Archaeological evaluation on land at Stowmarket Road, Badley, Suffolk, IP6 8RS

September 2020

by Dr Elliott Hicks
figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway and Nigel Rayner with Nicholas Pryke

commissioned by Natalie Winspear, Brooks Leney on behalf of Eric Morton

NGR: TM 06575 56957 (centre)
Planning ref: Mid Suffolk District Council 2197/16
CAT project ref.: 20/08j
Suffolk Parish Number: BAD 039
OASIS ref: colchest3-402344

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CAT Report 1605
October 2020

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) was carried out on land at Stowmarket Road, Badley, Suffolk in advance of the construction of five new dwellings with associated access. Despite lying in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no remains were encountered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation on land at Stowmarket Road, Badley, Suffolk which was carried out on 29th September 2020. The work was commissioned by Natalie Winspear, of Brooks Leney, on behalf of Eric Morton, in advance of the construction of five new dwellings with associated access, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

The Local Planning Authority (Mid Suffolk District Council: Planning reference 2197/16) was advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) that this site lies in an area of high archaeological importance, and that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* detailing the required archaeological work written by Matthew Baker (SCCAS 2020), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the SCCAS brief and agreed with SCCAS (CAT 2020).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (*MoRPHE*) (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA **14** and **24**). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological and landscape background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk), SCC invoice number 9239693.

Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale[1]) shows that the development site has a bedrock geology of Newhaven Chalk Formation (chalk) with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation (diamicton) to the south and Alluvium (clay and silt) to the north.

Historic landscape

The development site is defined as *valley meadowlands* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment.[2] Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Mapit is defined as Landscape sub-type 5.1, Meadow or managed wetland (meadow).[3] The landscape immediately around the development site is characterised as sub-type 1.1 (pre 18th century enclosure – random fields), sub-types 3.1 and 3.4 (post-1950 agricultural landscape – boundary loss from random fields and irregular co-axial fields) and sub-type 11.1 Industrial (current industrial landscape).

[1] British Geological Survey – http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?

[2] http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/

[3] The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characteristion Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

Archaeology[4] (Fig 2)
(All measurements are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the archaeological site).

Prehistoric, Roman and medieval: A Neolithic or Bronze Age backed flint blade or chisel was found 985m northwest of the site (SKT 013) with a Bronze Age metal-detected find located to the southeast (BAD 024). Later prehistoric and Roman features, as well as deposits of medieval and post-medieval date, were identified during archaeological evaluation in a field 760m north of the development site (CRP 012). Iron Age pits and postholes and a medieval moated site were excavated 885m to the northwest (SKT 011). There was a medieval watermill on the River Gripping 582m east southeast of the site (BAD 018) at Badley Mill Farm and the Grade II* listed Cedars Hotel (with late 15th-century core) is located 880m to the northwest. A scatter of medieval pottery was also found 764m to the southeast (BAD 011)

Post-medieval: Badley Walk (BAD 008, 807m south) is a formal approach avenue to and beyond the former Badley Hall. It runs in a straight line for 1.35km from Stowmarket Road to the front of the hall. Surrounding farmsteads with Grade II listed farmhouses include: The Woodlands (BAD 025, 100m southeast), a 19th-century farmstead with 17th-century farmhouse; Cherry Tree Farm (BAD 036,1km southeast) a 19th-century farmstead with 16th-century farmhouse; Badley Mill (BAD 037, 582m east southeast) a 19th-century corn mill and farmstead; Howe Farm (CRP 026, 720m northeast), 19th-century farmstead and 17th-century farmhouse; and Clamp Farm (CRP 021, 745m northeast) 19th-century farmstead and 17th-century farmhouse. Old Barn Farm (BAD 038, 455m southeast) is of 19th-century date. Revetments and tracks forming part of a munitions store are located 860m to the north (CRP 006).

Undated: The Badley Walk crosses an area of ancient woodland known as Keyfield Groves (BAD 015, 685m south), and to the southeast of the woodland is a possible stretch of 4 (or 5) curving interrupted ditch sections (BAD 026, 990m southeast). Cropmarks of parallel ditches possibly form short section of trackway 925m south southwest (BAD 029). A second area of ancient woodland, Combs Wood, is located 1km to the west (COM 016).

4 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to:

- excavate and record any archaeological deposits that were identified within the evaluation trenches.
- identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the evaluation trenches, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

5 Methodology

Three trial-trenches were laid out across the development site. The trenches were 15m long by 1.8m wide (totalling 81m²), providing a 3% sample of the site.

The trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. All archaeological horizons were excavated and recorded according to the WSI. A metal detector was used to check trenches, spoil heaps and excavated strata.

