

**Archaeological Evaluation on  
Land Next to Donards Badwell Ash  
Suffolk**

Grid reference: TL 992 692  
Planning Application No: 1681/15  
HER no: BA 035  
Event No. ESF 24901  
Oasis No.: 265265  
HER Invoice No. 9192216

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## Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried by trial trenching; 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 30th of September 2016

Eighteen trenches were excavated to the extent of 275m by 1.80m width, to cover the footprints of the new dwellings and the service road.

Only one trench contained any archaeology, trench 20, this was a spread or layer (1003), this feature contained Late Iron Age-early Roman transitional type and Roman pottery sherds. In addition, a small ditch terminus [1004] with one sherd of Late iron age pottery and an assemblage of struck and worked flint from the Neolithic to early Bronze age was present. A post hole [1006] contained a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery from its fill (1007). A second post hole [1014] contained no finds

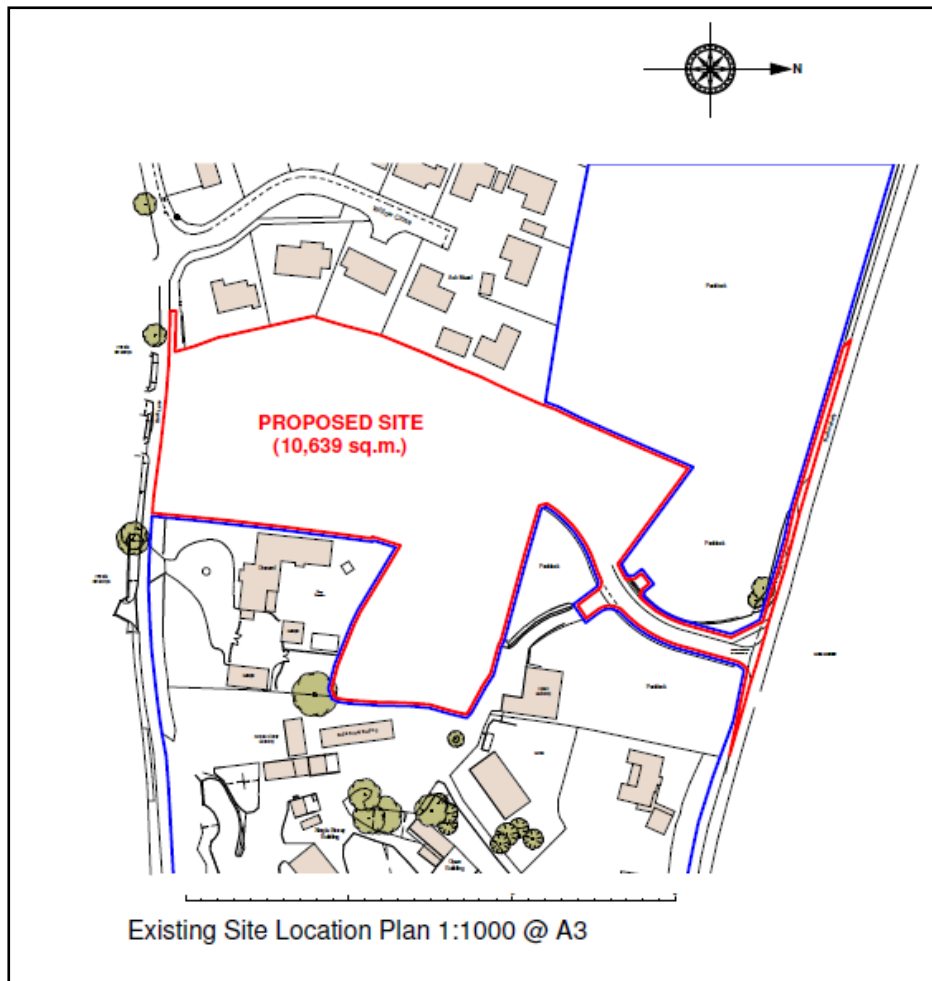
The remainder of the trenches contained deposits consistent to a deeply stratified back-fill sequence, suggesting that all of these trenches were on the site of a modern quarry pit.

No other archaeology was noted throughout the evaluation.

# 1. Site Geology Location and Description

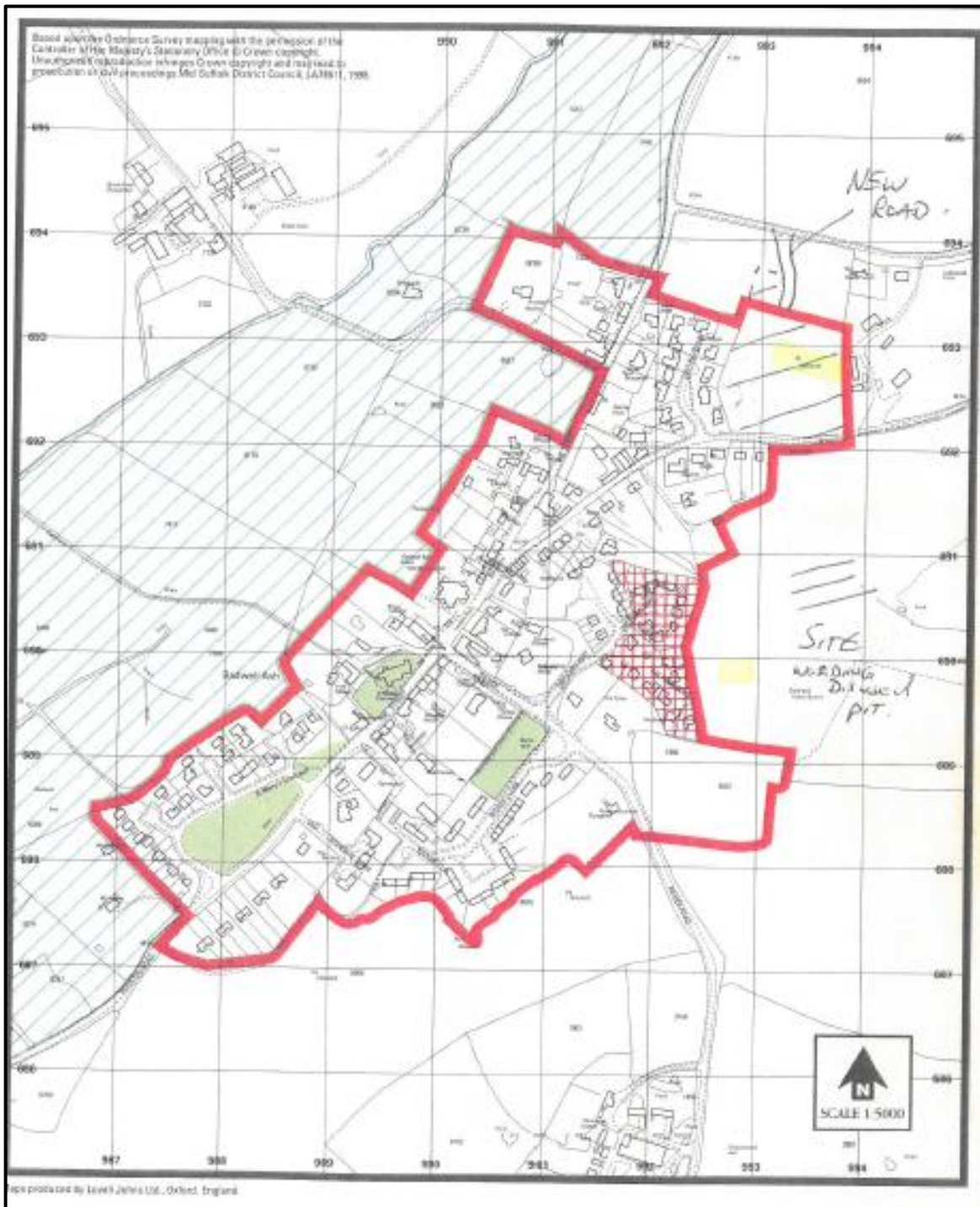
Grid Reference: TL 992 692

1.1 **Geology:** The underlying geology of the site comprises of glaciofluvial sand and flint gravel (BGS 190).



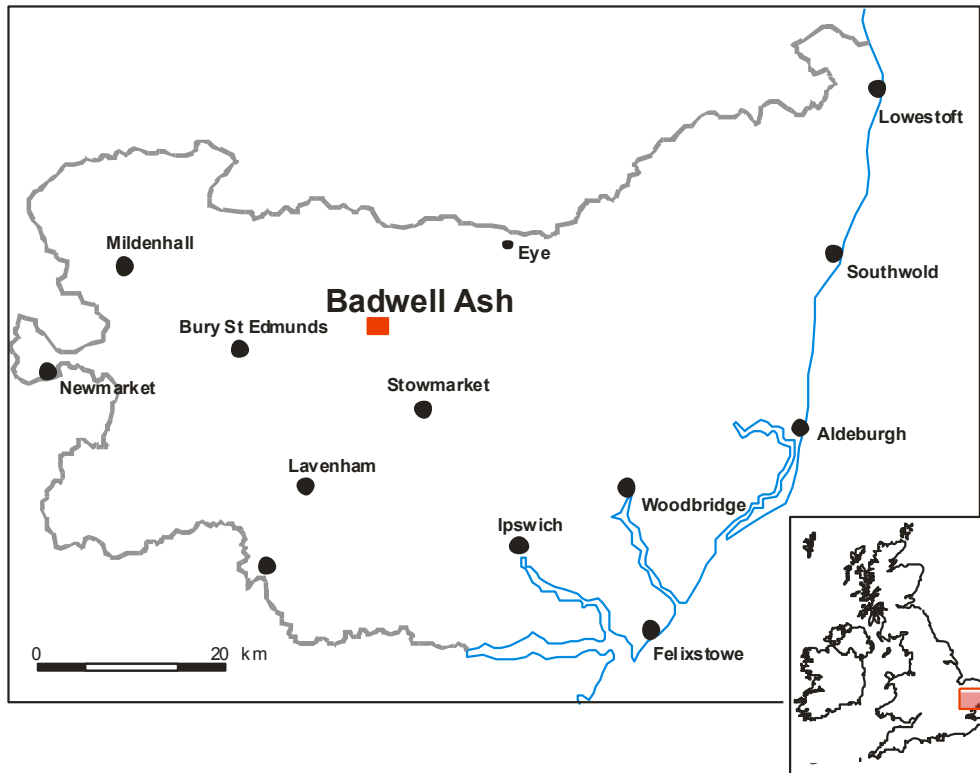
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*Figure 1. Block plan of site*



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**Figure 2. Map of Badwell Ash  
(Mid Suffolk Plan, Inset 4A- Badwell Ash Church)**



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**Figure 3. Location of Badwell Ash in Suffolk**

1.2 The site is located off the Broadway, Badwell Ash Suffolk. The development lies north-east of the village core, within open ground, which was most likely to have been farmland and is bounded by domestic dwellings to the north and east and to a redundant quarry to the south.

