

**LAND NORTH OF THE BROADWAY
BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

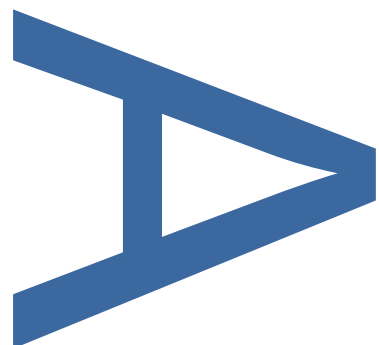
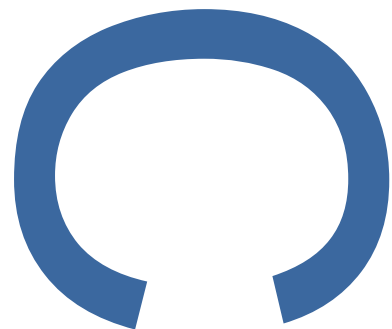
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
MID SUFFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
DC/18/02577**

PCA REPORT NO: R13792

SITE CODE: BAA048

SEPTEMBER 2019



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land North of The Broadway, Badwell Ash, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Assurance

Project no: K6224

Report no: R13792

Stage	Name	Date
Text prepared by:	Lawrence Morgan Shelbourne	12-8-19
Graphics prepared by:	Mark Roughley	15-8-19
Graphics checked by:	Josephine Brown	15-8-19
LPA approval received:	Rachael Abraham	5-9-19
Project Manager sign-off:	Simon Carlyle	12-9-19

Version	Date	Status	Checked by	Approved by
Draft	13-8-19	Internal review	S Carlyle	S Carlyle
Draft	15-8-19	Client review	B Barker	S Carlyle
Final	9-9-19	LPA review	R Abraham	S Carlyle

Land North of The Broadway, Badwell Ash, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: Mid Suffolk District Council

Planning Reference: DC/18/02577

Central National Grid Reference: NGR TL 59931 26946

Site Code: BAA 048
OASIS ref: preconst1-358636
Report No. R13792

Written and researched by: Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne

Project Manager: Simon Carlyle

Commissioning Client: Hopkins & Moore (Developments) Ltd.
c/o RPS Group Ltd.

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Central Office
The Granary Rectory Farm
Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambridgeshire
CB22 3EN

Tel: 01223 845522
E-mail: scarlyle@pre-construct.com
Website: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

September 2019

The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	4
2	SITE BACKGROUND	5
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	8
4	METHODOLOGY.....	9
5	QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE	11
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS	12
7	THE FINDS.....	15
8	ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE	22
9	DISCUSSION	27
10	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	29
11	BIBLIOGRAPHY	30
	FIGURES.....	32
	PLATES.....	38
	APPENDIX 1: CONTENTS INDEX.....	42
	APPENDIX 2: TRENCH DATA.....	43
	APPENDIX 3: ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE	44
	APPENDIX 4: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (PCA 2019).....	45
	APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM.....	46

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site Location, 1:25,000
- Fig. 2 Detailed Site Location, 1:1,000
- Fig. 3 HER Sites, 1:2,500
- Fig. 4 Detail of Trenches 6, 17, 18 & 20
- Fig. 5 Detail of Trenches 10 & 12
- Fig. 6 Selected Sections

PLATES

- Plate 1: The site, looking northeast
- Plate 2: Machining, looking northwest
- Plate 3: Trench 13, Colluvium (119), looking southwest
- Plate 4: Trench 10, Pit [110], looking southeast
- Plate 5: Trench 18, Ditches [124] & [126], looking northeast
- Plate 6: Trench 16, Ditch [112], looking north

ABSTRACT

In July 2019, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land to the north of The Broadway, Badwell Ash, Suffolk. The evaluation was commissioned by RPS Group Ltd., acting on behalf of Hopkins & Moore (Developments) Ltd., in response to conditions that had been attached to planning consent for the residential development of the site by Mid Suffolk District Council.

The evaluation identified a colluvial deposit towards the base of the slope at the far western end of the site. Later prehistoric pottery and struck flint were recovered from this deposit and a significant quantity of worked flint was recovered from the ploughsoil in trenches located in this area. This material probably derives from the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age settlement activity that has previously been investigated to the south of the site. Two small pits were also identified in the northern and western parts of the site, from which a small assemblage of Iron Age pottery, animal bone and fired clay was recovered.

In the northeastern part of the site were two undated ditches. Their alignments did not correspond with medieval or later boundaries identified within the site, suggesting that they may form part of an earlier Roman or prehistoric field system, although this could not be substantiated by the evaluation.

At the eastern end of the site were two parallel ditches, spaced c. 10m apart and aligned north-east to south-west, possibly forming a driveway or track. Sherds of pottery dating from the 11th to the early 13th century was recovered from one of the ditches and its recut, along with fragments of fired clay and animal bone.

A post-medieval field boundary ditch on a north to south alignment was encountered near the centre of the site. This feature, which is shown on the 1884-1886 Ordnance Survey map of the site, contained sherds of late 19th-century pottery and a ceramic land drain had been placed at its base.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In July 2019, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land to the north of The Broadway, Badwell Ash, Suffolk (site centred on NGR TL 59931 26946; Fig. 1). The evaluation was commissioned by RPS Group Ltd., acting on behalf of Hopkins & Moore (Developments) Ltd., in response to conditions that had been attached to planning consent for the residential development of the site by Mid Suffolk District Council (MSDC planning reference: DC/18/02577, Conditions 12 to 14).
- 1.2 MSDC had been advised to undertake the archaeological evaluation by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS), providers of archaeological advice on planning matters to local planning authorities in the county. This was in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework* paragraphs 189 and 190 (DCLG 2019), as the site was considered to lie within an area of archaeological potential.
- 1.3 The methodology for the project was set out in a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) that was prepared by (PCA 2019) and approved by SCCAS prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The evaluation consisted of the excavation and investigation of twenty 30m by 1.8m wide trenches (a total of 600 linear metres; Fig. 2), representing an approximate 5% sample of the site.
- 1.4 All work relating to the project was carried out in accordance with the approved WSI, in addition to guidelines set out in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2017) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b).
- 1.5 The project was managed in accordance with the Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015).
- 1.6 On completion of the Transfer of Ownership forms, the site archive will be deposited with the SCCAS museum store.

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Site location, topography and geology

2.1.1 The site is located at the northern edge of Badwell Ash, a small village that lies approximately 14km northeast of Bury St Edmunds and 12km northwest of Stowmarket town centre (Fig. 1). The site, which covers an area of c. 2.2ha, is a roughly rectangular plot of land that occupies the south-western edge of a large arable field (Plate 1). The site is bounded by The Broadway to the south, The Street to the west and arable land to the north and east.

2.1.2 Topographically, the site is situated on a gentle southwest-facing slope that overlooks the broad, shallow valley of a small stream that flows westwards to its confluence with Black Bourn, near Stowlangtoft. The level of the natural descends from c. 50.95m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the site's eastern edge to c. 42.05m aOD at its western edge, a fall of 8.9m. The slope becomes considerably steeper at the far western edge of the site.

2.1.3 On the lower slope in the eastern part of the site, erosion has exposed Cretaceous chalk strata, consisting of the undifferentiated beds of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation. On the higher part of the site, to the centre and east of the site, the chalk is overlain by Neogene and Quaternary deposits of sand and gravel of the Red Crag Formation (BGS 2019). This deposit was present during the evaluation as light yellowish-grey clay with occasional chalk and flint inclusions (102). On the lower, western part of the site the superficial geology consists of Lowestoft Formation sands and gravels. This deposit was present during the evaluation as mid-to light brownish-grey clay silt with frequent flint inclusions (also (102)).

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

2.2.1 The following account summarises the results of a search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) for archaeological sites within c. 500m of the site boundary (Fig. 3).

Prehistoric and Roman (pre-AD 410)

2.2.2 Approximately 400m to the southeast of the site, evidence for Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement was found during the 1930s in gravel workings, consisting of a hearth, five loom weights, sherds of pottery and a probable storage pit (BAA 005).

