SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Manor Farm

The Street, Bawdsey, Suffolk

Client:
Orwell Housing

Date:
July 2018

BAW 242
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2018/065
Author: Preston Boyles

Manor Farm, The Street, Bawdsey, Suffolk BAW 242

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HER Information

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Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Plates

List of Appendices

Summary

Eleven archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated at Manor Farm, The Street, Bawdsey, ahead of a proposed housing development. The northern part of the site was found to contain little evidence for pre-Modern activity, and may have been the location of a large quarry pit, apparently infilled during the post-medieval period. A truncated, post-medieval feature, perhaps the remains of a ditch, was found within this area. At the southern end of the site, a number of medieval and early post-medieval features and deposits were encountered, dating from the 11th to the 16th centuries. This included a dark earth deposit, apparently the remains of a medieval cultivation plot, located in the SE corner of the site. This contained finds dated from the 11th to the early 16th century. Several ditches were uncovered beneath and around this layer, some of which may have formed internal subdivisions and boundaries to this cultivation plot. To the north of this layer, five ditches were uncovered that appeared to relate to medieval agricultural boundaries. One of these contained 11th – 12th century pottery, and another contained 12th – 14th century pottery. The position of one ditch correlated with a large, circular cropmark, identified in aerial photographs as the possible location of a medieval windmill. No dating evidence was found within this. These medieval and early post-medieval features were found to seal an earlier, undated layer only found at the southern end of the site. A feature identified as a possible ditch was apparently sealed beneath this.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Features

Break of Slope

Features - Conjectured

Natural Features

Sondages/Machine Strip

Intrusion/Truncation

Illustrated Section S.14

Cut Number **0008**

Archaeological Feature

Sections

Limit of Excavation

Cut

Modern Cut

Cut - Uncertain

Deposit Horizon

Deposit Horizon - Uncertain

Intrusion/Truncation

Break in Section

Cut Number **0088**

Deposit Number 0089

Ordnance Datum S N 55.27

1. Introduction

Suffolk Archaeology CIC (hereafter 'SACIC') conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Manor Farm, Bawdsey, Suffolk (referred to as 'the site' hereafter), ahead of a proposed housing development by Orwell Housing (planning application number DC/18/1311/FUL). The site consists of a *c.*0.6ha plot of agricultural land located on the northern periphery of Bawdsey village, along the west side of the B1083 road (The Street), which leads into the village (Fig. 1).

This present stage of archaeological work was requested by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (hereafter 'SCCAS'), who advised the Local Planning Authority that archaeological work should be carried out as a condition of planning consent, and produced a Brief for a trenched archaeological evaluation to be conducted at the site. The Brief states that the purpose of the archaeological evaluation is to assess the impact of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological remains, and to record and advance the understanding of these remains before they are destroyed by the development. Based upon this Brief, a Written Scheme of Investigation (hereafter 'WSI') was produced by Stuart Boulter of SACIC and accepted by Rachael Abraham of SCCAS (included as Appendix 1).

The WSI called for eleven (11) trial trenches to be excavated at the site, covering *c.*5% of the development area. The size and location of these trenches was partly determined by the need to investigate a series of cropmarks seen on the site in aerial photographs, which possibly related to underlying archaeological features. An adjustment to the size and location of the trenches was made following consultation with Rachael Abraham on the 13th June 2018 to take into account prevailing site conditions and obstacles. This involved repositioning and adjusting the size of seven of the proposed trenches (discussed on a trench-by-trench basis in Section 5, below). The final position of the trenches is depicted in Fig. 2. Excavation of these trenches was conducted by SACIC between the 13th and 15th June 2018.

An up-to-date County Historic Environment Record (hereafter 'HER') search was undertaken for monuments previously identified within a 500m radius of the site (HER search invoice number 9214225). The site has been given the HER parish code BAW 242 within the Historic Environment Register for Suffolk, and this code will be used to

identify all material and reports pertaining to the site. The national OASIS record for the site is suffolka1-310628 (Appendix 6).

2. Geology and topography

The site occupies a *c.*0.6ha area at the SW end of an agricultural field on the northern periphery of Bawdsey village (Fig. 1). The east edge of the site is bounded by The Street, and the south end by a trackway leading from The Street to Bawdsey Manor Farm, located to the west of the site. Running parallel and just north of this track is a more recent paved roadway, not depicted on late 20th century O.S. maps, which also leads to Bawdsey Manor Farm. This paved roadway passes on a slight ENE-WSW alignment through the southern part of the site.

The northern end of the site is dominated by a large, deep depression (referred to hereafter as the 'hollow area' for brevity; Plate 1). This occupies the northern 80m of the site, although its full length is closer to 130m from north to south, and around 100m from east to west. The base of the hollow area is roughly oval, although the uppermost edge is more hemispherical, with The Street forming the straight eastern edge of the feature (Plate 2). The sides of the hollow fall steeply towards the base, the ground surface at the lowest point within the depression being 6.31m above ordnance datum (hereafter 'AOD'), which is around 5m deeper than the surrounding land. The southern end of the site, overlooking the hollow, was around 11.35m AOD, whilst the land just to the north of the hollow is around 11m AOD. The Street to the east is nearly 3m higher (9.10m AOD) at the point where it passes closest to the base of the hollow. Evidence was obtained during this evaluation to suggest that this is an artificial rather than geological feature, perhaps a former quarry pit.

The underlying site geology consists of superficial deposits of coarse yellow sands with areas of reddish-brown sands, intermixed with outcrops of marine fossil-bearing red-crag sands. The British Geological Survey (hereafter 'BGS') does not provide any information on these superficial deposits at the site, but they may belong to the Crag Formation sands found locally, which formed approximately 2 to 4 million years ago. This material overlies a sedimentary bedrock, which the BGS identifies as part of the Thames Group clays, silts and sands, formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period (BGS, 2018).

Plate 1. Looking north across the hollow area at the northern end of the site prior to the commencement of works.

Plate 2. The eastern edge of the hollow area, looking NE towards The Street.

3. Archaeology and historical background

A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Register (HER) list within a 500m radius of the site uncovered 42 Monuments entries (summarised in Table 1 and depicted in Fig. 1).

The site lies in an area on the northern periphery of Bawdsey village where numerous cropmarks have been identified from aerial photography (BAW 012). Several of these cropmarks lie within the site boundary (Fig. 2), perhaps the most prominent of which is a circular ring-ditch feature, *c.*30m in diameter, situated in the SW corner of the site and continuing beyond the western site boundary (BAW 192). This cropmark apparently has two breaks in its circuit, one in the NW and one in the SE edge. Part of the southern end of the cropmark lies beneath the current paved farm track leading to Bawdsey Manor Farm. The HER entry suggests that the dense scatter of 13th to 14th century pottery found just to the SE of the cropmark (BAW 014) is evidence that this may represent the remains of a medieval windmill, rather than the ring ditch of a prehistoric barrow.

Also within the site boundary are several smaller linear cropmarks, which might be the remains of field boundary and drainage ditches. Of these, the largest is a linear cropmark running east to west across the centre of the site, just to the south of the hollow area which occupies part of the northern end of the site. This is around 60m long, and heads from the road across the site and into the field west of the site boundary, before turning south for a further 10m, after which it is no longer visible as a cropmark.

These cropmarks are part of a wider group of features identified in the aerial photographs to the west of the site. Due to the presence of medieval pottery scatters in the area, it is thought that the main group of cropmarks are medieval in date (BAW 042), although prehistoric flint flakes have been found in same location just to the SW of the site. Two groups of fainter cropmarks either side of the site (BAW 194 and BAW 195) might represent the remains of Iron Age or Roman field systems. The dating of these cropmarks derives from the discovery of an Iron Age pot sherd found within the NE group of cropmarks and a large scatter of Roman pottery also found in the same general location (BAW 044). The dating of the other cropmarks (BAW 193) as later rests on their association with medieval artefacts. This includes a medieval structural

fragment, supposedly found in the area to the west of site (BAW 012), a dark soil layer containing medieval pottery to the NW of this (ADT 020), and a scatter of medieval pottery to the east (BAW 015).

Several scatters of prehistoric flints have been found amongst these cropmarks, especially concentrated in the NW close to the Queen's Fleet (BAW 018, BAW 039 and BAW 040), whilst a Neolithic polished flint axe fragment (BAW 019) was also found in this area. A Palaeolithic axe (BAW 157) was found further south, within Bawdsey village, but is suspected to be a modern forgery.

Aside from the finds scatters within the cropmark areas, Roman artefacts have also been recovered in the village. This includes a small scatter of pottery sherds (BAW 023), and two coins, one extremely worn (BAW 237) and one of Carausius (BAW 027), a usurper who ruled in Britain between 286 and 293AD.

The southern half of the site lies just to the north of the area designated as the historic core of Bawdsey village (BAW 166), of medieval origin. Within this area a small scatter of 13th – 14th century finds were located just to the SE of the site (BAW 034). Other medieval pottery scatters have been found across the village (BAW 016, BAW 023, BAW 024, BAW 027, BAW 032, BAW 035, BAW 037, and BAW 188), largely 12 – 14th century in date, alongside two later post-medieval pottery scatters (BAW 037 and BAW 167).

Later activity within the search area includes a post-medieval kiln, which lay to the north of the site on the Queen's/Old Fleet brook (ADT 030), and just to the west of it a scatter of post-medieval pottery and building fragments (ADT 022). To the east of the site Hodskinson's 1783 map of the area identifies a feature called The Mount (ADT 031), of unknown date but close to a medieval pottery scatter. It is suggested to be a post-medieval feature, although it might have been the remains of an earlier mound. Later O.S. maps, such as the first edition (1880's) appear to show some form of excavation cut into the east side of the mound.

The area to the east of the site was the location of a Second World War anti-aircraft battery (ADT 080), which had two associated pillboxes (ADT 078 and ADT 079), one

located on the road and one towards the back of the battery position. During the Cold War the Royal Observer Corps established a post within the grounds of the former battery (ADT 076), which was in use between 1960 and 1991.

The field in which the site is located does not change shape or size on any of the historic O.S. maps for Bawdsey. The large, deep hollow area which occupies the NE end of the field is only partially represented on a few late 20th century maps with a single, inaccurate contour line.

Her No.	Period	Description
ADT 020	Medieval	Soil layer containing medieval artefacts
ADT 022	Post-Medieval	Pottery and building debris
ADT 030	Post-Medieval	Brick kiln
ADT 031	Multi-period	The Mount, mound seen on 1783 map. Medieval pottery sherd scatter
ADT 076	Cold War	Royal Observer Corps monitoring post 1960 - 1991
ADT 078	WWII	Pillbox
ADT 079	WWII	Pillbox
ADT 080	WWII	Anti-aircraft battery
BAW 012	Medieval	Structural fragment
BAW 014	Medieval	Dense scatter of c.13 - 14th century pottery
BAW 015	Medieval	Scatter of 13 - 14th century pottery and artefacts
BAW 016	Medieval	Scatter of 15 - 17th century metal objects
BAW 018	Palaeolithic	Two flint flakes
BAW 019	Neolithic	Polished flint axe fragment
BAW 023	Multi-period	Small scatter of Roman pottery sherds, and rubbish pits containing c.12 - 13th century pottery
BAW 024	Medieval	Small scatter of c.13 - 14th century pottery
BAW 027	Multi-period	Coin of Carausius (286 - 293AD), and scatter of 12 - 13th century pottery
BAW 032	Medieval	Church of St Mary
BAW 034	Medieval	Small scatter of c.13 - 14th century finds
BAW 035	Medieval	Large amounts of c.12 - 15th century pottery
BAW 037	Multi-period	Large amounts of c.12 - 14th century pottery, and post-medieval pottery
BAW 039	Multi-period	Small number of prehistoric flint flakes and medieval pottery

BAW 040	Later Prehistoric	Small number of flint flakes and pottery
BAW 042	Multi-period	Cropmarks, with a small number of flint flakes and medieval pottery
BAW 044	Iron Age	Iron Age pottery sherd and scatter of Roman pottery
BAW 157	Palaeolithic?	Hand axe - possibly a fraud
BAW 166	Medieval	Historic core of Bawdsey village
BAW 167	Multi-period	Medieval and later pottery scatter
BAW 188	Medieval	Scatter of medieval pottery
BAW 192	Medieval	Ring ditch seen on aerial photographs - windmill?
BAW 193	Medieval	Earthworks and cropmarks on aerial photographs
BAW 194	Iron Age to Roman	Faint cropmarks on aerial photographs
BAW 195	Bronze Age to Roman	Faint cropmarks on aerial photographs
BAW 237	Roman	Worn coin

Table 1. Summary of HER monuments within a 500m radius of site

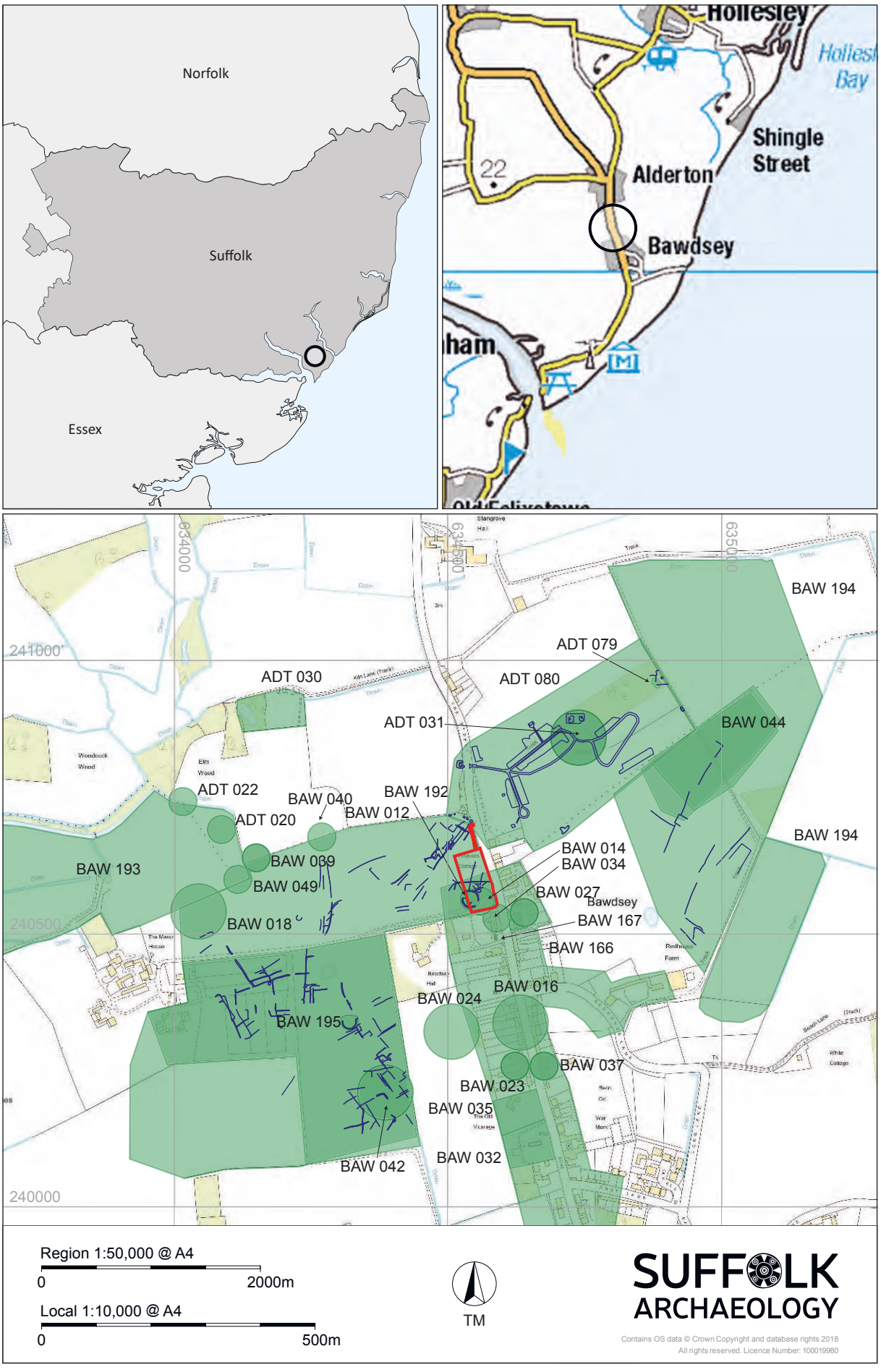

Figure 1. Site location (red), HER entries (green) and cropmarks (blue)

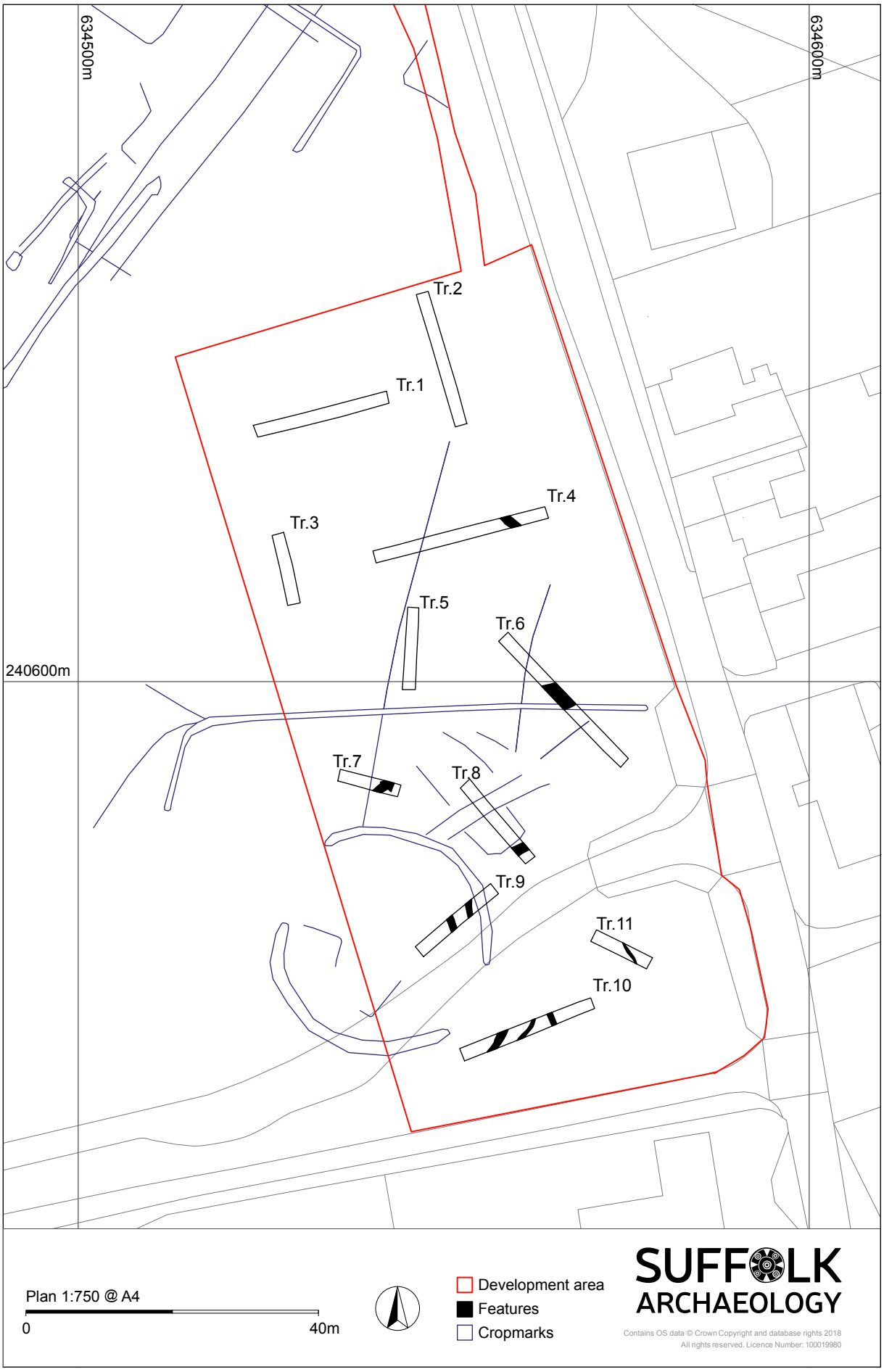

Figure 2. Trench locations with cropmarks

4. Methodology

The eleven trenches were laid out using an RTK GPS in the locations specified in the WSI, taking into account the amendments suggested by Rachael Abraham to allow for site conditions whilst obtaining the necessary coverage (Fig. 2). These adjustments are described in Section 5 on an individual trench basis. Prior to excavation a metal detecting survey was carried out along the lengths of the trenches, and any finds uncovered were identified with the context number assigned to the topsoil of each trench. Excavation of the trenches was conducted using a tracked digger with a 1.80m wide toothless bucket. All machine excavation was conducted under direct archaeological observation, with the overburden removed to the level at which archaeology or surface geology was exposed. The bases of each trench were examined for features and deposits of archaeological interest, and where these were identified they were hand excavated. The up-cast spoil from the machining was checked visually for any archaeological finds and was also searched with a metal detector. A metal detecting survey was also conducted across the base of each trench. All trenches were photographed with a digital camera, and a SACIC *pro forma* trench recording sheet was produced for each trench. A section of the overburden deposits was recorded using digital photographs, a section drawing and through written descriptions on each trench recording sheet. Trench outlines were recorded using an RTK GPS.

