Suffolk
County Council



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

**SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/032**

# Land east of 13 East Lane, Bawdsey, Suffolk

# BAW 163







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**www.suffolkcc.gov.uk/e-and-t/archaeology**

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## HER Information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Planning Application No:** | **C/07/0368/OUT** |
| **Dates of Fieldwork:** | **07 December 2009 (field-walking)**<br>**14–16 December 2009 (trial trenching)** |
| **Grid Reference:** | **TM 34885 40063** |
| **Funding Body:** | **Mullins Dowse and Partners** |
| **Curatorial Officer:** | **Jess Tipper** |
| **Project Officer:** | **Kieron Heard** |
| **Oasis Reference**: | **suffolkc1–68940** |
| | Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:<br>http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit |

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## Summary

BAW 163, Land east of 13 East Lane, Bawdsey: An evaluation (field-walking / metal detecting followed by trial trenching) was carried out at the above site in advance of a housing development. Ten trenches (total area 506m$^2$) were excavated, representing approximately 5% of the area of the proposed development. Prior to the evaluation the site was in agricultural use.

The drift geology of the site is crag. In the southern half of the site this is overlaid by discontinuous deposits of subsoil interpreted as the remains of a former ploughsoil. Extensive dumped deposits of medieval date, probably associated with wholesale land reclamation or the backfilling of a former watercourse, extend across most of the northern half of the site. Three cut features in the southern half of the site – a small pit and an unspecified feature of medieval date, and a large, undated pit – might indicate medieval occupation along the East Lane frontage.

In light of these results a recommendation is made that an archaeological monitoring of ground work associated with the proposed development should be carried out.

## 1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation (field-walking / metal-detector survey followed by trial trenching) was carried out on land to the east of 13 East Lane, Bawdsey in accordance with an archaeological condition relating to planning permission for a housing development (planning application number: C/07/0368/OUT). Mullins Dowse and Partners commissioned and funded the evaluation.

## 2. Location, geology and topography

The site is centred at National Grid Reference TM 34885 40063 and encompasses an area of approximately 10,000m$^2$. It is located on the southeast side of Bawdsey village and is bounded to the south by East Lane, to the west by 13 East Lane, to the north by paddocks and to the east by Long Lane (Fig. 1).

The published Quaternary geology is crag (British Geological Survey, East Anglia, Sheet 52N 00, Quaternary). Deep, sandy soils of the Newport series (2) overlie the crag deposits. Ground level is at a maximum height of approximately 6.40m OD in the southwest corner of the site, falling gently to a minimum height of approximately 4.90m OD in the northeast corner of the site.

The site is located in an area of Rolling Estate Sandlands, as defined in Suffolk County Council's *Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment* (www.suffolklandscape.org.uk). The key characteristics of this landscape type are as follows:

- Sloping or rolling river terraces and coastal slopes
- Sandy and free-draining soils with areas of heath-land
- Late enclosure with a pattern of tree belts and straight hedges
- Parklands
- A focus of settlement in the Estate Sandlands landscape
- Tree belts and plantations throughout
- Occasional and significant semi-natural woodlands and ribbons of wet woodland
- Complex and intimate landscape on valley sides

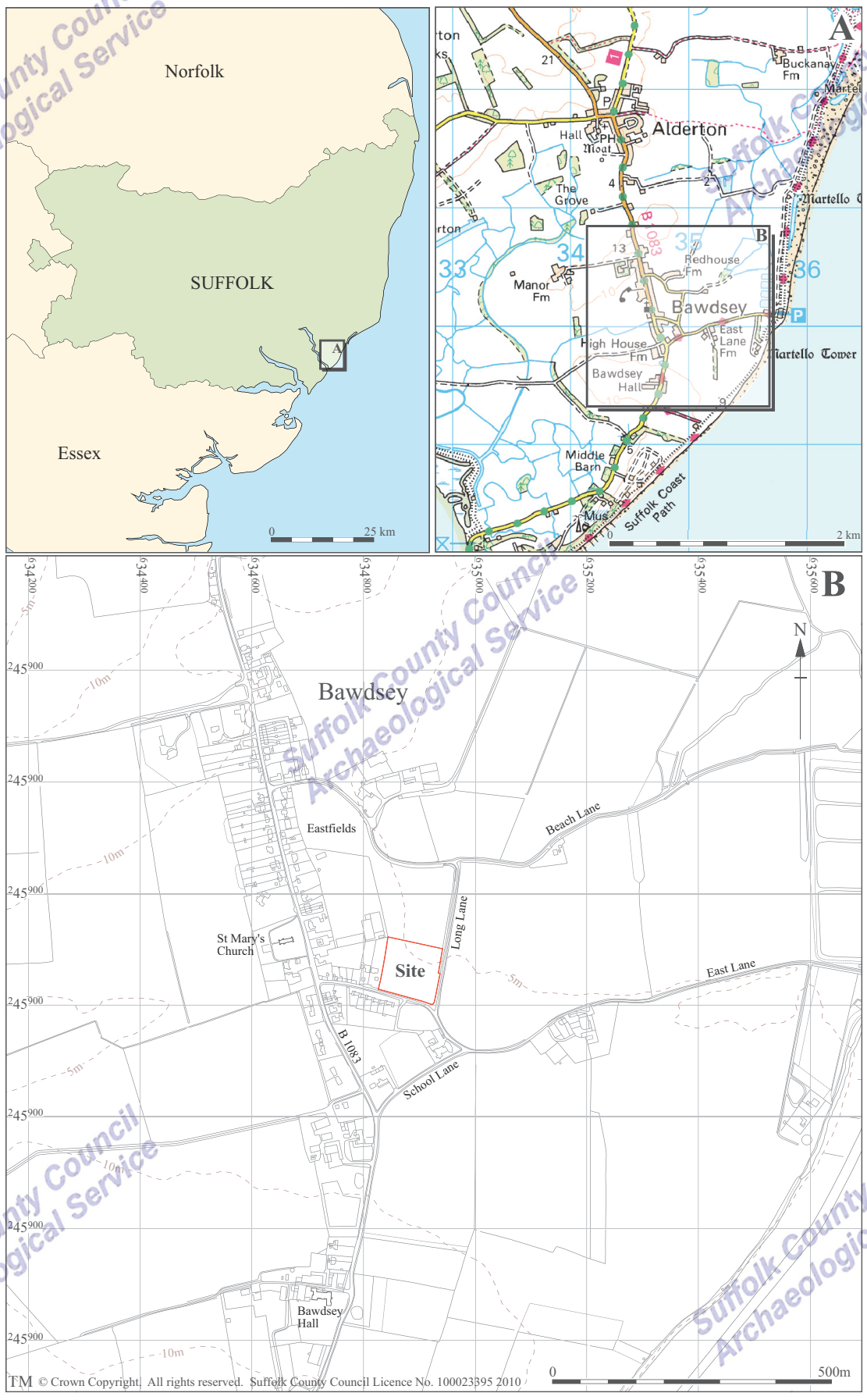


Figure 1. Site location

## 3. Archaeological background

There has been no previous archaeological fieldwork on the site. The site is located in an area of archaeological importance as defined in the County's Historic Environment Record. It is located on the southeast side of Bawdsey village, approximately 150m east of the medieval church of St Mary (BAW 032). Medieval finds have been recorded on two nearby sites (BAW 029 and BAW 036), as well as on several other sites within the village and its environs. Roman material has been recorded less frequently, although pottery (BAW 023) has been found approximately 250m northwest of the site.

## 4. Methodology

### 4.1 Introduction

The archaeological evaluation took place on 07 December 2009 (field-walking and metal-detecting survey) and 14–16 December 2009 (trial trenching) and was conducted in accordance with a Brief and Specification produced by Jess Tipper of SCCAS Conservation team (Tipper, 2009; Appendix 1), and Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) documents by Kieron Heard of SCCAS Field Team (Heard, 2009a & b).