- 2.2.3 Remains of a similar date were found during an evaluation of land at 4 Back Lane, c. 380m to the south of the site, consisting of a shallow pit containing burnt flint and very abraded pottery (BAA 029).
- 2.2.4 To the south of The Broadway, c. 180m to the south of the site, an archaeological investigation encountered remains dating to the Bronze Age, Late Iron Age and Roman periods (BAA 035, BAA 036; Archaeoserv 2017, Archaeoserv 2018). The remains included a Bronze Age pit, residual sherds of Iron Age and early Roman pottery, Roman 1st/2nd-century boundary ditches and ovens and a 3rd/4th-century post-built rectangular building with associated pits. The east side of this site had been subject to considerable historic quarrying.
- 2.2.5 In 1993, metal detecting on land c. 500m to the east of the site recovered twenty-three 3rd and 4th-century coins, as well as a Roman brooch. Approximately 80 coins had been found previously in a similar area (BAA 012).
- 2.2.6 During gravel extraction at Smith's Pit, c. 350m to the southeast of the site, sherds of Roman pottery were found in the topsoil (BAA 005).
- 2.2.7 In 1961, a Roman pottery vessel dating to the 2nd century was found in a field c. 450m to the northwest of the site (BAA 001).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval (AD 410 to 1485)

- 2.2.8 In the early 1920s, an Anglo-Saxon cemetery was found in gravel workings c. 200m to the southeast of the site. Approximately 30-40 skeletons were uncovered, along with a number of cremations. Finds from the site included six shield bosses, six iron spearheads, three knives and an iron ferrule from a spear shaft. A mid-5th-century cremation urn decorated with bosses and pendant triangles was also recovered (BAA 008).
- 2.2.9 Further Anglo-Saxon remains were found at the quarry between 1935 and 1951, including a blue and white glass bead, pottery vessels and buried soil that contained bronze buckles and rings. Unfortunately, believing that it was probably an old horse harness, the buckles and rings were discarded by the quarry workers.
- 2.2.10 From the same area, a small bronze ring with a raised red-enamelled boss, probably Early Anglo-Saxon in date, was found during gravel extraction (BAA 019). There is a

record of another small bronze ring of a similar date being found nearby (BAA 041).

2.2.11 At Warren Hill Farm, approximately 230m to the southwest of the site, an archaeological evaluation demonstrated that there had been domestic occupation on the site since at least the 16th century. A possible kitchen midden containing pottery, animal bone and building material was found just behind the street frontage (Gill 2011; BAA 025).

2.1.12 The field name of '*Kiln Pightle*' shown on the 1848 Tithe map suggests that there may have been a medieval or post-medieval kiln in the field to the south of the site (BAA 038).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The main aim of the investigation, as stated in the WSI (PCA 2019), was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site by trial trenching. This was achieved through the identification, sample excavation and recording of archaeological remains encountered by the evaluation and determining their location, extent, date, character and state of preservation. The results will assist SCCAS in determining if archaeological mitigation will be required.

3.2 To determine the significance of the results of the evaluation in a local, regional and national context (as appropriate), reference has been made to the East Anglian regional research agendas:

- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997);
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000);
- *Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region* (Medlycott and Brown 2008);
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

4 METHODOLOGY

General

- 4.1 The archaeological evaluation consisted of twenty 30m by 1.8m trial trenches (a total of 600 linear metres; Fig. 2). These were distributed evenly across the site in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. In the southern part of the site the trenches lay within an area of coarse grass, in the northern part in waist-high crop.

Excavation methodology

- 4.2 The trenches were excavated using a 13 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator (Plate 2). Topsoil and subsoil were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. In the case of the colluvial deposit (119) present in Trenches 11 and 13, the deposit was removed in 5cm spits by machine under archaeological supervision. Each spit was examined visually for finds retrieval.
- 4.3 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

Recording and finds recovery

- 4.4 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m aOD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica GPS unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 4.5 All hand-excavation, investigation and recording were carried out in accordance with PCA's *Operations Manual I: Fieldwork Induction Manual* (Taylor and Brown 2009). Linear features were investigated by means of 1m-wide slots within the trenches. Where stratigraphic relationships between features could not be discerned in plan, relationship slots were also excavated and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant context sheets. Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20).
- 4.6 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital colour photographs were taken of the general site and archaeological features and deposits.

- 4.7 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

Sampling strategy

- 4.8 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20). All discrete features identified during the evaluation were subsequently 100% excavated for finds retrieval.
- 4.9 Linear features were investigated by means of regularly-spaced slots. Where stratigraphic relationships between features could not be discerned in plan, relationship slots were also excavated and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant context sheets.

Environmental sampling

- 4.10 A total of four bulk samples (generally 20-40 litres in volume) were taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. The aim of this sampling was to investigate the past environment and economy of the site, the diet of the ancient inhabitants and the agricultural basis of the settlement. An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily recovered by hand-collection, such as metalworking debris and bones of fish and small animals. These samples were taken from sealed deposits.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	2
Context sheets	36
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	10
Trench record sheets	20
Photo register sheets	4
Environmental register sheets	1

5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	140
GPS survey files	1
Digital plans	1
Access database	1

5.3 Physical Archive

Struck flint	152/1.55kg
Burnt flint	3/21.6g
Prehistoric pottery	26/120g
Post-Roman pottery	15/81g
Ceramic building material (CBM)	40/227g
Animal bone	180/121g
Environmental bulk samples	4
Environmental bulk samples (10 litre buckets)	13

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation and investigation of twenty 30m by 1.8m trial trenches (Figs 2, 4 and 5). This yielded evidence for three broad periods of past activity within the site: the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age (1150BC to AD43); medieval (1066 to 1485); and post-medieval (1485 to 1900). The earliest phase contained remains typologically dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (1150BC to 400BC and Later Iron Age (400/350BC to AD43), and undifferentiated Iron Age material (800BC to AD43).

6.1.2 The features and deposits investigated by the evaluation are summarised below and presented by context in Appendix 1. Information relating to the trenches and the thicknesses of the ploughsoil, subsoil and the depth of the geology are given in Appendix 2. Eight of the trenches contained no archaeological features or deposits (Trenches 1, 2, 7-9, 14, 15 and 19).

6.2 Late Bronze Age and Iron Age (1150/1100BC-AD43)

Trenches 11 and 13

6.2.1 Colluvium (119) was located at the southwestern end of Trench 11 and throughout Trench 13. In both trenches the deposit thickened downslope to the west, to a maximum depth of 0.93m in Trench 11 and over 1.20m in Trench 13, with a maximum recorded thickness of 0.42m (Plate 3). It consisted of mid to light greyish-orange silty sand from which was recovered 21 sherds (72g) of Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition pottery, dating to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age period, and a sizeable assemblage of worked flint (747g).

Trench 3

6.2.2 Pit [121], which was circular in plan, with moderately steep sides and a concave base, was located at the southwestern end of the trench (Fig. 2). It had a diameter of 0.53m, a depth of 0.14m and contained a single fill (120) of light greyish-brown silty clay that contained a single sherd (4g) of Iron Age pottery and fragments of animal bone.

Trench 10

6.2.3 Pit [110] was located centrally within Trench 10 (Fig. 5). It was oval in plan, with moderately steep sides and an uneven concave base, and measured 1.3m long by

1.03m wide by 0.23m deep (Fig. 6, Section 4, Plate 4). It was filled with light greyish-brown silty clay (109) that contained four sherds of Later Iron Age pottery, worked flint, animal bone, burnt stones and frequent charcoal flecks. A fragment of Roman tile (138g) was also recovered from the fill of the pit, but the abraded condition of the fragment and its recovery from near the surface of the feature suggests that it is intrusive. There was no evidence for *in situ* burning, suggesting that the material may have been a dump of hearth waste.

Unstratified

6.2.4 Other evidence for this period consisted of residual flintwork, found in the ploughsoil (100). Most of this material (545g) was present in trenches at the western end of the site (Trenches 10-13) and likely reflects material formerly present in the colluvial deposit that had been disturbed by post-medieval and modern ploughing. Smaller quantities (239g) were also recovered from the ploughsoil across the remainder of the site (Trenches 1-3, 8, 9, 14-16 and 20)

6.3 Medieval (11th to early 13th century)

Trenches 17, 18 & 20

6.3.1 Two parallel ditches spaced c. 10m apart and aligned north-east to south-west were encountered in Trenches 17, 18 and 20 (Fig. 4). The ditches probably demarcate the route of a track or driveway. The earliest cut of the ditch on the southeastern side of the track [126] was only encountered in Trench 18, where it had been recut by ditch [124] (Fig. 6, Section 10, Plate 5). The recut had truncated the central and northwestern sides of the ditch, leaving only its flat base and southeastern slope. It had a surviving width of 2.5m and depth of 0.89m and was filled with two deposits, (125) and (135). Sherds of 11th to 12th-century pottery were recovered from the basal fill (125). The base appeared to taper to the southwest, suggesting the ditch terminated just beyond the trench.

6.3.2 The recut [124/134] was located at the northeastern end of Trench 18 and the southeastern end of Trench 20. It measured 2.1m-3.2m wide by 0.68m deep and was filled with two deposits, (123) and (122). The fills contained fragments of fired clay, animal bone and sherds of late 12th to early 13th-century pottery.

6.3.3 The ditch forming the northwest side of the track [114/132], which was investigated in Trenches 17 and 20, measured 0.39m wide by 0.15m deep and had a V-shaped profile with a narrow concave base (Fig. 6, Section 6).