In Trenches 10 and 11 the discovery of archaeological deposits and features at varying levels within the underlying stratigraphy effected the depths to which these trenches were machine excavated. In places this depth was higher than the surface geology, in order to allow for hand excavation and examination of archaeological features and deposits which were found at higher levels.

Archaeological features were hand excavated with a trowel and shovel, with 1.00m long segments excavated through linear features. A maximum depth of excavation for features was set at 1.20m from the top of the trench, and was only exceeded where the top of the trench could be stepped back to lower the height of the overburden deposits below this 1.20m threshold. Deposits, feature cuts and feature fills were given individual context numbers, within the range 0001 to 0056, with numbers 0057 to 0063 assigned in the post-excavation phase as group numbers to tie together features and deposits identified in multiple trenches (a full list of assigned context numbers is included as

Appendix 2). Sections excavated through features were photographed using a digital camera with a scale bar and north-arrow included. These sections were hand drawn at 1:10 and 1:20 scale as appropriate on SACIC *pro forma* gridded permatrace sheets. A 1:20 or 1:50 scale hand-drawn plan, also on SACIC *pro forma* gridded permatrace sheets, was made of each trench containing archaeological features. Levels, referencing height in metres above ordnance datum (AOD), were taken using an RTK GPS. SACIC *pro forma* context sheets were used to record context information.

Finds recovered at all stages of the evaluation were identified with the context number of the deposit from which they were removed. All pre-modern finds were brought back to SACIC premises to undergo processing and temporary storage. A total of four 40-litre bulk soil samples were collected from two archaeological soil layers and two archaeological feature fill, in accordance with the sampling strategy outlined in the WSI. These were processed by the SACIC environmental team.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Eleven trenches were excavated (locations shown in Fig. 2), of which seven contained archaeological features (Trenches 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11). The different sequences of overburden layers encountered within each trench can be separated by dividing the site into three broad zones based on the site topography. The northern area, within the base of the large hollow, contained Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4. The central area, along the slope leading down into the base of the hollow, contained Trenches 5, 6, 7 and 8. The southern area of high ground overlooking the hollow contained Trenches 9, 10 and 11. In general, the northern area tended to have deeper subsoil layers with more evidence of post-medieval material within them, the central area along the slope tended to have much shallower subsoil layers, and the southern area appeared to have the highest level of survival for pre-Modern deposits and features.

The topsoil, encountered in every trench, consisted of a dark greyish-brown, firm silty sand, containing moderate amounts of small chalk flecks, occasional small rounded stones and fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), mostly small tile sherds. The topsoil has been assigned the group number 0057, but is referred to in the trench results below by the individual context numbers assigned to it within each trench.

The trenches were all 1.80m wide. All of the encountered cut archaeological features consisted of linear ditches, which crossed the full width of the trench they were located in. A full list of issued context numbers can be found in Appendix 2.

5.2 Trench results

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located at the base of the hollow area, and was orientated ENE-WSW (Fig. 2). It measured 18.60m long, and was a fairly consistent 0.90m deep, perhaps starting to become slightly shallower at the far west end of the trench. The top of the west end of the trench was 6.31m AOD and the top of the east end of the trench was 6.36m AOD. The overburden (Plate 3) consisted of topsoil 0044, 0.40m thick, over subsoil layer 0045, which measured 0.30m thick. This consisted of a mid-greyish brown, firm silty sand with chalk flecks. It was similar to the topsoil, but was browner in colour. Below this was a 0.20m thick deposit, layer 0046, composed of a reddish-brown, firm,

coarse silty sand. This formed the interface between layer 0045 and the top of the surface geology, which was a firm yellow and reddish-brown coarse sand with outcrops of yellow shelly red crag material. No archaeological features were located within the trench.

Plate 3. Overburden layers in Trench 1, looking north. Note chalk flecks in subsoil 0045.

Plate 4. Depth and sequence of overburden in Trench 2, looking west.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was also located at the base of the hollow area (Fig. 2), and was aligned NNW-SSE, measuring 18.80m long. It was repositioned further west than the WSI to take into account the wide hedgerow which lines the east side of the site. The ends of the trench were slightly higher than the middle, with the top of the north end being 6.76m AOD, and the top of the south end 6.82m AOD, compared to 6.44m OAD for the centre of the trench. The overburden in the northern end of the trench was 1.30m deep (Plate 4), and at the southern end 1.20m deep.

The uppermost layer in the sequence was topsoil 0047, 0.50m thick at the north end of the trench and 0.40m thick at the southern end, overlying deposit 0048. This consisted of a mid-greyish brown, firm silty sand with chalk flecks, very similar in appearance to the topsoil, but slightly browner in colour. It measured 0.30m thick at the northern end and 0.20m thick at the southern end of the trench. Below 0048 was deposit 0049, composed of a mid-reddish/greyish brown, friable silty sand, containing occasional charcoal flecks, small chalk flecks and small rounded stones. This was 0.25m thick at

the northern end of the trench and 0.35m thick at the southern end. It contained post-medieval tile. The lowest deposit in the overburden sequence was layer 0050, measuring 0.15 – 0.20m thick, and consisting of a reddish-brown, firm, coarse silty sand. Post-medieval tile was found in this layer, which formed the interface between deposit 0049 and the top of the surface geology. The surface geology consisted of a yellow and reddish-brown, firm, coarse sand, with patches of a light grey silty sand. No archaeological features were located in the trench.

Plate 5. Trench 3, looking SSE towards the top of the hollow

Trench 3

Trench 3, measuring 9.85m long and orientated NNW-SSE, was located along the lower part of the break of slope leading into the hollow area (Fig. 2). The north end of the trench, the top of which was 6.55m AOD, was therefore much lower than the southern end, the top of which was 7.64m AOD (Plate 5). The trench was repositioned further west than specified in the WSI to allow space between it and the relocated Trench 4, to the east.

The overburden was thinner at the northern end of the trench, at 0.90m deep compared to 1.40m deep at the southern end, and consisted of topsoil 0051, 0.40m thick, over layer 0052, 0.25m thick. This was a mid-greyish brown, firm silty sand with chalk flecks, very similar in appearance to the topsoil, but browner in colour. Below this was layer 0053, 0.25m thick and composed of a mid-reddish/greyish brown, friable silty sand, containing occasional amounts of chalk and charcoal flecks and small, rounded stones. Post-medieval tile was found within this layer. At the southern end of the trench, layer 0052 was 0.20m thick, whilst 0053 was 0.50m thick. In addition, layer 0054 was present at the base of the southern end, measuring 0.20m at its thickest before gradually merging into layer 0053 above it. It consisted of a reddish-brown, firm, coarse silty sand. The top of the surface geology was a bright yellow, loose shelly crag deposit, with patches of yellow and reddish-brown sand. No archaeological features were located within the trench.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located across the base of the break of slope leading into the hollow area, and was orientated ENE-WSW (Fig. 2; Plate 6). It was repositioned further west than the WSI proposal to move it out of the hedgerow along the east side of the site. It measured 24.30m long, and was a fairly consistent 0.50m deep. The top of the west end of the trench was 7.12m AOD, and the top of the east end was 7.81m AOD. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0027, 0.38m thick, over a 0.12m thick layer of subsoil, 0028 (Fig. 3). This was a mid-reddish/greyish brown, friable silty sand, containing occasional amounts of charcoal and chalk flecks, and small, rounded stones. The surface geology consisted of a reddish-brown and bright yellow, firm, coarse sand with a few very small outcrops of pale yellow, chalk-flecked boulder clay. There was also an outcrop of loose, shelly crag material towards the centre of the trench. A single archaeological feature, ditch 0025, was located in the trench (Fig. 3). A second, poorly defined, shallow linear feature, interpreted as geological, was recorded in plan on the possibility that it may have been the remnants of a ditch (marked as ‘natural feature’ on Fig. 3).

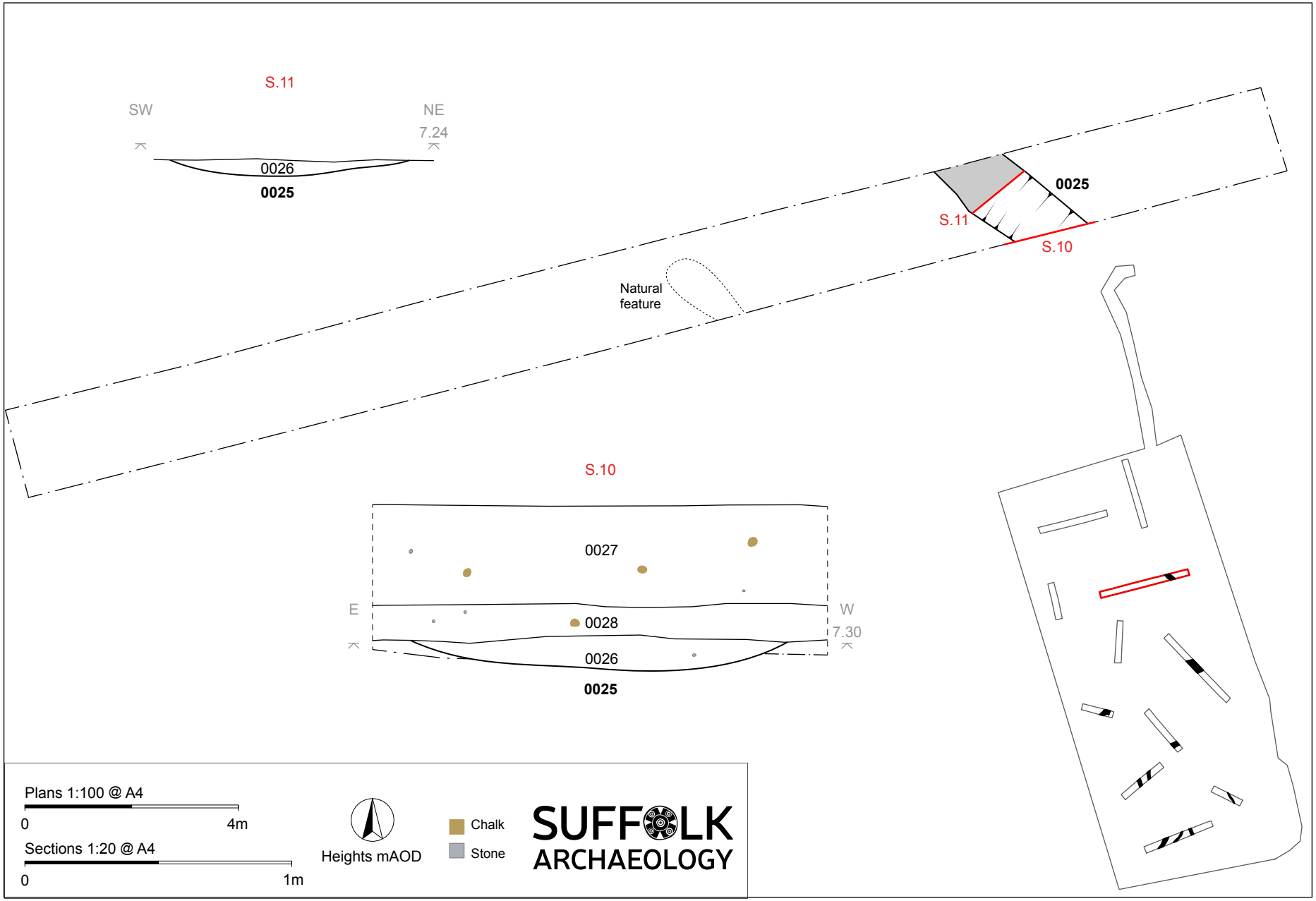

Figure 3. Trench 4, plan and sections

Plate 6. Trench 4, looking east

Ditch 0025

Ditch 0025 had a linear cut in plan, aligned NW-SE, with a very shallow, concave profile (Fig. 3). It measured 0.90m wide and 0.14m deep. It contained a single fill, 0026, composed of a pale to mid-reddish brown, firm silty sand with flecks of chalk and occasional small rounded flints. It contained a small fragment of oyster shell and a post-medieval iron nail. The ditch was sealed beneath subsoil 0028.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was located on the sloped side of the hollow area, orientated on a north-south axis (Fig. 2). It was repositioned from the original location outlined in the WSI to allow room for the repositioning of Trench 6, to the east of it. It measured 11.20m long, and had a consistent depth of 0.70m. The southern end of the trench, the top of which was 7.80m AOD, was much lower than the north end of the trench, the top of which was 9.39m AOD. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0055, 0.30m thick and containing a single 12 – 14th century pot sherd, over deposit 0056, around 0.40m thick. This was a reddish-yellow, firm, coarse sand containing occasional small rounded stones. There

was a lens of hard panning between this layer and the topsoil. Deposit 0056 was removed as an overburden layer, but may in fact represent the upper stratum of the surface geology rather than a colluvial subsoil. Below this layer the surface geology consisted of a reddish-brown sand with outcrops of yellow, coarse sand, especially at the southern end. No archaeological features were identified in the trench.

Plate 7. Trench 6, looking NW

Trench 6

Trench 6, orientated NW-SE, was located towards the top of the slope leading down to the hollow area (Plate 7), and measured 23.90m long (Fig. 2). The orientation and positioning of the trench was adjusted to take into account the hedgerow alongside the east side of the site. The top of the NW end of the trench was 8.84m AOD, nearly 2m lower than the top of the SE end at 10.72m AOD. For the majority of the trench the overburden consisted solely of topsoil 0024, which varied 0.40 to 0.58m thick (Plate 8). This contained a post-medieval iron nail. A subsoil, 0022, was present in the NW end of the trench, beginning north of ditch 0018 (Fig. 4). It consisted of a mid to pale reddish brown, loose silty sand.

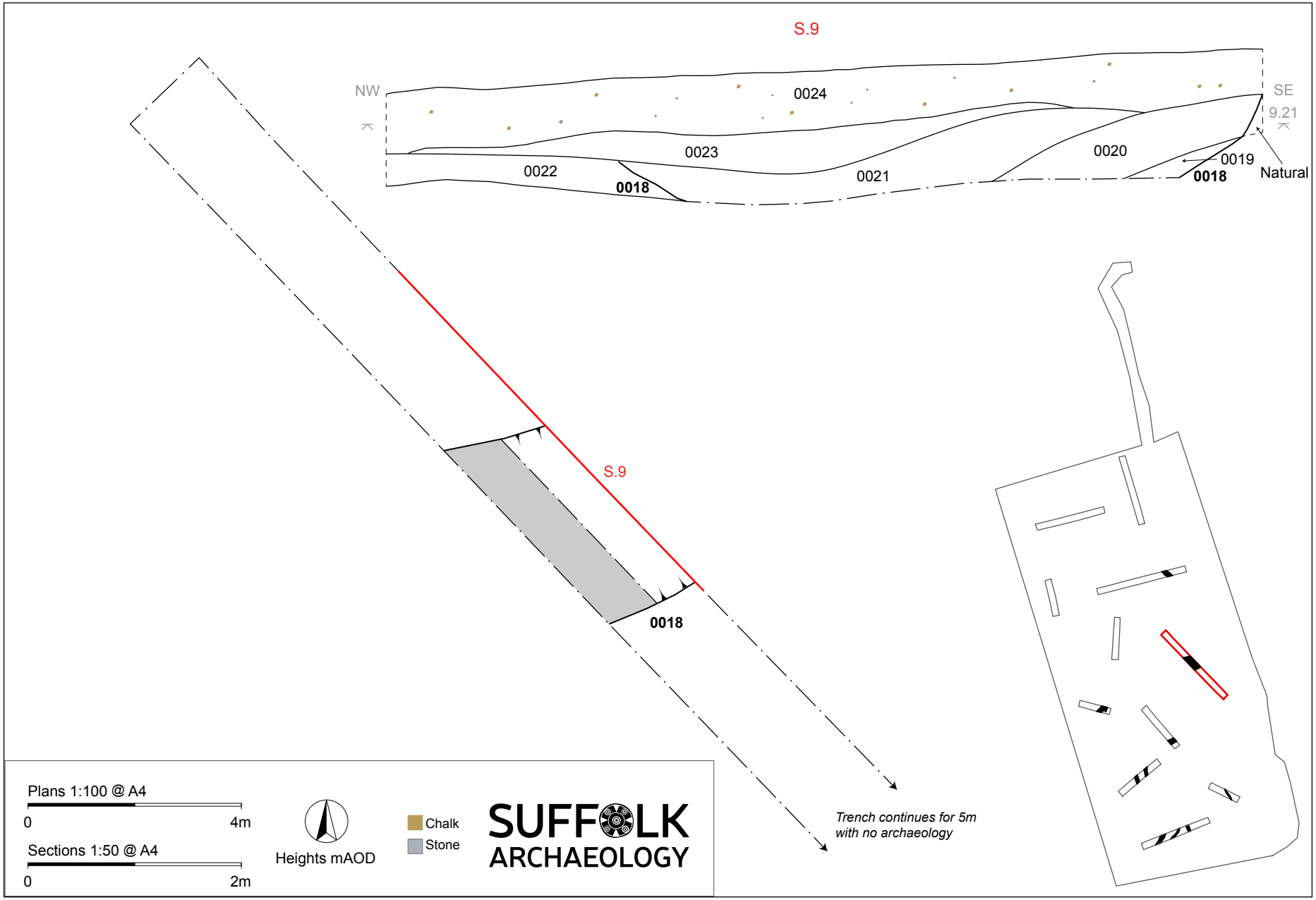

Figure 4. Trench 6, plan and sections

This layer was intermittent in extent and depth, achieving a maximum depth of 0.29m but in most places maintaining a more uniform 0.10m thickness. As with layer 0056 in Trench 5, this may also have been part of the surface geology rather than a subsoil layer. A single archaeological feature, ditch 0018, was located close to the centre of the trench (Fig. 4). A layer, 0023, was also identified across the top of ditch 0018.

Plate 8. Topsoil was the only overburden layer present at the SE end of Trench 6; looking ENE.