## 2. Planning Background

The planning application No. 1681/15 was granted by Mid Suffolk District Council, for the erection of seventeen new dwellings and garages on land next to Donards Badwell Ash Suffolk (TL 992 692).

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 application 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."*

*Reason: "To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development."*

*This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development to ensure matters of archaeological importance are preserved and secured early to ensure avoidance of damage or loss due to the development and/or its construction. If agreement was sought at any later stage there is an unacceptable risk of loss and damage to archaeological and historic assets." (MSDC Decision Notice)*

*This condition is 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).*

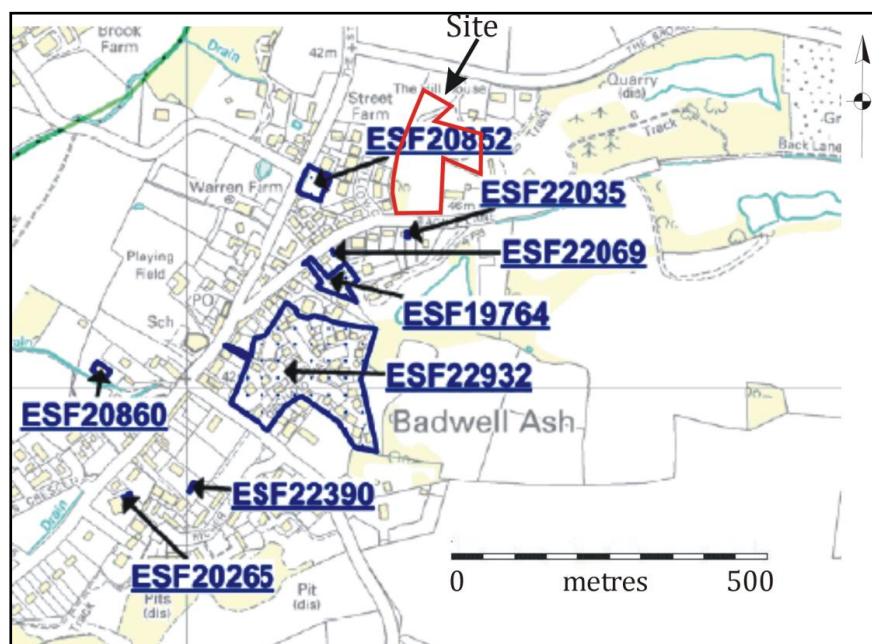
### 3. Archaeological and Historical Background

#### 3.1 Archaeological Background

The SCCA/CT brief states that: *'This proposal lies in an area of high archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, close to the site of an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery, discovered in the adjacent quarry (HER: BAA 008), along with a Bronze Age settlement site. There is a strong possibility that further heritage assets of archaeological importance will be encountered in that part of the application area lying outside that which has been previously quarried, given the proximity to known remains. Any groundworks causing significant ground disturbance have potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.'* (SCCA/CT Brief, 2016)

#### 3.2 Archaeological Events

Eleven intervention records are held by the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Records, within a 500m search radius of the site.



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**Figure 4. Events map for Badwell Ash showing locations of interventions (SCC Historic Environment Records)**

There have been a number of interventions to the south and south-west of the proposed development: immediately to the south an evaluation (ESF22035) carried out in 2013 at 8 Back Lane did not locate any archaeology (DPAS, 2013); to the south-west an archaeological evaluation (ESF 20852) was carried out at Warren Hill Farm, and demonstrated that there has been domestic occupation on the site since at least the 16th century. A hollow in which pottery, animal bone and building material was found just behind the frontage and this has been interpreted as a kitchen midden. The midden was a structured feature in that it contained a bed of large flints to allow it to be free draining, but the fine silts of the upper fills suggests that despite this the top of the deposit was 'muddy'. The midden produced only a limited range of finds that were mostly quite worn and fragmentary. However the pottery assemblage displays only slight abrasion and indicates a degree of consistency in terms of dating (SCC, 2013). A further evaluation (ESF 22069) at 4 Back Lane identified a single shallow pit containing burnt flint and very abraded pottery of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age date (DPAS, 2013).

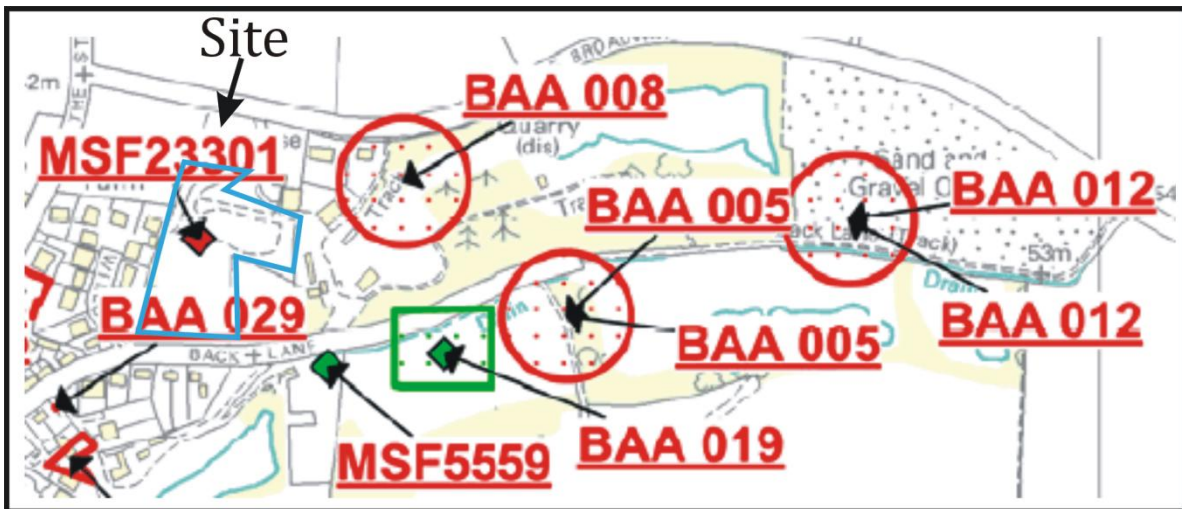
The remainder of the interventions carried out in Badwell Ash are at some distance and are not considered relevant to the current development proposal.

Bronze Age/Iron Age finds discovered at Back Lane, although small, do show that some activity in the prehistoric period is evident for this part of Badwell Ash and may continue into the development area. Much of the area has been quarried in recent times, the extent of which is uncertain; the potential for residual finds is likely here.

### **3.3 Archaeological Monuments and Recorded Finds**

Several finds have been made (fig. 4) in the vicinity of the development area. To the east of the site is Smith's Pit a Bronze Age 'settlement', Bronze Age sherds in a pit, also a scatter of Roman pottery in topsoil (HER: BA 005); to the north-east an Anglo-Saxon artefact scatter was discovered in a cemetery of 30-40 skeletons in 1922 of Anglo Saxon date (HER: BA 008); to the south-east of the site a small bronze ring, thought to be Saxon, was found in the gravel pit (HER: BA 019); to the south of the development on land at 4 Back Lane a small pit containing very abraded pottery and burnt flint of late Iron Age to early Bronze Age was discovered during an evaluation (HER: 029); within the development area the name *Kiln Pightle* suggests a post-medieval kiln site (HER: MSF 23301); to the south-east a ring was found (MSF 5559), possibly Saxon, from gravel workings.





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*Figure 5. Monuments and finds map (HER)*

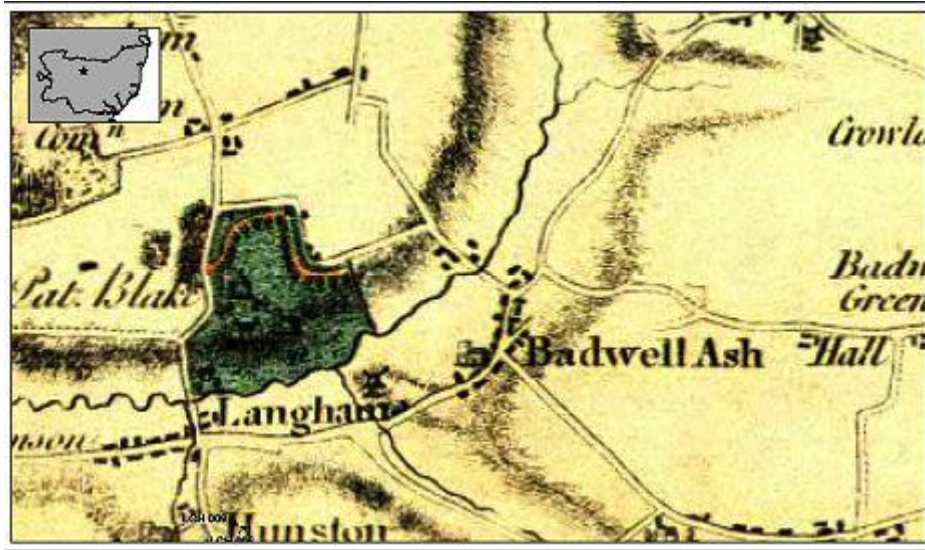
### **3.4 Historical Background**

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).

