



LAND AT MANOR FARM, THE MANOR FARM HOUSE ESTATE, BAWDSEY, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



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LAND WEST OF HALL LANE, HALL LANE, REDGRAVE, SUFFOLK

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
REPORT**

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Abstract

On the 29th July 2021, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Peter Wells Architects. The archaeological work was required as a condition of application DC/20/5045/FUL, for the construction of 3 detached dwellings with carports/garages and new shared vehicular access at Land at Manor Farm, The Manor Farm Estate, Bawdsey, Suffolk (TM 3452 4068).

A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Baker, M. 25th May 2021) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by the development. The sample was achieved by excavating two 30.00m x 1.80m trenches and a single 20.00m x 1.80m trench.

The site had a high potential for features and finds relating to the cropmarks present on the site. The potential for features and finds relating to the post-medieval period was moderate to high.

Despite this potential no archaeological features were present.

The evaluation encountered a substantial, sterile colluvial deposit starting medially within Trench 1 and running down the trench to the south-east. This colluvial deposit sat within an observed large dry valley, starting within the agricultural field directly to the west of the site and running on a west – east alignment towards The Street. The steep incline of this valley would make the presence and alignment of the ditches visible on the cropmark evidence unlikely, as these linears would run obliquely to (and through) the slope of the dry valley. It is more likely that the cropmarks are located on the more level ground conducive to settlement to the north or west of the site.

Both topsoil and subsoil layers present contained modern brick fragments, with subsoil producing several 20th century tent hoop fragments, possibly associated with the nearby World War 2 activity.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 29th July 2021, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Peter Wells Architects. The archaeological work was required as a condition of application DC/20/5045/FUL, for the construction of 3 detached dwellings with carports/garages and new shared vehicular access at Land at Manor Farm, The Manor Farm Estate, Bawdsey, Suffolk (TM 3452 4068) (Fig. 1).

A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Baker, M. 25th May 2021) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by the development. The sample was achieved by excavating two 30.00m x 1.80m trenches and a single 20.00m x 1.80m trench (Fig. 5). The trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.



2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site was located within the northern bounds of Bawdsey, directly west of The Street and just to the north of the access track to Manor Farm. The investigation area is currently scrubland. It is bound by agricultural fields to the north and west, a housing development to the south and The Street to the east.

2.1 *Site Geology*

The bedrock geology is described as Red Crag Formation - sand. This coarse-grained, poorly sorted, cross-bedded, abundantly shelly sands formed during the Piacenzian Age and Thurnian Stage (BSG, 2021).

No superficial deposits are recorded at the site.



3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2021). The relevant local development framework was the *Suffolk Coastal Local Plan* (Policy SCLP11.7; Adopted 2020).



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2, 3 & 4)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Figs 2, 3 and 4). The Suffolk HER preferred reference has been provided where possible.

4.1 *Cropmarks*

The most significant record within the SHER search radius is that of cropmarks which have been identified on and around the site (BAW 012). The site is located within an area where cropmarks have been identified (BAW 012). The cropmarks of multiphase enclosures, fields and boundaries of potential later prehistoric to Roman date are visible on aerial photographs, some of which are located within the site boundaries. It is entirely feasible that the cropmarks represent a later prehistoric and/or Roman phase and a later medieval phase. Prehistoric and Roman finds have been found in the vicinity of the cropmarks (BAW 021 & BAW 042), including possible early Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman material. Although large quantities of medieval finds have also been recovered (BAW 042, BAW 041-042). The site has been extended considerably to include additional cropmarks to the southwest and northeast of the original site area. The cropmarks on the site are visible as linear features, some of which seem to form rectilinear enclosures.

Further multi-phase cropmarks have been identified throughout the SHER search radius. The faint cropmarks of boundary ditches and fields of possible Iron Age to Roman date (BAW 194) are visible on aerial photographs c.350m east of the site. Finds of Iron Age and Roman date, although predominantly Roman, have been found in the vicinity of these cropmarks (BAW 044).

The cropmarks of enclosures, boundary ditches and trackways of unknown date (ADT 083) are visible on aerial photographs c.590m north of the site. The cropmarks are likely to represent more than one phase, one of which may be medieval in date since a surface assemblage of medieval pottery correlates with the location of the cropmarks (ADT 043, see also ADT 010). However, some, or all, of the components may be later prehistoric to Roman in date.



The cropmarks of an enclosure and/or farmstead of unknown date (ADT 082) are visible on aerial photographs c.730m north of the site. Morphologically the cropmarks could indicate a site of later prehistoric or Roman date or equally one of Saxon to medieval date. The cropmarks are located to the south of medieval finds (ADT 011), although this is unsurprising given the close proximity of the moated site of Alderton Hall (ADT 002) and the village itself.

4.2 *Prehistoric*

Two Palaeolithic flint flakes (BAW 018) were found c.440m west of the site, and a Neolithic polished flint axe fragment (BAW 019) was found c.410m west of the site.

A Prehistoric artefact scatter (BAW 021) was found c.700m southwest of the site which included 2000 flint flakes, cores, hammer stones and burnt flint. Bronze and Iron Age pottery sherds were also found in association with what is described as a flint working site.

A scatter of Early Bronze Age flints (BAW 040) were found c.240m west of the site. In addition, six Bronze Age flint flakes (BAW 039) were found c.370m west of the site.

4.3 *Roman*

Roman pottery including Samian and coarse ware (BAW 021) was found c.700m southwest of the site during fieldwalking.

A Roman coin of Carausius (AD 286-293) (BAW 027) was found c.100m south of the site.

4.4 *Medieval*

A dense scatter of medieval pottery dated 13th to 14th century (BAW 014) was found c.100m south of the site close to the cropmarks of a ring ditch and/or circular enclosure of probable medieval date (BAW 192). Subsequent archaeological investigation (BAW 242) targeted this cropmark as well as others identified in the area, including the continuation of those present on the site. The archaeological work confirmed some of the cropmarks to be archaeological features. The evaluation also identified a possible quarry pit, and medieval and early post-medieval ditches with a possible cultivation or occupation soil layer surviving beneath the topsoil.



The indicative area of the historic settlement core of Bawdsey (BAW 166) is located c.100m south of the site and continues south. The village has Saxon origins and evidence of its medieval past has been found extensively in the area. A medieval scatter of 12th to 14th century pottery (BAW 027) was found c.100m south of the site. A further small scatter of 13th to 14th century pottery was found in the same area (BAW 034). A scatter of medieval pottery of 13th to 14th century date (BAW 024) was found c.350m south of the site. Medieval rubbish pits containing 12th to 13th century pottery (BAW 023) were found c.420m south of the site.

The indicative area of the historic settlement core of Alderton (ADT 074) starts c.510m north of the site and continues north for more than 500m and also has Saxon origins. Evidence of the medieval village has been found across this area to the north of the site. 13th century pottery, Hollesley-type ware, and later pottery (ADT 010) was found c.560m north of the site in the grounds of Stangrove Hall. A scatter of 13th to 14th century medieval pottery (ADT 043) was found c.590m north of the site. Some sherds of medieval pottery (ADT 031) were found c.280m northeast of the site.

An area of dark earth (ADT 020), measuring c.20.00m x 25.00m, was found during fieldwalking c.430m west of the site. A total of 40 medieval pottery sherds and 15 iron bolts were found. A scatter of medieval building material, large stones, pottery and tile (ADT 022) was found during fieldwalking on Alderton Marsh field c.520m west of the site.