Ditch 0018

Ditch 0018 crossed the trench at a very oblique angle, on an E-W alignment (Fig. 4). This, combined with its depth exceeding 1.20m, did not allow for a full investigation of its depth and profile. The ditch appeared to be around 3m wide, with steep, concave edges (Plate 9). It contained at least three fills, 0019, 0020 and 0021, whilst layer 0023 might represent either the uppermost fill or the remnants of a layer across the top of the ditch.

Fill 0019 was the lowest fill visible, with a thickness of at least 0.10m. It adhered to the southern edge of the ditch, and consisted of a pale reddish-brown, friable silty sand. Above this was fill 0020, which measured at least 0.54m thick, and consisted of a mid to

dark greyish-brown, friable silty sand, containing occasional small rounded stones. This fill was also only visible on the south side of the ditch. The uppermost fill was 0021, 0.60m thick and composed of a mid-reddish brown, friable silty sand, with rare amounts of small rounded stones. None of these fills produced finds.

Plate 9. Ditch 0018 in Trench 6, looking ENE.

Layer 0023

Layer 0023 was located beneath the topsoil across the top of ditch 0018, apparently extending beyond the northern edge of the ditch but not much further south than the centre of the ditch (Fig. 4). Layer 0023 measured around 13m wide and was 0.64m thick, consisting of a mid-greyish brown, loose silty sand with occasional amounts of small rounded stones.

Trench 7

Trench 7 was located towards the top of the slope into the hollow, orientated ENE-WSW (Fig. 2). The top of the east end of the trench was 10.58m AOD, whilst the top of the west end was 10.26m AOD. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0012, 0.30m thick, over subsoil layer 0013, 0.20m thick, which consisted of a mid-reddish/greyish brown, friable silty sand, containing occasional charcoal and chalk flecks, and small, rounded stones. The surface geology was a pale, coarse yellow sand. A single archaeological feature, ditch 0014, was identified in the trench.

Ditch 0014

Ditch 0014 had a linear cut in plan, aligned NE-SW, with shallow concave sides and a shallow concave base, measuring 1.20m wide and 0.26m deep (Plate 10). It contained fill 0015, consisting of a mid-reddish/greyish brown, friable silty sand, with occasional small rounded stones. Animal bone, two medieval pottery sherds and an oyster shell fragment were recovered from this fill. Ditch 0014 was sealed beneath subsoil 0013.

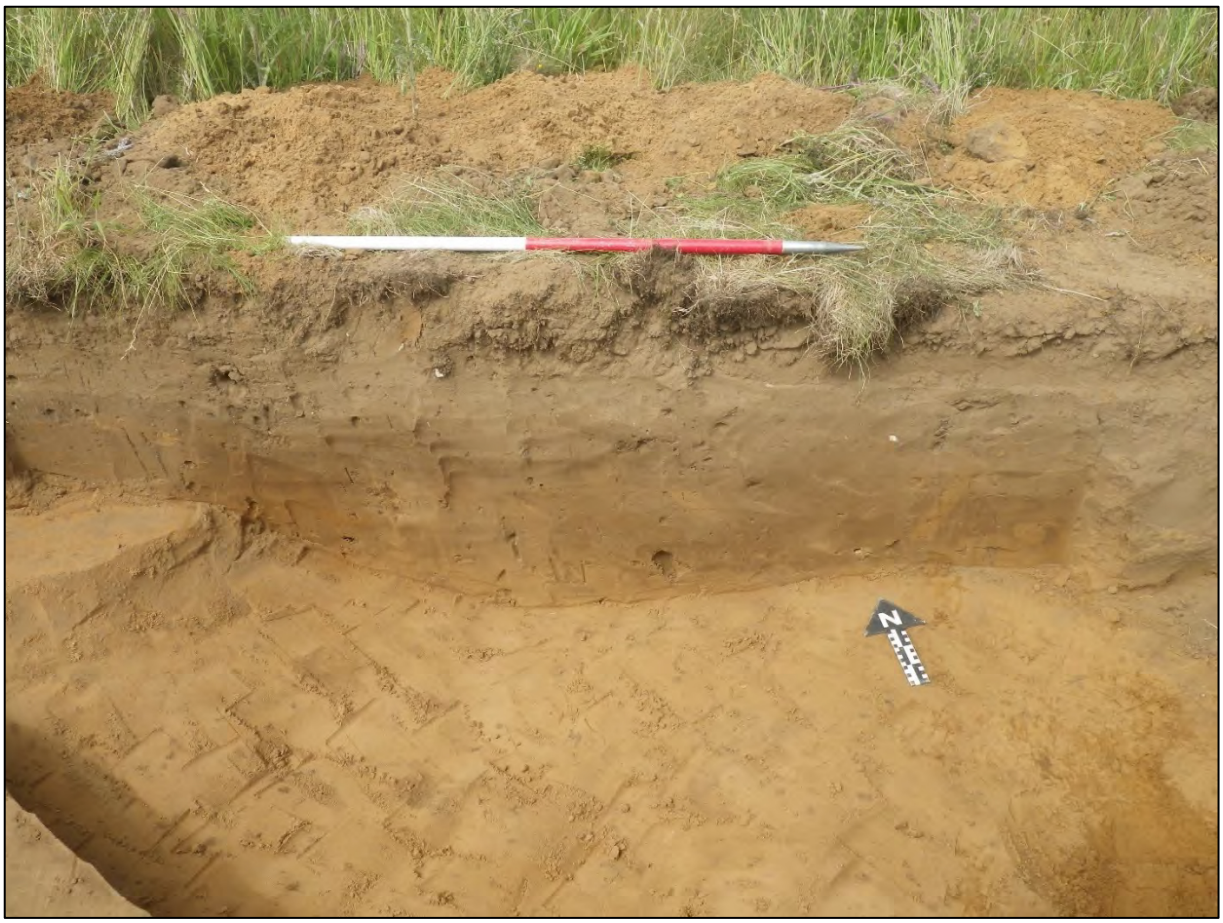

Plate 10. Ditch 014 in Trench 7, looking NNE

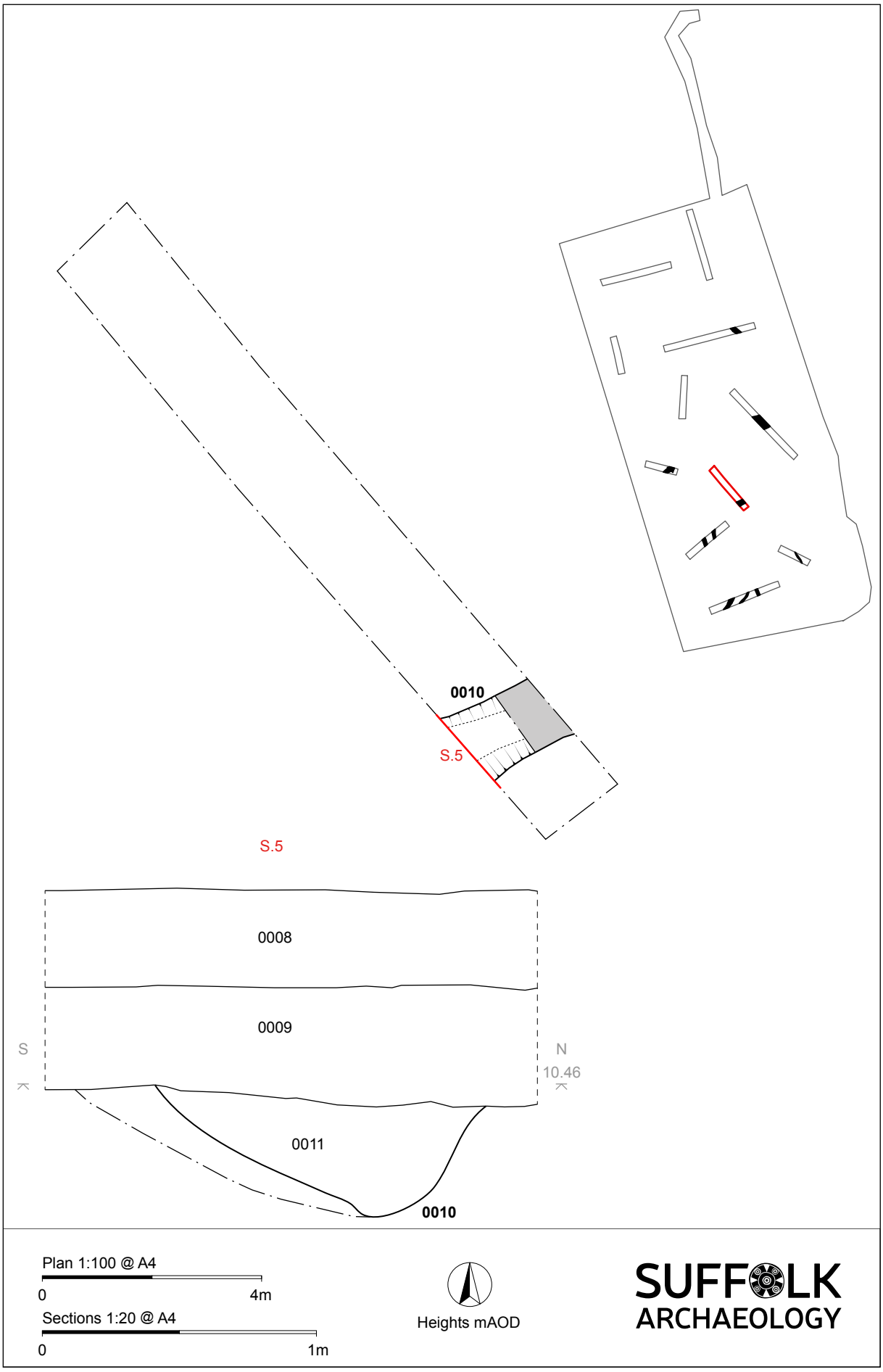

Figure 5. Trench 8, plan and section

Trench 8

Trench 8, orientated NW-SE, was also located on the top of the slope leading into the hollow area (Fig. 2), and measured 13.80m long. The top of the NW end of the trench was 10.62m AOD, whilst the top of the SE end was 11.26m AOD. The topsoil in the trench, layer 0008, was a fairly consistent 0.35 - 0.40m thickness, whereas the underlying subsoil layer, 0009, varied across the length of the trench. At the SE end it measured around 0.40m thick, but began to decrease in depth from around 6m in from the SE end of the trench, eventually disappearing 2 – 3m before the NW end. Subsoil 0009 was composed of a pale grey-brown, friable silty sand containing occasional amounts of small rounded stones. It sealed ditch 0010, the only archaeological feature seen in the trench (Fig. 5). A second feature, 0016 with fill 0017, was later found to be an animal burrow, rather than archaeology, and has been discarded from the record.

Plate 11. Ditch 0010 in Trench 8, looking SW.

Ditch 0010

Ditch 0010 had a linear cut in plan, aligned NE-SW, with moderately sloping convex sides and a concave base, measuring 1.20m wide and 0.40m deep (Fig. 5, Plate 11).

The fill, 0011, consisted of a pale greyish brown, friable silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small rounded stones. Fired clay fragments, animal bone and twelve 11th – 12th century pottery sherds were recovered from this fill.

Trench 9

Trench 9 was located on level ground overlooking the hollow area (Fig. 2), orientated on a NE-SW alignment. The top of the NE end of the trench was 11.31m AOD, whilst the top of the SW end was 11.35m AOD. The topsoil, 0006, measured 0.40 – 0.50m thick and contained a number of post-medieval finds. These were two fragments of iron, perhaps from agricultural machinery, an iron nail and a worn Victorian penny. The topsoil lay over subsoil 0007, measuring around 0.40m thick (Fig. 6). Subsoil 0007 consisted of a mid-reddish brown, friable silty sand, containing occasional small rounded stones. It appeared to have been cut by two ditches, 0001 and 0003, although this stratigraphic relationship is not completely certain.

Ditch 0001

Ditch 0001, located close to the centre of the trench, had a slightly curvilinear cut in plan, turning from the NW to the SE, with steep, slightly convex sides and a concave base (Fig. 6, Plate 12). It measured 0.78m wide and 0.56m deep, and contained fill 0002, a pale to mid-reddish brown, friable silty sand with rare small to medium sized, rounded, stones. Animal bone was found within this fill. The stratigraphic relationship between the ditch and subsoil 0007 was not entirely clear, although it appeared that the ditch was later.

Ditch 0003

Ditch 0003 was also located towards the centre of the trench, and had a linear cut in plan, aligned NW-SE, with steep, slightly convex sides and a concave base (Fig. 6, Plate 13). It measured around 1.00m wide, 0.74m deep, and contained two fills, 0004 and 0005. Fill 0004 was the lowest deposit in the ditch, and consisted of a pale to mid-greyish brown/reddish brown, friable silty sand, containing rare amounts of small rounded stones. It measured 0.70m wide, and 0.22m thick. Above this was fill 0005, composed of a mid to dark grey-brown, friable silty sand mottled with patches of yellow-brown sand, containing occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks. The upper parts of this fill were less dark in colour, making the edges of the ditch more diffuse with subsoil 0007. This made the stratigraphic relationship between the two harder to discern, although it appears that ditch 0003 cut through subsoil 0007.

Plate 12. Ditch 0001 in Trench 9, looking south

Plate 13. Ditch 0003 in Trench 9, looking SSW

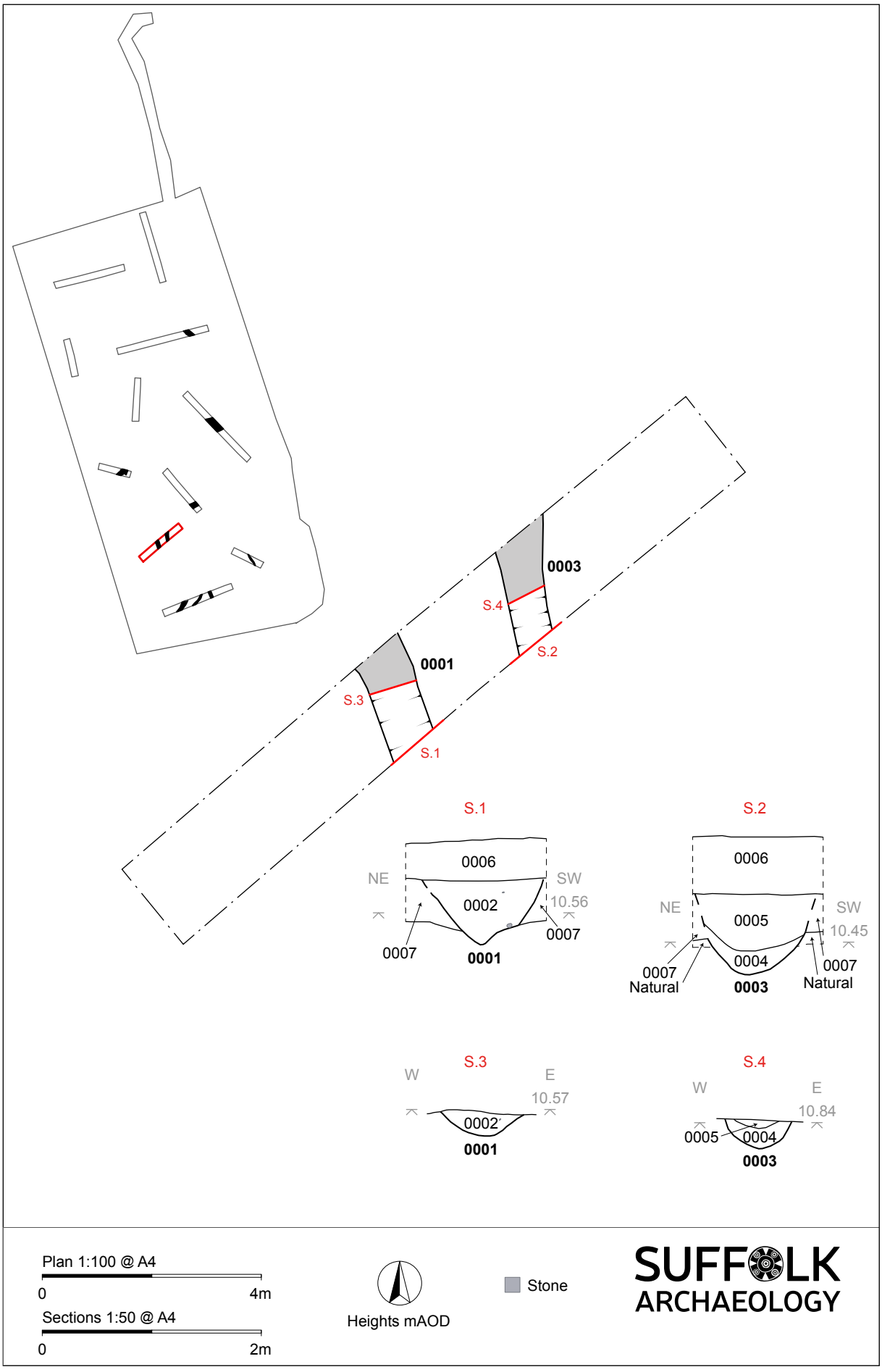

Figure 6. Trench 9, plan and sections

Trench 10

Trench 10 was orientated ENE-WSW and measured 19m long (Fig. 2; Plate 14). It was moved further north than the location specified in the WSI to give enough space between it and a set of overhead cables running along the south end of the site. The top of the eastern end of the trench was 11.22m AOD, whilst the top of the western end was 11.35m AOD. The topsoil, 0034, was on average 0.50m thick and overlay a series of deposits and features, including layers 0035 and 0036, and ditches 0037, 0039 and 0041 (Fig. 7). The combined depth of these deposits was just over 1.20m for much of the trench, becoming 1.00m deep to the west of ditch 0041.

At the eastern end of the trench the topsoil overlay deposit 0035, which did not appear to extend any further westwards than ditch 0041 (Fig. 7). This was over layer 0036, which extended the full length of the trench and appeared to be cut by ditches 0039 and 0041. Layer 0036 appeared to seal a third possible ditch, 0039.

Plate 14. Trench 10, looking east. In the foreground layer 0036 has been left in situ.