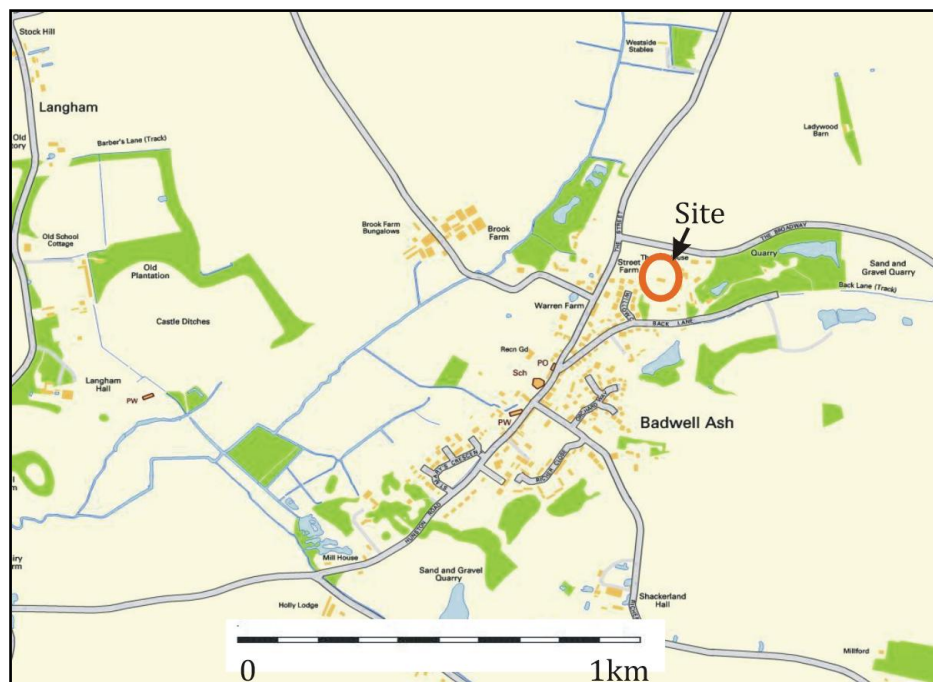
According to White: 'In the ninth year of the reign of Edward I, Badwell Ash was in the lordship of William Creketote, and it was afterwards held, together with Great Ashfield, by the prior and monks of Ixworth Priory. At the dissolution, it was granted to Richard Codington. In 1845 there were two manors: 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.

#### 4. Cartographic Information



*Figure 6. Hodskinson's map of Badwell Ash, 1783*



*Figure 7. The modern OS map showing location of site*

## 5. Results

### 5.1 Fieldwork

5.11 The original trench plan agreed had to be amended due to a large open quarry pit in the north of the site where trench 4 was planned.; trench 2 was relocated on a north-south alignment and added to trench 1 due to its proximity to the open quarry pit; trench 19 was moved to the east to avoid recent works for a sewage system (fig. 5)

5.12 The Trenches were drawn to a scale of 1:50; sections of the trenches were drawn to a scale of 1:10.

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

5.14 A digital image archive was produced and will form part of the site record to be curated at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

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

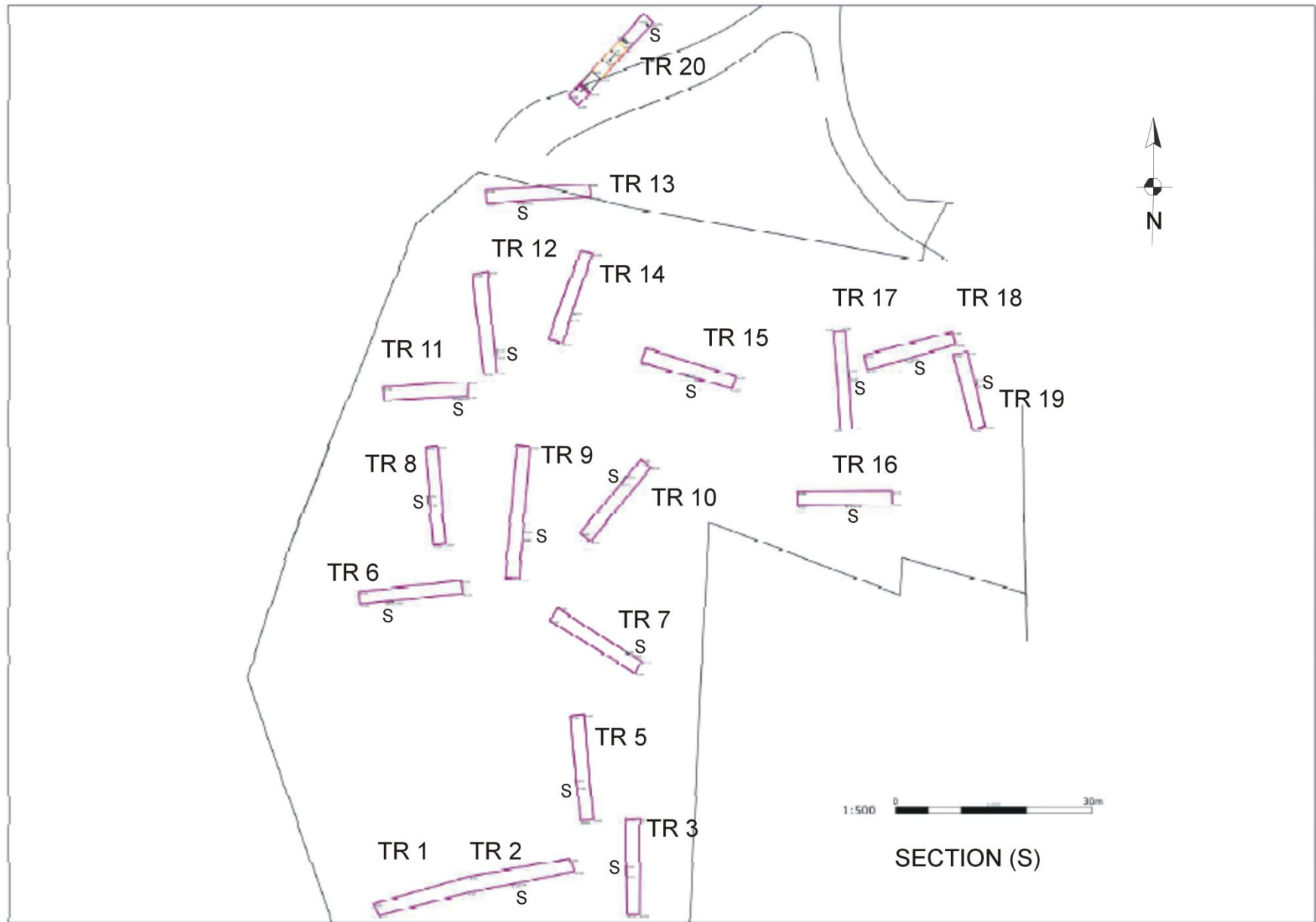
5.16 The evaluation was carried out using standard practices in archaeology to ClfA standards. The work also considered the eastern counties frameworks standards as laid down in : Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England East Anglian*. Archaeology.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

### 5.2 The Evaluation Trenches

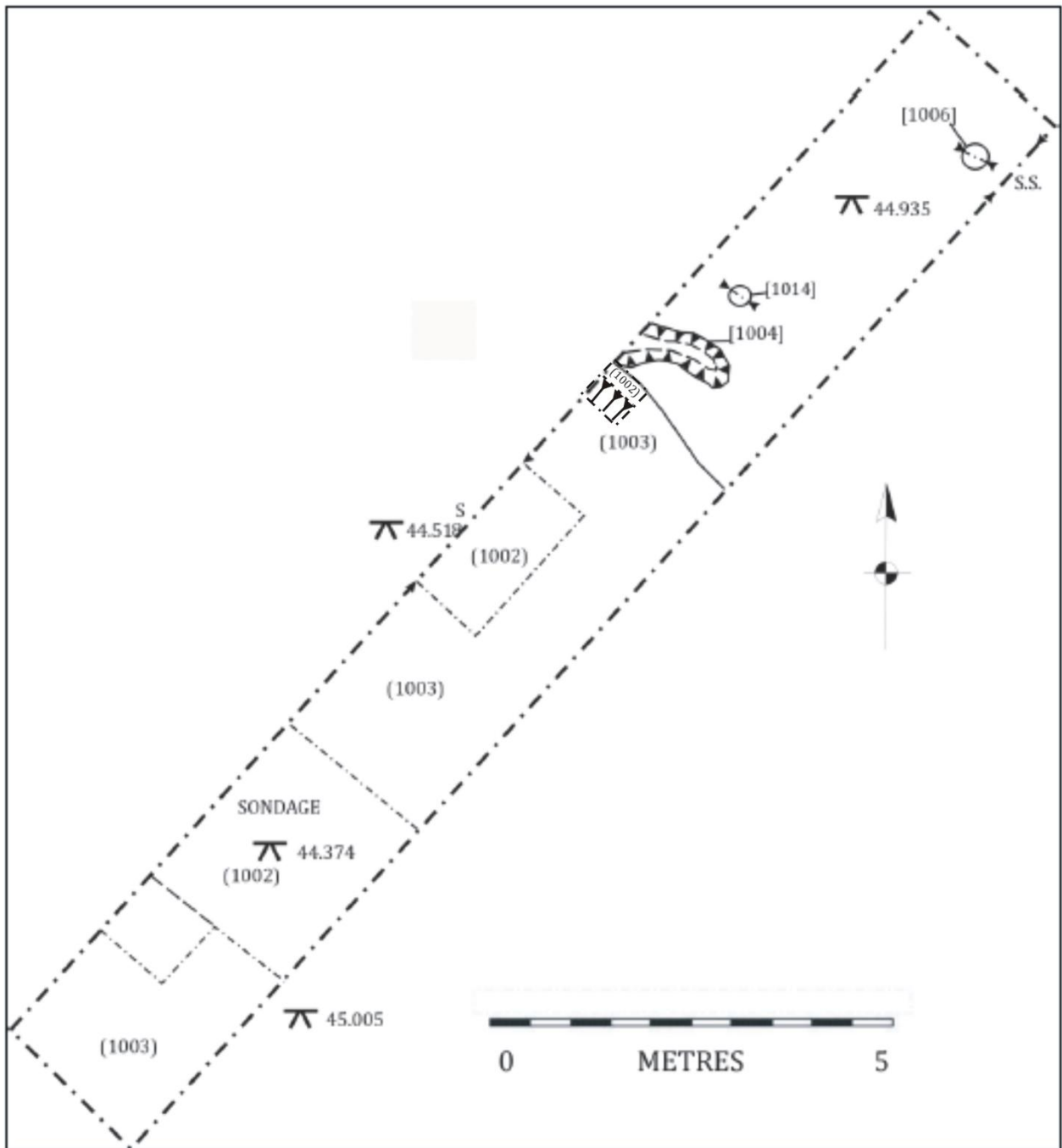
5.21 Trench 20 was the only trench to contain archaeological deposits and was extended from 15 to 16m to investigate the extent of a spread or layer (1003) and to characterise this feature. Archaeology in this trench consisted of a spread or layer (1003) as mentioned above, this feature had Late Iron Age-early Roman transitional type and Roman pottery sherds within it. In addition, a small ditch terminus [1004] with one sherd of Late iron age pottery and an assemblage of struck and worked flint from the Neolithic to early Bronze age was also present. A post hole [1006] contained a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery from its fill (1007). A second post hole [1014] contained no finds.