### 4.2 Field-walking and metal-detecting survey

Five transects, 100m in length and spaced at intervals of 20m, were field-walked (Fig. 2). The transects were approximately 4m wide, allowing a coverage of approximately 2000m$^2$, or 20% of the area of the site.

All surface finds of pre-16th-century date were collected. Later (post-medieval) finds, particularly building materials were sampled more sparingly.

In order to locate the finds each transect was divided into five sections, each of which was given a unique context number in the range 0001–0025, as shown on Figure 2. The finds from each section were bagged and labelled accordingly.

The same transects were scanned with a metal detector in non-ferrous mode. Finds from metal detecting were stored individually in self-sealing bags and recorded using a single sequence of 'small find' numbers. The location of each small find was recorded using a Leica RTK Global Positioning System.

### 4.3 Trial trenching

Ten evaluation trenches (Fig. 2) were excavated under direct archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.80m wide ditching bucket. The trenches were approximately 30m long by 1.80m wide and were excavated to depths of between 0.50m and 1.10m below ground level, depending on soil conditions. The trenches were positioned broadly in accordance with a trench layout proposed in the relevant WSI (Heard, 2009b, Fig. 2) with some variation due to the topography of the site. Trench 10 was additional to the trenching proposed in the WSI, and was designed to investigate the extent of archaeological deposits identified in Trench 3; it was 10m long. The trench locations were planned using a Leica RTK Global Positioning System.

The depth of mechanical excavation was restricted by high groundwater levels – groundwater was encountered at depths of between 0.70m and 1.00m in all trenches. Below these depths trench sides became unstable due to rapid water ingress. Mechanical excavation continued to the top of the geological stratum, where ground conditions allowed.

Archaeological features, soil horizons and natural strata were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers in the range 0026–0095. They were drawn in plan (at scales of 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate) and section (at a scale of 1:20) on 290mm x 320mm sheets of gridded drawing film. Written records (context descriptions, etc) were made on the planning sheets. A digital photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution .jpg images.

Selected deposits were sampled for environmental analysis, and a metal-detecting survey was carried out on mechanically- and hand-excavated soils.

The ten evaluation trenches covered an area of 506m$^2$, representing approximately 5% of the total area of the site.


Figure 2. Transect and trench locations

# 5. Results

## 5.1 Field-walking and metal-detecting survey

The field-walking produced 18 sherds of pottery (of Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date), and 71 fragments (2230g) of ceramic building material (CBM). The latter is mostly post-medieval but includes some Roman and medieval tile. The finds were dispersed widely across the site and no particular concentrations of materials can be identified. The metal-detecting produced only four finds of modern material.

## 5.2 Trial trenching

### *5.2.1 Introduction*

Archaeological features or deposits were recorded in eight evaluation trenches and these are described below in the section dealing with individual trench descriptions (5.2.3). Otherwise, the evaluation revealed a straightforward vertical sequence of geological stratum, subsoil and topsoil, as described below (5.2.2).

### *5.2.2 General soil descriptions*

**Geological stratum**

The geological stratum (0037, 0044, 0048, 0053, 0054) is crag – loose, coarse sand containing varying amounts of fossil marine shells, often crushed finely but including more complete specimens. The crag varies in colour across the site, from greyish brown to yellowish or reddish brown. It was encountered in Trenches 1, 2, 4, 6–9 at depths of between 0.40m (Trench 2) and 1.00m (Trench 6).

**Subsoil**

In some parts of the site (Trenches 2, 4, 6–9) subsoil deposits (0036, 0047, 0051, 0057) overlie the crag, either as extended layers or filling localised, shallow depressions in the underlying natural stratum. Typically the subsoil is soft, light brown silty sand containing moderate crushed shell, occasional pebbles, animal bone or small fragments of CBM.

**Topsoil**

Topsoil 0031/0032 extended site-wide and is generally about 0.40m thick. It is mid brownish grey loam with moderate pebbles and is generally quite loose to a depth of about 0.30m as a result of recent cultivation. The base of the topsoil (0032) is more compacted and has an indeterminate interface with underlying deposits.

### *5.2.3 Trench descriptions*

**Trench 1**

*Dimensions: 30.48m x 1.80m x 0.88m deep (east end), 1.10m deep (west end)*
*Ground level: 5.57m OD (west), 5.29m OD (east)*

| Deposits and features | Depth below ground level | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Topsoil 0031/0032 | 0.00m | Trench-wide |
| Two land drains | 0.40–0.90m | East end |
| Dumped deposit 0038 | 0.40m | East end |
| Dumped deposit 0039 | 0.40m | East end |
| Dumped deposit 0040 | 0.60–0.70m | East end |
| Dumped deposit 0041 | 0.40–0.90m | East end |
| Dumped deposit 0042 | 0.88m | East end |
| Dumped deposit 0043 | 0.40m | Western half |
| Natural stratum 0044 | 0.90m | West end |

Table 1. Depth of deposits and features in Trench 1

***Descriptions***

At the east end of the trench two relatively recent land drains (not numbered) occur immediately below the topsoil – one is filled with shingle and the other with clayey silt over a basal deposit of broken ceramic roof tiles. The land drains are cutting a sequence of dumped deposits that are confined to the eastern end of the trench. These are described below, and illustrated on Section 1 (Fig. 4).

0038: soft, mid brown silty sand with occasional pebbles. It includes a lens of orange, coarse sand. It has a maximum observed thickness of 0.30m thick and slopes down gently to the east.

0039: soft, mid reddish brown fine sand with occasional crushed shell filling a small hollow in underlying deposit 0041.

0040: loose, light orangey brown coarse sand containing moderate crushed shell, and occasional small fragments of charcoal and pebbles. It is at least 0.20m thick and slopes down gently to the east.

0041: soft, light brownish grey coarse sand containing occasional pebbles and small fragments of charcoal. It is up to 0.50m thick and extends to approximately 9m from the east end of the trench, where it overlies deposit 0043 (see below).

0042: waterlogged, dark grey coarse sand with discrete pockets of orange coarse sand. These sands contain moderate small to medium fragments of charcoal, moderate shell fragments (including whelk, mussel and oyster) and occasional small fragments of fired clay.

0043: mixed deposit of light greyish brown silty sand and brownish yellow fine to medium sand containing occasional pebbles but no obvious cultural material. It is at least 0.50m thick. In the central and western parts of the trench it occurs immediately below topsoil 0031/0032. It extends to approximately 9m from the east end of the trench, where it is overlaid by deposit 0041.

Natural stratum 0044 was observed only at the west end of the trench. It is loose, greyish brown and yellowish brown coarse sand with moderate finely crushed, fossilised shell.

Groundwater ingress occurred at a depth of 1.0m in Trench 1.

**Trench 2**

*Dimensions: 30.52m x 1.80m x 0.50m deep (north end), 1.0m deep (south end)*
*Ground level: 5.20m OD (north), 5.64m OD (south)*

| Deposits and features | Depth below ground level | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Topsoil 00031/0032 | 0.00m | Trench-wide |
| Subsoil 0036 | 0.38m | Central |
| Dumped deposit 0033 | 0.36m | Southern half |
| Dumped deposit 0034 | 0.64–0.96m | South end |
| Dumped deposit 0035 | 0.65–1.00m | South end |
| Natural stratum 0037 | 0.40m | Northern half |

Table 2. Depth of deposits and features in Trench 2

***Descriptions***

At the north end of the trench topsoil 0031/0032 directly overlies natural stratum 0037. In the central part of the trench the topsoil seals a localised deposit of subsoil (0036) that is filling a shallow depression in natural stratum 0037.

In the southern half of the trench topsoil 0031/0032 seals a sequence of three dumped deposits, as described below and illustrated on Section 2 (Fig 4).

0033: mixed deposit of soft, mid brown, yellowish brown and light grey sand containing moderate pebbles and crushed fossil shell and a fragment of ceramic roof tile. This deposit is at least 0.60m thick and extends to approximately 13m from the south end of the trench, where it overlies natural stratum 0037.