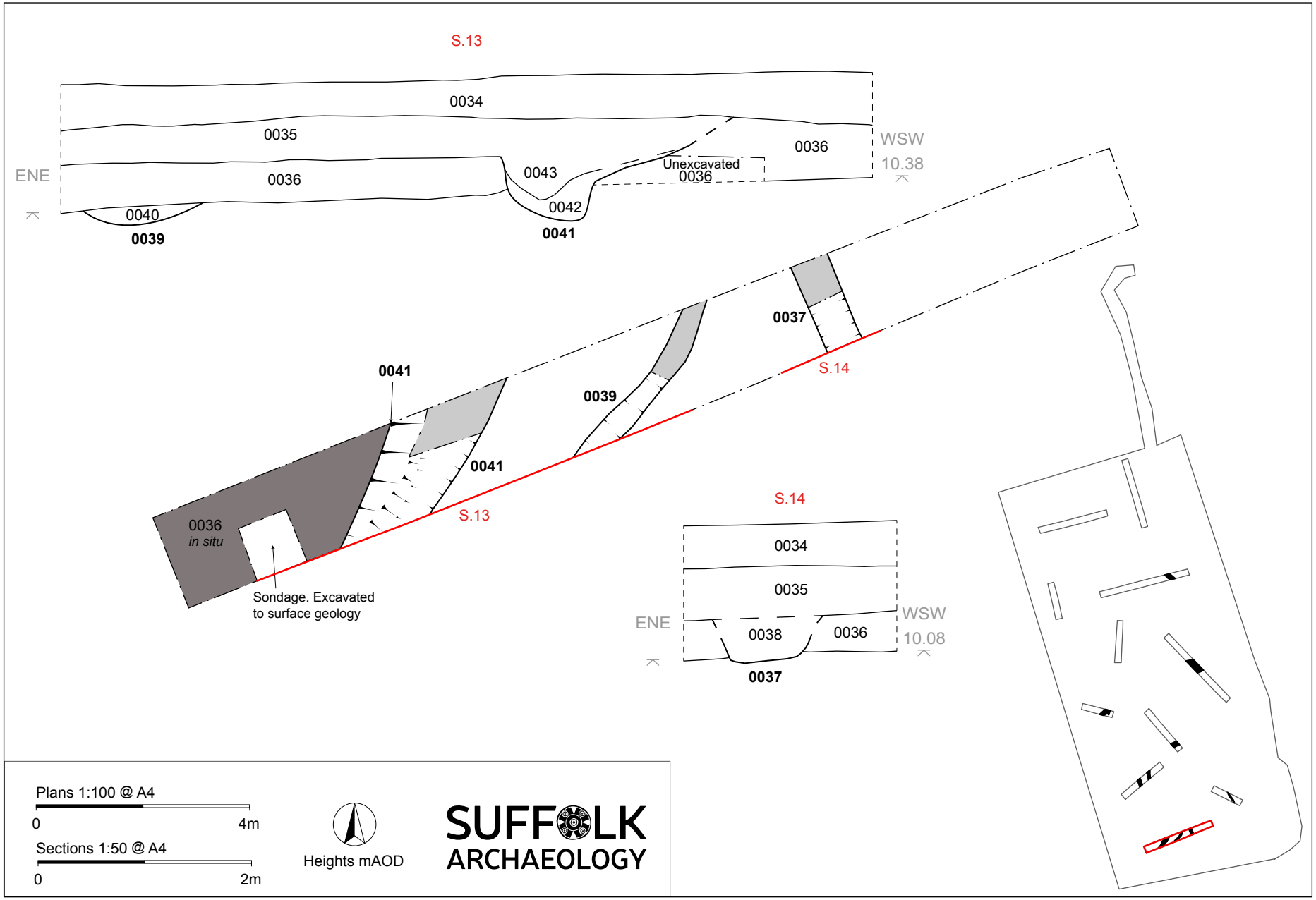

Figure 7. Trench 10, plan and sections

Plate 15. Sequence of layers in Trench 10 looking SSE, with ditch 0039 at the base. Note dark layer 0035

Layer 0035

Layer 0035 consisted of a 0.50m thick deposit of dark greyish-brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional flecks of charcoal, small fragments of fired clay, post-medieval CBM, animal bone fragments and fragments of oyster shell. This layer contained two 11th – 12th century, ten 12th – 14th century and five 15th – 16th century pottery sherds. The layer extended from the eastern end of the trench up to ditch 0041 at the west end of the trench. The distinction between the upper fill of the ditch, 0043, and this layer was very diffuse.

Layer 0036

Layer 0036, beneath 0035, extended the full length of Trench 10, measuring around 0.44m thick at the east end and 0.52m thick at the west end. Because ditch 0041 was found to be cutting through this layer, the level of the machine excavation was brought up above the full depth of the deposit at the west end of the trench (Fig. 7). A 1m square sondage was hand excavated through this layer at Section 13 (Fig. 7, Plate 17) to examine its depth and recover finds. The layer consisted of a mid-reddish brown, friable silty sand, containing occasional small rounded stones (Plate 15, 16 and 17). Ditches

0041 and 0037 both cut through this layer, although the distinction between the fill of the latter and 0036 was very diffuse. Another possible ditch, 0039 was sealed beneath the layer.

Ditch 0037

Ditch 0037 had a linear cut in plan, aligned roughly NNW-SSE, with steep, slightly convex sides and a flat base (Fig. 7). It measured 1.00m wide and 0.44m deep, and contained fill 0038, a mid to dark greyish brown, soft sandy silt, mottled with pale yellow-brown sand. This fill had a very diffuse horizon with layer 0036, making the stratigraphic relationship between the ditch and the layer difficult to discern, although it appeared that the ditch was cut through 0036.

Ditch 0039

A possible ditch, 0039, was identified in Trench 10 as an indistinct linear feature, aligned NE-SW and measuring 0.50m wide and 0.18m deep (Fig. 7, Plate 15). It contained a single fill, 0040, composed of a pale yellow-brown, friable silty sand with occasional small rounded stones. This possible ditch was sealed beneath layer 0036.

Ditch 0041

Ditch 0041 had a linear cut in plan, aligned roughly N-S, with steep convex sides and a concave base (the ditch has a distorted profile in Section 13 on Fig. 7, as it ran at an oblique angle to the trench edge). It measured 1.20m wide and had a depth of 0.94m, and contained two fills (Plate 16). The lower fill, 0042, was 0.30m thick and consisted of a mid-greyish brown, friable silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small rounded stones. This was beneath fill 0043, around 0.76m thick and composed of a dark grey-brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional charcoal, small stones and flecks of fired clay, animal bone, three 12th – 14th century pottery sherds and oyster shell fragments. Whilst the ditch clearly cut layer 0036, this upper fill had a very diffuse horizon with layer 0035, so that one could not be discerned from the other.

Plate 16. Ditch 0041 in Trench 10, looking SSE.

Plate 17. Trench 10 section west of ditch 0041 looking SSE, showing that layer 0035 is not present

Trench 11

Trench 11 was orientated NW-SE, and measured 8.56m long (Fig. 2; Plate 18). Its position and alignment were altered to take into account a set of overhead electrical cables passing along the south and east side of the site. The top of the NW end of the trench was 11.28m AOD and the top of the SE end of the trench was 11.08, with 1.30m of overburden (Fig. 8). This consisted of topsoil 0029, 0.40 – 0.45m thick and containing post-medieval tile and a 15th century pottery sherd, over layer 0030, 0.55 – 0.70m thick. Below this was layer 0031, 0.20 – 0.25m thick. Ditch 0032 was seen cutting layer 0031.

Plate 18. Trench 11, looking SE. The sondage through layer 0030 is visible at the end of the trench

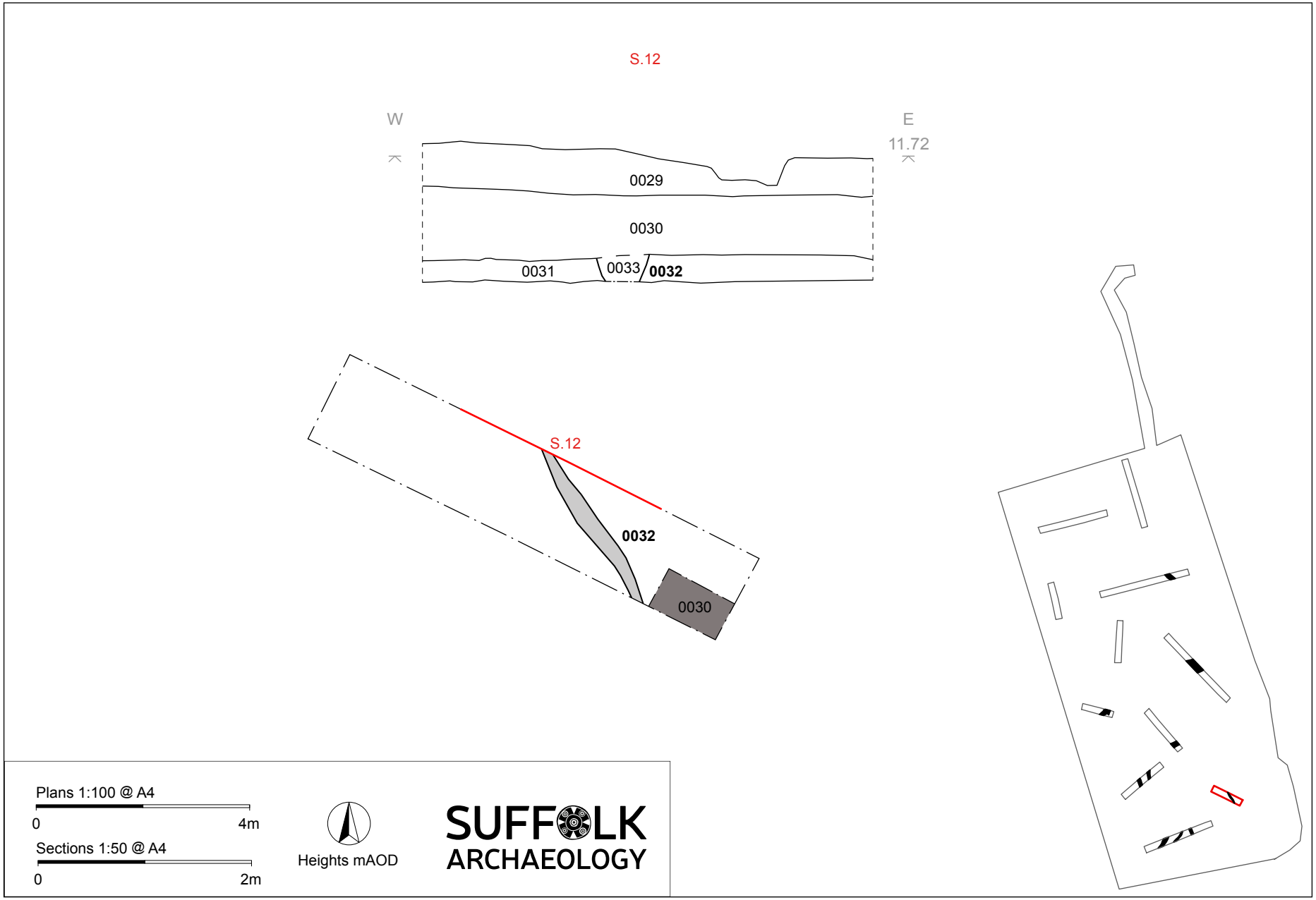

Figure 8. Trench 11, plan and section

Layer 0030

Layer 0030 extended the full length of the trench (Fig. 8) and consisted of a 0.55 – 0.70m thick deposit of dark greyish-brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional flecks of charcoal, small flecks of CBM, including a larger piece of tile, a piece of metalworking slag waste, an iron nail, animal bone, and small fragments of oyster and cockle shell (Plate 19). Two 15th – 16th century and eight 12th – 14th century pottery sherds were recovered from this layer. It appeared to seal ditch 0032. A segment was hand excavated at the SE end of the trench to obtain finds and environmental evidence.

Layer 0031

Layer 0031 also extended the full length of the trench (Fig. 8), and consisted of a mid-reddish brown, friable silty sand, containing occasional amounts of small rounded stones. It was 0.20 – 0.25m thick and appeared to be cut by ditch 0032.

Plate 19. Sequence of layers in Trench 11, looking NE. Note layer 0030 in the middle of the sequence. Ditch 0032 is just visible in the centre of the section cutting layer 0031

Ditch 0032

Ditch 0032 had a linear cut in plan, aligned NNW-SSE, with steep concave edges (Fig. 8). The base could not be excavated due to the depth of the trench. It measured 0.50m wide, and was at least 0.25m deep, containing fill 0033. This consisted of a mid to dark greyish brown, soft sandy silt, mottled with pale yellow-brown sand. This had a diffuse horizon with layer 0030 (Plate 19).

5.3 Group numbers and phasing

5.3.1 Group numbers

Seven layers were detected within multiple trenches. These have been assigned overall group numbers within the range 0057 to 0063. These group numbers will be referred to when interpreting the archaeology in Chapter 7 (below), rather than the individual context numbers from each trench.

Topsoil 0057

The topsoil seen in all eleven trenches was assigned the overall group number 0057. It consisted of segments 0044, 0047, 0051, 0027, 0055, 0024, 0012, 0008, 0006, 0034 and 0029 in Trenches 1 to 11 respectively. The topsoil did not show much variation across the site, although perhaps contained slightly more chalk inclusions in the more northerly trenches. This was the current topsoil/plough-soil layer.

Layer 0058

A soil layer resembling a topsoil-type deposit was seen beneath topsoil 0057 in Trenches 1, 2 and 3, excavated across the base of the hollow area at the north end of the site. This consisted of segments 0045, 0048 and 0052 in Trenches 1 to 3 respectively. This layer was interpreted as a buried post-medieval topsoil layer.

Layer 0059

The reddish-brown silty sand layer with chalk flecks and post-medieval CBM fragments, seen as 0045, 0048, 0052, 0028, 0013 and 0009 in Trenches 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 respectively, was assigned the group number 0059. This appeared to be localised within the base of the hollow area at the north end of the site, and was post-medieval in date.

Layer 0060

Also found in the base of the hollow area was a layer of reddish-brown coarse sand, forming the interface between layer 0059 and the top of the geology. This consisted of segments 0046, 0050 and 0054 in Trenches 1 to 3 respectively. This was post-medieval in date.

Layer 0061

The subsoil deposit detected in Trenches 5 and 6 did not resemble the other subsoil deposits seen across the site, and may actually have been the upper stratum of the surface geology. This layer consisted of segments 0056 and 0022 in Trenches 5 and 6 respectively. This was undated.

Layer 0062

The subsoil deposit seen as 0007, 0036 and 0031 in Trenches 9 to 11 respectively was assigned the group number 0062. This differed from 0059 in that it contained no chalk flecks or CBM. This was undated, but was sealed beneath and cut by medieval/early post-medieval archaeology, such as layer 0063.

Layer 0063

The thick, dark deposit containing medieval pottery, animal bone and oyster shell fragments seen in Trenches 10 and 11 as 0035 and 0030, was assigned the group number 0063. This might be the remains of a medieval/early post-medieval occupation or cultivation soil.

5.3.2 Phases

Pre-medieval

Subsoil layer 0062 at the southern end of the site was sealed beneath medieval layers and cut by medieval features. This might represent an earlier perhaps pre-medieval soil layer. Ditch 0039 was apparently sealed beneath this layer, and might be earlier still. This ditch was also undated.

Early medieval – 11th – 12th century

Fourteen sherds of 11th – 12th century pottery were recovered during the evaluation, representing the earliest dateable finds from the site. Two of these sherds were recovered from layer 0035, which also contained much larger amounts of later medieval pottery. The twelve sherds recovered from ditch 0010 consisted exclusively of 11th – 12th material; the lack of later sherds might suggest that this ditch was infilled during or immediately after this period, and is therefore the earliest dated feature on the site.

Medieval and early post-Medieval – 12th – 16th century

The bulk of dateable features and deposits contained a range of medieval and early post-medieval pottery, with sherds dated to the 12 – 14th century found alongside

smaller amounts of 15th – 16th century material. These include ditch 0014, layer 0030 and layer 0035. Whilst ditch 0041 did not contain any pottery later than the 12th – 14th century pottery, it appeared to be closely related to layer 0035 and may be contemporary rather than earlier.

Whilst not containing any dateable finds, ditches 0003, 0018, 0032 and 0037 may also belong to a medieval or early post-medieval phase. This is largely based upon the association between these features and other dated features (see Chapter 7 below).

Post medieval – 16th century onwards

Subsoil layers 0049, 0050 and 0053 contained post-medieval tile fragments. These layers were found in the base of the hollow area at the north end of the site, and may have formed after the 16th century. The hollow itself may represent the remains of post-medieval quarrying activity (see Chapter 7).

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Ioannis Smyrnaios (unless otherwise stated)

6.1 Introduction

The bulk finds from the evaluation are presented in Table 2 below. The table does not include any material from soil samples, which is discussed together with the hand-collected bulk finds in the following sections of this report. A full catalogue of all bulk finds by context is presented in Appendix 3.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	47	440
CBM	9	405
Nails	4	63
Slag	1	32
Animal bone	12	373
Shell	3	12

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

Richenda Goffin

Introduction and methodology

A total of forty-seven fragments of pottery was recovered from the evaluation, weighing 440g; this includes sherds recovered from the environmental samples.

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2 minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski *et al*. 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric and their weight was recorded, and the estimated number of vessels represented was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established, together with individual fabric date ranges. The pottery was catalogued on the database by context using letter codes based on fabric and form (Appendix 4).

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen Centuries of Pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S. Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

Pottery by date

Medieval

Thirty-six fragments of medieval pottery weighing 253g were recovered from six features in five of the trenches.

Small amounts of Early medieval wares dating to the 11th – 12th century were identified in fill 0011 of ditch 0010 in Trench 8. These consisted of hand-made sandy wares and sandy wares with shelly inclusions, including the rounded base of a jar.

Other medieval wares, including Hollesley-type wares, medieval sandy wares and medieval coarsewares were found throughout many of the other contexts. There is always the likelihood that some of the material is contemporary with the late medieval and transitional wares, and could belong to the 14th – 15th centuries. Medieval coarsewares were present in the fill 0043 of ditch 0041 in Trench 10, and also in deposit 0055 in Trench 5.

A small quantity of medieval glazed wares was present in the assemblage, consisting of a fragment of Hollesley Glazed ware and a tiny fragment of glazed whiteware, probably Saintonge, from South-western France.

Late medieval/early post-medieval

A number of features contained a mixture of medieval coarsewares, together with pottery which dates to the late medieval and early post-medieval period. Eleven sherds weighing 187g were recovered which can be dated to the 15th – 16th centuries.

Late medieval and transitional redwares were present in the fill 0015 of ditch 0014 in Trench 7; in layer 0029 in Trench 11; and in layer 0030 in Trench 11, as well as layer 0035 in Trench 10. As discussed above, it seems likely that some of the coarsewares found in these groups may be contemporary with the transitional wares, and the presence of a pipkin or skillet handle in fill layer 0035 made in a medieval coarseware fabric is suggestive of a 15th century date.

The upper part of a Koln/Frechen drinking jug was identified in the sample material from fill 0035. The vessel, which is underfired, is decorated with applied roses. This type of jug can be dated to the first half of the 16th century (Hurst 1986, 209, fig. 101).

Discussion

The earliest pottery was found in the ditch fill 0011 in Trench 8, and dates to the 11th – 12th centuries. Small quantities of other early medieval wares were found as residual elements elsewhere in the assemblage.

Medieval coarsewares were found throughout the assemblage, but, as has been briefly discussed above, it is likely that some of them were actually contemporary with fabrics dating to the 15th – 16th century, making the separation of fabrics between medieval and late medieval rather artificial.

The layers 0030 and 0035 contain pottery which is the latest in the ceramic sequence, and include a small number of imported vessels which are typical finds for a coastal settlement in Suffolk. No ceramics of a 17th century date or later were identified.

6.3 Ceramic building material

The site produced nine pieces of CBM weighing 405 grams (Table 3). The material derived from six deposits layers across Trenches 2, 3, 10 and 11. The fabrics and the height of the fragments suggest that the majority comes from post-medieval roof tiles. A thicker unidentified fragment from layer 0050 in Trench 2 is likely to come from a post-medieval brick or thicker tile. Finally, a relatively thin roof tile from layer 0029 in Trench 11 could be late medieval to post-medieval.

Ctxt	Fabric	Fabric description	Colour	Period	Form	No	Wt/g	Height (mm)	Comments
0029	fsv	fine sandy with voids	orange	Lmed-Pmed	RT	1	32	11	brownish core
0030	fsv	fine sandy with voids	red	Pmed	RTP	1	82	13	
0035	fsv	fine sandy with voids	red	Pmed	RTP	1	9	14	
0049	msvf	medium sandy with voids and flint	orange	Pmed	RTP	3	81	13	
0050	fs	fine sandy	red/orange	Pmed	RTP	1	85	14	
0050	mso	medium sandy with organics	red	Pmed?	UN	1	71		one surface only
0053	fs	fine sandy	red	Pmed	RTP	1	45	13	

Table 3. Quantification of CBM

6.4 Fired clay

The evaluation produced forty pieces of fired clay weighing 61g (Table 4). The material is in poor condition and consists of small fragments retrieved from three soil samples.