A sondage was excavated by machine through the layer (1003) in the south-west end of the trench 20, the feature continued on at this end of the trench, extent unknown. A further section was excavated along the baulk to characterise the feature, and was seen to undulate at this point, a further section was excavated adjacent to the gully terminus [1004] to establish any possible relationship, but none could be established with layer (1003) terminating at the point of the terminus cut of [1004].

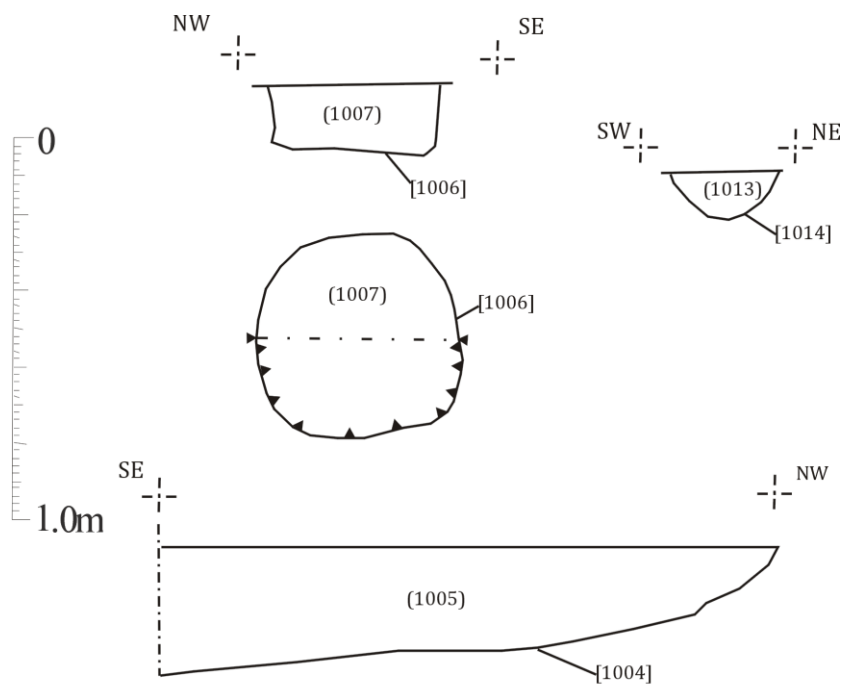
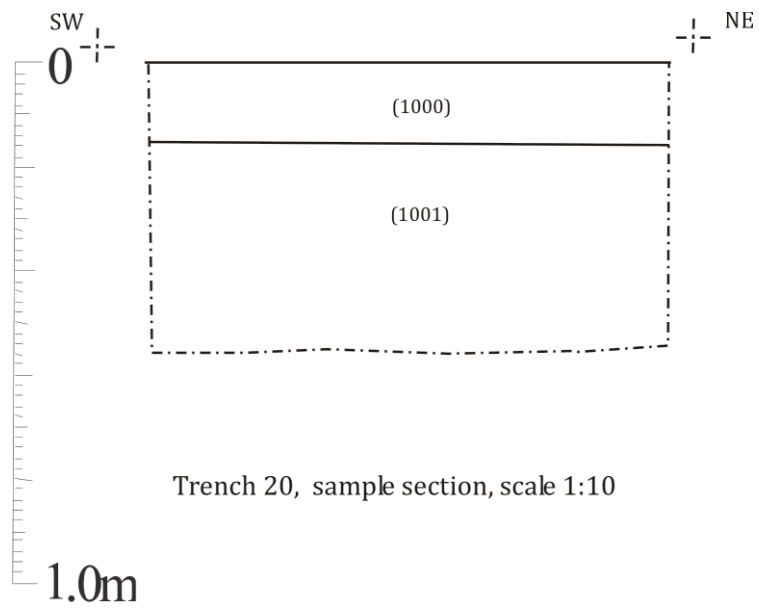
Trenches 1-19 revealed only back-fill deposits from quarrying disuse.



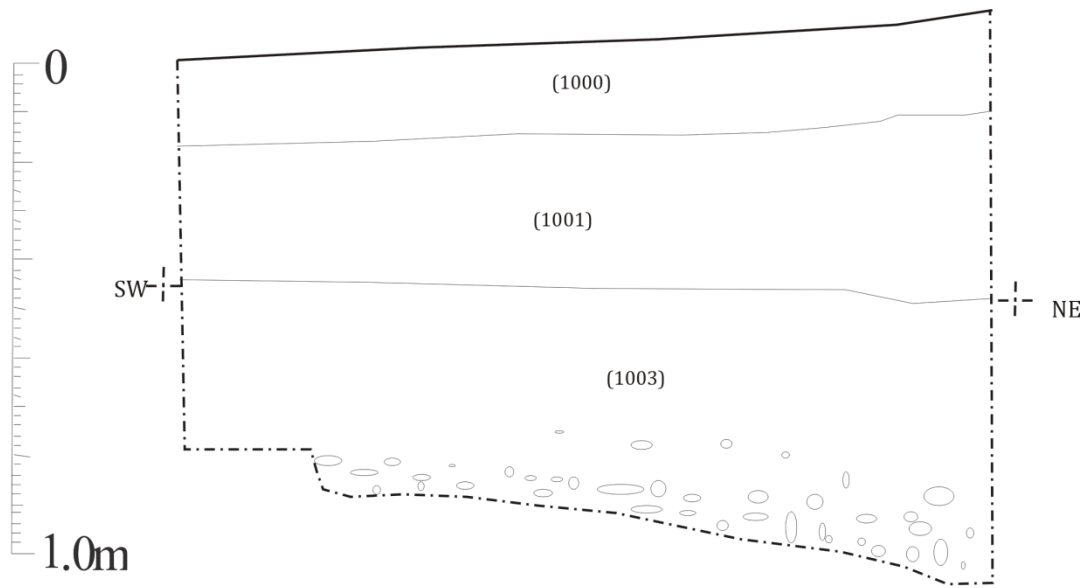
**Figure 8. Trench Plan**



*Figure 9. Post-excavation plan of trench 20; machined sondage to the south-west through (1003)*



**Figure 10. Sections and sample Sections of trench 20**



*Figure 11. Section through layer (1003) in trench 20  
(refer to Appendix I, plates 7 & 8)*

## 6. The Finds from Trench 20

### 6.1 The Lithics by Sarah Bates

#### **Methodology**

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table. The material was classified by category and type (see archive) with numbers of pieces and the condition of the flint being commented on and additional descriptive comments made. Numbers and weights of burnt flint were also recorded and, to ensure consistency with any provisional records, non-struck flint was included in a separate column (Non struck) in the database and is included in Appendix 1. The latter material has been discarded and is not included in the following report.

#### **Introduction**

Nineteen pieces of struck, or probably struck, flint were recorded. They are summarised by type in Table 1 and listed by context in Appendix 1. The flint is mostly mid to dark grey and a range of cortex types includes various cream/orangey cream cortex and other flints with thin grey or slightly abraded greyish white cortex or thermally fractured patinated surfaces. Weathered surface-collected gravel lumps and broken nodules have been used as raw material. The flint is mostly unpatinated and edge damaged to some degree although a small number of patinated pieces are present a few flakes are quite sharp.

Table 1: Flint summarised by type

Type	Number
shatter	4
struck fragment/tool	1
flake	9
end scraper	1
utilised flake	3
utilised fragment	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>
burnt fragment	6

### ***The Assemblage***

Four small irregular shattered fragments are present. They are unpatinated and, in comparison to some abraded and patinated non-struck fragments (which have been discarded), these have quite freshly fractured surfaces. They may be debris from knapping.

Nine flakes were found. Most of them are irregular and relatively thick. Two more regular flakes are patinated, one is a quite thin curving piece 1012, and the other is thicker with multi-directional dorsal scars 1007. A hard hammer struck very sharp, but broken, flake has traces of iron staining at its platform might be due to plough damage? It is from a slightly patinated/abrade 'parent'; probably a lump of gravel.

A thick neat ovate flake is retouched around its distal end as an end scraper. An irregular fairly small fragment has slightly orangey brown stained thermally fractured surfaces and thin dark grey 'cortex' around one side 1005. It is thick at one end and narrows to a blunt triangular-sectioned point at the other end, the point appears to have been deliberately enhanced; it is battered along one edge and at the tip. It may have been used as a crude point.

Three flakes are utilised or slightly retouched. A thin flake may be a reused flake from the surface of a flaked tool 1005; it has multi directional ripple scars on its dorsal surface which is a dull dark reddish brown colour; it may be slightly burnt or heat-affected. There is slight use-related damage along its left edge and this post-dates the surface 'patina'; the tiny negative scars, on the ventral edge, are fresher and brighter red-coloured. A more substantial removal from along the flake's right side also clearly post-dates the dull reddish colouration of the surface; the underlying grey flint is exposed and some tiny chips from that edge may also be use-related. A tiny spall-sized pointed flake has slight retouch near its tip suggesting that it was used as a point 1005, and a small irregular flake might also be utilised 1007.

A thick thermal fragment, which is patinated, might have been utilised as an irregular scraper-type tool 1005. Its thicker cortical end would have acted as backing and the opposite end is slightly damaged.



### ***Context of the flint***

The flint was found in Trench 20 during an evaluation of the site.