6.4 Post-medieval (1485-1900)

Trenches 4, 5 & 16

6.4.1 Passing through Trenches 4, 5 and 16 on a roughly north to south alignment was linear ditch [112/128/130] (Fig. 2, Plate 6). It had steep sides and a flat base, measured 1.5m-2.1m wide by 0.69m deep and was filled with dark greyish-brown silty clay (111/127/129). Sherds of late 19th-century pottery were recovered from its fill and a ceramic land drain had been inserted into its base before it was backfilled in the late 19th/early 20th century. The ditch is shown on the 1884-1886 Ordnance Survey map of the site but not on later maps.

6.5 Undated

Trench 5

6.5.1 Ditch [118] was located centrally within Trench 5 and was aligned northeast to southwest (Fig. 2). It measured 0.55m wide by 0.16m deep, had moderately steep sides and a concave base and was filled with light greyish-brown silty clay (117).

Trench 6

6.5.2 Ditch [116] was located centrally within the trench and was aligned northwest to southeast (Fig. 4). It measured 2.12m wide by 0.2m deep, had gently sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 6, Section 7) and was filled with light greyish-brown silty clay (115).

Trench 10

6.5.3 Pit [106] was located at the northwestern end of Trench 10 (Fig. 5). It had a diameter of c. 0.20m, a depth of 0.09m, a steep sided profile with a concave base and was filled with mid greyish-brown silty clay (105).

6.5.4 Approximately 4.3m to the east of Pit [106] was Pit [108]. It was similar in size to Pit [106] and was filled with mid greyish-brown silty clay.

Trench 12

6.5.5 Pit [104] was located at the southwestern end of Trench 12 (Fig. 5). It measured 0.49m long by 0.36m wide by 0.11m deep, had moderately steep sides and a concave base and was filled with dark brownish-grey silty clay (103).

7 THE FINDS

7.1 Struck flint by Ella Egberts

Introduction

7.1.1 The evaluation resulted in the recovery of quantities of struck flint (1.55kg) and unworked burnt stone (21.6g). The assemblage has been comprehensively catalogued by context and this includes further descriptive details of the material (Catalogue 1). This report summarises the data in the catalogue by quantifying and describing the material and presenting a preliminary assessment and outline of its significance. No statistically based technological, typological or metrical analyses have been conducted and a more detailed examination may alter or amend any of the interpretations offered here.

Quantification

Table 1: Quantification of the struck and burnt flint

	Decortication flake	Flake	Flake fragment	Blade	Debitage <15mm	Core	Retouched	Conchoidal chunk	Miscellaneous	Burnt (no.)	Burnt (wt.g)
Total	20	73	19	3	5	6	15	10	1	3	21.6

7.1.2 A total of 130 flakes and blades, six cores, five pieces of micro-debitage (flakes and flake fragments less than 15mm in maximum dimension), ten conchoidally shattered flints, one miscellaneous piece, and three (21.6g) pieces of unworked burnt stone were recovered from the site (Table 1).

7.1.3 All the material was recovered from topsoil, subsoil and colluvial deposits, encountered in Trenches 1-3, 8-16 and 20. The only pieces recovered from a feature was a decortication flake that came from fill (109) of pit [110] in Trench 10. The largest concentration of struck flint came from Trench 13, which contained 59 worked flints and nine conchoidally fractured fragments. Larger concentrations were also found in Trenches 11 and 12, which produced 20 and 23 struck flints respectively. Trench 10 contained 12 struck pieces and the others produced less than 10 pieces each. Only three small fragments (21.6g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from the site and were all found in the ploughsoil in Trench 12.

The assemblage

Raw material

- 7.1.4 The struck pieces are made from black and dark grey to translucent grey flint, occasionally with lighter grey mottling. Cortex is of weathered nodular or thin nodular character and the raw materials appear to mostly comprise small nodular cobbles with rolled and weathered surfaces. They may have been obtained from the Pleistocene superficial deposits such as the Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel and glacial diamicton that underlie the site, or the Pleistocene river terrace and Head deposits present in the vicinity of the site (BGS 2019). The unworked burnt flint is of a similar character, suggesting this material may have come from the local Pleistocene deposits.

Condition

- 7.1.5 All the struck flint is in chipped to very chipped condition. This suggests that the material had moved after discard. This fits with the depositional context of ploughsoil, subsoil and colluvium from which the flint was recovered.

Description

- 7.1.6 The substantial assemblage of struck flint from the site is technologically and typologically homogeneous with most of the pieces showing characteristics typical of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age flint working. Some of the struck flint is less diagnostic but would still fit with the general, later prehistoric, character of the assemblage. The assemblage consists of crudely struck, thick and wide flakes with obtuse striking platforms, along with opportunistically reduced cores and 'retouched' thermal spalls. The assemblage contains a high number of retouched pieces; mainly flakes with steep retouch forming scrapers. Due to the very chipped condition of the material, it was not always possible to distinguish retouch and use-damage from post-depositional damage with certainty. The cores are generally small and fragmentary and are mostly minimally worked or have multidirectional flake scars.

Significance

- 7.1.7 The assemblage is interesting as it is substantial, technologically and typologically homogeneous and demonstrates that Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age flint working occurred locally. The size of the assemblage suggests the presence of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement in the vicinity. The fact that all the material was recovered from the topsoil and subsoil, together with its very chipped condition,

however, indicates that the struck flint is derived from either ploughed-out features or came from surface dumps, such as middens. Looking at the distribution of the material over the trenches it can be observed that the largest concentrations of struck flint are found in the southwest corner of the site, diminishing in number towards the north and east. This suggests the source of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age worked flint most likely lies in the southwest corner or from beyond the limits of the evaluation to the south. This is in good agreement with the identification of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement to the south of the site. The material recovered during this evaluation may present redeposited material from this nearby settlement.

7.2 Prehistoric pottery by Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne

Introduction

7.2.1 A small assemblage comprising 26 sherds (120g) of handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from the evaluation, displaying a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 4.6g. The pottery derived from three contexts, relating to two pits and a layer of colluvium. The assemblage can be assigned to three broad periods, the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (LBA-EIA), the Later Iron Age (LaIA), and a broad Iron Age (IA) date (Table 2). No other phases of work have been undertaken on the site; as such this report encompasses the totality of the site assemblage. The ceramics are in a stable condition. This report provides a quantified description of the assemblage with a brief discussion.

Table 1: Pottery by context

Context	Cut	Feature type	No. of sherds	Wt (g)	Overall context spot date	Fabrics	Reason for date
119	-	Colluvium	21	72 (+6g crumbs)	LBA-EIA	FLQU	Fabric, decoration
109	110	Pit	4	44 (+4 crumbs)	LaIA	QU	Fabric
120	121	Pit	1	4	IA	QU	Fabric

Methodology

7.2.2 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2009). After a full inspection of the assemblage,

fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Fabric groups are designated based on abbreviated codes, recorded as INCLUSIONTYPE-frequency-size. Details of exact fabric types are recorded in the catalogue. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric type (sherds broken in excavation were refitted and counted as a single sherd). Sherds weighing less than 1g that did not exhibit diagnostic features were classified as crumbs and were recorded by context and weight in the catalogue (10g). Unless considered appropriate due to the presence of diagnostic traits, absence of whole sherds etc. these crumbs do not form a further part of this analysis.

- 7.2.3 Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (all sherds in the assemblage were handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (92% by SC); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (8% by SC), and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as 'large' (0% by SC). The assemblage contained a minimum of 1 vessel, based on the single rim sherd present.

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

- 7.2.4 The Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery assemblage was recovered from a deposit of colluvium (119) present in Trenches 11 and 13, in the western part of the site. Although worked flint assemblages were recovered from the colluvium in both trenches, pottery was only recovered from the deposit in Trench 13. This is likely a reflection of the better preservation of this deposit in Trench 13, which was located further downslope, rather than reflecting any change in the density of archaeological activity.
- 7.2.5 Colluvium (119), Trench 13 produced 21 sherds of Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition, Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery. The sherds were almost uniformly small in size and had been subject to a considerable degree of abrasion (12/21 sherds lightly or heavily abraded). This reflects the unsealed nature of their parent deposit, as well as the abrasive nature of the silty-clays that underly the site. The feature assemblage was almost entirely undiagnostic, apart from one simple, round (Type 2) rim, which had slashed fingernail decoration across the rim-top. Although a distinction can be made

between undecorated 'Plainware' Late Bronze Age pottery and 'Decorated' Early Iron Age pottery, decorated coarseware rims can be found throughout the currency of the Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition, peaking in the Earliest Iron Age (Brudenell 2012, 204-206) and are therefore not particularly diagnostic.

- 7.2.6 The small size and undiagnostic nature of the pottery assemblage severely limit its interpretative value, and the confidence that can be given to the assigned date range. The calcined flint and sand temper that forms the whole of the assemblage is common to various prehistoric periods, and as such is also not particularly diagnostic. As such the Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition assignation and the corresponding Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date is mainly based upon the fine, well fired nature of the sherds. Although further focusing the date range within the broad Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age period is not possible based on such a limited assemblage, it should be noted that the use of mixed calcined flint and sand as a temper recipe within pottery fabrics is more characteristic of Earlier Iron Age Decorated Ware assemblages (50% by weight in the region in the Earliest Iron Age, 36% in the Early Iron Age (Brudenell 2012, Table 5.26, 203).