Ctxt	Samp	Fabric	Fabric description	Colour	No	Wt/g	Comments
0011	1	cso	coarse sandy with organics	light brown	1	3	poor condition
0035	2	ms	medium sandy with chalk and organics	red	13	3	small chips
0043	3	msco	medium sandy with chalk and organics	orange/brown	26	55	small frgs in poor condition

Table 4. Quantification of fired clay

6.5 Heat-altered flint

Sample 2 from deposit later 0035 in Trench 10 produced two high-fired fragments of heat-altered flint weighing 4g.

6.6 Nails

The site produced eight iron nails weighing 84g (Table 5). The nails derived from four contexts including a soil sample. All nails are encrusted and in poor condition. A characteristic feature of the nails is their large and flat head, where this survives. The date of the nails is uncertain. Those recovered from layer 0030 in Trench 11, were found together with medieval pottery; however, the rest of the nails derived from features without any datable artefacts. Again, the presence of post-medieval CBM on the site might suggest that most of the nails are contemporary.

Ctxt	Samp	No	Wt (g)	Length (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Head diameter (mm)	Comments
0006		1	24	32	9	45	heavily encrusted, large head
0006		1	5	31	8	17	abraded, encrusted, small head
0024		1	31	81	7	30	heavily encrusted, large head,
0026		1	3	38	5	8	abraded, encrusted, head broken
0030	4	1	4	32	6	15	heavily encrusted, large head
0030	4	1	6	34	4	16	heavily encrusted, large head
0030	4	1	10	45	8	29	bent; abraded; encrusted; large head
0030	4	1	1	25	4		bent, shank only, encrusted

Table 5. Quantification of iron nails

6.7 Slag

Deposit layer 0035 in Trench 10 produced a single piece of fuel ash slag weighing 32g. The piece was recovered together with the largest quantity of medieval pottery from the site. Sample 4 from layer 0030 in Trench 11 produced a slag and sand conglomerate and a small fragment of fuel ash slag, weighing a gram each.

6.8 Small finds

Ruth Beveridge

Introduction and recording method

Three metal objects were recovered from the evaluation and given small finds numbers, two of iron and one of copper alloy. They are all from the topsoil layer 0006 in Trench 9. They have been fully recorded with the assistance of low powered magnification and are summarised below. A complete listing is provided as Appendix 5. The overall condition of the small finds is poor, being corroded and worn.

Copper alloy

Complete, worn coin. No detail visible on either face. Based on the diameter, it is possibly a half penny of Victoria.
SF3, topsoil layer 0006, Trench 9.

Iron

Wrought iron strip fitting that tapers into a hooked terminal. The widest end is split with two arms folded in opposing directions. Possibly a structural or agricultural fitting.
SF1, topsoil layer 0006, Trench 9.

Complete ring; sub-square perforation internally that measures 29mm in width. Possibly a washer/fitting for agricultural machinery.
SF2, topsoil layer 0006, Trench 9.

Discussion

The objects reflect casual losses or discarded debris of 19th and 20th century date. It is not recommended that the objects are retained for the archive.

6.9 Faunal Remains

The site produced 163 fragments of animal bone weighing 405g, which are presented in Table 6. The material derived from six contexts including four samples.

Ctxt	Samp	Species	Element	No	Wt (g)	NISP	Condition	Comments
0002		cattle?	limb?	3	50	1	broken; surface abraded	
0011	1	mammal?		30	2		small burnt chips	
0015		mammal		1	1	1	broken; surface abraded	
0030		mammal	limb	1	14	1	good; broken	
0030		cattle?	limb	1	13	1	good; broken	
0030		cattle?	scapula	1	33		good; broken	chop mark on one edge
0030	4	mammal		57	17		small chips in poor condition; 4 fragments burnt	
0030	4	bird?	limb	2	1	1	broken; surface abraded	
0035		cattle?	limb?	3	32	1	good; broken	
0035		cattle	metatarsus	2	152		good; broken	fragments join,
0035	2	mammal		30	7		small chips, some burnt	
0035	2	fish	vertebrae	6	1		poor	
0035	2	bird?	limbs	3	1		broken	
0035	2	cattle	incisor	1	1		good	
0043		cattle	femur	1	79	1	lower joint abraded	chop mark on one edge
0043	3	mammal & bird?		21	1	2	small burnt chips	

Table 6. Quantification of animal bone

Most of the assemblage comes from cattle, whilst some pieces are identified as broadly mammal, particularly limbs; these are also likely to come from cattle. Other identified species include birds, from a small number of possible bird bones recovered from Samples 2, 3 and 4, and fish from vertebrae recovered from Sample 2 from layer 0035 in Trench 10.

A cattle femur from ditch fill 0043 in Trench 10 and a possible cattle scapula from layer 0030 in Trench 11 carry chop marks, indicating butchering and meat exploitation. In general, the cattle bones, particularly those deriving from layers 0030 and 0035 in Trenches 11 and 10 respectively, are of large size and suggest species that were purposely bred for meat exploitation. Furthermore, the good preservation of this material suggests that the bones associate with relatively recent breeding.

The consumption of meat is attested by the presence of small fragments that are burnt to varying degrees. Such fragments probably fell into an open fire and were calcined, or were partly burnt due to uneven exposure to fire, during cooking. The fragments that were identified as possible bird bone are thin and broken; therefore, no species could be identified. The only fish vertebrae from the site are small and probably come from the lower spine close to the hypural bone; again, no species could be identified.

The nature of the bone assemblage suggests cattle breeding for the consumption of meat. This diet was probably supplemented with small bird and fish species; however, these latter two resources seem to have been rare. The pottery from layer 0030 in Trench 11, and from layers 0035 and 0043 in Trench 10, which produced most of the animal bone, suggest medieval to early port-medieval domestic activities.

6.10 Shell

The evaluation produced eleven fragments of shell weighing 25g (Table 7). The material derived from four contexts including a soil sample and it consists of a minimum of six individuals. Most of the shell derived from native oysters (*Ostera edulis*) while Sample 4 from layer 30 produced two small fragments of common cockle (Cerastoderma edule). The quantity of native oysters at the site is relatively low, and does not suggest a regular consumption of marine resources.

Ctxt	Samp	Type	Species	No	Wt (g)	NISP	Condition	Comments
0015		Marine	Native oysters (Ostrea edulis)	1	8	1	Poor	
0026		Marine	Native oysters (Ostrea edulis)	1	1	1	Poor	Blisters by Polydora hoplura
0035		Marine	Native oysters (Ostrea edulis)	1	3	1	Poor	
0030	4	Marine	Native oysters (Ostrea edulis)	6	12	2	Poor	
0030	4	Marine	Common cockle (Cerastoderma edule)	2	1	1	poor	small fragments

Table 7. Quantification of shell

6.11 Plant macrofossils

Anna West

Introduction and Methods

Four bulk samples were taken from ditches and layers during this evaluation. These were processed in full, in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of the 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 8. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace 1997).

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

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

Samp	Context No	Feature/ cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot Contents
1	0011	0010	Ditch	Med	charred cereal grains # charred legumes # charred seeds # charcoal ++ rootlets +++ un-charred seeds # insect remains #
2	0035		Layer	Med	charred cereal grains ## charred legumes # charred chaff # charred seeds # charcoal +++ fish bones # rootlets +++ small mammal/amphibian bones # insect remains # flake hammerscale #
3	0043	0041	Ditch	Med	charred cereal grains ## charred legumes # charred seeds ## charcoal ++ un-charred seeds # rootlets ++ bone fragments # ferrous spheroid #
4	0030		Layer	Med	charred cereal grains # charred legumes # charcoal +++ un-charred seeds # rootlets +++ bone fragments + fish bones # amphibian/small mammal bones + insect remains # snail shells +

Table 8. Material recovered from flot and non-floating residues

The flots produced by the samples were small and varied in volume from 5ml to 20ml. Fibrous rootlets were common within all the samples; these are considered modern contaminants and intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

Plant macro remains were present in all the flots. The preservation is through charring and is fair to poor. Wood charcoal fragments were frequent but were generally highly comminuted, making them unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

Cereal grains were present in all the samples. Many of the cereal grains recovered were fragmented, making identification difficult to impossible. Fragments are included in the counts recorded above, along with whole grains. Rounded bread wheat type (*Triticum aestivum* L.) grains were observed within all the samples, but as less than ten identifiable specimens at a time. Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were also observed within Sample 2 from layer 0035, and Sample 3 from ditch fill 0043, but in low numbers. A single possible rye (*Seceale cereale* L.) grain was present within Sample 3 from ditch fill 0043; however, this was very abraded and the identification was not positive.

A single rachis fragment and a small number of culm fragments were present within Sample 2 from layer 0035; these were all very fragmented and were not identified to species at this point. Hulled cereals often had to be processed by exposing them to heat or parching, and then pounded to remove them from their spikelet. Chaff remains, such as glume bases and rachis fragments are bi-products of these later stages of

processing. Only a small number of chaff fragments were observed within the samples and from these sparse remains it is difficult to say with any certainty whether or not cereal processing was taking place on site.

Charred legume fragments were present in all the samples. Fragments most likely to be of peas (*Pisum sativum* L.), were present in all the samples in low numbers. Within Samples 2, 3 and 4 fragments of larger legumes were also observed. These larger fragments are likely to be celtic or broad bean (*Viva faba* L.), although most were too fragmented and abraded for positive identification. Pulses provide an important source of protein within the Medieval diet, and as a fodder crop. However, as they do not require processing with heat, in the way that cereals do, they are often under-represented in the archaeological record. The presence of legumes suggests that horticultural activity was taking place in the vicinity of the site.

Charred weeds seeds were present in most of the samples. Grasses (Poaceae), knotweeds (*Polygonum* sp.), and cabbage family (*Brassica* sp.) were present in low numbers in Samples 1, 2 and 3, with carex (*Carex* sp.) being present in Sample 2 from layer 0035 as a single specimen.

The presence of fish bones, animal bone fragments, spheroidal and flake hammerscale, small mammal or amphibian bones and terrestrial snail shells were recorded above in Table 8. All this material was observed during scanning under a microscope; although their presence is recorded here, they are too fragmented or too sparse to require further work by the relevant specialist. Spheroid and flake hammerscale are produced during smithing and the presence of this material, although only in small numbers suggests that metal working was taking place in the vicinity of the site.

Insect remains were observed within three of the samples. Fly larva cases were present within Sample 4 from layer 0030. These may represent insects attracted to domestic waste material within the settlement area, and their remains became incorporated within the archaeological deposits along with the waste material.

Beetle remains of *Lagria hirta* (Linnaeus,1758) and leaf weevils *Phyllobius* sp. (Germar,1824) were recovered from Sample 1 from ditch fill 0010 and Sample 4 from

layer 0030. As these are unabraded, they are likely to be modern and intrusive within the archaeological deposits sampled.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general, the samples were fair to poor in terms of identifiable material. Although identifiable remains were present, the material in general is relatively sparse. It is likely the majority of the remains represent domestic detritus that has become incorporated within the archaeological layers and features, either through deliberate deposition or by being moved across the site through the action of wind, water or trample, before becoming incorporated into the contexts sampled. The remains recovered during this evaluation were insufficient to draw any detailed conclusions beyond the fact that agricultural, horticultural, light industrial and domestic activities were taking place in the vicinity of the site during the medieval period.

None of the samples from this evaluation produced sufficient material to be suitable for quantification (+100 specimens) and therefore no further work is required. If further interventions are planned on this site however, it is recommended that further bulk sampling should be carried out with a view to investigate the nature of the cereal and legume waste. Any accompanying weed seed assemblage is likely to provide an insight into to utilization of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

6.12 Discussion of material evidence

The earliest pottery from the site belongs to a 11th – 12th century date, although the only feature which could be attributed to this period is ditch 0010 in Trench 8. The rest of the pottery from Trenches 5, 7, 10 and 11 includes fabrics from typical medieval coarse wares of the 12th – 14th centuries, often found mixed with late-medieval/transitional fabrics of the 15th – 16th centuries. Due to their fabrication, some of the medieval coarse ware types are likely to be of later date, and therefore, contemporary with the late medieval and early post-medieval fragments. It must be noted that no ceramic fabrics seem to extend beyond the 17th century.

A transitional date can be confirmed by the presence of late-medieval to post-medieval CBM in Trench 11. Still, post-medieval CBM types, which derived from Trenches 2, 3 and 10, date from the 16th century onwards. The nature of the CBM, which primarily

comes from roof tiles, is likely to suggest that some of these fragments may associate with post-16th century activities and may be contemporary with some of the small finds.

The small finds from the site represent casual losses dating to the 19th and 20th century. A possible copper alloy half penny (SF3) from the topsoil of Trench 9 could be of Victorian date, while two iron objects from the same deposit (SF1 and SF2) could come from later agricultural equipment.

The animal bone from the site is evidence for meat consumption and the breeding of species that were purposely kept for their meat. Dietary evidence is based primarily on cattle and other mammal bones, although the presence of bird and fish in limited quantities might suggest some variability in the diet. Fish and other smaller mammal or amphibian species were also identified in the flots, together with insect remains. Marine shell remains were limited in number and do not suggest the exploitation of marine resources on a continuous basis. Finally, the presence of cereal grains and legumes in all samples suggests that such resources were consumed and comply with the patterns of medieval diet. The evidence does not suggest that the processing of grains took place within the immediate vicinity of the site.

The recovery of small quantities of slag and hammerscale spheroids in the samples from deposit layers 0030 and 0035 in Trenches 11 and 10 respectively, might suggest some small scale industrial activities. The quantities of this material are unlikely to suggest that such activities were performed within the immediate confines of the site.

7. Discussion

7.1 Overview

The evidence obtained from the eleven trenches confirmed that at least two of the cropmarks previously identified in aerial photographs represent real archaeological features. Two broad areas of archaeological activity were also identified in the trenching. Trenches 1 – 8, located within the hollow area at the north end of the site, appear to show that this large depression may actually be an artificial creation, perhaps the remains of a previously unrecorded post-medieval quarry pit. Trenches 6 – 11 at the south end of the site uncovered the remains of one or more medieval/early post-medieval enclosure systems, including an associated cultivation soil. This sealed an earlier subsoil deposit of unknown date.

7.2 Cropmark identification

Trenches 6 – 9 were positioned to test whether cropmarks identified in aerial photographs represented real archaeological features (Fig. 2). Only ditches 0003 and 0018 showed a convincing correlation with these cropmark features. Ditch 0003 in Trench 9 roughly aligned with the expected position of the circular cropmark seen in the SE corner of the site (BAW 192). In Trench 6, the size, orientation and position of ditch 0018 matched well with a large linear feature seen running across the site as a cropmark in this area.

The location of ditches 0010 and 0014 close to two of the cropmarks is likely to be coincidental. Ditch 0014 in Trench 7 was uncovered in the rough vicinity of a linear feature seen running NE-SW from the circular cropmark in aerial photographs (Fig. 2), but the alignments of the two do not match. Likewise, although ditch 0010 in Trench 9 was found close to the location of a small, U-shaped cropmark (Fig. 2), the alignments were also different.

Other targeted cropmarks were not seen as archaeological features in the trenching. The thickness of the deposits in Trenches 10 and 11 might explain why features found within this area did not appear as cropmarks, as they may have been masked by this material.

7.3 Possible quarrying

The hollow area which takes up nearly 80m of the northern half of the site might be the remains of a quarry pit rather than a geological feature. At the very least it appears to show a high level of post-medieval truncation and disturbance. Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated at the base of this hollow, Trenches 3 to 7 on the edge of the slope leading down to the base, and Trenches 6 and 8 at the top of this slope. The shape and size of the hollow is described in Chapter 2 (above).

The deposits encountered within this depression did not indicate a build-up of colluvial material over time, as is usually found within naturally formed hollows, but appeared to be the result of largely post-medieval deposition. The lowest deposits in Trenches 1, 2 and 3, consisting of layers 0058, 0059 and 0060, all contained small amounts of post-medieval CBM fragments and noticeable amounts of chalk flecks, perhaps originating from agricultural marling since chalk was not seen within the site's underlying geology. These chalk and CBM flecks were found throughout the layers, including at depths of 1.20 – 1.30m, which is unlikely to be the result of more recent intrusion from ploughing.

The unusual depths and distribution of these subsoil layers cross Trenches 1 – 4 further suggests that these deposits are not the result of natural colluvial action. In Trench 1 for example, which was excavated at the lowest point of the hollow where the deposits are expected to be deepest, the overburden amounted to around 0.90m in thickness, shallower by 0.40m than in Trench 2 on slightly higher ground. In Trench 3 the deposits at the northern end of the trench, which was located within the base of the hollow, were 0.40m shallower than the deposits at the southern end of the trench, which was located higher up on the slope leading into the hollow. This could be explained if the placement of the subsoil deposits in the hollow did not result primarily from gravitational colluvial action or movement from ploughing, but from artificial infilling.

The hollow itself could therefore be largely or wholly artificial, perhaps the remains of a medieval or post-medieval sand extraction pit located next to the main road out of Bawdsey village. No such quarry is shown on first edition or later O.S. maps of the site, although both operational and disused quarry pits are shown in the vicinity of Bawdsey from the 1880's onwards. Several of these pits are of a comparable size and shape to the hollow feature, such as the one depicted on the first edition O.S. map to the south of Bawdsey village and just to the east of Bawdsey Beacon, which measured *c.*80m by

50m in size. If the hollow is a former quarry then it may have ceased to function and have been backfilled by the time the first edition O.S. map was produced. The buried topsoil layer, 0058 seen in Trenches 1 – 3, might represent the reclamation of the disused quarry as farmland.

Quarrying would also account for the lack of medieval and earlier features and finds within the hollow area, besides the single medieval potsherd recovered from the topsoil of Trench 5. It may also explain subsoil deposit 0059, which was found only within the hollow in Trenches 1 – 4 and 7 – 8 and contained post-medieval CBM and chalk flecks. This sealed medieval ditches 0009 and 0014, in contrast to subsoil 0062 found outside of the hollow, which was cut and sealed beneath medieval archaeology, and contained no chalk flecks or CBM fragments. Subsoil 0059 could therefore be a post-medieval soil layer which has formed in the remains of the quarry after its disuse, whilst the original subsoil, 0062, has been truncated in this area. Layer 0061, the putative subsoil in Trenches 5 and 6, is most likely part of the natural geology; this would mean that the actual overburden in these two trenches consisted only of the topsoil, further suggesting truncation.

7.4 Medieval and early post-medieval archaeology

Cultivation layer 0063

At the southern end of the site Trenches 8 – 11, on the edge and outside of the hollow area/possible post-medieval quarry truncation, identified a greater level of archaeological survival. This included the possible medieval occupation/cultivation layer, deposit 0063, seen in Trenches 10 and 11, which matched the location of a previously identified scatter of 12th – 14th century pottery recorded in the HER as BAW 014 (Fig. 1).