Most flint was from the fill of gully 1004. It is irregular in nature and includes a few shatter pieces which may be accidentally or thermally fractured although they are less abraded/patinated than some other, non-struck and discarded, pieces from the context. There are also five small irregular flakes. Four pieces are retouched or utilised (or probably so). Two of these are irregular thermal fragments and one is probably a reused flake.

Five flints were found in post-hole 1008. They include a neat ovate end scraper, a patinated flake, two small irregular flakes one of which is probably utilised, and a small fragment of burnt flint.

Another patinated flake and a broken flake which is sharp and has traces of iron staining at its platform were from context 1012. The latter piece might have been struck by a plough or similar.

### ***Conclusions***

Struck flint dating to more than one period is present although none is closely dateable. Two flakes, notable for their quite regular nature and for their light grey patina, are probably residual pieces of Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date - one of them was found in a post-hole which is thought to date to the later Bronze Age or Iron Age.

Other flint from the post-hole, and from a gully thought to date to the same period, is irregular and could be contemporary with the later Bronze Age or Iron Age activity suggested. The use of weathered surface-collected fragments and production of irregular hard hammer struck cortical flakes is characteristic of later Bronze Age or Iron Age flintworking (Clark and Fell 34-36, Humphrey 2007, McLaren 2010). Two irregular thermal fragments may be utilised; one as a crude thick point and the other as a scraper and another retouched/utilised flake appears to be a reused burnt or heat-affected flake. The use of thermal fragments and reuse of earlier pieces is consistent with a later Bronze Age and Iron Age date; it has been recorded in assemblages from sites of these dates elsewhere (Robins 1996, 269, Ballin 2002, 21).

A quite neatly made scraper is not closely dateable; it could be date to the later Neolithic early Bronze Age but it is abruptly, and quite minimally, retouched, and might be of later date.

Table 2: Flint by Context

Context	Type	Quantity
1005	burnt fragment	5
1005	flake	5
1005	shatter	4
1005	struck fragment	1
1005	non-struck fragment	0
1005	utilised flake	1
1005	utilised fragment	1
1007	burnt fragment	1
1007	flake	2
1007	end scraper	1
1007	non-struck fragment	0
1007	utilised flake	1
1012	flake	2
1012	non-struck fragment	0

References:

Ballin, T.B., 2002	Later Bronze Age flint technology: a presentation and discussion of post-barrow debitage from monuments in the Raunds Area, Northamptonshire, <i>Lithics: The Journal of the Lithics Studies Society</i> 23: 3-28
Clark, J.D.G. and Fell, C.I., 1953	'The Early Iron Age Site at Micklemoor Hill, West Harling, Norfolk and its Pottery' <i>Proc. Prehist. Soc.</i> 19, 1-40
Humphrey, J, 2007	'Simple tools for tough tasks or tough tools for simple tasks? Analysis and experiment in Iron Age flint utilisation' in Haselgrove, C. and Pope, R eds, <i>The Earlier Iron Age in Britain and the near Continent</i>
McLaren, P., 2010	Household production in the Middle Bronze Age of Southern and Eastern England: the Mid Term Car Park (MTCP) assemblage, Stanstead Airport, Essex, England, <i>Lithics: The Journal of the Lithics Studies Society</i> 31:130-151
Robins, P., 1996	'Worked flint' in Ashwin, T. 'Excavation of an Iron Age Site at Silifield, Wymondham, Norfolk, 1992-3', <i>Norfolk Archaeol.</i> XLII, 266-270

## 6.2 The Pottery and Other Finds

*By Ioannis Smyrnaios*

### **Introduction**

Finds were recovered from three contexts in Trench 20, with environmental samples taken from two of these contexts.

The evaluation produced seven sherds of pottery weighing 71 grams in total. All sherds date either in the final stages of the Late Iron Age, or during the Roman period. The assemblage is summarised in Table 3.

Table 3: Quantification of pottery by context

Ctxt	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd type	No	Wgt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (cm)	Fabric date
1003	Rom	GMG		no	p	2	22				Rom
1003	LIA-Rom	BSW		no	p	1	5	1			Rom
1003	Rom	GMB	Jar 4.2.2	band	r	1	18	1	0.1	18	Rom
1005	Preh	QVM		no	p	1	9				LIA
1005	Rom	GMB		no	p	1	6				Rom
1007	Preh	QV		no	p	1	11				LIA

Layer (1003) produced a variety of fabrics belonging to two chronological phases. A small sherd from a black surfaced ware (BSW) has been produced from a Romanising fabric which characterises the Late Iron Age - early Roman transition. The rest of the fabrics are Roman, although no specific date can be noted. These are two sherds of typically wheel made grey micaceous wares with grey surfaces (GMG) and a rim from a grey micaceous ware with black surface, matching a Roman jar Type 4.2.2 of the Suffolk typological series (unpublished). In general, such fabrics tend to be highly micaceous.

Gully fill (1005) produced a sherd from a Late Iron Age vessel made from a sandy micaceous fabric with organic inclusions (QVM). The same context produced a second sherd from a Roman grey ware with black surface (GMB), similar to the one recovered in layer 1003 and are probably residual when considering the flint evidence.

Finally, posthole fill (1007) produced a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery made from a sandy fabric with organic inclusions (QV).

Small quantities of pottery were recovered from samples dating to the Late Iron Age, perhaps extending into earlier Iron Age phases.

### **6.3 Ceramic Building Material**

The fragmentary remains of a piece of ceramic building material weighing 18g was found in (1003). It has a fine sandy fabric with occasional red clay pellets; there is some moulding sand on one of the faces which is slightly concave, suggesting that it is probably from an imbrex.

A further piece of undiagnostic ceramic building material was recovered from fill (1005) (weight: 15g). It is irregular with no surviving surfaces, and is made of poorly mixed clays of pale orange and buff colour, containing sparse chalk inclusions up to 3mm in length.

### **6.4 Fired Clay**

Two small pieces of fired clay were collected from fill (1005) weighing 20g. The fragments are hard and abraded; one has a flat surface which may be external, and has a fine fabric with sparse chalk inclusions up to 2mm. The second fragment is slightly sandier and reduced; it also contains sparse chalk and fossiliferous inclusions. A further tiny fragment of fired clay weighing 1g present in fill (1007) of posthole [1008] is also made in a medium sandy fabric with sparse chalk inclusions up to 2mm.

### **6.5 Faunal Remains**

Small quantities of animal bone were recovered from layer (1003) and fill (1005) of gully [1004]. Three fragments from 1003 weighing 165g include the proximal end of a bovine radius, and a rib fragment from a large mammal such as a cow. Five smaller and much more fragmentary pieces from (1005) weighing 27g are undiagnostic, and consist of some bone fragments which are split longitudinally, and a piece of possible horn core.

### **6.6 Slag**

A fragment of slag weighing 156g was recovered from gully (1005). It is vesicular in appearance with a convex base and it may be from a smithing hearth base.

### **6.7 Plant macrofossils and other remains**

**By Anna West**

#### ***Introduction and Methods***

Two bulk samples were taken from archaeological features during the evaluation. The samples were processed for Archaeoserv by Suffolk Archaeology CIC 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 2. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace 1997).

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

### **Quantification**

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

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

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

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

### **Results**

Table 4: Plant macrofossils and other remains

<b>SS no</b>	<b>Context no</b>	<b>Feature / cut no</b>	<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Approx date of deposit</b>	<b>Flot contents</b>
1	(1007)	[1008]	Post hole	LIA	charred cereal grains #, charcoal +, uncharred seeds #, fibrous rootlets +++
2	(1005)	[1004]	Gully	EIA/Rom?	Charred cereal grains #, charcoal +, uncharred seeds #, fibrous rootlets +++

### **Discussion**

Both samples produced very small flots of less than 10ml. Large quantities of root material was recovered, but is considered to be modern and intrusive within the archaeological deposits. The bulk of the roots were removed before the remaining flot material was scanned and recorded. Despite this, fibrous rootlet fragments still made up the majority of the remaining scanned material.

Wood charcoal was rare within the flots and was highly fragmented, making it unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating. The preservation of all other plant macrofossils was also through charring and was generally fair to poor.

Charred cereal caryopses were present in both flots but only as two or three specimens per sample. The identifiable caryopses present appear to be Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and the grains are elongated and slightly dropped shaped like Spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.) or Emmer (*Triticum dicoccum* Schubl.). A small number of the grains were too puffed and fragmented to identify, but again only as one or two specimens within each sample.

Although, no chaff elements such as rachis fragments or glume bases were recovered the cereal grains had clearly been exposed to heat, so may represent the later stages of cereal processing or chance lose in a domestic hearth or oven.

The seeds of waste and arable ground weeds were observed in very small numbers in the form of Goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp) and Black Bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus* L.). These seeds were uncharred and unabraded though and could possibly represent material from the background soil seed bank, being modern contaminants within the archaeological deposits.

### **Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

On the whole the samples were poor in terms identifiable material and few conclusions can be drawn beyond the fact that agricultural activity was most likely taking place in the vicinity during the Late Iron Age or Roman periods. The sparse nature of the material recovered suggests it is unlikely it was deliberately deposited within the archaeological features but has possibly been moved across the site through trample, wind or water action before becoming incorporated into the archaeological deposits.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material from these samples, however if further intervention is planned on this site, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out with a view to investigation the nature of the possible cereal waste, to provide an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity on this site.

### **6.8 Overall summary**

Small quantities of mainly Roman pottery and ceramic building material were recovered from layer (1003) which was spread widely over Trench 20. Finds from the fill of the gully [1004] include a sherd of Late Iron Age pottery with a Roman sherd, a piece of probable Roman ceramic building material and some charred cereal grains. A fragment of Late Iron Age pottery was found in the fill of posthole 1008 at the eastern end of the trench, which also contained some charred cereal grains.

### **Acknowledgements**

The authors would like to thank Dennis Payne for the background information he provided regarding this site.

### **Bibliography**

Jacomet, S., et al., 2006, *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites*. Second Edition. Archaeobotany Lab IPAS, Basel University

Stace, C., 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

## 7. Interpretation and Discussion

The vast majority of the area under evaluation appears to have been the site of quarrying and is assumed to be an extension of the large quarry pit site known, and still existing, to the immediate east of the development area. Only one trench yielded archaeological results, which was just outside the quarry pit, trench 20 in the extreme north of the site (figs. 8, 9).