Later Iron Age

- 7.2.7 Fill (109) of Pit [110], Trench 10 produced four sherds of sand tempered pottery. Although all the sherds were undiagnostic body sherds the fabric and thickness of the sherds indicate a Later Iron Age date is appropriate.

Iron Age

- 7.2.8 Fill (120) of Pit [121], Trench 3 produced a single sherd of sand tempered pottery. Although an undiagnostic body sherd the fabric and well-fired appearance of the sherd indicate an Iron Age date is a 'best fit'. Solely sand tempered fabrics start to be more prevalent in the region in the Early Iron Age, although they do not become dominant until the Middle Iron Age proper. As such this sherd probably represents a later phase of activity than the pottery assemblage recovered from the colluvium.

Summary and discussion

- 7.2.9 The assemblage was small and relatively undiagnostic, making analysis problematic. However, the assemblage can be assigned to three main periods, the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (1150/1100-400/350 BC), the Later Iron Age (400/350 BC-AD 43) and a general Iron Age date (800 BC-AD 43).

7.3 Post-medieval pottery by Chris Jarrett

- 7.3.1 A total of fifteen sherds (81g) of pottery was recovered from the archaeological work and this was collected by hand and from environmental samples. The pottery was recovered from three contexts.

Medieval

Trench 18, Fill (123), Ditch [124]

- 7.3.2 A total of eight sherds (45g) of pottery was recovered from fill (123) and were derived from hand excavation and the environmental sample <1000>. Only the forms of jars or sooted cooking pots could be identified. The majority of the pottery found in this feature consists of Early medieval ware (EMW), dated to the 11th–12th century (4 sherds/30g) and includes an everted jar rim with a squared finish dated to the late 12th – early 13th century. A sherd (7g) of medieval coarseware (MCW10) dated to the 12th–14th century is also noted, besides a base sherd (6g) of a vessel in Unprovenanced glazed ware 5, as well as an abraded fragment (1g) of Hedingham fine ware (HFW), dated to around the mid.12th–mid 14th century. There is, additionally, a small non-fresh sherd (1g) of St Neots ware (STNE), dated c. 850–1150. The pottery types present in fill (123) indicate a probable late 12th–early 13th century deposition date.

Trench 18, Fill (125), Ditch [126]

- 7.3.3 A total of two sherds (23g) of pottery were recovered from fill (125) and are comprised of wall fragments from the same Early medieval ware (EMW) jar: one sherd was recovered by hand excavation and the other was recovered from the environmental sample <1001>. The pottery type dates the deposition of fill (125) to the 11th–12th century.

Post-medieval

Trench 5, Fill (129), Ditch [130]

- 7.3.4 Five small sherds (13g) of Derby stoneware are recorded and were all derived from a single vessel and a probable shouldered jar. The vessel is decorated with a horizontal bead border and a band of rouletted decoration surviving as semi-circles alternating with short vertical lines. Derby stoneware is dated c. 1700–1900, although the decoration on this vessel suggests that the item dates more so to the 19th century.

7.4 Ceramic building material *by Amparo Valcarcel*

- 7.4.1 A small amount of ceramic building material was collected from features, predominately in Trenches 10 and 18 (40 fragments, 227g). All the material is in a fragmentary condition and abraded. Most of the assemblage is fired clay (35 fragments, 76g), recovered from fill (109) of Pit [110] (34 fragments, 74g) and fill (123) of Ditch [124] (1 fragment, 2g).
- 7.4.2 A group of chipped fragments made of a sandy fabric (BAA1) was collected from different contexts. The fragments are abraded and small and cannot be associated to any period.
- 7.4.3 The only identifiable fragment is from a Roman tile (1 fragment, 138g), recovered from fill (109) of Pit [110]. It has a fine fabric with varying amounts of quartz, with occasional limestone, siltstone and iron oxide inclusions (BAA2).

8 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

8.1 Animal bone *by Kevin Reilly*

Introduction

8.1.1 The evaluation revealed evidence for Late Bronze Age through to Later Iron Age activity, a medieval droveway and a post-medieval field boundary ditch. Animal bones were found in Iron Age, medieval and late post-medieval deposits. These were recovered by hand as well as from a total of four bulk samples.

Methodology

8.1.2 The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of long bone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomy, including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone, were registered. The sample collections were washed through a modified Siraf tank using a 1mm mesh and the subsequent residues were air dried and sorted.

Description of faunal assemblage

8.1.3 The hand recovered collection amounted to 117 hand collected fragments with an additional 63 from the sieved contents of the bulk samples (Table 3). This collection was highly fragmented and poorly preserved. However, it appears to be relatively well-dated, with bones arising from a single Iron Age and Late Iron Age pit, from two or possibly three medieval ditches and also a late 19th-century ditch.

8.1.4 The prehistoric collections were taken from pits [121] and [110] located in Trenches 3 and 10 respectively, thus in the western and mid northern parts of the study area. While essentially composed of indeterminate cattle- and sheep-sized pieces, the latter pit (dated to the Late Iron Age) did provide the remains of four cattle bones, two tarsals (an astragalus and a calcaneus) by hand collection and two teeth from the sample – part of a deciduous fourth premolar and an unworn molar, perhaps representing the remains of a single jaw from a juvenile individual.

8.1.5 Cuts [126] and [114] are situated in the south-western part of the excavated area. The recovery of datable material in Ditch [124]/[126] and the parallel course of these features suggest they are contemporary, hence the placing of both ditches in the

proposed medieval phase. Each provided single indeterminate pieces, a further such fragment comprising the entire assemblage taken from cut [112] dated to the 19th century and located in the same part of the site.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

8.1.6 There is a moderate number of bones, particularly from the prehistoric deposits, however this apparent advantage is severely limited by their poor condition. On the basis of the available evidence, additional collection of the animal bone material from the site is unlikely to produce more than a minor quantity of identifiable fragments and these undoubtedly heavily biased towards the larger domesticates, namely cattle. It is of interest that the teeth taken from the Late Iron Age pit belong to a young calf, this no doubt indicative of local rearing as would be expected from a small farming community.

Table 3. Distribution of hand collected and sieved (in brackets) bones by species, phase, cut number and feature type

Phase:	IA	LIA	Med	Med		L19c	Total
Cut:	121	110	114	126	All	112	
Feature:	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Ditch		Ditch	
Species							
Cattle		4(2)					4(2)
Cattle-size		110(40)		(1)	1		110(41)
Sheep-size	1	(20)	1		1	1	3(20)
Grand Total	1	114(62)	1	(1)	2	1	117(63)

8.2 Environmental remains by Kate Turner

Introduction

- 8.2.1 Four bulk soil samples were taken during an archaeological evaluation at The Broadway, Badwell Ash. These samples were collected from the cuts of two pits, [104] and [110], and two ditches, [124] and [126].
- 8.2.2 The aim of this assessment is to: give an overview of the contents of the assessed samples; determine the environmental potential of these samples; and establish whether any further analysis is necessary.

Methodology

- 8.2.3 Four environmental bulk samples, of between ten and forty litres in volume, were processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300 µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1 mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4 mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items).
- 8.2.4 The flot (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope at 10x magnification, to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material. Macro-botanical identifications were carried out using standard reference catalogues (Jones, Taylor and Ash, 2004; Jacomet, 2006; Cappers, Bekker and Jans, 2012; Neef, Cappers and Bekker, 2012). Molluscs were identified with reference to Kerney (1999).
- 8.2.5 Cultural material collected from the heavy residues has been catalogued and passed to the relevant specialists for further assessment. A full account of the sample contents is given in Appendix 3, Table 1.

Results

Preservation

- 8.2.6 Archaeobotanical remains were preserved in this sample-set by carbonisation. Recovery of ecofacts was poor, with only a small assemblage of snails and fragmented

charcoal recognised.

Sample <1000>: Context (123), fill of Ditch [124]

- 8.2.7 Sample <1000> was collected from the cut of a flat based linear ditch, [124]. A moderate concentration of terrestrial snail shell was recovered from this context, including shells of *Oxychilus*, a genus common to moist places, and *Vitrea*, an ecologically catholic snail. Specimens of *Columella*, *Vallonia* and *Vertigo* were also reported, along with a small assemblage of juvenile shells. Archaeobotanical remains were rare; only a minimal concentration of heavily fragmented wood charcoal was recognised, and a single broken cereal grain, which was too damaged for species to be determined. The finds assemblage contained a low frequency of pottery and burnt clay. Roots /rhizomes were frequently observed, which suggests the likelihood of bioturbation in this deposit.