0034: an undulating lens of loose, orangey brown coarse sand with occasional crushed fossil shell, seen only at the south end of the trench.

0035: similar to 0033 but observed only at the south end of the trench.

This sequence of deposits is assumed to be within a large, intrusive feature extending to a depth of at least 1m below ground level.

Natural stratum 0037 is loose, orangey brown coarse sand with occasional finely-crushed fossil shell.

Groundwater ingress occurred at a depth of 1.0m in Trench 1.

**Trench 3**

*Dimensions: 33.25m x 1.80m x 0.80m deep*

*Ground level: 5.24m OD (west), 4.92m OD (east)*

| Deposits and features | Depth below ground level | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Topsoil 00031/0032 | 0.00m | Trench wide |
| Dumped deposit 0026 | 0.46m | East end |
| Dumped deposit 0027 | 0.50m | East end |
| Dumped deposit 0028 | 0.45m | East end |
| Dumped deposit 0029 | 0.65m | East end |
| Dumped deposit 0030 | 0.45m | Eastern half |
| Dumped deposit 0080 | 0.50m | East end |
| Dumped deposit 0081 | 0.50m | East end |
| Dumped deposit 0082 | 0.50m | East end |
| Dumped deposit 0083 | 0.50m | East end |
| Dumped deposit 0084 | 0.50m | East end |
| Dumped deposit 0085 | 0.50m | East end |
| Dumped deposit 0086 | 0.50m | East end |
| Dumped deposit 0087 | 0.60m | East end |
| Dumped deposit 0088 | 0.36m | Western half |
| Dumped deposit 0089 | 0.36m | Western half |
| Dumped deposit 0090 | 0.60m | West end |
| Dumped deposit 0091 | 0.46m | Western half |
| Dumped deposit 0092 | 0.40m | West end |
| Dumped deposit 0093 | 0.75m | West end |
| Dumped deposit 0094 | 0.70m | East end |
| Dumped deposit 0095 | 0.70m | East end |

Table 3. Depth of deposits and features in Trench 3

***Description***

Trench 3 contains sequences of dumped deposits extending to depths of at least 1.0m below ground level; the deposits are described individually below. Generally they are tipping down steeply to the south. In the eastern half of the trench (Section 3, Fig. 4) these dumps consist mainly of soil deposits, some of which contain varying amounts of charcoal, shell, bone and medieval pottery. Some of these deposits are thin and localised while others are thicker and more extensive: for example, deposit 0030 (not shown on Section 3) can be traced in plan for at least 11m (east to west).

In the western half of the trench the dumps consist mainly of redeposited natural sands, varying in colour and fossil shell content and often with patches or lenses of grey silt (Plate 1).

No natural strata were observed in this trench, suggesting large-scale truncation or erosion in this area of the site.

0026: Soft, mid to dark greyish brown (mottled dark red and reddish brown) silty sand. Moderate small fragments of charcoal and occasional oyster shell and early medieval pottery dated to the 11th- or 12th centuries.

0027: Soft, dark bluish grey sandy silt with frequent shell, moderate charcoal and oyster and occasional small fragments of fired clay and early medieval pottery dated mostly to the 11th- or 12th centuries.

0028: Soft, mid brownish red silt with occasional small fragments of shell, bone (some possibly burnt) and pottery that is mostly of 11th- or 12th century date but includes a residual Saxon sherd dated to the 7–9th century.

0029: Soft, light yellow silty sand with lenses of light grey silt. Contains occasional oyster shell and bone fragments and a single sherd of early medieval pottery dated to the 11th- or 12th centuries.

0030: Soft, mid grey silty sand containing occasional charcoal, oyster and small to medium fragments of pottery. The latter are mostly of 11th- or 12th century date but there is also a sherd dated to the late 13th–14th century.

0080: Loose, light yellow coarse sand with shell, and lenses of grey silt.

0081: Loose, mottled orange/red coarse sand with lenses and pockets of crushed fossil shell.

0082: Loose, light yellow coarse sand with shell.

0083: Soft, dark grey sandy silt with occasional oyster shell and charcoal.

0084: Compact, light grey silt with frequent gravel.

0085: Loose, light to mid grey sandy silt with frequent crushed shell.

0086: Loose, mid grey (mottled reddish brown) silt with moderate shell fragments.

0087: Loose, dark grey silt with occasional charcoal and moderate shell fragments.

0088: Soft, mid brown silty sand with occasional charcoal and shell.

0089: Soft, dark brownish grey (with reddish brown mottling) sandy silt. Contains moderate small fragments of fossil shell, occasional oyster and charcoal.

0090: Lenses of crushed, fossil shell.

0091: Loose, mid orange coarse sand with shell.

0092: Loose, mid orange/yellow/red coarse sand with patches and lenses of grey silt.

0093: Various deposits of mid orange coarse sand with shell, pinkish red sand with shell and grey silt lenses.

0094: Dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal and shell.

0095: Mid yellow coarse sand with shell.

Groundwater ingress occurred at a depth of 1.0m in Trench 3.

**Trench 4**

*Dimensions: 32.19m x 1.80m x 0.88m deep (north end), 0.80m deep (south end)*
*Ground level: 5.62m OD (north), 5.96m OD (south)*

| Deposits and features | Depth below ground level | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Topsoil 0031/0032 | 0.00m | Trench-wide |
| Pit 0046 and its fill 0045 | 0.40–0.90m | South end |
| Subsoil layer 0047 | 0.40m | Trench-wide |
| Natural stratum 0048 | 0.90m (north end), 0.76m (south end) | Trench-wide |

Table 4. Depth of deposits and features in Trench 4

***Descriptions***

A small, oval pit (0046) is located at the south end of the trench, immediately below topsoil 0031/0032 at a depth of 0.45m below ground level (Fig. 3; Plate 2). The pit measures 0.70m x 0.60m x 0.50m deep, and has steep sides and a concave base. Its fill 0046 is soft, dark grey silty sand containing occasional pebbles and small fragments of charcoal, an oyster shell and two sherds of pottery. One sherd is Late Saxon (10th–11th century) and the other is early medieval (11th–12th century).

The pit cuts subsoil layer 0047, which extends trench-wide and is 0.30m thick. It is soft, light greyish brown silty sand containing occasional pebbles, small fragments of charcoal and small to medium fragments of animal bone (rib and metapodials); the latter were extremely friable and were not kept.

Natural stratum 0048 is loose, mottled light grey and orangey brown coarse sand with occasional crushed fossil shell.

Groundwater ingress occurred at a depth of 0.80–0.90m in Trench 4.

**Trench 5**

*Dimensions: 30.75m x 1.80m x 0.76m deep (west end), 0.66m deep (east end)*

*Ground level: 5.72m OD (west), 5.80m OD (east)*

| Deposits and features | Depth below ground level | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Topsoil 0031/0032 | 0.00m | Trench-wide |
| Dumped deposit 0049 | 0.40m | West end |
| Dumped deposit 0050 | 0.76m (west end), 0.40m (east end) | Trench-wide |

Table 5. Depth of deposits and features in Trench 5

***Descriptions***

Dumped deposit 0049, immediately below the topsoil at the west end of the trench, is soft, mid brown sandy silt containing occasional pebbles and small fragments of charcoal. It is at least 0.36m thick, sloping gently down to the west and petering out at 5m from the west end of the trench (Plate 3).

0049 overlies a deposit of loose, orangey yellow, coarse sand (0050) containing moderate crushed fossil shell and occasional pockets of light grey clay. In the central and eastern parts of the trench 0050 occurs immediately below topsoil 0031/0032. Although this deposit contains no obvious cultural material and is superficially identical to the natural strata seen elsewhere on the site, the presence of clay pockets indicates that it has been deposited artificially.

Groundwater ingress occurred at a depth of 0.70m at the west end of Trench 5.