[4] This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

6 Results (Figs 3-5)

Trench T1, at the western end of the site, was cut through a modern make-up layer (L1, *c* 0.71-73m thick, soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with CBM, concrete and tarmac pieces), a layer of buried topsoil (L2 *c* 1.17-1.19m thick, firm, dry medium/dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-silty-loam with CBM pieces) onto natural (L3, firm dry medium yellow/grey clay, encountered at a depth of 1.9-1.93m below current ground level [bcgl]). Trenches T2 and T3, at the eastern end of the site, were cut through modern topsoil (L4, *c* 0.35-0.41m thick, loose/soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-loam with CBM pieces and CBM and charcoal flecks) and L1 (*c* 0.53-0.6m thick) onto L3 (encountered at a depth of 0.91-1m bcgl).

No archaeological remains were encountered.

Photograph 1 T3 trench shot – looking east

7 Finds

There were no finds.

8 Discussion

Despite lying in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no archaeological remains were encountered. It should be noted, however, that the ground level within the western part of the site, in the area of trench T1, had been raised considerably, and so it was not possible to excavate this trench to natural along its entire length. The generally negative results on this investigation, therefore, do not preclude the possibility that archaeological remains lie within this part of the site.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to Natalie Winspear of Brooks Leney and Eric Morton for commissioning and funding the project. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway and N Rayner with N Pryke. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway and E

Holloway. The project was monitored by Matthew Baker for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services.

10 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in .pdf format at http://cat.essex.ac.uk

Brown, N & Glazenbrook, J	2000	*Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy,* East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA **8**)
CAT	2020	*Health & Safety Policy*
CIfA	2014a	*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation*
CIfA	2014b	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
Gurney, D	2003	*Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA **14**)
English Heritage	2006	*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
Medlycott, M	2011	*Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA **24**)
MHCLG	2019	*National Planning Policy Framework.* Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
SCCAS	2019a	*Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*
SCCAS	2019b	*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*
SCCAS	2020	*Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation on land at Stowmarket Road, Badley*, by M Baker

11 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from *c* 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to *c* AD 1500
modern	period from *c* AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from *c* 4000 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	**O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of Archaeological Investigation**S**, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from *c* AD 1500 to *c* 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
Roman	the period from AD 43 to *c* AD 410
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
SCHER	Suffolk County Historic Environment Record
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 1605)
SSCAS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheets, sections)
Site digital photos and log
Inked sections
Digital record
The report (CAT Report 1605)
SSCAS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log
Graphic files
Survey data

13 Archive deposition

The paper archive and finds are currently held by CAT at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, but will be permanently deposited with SCCAS under Parish Number BAD 039.

Distribution list:
Natalie Winspear, Brooks Leney
Eric Morton
Matthew Baker, SCCAS
Suffolk County Historic Environment Record

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checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 22.10.2020