This dark soil layer, up to 0.70m thick in Trench 11, may have formed from the dumping of domestic waste material, perhaps as a form of manuring to create a cultivation soil. The layer contained waste products such as animal bones, several of which had evidence of charring and butchery, a small amount of charred grain, pottery, oyster and cockle shell fragments, fired clay, a piece of slag, and a small amount of hammerscale. The environmental samples taken from the layer uncovered small amounts of charred grains and other indicators for post-harvest processing, indicating that this activity was

not carried out within the confines of the site; instead this material may have arrived as part of the waste dumping. No obvious patterns in the distribution of this material were identified, and there was no evidence for stratigraphic layering or tip lines within the layer, perhaps suggesting that it has been worked as a cultivation soil. The palimpsest of pottery, representing up to five centuries with no stratigraphic separations, may also suggest that the soil has been worked and turned over. This pottery included a small amount of 11th – 12th century material, a larger amount of 12th – 14th century material, and a smaller number of 15th/16th century sherds. Whilst some of this pottery might be residual, it may indicate that the cultivation soil was formed and in use for an extended period, perhaps from as early as the 11th – 12th century. The small number of tile fragments recovered from the layer have been dated as post-medieval, and may also fall within a 16th century date. The lack of 17th century or later finds could be evidence that the dumping of waste material stopped before this period, and may also indicate that the plot itself was not used beyond the first half of the 16th century. After this period, the plot may have been incorporated into the predecessor of the current agricultural field which occupies the site.

Similar scatters of medieval pottery, mostly consisting of 12th – 14th century sherds, have been identified at other locations within Bawdsey village, sometimes associated with a dark soil layer, including BAW 023, BAW 034, BAW 035, BAW 037 and BAW 188, as well as ADT 020 in a field to the NW of the site (Fig. 1). Together these might represent the remains of medieval cultivation plots in and around the village, formed from the dumping of waste material to develop a garden-type soil.

The location of cultivation soil 0063 places it alongside the main road through the village, with ditch 0041 in Trench 10 apparently marking the western extent of the layer (Fig. 7). The lower fill of the ditch, 0042, consisted of grey-brown sand and may have originated from the erosion of the sides of the ditch, whilst the upper fill, which contained three 12th – 14th century pottery sherds, was impossible to distinguish from the possible cultivation layer. This may indicate that they are the same material, which could have arrived in the top of the ditch through deliberate infilling and/or the erosion of the cultivation soil into the open ditch. If they are contemporary, then together they may represent the remains of a cultivation plot, such as a medieval croft, bounded to the east by the road and to the west by ditch 0041. Another possibility is that ditch 0041 is a

completely unrelated feature, which has filled with material from the cultivation layer when it ceased to be maintained or was deliberately backfilled.

The northern extent of the layer was not positively identified, but it did not extend into Trenches 6, 8 and 9. Given the position of the layer's western extent in Trench 10, it may not have reached as far west as Trench 9. Its lack of presence in Trenches 6 and 8 might suggest that it was contained within a northern boundary somewhere between Trenches 11 and 8.

Two smaller, undated ditches, 0037 in Trench 10 and 0032 in Trench 11, were identified below this possible cultivation layer (Fig. 7 and Fig. 8). Both of these ditches, which were cut through the earlier subsoil deposit 0062, appeared to be running parallel to each other and the road. Their relationship with soil layer 0063 was not entirely clear because of the similarity of the fills to the deposit. They may represent subdivisions within this possible cultivation plot, or if they are earlier they could be previous boundaries erased by the expansion of the cultivation soil. They differ in alignment to ditch 0041 however, which apparently marks the western extent of the layer. This may indicate that they belong to different phases. A lack of dating evidence from 0032 and 0037 precludes further examination of this.

Medieval and post-medieval ditches

Outside of the possible cultivation plot found in Trenches 10 and 11, the remainder of the archaeological features consisted of ditches. Two of these ditches, 0003 and 0018, correlate with cropmark evidence.

The position of ditch 0018 in Trench 6 correlates with a prominent cropmark identified in aerial photographs. This cropmark shows the ditch running for *c.*60m westwards at a right angle from the road, before turning and heading south for at least 10m after which it is no longer visible (Fig. 2). Whilst no dating evidence was recovered from 0018, its orientation in respect to the road and the ditches seen in Trenches 10 and 11 may tie it to the same series of medieval or early post-medieval enclosure system. If the course of the cropmark reflects the actual course of this ditch, then it would contain the circular feature identified in aerial photographs as the location of a possible windmill. Ditch 0003 identified in Trench 9 appears to correlate with this circular cropmark, although no finds were obtained from its fill to support this interpretation. However, it appeared to cut

through subsoil layer 0062, which was also stratigraphically below the medieval features discussed above. The nature of this curvilinear ditch is still unknown, and the theory that it is associated with a windmill is still a possibility.

Ditches 0001, 0010 and 0014 were identified in Trenches 9, 8 and 7 respectively. Ditch 0001 was undated, but it cuts subsoil 0062 and also runs parallel to the road. This might suggest that it is part of a medieval or early-post medieval field system. Ditches 0010 and 0014 follow a roughly similar ENE-WSW alignment to each other and were both sealed by post-medieval subsoil layer 0059, but apparently differ in the date; ditch 0010 contained exclusively 11th – 12th century pottery whilst ditch 0014 contained 12th – 14th and 15th – 16th century material. Whether this represents a real difference in period cannot be certain, given that several features on the site were found to contain a mix of pottery from all of these periods. It does, however, open the possibility that ditch 0010 was open at a similar time as the use of cultivation plot 0063.

These three ditches contained a similar grey-brown sandy fill, which differed in composition and appearance to the fills of the ditches encountered in Trenches 10 and 11 associated with dark cultivation soil 0063. The fills of the latter ditches appear to have formed from the same, or similar material, as the cultivation layer itself, perhaps from deliberate infilling and/or erosion of the material into the open ditches. In contrast, the fills of ditches 0003, 0010 and 0014 did not derive from this dark material, and instead appear to have formed from the erosion of silt and sand from the sides of the features. This might suggest that these ditches were located outside of the cultivation plot, and relate to agricultural field boundaries. Environmental sample 1, taken from the fill of ditch 0010, showed a much lower number and range of flot material, such as charred grains, insect remains and animal bone fragments, when compared to samples 2, 3 and 4 from the cultivation layer and associated ditch 0043. This further suggests that the fill of ditch 0010 did not form from the same waste-dumping/manuring process as the features associated with the cultivation plot.

7.5 Pre-medieval archaeology

Subsoil layer 0062 survived in Trenches 9, 10 and 11, outside of the area of possible quarrying. This was sealed beneath medieval cultivation soil 0063 and was cut through by ditches, 0001, 0003, 0032, 0037 and 0041. It may represent a pre-medieval soil layer, although no dating evidence was obtained to confirm this. Ditch 0039 in Trench

10, which might have been a natural feature rather than archaeological, was sealed beneath this deposit. This layer did not appear in Trenches 1 – 8, which were located within and on the edge the hollow area/possible quarry, suggesting that this ground has been truncated.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The evidence from the trial trenching suggests that the northern end of the site, containing Trenches 1 – 5, contains very low archaeological potential. Aside from the truncated remains of a possibly post-medieval ditch in Trench 4, no other features or deposits were positively identified. The hollow area which occupies this part of the site appears to have been created as the result of quarrying, the backfilling of which seems to have occurred in the post-medieval period. This may explain the apparent lack of archaeology in the area.

By contrast, Trenches 6 – 11 at the southern end of the site revealed a much higher archaeological potential, including medieval and early post-medieval ditches with a possible cultivation or occupation soil surviving beneath the topsoil. This cultivation soil may have been in use from the 12th to the 16th centuries. These features appeared to overlie an earlier soil layer of unknown date.

All recommendations for further archaeological work will rest solely with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. If further work is required, then possible areas of interest might include:

- Obtaining a date for ditch 0018, and understanding its relationship (if any) with the possible medieval enclosure system identified in Trenches 9 – 10
- Confirming whether layer 0063 is a medieval cultivation or occupation soil, and whether the relationship between this and ditch 0041 is real or coincidental. The full extent of layer 0063 may need to be established
- The relationship between ditches 0032 and 0037 with this soil layer may need to be clarified
- The nature of the circular cropmark, seen as ditch 0001 in Trench 9, is not yet fully understood, and may require further investigation
- The possibility that archaeological features survive beneath subsoil 0062 may require further investigation

9. Archive deposition

The site archive will be deposited with the Suffolk HER, with all elements of the archive identified with the HER code BAW 242.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Luis Gomez and Rebbeca Pritchard, and directed by Preston Boyles.

Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Ioannis Smyrnaios, Ruth Beveridge and Richenda Goffin. The specialists finds report was produced by Ioannis Smyrnaois. The specialists environmental report was produced by Anna West.

The report illustrations were created by Ellie Cox and Rui Santo, and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter.

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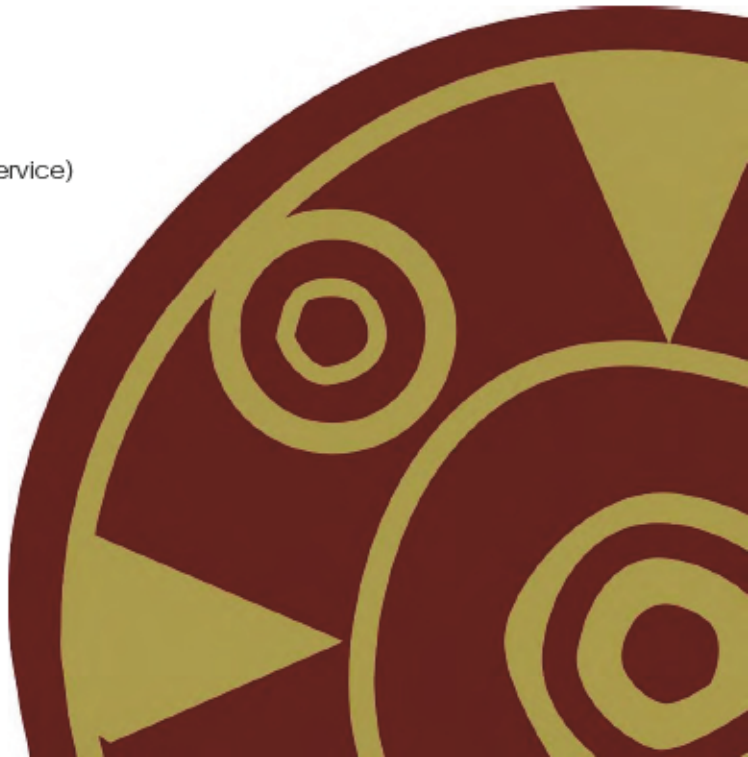
SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY
• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Manor Farm, Bawdsey, Suffolk (BAW 242)

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Trenched Evaluation

Date: May 2018
Prepared by: Stuart Boulter
Issued to: Rachael Abraham (SCC Archaeological Service)



Summary Project Details

Site Name	Manor Farm
Site Location/Parish	The Street, Bawdsey
Grid Reference	TM 345 405
Access	From The street
Planning Application No	DC/18/1311/FUL
HER code	BAW 242
OASIS ref.	suffolka1-317911
Type:	Trial-trenching evaluation
Proposal	Housing
Project start date	4th June 2018
Fieldwork duration	Up to 2 days
Number of personnel on site	Projected as 2 SACIC staff

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner	Office: 01449 900120 Mobile: 07810 647259
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	TBC	Office: Mobile:
SCCAS Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham	Office: 01284 741232 Mobile: 07595 089516
Consultant	N/A	-

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Ipswich Police Station, 10 Museum Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 1HT	101 or emergency 999
Site First Aider	TBC	Mobile:
Location of nearest A&E	Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 5PD	01284 713000

Hire details

Plant:	Holmes Plant Hire	Office: 01473 890766 Mobile: 07860 121821
Welfare	N/A	N/A
Tool hire:	N/A	N/A

1. Background

1.1 Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (hereafter SACIC) have been commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation of a site at Manor Farm, Bawdsey, Suffolk (Figure 1). The first element of this work involves the preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (this document, hereafter WSI).

1.2 The present stage of work is being requested by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS). The Local Planning Authority (hereafter LPA) were advised that as a condition of any planning consent, a programme of archaeological work should be agreed in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are destroyed in the course of the development.

1.3 The evaluation will be conducted in adherence to a Brief prepared by Rachael Abraham of SCCAS (dated 27th April 2018) covering this specific planning condition. Any archaeological mitigation work that is required as a result of the evaluation will be subject to a new Brief and WSI.

1.4 The Brief states (section 2.1) that the high archaeological potential for the site is based both on its location, in the historic settlement core of Bawdsey, and the previously recorded archaeology listed for the immediate vicinity in the county Historic Environment Record (hereafter HER). The site lies in topographically favourable location for human activity of all periods, within a recorded cropmark complex (BAW 012) that is likely to include elements of various dates, while a ring-ditch cropmark (BAW 192) located within the development area is believed to represent the remains of a medieval windmill (Figure 2). In addition, scatters of Roman and medieval finds have been recorded within and in the immediate vicinity of the site. A full HER search will be commissioned from SCCAS as part of the archaeological evaluation.

1.5 As a result of 1.4 above, there is considered to be a high potential for archaeological remains to survive within the bounds of the proposed development site and the associated groundworks have the potential to damage and destroy any surviving below ground heritage assets.

1.6 The contents of the WSI comply with the SCCAS standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2017) and Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (2017), as well as the following national and regional guidance:

- *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (March 2012);
- *Code of Conduct*, Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists 2014;
- *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation*, Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists, 2014;

- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphe Project Managers' Guide,* Historic England, 2015;

- *Gurney, D 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper No. 14, 2003 Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region;

- *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (revised 2017)

1.7 The research aims of the evaluation are as follows:

- *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 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.*

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Figure 1. Site Location

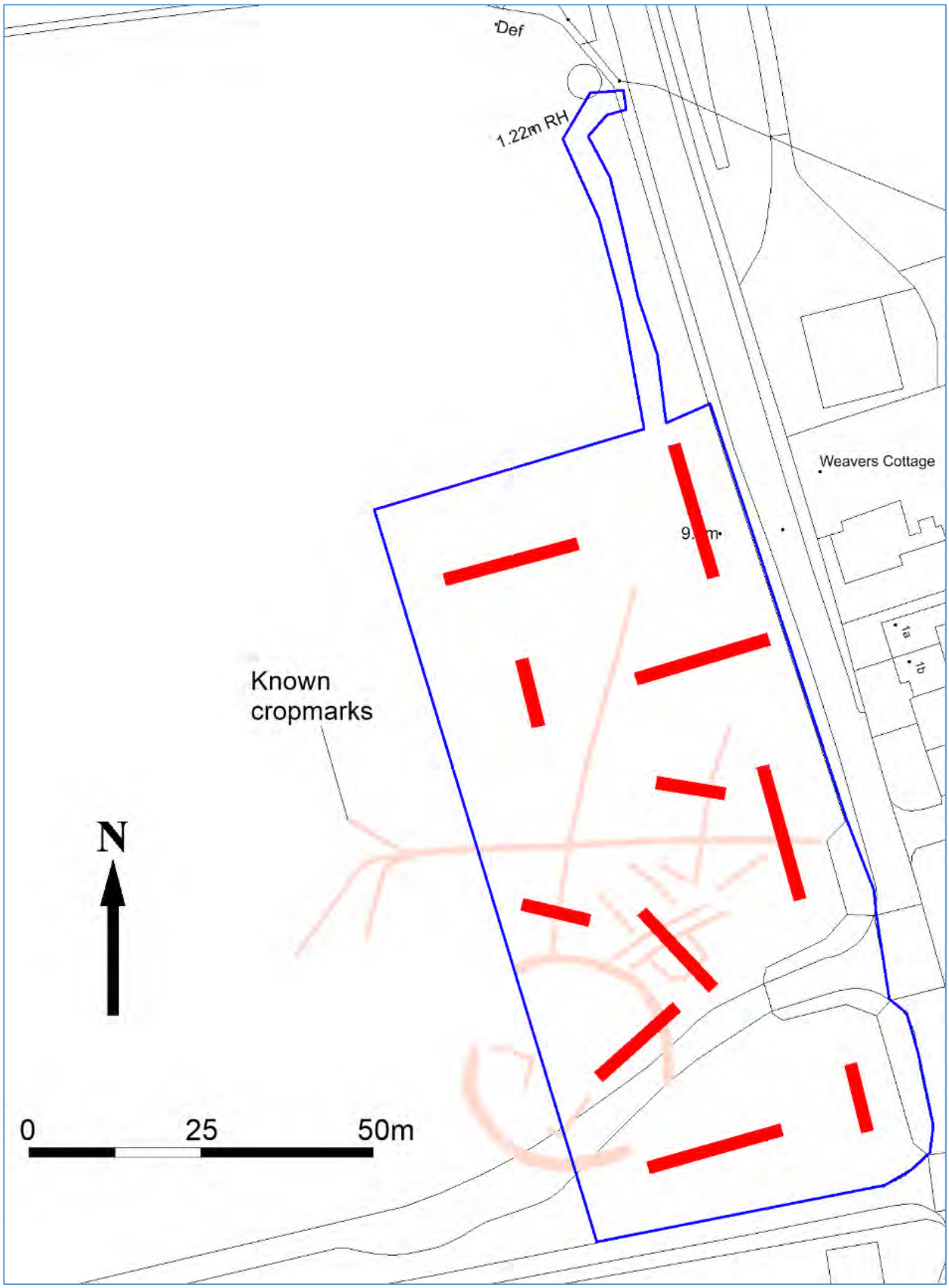

Figure 2. Proposed Location of Evaluation Trenches

2 Fieldwork

2.1 The archaeological excavation fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of SACIC. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience (TBC). The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer, and an experienced excavator as required. In addition, a surveyor and experienced metal detectorist (Steve Hunt) will be used as and when required.

2.2 It is proposed that the evaluation will involve the opening of eleven trenches, equating to 5% of the site by area; five measuring 1.8m x 20m, four 1.8m x 10m and two 1.8m by 15m, distributed in order to evenly sample the proposed development area while also targeting the known cropmarks (Figure 2).

2.3 At this juncture no information has been received from the client regarding existing services. A CAT survey will be undertaken on the line of the proposed trenches prior to excavation, but damage to hitherto unknown services that are not identified during this survey will not be the responsibility of SACIC.

2.4 The following general principles will be applied for the excavation of the trial-trenches:

a) All mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket for a good clean cut.

b) The overburden will be excavated down to the top of the first undisturbed archaeological horizon, or the upper surface of the naturally occurring subsoil.

c) Spoil will be removed and stockpiled adjacent to the evaluation trenches or in an area designated by the client.

d) Topsoil will be stored separately to any underlying colluvial material unless this is deemed unnecessary by the client.

e) All excavation will be under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.

2.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims (see section 1.7) and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (2017) and Excavation (2017). Where types of deposit are encountered that are suitable for mechanical excavation, this will only be undertaken following agreement with SCCAS.

2.6 No feature will be excavated to a depth in excess of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA (SCCAS). Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable support is used. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.

2.7 While it is considered unlikely that there will be deep holes left open on site, where necessary high visibility safety fencing will be employed.

2.8 An 'overall features plan' and levels AOD will be recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment (or radio base station if required). Feature sections and plans will be recorded at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.

2.9 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office (BAW 242) and archaeological contexts will be recorded in a '*unique continuous numbering sequence*' on pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.

2.10 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the excavation.

2.11 A metal detector search will be made at all stages of the evaluation works covering the following;

i) Ground surface prior to stripping
ii) The stripped surface
iii) The upcast spoil

The search will be undertaken by SACIC staff member Steve Hunt with the locations of all finds recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment.

2.12 All pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.

2.13 All finds will be brought back to the SACIC premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists.

2.14 Bulk soil samples will be collected from suitable features; these will be a maximum of 40 litres each and will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. A suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable and exhibits potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order for it to merit taking a sample. If necessary advice will be sought from Historic England's (formerly English Heritage's) Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.

2.15 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and, if deemed necessary, a suitable licence obtained before their removal from the site. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law. They will be recorded *in-situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IFA's Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation

treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains, by McKinley & Roberts. Following full recording and analysis, the remains will either be stored in a suitable archive repository or reburied at an appropriate site.