Sample <1001>: Context (125), fill of Ditch [126]

- 8.2.8 Sample <1001> was taken from the fill of a linear steep-sided ditch, [126]. A small amount of charcoal was identified in this sample, including a low frequency of pieces of a suitable size for species to be determined (>4mm in length/width). Seeds and cereals were absent, and only a small number of snails were recorded; specimens of *Carychium minimum/tridentatum* were present, a snail often found in moist environments, as well as *Vallonia* and *Columella*, which inhabit a greater range of environmental conditions. Animal bone and pottery were identified in the retent, and modern plant material, roots and seeds, the condition of which would suggest are intrusive, in the flot.

Sample <1002>; Context (109), fill of Pit [110]

- 8.2.9 Sample <1002> was taken from the cut of an oval pit, [110]. Wood charcoal was abundant in this deposit, with over one-hundred specimens recovered; the bulk of these remains were in the lowest sieved fraction, <2mm, however a low frequency of sizeable specimens, between thirty and one-hundred pieces, were recognised. Seeds and cereals were, again, absent, as were molluscs. A moderate concentration of animal bone was recorded, along with pottery and burnt clay. Roots were relatively common, suggesting the possibility of post-depositional disturbance.

Sample <1003>: Context (103), fill of Pit [104]

8.2.10 Sample <1003>: was taken from the fill of circular pit, [104]. No artefacts were found in this context, and only a minimal assemblage of environmental remains; wood charcoal was common; however, the entirety of this assemblage was found in the smaller sieved fraction, and no identifiable pieces were observed. Modern plant remains, seeds, roots and a low frequency of coal were recovered from the flot, which could be evidence of bioturbation.

Taphonomic considerations

8.2.11 Intrusive plant remains, including seeds and rootlets, were present throughout this sample-set. Such remains could be evidence of post depositional disturbance, and the potential for re-working of smaller archaeobotanical remains should be considered, particularly in contexts where the concentration of such remains is low.

Conclusions

8.2.12 An assessment of the bulk samples has shown that preservation of environmental remains was very poor in all of the sampled features. In terms of the ecofacts that were recovered, there is little that can be gained in terms of environmental interpretation; the size of this assemblage is minimal, and there is a significant likelihood of bioturbation in these deposits. As a result, no additional work is suggested on these samples, however a summary of this report should be included in any future publications.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Late Bronze Age and Iron Age (1150/1100-AD43)

- 9.1.1 The evaluation identified a colluvial deposit (hillwash), located towards the base of the slope at the western edge of the site (Fig. 2). Later prehistoric pottery and struck flint was recovered from this deposit and unstratified worked flint was recovered from the ploughsoil in trenches located in this area. However, there were no prehistoric features beneath this deposit and only scant evidence for prehistoric activity was identified in the trial trenches, this being confined to two small pits, one of which contained a single fragment of Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition pottery and fragments of animal bone, the other four sherds of Later Iron Age pottery and fragments of animal bone and fired clay.
- 9.1.2 It is probable that the artefactual material probably derived from the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age settlement previously identified on the floodplain to the south of the site during quarrying in the 1930s. Activity dating to this period was also uncovered during a recent excavation directly to the south of the site (Archaeoserv 2018), where a posthole and a ditch terminus, the latter containing a mixed assemblage of mainly Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age flintwork, was identified.
- 9.1.3 The near absence of prehistoric features within the site but the relative abundance of finds, particularly worked flint, in its southwestern corner suggests that the material may have been dumped in middens in this area or it was a favoured location for the opportunistic working of flint, with a plentiful supply of flint pebbles available nearby. If there had been middens within the site, they would have been peripheral to the settlement and over time would have been ploughed out or eroded, with the artefacts becoming mixed into the colluvium.
- 9.1.4 Given the sizeable quantities of worked flint and lesser quantities of pottery recovered from the colluvium, the finds assemblage may be of some significance in contributing towards our understanding of artefact typologies, dating and distribution during the Late Bronze Age/Iron Age transitional period (Medlycott 2011, 21 and 30).

9.2 Prehistoric or Roman (pre-AD 410)

- 9.2.1 In the northeastern part of the site were two undated ditches. Their alignments did not correspond with medieval or later boundaries identified within the site, suggesting that they may form part of an earlier prehistoric or Roman field system, although this could

not be substantiated by the evaluation.

9.2.2 A Roman settlement, consisting of 1st/2nd-century boundary ditches and ovens and a 3rd/4th-century post-built rectangular timber building with associated pits was investigated at the Donards site, c. 180m to the south of site (Archaeoserv 2018). There was a suggestion that the larger of the 1st/2nd-century boundary ditches [3029] could have extended northwards into the current site, although no evidence for this was identified in the trial trenches. However, the undated ditches within the current site mentioned above may form part of the field system associated with this settlement.

9.3 Medieval (11th-13th century)

9.3.1 In the eastern part of the site, two parallel ditches spaced c. 10m apart and aligned north-east to south-west probably form a medieval track or driveway. The ditch forming the southeastern side of the route had been recut, suggesting the track had been extended or maintained over a relatively long period, with pottery from the original ditch and its recut spanning a date range from the 11th to the early 13th century.

9.4 Post-medieval (1485-1900)

9.4.1 A post-medieval field boundary ditch on a north to south alignment was encountered in three trenches near the centre of the site. This feature, which corresponds with a field boundary shown on the 1884-1886 Ordnance Survey map of the site, contained sherds of late 19th-century pottery and a ceramic land drain had been placed in its base.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Ben Barker of RPS for commissioning the work on behalf of Hopkins & Moore (Developments) Ltd. PCA are also grateful to Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Team for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.
- 10.2 The project was supervised by Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne, with the assistance of Jaime Kohler, Antonio Pavez and Aaron Jarvis. The report was written by Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne, with contributions from Ella Egberts (flint), Chris Jarrett (post-medieval pottery), Kevin Reilly (animal bone) and Kate Turner (charred plant remains) and the figures were prepared by Rosie Scales. The project was managed for PCA by Simon Carlyle and for RPS by Ben Barker.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeoserv 2017 *Archaeological evaluation on land next to Donards, Badwell Ash, Suffolk*, unpublished report

Archaeoserv 2018 *Archaeological excavation on land adjacent to Donards, Badwell Ash, Suffolk*, unpublished report

Brooks, R 2008 *Archaeological evaluation report: Land to the rear of 2 and 3 Back Lane, Badwell Ash*, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service report **08/4**

Brown, N and Glazebrook, J (eds.) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **8**

Brudenell, M 2012 *Pots, Practice and Society: An investigation of pattern and variability in the Post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition of East Anglia*, unpublished

Cappers, R T J, Bekker, R M and Jans, J E A 2012 *Digital seed atlas of the Netherlands*, Barkhuis

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014a *Code of Conduct*

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014b *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

DCLG (Department for Communities and Local Government) 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*

Gill, D 1996 *Archaeological Monitoring Report: Shackerland Quarry, Badwell Ash*, SAU

Gill, D 2011 *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Warren Farm, Badwell Ash*

Glazebrook, J (ed.) 1997 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **3**

Gurney, D 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*

HE (Historic England) 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide*

Jacomet, S 2006 *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites, unpublished report*, second edition

Jones, S, Taylor, J and Ash, F 2004 *Seed Identification Handbook: Agriculture, Horticulture & Weeds*, National Institute of Agricultural Botany

Kerney, M 1999 *Atlas of the land and freshwater molluscs of Britain and Ireland*, Colchester, Harley Books

Neef, R, Cappers, R T J and Bekker, R M 2012 *Digital atlas of economic plants in archaeology*, Barkhuis

Medlycott, M 2011 (ed.) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **24**