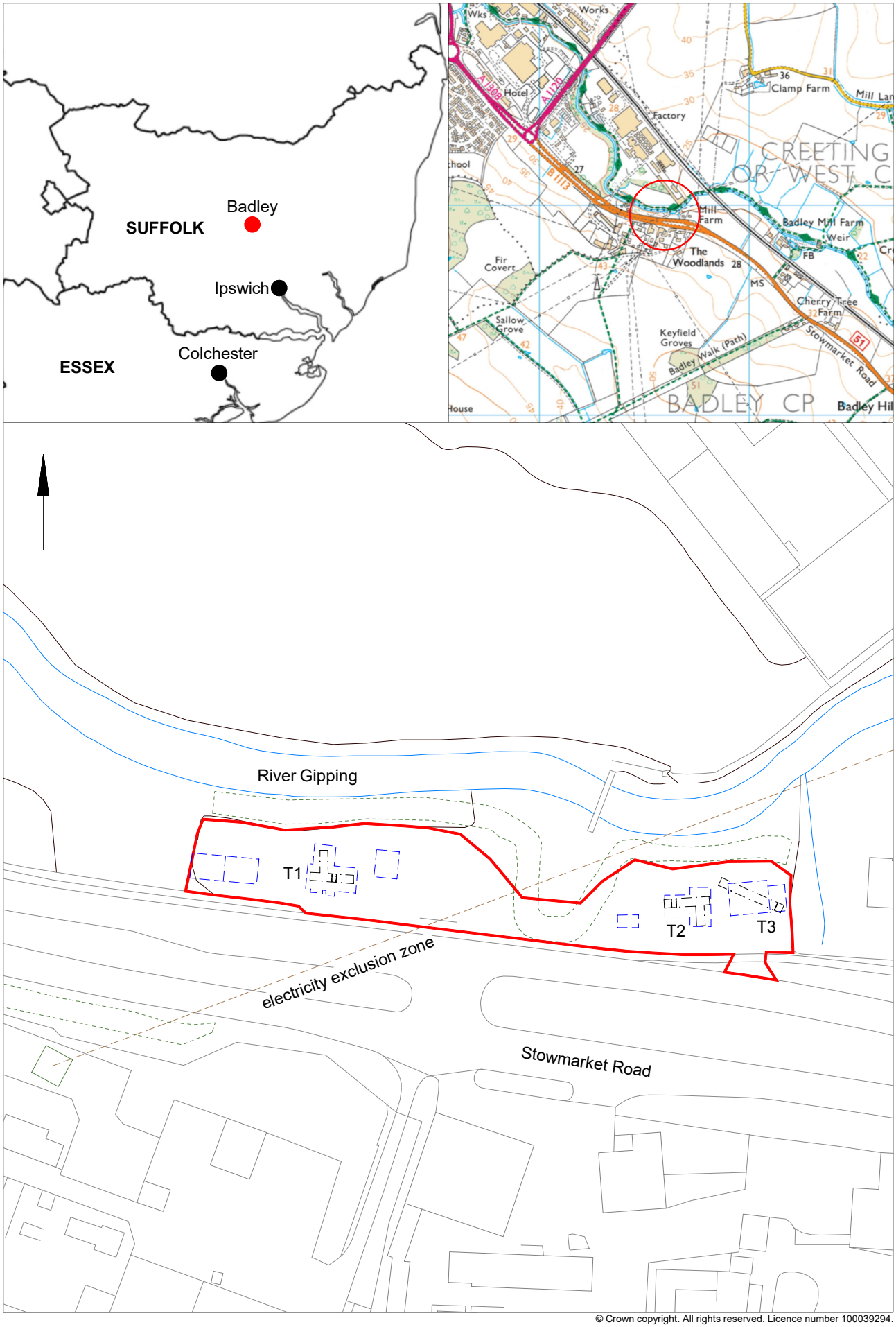

Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).

Fig 2 Development site (red) shown in relation to SCC HER data

0 500 m

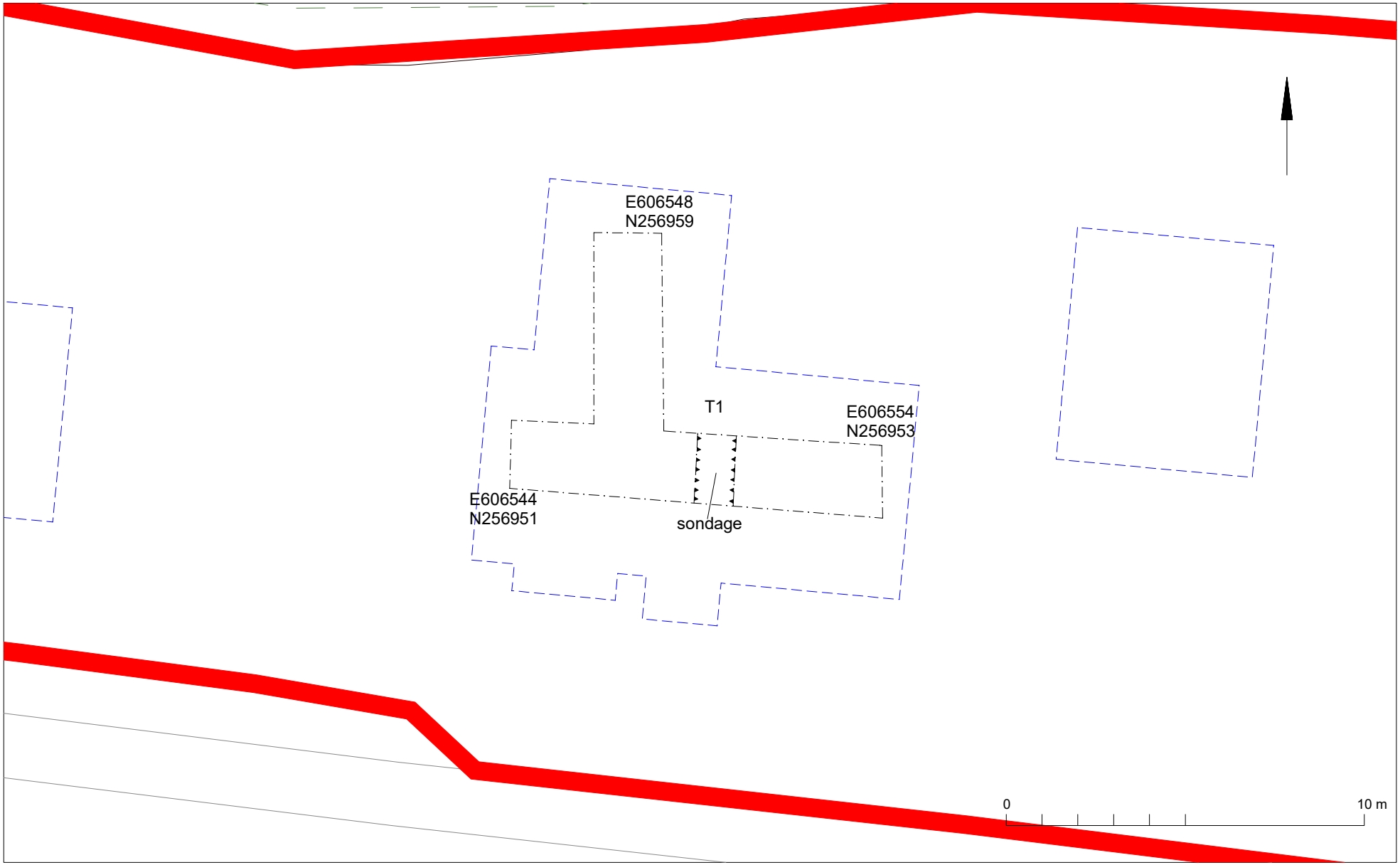

Fig 3 Evaluation results T1 (western half of site).