**Trench 6**

*Dimensions: 30.03m x 1.80m x 1.10m deep (north end), 0.85m deep (south end)*

*Ground level: 5.33m OD (north), 5.78m OD (south)*

| Deposits and features | Depth below ground level | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Topsoil 0031/0032 | 0.00m | Trench-wide |
| Subsoil 0051 | 0.36m | Trench-wide |
| Natural stratum 0052 | 0.65m | North end |
| Natural stratum 0053 | 0.50m | South end |
| Natural stratum 0054 | 1.0m (north end), 0.60m (south end) | Trench-wide |

Table 6. Depth of deposits and features in Trench 6

***Descriptions***

Subsoil 0051 is soft, mid reddish brown or greyish brown silty sand containing occasional pebbles, small fragments of charcoal and small to medium fragments of

shell. It is up to 0.30m thick at the north end of the trench, thinning to 0.14m thick at the south end of the trench. It has an undulating interface with underlying strata, with much evidence for root penetration at this horizon (Section 4, Fig. 4).

Horizontal deposits of light grey to yellowish brown coarse sand with crushed and fragmented fossil shell (0052, 0053, 0054) that underlie the subsoil are assumed to be natural strata.

Groundwater ingress occurred at a depth of 1.10m at the north end of the trench.

**Trench 7**

*Dimensions: 30.26m x 1.80m x 0.20m deep*

*Ground level: 6.43m OD (west), 6.58m OD (east)*

| Deposits and features | Depth below ground level | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Topsoil 0031/0032 | 0.00m | Trench-wide |
| Subsoil 0051 | 0.35–0.40m | Trench-wide |
| Subsoil 0057 | 0.60m | West end |
| Cut feature 0059 and its fill 0058 | 0.75–at least 1.10m | West end |
| Natural stratum 0054 | 0.50m (east end), 0.75m (west end) | Trench-wide |

Table 7. Depth of deposits and features in Trench 7

***Descriptions***

Subsoil 0051 varies in thickness from 0.10m at the east end of the trench (where it overlies natural stratum 0054) to 0.45–0.55m at the west end of the trench, where it becomes greyer with increasing depth (0057) (Section 5, Fig. 4).

The subsoil overlies cut feature 0059 (Fig. 3; Section 5, Fig. 4; Plate 4). Only the upper, eastern edge of feature 0059 was observed, so its form, depth and extent are not known. Its fill 0058 is soft, light to mid grey sandy silt with occasional pebbles, bone, oyster, charcoal and four joining sherds of medieval pottery dated 12th–13th century. There is also a fragment of Roman tile.

Groundwater ingress occurred at a depth of 1.10m at the west end of Trench 7.

### Trench 8

*Dimensions: 28.28m x 1.80m x 0.60m deep (north end), 0.80m deep (west end)*

*Ground level: 6.02m OD (north), 6.44m OD (south)*

| Deposits and features | Depth below ground level | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Topsoil 0031/0032 | 0.00m | Trench-wide |
| Subsoil 0051 | 0.36m | Trench-wide |
| Natural stratum 0054 | 0.60m (north end), 0.70m (south end) | Trench-wide |

Table 8. Depth of deposits and features in Trench 8

#### *Descriptions*

Subsoil 0051 and natural stratum 0054 are described above (Trench 5). In this trench there are several shallow and irregular hollows in the surface of natural stratum 0054, filled by subsoil 0051.

### Trench 9

*Dimensions: 25.62m x 1.80m x up to 1.10m deep (centre of trench)*

*Ground level: 6.54m OD (west), 6.46m OD (east)*

| Deposits and features | Depth below ground level | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Topsoil 0031/0032 | 0.00m | Trench-wide |
| Pit 0056 and its fill 0055 | 0.30–1.00m | Near east end |
| Subsoil 0051 | 0.30–0.36m | Trench-wide |
| Natural stratum 0054 | 0.50m (east end), 0.60m (west end) | Trench-wide |

Table 9. Depth of deposits and features in Trench 9

#### *Descriptions*

0056 is a large pit with curving edges, measuring at least 9m wide and 1.0m deep (Fig. 3). It has moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Its fill 0055 is soft, mid reddish brown silty sand containing occasional pebbles and small to medium fragments of shell, but no cultural material. The fill is indistinguishable from surrounding subsoil 0051.

The pit cuts subsoil layer 0051 (which in Trench 9 is approximately 0.25m thick) and underlying natural stratum 0054.

**Trench 10**

*Dimensions: 10.00m x 1.80m x up to 1.00m deep*

*Ground level: 5.18m OD (south), 4.87m OD (north)*

| Deposits and features | Depth below ground level | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Topsoil 00031/0032 | 0.00m | Trench wide |
| Dumped deposit 0030 | 0.45m | North end |
| Dumped deposit 0061 | 0.40m | South end |
| Dumped deposit 0062 | 0.35m | South end |
| Dumped deposit 0063 | 0.55m | South end |
| Dumped deposit 0064 | 0.75m | South end |
| Dumped deposit 0065 | 0.35m | South end |
| Dumped deposit 0066 | 0.70m | South end |
| Dumped deposit 0067 | 0.60m | South end |
| Dumped deposit 0068 | 0.56m | South end |
| Dumped deposit 0069 | 0.40m | Centre of trench |
| Dumped deposit 0070 | 0.45m | Centre of trench |
| Dumped deposit 0071 | 0.40m | Centre of trench |
| Dumped deposit 0072 | 0.46m | Centre of trench |
| Dumped deposit 0073 | 0.46m | Centre of trench |
| Dumped deposit 0074 | 0.44m | Centre of trench |
| Dumped deposit 0075 | 0.45m | North end |
| Dumped deposit 0076 | 0.45m | North end |
| Dumped deposit 0077 | 0.45m | North end |
| Dumped deposit 0078 | 0.45m | North end |
| Dumped deposit 0079 | 0.45m | North end |

Table 10. Depth of deposits and features in Trench 10

***Description***

Trench 10 was additional to those proposed in the WSI and was designed to investigate the extent of a number of dumped deposits identified in Trench 3. It revealed that those deposits extend at least 8m further to the south, as shown on Section 6 (Fig. 4). The deposits are described below; they consist mainly of redeposited natural sands, varying in colour and fossil shell content and mostly tipping down steeply to the south to depths in excess of 0.80m below ground level. Some of the sand deposits (0076 and 0077) incorporate lenses of grey silt. Other deposits (such as 0063 and 0065) are grey silts with gravel inclusions but no cultural material, while deposit 0030 is grey, silty sand with occasional charcoal, oyster shell and fragments of medieval pottery (Plate 5). This deposit was seen to extend to greater than 1.0m below ground level, but groundwater ingress prevented further investigation.

0030: Soft, mid grey silty sand containing occasional charcoal, oyster and small to medium fragments of pottery.

0061: Loose, mid orangey red coarse sand with shell.

0062: Loose, light yellow coarse sand with shell.

0063: Loose, grey silt and fine gravel.

0064: Loose, light yellow coarse sand with shell.

0065: Loose, mid grey sandy silt with moderate gravel.

0066: Loose, light yellow coarse sand with shell.

0067: Loose, mid orangey red coarse sand with shell.

0068: Loose, light yellow coarse sand with shell.

0069: Loose, mid to dark red coarse sand with shell.

0070: Loose, mid orangey red coarse sand with shell.

0071: Loose, light yellow coarse sand with shell.

0072: Loose, light yellow coarse sand with lenses of grey silt.

0073: Loose, mid orange coarse sand with shell.

0074: Loose, light yellow coarse sand with shell.

0075: Loose, mid orangey red coarse sand with shell.

0076: Loose, orangey red coarse sand with shell with frequent lenses of grey silty sand.

0077: Loose, mid yellow coarse sand with shell with frequent lenses of grey silty sand.

0078: Loose, mid orangey red coarse sand with shell.

0079: Loose, mid yellowish orange coarse sand with shell.

Groundwater ingress occurred at a depth of 1.00m in Trench 10.