A scatter of medieval pottery dated 13th to 15th century was found during fieldwalking (BAW 005) c.870m southwest of the site. The scatter included 75 sherds of coarse wares and glazed wares, as well as some fragments of slag and some animal bone and fossils.

A scatter of medieval pottery (BAW 015) was found during fieldwalking c.580m east of the site. The pottery was mainly 13th to 14th century in date. Metal objects were also found including a Heraldic horse harness pendant which was shield-shaped and bearing a lion rampant (with traces of gilding) on a background of punched dots. This is possibly the Arms of the Bigod family, Earls of Norfolk, and is 13th to 13 century in date. In addition, a coin of Edward I, jettons, and a bronze belt chape were also found.

12 sherd of medieval pottery (BAW 039) were found c.370m west of the site.



4.5 *Post Medieval*

A scatter of post medieval building material and pottery (ADT 022) was found during fieldwalking on Alderton Marsh field c.520m west of the site.

The earthworks of probable post medieval flood banks are on visible on aerial photographs (ADT 094) c.620m northwest of the site.

The Site of a Second World War heavy anti-aircraft battery (ADT 080) is located in the fields adjacent to the northeast of the site. This was a Diver Strip battery equipped with four 3.7-inch guns and Predictor radar. This part of the coast has numerous Diver Strip batteries, including ADT 086 c.910m north of the site. The site consists of the main strip of four gun emplacements and the associated operational and accommodation buildings located to the west and north of the guns. The site is defended by numerous pillboxes, emplacements and slit trenches, some of which may pre-date the site, and include ADT 078. Recent photography and mapping would suggest that few above ground components of this site remain. However, some parts of the tracks remain and lead towards the Cold War Observer Post (ADT 076). Some of the defences may also remain around the perimeter within hedge lines and trees.

The site of a Royal Observer Corps Cold War monitoring post (ADT 076), which was operational November 1960 until 1991, survives in good condition and is visible on aerial photographs c.300m northeast of the site. The Post is located on the former site of a Second World War Diver Strip Battery (ADT 080). The aerial photographs suggest two earthen covered bunkers, with entrances and/or cupulas – although it may be that these are just the visible components of a single underground structure. The mound is still detectable on the recent lidar images.

The site of a Second World War type 22 pillbox (ADT 078) is visible on aerial photographs c.460m northeast of the site. It sits within a group of other defences recorded within the wider record for the adjacent Diver Strip Battery (ADT 080) although it is possible that this pillbox predates the establishment of this later Second World War battery.

A World War II tank trap (ADT 055) was visible on aerial photographs c.660m east of the site which ran through Alderton and Bawdsey parishes to form a defensive line of protection against invasion from the coast.

The Site of a Second World War heavy anti-aircraft battery (ADT 080) is located in the fields adjacent to the northeast of the site. This was a Diver Strip battery equipped with four 3.7-



inch guns and Predictor radar. This part of the coast has numerous Diver Strip batteries, including ADT 086 c.910m north of the site. The site consists of the main strip of four gun emplacements and the associated operational and accommodation buildings located to the west and north of the guns. The site is defended by numerous pillboxes, emplacements and slit trenches, some of which may pre-date the site, and include ADT 078. Recent photography and mapping would suggest that few above ground components of this site remain. However, some parts of the tracks remain and lead towards the Cold War Observer Post (ADT 076). Some of the defences may also remain around the perimeter within hedge lines and trees.

4.6 Archaeological Potential

Given the above records the site had a **high** potential for features and finds relating to the cropmarks present on the site which could be prehistoric, Roman, or medieval. The potential for features and finds relating to the post-medieval period was **moderate to high**.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS brief (Baker, M. Section 4.2) stated that the evaluation should aim to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving were undertaken in accordance with *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2021 (SCCAS)*, *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations 2020*, and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England 2003*.



6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project were in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Particular study of the following was to occur:

- presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes generally.

The evaluation also carefully considered the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.



7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS brief required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the site ahead of the erection of a 3 dwellings and associated works. This was achieved by excavating two 30.00m x 1.80m trenches and a single 20.00m x 1.80m (Fig. 5).

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with *SCCAS Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2021)*, *Cifa Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2020* and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003*.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon (Figs. 5 - 9).

The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs were also taken.

A professional metal detectorist was used to scan the trenches prior to excavation and post excavation. All spoil heaps were also scanned, however only demonstrable modern objects were encountered.



8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 5 - 9)

A summary of the features and layers encountered is below. Full context descriptions can be found at Appendix 1.

A professional metal detectorist was used to scan the trench locations prior and post excavation along with the spoil heaps. Only demonstrably modern finds were recovered and therefore were not retained.

8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the southern area of the site on a northwest-southeast orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present. A colluvial hill-wash deposit **1003** was present starting medially within the trench running down to the southeast end of the trench, below subsoil **1001**.

8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the central area of the site on a northeast-southwest orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.2 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located in the northern area of the site on an east-west orientation, measuring 20.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.



9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 5 - 9)

The deposit model was consistent across the site.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in all the trenches was topsoil **1000**, which was present to a maximum depth of 0.18m in Sample Section 1. It comprised of mid grey-brown, soft, silty sand. This layer represents the modern agricultural topsoil covering the site.

Below topsoil 1000 in all trenches was subsoil **1001**, which was present to a maximum depth of 0.36m in sample section 1. The layer was comprised of light orange-brown, firm, silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones.

Below subsoil **1002**, only present within Trial Trench 1, colluvial deposit **1003** comprised of mid greyish brown, firm, silty sand and reached a maximum depth of 1.50m at the south-eastern end of the trench.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was natural geology **1001**, which comprised a mid red-yellow/orange, soft, silty sand, with frequent iron pan inclusions.



10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The site had a high potential for features and finds relating to the cropmarks present on the site. The potential for features and finds relating to the post-medieval period was moderate to high.

Despite this potential no archaeological features were present.

The evaluation encountered a substantial, sterile colluvial deposit starting medially within Trench 1 (**1003**) and running down the trench to the south-east. This colluvial deposit sat within an observed large dry valley (Fig. 8), starting within the agricultural field directly to the west of the site and running on a west – east alignment towards The Street. The steep incline of this valley would make the presence and alignment of the ditches visible on the cropmark evidence (Figs. 4 & 8) unlikely, as these linears would run obliquely to (and through) the slope of the dry valley. It is more likely that the cropmarks are located on the more level ground conducive to settlement to the north or west of the site.

Both the topsoil and subsoil (**1000** and **1001**) layers contained modern brick fragments, with subsoil 1001 producing several 20th century tent hoop fragments, possibly associated with the nearby World War 2 activity (not retained).



11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archive will be prepared in line with the standards and guidance in *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS, 2020). Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archives subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned. The digital archive will be stored with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).



12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Peter Wells Architects for commissioning and funding the project.

We would also like to thank Matthew Baker of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for his advice and assistance on the project.

Special thanks to Mr Steve Clarkson (PCIfA) for his specialist services in metal detecting on the site.

The site was excavated by Eva M. Gonzalez-Suarez and Dan McConnell of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England

www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1a	NW-SE	10.38m	3
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	Middle of trench, NE side	SW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.19m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, soft, silty sand.	
1001	0.19-0.38m	Subsoil: light orangish brown, firm, silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones.	
1002	0.38m+	Natural: mid reddish yellow/orange, soft, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of iron pan.	

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1b	NW-SE	7.64m	9
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	Middle of trench, NE side	SW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.18m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, soft, silty sand.	
1001	0.18-0.36m	Subsoil: light orangish brown, firm, silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones.	
1003	0.36m-1.50m	Colluvium: mid greyish brown, firm, silty sand.	
1002	1.50m+	Natural: mid reddish yellow/orange, soft, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of iron pan.	

TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	NE-SW	11.00m	8
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	NE end of trench, SE side	SW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.07m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, soft, silty sand.	
1001	0.07-0.30m	Subsoil: light orangish brown, firm, silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones.	
1002	0.30m+	Natural: mid reddish yellow/orange, soft, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of iron pan.	



TRENCH 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
3	E-W	11.51m	6
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	W end of trench, N side	S	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.14m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, soft, silty sand.	
1001	0.14-0.30m	Subsoil: light orangish brown, firm, silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones.	
1002	0.30m+	Natural: mid reddish yellow/orange, soft, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of iron pan.	



APPENDIX 2 – Compliance (Approved Written Scheme of Investigation)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Peter Wells Architects. The archaeological work is required as a condition of application DC/20/5045/FUL, for the construction of 3 detached dwellings with carports/garages and new shared vehicular access at Land at Manor Farm, The Manor Farm Estate, Bawdsey, Suffolk (TM 3452 4068) (Fig. 1).

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of an archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigations. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Baker, M. 25th May 2021) requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by development. This will be achieved by excavating two 30.00m x 1.80m trenches and a single 20.00m x 1.80m trench (Fig. 4). The trenches will be excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation ONLY; this document alone will NOT result in the discharge of the archaeological condition.



2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located within the northern bounds of Bawdsey, directly west of The Street and just to the north of the access track to Manor Farm. The investigation area is currently scrubland. It is bound by agricultural fields to the north and west, a housing development to the south and The Street to the east.

2.1 Site Geology

The bedrock geology is described as Red Crag Formation - sand. This coarse-grained, poorly sorted, cross-bedded, abundantly shelly sands formed during the Piacenzian Age and Thurnian Stage (BSG, 2021).

No superficial deposits are recorded at the site.



3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, HMCLG 2021). The relevant local development framework is the *Suffolk Coastal Local Plan* (Policy SCLP11.7; Adopted 2020).

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, HMCLG February 2021)

The NPPF recognises 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 the significance 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:

190.

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

The NPPF asks that in determining planning applications the local planning authorities should take account of:

197.

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation.
- The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and



- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

3.2 Suffolk Coastal Local Plan (Policy SCLP11.7; Adopted 2020)

Policy SCLP11.7

An archaeological assessment proportionate to the potential and significance of remains must be included with any planning application affecting areas of known or suspected archaeological importance to ensure that provision is made for the preservation of important archaeological remains.

Where proposals affect archaeological sites, preference will be given to preservation in situ unless it can be shown that recording of remains, assessment, analysis report and/or deposition of the archive is more appropriate.

Archaeological conditions or planning obligations will be imposed on consents as appropriate. Measures to disseminate and promote information about archaeological assets to the public will be supported.



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2, 3 & 4)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Figs 2 and 3). The Suffolk HER preferred reference has been provided where possible.

4.1 Cropmarks

The most significant record within the SHER search radius is that of cropmarks which have been identified on and around the site (BAW 012). The site is located within an area where cropmarks have been identified (BAW 012). The cropmarks of multiphase enclosures, fields and boundaries of potential later prehistoric to Roman date are visible on aerial photographs, some of which are located within the site boundaries. It is entirely feasible that the cropmarks represent a later prehistoric and/or Roman phase and a later medieval phase. Prehistoric and Roman finds have been found in the vicinity of the cropmarks (BAW 021 & BAW 042), including possible early Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman material. Although large quantities of medieval finds have also been recovered (BAW 042, BAW 041-042). The site has been extended considerably to include additional cropmarks to the southwest and northeast of the original site area. The cropmarks on the site are visible as linear features, some of which seem to form rectilinear enclosures.

Further multi-phase cropmarks have been identified throughout the SHER search radius. The faint cropmarks of boundary ditches and fields of possible Iron Age to Roman date (BAW 194) are visible on aerial photographs c.350m east of the site. Finds of Iron Age and Roman date, although predominantly Roman, have been found in the vicinity of these cropmarks (BAW 044).

The cropmarks of enclosures, boundary ditches and trackways of unknown date (ADT 083) are visible on aerial photographs c.590m north of the site. The cropmarks are likely to represent more than one phase, one of which may be medieval in date since a surface assemblage of medieval pottery correlates with the location of the cropmarks (ADT 043,



see also ADT 010). However, some, or all, of the components may be later prehistoric to Roman in date.

The cropmarks of an enclosure and/or farmstead of unknown date (ADT 082) are visible on aerial photographs c.730m north of the site. Morphologically the cropmarks could indicate a site of later prehistoric or Roman date or equally one of Saxon to medieval date. The cropmarks are located to the south of medieval finds (ADT 011), although this is unsurprising given the close proximity of the moated site of Alderton Hall (ADT 002) and the village itself.

4.2 Prehistoric

Two Palaeolithic flint flakes (BAW 018) were found c.440m west of the site, and a Neolithic polished flint axe fragment (BAW 019) was found c.410m west of the site.

A Prehistoric artefact scatter (BAW 021) was found c.700m southwest of the site which included 2000 flint flakes, cores, hammer stones and burnt flint. Bronze and Iron Age pottery sherds were also found in association with what is described as a flint working site.

A scatter of Early Bronze Age flints (BAW 040) were found c.240m west of the site. In addition, six Bronze Age flint flakes (BAW 039) were found c.370m west of the site.

4.3 Roman

Roman pottery including Samian and coarse ware (BAW 021) was found c.700m southwest of the site during fieldwalking.

A Roman coin of Carausius (AD 286-293) (BAW 027) was found c.100m south of the site.

4.4 Medieval

A dense scatter of medieval pottery dated 13th to 14th century (BAW 014) was found c.100m south of the site close to the cropmarks of a ring ditch and/or circular enclosure of probable medieval date (BAW 192). Subsequent archaeological investigation (BAW 242) targeted this cropmark as well as others identified in the area, including the continuation of those present on the site. The archaeological work confirmed some of the cropmarks to be archaeological features. The evaluation also identified a possible quarry pit, and



medieval and early post-medieval ditches with a possible cultivation or occupation soil layer surviving beneath the topsoil.

The indicative area of the historic settlement core of Bawdsey (BAW 166) is located c.100m south of the site and continues south. The village has Saxon origins and evidence of its medieval past has been found extensively in the area. A medieval scatter of 12th to 14th century pottery (BAW 027) was found c.100m south of the site. A further small scatter of 13th to 14th century pottery was found in the same area (BAW 034). A scatter of medieval pottery of 13th to 14th century date (BAW 024) was found c.350m south of the site. Medieval rubbish pits containing 12th to 13th century pottery (BAW 023) were found c.420m south of the site.

The indicative area of the historic settlement core of Alderton (ADT 074) starts c.510m north of the site and continues north for more than 500m and also has Saxon origins. Evidence of the medieval village has been found across this area to the north of the site. 13th century pottery, Hollesley-type ware, and later pottery (ADT 010) was found c.560m north of the site in the grounds of Stangrove Hall. A scatter of 13th to 14th century medieval pottery (ADT 043) was found c.590m north of the site. Some sherds of medieval pottery (ADT 031) were found c.280m northeast of the site.

An area of dark earth (ADT 020), measuring c.20.00m x 25.00m, was found during fieldwalking c.430m west of the site. A total of 40 medieval pottery sherds and 15 iron bolts were found. A scatter of medieval building material, large stones, pottery and tile (ADT 022) was found during fieldwalking on Alderton Marsh field c.520m west of the site.

