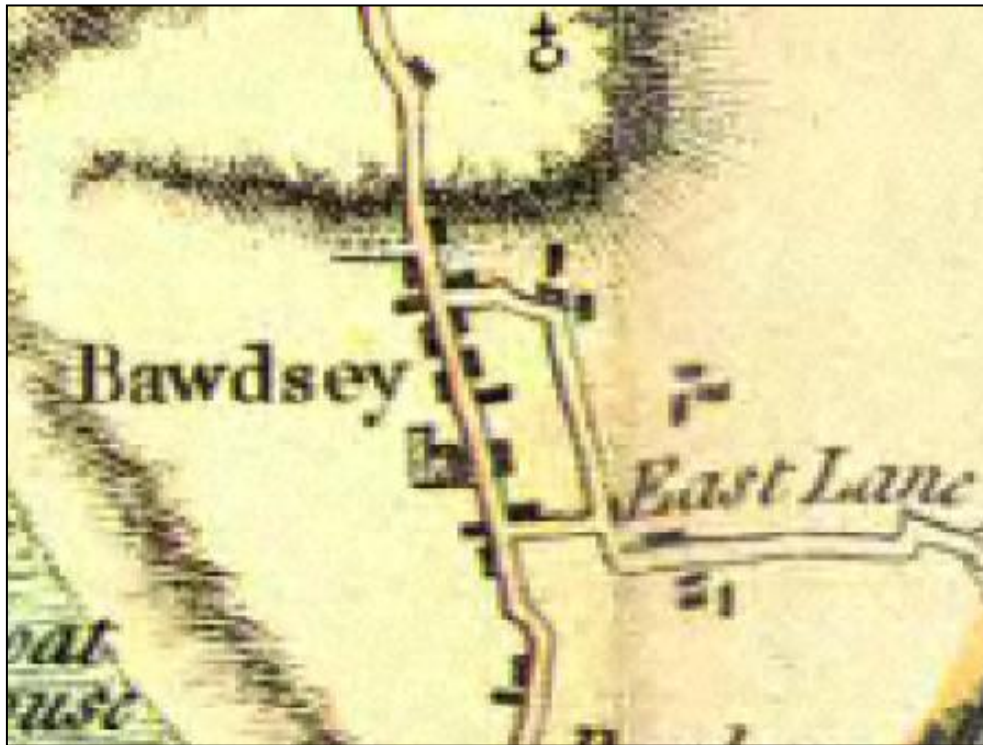


Figure 4. Hodskinson's map of Bawdsey, 1783



Figure 5. The First Edition (1880's) O.S. map of Bawdsey

7. Health, Safety and Environment

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

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

7.3 Every care will be taken to minimise the environmental impact.

8. 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.

9. Monitoring arrangements

9.1 Curatorial responsibility lies with Suffolk County Council Archaeology. 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).

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

9.3 Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of Dennis Payne.

10. 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.

11. Reporting procedures

11.1 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.

11.2 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).

11.3 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.

12. 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.

13. Other factors (including contingency)

13.1 Contingency will be made for operational delays including weather.

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

13.3 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.

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

14. Resources

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

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

15. Insurance statement

Archaeoserv incorporates with all projects public and professional indemnity of £1,000,000

with Towergate Insurance Ltd.

16. 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.

17. Ownership

17.1 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.

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

Bibliography

British Geological Survey. 1990

Carlford, Colneis, Gosford, Hartismere, Copinger, Vol III, 1909

Morris, J., Domesday Book, (Suffolk), Phillimore, Chichester, 1986

Pevsner, N., 1974, The Buildings of England (Suffolk) published by Penguin Books

White, W., 1844, History, Gazetteer and Directory of Suffolk, published by David & Charles Ltd, Newton Abbot, Devon

Appendix 1: Consultant Specialists

Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Archaeoserv-DPAS and where required, specialist analysis and advice from:-

Barnett, Dr. Sarah Luminescence Dating

Biddle, Justine Animal Bones

Bishop, Barry Lithics
Boreham, Steve Pollen and soils (Geoarchaeologist Holly, Duncan
Cowgill, Jane Slag /metal working residues
Crummy, Nina Roman Metalwork
Curl, Julie Human bones
Doig, T Drainpipes, underground structures, social history
Fosberry Rachel Environmental
French, Dr. C.A.I Soil micromorphology
Goffin, Richenda Post Roman Pottery
Murphy, Peter Environmental advice
Percival, Sarah Prehistoric pottery
Precious, B Roman Ceramics
Seeley, Paul Iron Age pottery
Spoerry, Paul Medieval ceramics
Atkins, Robert Medieval-post-medieval bricks