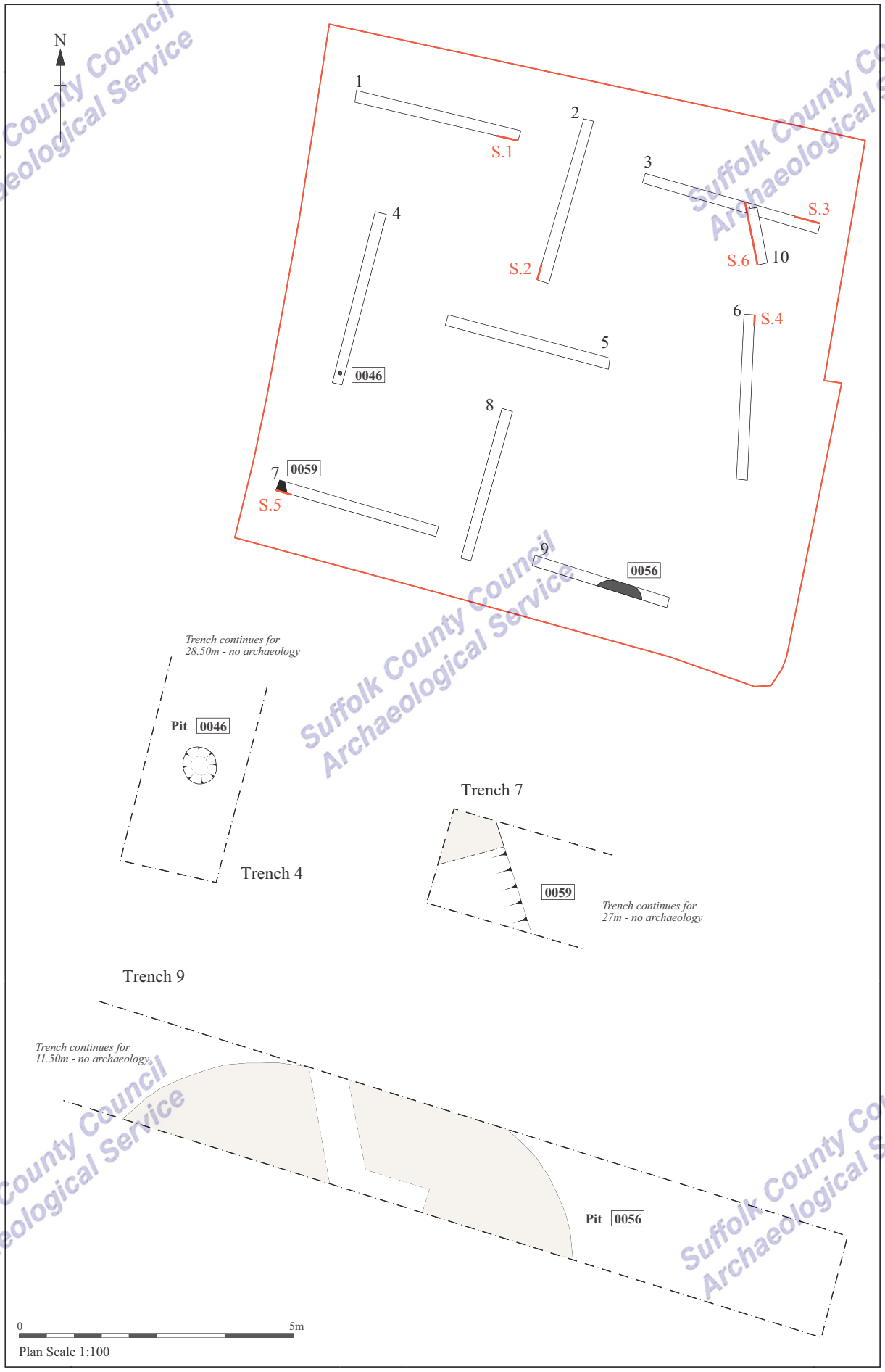


Figure 3. Trench plan, recorded features and location of illustrated sections

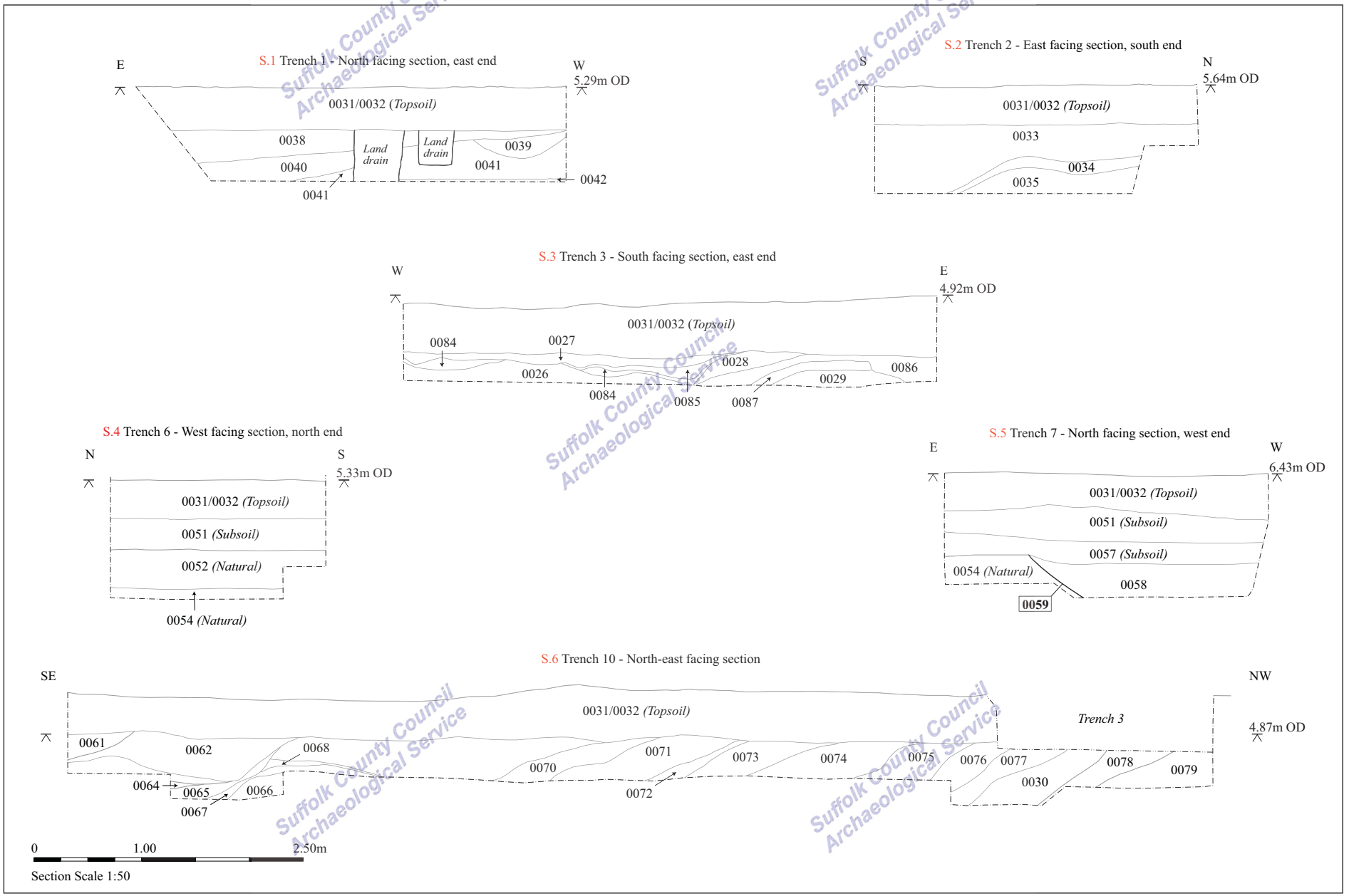


Figure 4. Illustrated sections


Plate 1: North-facing section at the west end of Trench 3, showing topsoil over redeposited natural sand 0092 (0.50m scale)


Plate 2: Pit 0046, looking southeast (0.5m scale)