A scatter of medieval pottery dated 13th to 15th century was found during fieldwalking (BAW 005) c.870m southwest of the site. The scatter included 75 sherds of coarse wares and glazed wares, as well as some fragments of slag and some animal bone and fossils.

A scatter of medieval pottery (BAW 015) was found during fieldwalking c.580m east of the site. The pottery was mainly 13th to 14th century in date. Metal objects were also found including a Heraldic horse harness pendant which was shield-shaped and bearing a lion rampant (with traces of gilding) on a background of punched dots. This is possibly the Arms of the Bigod family, Earls of Norfolk, and is 13th to 13 century in date. In addition, a coin of Edward I, jettons, and a bronze belt chape were also found.

12 sherd of medieval pottery (BAW 039) were found c.370m west of the site.



4.5 Post Medieval

A scatter of post medieval building material and pottery (ADT 022) was found during fieldwalking on Alderton Marsh field c.520m west of the site.

The earthworks of probable post medieval flood banks are on visible on aerial photographs (ADT 094) c.620m northwest of the site.

The Site of a Second World War heavy anti-aircraft battery (ADT 080) is located in the fields adjacent to the northeast of the site. This was a Diver Strip battery equipped with four 3.7- inch guns and Predictor radar. This part of the coast has numerous Diver Strip batteries, including ADT 086 c.910m north of the site. The site consists of the main strip of four gun emplacements and the associated operational and accommodation buildings located to the west and north of the guns. The site is defended by numerous pillboxes, emplacements and slit trenches, some of which may pre-date the site, and include ADT 078. Recent photography and mapping would suggest that few above ground components of this site remain. However, some parts of the tracks remain and lead towards the Cold War Observer Post (ADT 076). Some of the defences may also remain around the perimeter within hedge lines and trees.

The site of a Royal Observer Corps Cold War monitoring post (ADT 076), which was operational November 1960 until 1991, survives in good condition and is visible on aerial photographs c.300m northeast of the site. The Post is located on the former site of a Second World War Diver Strip Battery (ADT 080). The aerial photographs suggest two earthen covered bunkers, with entrances and/or cupulas – although it may be that these are just the visible components of a single underground structure. The mound is still detectable on the recent lidar images.

The site of a Second World War type 22 pillbox (ADT 078) is visible on aerial photographs c.460m northeast of the site. It sits within a group of other defences recorded within the wider record for the adjacent Diver Strip Battery (ADT 080) although it is possible that this pillbox predates the establishment of this later Second World War battery.

A World War II tank trap (ADT 055) was visible on aerial photographs c.660m east of the site which ran through Alderton and Bawdsey parishes to form a defensive line of protection against invasion from the coast.



The Site of a Second World War heavy anti-aircraft battery (ADT 080) is located in the fields adjacent to the northeast of the site. This was a Diver Strip battery equipped with four 3.7- inch guns and Predictor radar. This part of the coast has numerous Diver Strip batteries, including ADT 086 c.910m north of the site. The site consists of the main strip of four gun emplacements and the associated operational and accommodation buildings located to the west and north of the guns. The site is defended by numerous pillboxes, emplacements and slit trenches, some of which may pre-date the site, and include ADT 078. Recent photography and mapping would suggest that few above ground components of this site remain. However, some parts of the tracks remain and lead towards the Cold War Observer Post (ADT 076). Some of the defences may also remain around the perimeter within hedge lines and trees.

4.6 Archaeological Potential

Given the above records the site has a **high** potential for features and finds relating to the cropmarks present on the site which could be prehistoric, Roman, or medieval. The potential for features and finds relating to the post-medieval period is **moderate to high**.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS brief (Baker, M. Section 4.2) states that the evaluation should aim to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2021 (SCCAS)*, *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations 2020*, and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England 2003*.



6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Particular study of the following should occur:

- presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes generally.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: eg the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts

The evaluation should also carefully consider the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.



7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS brief requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the site ahead of the erection of a 3 dwellings and associated works. This will be achieved by excavating two 30.00m x 1.80m trenches and a single 20.00m x 1.80m (Fig. 4).

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand.

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken.

In the event that important archaeological remains or complex/unexpected deposits are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the strategy and scope of further excavation and recording. **The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.**

7.1 Site Plans

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Real Time Kinetic Global Positioning System (RTK). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

7.2 Mechanical Excavation

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity of overhead services. All staff are



trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed prior to the investigation commencing.

Overburden and any sterile subsoil layers shall be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surfaces.

The machine operator will have the relevant experience and appropriate documentation; will maintain the appropriate inspection register, Form F91 Part 1, Section C, either on the machine or at the depot. The operator will produce a clean, flat surface at precisely the correct level.

7.3 Hand Excavation

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so. In the event that it is not possible to excavate deep features by hand due to safety concerns a handheld auger will be used to gain information from very deep deposits/features. Machine assistance might also be required to excavate very large/deep features and should this become necessary then the SCCAS planning archaeologist will be consulted first.

Should stratified layers be encountered (such as 'dark earth') excavation will cease and SCCAS will be consulted in order to ascertain a suitable investigation strategy dependant on the complexity/extent of such layers. This is likely to form a 1.00m systematic grid array with all stratigraphically removed spoil being hand sieved for finds retrieval and finds being 3D plotted. A metal detecting survey will also be undertaken on any such deposits encountered by a qualified metal detectorist. A robust sampling strategy will also be formed in consultation with SCCAS and the Historic England Science Advisor.

7.4 Metal Detector

A professional metal detectorist (see specialist list) will scan spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and any features. The finds will be recovered and recorded in the proper way. The



machined spoil heaps will also be scanned, however demonstrably modern finds will not be retained. The metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron.

7.5 Excavation of Stratified Sequences

All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest, excluding those of obvious later 20th century origin. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

7.6 Excavation of Buildings

Following assessment of any structural remains encountered, a strategy for recording these will be implemented, and it may be that further mitigation will be required to allow the full recording of these remains. It may also be the case that any remains may best be left *in situ*. Any excavated building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls, possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

7.7 Ditches

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 20% and to ascertain relationship information and will be a minimum of 1.00m in length (dependant on the total length of ditch visible).

7.8 Discrete Features

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample.

7.9 Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, kilns etc. may merit full excavation in agreement with the SCCAS planning archaeologist.

7.10 Burials



Articulated human remains will usually receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. However, in circumstances of poor preservation or if required to meet the project objectives, human remains may require full excavation. A decision in consultation with the SCCAS planning archaeologist and the relevant specialist will be made on the extent to which human remains are excavated during the trenching. The aim will be to inform the requirements for future treatment during subsequent Phases. Disarticulated human remains will be recorded and retained for assessment.

The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

7.11 Written Record

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on *pro forma* context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.

7.12 Photographic Record

All features and deposits will be photographed in detail and general site and working shoots taken as part of the photographic record. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs saved in RAW/CR2 format and taken on an 11 Mega Pixel, Canon DSLR. The RAW/CR2 files will be converted and stored in uncompressed .tiff at 8 bit. If for any reason acceptable digital photography cannot be undertaken, the primary record will be on 35mm black and white film. All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.

7.13 Drawn Record

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height AOD of all features and principal strata will be written on the appropriate plans and sections.

7.14 Finds and Environmental Remains



All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil will be taken to characterise the assemblage. Finds will be identified, by a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, 2014. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

Bulk samples will also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed. These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) and will be a minimum of 40 litres where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with Dr Boreham and Dr Zoe Outram where appropriate.