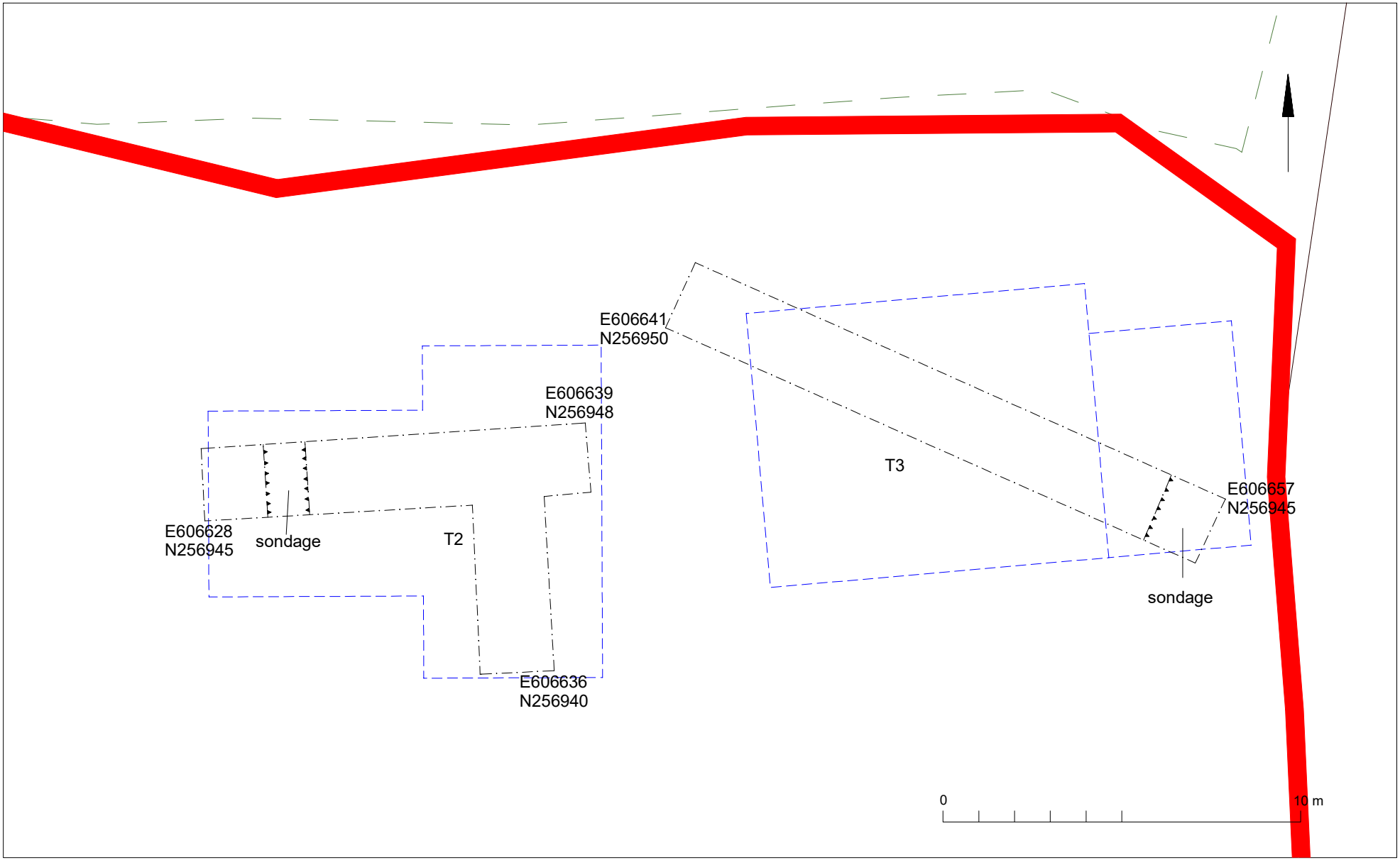

Fig 4 Evaluation results T2-3 (eastern half of site).