Plate 3: South-facing section at the west end of Trench 5, showing topsoil over dumped deposits 0049 and 0050 (0.5m scale)

Plate 4: Cut feature 0059, looking southwest (1m scale)


Plate 5: Dumped deposits at the northwest end of Trench 10 (0.5m scale)

# 6. Finds evidence

Andy Fawcett

## 6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from 31 contexts, as shown in Table 11. 24 of these (0001 to 0025) relate to the field-walking / metal-detecting phase of the evaluation and the remaining seven (0026 to 0058) are allocated to the trial trenching phase.

| Context | Pottery | | CBM | | Animal bone | | Miscellaneous | Spotdate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Wt/g | No. | Wt/g | No. | Wt/g | | |
| 0001 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 50 | | | | Roman & modern |
| 0002 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 83 | | | Burnt flint 2@36g | Post-medieval |
| 0003 | | | 8 | 300 | | | | Post-medieval |
| 0004 | | | 6 | 360 | | | | Post-medieval |
| 0005 | | | 2 | 62 | | | | Roman & post-medieval |
| 0006 | 1 | 26 | 3 | 19 | | | | Mid 11th to 12th C & post-medieval |
| 0007 | | | 3 | 158 | | | | Roman & post-medieval |
| 0008 | | | 5 | 123 | | | | Roman & post-medieval |
| 0009 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 35 | | | | Roman & post-medieval |
| 0010 | 2 | 45 | 4 | 61 | | | | 10th to 11th C & Roman |
| 0011 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 35 | | | | Roman & mid 12th to 14th C |
| 0012 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 83 | | | | Roman & post-medieval |
| 0013 | | | 4 | 44 | | | | Post-medieval & modern |
| 0014 | | | 1 | 9 | | | | Post-medieval |
| 0015 | | | 2 | 26 | | | | Post-medieval |
| 0016 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 32 | | | | Mid 12th to 14th C |
| 0017 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 79 | | | | Roman, medieval, post-medieval, modern |
| 0018 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 92 | | | | 11th to 12th C & post-medieval |
| 0019 | | | 3 | 94 | | | | |
| 0020 | | | 1 | 24 | | | | ?Roman |
| 0022 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 40 | | | | 16th to 18th C |
| 0023 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 28 | | | Shell 2@12g | Roman & post-medieval |
| 0024 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 119 | | | Burnt flint 1@24g | 12th to 14th C & post-medieval |
| 0025 | | | 3 | 69 | | | | ?Medieval & post-medieval |
| 0026 | 14 | 191 | | | 40 | 51 | Shell 3@100g<br>Burnt flint 4@124g<br>Fired clay 2@11g | Mid 11th to 12th C |
| 0027 | 4 | 48 | | | | | | 11th to 12th C |
| 0028 | 3 | 75 | | | 2 | 2 | Shell 2@65g | 7th to 9th C?+ |
| 0029 | 1 | 4 | | | 2 | 131 | Shell 2 @ 35g | 11th to 12th C |
| 0030 | 8 | 69 | | | 1 | 1 | Shell 2@18g<br>Burnt flint 3@16g | Mid 11th to 12th C |
| 0045 | 2 | 7 | | | | | Shell 1@8g | 10th to 12th C |
| 0058 | 4 | 37 | 2 | 205 | 2 | 5 | | 12th to 13th C |
| Total | 55 | 593 | 71 | 2230 | 47 | 190 | | |

Table 11. Finds quantities

## 6.2 Finds from field-walking / metal-detecting

### *6.2.1 Pottery*

Eighteen sherds of pottery with a combined weight of 162g were recovered during field-walking. Although the average sherd weight is over 8g, all of the pottery suffers from abrasion with just two pieces that may be considered as suffering from only slight abrasion. It should also be considered that the individual unstratified contexts often yielded multi-period pottery and CBM, the latter in an equally abraded state of preservation.

**Roman**

A small number of Roman coarsewares have been noted (five sherds weighing 32g); mostly sandy greywares (GX & GMG) in contexts 0001, 0002 and 012, and in a Romanising fabric (BSW), in contexts 0002 and 0009. A single jar form was located in 0012 although it is too small and abraded to be identified beyond its general vessel class.

**Saxon**

One Saxon sherd is present in context 0010 (44g). This belongs to a burnt Thetford ware base (THET) and is dated from the 10th to 11th century.

**Medieval**

This period is represented by six sherds with a combined weight of 48g. Two of these sherds (30g) are dated to the earlier part of the period (11th to 12th century); these can be seen in contexts 0006 and 0018. The remainder (contexts 0011, 0016, 0017 & 0024) are dated between the 12th and 14th century (four sherds weighing 18g).

One fabric type containing quartz and sparse to medium shell (EMWSS), is noted in both of the earlier dated contexts. The later material is represented solely by a general un-sourced coarseware (MCW), although one form within the fabric is located in context 0024. This is a B2 style cooking pot rim (Cotter 2000, 50) with a typical thickened flat top. Although the production centres for the pottery are not known, it is likely that they were locally made.

**Post-medieval**

This phase contains five sherds weighing 34g and the most frequent fabric is GRE (glazed red earthenware). This is dated from the 16th to 18th century, and is recorded in contexts 0022 and 0023; the latter contained a very abraded dish rim.

### *6.2.2 Ceramic Building Material*

This is the largest single finds group from the field-walking phase of the evaluation (69 fragments weighing 2025g). As in the case of the pottery, this material is often very abraded and spans the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. However, the preponderance of the CBM is post-medieval roof tile (52 fragments weighing 1552g); a medium sandy fabric with abundant ferrous inclusions (msfe) is by far the most common fabric within this collection.

All of the Roman tile is considerably abraded and mostly occurs in a very distinct fabric (fsm); essentially this is made up of fine sand and is quite micaceous. One of the exceptions to this rule is a calcareous white fabric (wfc), represented by a very abraded piece of *imbrex* (context 0023). Finally within the Roman assemblage is an equally abraded *tegula* fragment (0008), which occurs in a fabric dominated by clay pellets (mscp).

There are few medieval examples of CBM (three fragments weighing 44g) from the field-walking phase. These are fragments of roofing tile recorded in contexts 0016, 0017 and 0025. The main fabric is msfe, although there is also an instance of a coarse sandy fabric with calcite (csc) in context 0025.

### *6.2.3 Shell*

Two pieces of oyster shell are present in context 0023. Both are very worn, and occur alongside Roman and post-medieval material.

### *6.2.4 Burnt flint*

Two fragments of burnt flint (36g) are present in 0002 and a further piece (24g) is in 0024. Both of these contain other multi-period material.

## 6.3 Finds from trial trenching

### *6.3.1 Pottery*

**Saxon**

Two sherds of pottery belonging to this period have been identified, located in external deposit 0028 (45g) and pit fill 0045 (4g); both sherds display only slight abrasion.

The first is an unusual jar fragment with an everted and slightly beaded rim; no direct parallel (upon an initial basic analysis) can found. Although the fabric is hand-made, and coarse (ESCQ), it is dense and well produced. The sherd also has barnacles attached to it, suggesting that for one reason or another it has been submerged in salt water. Indeed the nature of the site suggests that this could have been re-deposited by flooding sea water (oyster and animal bone are also noted in this deposit). The general style of the form indicates a date from between the 7th and 9th century or possibly earlier in the Saxon period.

The second piece of pottery dates to the Late Saxon era (10th to 11th century) and is a Thetford ware body sherd (THET). A single sherd of early medieval pottery (EMWSS; see below) also accompanied the Saxon pot, indicating an 11th century (or later) date for pit 0045. The only other artefact found in the context was a single fragment of oyster shell.

**Medieval**

The largest part of the pottery assemblage (48 fragments weighing 497g) is dated within the early medieval period, broadly from the 11th to 12th century, although some fabric ranges within this may be slightly refined. The average sherd weight is a good 10.40g and overall the assemblage suffers from only slight abrasion, thus suggesting that it is in its original place of deposition.