Preserved wood will be sampled for potential dating via dendrochronology and Carbon 14 methods and will be assessed by Dr Roderick Bale (University of Wales Trinity St David). Prior to recovering timbers, suitability for dating will be assessed in conjunction with Dr Bale, SCCAS and Dr Outram where appropriate. The project manager must ensure that the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments/analyses & scientific analyses are included in a full evaluation report and sent to the Historic England Science Advisor.

Each deposit retained will be identified by context and a unique sample or timber number. For a full list of specialists see Appendix 2.

7.15 Finds classed as Treasure

It is the responsibility of the project manager for the site, after consultation with the relevant finds specialist, to submit any items falling under the provisions of the Act to the local coroner via the treasure co-ordinator (currently the Portable Antiquities Officer at the British Museum). See below for details of the act:

The Treasure Act



The Treasure Act of 1996 defines objects that qualify as Treasure and includes any metallic object other than coin that is made up of more than 10% gold or silver and is over 300 years old, any group of two or more metallic objects of prehistoric date that come from the same find, coin hoards that have been deliberately hidden, smaller groups of coins, votive or ritual deposits, any object from the same place as Treasure. Objects that are less than 300 years old made mainly of gold or silver, which have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery, and whose owners or heirs are unknown would also be classed as Treasure.

Treasure will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the coroner within 14 days.

7.16 Remote Monitoring Requirements

Due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, changing government guidance might necessitate a remote monitoring requirement by SCCAS. In response to this SCCAS have put in place requirements to enable the remote monitoring of sites should site visits not be permitted:

- All features present in the trenches, including presumed natural and geological features, are to be investigated as per this WSI.
- A GPS trench plan showing what is present in each trench (including context numbers) will be produced.
- A written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional dates, will be made available.
- Trench shots will be taken from each end of the trench and provided to SCCAS.
- Photographs of trench sections (bulk) will also be provided.
- Photographs of all features will be provided with context numbers.
- A diagram indicating the direction each photograph was taken from including the photograph number will be produced.
- Provision will be made for SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be resolved.



8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A report will be prepared on the conclusion of the evaluation and will be completed 4 weeks after the field work ends (no further work required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within an acceptable timeframe.

The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (*Historic England 2015*) and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site;
- *Aims and Objectives;*
- *Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;
- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;
- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;



- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;
- *Bibliography;*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

One hard or digital copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, should be prepared and presented to SCCAS within four weeks of the completion of site works unless there are reasonable grounds for more time.

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client and SCCAS (one copy and a .pdf copy). An OASIS entry will be completed, and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS. A digital vector plan will be included with the report, which will be compatible with ESRI or MapInfo GIS software which will also be made available on request subsequent to the report being issued.

It is understood that, if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of *MoRPHE*. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate. The archaeological advisory and planning role of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Team will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Provision has been made for a summary in the annual PSIAH roundup if positive results are drawn from the evaluation.



9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993, and in accordance with *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS, 2020).

Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the appropriate receiving body, under an appropriate accession number and subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced, and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled, and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

The digital archive will be collated and prepared in accordance with *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS, 2020) and deposited directly to SCCAS.

Arrangements for the long-term storage and deposition of all artefacts will be agreed with the landowner and SCCAS during the reporting stage. Transfer of title and the transfer of the ownership of the archive to the County Archive Facility will be arranged at this time, and the arrangements indicated in the evaluation report.

Where the project comprises multiple stages, the entire archive will be collated and deposited as a whole.



10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. This Policy is based on a Health and Safety system in line with the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) *Health and Safety Field Manual*, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability; public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 3).

10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit will be undertaken, and an assessment of the potential risks be highlighted including the potential for toxins and contaminants. It will be the responsibility of the client/agent to undertake a full assessment of any toxins present and services present and provide Britannia Archaeology Ltd with a report detailing the results, prior to the commencement of any fieldwork. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information and suitable tools and PPE will provided and used based on the results of any pre-project investigation.

The assessment of risk is an on-going process, and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.

10.2 COVID-19

Due to the current COVID-19 epidemic a robust SOP is in place included within the sites RA. Britannia will closely monitor and adhere to the Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) outlined by the Construction Leadership Council and Prospect.



11.0 RESOURCES

The archaeological works will be undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists, qualified to undertake this type of work (Appendix 1). Full CVs are available on request.

All site work will be undertaken by a Projects Officer (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. This project officer will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists (Appendix 2).

Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the SCCAS planning archaeologist for approval prior to their engagement. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the SCCAS planning archaeologist immediately.



12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The archaeological evaluation fieldwork is likely to begin in July 2021, pending approval of this Written Scheme of Investigation by SCCAS. It is anticipated that the evaluation will take 2 days with 2 members of staff. Provision has been made for additional contingency days should any unexpected remains be encountered.

The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake trenching as required by the design brief.

The SCCAS Archaeologist will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. The SCCAS archaeologist will be kept updated with developments both on site and in the post excavation process.

Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SCCAS Archaeologist prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project. SCCAS will be given a minimum of 10 days' written notice of the commencement of work so as to make arrangements for monitoring. The trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.



APPENDIX 3 – Oasis Sheet

OASIS FORM - Print view

<https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [FAQs](#) | [Log out](#)

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OASIS ID: britanni1-425144

Project details

Project name	Land at Manor Farm, The Manor House Estate, Bawdsey
Short description of the project	On the 29th July 2021, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Peter Wells Architects. The archaeological work was required as a condition of application DC/20/5045/FUL, for the construction of 3 detached dwellings with carports/garages and new shared vehicular access at Land at Manor Farm, The Manor Farm Estate, Bawdsey, Suffolk (TM 3452 4068). The site had a high potential for features and finds relating to the cropmarks present on the site. The potential for features and finds relating to the post-medieval period was moderate to high. Despite this potential no archaeological features were present. The evaluation encountered a substantial, sterile colluvial deposit starting medially within Trench 1 and running down the trench to the south-east. This colluvial deposit sat within an observed large dry valley, starting within the agricultural field directly to the west of the site and running on a west - east alignment towards The Street. The steep incline of this valley would make the presence and alignment of the ditches visible on the cropmark evidence unlikely, as these linears would run obliquely to (and through) the slope of the dry valley. It is more likely that the cropmarks are located on the more level ground conducive to settlement to the north or west of the site. Both topsoil and subsoil layers present contained modern brick fragments, with subsoil producing several 20th century tent hoop fragments, possibly associated with the nearby World War 2 activity.
Project dates	Start: 29-07-2021 End: 29-07-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P1366 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)



Project location

Country England
Site location SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL BAWDSEY Land at Manor Farm, The Manor House Estate, Bawdsey
Postcode IP12 3AL
Study area 3224 Square metres
Site coordinates TM 654398 241171 51.851695242424 1.854899642609 51 51 06 N 001 51 17 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator Dan McConnell
Project director/manager Dan McConnell
Project supervisor Dan McConnell
Type of sponsor/funding body developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Peter Wells Architects

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Physical Archive ID BAW 250
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID BAW 250
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID BAW 250
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"

Project bibliography 1



OASIS FORM - Print view

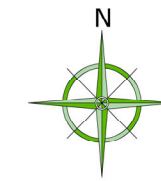
<https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Site Boundary

240686

634525

0 1:10000 500m

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NGR: 634525 240686 REF: R1307

PROJECT: LAND AT MANOR FARM, THE MANOR FARM HOUSE ESTATE, BAWDSEY, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: PETER WELLS ARCHITECTS