3 Post-excavation

3.1 The unique project HER number (BAW 242) will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.

3.2 The post-excavation finds work will be managed by SACIC's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.

3.3 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.

3.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Site plans and sections will be digitised and will form part of the site archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be written on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.

3.5 Finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.

3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.

3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines. After initial recording and assessment for their significance, sensitive items requiring immediate conservation will be sent to a suitable laboratory within four weeks of the end of the fieldwork. Corroded items will be x-rayed along with coins if necessary for identification. After conservation, sensitive finds and other metalwork will be subjected to good quality digital photography before being deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).

3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.

3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional Historic England specialists.

3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

3.12 Once the fieldwork phase of the project is completed, a full site archive and report, the latter presenting the results of the evaluation will be prepared.

3.13 The report will contain a stand-alone summary and a description of the evaluation methodology. It will also contain a clear separation of the objective account of the archaeological evidence from its archaeological interpretation and recommendations to assist SCCAS regarding the need for and scope of any further mitigation. It will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required along with the results of a formally commissioned HER search evidenced by its invoice number.

3.14 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

3.15 The Suffolk County HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. SACIC will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.

3.16 A draft of the interim report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval.

3.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.

3.18 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation. If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS, they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).

3.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (revised 2017). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.

3.20 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains will be at least temporally stored by SCCAS prior to their reburial or in accordance with the details of the site's Ministry of Justice licence.

3.21 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated with SCCAS, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.

3.22 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within fourteen days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.

3.23 Any object/s eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, will be returned to the site archive where it will be subject to the same transfer of ownership process as the rest of the archive. Employees of SACIC, their subcontractors or any volunteers under their control, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

4 Additional considerations

4.1 Health and Safety

4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 All SACIC staff are experienced in working on similar sites with similar conditions to those that will be encountered on the present site and are aware of SACIC H&S policies. All permanent SACIC staff are holders of CSCS cards.

4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.

4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.

4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or SCCAS. All such staff and visitors must abide by SACIC's H&S requirements and will be inducted as required and made aware of any relevant high-risk activities.

4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by SACIC's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

4.2 Environmental controls

4.2.1 SACIC is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's EMS policies.

4.3 Plant machinery

4.3.1 A 360˚ tracked mechanical excavators of *c*.14 tonnes and equipped with a full range of buckets will be required to undertake the soil-stripping. Should the plant and its operators be provided by SACIC rather than the client, the sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

4.4 Site security

4.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client, this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.

4.4.2 In this instance, all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

4.5 Access

4.5.1 The client will secure access to the site for SACIC personnel and any subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from any landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any vehicles and other facilities required for the work.

4.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of SACIC. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.6 Site preparation

4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.7 Backfilling

4.7.1 Full reinstatement has not been offered by SACIC for this project other than sequentially pushing the upcast material into the trench and compacting with the digger tracks.

4.8 Monitoring

4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives (SCCAS) will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief. The site will need to be formally signed off by SCCAS prior to any areas being handed back for construction work to begin.

5 Staffing

5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
1 x Project Officer (full time)
1 x Site Assistant/metal detectorist (as required)
1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Stuart Boulter and the Project Officer in charge on site is yet to be determined. Site Assistants will be drawn from SACIC's qualified and experienced staff. SACIC will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.

5.3 Post-excavation tasks, where possible, will be undertaken by SACIC staff (see below).

Name	Specialism
Ryan Wilson, Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen, Rui Santos	Graphics and illustration
Richenda Goffin	Post Roman pottery and CBM
Dr Ioannis Smyrnaios	Prehistoric pottery, Roman Pottery and general finds
Dr Ruth Beveridge	Small Finds
Anna West	Environmental sample processing/assessment
Dr Ruth Beveridge, Clare Wootton	Finds quantification/assessment
Jonathan Van Jennians	Finds Processing
Dr Ruth Beveridge	Archiving

5.4 In some instances, it may be necessary to employ outside specialists (see below).

Name	Specialism	Organisation
Anderson, Sue	Human skeletal remains; Post Roman pottery	Freelance
Bates, Sarah	Flint	Freelance
Batt, Cathy	Archaeomagnetic dating	University of Bradford
Blades, Nigel	Metallurgy	Freelance
Bond, Julie	Cremated animal bone	University of Bradford
Boreham, Steve	Pollen	University of Cambridge
Breen, Anthony	Documentary Research	Freelance
Briscoe, Diana	Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps	Freelance
Brugmann, Birte	Beads	Freelance
Cameron, Esther	Mineral Preserved Organics	Freelance
Challinor, Dana	Wood and charcoal identification	Freelance
Cook, Gordon	Radiocarbon dating	SUERC
Curl, Julie	Faunal remains	Freelance
Damian Goodburn	Wood and woodworking	MOLA
Hamilton, Derek	Bayesian modelling	SUERC
Harrington, Sue	Textiles	Freelance
Hines, John	Saxon artefacts	University of Cardiff
Holden, Sue	Illustrator	Freelance
Keyes, Lynn	Metal working	Freelance
Macphail, Richard	Soil micromorphology	University College London
Metcalf, Michael	Saxon coins	Ashmolean Museum
Mould, Quita	Leather	Freelance
Park-Newman, Julia	Conservation	Freelance
Plouviez, Jude	Roman coins and brooches	Freelance
Riddler, Ian	Worked bone	Freelance
Scull, Christopher	Early Anglo-Saxon settlement & cemeteries	University of Cardiff

Appendix 1. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Health and Safety Policy

SUFFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGY

HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY STATEMENT

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) is committed to ensuring the health, safety and welfare of its employees, and it will, so far as is reasonably practicable, establish procedures and systems necessary to implement this commitment and to comply with its statutory obligations on health and safety. Our Personnel are informed of their responsibilities to ensure they take all reasonable precautions, to ensure the safety, health and welfare of those that are likely to be affected by the acts and emissions of our organisations undertakings.

SACIC understands our duty to identify the significant hazards that may be created by our undertakings and to risk assess these accordingly to ensure that suitable and effective controls are implemented to minimise risk to a suitable level as far as is reasonably practicable.

We also acknowledge our duty, so far as is reasonably practicable:

- To provide a safe working environment for our workforce, fulfil our statutory commitments and actively manage and supervise health and safety at work;
- To identify the risks associated with our business activities and ensure suitable and sufficient control measures are in place.
- Ensure regular consultation with our employees on matters which affect their health and Safety.
- To ensure that all plant and equipment used by our employees is fit for purpose and adequately maintained.
- To provide suitable storage and ensure safe handling of Hazardous substances.
- To ensure that all workers are competent to undertake their daily work activities by providing all relevant information and training, consideration will also be given to any employees who do not have English as a first language.
- To prevent accidents and cases of work related ill health by ensuring a robust reporting and investigation system is in place.
- To liaise and communicate effectively regarding health and safety matters when working on other persons premises.
- To ensure that there is an effective system of induction, training, communication and supervision to other persons visiting or working on our premises.
- To have access to competent advice, this is provided by DAB Training Ltd who assist us in the continuous improvement in our health and safety performance and management through regular review and revision of this policy (first created by Agility UK (Training and Consultancy) Ltd); and to provide suitable resources required to make this policy and our Health and Safety arrangements effective.

To ensure that the above are met we have developed a 'Health and Safety Management Structure' identifying key personnel responsible for managing health and safety within the organisation and 'Safety Arrangements' to assist the implementation.

This policy is reviewed annually or following any significant change in our activities or practices.

Signature:	RVgardner	**Date:**	**01/02/2018**
Name:	**Rhodri Gardner**	**Position:**	**Managing Director**

A signed and dated copy is displayed and also available in our main Health and Safety Management System Manual.

Appendix 2. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Insurance Policy Details

To Whom It May Concern

Our Ref: TM/

23 January 2018

Dear Sir / Madam

Our Client: Suffolk Archaeology C I C

We act as Insurance Brokers for the above-mentioned client and confirm the following cover is in force:

Public Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 any one occurrence

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Limited
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2019

Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £10,000,000 any one occurrence

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Limited
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2019

Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 in respect of any one claim

INSURER	Hiscox Insurance Limited
POLICY NUMBER	9446228
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2019

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

The Insurance evidenced by this Certificate is subject to the terms, and conditions and exclusions of the applicable policies which is paramount. This certificate is issued as a matter of information only and evidences coverage as at the date of the certificate. This certificate confers no rights to the holder and imposes no liability on the Insurer. The Insurer assumes no responsibility to the holder of the certificate to provide any notice of any material change in or cancellation of these policies.

Yours faithfully,

Tariq Mian Cert CII
Senior Account Executive
Towergate Insurance

Towergate Insurance
Jellicoe House, Grange Drive, Hedge End, Southampton SO30 2AF
Tel: **0344 892 1656** Fax: **0344 892 1657** Email: southampton@towergate.co.uk
www.towergateinsurance.co.uk

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY
• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Manor Farm, Bawdsey, Suffolk (BAW 242)

Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS)

Project Type: Trenched Archaeological Evaluation
Date: May 2018
Prepared by: Stuart Boulter

Summary Project Details

Site Name	Manor Farm
Site Location/Parish	The Street, Bawdsey
Grid Reference	TM 345 405
Access	From The street
Planning Application No	DC/18/1311/FUL
HER code	BAW 242
OASIS ref.	suffolka1-317911
Type:	Trial-trenching evaluation
Proposal	Housing
Project start date	4th June 2018

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner	Office: 01449 900120 Mobile: 07810 647259
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	TBC	Office: Mobile:
Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham	Office: 01284 741232 Mobile: 07595 089516
Consultant	N/A	-

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Ipswich Police Station, 10 Museum Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 1HT	101 or emergency 999
Site First Aider	TBC	Mobile:
Location of nearest A&E	Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 5PD	01284 713000

Hire details

Plant:	N/A	N/A
Welfare	N/A	N/A
Tool hire:	N/A	N/A

Contents

Figures

Appendices

1 Task Description

1.1 Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (hereafter SACIC) have been commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation at Manor Farm, The Street, Bawdsey, Suffolk (Figure 1). This Risk Assessment and Method Statement (hereafter RAMS) covers this phase of work only.

1.2 Before commencing work all SACIC staff (and subcontractors if relevant) will read this document and sign the induction sheet to acknowledge their understanding of its contents.

1.3 The archaeological works will involve the mechanical excavation of eight 1.8m x 20m long trial-trenches and one 1.8m x 10m long trial-trench with a combined length of 170m (Figure 2).

1.4 Soil-stripping will be undertaken mechanically under the constant observation of a professional archaeologist employed by SACIC. The subsequent manual excavation works will be undertaken by experienced archaeological excavators in the employ of SACIC.

1.5 As part of this work it may be necessary to recover artefacts and take soil samples which then require removal from site.

1.6 Once the archaeological features and deposits have been adequately recorded to the standards laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Boulter 2018), the site will be signed-off by the Archaeological Planning Advisors (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, SCCAS) to the Local Planning Authority (hereafter LPA).

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Figure 1. Site Location

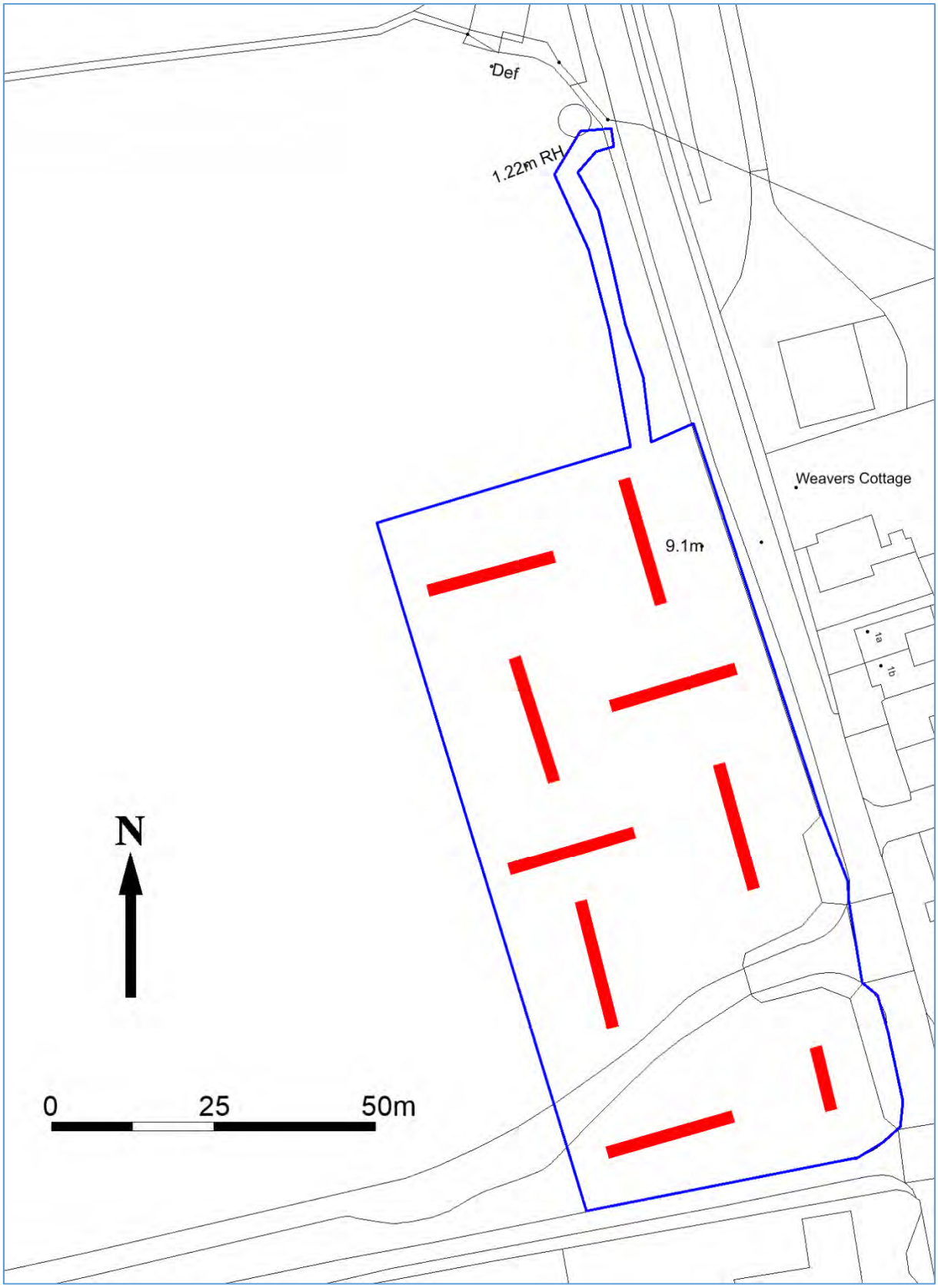

Figure 2. Location of Evaluation Trenches

2 Method statement

2.1 Plant and vehicles entering the site will keep to routes and areas previously agreed with the client.

2.2 SACIC staff and visitors will sign in and out on the SACIC site induction sheet provided with this document.

2.3 If client welfare facilities are not already provided, SACIC will hire in a portable toilet and washing facilities, otherwise staff will work from their vehicle.

2.4 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of SACIC. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer Grade (TBC).

2.5 The project will be carried out in accordance with the SACIC Health and Safety Policy where it does not conflict with the former. This Policy is shown in Appendix 1.

2.6 Particular hazards to staff and subcontractors identified with this project are as follows:

Working in the vicinity of mechanical plant – risk of being accidentally struck by machinery while it is excavating or moving on site.
Outdoor working – hazards to staff from extremes of weather and uneven ground.
Deep excavations – hazards represented by unbunded edges or deep features, and the associated risk of injury from collapse.
Use of hand tools – hazards include injuries from being accidentally struck, injured by poorly maintained equipment or tripping because of incorrectly stowed tools.
Damage to services – principal risks are of serious injury resulting from the damage to live services. Also serious risks of contamination, wastage and inconvenience if services are disrupted.

2.7 Site staff will be issued with a copy of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer. Permanent SACIC excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.

2.8 It may be necessary for site visits by external specialists, Local Planning Authority monitors and client representatives. All visitors will be expected to wear appropriate PPE, will undergo inductions as required and will be accompanied at all times. PPE is not restricted to the list below – additional items may be provided if circumstances require it.

2.9 PPE required in this case includes:

- Hard Hat (to EN397)
- High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater)
- Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole)
- Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F)

Other PPE that may be deployed as necessary includes:

- Gloves (to EN388)
- Hearing protection; where the dB exceeds 85dB(a) then hearing protection is a mandatory requirement under 'The Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005'.

2.9 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by SACIC insurance policies, which are shown in Appendix 2.

2.10 At least one member of the project site team will be a fully qualified first aider. The location of the first aid kit will be made known to all staff and will be readily accessible.

2.11 Any injury will be reported (to both SACIC and the client) and the Accident Report form completed and returned to the appropriate SACIC responsible person (Rhodri Gardner). If required, an accident log sheet is provided in Appendix 3.

2.12 Similarly, a 'Near Miss' reporting procedure will also be employed. If required, a near miss log sheet is provided in Appendix 4.

2.13 All archaeological supervision of machine excavation will be carried out by suitably experienced staff. At no time will any staff approach the machine closer than its working radius. If close inspection of stripped surfaces is required the machine will be asked to move out of range. If such movement is not practicable due to the close confines of the site then the machine will cease working completely.

2.14 Hand excavation and recording will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. Where this depth is not considered sufficient by SCCAS to meet the archaeological objectives, there will be consultation between all interested parties (SCCAS, SACIC, and the client) in order that further requirements can be identified and agreed.

2.15 Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable edge support is used or, where practicable, the sides are stepped or battered. However, such a variation may incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established.

2.16 The exposed surface of the site, both pre- and post-excavation, will be subject to a metal detector search along with the upcast spoil.

2.17 Exposed archaeological features will be manually excavated in order to identify both their form and function and to facilitate the recovery of dating evidence. Drawn site plans and sections will be executed in pencil on plastic drafting film at scales of 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50 as appropriate. Recording will also include taking high resolution digital photographs and GPS survey.

2.18 Archaeological finds will be brought back to the SACIC premises for processing, preliminary conservation and packing. Appropriate methods of packing for removal from site and suitable manual handling assessments and techniques will be used should heavy items require removal.

2.19 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) may need to be collected and removed from site. These samples are kept in proprietary containers. Suitable arrangements for their removal will again be put in place if large numbers of samples need to be removed. Staff will be advised on safe lifting practice.

2.20 If human remains are encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. During the excavation, any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to their removal from site.

2.21 All of the above will be subject to spot-checks and periodic risk assessment.

3 Risk Assessments for Archaeological Excavation

1 Working with plant machinery
2 Physical work outdoors
3 Deep excavations
4 Use of hand tools
5 Damage to services
6 Unexploded ordnance (UXO)

1-5 = Low risk
6-12 = Medium risk
20-25 = High risk

All the risk assessments presented here will be supplemented and/or updated if conditions on the ground change substantially during the course of Suffolk Archaeology's time on site.

Any breaches of Health and Safety procedures which expose anyone to any of the risks outlined below without the described control measures will be reported immediately as near misses and suitable escalation/reporting undertaken to the responsible person in Suffolk Archaeology (Rhodri Gardner).