Only one fabric has been identified by name within the assemblage (YAR). This fabric was first recognised at Great Yarmouth but is thought to have been produced elsewhere in the region (Mellor, 1976). The three sherds (70g) are all part of a cooking pot base and are noted in external deposit (0026).

The remaining sherds are predominantly in variations of the unsourced early medieval sand fabric, which also contains sparse shell (EMWSS). A number of cooking pot rims

are present in this fabric; these include an A4 with a cordon on the lower part of the neck and a C1 with a beaded rim (0026). Another A4 type occurs in external deposit 0030, which has a plain and everted rim.

Just one context is dated to the 12th to 13th century, the fill of probable ditch (0058). It contains four sherds (37g) in an unsourced coarseware (MCW), all of which are sooted and join to form part of an F1 lid-seated cooking pot (Cotter 2000, 50).

### *6.3.2 Ceramic building material*

In direct contrast to the field-walking phase, only two fragments of CBM have been identified during the evaluation and these are both present in the probable ditch fill of 0058. Interestingly, although a very small fragment in a coarse sand fabric (cs) is likely to be medieval (9g), the largest piece is in fact Roman. The example is abraded and represents a form of keyed *tubulus* used in cavity walling. The keying which occurs on one surface in this case is not from the use of a roller stamp, but a tile comb (Brodribb 1987, 114). The condition of the tile as well as the presence of medieval pottery in the same fill (which displays little abrasion) may indicate that the tile had been reused in a later time period.

### *6.3.3 Shell*

The shell collection amounts to nine pieces with a weight of 225g and except for one instance, all of the examples are from oysters. The only variation to this is one half of a cockle shell, occurring in pit fill 0045.

Not included in the above paragraph is a single fossilised shell fragment, which weighs less than one gram and was noted in external deposit 0030.

### *6.3.4 Heat-altered flint*

In total seven fragments of heat-altered flint (140g) have been identified in samples taken from contexts 0026 and 0030, both of which are classed as external dumped deposits. The flint ranges mainly from pink to red and generally colours in this range (as opposed to blue-grey to white) are thought to occur from being on the periphery of a fire. For instance, flints that are present during the burning of tree roots and are therefore not necessarily archaeologically significant (Colin Pendleton, *pers comm*).

### *6.3.5 Fired clay*

Two small and abraded pieces of fired clay (11g) are present, both in the sample taken from external deposit 0026. The fabrics are classed as medium sandy with a sparse calcitic element (msc).

### *6.3.6 Small finds*

All of the small finds were recovered from the field-walking stage of the project.

SF1001 (context 0006)
Lead alloy twisted sheet
Length 39mm, width 22mm

This modern metal alloy was recovered from field-walking context 0006. The twisting probably occurred as a result of being on the surface of the field for a considerable period. It displays no corrosion products and its function is unknown. It was found alongside medieval pottery and post-medieval roof tile as well as SF1002 (see below).

SF1002 (context 0006)
Copper alloy coin
Diameter 26mm

The obverse of the coin is totally degraded, however its reverse reveals that it is a Canadian George V one cent piece dated to 1914. It is a well documented coin and images of it can be found easily on Canadian websites (www.calgarycoin.com).
The coin was found in association with medieval pottery, post-medieval tile and a fragment of modern lead alloy (see above).

SF1003 (context 0008)
Lead, twisted sheet
Length 84mm, width 26mm

This modern piece of lead has no real defined shape and is completely twisted across its length. It was recovered from field-walking context 0008 in association with post-medieval roof tile.

SF1004 (context 0011)
Lead, twisted sheet
Length 61mm, width 22mm

This is smaller, but similar to the piece of lead described in SF0008 (see above). Again this is a fragment with no real shape or obvious function that is likely to be modern. It was found in field-walking context 00011 with medieval pottery and an abraded fragment of Roman roof tile.

### *6.3.7 Animal bone*

Animal bone has been recovered from five contexts (see Table 11); in total 47 pieces with a weight of 190g are present. The assemblage is fragmentary, and limited by the fact that only a small number of pieces are truly diagnostic.

In terms of numbers, the largest collection has been noted in the sample taken from external deposit 0026 (40 fragments @ 51g). This group is extremely broken and the only identifiable species is horse, represented by a molar. Thereafter one rib bone is noted, the remainder are non-diagnostic and mostly burnt.

In external deposit 0029 a very worn and burnt cow mandible is present (two fragments @ 31g), and a burnt rib bone is noted in fill 0058 of cut feature 0059.

### *6.3.8 Biological remains*

Environmental samples were taken from dumped deposits 0026 (Trench 3) and 0030 (Trenches 3 and 10). These have been processed and are awaiting analysis by an external specialist.

## 6.4 Finds discussion

The finds assemblages from the two phases of evaluation are markedly different in character. The field-walking material, as well as being considerably worn, is typical in terms of the predominance of post-medieval CBM and small quantities of finds from other periods. In contrast, finds from the trial trenching (dominated by medieval pottery), represent a small but meaningful collection of data, adding new information to the early medieval history of Bawdsey. Certainly the pottery assemblage would be worthy of further consideration, if a synthetic volume on medieval pottery in Suffolk was to be considered.

The Roman finds, despite being mostly unstratified, are also of some significance since little evidence for activity during that period has been found previously in the Bawdsey area.

## 7. General discussion

The natural strata of coarse sands rich in fossil shell fragments are typical of the crag deposits that occur in this part of Suffolk and which can be seen outcropping in the coastal cliffs a few hundred metres east of the site.

Subsoil deposits occur (in one form or another) in Trenches 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9, and are confined therefore to the southern half of the site. These deposits are assumed to represent natural soil profiles, but the inclusion of occasional animal bones and fragments of building material and charcoal suggests that they have been amended in the course of agricultural activity. As such they can be interpreted as former plough-soils.

Discrete archaeological cut features were identified at the south end of Trench 4 (pit 0046, containing medieval pottery), the west end of Trench 7 (unspecified cut 0059, containing medieval pottery) and near the east end of Trench 9 (large, undated pit 0056). They are all located therefore in the southern half of the site close to East Lane, indicating possibly a medieval origin for this route and suggesting that there might have been road-side occupation.

Extensive dumped deposits were identified throughout Trenches 1, 3 (where they contain much medieval pottery), 5 and 10, and at the south end of Trench 2. They are confined therefore to the northern half of the site. These deposits occur immediately below the topsoil and extent to depths of at least 1.0m. Subsoil deposits do not extend into these trenches, suggesting some truncation or erosion in this part of the site.

The dumped deposits might be filling one or more large cut features, such as sand extraction pits. However, it is considered unlikely that quarrying on this scale would have taken place in the medieval period, particularly as this was well before the exploitation of local coprolite beds. Alternatively, the dumping indicates reclamation of a

lower-lying area of land, or perhaps the infilling of a former watercourse, in the northern part of the site. Given that much of the area around Bawdsey village is below the 5m contour and therefore susceptible to flooding or inundation by the sea, this seems the more appropriate hypothesis.

## 8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The evaluation has revealed evidence for medieval activity, represented by probable land reclamation dumps in the northern half of the site and discrete cut features that suggest occupation along the East Lane frontage.

In light of these results, and following discussions with the Curatorial Officer, it is recommended that further archaeological fieldwork should be undertaken in relation to the proposed development of the site. This could take the form of a monitoring of ground work during construction. The principal objectives of the monitoring would be to locate and record further evidence for medieval activity, particularly along the East Lane frontage, and to attempt to delineate and characterise the external dumps in the northern half of the site.

This evaluation report should be disseminated *via* the OASIS online archaeological database and a summary of the results should be published in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

## 9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich
Digital archive: SCCAS Ipswich
Finds archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

## 10. Acknowledgements and list of contributors

The project was commissioned by Giles Pebody on behalf of Mullins Dowse and Partners, who funded the archaeological work.