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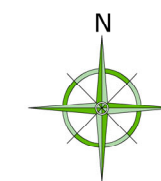
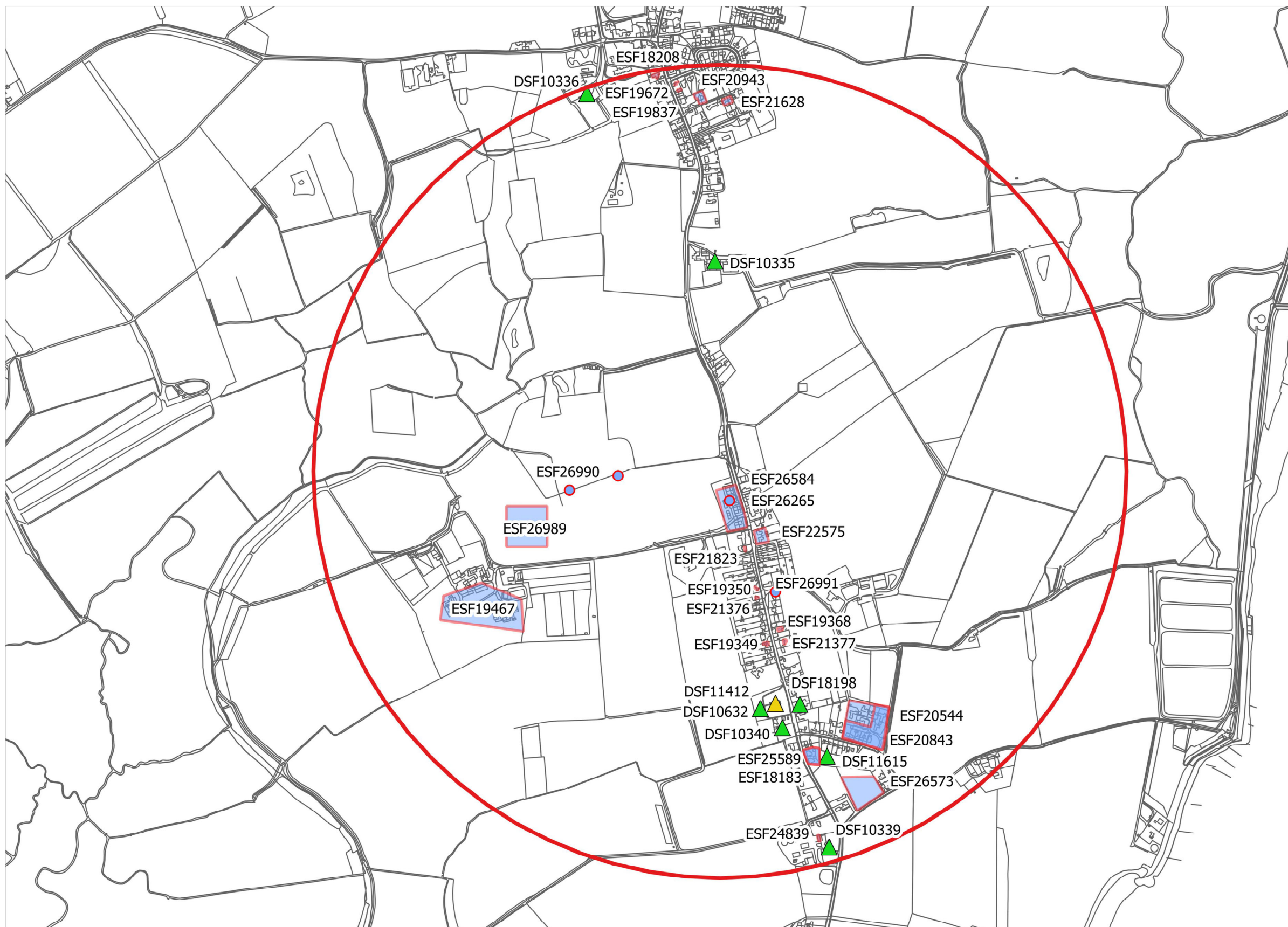
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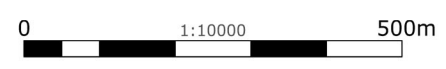
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FIGURE: 1



-  HER Search Area
-  Site Boundary
-  Archaeological Event
-  Scheduled Monument
-  Conservation Area
-  Registered Parks & Gardens

- Listed Buildings
-  Grade I
 -  Grade II*
 -  Grade II



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PROJECT: LAND AT MANOR FARM, THE MANOR FARM HOUSE ESTATE, BAWDSEY, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: HER DATA - EVENTS & LISTED BUILDINGS