The finds of pottery from the layer (1003) are considered to be of Late Iron Age to Roman date, as attested by the pottery dates from this feature (see pottery report Smyrnaioi, I., sect. 6.2). This layer appears to have been a possible palaeochannel, existing before, possibly very long before, and during the Late Iron age to early Roman period and, in proximity to settlement activity of this period as attested by the pottery dating.

A gully terminus was present in trench 20, which contained a high quantity of worked flint of varying types, mostly fragments, shatters and flakes (see flint report below, sect. 6.1). The predominance of flint (datable) within the feature leads to an assumption that this feature dates from the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age.

A post hole [1006], also in trench 20 contained flint of a similar type and date within its fill (1007), suggesting a possible contemporary date to the gully terminus [1004] of the late Bronze age to early iron Age. A single pottery sherd within the post hole is of the late Iron Age and is most likely to be residual (see Smyrnaioi, I., sect. 6.2).

Two main, distinct phases of occupation are present within trench 20, the early Bronze Age to late Iron Age, represented by the post hole and gully terminus, and the later phase from the late Iron Age to early Roman period, represented by the layer or palaeochannel, although a later date for some of the Roman sherds is possible, of a more generic type and not closely datable (see I. Smyrnaioi, sect 6.2), suggests to a possible lengthy exposure of the feature with deposits made within it over a long period of time.

The two periods/phases of occupation represented are therefore separated in time by possibly as much as 500 years; this could explain the close juxtaposition of the features from both periods.

Evidence for buildings or structures, probably of Iron Age date are present in the features from trench 20 by way of cbm and fired clay. The find of slag from fill (1005), of a gully terminus, points to a smithing operation, therefore evidence for industrial structures is indicated with activity taking place in proximity to the site.

The datable finds give an indication of a hiatus of occupation at this location of perhaps several hundred years. The presence of layer (1003), being a possible palaeochannel, suggests flooding occurred here, resulting in a long period of disuse also being a possibility.

For the majority of the Iron Age period little or no activity may have taken place at this location. However a continuum of occupation in general on this site throughout the Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age into the Roman period is a reasonable assumption, with other activities and settlement carrying on close by.

## **7. Conclusion**

Finds from the features and the features themselves within trench 20 are indicative of the archaeology that probably would have existed on the development site prior to quarrying during the mid-twentieth century. The development site has never been previously developed in modern times or subsumed by the growth of the village, having been wasteland since the abandonment of the quarry. From an arable perspective it was not doubt deemed to be poor soil and not fertile enough. This is clearly demonstrated by the void of development on the map of Badwell Ash (fig. 2), and (hatched area) the current proposed development site.

The evaluation was successful in demonstrating that no archaeology was present within the majority of the development area due to previous modern disturbance of the site by way of quarrying, and therefore no archaeology will be compromised by the proposed development there.

However, trench 20, which was situated outside of the quarrying extent, in the extreme north of the site, contained archaeology dating from the late Bronze Age to the Roman period. Therefore, development within the area of trench 20 will have some impact on any remaining archaeology that may exist here.

## **8. 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>.

## **9. Acknowledgements**

The author would like to thank Richard Pratt (R&D Construction) and Nick Harvey of Chediston Homes who funded the project and commissioned this work.

This report for archaeological evaluation was written by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA (Archaeoserv), who also managed the project and carried out the field-work. Rachael Abraham of the SCCA/CT produced the brief for this project.

The author would like to thank Adam of Britannia Archaeology and Mr M Berger MSC for their assistance with the site-work.



## **Bibliography**

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## Appendix I: Digital Images



*Plate 1. Pre-excavation of site, from the north-west*



*Plate 2. Pre-excavation TR20, from the south-west*



*Plate 3. Trench 14, showing back-fill deposits, from the south-west*



*Plate 4. Trench 10, showing back-fill deposit, from the south*



*Plate 5. Trench 15, showing back-fill deposits, from the north-west*



*Plate 6. Tr 11, back-fill deposits, from the east*



*Plate 7. Section through layer (1003) in Tr 20, from the south-east*



*Plate 8. Extension to sondage in (1012 = 1003) layer in Tr 20, from the south-east*



*Plate 9. Sample section in Tr 16, showing back-filled sands and clay, from the north*



*Plate 10. Sample section in Tr 16, showing back-filled deposit, from the north*





*Plate 11. Trenches 1/2, showing cut of quarry edge in the extreme west of the site, from the south-east*



*Plate 12. Post hole [1006] in Tr 20, from the south-west*



*Plate 13, Trench 13, showing original natural level with patterned ground (no archaeology), adjacent to Tr 20 from the north-east*



*Plate 14. Trenches 1/2, showing the original level of natural sand and gravel, quarry cut in background with modern rubbish pit, from the west*



*Plate 15. Gully terminus [1004], before fully excavated, continuing to the baulk on the left, from the north-east*



*Plate 16. West end (extended) of Tr 20 showing sondage (machined) exposing stone layer in base of the feature (1003)*



*Plate 17. Gulley terminus [1004], post-excavation, adjacent is a section through (1003) to establish a relationship, from the north-east*



*Plate 18. Trench 20 post-excavtion, from the north-east*



**Specification for Archaeological Evaluation on land next to  
Donards Badwell Ash Suffolk**

Grid reference: TL 992 692  
Planning Application No: 1681/15  
HER no: BA 035  
Event No. ESF 24901  
Oasis No.: 265265

**Prepared for:**  
Nick Harvey  
Richard of R&D Construction

**Prepared by:**  
**Archaeoserv**  
(Dennis Payne Archaeological Services)  
Great Heath 351 High Road Trimley St Martin Suffolk IP11 0RS

**October 2016**

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## **Non-technical summary**

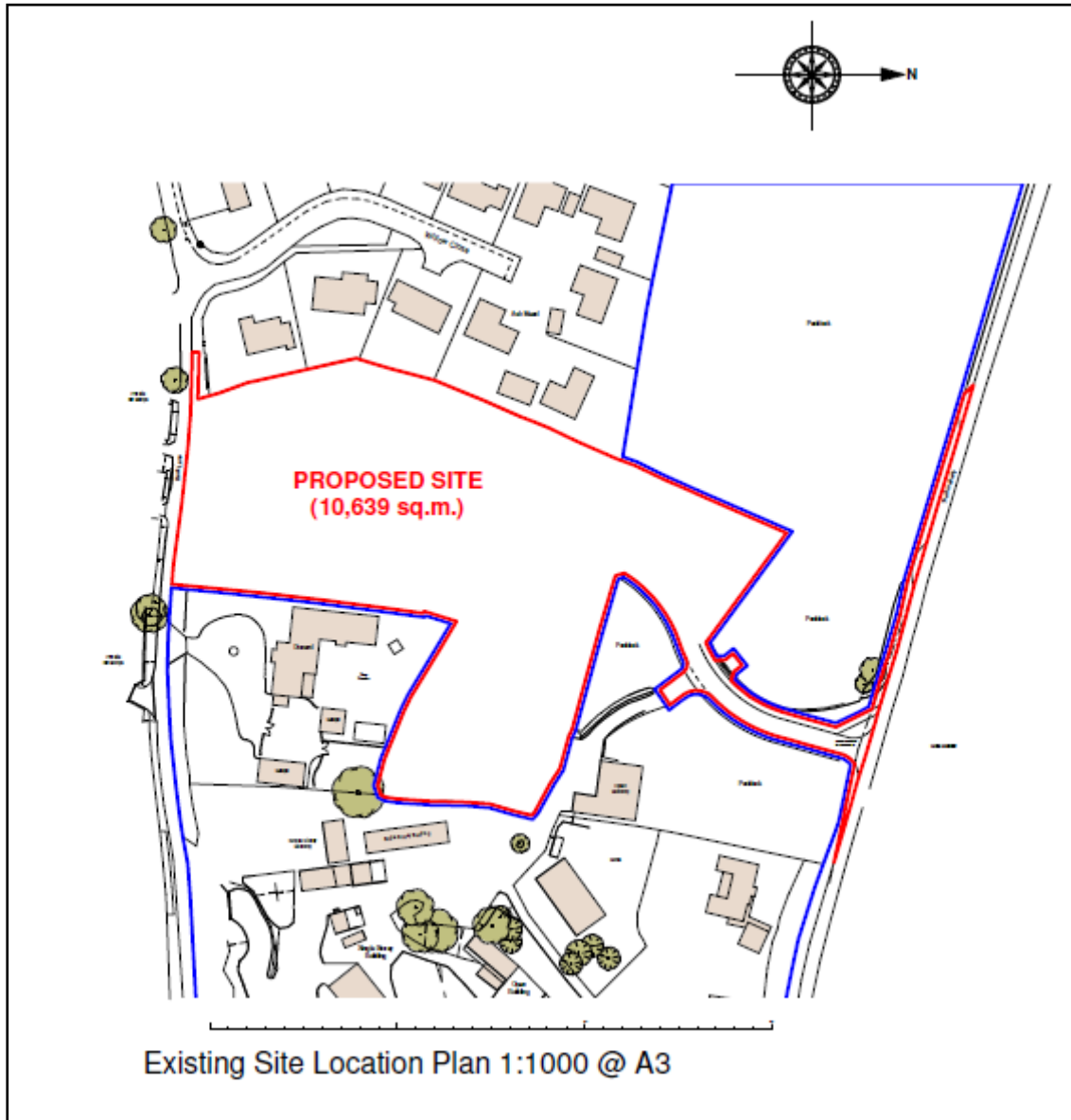
This is a written scheme of investigation for archaeological evaluation by way of trial trenching in advance of the erection of seventeen new dwellings and garages on land next to Donards Badwell Ash Suffolk. It has been written in response to an archaeological brief written by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated 30th September 2016.