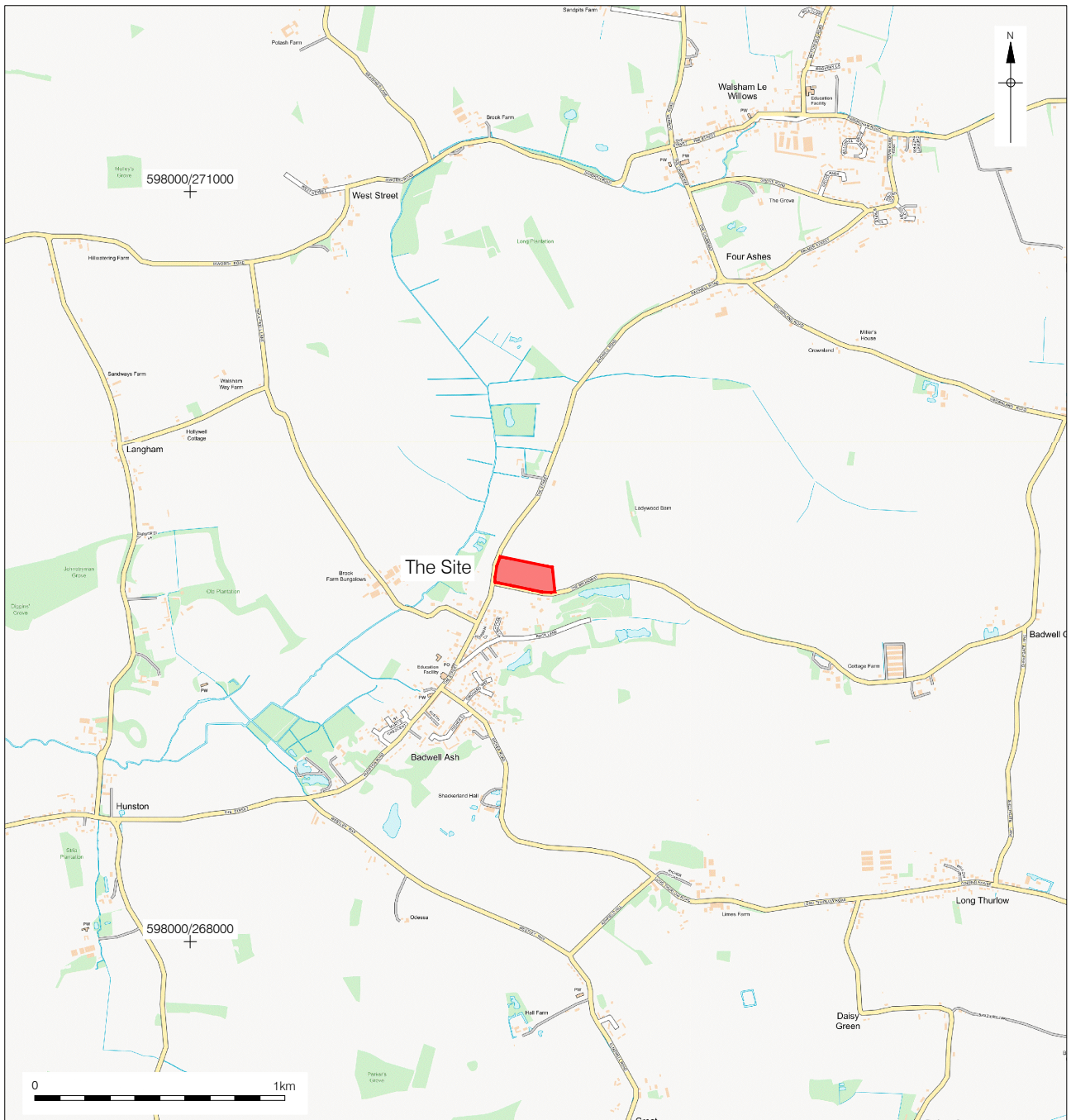
PCA (Pre-Construct Archaeology) 2019 *Land North of The Broadway, Badwell Ash, Suffolk: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*, unpublished document

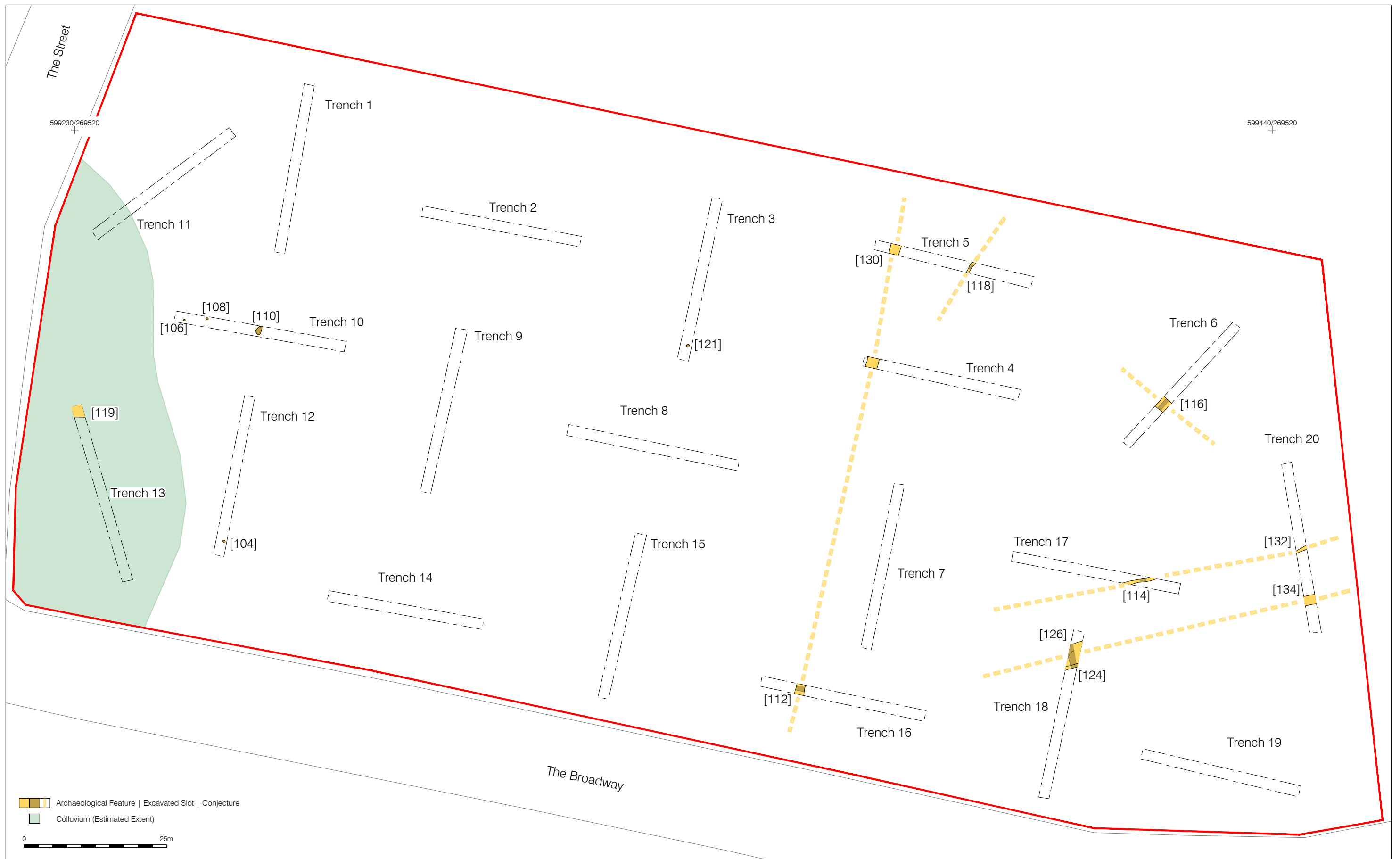
PCRG (Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group) 2009 *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Occasional Papers 1 and 2 (third edition)

SCCAS (Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service) 2017 *Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver 1.1*