CLIENT: PETER WELLS ARCHITECTS

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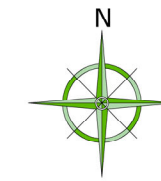
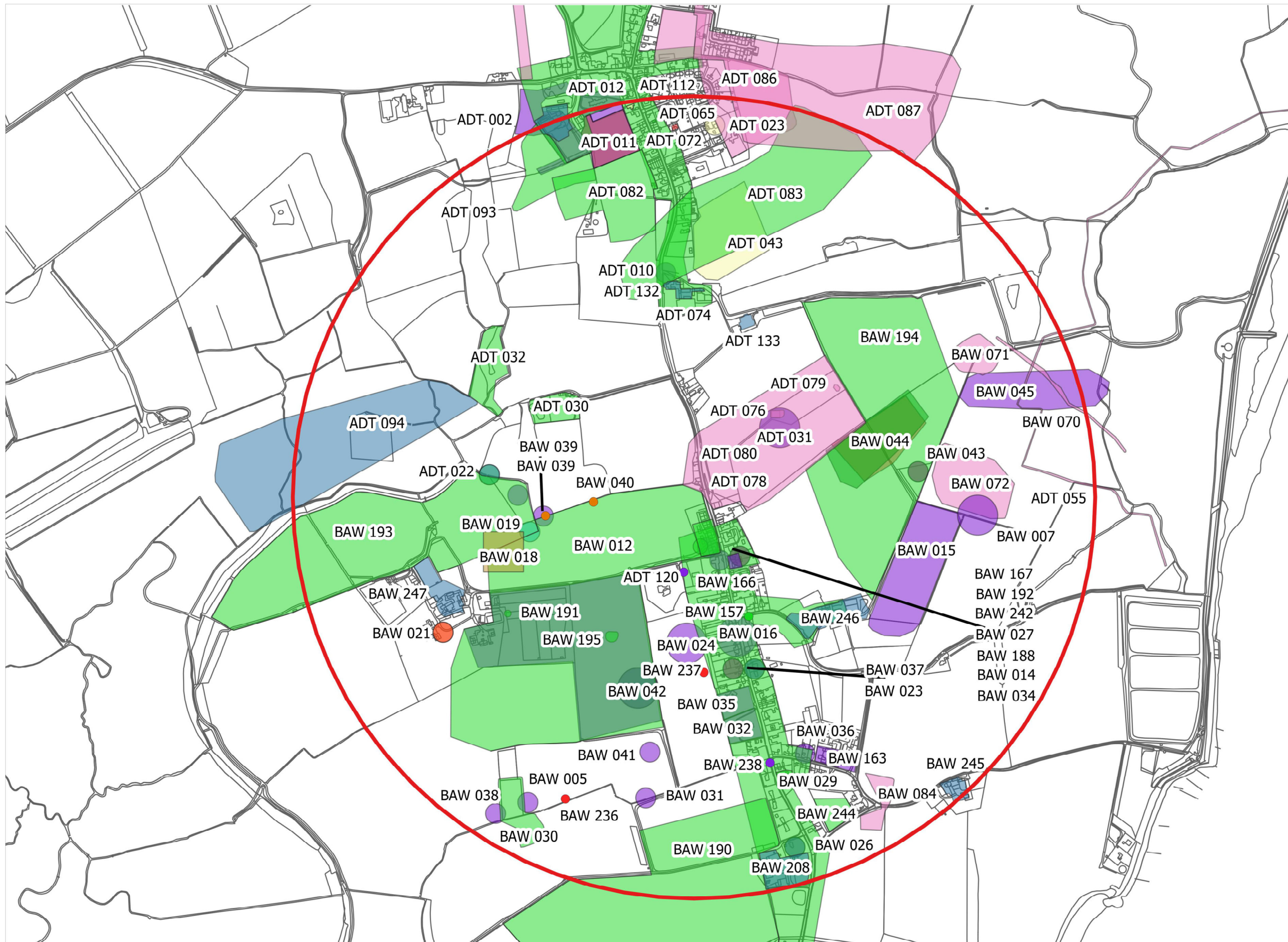
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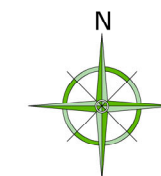
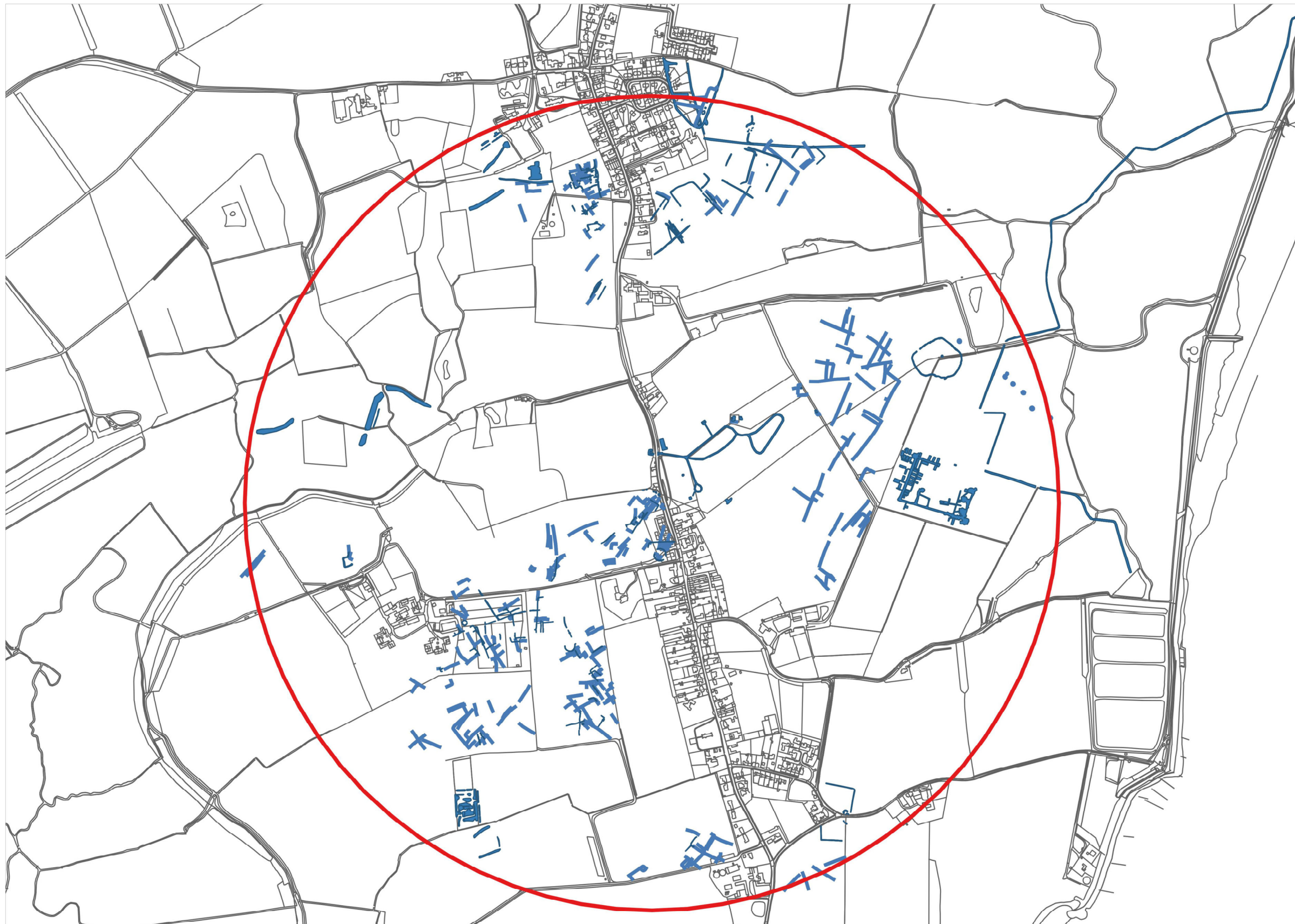
FIGURE: 2






- HER Search Area
- Site Boundary
- Undated Record
- Multiperiod Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record

<small>NGR:</small> 634525 240686	<small>REF:</small> R1307
<small>PROJECT:</small> LAND AT MANOR FARM, THE MANOR FARM HOUSE ESTATE, BAWDSEY, SUFFOLK	
<small>DESCRIPTION:</small> HER DATA - MONUMENTS	
<small>CLIENT:</small> PETER WELLS ARCHITECTS	
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<small>VERSION:</small> 1	
<small>AUTHOR:</small> DPM	<small>FIGURE:</small> 3
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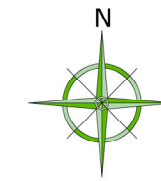
-  HER Search Area
-  Site Boundary
-  NMP Data

NGR: 634525 240686	REF: R1307
PROJECT: LAND AT MANOR FARM, THE MANOR FARM HOUSE ESTATE, BAUSDSEY, SUFFOLK	
DESCRIPTION: HER DATA - NMP DATA	
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-  Trench
-  Site Boundary

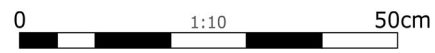
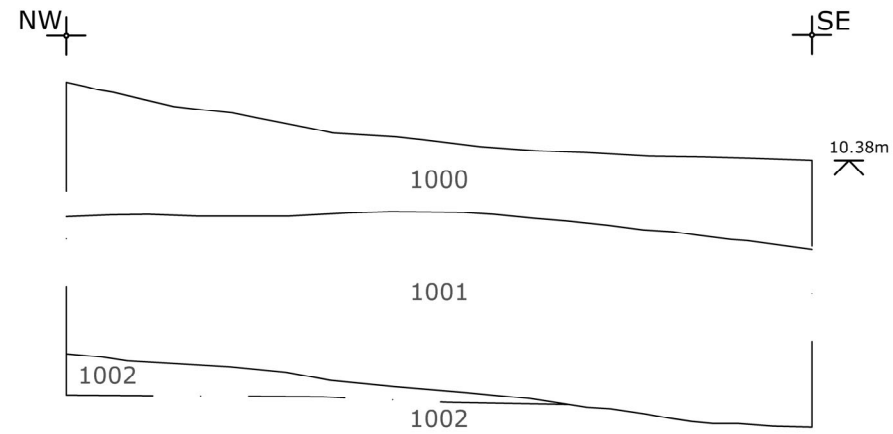