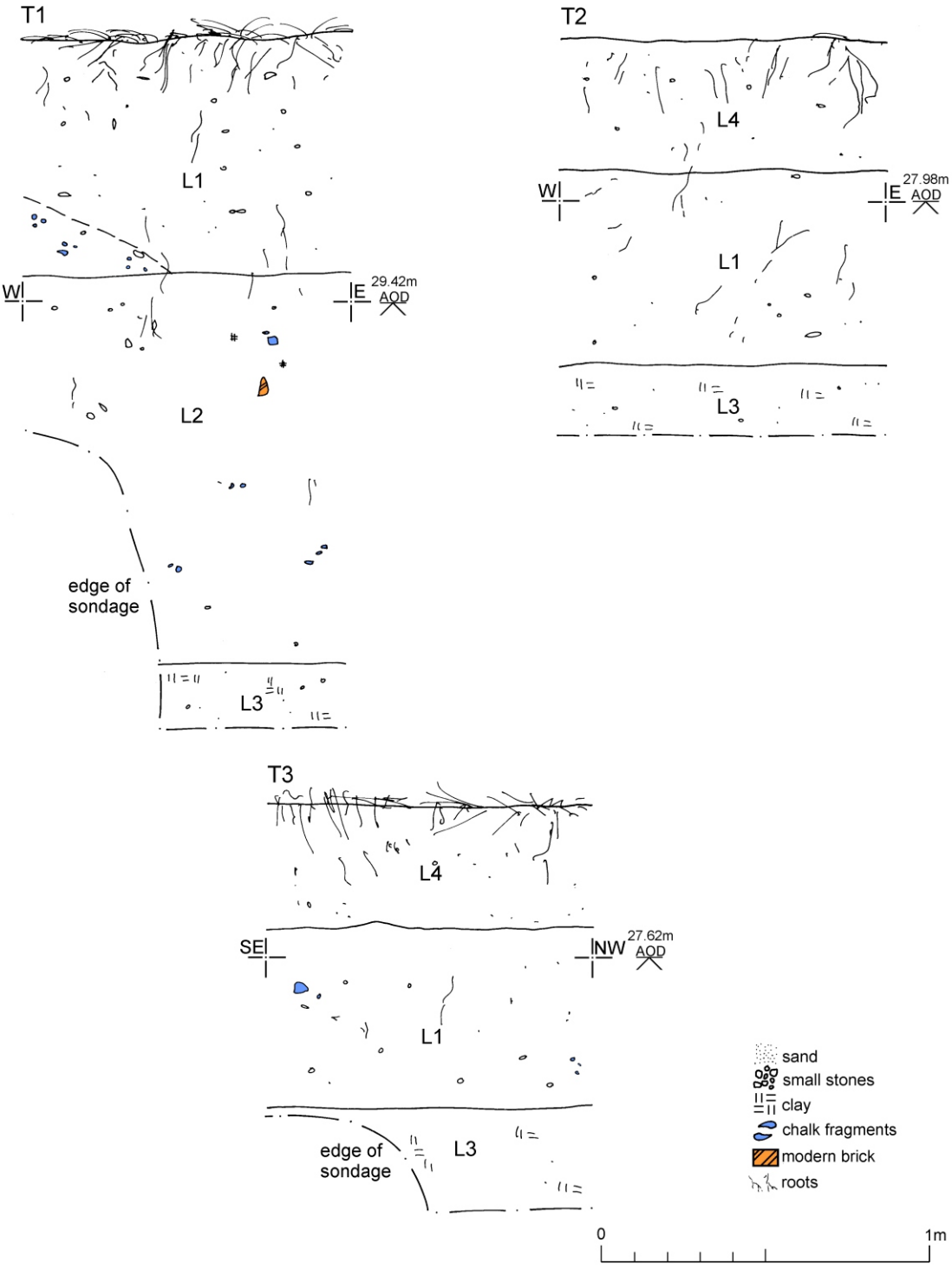

Fig 5 Representative sections.

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on land at Stowmarket Road, Badley, Ipswich, IP6 8RS

NGR: TM 06575 56957 (centre)

Planning references: Mid Suffolk District Council 2197/16

Commissioned by: Natalie Winspear, Brooks Leney

Client: Mr Eric Morton

Curating museum: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Suffolk parish number: BAD 039
CAT project code: 2020/08j
OASIS reference no.: colchest3-402344

Site manager: Chris Lister

SCCAS Monitor: Matthew Baker

This WSI written: 14.9.2020

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Site location and description

The development site (0.26ha) is located on land at Stowmarket Road, Badley (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TM 06575 56957.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of five new dwellings and vehicular access.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk), SCC invoice number 9239693.

Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale[1]) shows that the development site has a bedrock geology of Newhaven Chalk Formation (chalk) with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation (diamicton) to the south and Alluvium (clay and silt) to the north.

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Archaeology[4] (Fig 2)

(All measurements are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the archaeological site).