This WSI complies with the SCCAS/CT standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2012, Ver 1.3), as well as the following national and regional guidance and 'Standards for. Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2001) '*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 Geology Location and Description

Grid Ref: TL 992 692

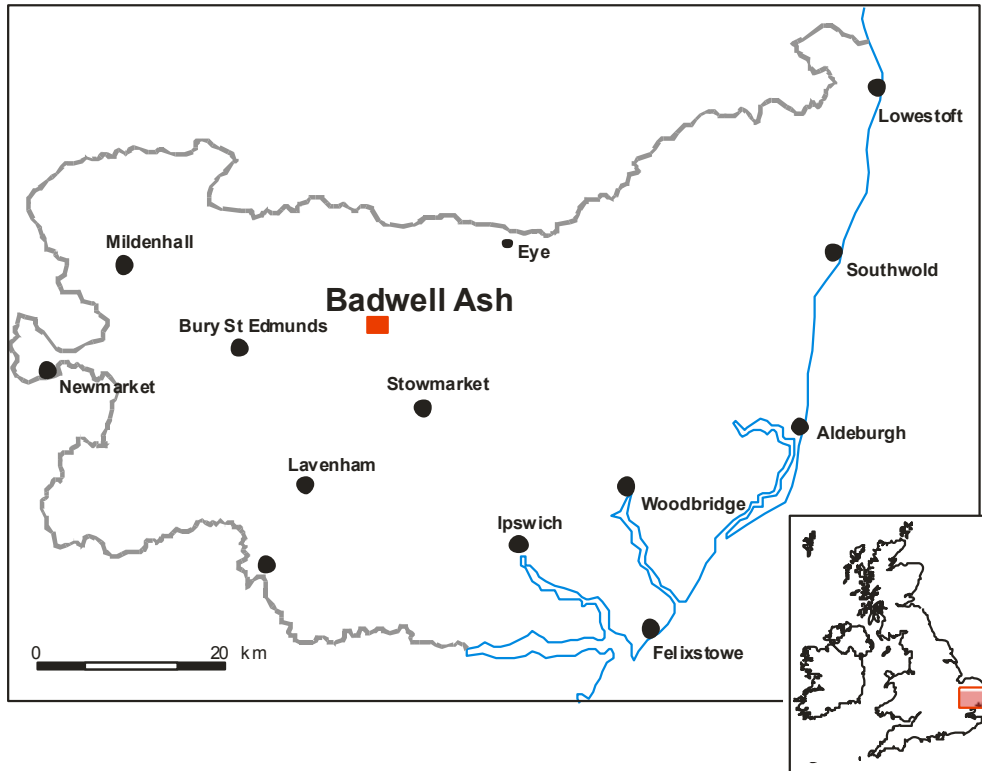
1.1 The superficial geology of the site is Bytham sands and gravels (BGS: 189; 1990).



Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

*Figure 1. Site plan*

1.2 The site is located off the Broadway, Badwell Ash Suffolk. The development lies south-east of the village core, within on an open ground which was most likely once farmland and is bounded by domestic dwellings to the north and east and to a redundant quarry to the south.



Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

*Figure 2. Location of Badwell Ash*

## **2. Planning Background**

The planning application No. 1681/15 was granted by Mid Suffolk District Council, for the erection of seventeen new dwellings and garages on land next to Donards Badwell Ash Suffolk (TL 992 692).

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 application 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.*

*Reason: "To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development.*

*This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development to ensure matters of archaeological importance are preserved and secured early to ensure avoidance of damage or loss due to the development and/or its construction. If agreement was sought at any later stage there is an unacceptable*

risk of lost and damage to archaeological and historic assets." (MSDC Decision Notice)

This condition is 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. Archaeological and Historical Background

#### 3.1 Archaeological Background

The SCCA/CT brief states that: 'This proposal lies in an area of high archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, close to the site of an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery, discovered in the adjacent quarry (HER: BAA 008), along with a Bronze Age settlement site. There is a strong possibility that further heritage assets of archaeological importance will be encountered in that part of the application area lying outside that which has been previously quarried, given the proximity to known remains. Any groundworks causing significant ground disturbance have potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.' (SCCA/CT Brief, 2016)

#### 3.2 Archaeological Events

Eleven intervention records are held by the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment records, within a 500m search radius of the site.

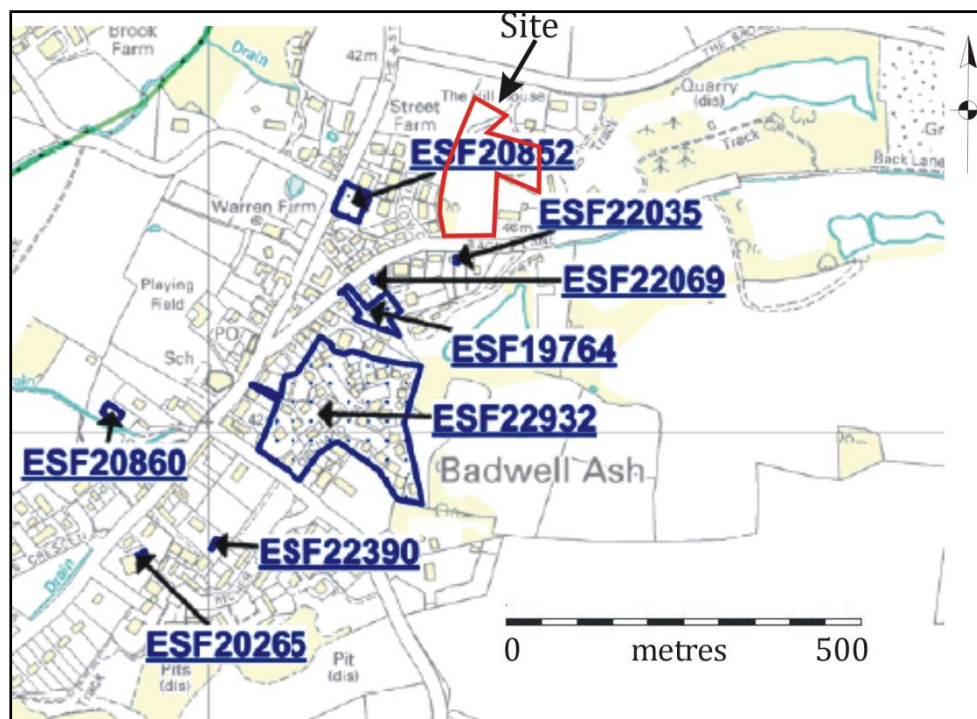


Figure 3. Events map for Badwell Ash showing locations of interventions

(SCC Historic Environment Records)

There have been a number of interventions to the south and south-west of the proposed development: immediately to the south an evaluation (ESF22035) carried out in 2013 at 8 Back Lane did not locate any archaeology (DPAS, 2013); to the south-west an archaeological evaluation (ESF 20852) was carried out at Warren Hill Farm, and demonstrated that there has been domestic occupation on the site since at least the 16th century. A hollow in which pottery, animal bone and building material was found just behind the frontage and this has been interpreted as a kitchen midden. The midden was a structured feature in that it contained a bed of large flints to allow it to be free draining, but the fine silts of the upper fills suggests that despite this the top of the deposit was 'muddy'. The midden produced only a limited range of finds that were mostly quite worn and fragmentary. However the pottery assemblage displays only slight abrasion and indicates a degree of consistency in terms of dating (SCC, 2013). A further evaluation (ESF 22069) at 4 Back Lane identified a single shallow pit containing burnt flint and very abraded pottery of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age date (DPAS, 2013).

The remainder of the interventions carried out in Badwell Ash are at some distance and are not considered relevant to the current development proposal.

Bronze Age/Iron Age finds discovered at Back Lane, although small, do show that some activity in the prehistoric period is evident for this part of Badwell Ash and may continue into the development area. Much of the area has been quarried in recent times, the extent of which is uncertain; the potential for residual finds is likely here.

### 3.3 Archaeological Monuments and Recorded Finds

Several finds have been made (fig. 4) in the vicinity of the development area. To the east of the site is Smith's Pit a Bronze Age 'settlement', Bronze Age sherds in a pit, also a scatter of Roman pottery in topsoil (HER: BA 005); to the north-east an Anglo-Saxon artefact scatter was discovered in a cemetery of 30-40 skeletons in 1922 of Anglo Saxon date (HER: BA 008); to the south-east of the site a small bronze ring, thought to be Saxon, was found in the gravel pit (HER: BA 019); to the south of the development on land at 4 Back Lane a small pit containing very abraded pottery and burnt flint of late Iron Age to early Bronze Age was discovered during an evaluation (HER: 029); within the development area the name *Kiln Pightle* suggests a post-medieval kiln site (HER: MSF 23301); to the south-east a ring was found (MSF 5559), possibly Saxon, from gravel workings.

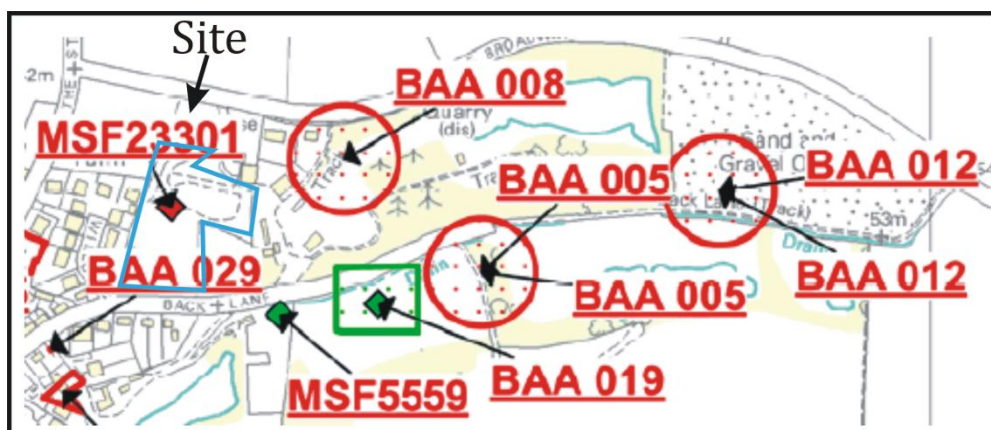


Figure 4. Monuments and finds map (HER)