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DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN	
CLIENT: PETER WELLS ARCHITECTS	
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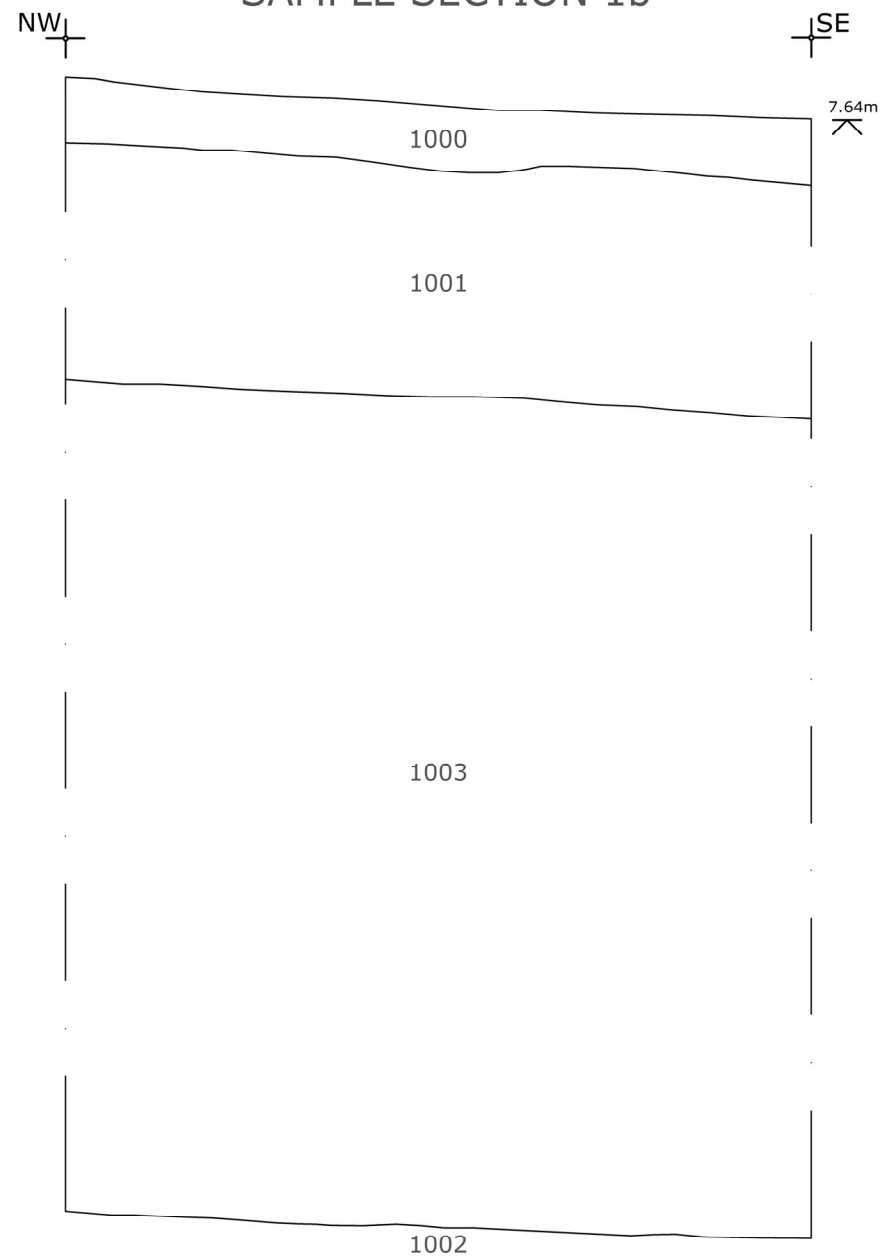
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AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 5	
APPROVED: MB		

SAMPLE SECTION 1a



DP4 - SS1a - VIEW NE

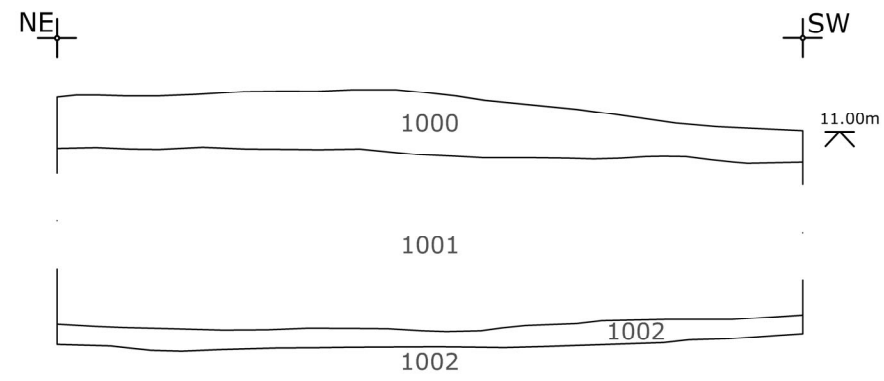
SAMPLE SECTION 1b



DP9 - SS1b - VIEW NE

NGR:	634525 240686	REF:	R1307
PROJECT:	LAND AT MANOR FARM, THE MANOR FARM HOUSE ESTATE, BAUSDSEY, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH 1: SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	PETER WELLS ARCHITECTS		
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VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	6
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SAMPLE SECTION 2

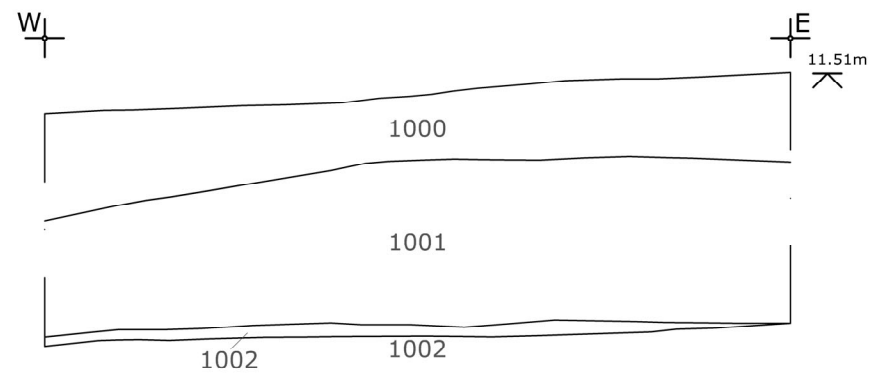


0 1:10 50cm



DP8 - SS2 - VIEW SE

SAMPLE SECTION 3



0 1:10 50cm



DP6 - SS3 - VIEW N

NGR: 634525 240686 REF: R1307

PROJECT: LAND AT MANOR FARM, THE MANOR FARM HOUSE ESTATE, BAWDSEY, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCHES 2 & 3; SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: PETER WELLS ARCHITECTS

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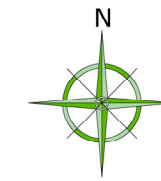
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FIGURE: 7



-  Trench
-  Site Boundary
-  NMP Data
-  Dry Valley Extent



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PROJECT:
LAND AT MANOR FARM, THE MANOR FARM HOUSE ESTATE, BAWDSEY, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION:
TRENCH PLAN SHOWING NMP DATA & EXTENT OF DRY VALLEY

CLIENT:
PETER WELLS ARCHITECTS

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FIGURE:
8



DP2 - TT1 - VIEW SE



DP7 - TT2 - VIEW SW



DP5 - TT3 - VIEW W

NGR: 634525 240686 REF: R1307

PROJECT:
LAND AT MANOR FARM, THE MANOR FARM
HOUSE ESTATE, BAWDSEY, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION:
TRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT:
PETER WELLS ARCHITECTS

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FIGURE:
9