Prehistoric, Roman and medieval: A Neolithic or Bronze Age backed flint blade or chisel was found 985m NW (SKT 013) with a Bronze Age metal-detected find located to the SE (BAD 024). Later prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval features were identified during archaeological evaluation in a field 760m N of the development site (CRP 012). Iron Age pits and postholes and a medieval moated site were excavated 885m NW (SKT 011). There was a medieval watermill on the River Gripping 582m ESE (BAD 018) at Badley Mill Farm and the Grade II* listed Cedars Hotel (with late 15th-century core) is located 880m NW. A scatter of medieval pottery was also found 764m SE (BAD 011)

Post-medieval: Badley Walk (BAD 008, 807m S) is a formal approach avenue to and beyond the former Badley Hall. It runs in a straight line for 1350m from Stowmarket Road to the front of the hall. Surrounding farmsteads with Grade II listed farmhouses include: The Woodlands (BAD 025, 100m SE), a 19th-century farmstead with 17th-century farmhouse; Cherry Tree Farm (BAD 036,1km SE) a 19th-century farmstead with 16th-century farmhouse; Badley Mill (BAD 037, 582m ESE) a 19th-century corn mill and farmstead; Howe Farm (CRP 026, 720m NE), 19th-century farmstead and 17th-century farmhouse; and Clamp Farm (CRP 021, 745m NE) 19th-century farmstead and 17th-century farmhouse. Old Barn outfarm (BAD 038, 455m SE) is of 19th-century date. Revetments and tracks forming part of a munitions store are located 860m N (CRP 006).

Undated: The Badley Walk crosses an area of ancient woodland known as Keyfield Groves (BAD 015, 685m S), and to the southeast of the woodland is a possible stretch of 4 (or 5) curving interrupted ditch sections (BAD 026, 990m SE). Cropmarks of parallel ditches possibly form short section of trackway 925m SSW (BAD 029). A second area of ancient woodland, Combs Wood, is located 1km W (COM 016).

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1 British Geological Survey – http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?

2 http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/

3 The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characteristion Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

4 This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

Planning background

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Suffolk HER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, it was recommended by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) that a trenched archaeological evaluation take place to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for trenched archaeological evaluation. Details are given in the Project Brief *(Brief for a trenched archaeological evaluation at Land at Stowmarket Road, Badley)* written by SCCAS (2020).

As per the brief, 15m of linear trenching at 1.8m wide, will be laid out within each of the footprints of plots 1, 2 and 3 (see Fig 1). Plots 4 and 5 are over the location of known historic quarrying seen on the 1st edition OS map of 1884 and have been omitted from the area of archaeological investigations by the SCCAS.

In addition, and if required by the SCCAS after the site monitoring visit, there is a 10m contingency in place for further trenching or deposit testing. This will only be used if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.

Trial-trenching is required to:

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

All work will take place within and contribute to the goals of the Regional research frameworks (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011).

Decision on the need for any further archaeological investigation (eg excavation) will be made by SCCAS, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the report for this evaluation. Any further investigation will be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

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

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: one supervisor plus two archaeologists for one day.
In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Mark Baister

General methodology

CAT is covered by Aviva Insurance Ltd, 006288/04/20, which includes Professional Indemnity £1,000,000, Employer's Liability £10,000,000 and Public Liability £5,000,000.

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b & c; CIfA 2019)

- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2020), including a Risk Assessment which will be carried out before the evaluation begins.
- the Project Brief issued by SCCAS (2020)
- The outline specification within *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2019a) to be used alongside the Project Brief.

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to SCCAS ten days before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

Prior to the commencement of the site a HER parish code will be sought from the HER team. The HER parish code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http:// ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to SCCAS. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

Evaluation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached. Machine assistance may also be required for very large/deep features and a contingency has been made within the budget if required, but all features will be hand excavated unless specifically agreed with SCCAS.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded. **All** features will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the SCCAS, will it be removed.

Any complex/unexpected deposits will be discussed with SCCAS to agree a strategy.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established. Therefore, a sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in

every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

The use of a hand held auger (or a power auger where appropriate) will be used where necessary to gain information from very deep deposits/features.

A metal detector will be used to scan all trenches both before and during excavation. This will be carried out by trained CAT staff under the supervision of project manager/supervisors Adam Wightman, Mark Baister or Ben Holloway who have over 5 years experience of metal detecting on archaeological sites. Experienced metal detectorist Geoff Lunn will be available for advice and support throughout the project. Geoff has 4 years experience and has worked with CAT to recover finds from recent excavations at the Mercury Theatre and Essex County Hospital sites in Colchester, and who has also worked with the Colchester Archaeological Group, Suffolk Archaeology, Access Cambridge Archaeology, The Citizan Project (MOLA) and others. If considered necessary, Geoff will be employed by CAT for to assist with the metal detecting. All finds will have their location recorded via GPS or with the Total Station. All spoil heaps will also be scanned and finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard “record” shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Trenches will not be backfilled until they have been signed off by the SCCAS.

Site surveying

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough)

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer/Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples (unless complex or otherwise needing specialist processing) and the flots will be sent to VF/LG for reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *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.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and SCCAS will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

All archaeological human remains excavated during the course of the evaluation will either be analysed and reported by CAT project osteologist Megan Seehra or will be sent to external specialist Julie Curl.

Photographic record

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Basic site record shots will be taken using the site recording tablet at a resolution of 2592 x 1944 (5 megapixals).

Photographs of significant archaeological features and deposits will be taken using a Nikon D3500 DSLR camera with a 24.2 megapixal DX-format sensor.