### 3.4 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).

According to White: '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

## 4. Cartographic Information

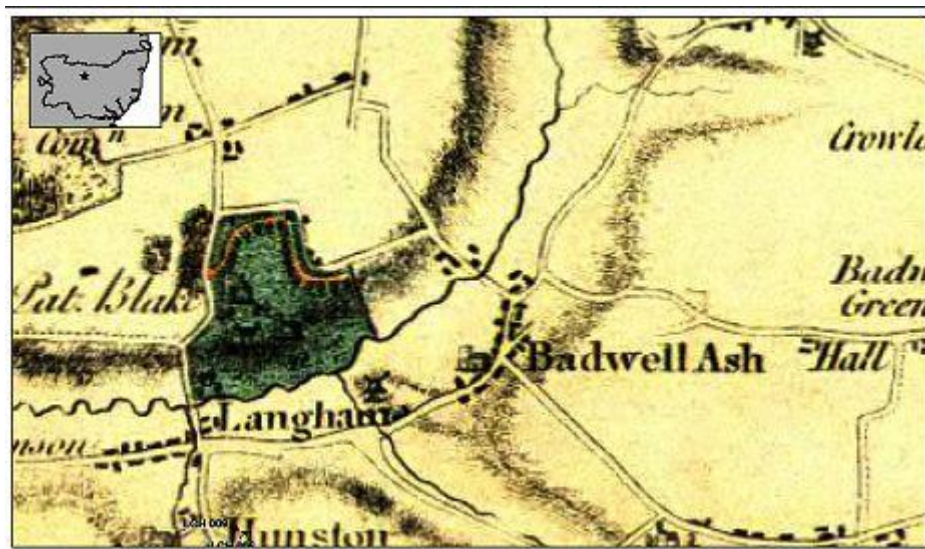
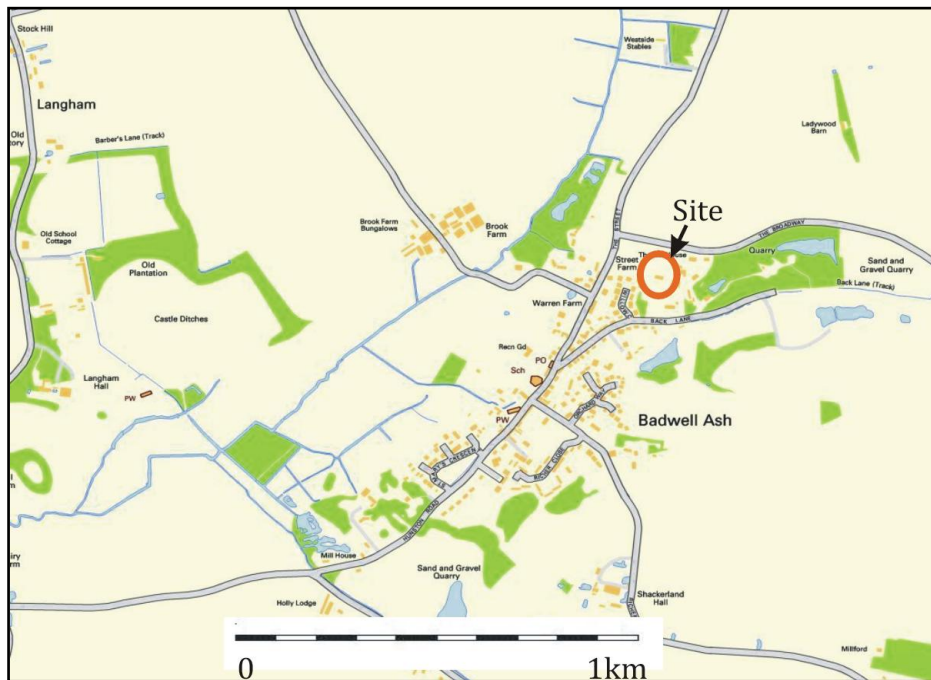


Figure 3. Hodkinson's map of Badwell Ash, 1783



*Figure 4. The modern OS map showing location of site*

## 5. Methodology of Evaluation

5.1 This specification has been prepared in response to the above SCCA/CT brief, incorporating information of the available sources from the Suffolk Records Office and the Historic Environment Record.

5.2 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.

5.3 A risk assessment will be carried out in consultation with the architect (Mr N Harvey and R&D Construction), to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.

5.4 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.

5.5 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.

5.6 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 ARCHAEOSEV 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.



**Figure 6. Trench plan**

### **The Evaluation Trenches**

5.6 Twenty linear trenches are proposed to cover the footprints and access road of the development, consisting of 19 x 15m long x 1.8m wide and one trench at 20m.

The trenches will be positioned to target the building footprints and access road, as per the trench design, (fig.6) and will allow for spoiling and access by staff and visitors; the 20 m trench will be incorporated over the access road along with a std 15m trench.

5.7 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.

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

5.9 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

5.10 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.

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

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

5.13 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.

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

5.15 All levels will relate to Ordnance Datum.

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

5.17 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 specialist's 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.

5.18 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 Zoe Outram, English Heritage Regional adviser for Archaeological science (East of England), should the need arise.

5.19 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

5.20 Metal detector searches of the site will be undertaken at all stages of the excavation (including prior to excavation and excavated trench bases and spoil heaps). Site staff only will be allocated to this task.

5.21 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation). Any finds deemed treasure will be reported to the FLO who will refer it to the coroner within 14 days.

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

5.23 Any human remains discovered during the course of the evaluation will be left in situ unless it can be shown that removal is necessary. In the event that human remains have to be removed, then proper respect will be accorded any remains encountered. Possible human remains will be cleaned to allow positive identification and fully recorded upon skeleton context sheets. Any remains observed will be related to the relevant authorities before removal takes place.. The client will make contingency for a Licence to disturb the remains, and DPAS will also inform SCCA/CT before any removal takes place. The Ministry Of Justice states the following guidelines for encountering human remains:

*'In the event of discovery of any human remains the archaeological contractor should inform the client, the County Archaeological Service, the Coroner, the Police and the Ministry of Justice via the submission of an application form for the 'Archaeological/Accidental/Site Investigation Licence regarding the disturbance of human remains'. The Human remains should be left in-situ, covered and protected. Where a licence for their excavation is issued by the Ministry of Justice, the requirements of that licence should be followed.*

*Where the Ministry of Justice is unable to issue a licence and it is reasonably determined that the remains are likely to be subject to further unavoidable disturbance or deterioration the archaeological contractor should inform the client and Ministry of Justice of their intention to excavate the remains with due decency and in accordance with the general 5 conditions formerly attached to licences issued for excavation of human remains under similar circumstances. ' (MOJ)*

5.24 All work will be undertaken to Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Museum of London Archaeology (Mola) standards.

5.25 The project will be managed and undertaken by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA with extensive experience in undertaking archaeological evaluations. One further site assistant/supervisor, with the relevant experience, will be appointed from Britannia Archaeology and an additional staff member (experienced) if required.

5.26 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.

5.27 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.

5.28 Finds will be conserved where required.

5.29 All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive.

## **6. Aims and Objectives of the Project**

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

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

6.3 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.

6.4 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.

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

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

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

6.8 Research questions allied to this project will focus upon the potential for finding a possible post-medieval kiln and to seek further evidence for the Saxon occupation of the adjacent site and the Bronze Age activity known close by.

## **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. Back Filling & Reinstatement**

Backfilling of trenches is included in the cost unless otherwise agreed with the client and shall not be backfilled until signed off by SCCA/CT (Rachael Abraham).

## **9. 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.

## **10. Monitoring arrangements**

10.1 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).

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

10.3 Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of Dennis Payne.

## **11. 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, 2015`` for the county store, being the intended depository.

## **12. Reporting Procedures**

12.1 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 Rachael Abraham (SCCAS/CT) for approval.

12.2 The report will reflect the aims of the WSI by giving an objective account of the archaeological evidence, clearly distinguished from its interpretation.

12.2A 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).

12.3 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.

12.4 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.

12.5 One copy will be sent to the client.

12.6 A Draft copy of the report will be sent to the SCCA/CT for approval.

12.7 One final copy will be sent to Suffolk County Council, Archaeology Conservation Team (Historic Environment Records).

12.8 In addition an online version of the report will be submitted into the OASIS project.

12.9 A CD Rom will be submitted of the report including word and pdf format versions along with the digital image archive.

12.10 If positive results are yielded a summary will be produced for the PSIAH annual round up.

### **13. Publication and Dissemination**

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

### **14. Other factors (including contingency)**

14.1 Contingency costs will be made for operational delays including weather.

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

14.3 Contingency costs will be expected of the client for any specialist report that the relevant authority deems appropriate that cannot satisfactorily be produced by *Archaeoserv* or their agents.

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

### **15. Resources**

15.1 The evaluation will be undertaken by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA and additional staff as necessary using standard archaeological field techniques.

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

### **16. Insurance Statement**

Public and professional indemnity (£1,000,000) is in place with Towergate Insurance.

### **17. 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.

### **18. Ownership**

18.1 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.

18.2 All material deemed Treasure Trove will be subject to the `Treasure Act 1996` and investigations of the Coroner in accordance within that act.

## **Bibliography**

**British Geological Society, sheet 189, 1990**

**DCLG, 2012. National Planning Policy Framework.**

**DCLG, DCMS and English Heritage, 2010. PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Practice Guide.**

**English Heritage, 1991. Management of Archaeological Projects.**

**Medlycott, M., (ed.) 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for The East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24**

**Morris, J., ed., 1986 Domesday Book (Suffolk), publisher :Phillimore**

**White, W. 1844, Gazeteer and Directory of Suffolk**

### **Other Sources:**

**The Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Records Office Bury St Edmunds**

**The Suffolk County Council Archaeological Conservation Team Brief**

**Mid Suffolk District Council Decision Notice, Ref: Planning application: 1681/15**



## Appendix 1: Consultant specialists

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

Atkins, Robert	Medieval-post-medieval bricks
Barnett, Dr. Sarah	Luminescence Dating
Biddle, Justine	Animal Bones
Bates, Sarah	Lithics
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils (Geoarchaeologist Holly, Duncan
Cowgill, Jane	Slag /metal working residues
Crummy, Nina	Roman Metalwork
Curl, July	Human bones
Doig, T	Drainpipes, underground structures, social history
Guest, Pete	Coins/tokens
French, Dr. C.A.I	Soil micromorphology
Goffin, Richenda	Post Roman Pottery; medieval pottery
Outram Zoe	Environmental advice
Percival, Sarah	Prehistoric pottery
Precious, B	Roman Ceramics
West, Anna	Environmental