Risk Assessment 1: Working with plant machinery

Activity	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control Measures	Residual risk	Assessor	Date
Direction and supervision of tracked 360^0 excavator.	Staff in proximity to excavation (operation of bucket & manoeuvre of boom).	Accidental contact with boom or bucket or unexpected movement of machine.	Principally SPO/PO, but at times may involve others.	10	Only PO to supervise machinery. No personnel to be within radius of boom. All staff to wear high visibility clothing, hard hats and safety footwear at all times.	5	S. Boulter	22/05/2018

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk	
Residual Risk	

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 2: Physical work outdoors

Activity	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control Measures	Residual risk	Assessor	Date
Hand excavation of archaeological features. Moving around an archaeological site.	Extremes of heat, cold and wet weather. Trip hazards. Exertion due to manual labour.	Hypothermia, heat stroke and sunburn due to weather. Minor injuries/strains from physical work.	All archaeological field staff.	9	All staff provided with/to wear appropriate clothing for weather conditions. No staff to work alone in extreme conditions. Good housekeeping. Regular sweep for trip hazards.	2	S. Boulter	22/05/2018

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk	
Residual Risk	

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 3: Deep excavations

Activity	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Assessor	Date
Manual excavation of discrete archaeological features and close proximity to edge of existing quarry.	Feature or quarry edge collapse, falls and work in confined spaces.	Physical injury from falls or collapsing material.	All field staff and visitors if in close proximity to deep excavation areas.	12	No excavation beyond safe depth (1m) unless battering or other supporting measures (e.g. shoring) are put in place. Deep excavations will be demarked by road-pins and hazard tape and brought to the attention of all staff.	2	S. Boulter	22/05/2018

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk	
Residual Risk	

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 4: Use of hand tools

Activity	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Assessor	Date
Excavation of archaeological features using shovels, mattocks, forks, wheelbarrows and other small tools.	Splinters from poorly maintained equipment, trip hazards from unused equipment, accidental striking of personnel in close proximity. Occasional heavy lifting.	Minor injuries from most hazards. Possibility of rarer severe injury if accidentally struck by heavier tools.	All staff.	8	Ensure all tools in serviceable condition. With regular inspection of equipment on site and in stores. Careful policing of unused equipment (e.g. no discarded hand tools near trench edges) Ensure all tools carried appropriately.	4	S. Boulter	22/05/2018

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk =	
Residual Risk =	

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 5: Damage to services

Activity	Hazard	Risks	Persons Affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Assessor	Date
Mechanical and manual excavation.	Accidental damage to cables or other services (water, sewerage, communications etc.)	Electrocution, environmental damage/pollution, inconvenience to nearby residents, costs for repair reinstatement.	Machine operator and Project Officers. Sometimes others if in close proximity or crossing affected area.	20	Client to provide survey of known services before commencement. Use of CAT scanner and generator. Carefully observed excavation at all times. No unattended mechanical excavation (particularly in built-up areas).	5	S. Boulter	22/05/2018

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk =	
Residual Risk =	

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 6: Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)

Activity	Hazard	Risks	Persons Affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Assessor	Date
Machin excavation of trial trenches. Or hand excavation of features.	Striking UXO causing detonation.	Death, serious injuries and burns.	Machine operator and Project Officers. Sometimes Site Assistants if caused as a result of hand excavation.	20	Known bomb site to be avoided by trenches. Use of CAT scanner and metal detector. Carefully observed excavation at all times. No unattended mechanical excavation (particularly in built-up areas). Advice sought from proper authorities if evacuation and disposal required.	5	S Boulter	22/05/2018

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk =	
Residual Risk =	

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Appendix 1. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Health and Safety Policy

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY STATEMENT

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) is committed to ensuring the health, safety and welfare of its employees, and it will, so far as is reasonably practicable, establish procedures and systems necessary to implement this commitment and to comply with its statutory obligations on health and safety. Our Personnel are informed of their responsibilities to ensure they take all reasonable precautions, to ensure the safety, health and welfare of those that are likely to be affected by the acts and emissions of our organisations undertakings.

SACIC understands our duty to identify the significant hazards that may be created by our undertakings and to risk assess these accordingly to ensure that suitable and effective controls are implemented to minimise risk to a suitable level as far as is reasonably practicable.

We also acknowledge our duty, so far as is reasonably practicable:

- To provide a safe working environment for our workforce, fulfil our statutory commitments and actively manage and supervise health and safety at work;
- To identify the risks associated with our business activities and ensure suitable and sufficient control measures are in place.
- Ensure regular consultation with our employees on matters which affect their health and Safety.
- To ensure that all plant and equipment used by our employees is fit for purpose and adequately maintained.
- To provide suitable storage and ensure safe handling of Hazardous substances.
- To ensure that all workers are competent to undertake their daily work activities by providing all relevant information and training, consideration will also be given to any employees who do not have English as a first language.
- To prevent accidents and cases of work related ill health by ensuring a robust reporting and investigation system is in place.
- To liaise and communicate effectively regarding health and safety matters when working on other persons premises.
- To ensure that there is an effective system of induction, training, communication and supervision to other persons visiting or working on our premises.
- To have access to competent advice, this is provided by DAB Training Ltd who assist us in the continuous improvement in our health and safety performance and management through regular review and revision of this policy (first created by Agility UK (Training and Consultancy) Ltd); and to provide suitable resources required to make this policy and our Health and Safety arrangements effective.

To ensure that the above are met we have developed a 'Health and Safety Management Structure' identifying key personnel responsible for managing health and safety within the organisation and 'Safety Arrangements' to assist the implementation.

This policy is reviewed annually or following any significant change in our activities or practices.

Signature:	RVgardner	**Date:**	**01/02/2018**
Name:	**Rhodri Gardner**	**Position:**	**Managing Director**

A signed and dated copy is displayed and also available in our main Health and Safety Management System Manual.

Appendix 2. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Insurance Policy Details

To Whom It May Concern

Our Ref: TM/

23 January 2018

Dear Sir / Madam

Our Client: Suffolk Archaeology C I C

We act as Insurance Brokers for the above-mentioned client and confirm the following cover is in force:

Public Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 any one occurrence

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Limited
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2019

Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £10,000,000 any one occurrence

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Limited
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2019

Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 in respect of any one claim

INSURER	Hiscox Insurance Limited
POLICY NUMBER	9446228
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2019

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

The Insurance evidenced by this Certificate is subject to the terms, and conditions and exclusions of the applicable policies which is paramount. This certificate is issued as a matter of information only and evidences coverage as at the date of the certificate. This certificate confers no rights to the holder and imposes no liability on the Insurer. The Insurer assumes no responsibility to the holder of the certificate to provide any notice of any material change in or cancellation of these policies.

Yours faithfully,

Tariq Mian Cert CII
Senior Account Executive
Towergate Insurance

Towergate Insurance
Jellicoe House, Grange Drive, Hedge End, Southampton SO30 2AF
Tel: **0344 892 1656** Fax: **0344 892 1657** Email: southampton@towergate.co.uk
www.towergateinsurance.co.uk

Appendix 3. Accident Log Sheet

ACCIDENT LOG

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

01-001

DATE	TIME	LOCATION/AREA	REF. NO (From the Accident Book).	OCCUPATION (Person Injured)	DESCRIPTION OF INJURY	HOW DID THE ACCIDENT HAPPEN	DATE OF RIDDOR REPORT (If Applicable)

Appendix 4. Near Miss Log Sheet

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

HAZARD/NEAR MISS REPORTING LOG

01-002

DATE/TIME	REPORTED BY (Name of person completing form)	HAZARD DESCRIPTION/NEAR MISS DESCRIPTION (What is/was the hazard/Near Miss)	LOCATION	ACTION REQUIRED	Action Follow up		
					Allocated to (Name)	For completion by (Date)	Work completed

Appendix 5. Site induction sign off sheet

Name	Signature	Company/organisation	Date

Appendix 2. List of Contexts

Context List							
Context Number	**Trench**	**Feature Type**	**Category**	**Feature Number**	**Width**	**Depth**	**Interpretation**
0001	9	Ditch	Cut	0001	0.78m	0.56m	Curvilinear ditch, perhaps the circular feature seen as a cropmark in aerial photographs
0002	9	Ditch	Fill	0001	0.78	0.56	Build up of silt and sand in ditch 0001
0003	9	Ditch	Cut	0003	1.00	0.74	Boundary ditch, Medieval or later?
0004	9	Ditch	Fill	0003	0.70+	0.22	Build up of silt and sand in the base of ditch 0003
0005	9	Ditch	Fill	0003	0.50+	0.50	Dark soil in top of ditch 0003. Perhaps partly originating from dumped material?
0006	9	Deposit	Layer			0.52m max	Top soil in Trench 9
0007	9	Deposit	Layer			0.40	Sub-soil layer in Trench 9
0008	8	Deposit	Layer				Topsoil in Trench 8
0009	8	Deposit	Layer			0.36	Subsoil in Trench 8
0010	8	Ditch	Cut	0010	1.20	0.40	Ditch, Medieval in date?
0011	8	Ditch	Fill	0010	1.20	0.40	Build up of silt and sand within ditch 0010
0012	7	Deposit	Layer			0.30	Topsoil in Trench 7
0013	7	Deposit	Layer			0.20	Sub-soil in Trench 7
0014	7	Ditch	Cut	0014	1.20	0.26	Ditch, perhaps Medieval in date?
0015	7	Ditch	Fill	0014	1.20	0.26	Build up of silt within ditch 0014
0016	8	Bioturbation	Cut	0016			Not recorded
0017	8	Bioturbation	Fill	0016			Not recorded

Context List							
Context Number	**Trench**	**Feature Type**	**Category**	**Feature Number**	**Width**	**Depth**	**Interpretation**
0018	6	Ditch	Cut	0018	3+	0.64	Large ditch, seen as a cropmark in aerial photographs. Large boundary ditch? Undated. Runs along the edge of the large hollow area within the north end of the site.
0019	6	Ditch	Fill	0018		0.10	Sand eroded from edges of ditch 0018
0020	6	Ditch	Fill	0018		0.54	Build up of silt and sand within ditch 0018
0021	6	Ditch	Fill	0018		0.60	Build up of silt within ditch 0018
0022	6	Deposit	Layer			0.35	Subsoil layer seen in the NW end of Trench 6
0023	6	Deposit	Layer		13+	0.40	Soil layer in Trench 6, situated over the top of ditch 0018. It may represent the upper fill of ditch 0018, or it may be the remains of a layer that survives only over the area of the ditch
0024	6	Deposit	Layer			0.50	Topsoil in Trench 6
0025	4	Ditch	Cut	0025	0.90	0.14	Shallow remains of a ditch?
0026	4	Ditch	Fill	0025	0.90	0.14	Build up of silt/sand in ditch 0025
0027	4	Deposit	Layer			0.38	Topsoil in Trench 4
0028	4	Deposit	Layer			0.15	Subsoil in Trench 4
0029	11	Deposit	Layer			0.40	Topsoil in Trench 11
0030	11	Deposit	Layer			0.70	Occupation or agricultural soil? Medieval in date? Same as 0035 in Trench 10
0031	11	Deposit	Layer			0.25	Sub-soil layer in Trench 11. Same as 0036 in Trench 10
0032	11	Ditch	Cut	0032	0.50	0.25	Ditch, running parallel to the road. Perhaps Medieval in date?
0033	11	Ditch	Fill	0032	0.50	0.25	Material in ditch 0032, perhaps the result of silting and filling in
0034	10	Deposit	Layer			0.40	Top soil in Trench 10
0035	10	Deposit	Layer			0.50	Occupation or agricultural soil layer? Medieval in date? Alongside 0030, which is the same layer, it appears to sit between the road and ditch 0041 - perhaps a garden plot?
0036	10	Deposit	Layer			0.50	Sub-soil layer seen in Trench 10, same as 0031 in Trench 11

Context List							
Context Number	**Trench**	**Feature Type**	**Category**	**Feature Number**	**Width**	**Depth**	**Interpretation**
0037	10	Ditch	Cut	0037	1.00	0.44	Ditch, perhaps Medieval in date?
0038	10	Ditch	Fill	0037	1.00	0.44	Build up of material within ditch 0037
0039	10	Ditch	Cut	0039	0.5	0.18	Remains of a ditch? Or a natural feature?
0040	10	Ditch	Fill	0039	0.50	0.18	Build up of silt in possible ditch 0039? Or is this a variation in the geology?
0041	10	Ditch	Cut	0041	1.20	0.94	Boundary ditch, perhaps Medieval in date. Same as 0003 in Trench 9. Runs parallel to the road, and may form the western boundary of layer 0035, which might be a Medieval occupation soil
0042	10	Ditch	Fill	0041	1.00	0.30	Build up of sand in base of ditch 0041, eroded from edges of the ditch
0043	10	Ditch	Fill	0041	1.20	0.76	Dumped deposit in top of ditch 0041?
0044	1	Deposit	Layer			0.40	Topsoil in Trench 1
0045	1	Deposit	Layer			0.30	Buried topsoil in Trench 1?
0046	1	Deposit	Layer			0.20m max	Interface layer between surface geology and layer 0045
0047	2	Deposit	Layer			0.50 max	Topsoil in Trench 2
0048	2	Deposit	Layer			0.30	Buried topsoil in Trench 1
0049	2	Deposit	Layer			0.25	Subsoil in Trench 1
0050	2	Deposit	Layer			0.25	Interface layer between surface geology and layer 0049
0051	3	Deposit	Layer			0.40	Topsoil in Trench 3
0052	3	Deposit	Layer			0.25	Buried top soil in Trench 3
0053	3	Deposit	Layer				Subsoil in Trench 3
0054	3	Deposit	Layer			0.20	Interface layer between surface geology and layer 0053
0055	5	Deposit	Layer			0.30	Topsoil in Trench 5
0056	5	Deposit	Layer			0.40	Possibly a subsoil layer, although this might be the upper strata in the surface geology

Context List							
Context Number	**Trench**	**Feature Type**	**Category**	**Feature Number**	**Width**	**Depth**	**Interpretation**
0057		Group	Group				Topsoil across the site
0058		Group	Group				Buried topsoil layer in hollow area, northern end of site
0059		Group	Group				Post-Medieval subsoil in hollow area
0060		Group	Group				Buried post-Medieval subsoil in hollow area
0061		Group	Group				Possible subsoil on edge of hollow area, or natural geological layer?
0062		Group	Group				Remains of a pre-Medieval subsoil layer?
0063		Group	Group				Medieval occupation or cultivation soil?

Appendix 3. Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Pottery		CBM		Iron Nails		Slag		Animal Bone		Shell		Spotdate	Sample No	Sample Finds
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g			
0002									3	50			Med		
0006					2	29							Med		
0011	3	83											Med	1	Pottery, fired clay, animal bone
0015	2	5							1	1	1	8	Med		
0024					1	31									
0026					1	3					1	3			
0029	1	33	1	32									Med		
0030	4	23	1	82					3	60			Med	4	Pottery, slag, nails, shell, animal bone
0035	11	157	1	9			1	32	4	184	1	1	Med	2	Pottery, fired clay, heat-altered flint, animal bone
0043	1	25							1	79			Med	3	Pottery, fired clay
0049			3	81											
0050			2	156											
0053			1	45											
0055	1	2											Med		

Appendix 4. Pottery

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	ENV	Decoration	Condition	Comments	Fabric date range
0011	MED	MTN3	BODY	1	21	1		S	Handmade, sandy silty w sparse shell and black lumps,	11th-12th C
0011	MED	EMW	BODY	1	6	1			Sandy, oxid ext margin	11th-12th C
0011	MED	EMW	BODY	4	8	0			Tiny sherds from sample	11th-12th C
0011	MED	MTN3?	BODY	5	3	0			Tiny sherds from sample	11th-12th C
0011	MED	EMWS	BASE	1	55	1		SA	Rounded, sagging base, surface voids, micaceous	11th-12th C
0015	MED/PM	LMT	BODY	1	4	1			Oxidised, external rilling	15th-16th C
0015	MED	MCW	BODY	1	2	1		A		L12th-14th C
0029	LMED/EPM	LMT	BASE	1	33	1			body/base, internal mottled glaze	15th-16th C
0030	MED	MCW	BODY	1	3	1		AS	Fabric has slight calc	L12th-14th C
0030	LMED/EPM	LMT	BODY	1	6	1				15th-16th C
0030	MED	MCW	BODY	1	9	1			Hollesley type but small calc	L12th-14th C
0030	LMED/EPM	DUTR	BODY	1	7	1				15th-17th C Dutch-type
0030	MED	MCW	BODY	6	3	6			Small coarseware sherds from Sample 4	L12th-14th C
0035	MED	HOLL	JUG	1	26	1		A	Strap handle from jug	L13th-14th C
0035	LMED/EPM	HOLG	BODY	1	3	1				L13th-E14th C
0035	MED/LMED	LMT?	BODY	1	9	1			Copper in glaze, check fab	15th-16th C
0035	MED	MCW	BODY	1	10	1			Silty grey fab, sim to Hollesley	L12th-14th C
0035	MED	MCW	BODY	4	15	4		S		L12th-14th C
0035	MED	HOLL	BODY	1	26	1			Poss a bit sandier than true Hollesley	l12th-14th C
0035	MED	HOLL	BODY	1	23	1				L13th-14th C
0035	EPM	GSW4	DJ	3	67	1	APD ROSE		Underfired, upper part of DJ with rose dec, from Samp 2	1500-1550
0035	MED	SAIN?	BODY	1	1	1		A	Internal splash of glaze, very small frag, from Samp 2	12th-13th C
0035	LMED/EPM	LMT	BODY	1	17	1			From sample 2	15th-16th C
0035	MED	MTN3	CP/JAR	1	8	1		SA	Thickened square rim, from Samp 2	11th-12th C
0035	MED	MTN3?	BODY	1	3	1		S	Poss Melton, from Samp 2	11th-12th C
0035	MED/LMED	MCW	PIP	1	41	1			Pipkin or skillet handle	14th-15th C

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	ENV	Decoration	Condition	Comments	Fabric date range
0043	MED	MCW	BODY/BASE	1	24	1			Fine silty fab w mod clay pellets + some calc	L12th-14th C
0043	MED	MSHW	BODY	2	5	1			Sandy with shell, from Sample 3	12th-13th C
0055	MED	HOLL	BODY	1	2	1			Sandy with grey core & red external margins	L13th-14th C

Appendix 5. Catalogue of Small finds

SF No	Context No	Object	Material	Frag. No	Weight (g)	Description	Diameter (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Period
1	0006	Fitting	Iron	1	170	Wrought iron strip fitting that tapers into a hooked terminal. The widest end is split with two arms folded in opposing directions. Possibly a structural or agricultural fitting.		43.5	165.5	10	Modern
2	0006	Ring	Iron	1	26	Complete ring, sub-square perforation internally that measures 29mm in width. Possibly a washer/fitting for agricultural machinery.	45			7	Modern
3	0006	Coin	Copper alloy	1	7.6	Complete, worn coin. No detail visible on either face. Based on the diameter it is possibly a half penny of Victoria.	28			1.6	19th century

Appendix 6. OASIS

OASIS ID: suffolka1-317911

Project details

Project name	Manor Farm, The Street, Bawdsey
Short description of the project	Eleven archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated at Manor Farm, The Street, Bawdsey, Suffolk. The northern end of the site suggested truncation from post-Medieval quarrying, whilst at the south end of the site a Medieval cultivation/occupation soil and associated enclosure ditches were identified.
Project dates	Start: 04-06-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/1311/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	BAW 242 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	QUARRY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	OYSTER SHELL Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Aerial Photography - interpretation","Documentary Search","Environmental Sampling","Metal Detectors","Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches","Visual Inspection"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL BAWDSEY Manor Farm, The Street, Bawdsey
Study area	0.6 Hectares

Site coordinates	TM 345 405 52.012703888951 1.417652306638 52 00 45 N 001 25 03 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Rachael Abraham
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Preston Boyles
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Animal Bones","Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Manor Farm, The Street, Bawdsey, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Boyles, P.
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