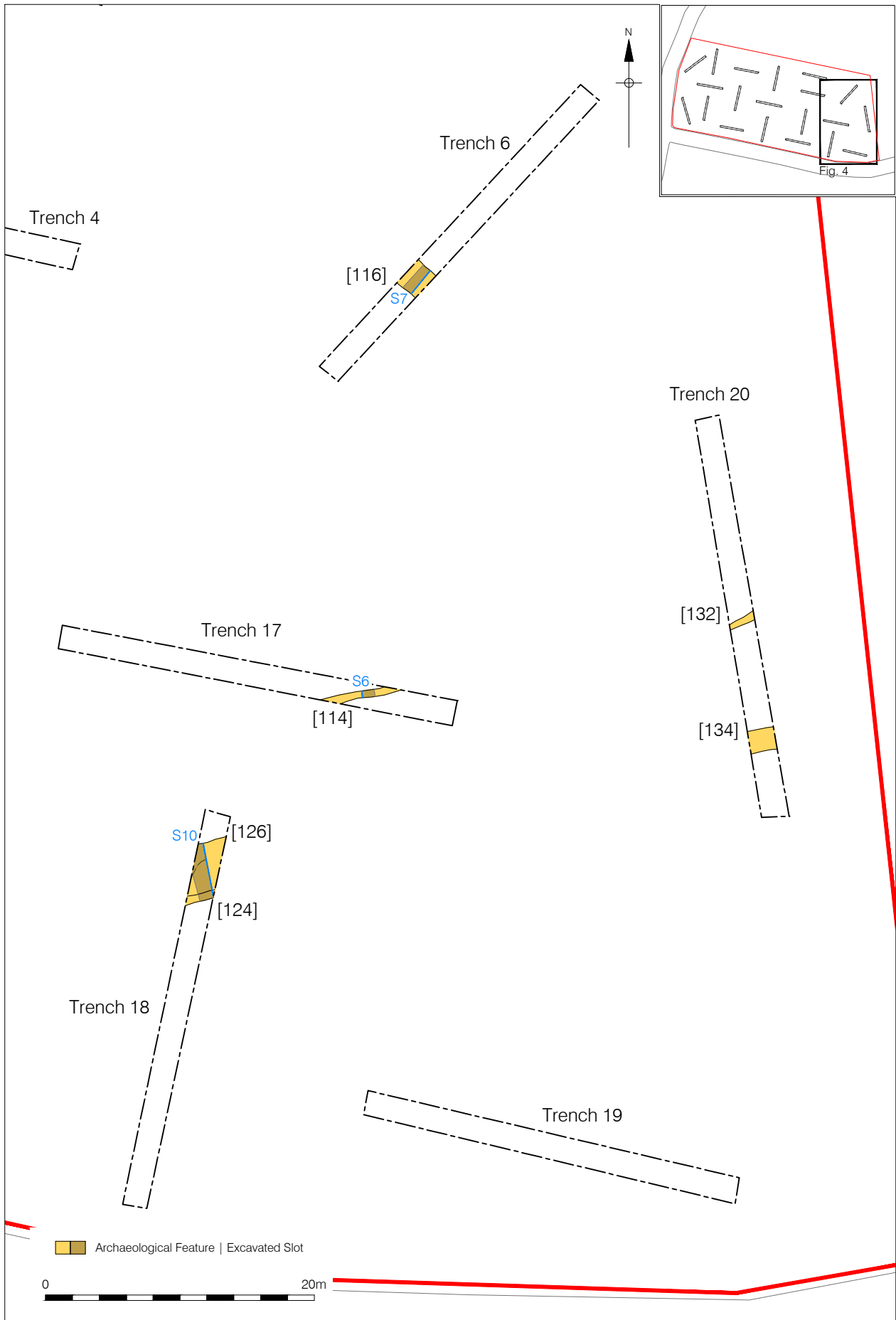
Websites

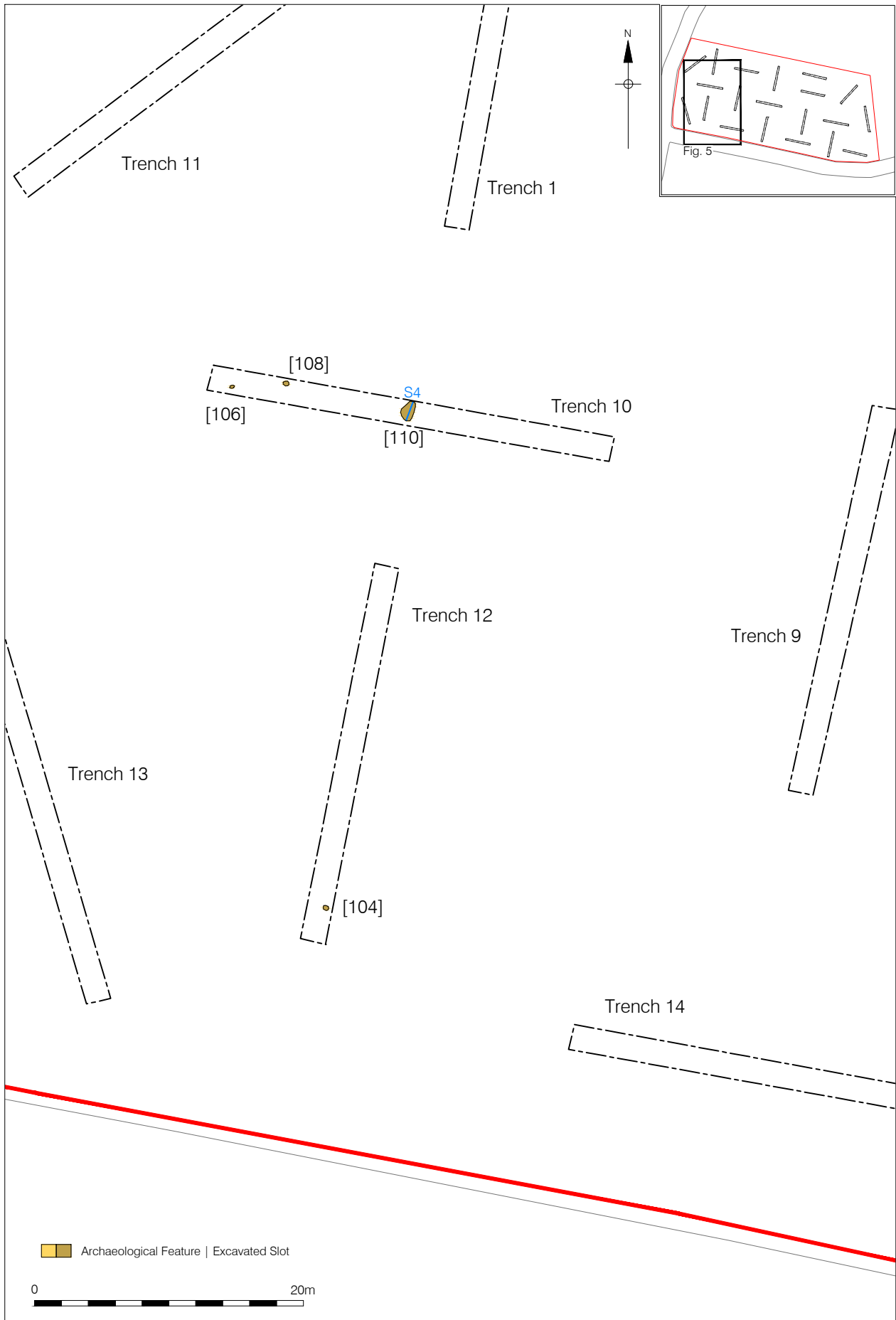
British Geological Survey, 2019 Geology of Britain Viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?location=IP31%3DR> Accessed 22/07/19