Post-excavation assessment

If a post-excavation assessment is required by SCCAS, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with SCCAS.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman pottery: Dr Matthew Loughton
animal bones: Alec Wade / Adam Wightman (small groups only)
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flints: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) /
Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield
Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey
Small finds: Nina Crummy
Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and reported immediately to the Suffolk FLO (Finds Liaison Office) who will inform the coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with SCCAS and carried out as per their guidelines (SCCAS 2019b).

Results

Notification will be given to SCCAS when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

The draft final report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork for approval by SCCAS.

The approved final report will normally be submitted to SCCAS as both a PDF and a hard copy.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project
- Location plan of the area in relation to the proposed development.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (EAA**8**, EAA**14** & EAA**24**).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- Appendices to include a copy of the completed OASIS summary sheet and the approved WSI

Results will be published, to at least a summary level, in the PSIAH (Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History) annual round up should archaeological remains be encountered in the evaluation. An allowance will be made for this in the project costs for the report.

Final reports are also published on the CAT website and on the OASIS website.

Archive deposition

The archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service as per their archive guidelines (SCCAS 2019b).

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

If the finds are to remain with the landowner or an approved third party, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the SCCAS.

The archive will be deposited with the SCCAS within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to SCCAS.

Monitoring

SCCAS officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Suffolk and will need to inspect site works at an appropriate time during the fieldwork and will review the progress of excavation reports and/or archive preparation.

Notification of the start of work will be given to SCCAS ten days in advance of its commencement and a monitoring visit will be booked with SCCAS at this time.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with SCCAS prior to them being carried out.

SCCAS will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of SCCAS shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

SCCAS remote monitoring requirements during the Covid-19 pandemic

Currently SCCAS are undertaking monitoring visits.

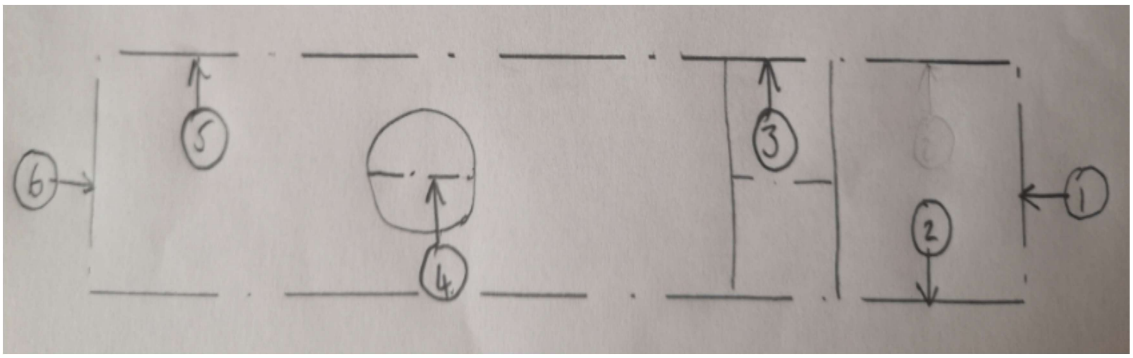
However, if government/local government advice changes due to a spike in cases/localised lockdown, *etc.* SCCAS may have to start remotely monitoring sites again.

In this case, the following remote monitoring requirements have been laid-out by SCCAS:

- All features present in the trenches, including presumed natural and geological features are to be investigated as per the WSI

In addition, the following must be sent to the SCCAS to enable them to decide if the fieldwork can be signed-off and trenches backfilled.

- GPS trench plans showing what is present in each trench – with context numbers included,
- Written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional date,
- Text stating which features environmental samples have been taken from,
- Photographs of 1) each trench, from each end of the trench; 2) trench sections (bulk); and 3) features (all photographs will be taken at appropriate times of day and not in bad lighting conditions and once trenches, sections, features have been cleaned)
- A diagram showing the direction each photograph was taken from, with photograph number. For example,



Provision will be made in the timetable of works for the SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be resolved.

CAT understands that if SCCAS cannot gain sufficient information remotely, they will not be able to sign off fieldwork which may lead to delays in the completion of projects.

Education and outreach

The CAT website (www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk) is updated regularly with information on current sites. Copies of our reports (grey literature) can be viewed on the website and downloaded for free. Staff regularly give lectures to groups, societies and schools (a fee may apply). CAT also works alongside the Colchester Archaeological Group (providing a venue for their lectures and library) and the local Young Archaeologists Club.

CAT archaeologists can be booked for lectures and information on fees can be obtained by contacting the office on 01206 501785.