The project was managed by Rhodri Gardner. Kieron Heard and Simon Picard conducted the fieldwork. Andy Beverton carried out the site survey.

Jonathan Van Jennians processed the finds and Andy Fawcett assessed and reported on the finds. The environmental samples were processed by Anna West (SCCAS, Environmental Officer). Graphics are by Crane Begg (SCCAS, Graphics Officer).

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## Appendix 1. Brief and specification

### LAND EAST OF 13 EAST LANE, BAWDSEY, SUFFOLK (C/07/0368/OUT)

**The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.**

### 1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

1.1 Planning permission for the erection of 12 dwellings with new access and parking on Land East of 13 East Lane, Bawdsey, Suffolk (TM 3490 4004), has been granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application C/07/0368/OUT).

1.2 The proposed development area measures *c*. 0.97 ha, on the northern side of East Lane, and on the south-east side of Bawdsey village (see accompanying plan). It is situated on glaciofluvial drift over cretaceous sand or crag (deep sand) at *c*. 5.00m AOD.

1.3 This application lies in an area of high archaeological potential, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, east of a medieval finds spot (HER no. BAW 036 and BAW 029) that is indicative of further archaeological deposits within this area. There is high potential for occupation deposits of this period to be disturbed by development. Aspects of the proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.4 Aspects of the proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.5 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, and as a first part of a staged scheme of archaeological evaluation work, the following work is required:

- Collation and assessment of historic documentation, including all cartographic sources and aerial photographs, relevant to the site to identify historic landuse and the siting of old boundaries and which would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site. Where possible copies should be included in the report.
- non-intrusive field-walking and metal-detecting survey.
- A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area, before any groundworks take place, informed by the results of the previous two surveys.

This will form part of an integrated evaluation strategy for the project, and may require subsequent geophysical survey; if required, a separate specification will be also issued for this work.

1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified, informing both development methodologies and mitigation measures. Decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work should there be any archaeological finds of significance will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of additional specifications.

1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

1.9 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.

1.10 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.

1.11 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

1.12 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

## 2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].

2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP2*), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.

2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

## 3. Specification: Assessment of Historic Documentation, including Aerial Photographs

3.1 Collation and assessment of all cartographic sources relevant to the site to identify historic landuse, the siting of old boundaries and any earlier buildings. Where possible, (high quality) copies should be included in the report. All materials used should be cited to the original records.

3.2 Collation and assessment of historic documentation relevant to the site that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site. All materials used should be cited to the original records.

3.3 Re-assessment of aerial photographic evidence and, where relevant, a replotting of archaeological and topographic information by a suitably qualified specialist with relevant experience at a scale of 1:2500. It should be possible to obtain

residual errors of less than ± 2m. Rectification of extant mapped features such as field boundaries and buildings shall be undertaken in order to give additional indication of accuracy of the transcription.

## 4. Specification: Non-destructive Field Survey

4.1 A systematic field-walking and non-ferrous metal-detecting survey is to be undertaken across the entire area marked on the accompanying plan (0.97 ha. in extent). The strategy for assessing the artefact content of the topsoil must be presented in the WSI.

## 5. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

5.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is 485.00m$^2$. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of 269.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.

5.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.80m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

5.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

5.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

5.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:

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

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

5.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

5.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from R. Ballantyne, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

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

5.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

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

5.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

5.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

5.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.

5.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

5.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

## 6. General Management

6.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

6.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

6.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.

6.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.

6.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

6.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

## 7. Report Requirements

7.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

7.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.

7.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

7.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

7.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

7.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in

the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

7.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).

7.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.

7.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

7.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.

7.11 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.

7.12 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html).

7.13 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County HER is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.

7.14 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

7.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

7.16 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

7.17 An unbound copy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

Following acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

7.18 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

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

7.20 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Date: 25 October 2009 Reference: / EastLane-Bawdsey2009

**This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.**

**If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.**

## Appendix 2. Contents of the stratigraphic archive

| Type | Quantity | Format |
|---|---|---|
| Environmental sample register | 1 | A4 paper |
| Environmental sample recording sheet | 2 | A4 paper |
| Plan/section drawing sheets | 14 | 290 x 320mm drawing film |
| Digital images (GES 37–74) | 37 | 3008 x 2000 pixel .jpg |
| This evaluation report (SCCAS report no. 2010/032) | 1 | A4 wire-bound |

## Appendix 3. Digital image register

| Code | Frame | Parish | Site | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GES | 37 | Bawdsey | 163 | East-facing section at south end of Trench 2 (1m scale) |
| GES | 38 | Bawdsey | 163 | East-facing section in middle of Trench 2 (0.5m scale) |
| GES | 39 | Bawdsey | 163 | East-facing section at north end of Trench 2 (0.5m scale) |
| GES | 40 | Bawdsey | 163 | General view of Trench 2, looking NW |
| GES | 41 | Bawdsey | 163 | North-facing section at east end of Trench 1 (1m scale) |
| GES | 42 | Bawdsey | 163 | Ditto (slightly closer view) |
| GES | 43 | Bawdsey | 163 | North-facing section at west end of Trench 1 (1m scale) |
| GES | 44 | Bawdsey | 163 | Ditto (slightly closer view) |
| GES | 45 | Bawdsey | 163 | General view of Trench 1, looking east |
| GES | 46 | Bawdsey | 163 | East-facing section at north end of Trench 4 (0.5m scale) |
| GES | 47 | Bawdsey | 163 | West-facing section at south end of Trench 4 (0.5m scale) |
| GES | 48 | Bawdsey | 163 | Pit 0046, looking southeast (0.5m scale) |
| GES | 49 | Bawdsey | 163 | Ditto, wider view |
| GES | 50 | Bawdsey | 163 | General view of Trench 4, looking north |
| GES | 51 | Bawdsey | 163 | Northeast-facing section near NW end of Trench 10 (0.5m scale) |
| GES | 52 | Bawdsey | 163 | Ditto (different exposure) |
| GES | 53 | Bawdsey | 163 | Ditto (wider view) |
| GES | 54 | Bawdsey | 163 | South-facing section at east end of Trench 3, slightly oblique angle (0.5m scale) |
| GES | 55 | Bawdsey | 163 | Ditto, looking north |
| GES | 56 | Bawdsey | 163 | East-facing section near east end of Trench 1 (0.5m scale) |
| GES | 57 | Bawdsey | 163 | Ditto, different exposure |
| GES | 58 | Bawdsey | 163 | South-facing section at west end of Trench 5 (0.5m scale) |
| GES | 59 | Bawdsey | 163 | West-facing section at north end of Trench 6 (1m scale) |
| GES | 60 | Bawdsey | 163 | Ditto, closer view |
| GES | 61 | Bawdsey | 163 | West-facing section at south end of Trench 6 (0.5m scale) |
| GES | 62 | Bawdsey | 163 | General view of Trench 6, looking north |
| GES | 63 | Bawdsey | 163 | North-facing section at east end of Trench 9 (0.5m scale) |
| GES | 64 | Bawdsey | 163 | Northeast-facing section through pit 0056 in Trench 9 (0.5m scale) |
| GES | 65 | Bawdsey | 163 | Ditto, closer view |
| GES | 66 | Bawdsey | 163 | West-facing section at south end of Trench 8 (0.5m scale) |
| GES | 67 | Bawdsey | 163 | General view of Trench 8, looking south |
| GES | 68 | Bawdsey | 163 | General shot, machining |
| GES | 69 | Bawdsey | 163 | General shot, machining |
| GES | 70 | Bawdsey | 163 | North-facing section at east end of Trench 7 (0.5m scale) |
| GES | 71 | Bawdsey | 163 | North-facing section at west end of Trench 3 (0.5m scale) |
| GES | 72 | Bawdsey | 163 | Ditto, slightly wider view |
| GES | 73 | Bawdsey | 163 | North-facing section at west end of Trench 7 (1m scale) |
| GES | 74 | Bawdsey | 163 | Cut 0059 at west end of Trench 7, looking southwest (1m scale) |