References

Brown, N & Glazenbrook, J.	2000	*Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy,* East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA **8**)
CAT	2020	*Health & Safety Policy*
CIfA	2014a	*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation*
CIfA	2014b	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
CIfA	2014c	*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
CIfA	2019	*Code of Conduct*
Gurney, D	2003	*Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA **14**).
English Heritage	2006	*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
Medlycott, M	2011	*Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA **24**)
MHCLG	2019	*National Planning Policy Framework*. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
SCC	2008	*The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3*
SCCAS	2019a	*Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*
SCCAS	2019b	*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*
SCCAS	2020	*Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation on land at Stowmarket Road, Badley*, by Matthew Baker

L Pooley

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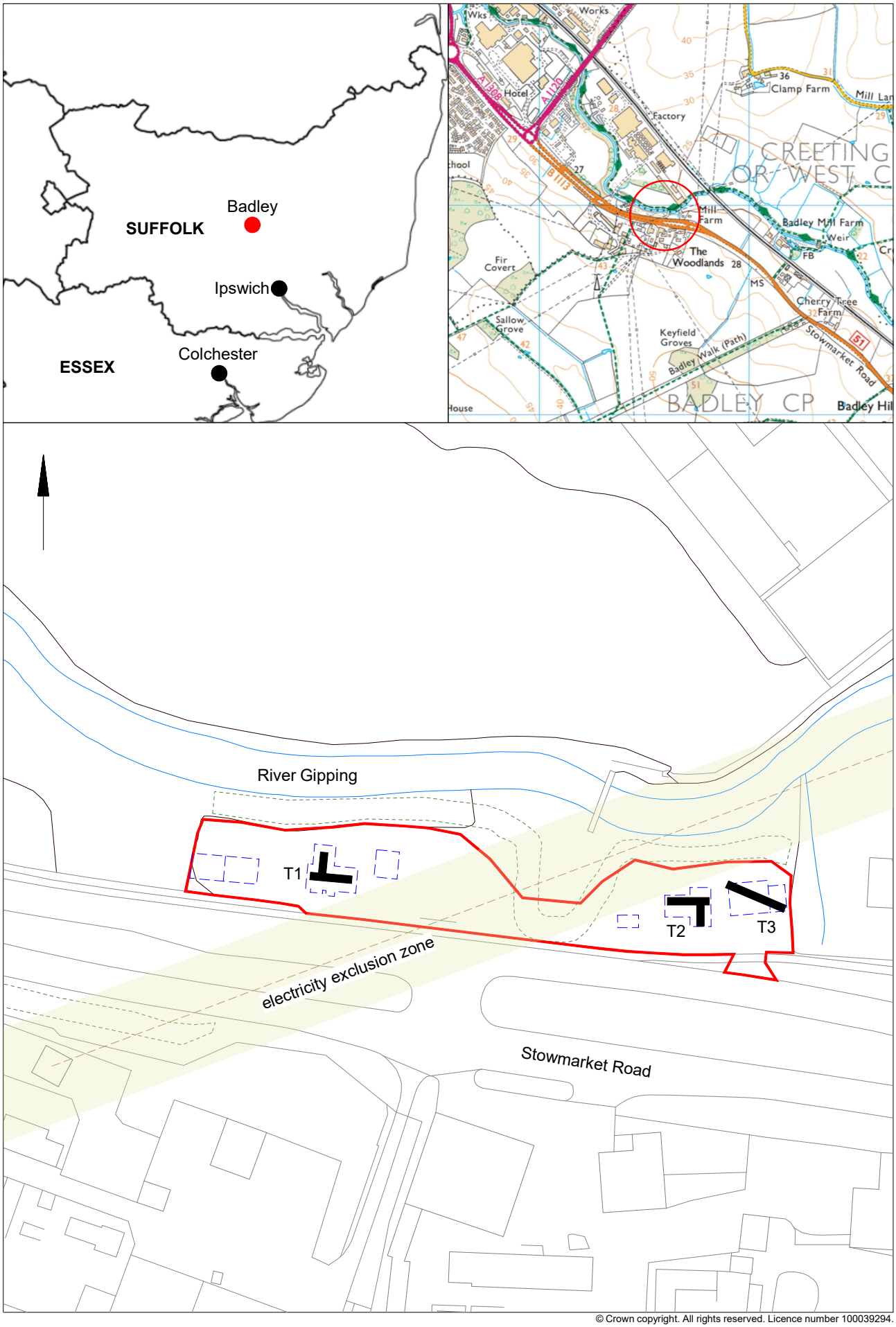

Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).

Fig 2 Development site (red) shown in relation to SCC HER data

0 500 m

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: colchest3-402344

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation on land at Stowmarket Road, Badley, Ipswich, IP6 8RS
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) was carried out on land at Stowmarket Road, Badley, Suffolk in advance of the construction of five new dwellings with associated access. Despite lying in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no remains were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 29-09-2020 End: 29-09-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2020/08j - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	2197/16 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	BAD 039 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-402344 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Methods & techniques	"'Sample Trenches"'
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BADLEY Land at Stowmarket Road
Postcode	IP6 8RS
Study area	0.28 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 06575 56597 52.168402749181 1.021072591931 52 10 06 N 001 01 15 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 27.36m Max: 28.78m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, SCC
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Digital Archive ID	BAD 039
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service

recipient	
Paper Archive ID	BAD 039
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation on land at Stowmarket Road, Badley, Suffolk, IP6 8RS: September 2020
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1605
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf brass-stapled
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk

Entered by	Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)
Entered on	23 October 2020