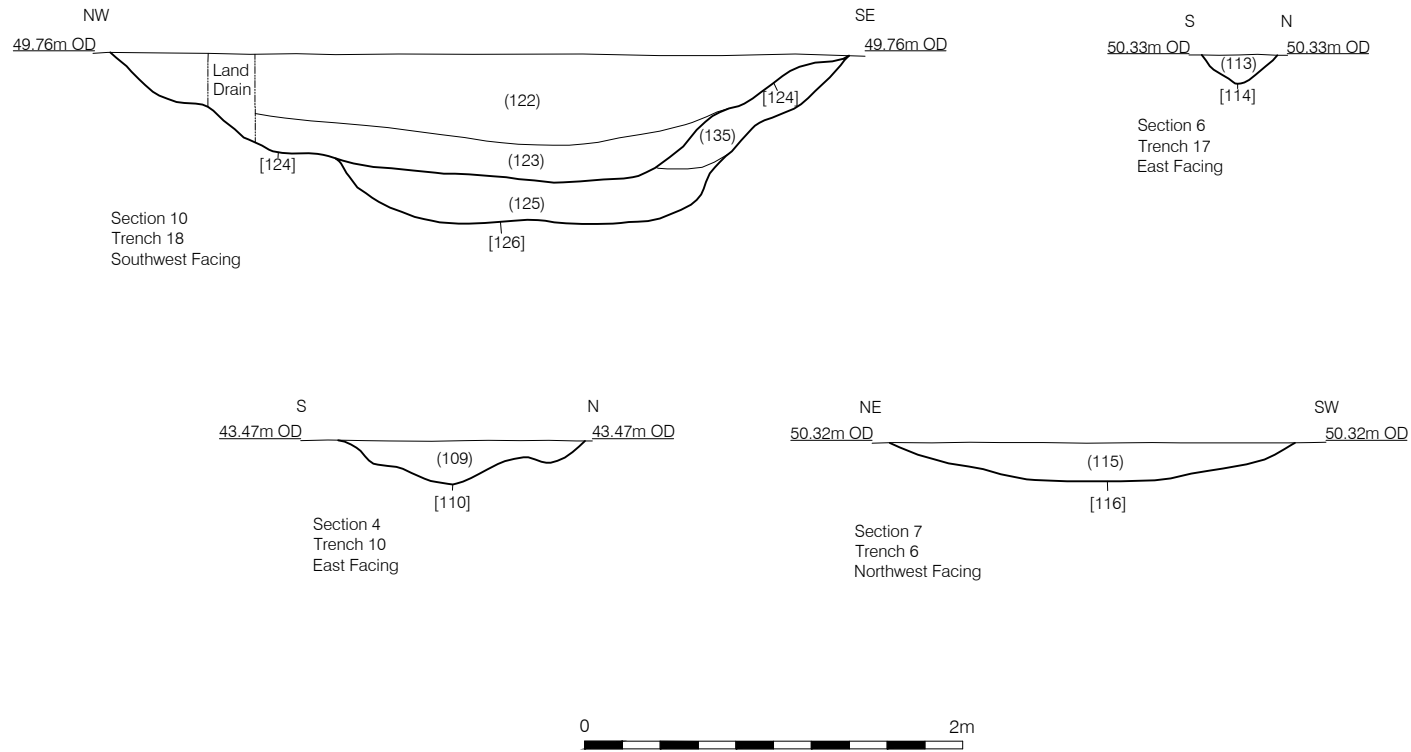












PLATES



Plate 1: The site, looking northeast



Plate 2: Machining, looking northwest



Plate 3: Trench 13, Colluvium (119), looking southwest



Plate 4: Trench 10, Pit [110], looking southeast



Plate 5: Trench 18, Ditches [124] & [126], looking northeast



Plate 6: Trench 16, Ditch [112], looking north

APPENDIX 1: CONTENTS INDEX

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
100	0		Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0	Firm, mid-greyish-brown sandy silt
101	0		Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0	Compact, light to mid-brownish-grey clayey silt
102	0		Layer	Natural	0	0	0	Compact, light yellowish-grey clay with frequent chalk and flint to East, compact, mid-light brownish-grey clayey silt with moderate flint and chalk to West
103	104	12	Fill	Pit	0.49	0.36	0.11	Compact, dark brownish-grey silty clay
104	104	12	Cut	Pit	0.49	0.36	0.11	Circular in plan, moderate sides, concave base
105	106	10	Fill	Pit	0.2	0.2	0.09	Compact, mid-greyish-brown silty clay
106	106	10	Cut	Pit	0.2	0.2	0.09	Circular in plan, steep sides, concave base
107	108	10	Fill	Pit	0.27	0.27	0.09	Compact, mid-greyish-brown silty clay with rare charcoal
108	108	10	Cut	Pit	0.27	0.27	0.09	Circular in plan, steep sides, concave base
109	110	10	Fill	Pit	1.3	1.03	0.23	Compact, light brownish-grey silty clay with occasional charcoal
110	110	10	Cut	Pit	1.3	1.03	0.23	Oval in plan, moderate sides, uneven concave base
111	112	16	Fill	Ditch	1	1.53	0.69	Compact, dark greyish-brown silty clay
112	112	16	Cut	Ditch	1	1.53	0.69	Linear in plan, steep sides, flat base
113	114	17	Fill	Ditch	1	0.39	0.15	Compact, light greyish-brown silty clay
114	114	17	Cut	Ditch	1	0.39	0.15	Linear in plan, steep to moderate sides, concave base
115	116	6	Fill	Ditch	1	2.12	0.2	Compact, light greyish-brown silty clay
116	116	6	Cut	Ditch	1	2.12	0.2	Linear in plan, gentle sides, flat base
117	118	5	Fill	Ditch	1	0.55	0.16	Compact, light greyish-brown silty clay
118	118	5	Cut	Ditch	1	0.55	0.16	Linear in plan, moderate sides, concave base
119	0	0	Layer	Colluvium	0	0	0.42	Firm, mid-to light greyish-orange silty sand
120	121	3	Fill	Pit	0.53	0.53	0.14	Compact, light greyish-brown silty clay
121	121	3	Cut	Pit	0.53	0.53	0.14	Circular in plan, moderate sides, concave base
122	124	18	Fill	Ditch	1	3.2	0.46	Compact, mid-greyish-brown silty clay
123	124	18	Fill	Ditch	1	2.5	0.18	Compact, mid-yellowish-brown silty clay
124	124	18	Cut	Ditch	1	3.2	0.68	Linear in plan, moderate sides, flat base
125	126	18	Fill	Ditch	1	2.5	0.22	Compact, mid-greyish-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal
126	126	18	Cut	Ditch	1	2.5	0.22	Linear in plan, terminating to south-west, steep sides, flat base
127	128	4	Fill	Ditch	0	2.1	0	Compact, dark greyish-brown silty clay
128	128	4	Cut	Ditch	0	2.1	0	Linear in plan, not excavated
129	130	5	Fill	Ditch	0	1.7	0	Compact, dark greyish-brown silty clay
130	130	5	Cut	Ditch	0	1.7	0	Linear in plan, not excavated
131	132	20	Fill	Ditch	0	0.36	0	Compact, light greyish-brown silty clay
132	132	20	Cut	Ditch	0	0.36	0	Linear in plan, not excavated
133	134	20	Fill	Ditch	0	2.1	0	Compact, mid-greyish-brown silty clay
134	134	20	Cut	Ditch	0	2.1	0	Linear in plan, not excavated
135	126	18	Fill	Ditch	1	1.01	0.2	Compact, mid-yellowish-grey silty clay

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH DATA

Trench Number	Alignment	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m)	Topsoil End 1 (m)	Subsoil End 1 (m)	Geology depth End 1 (mOD)	Topsoil End 2 (m)	Subsoil End 2 (m)	Geology depth End 2 (mOD)	Summary of Archaeological Features
1	NE-SW	30	0.48	0.31	0.46	0.48	0.29	0.35	0.36	None
2	NW-SE	30	0.42	0.26	0.4	0.42	0.29	0.34	0.35	None
3	NE-SW	30	0.37	0.3	0.36	0.37	0.26	0.29	0.31	One pit
4	NW-SE	30	0.37	0.32		0.34	0.3	0.35	0.37	One ditch
5	NW-SE	30	0.41	0.32	0.37	0.38	0.28	0.37	0.38	Two ditches
6	NW-SW	30	0.41	0.31	0.39	0.41	0.32		0.33	One ditch
7	NE-SW	30	0.5	0.31	0.45	0.46	0.25	0.37	0.38	None
8	NW-SE	30	0.39	0.31	0.37	0.38	0.29	0.38	0.39	None
9	NE-SW	30	0.36	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.21	0.3	0.31	None
10	NW-SE	30	0.38	0.25	0.34	0.36	0.26	0.3	0.32	Three pits
11	NE-SW	30	0.95	0.3	0.44	0.46	0.32	0.67	0.95	Colluvium
12	NE-SW	30	0.41	0.3	0.38	0.39	0.32	0.4	0.41	One pit
13	NW-SE	30	1.2	0.5	0.78		0.45	0.7	0.93	Colluvium
14	NW-SE	30	0.5	0.33	0.49	0.5	0.25	0.32	0.33	None
15	NE-SW	30	0.41	0.28	0.39	0.41	0.32	0.39	0.4	None
16	NW-SE	30	0.53	0.28	0.34	0.36	0.29	0.52	0.53	One ditch
17	NW-SE	30	0.27	0.19	0.24	0.25	0.2	0.24	0.26	One ditch
18	NE-SW	30	0.37	0.29	0.36	0.37	0.27	0.3	0.32	Two ditches
19	NW-SE	30	0.39	0.32	0.37	0.39	0.28		0.3	None
20	NW-SE	30	0.51	0.33	0.49	0.51	0.32	0.37	0.38	Two ditches

APPENDIX 3: ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Assessment of environmental samples

Sample Number	1000	1001	1002	1003
Context Number	123	125	109	103
Cut Number	124	126	110	104
Feature Type	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit
Context Type	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill
Volume of bulk (litres)	40	40	40	10
Volume of flot (millilitres)	25	17	110	7
Method of processing	F	F	F	F
RETENT				
Charcoal				
Charcoal >4 mm		1	2	
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm			1	
Charcoal <2 mm				
Terrestrial Molluscs				
Fragments - indet.	1	1		
Other Finds				
Animal bone		1	3	
Burnt clay	1		2	
Pottery	1	1	1	
FLOT				
Charcoal				
Charcoal >4 mm				
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm				
Charcoal <2 mm	1	1	4	4
Suitable for ID	X	X	X	X
Burnt Cereals				
Grain - Broken/distorted	1			
Intrusive Seeds				
Common name				
<i>Atriplex</i> spp.	Common orache		1	
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat-hen			1
<i>Polygonum</i> spp.	Knotweed			1
Other Plant Macrofossils				
Fragmented plant tissue				
Modern plant material		2		1
Roots/tubers	3	3	3	2
Terrestrial Molluscs		Habitat		
<i>Carychium minimum/tridentatum</i>	Moist/wet places		1	
<i>Columella</i> spp.	Various	1	1	
<i>Oxychilus</i> spp.	Moist places	1		
<i>Vallonia</i> spp.	Various	1	1	
<i>Vertigo</i> spp.	Various	1		
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.	Catholic	1		
Juveniles - indet.		2	1	
Industrial Waste				
Coal				1

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant.

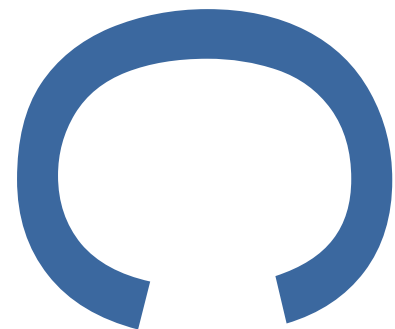
APPENDIX 4: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (PCA 2019)

**LAND NORTH OF THE BROADWAY
BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK**



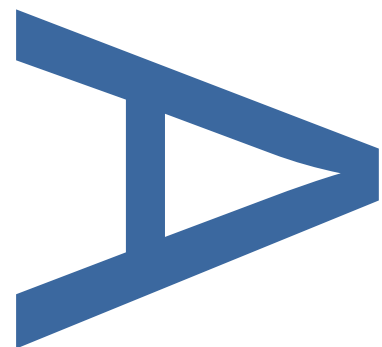
**WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
MID SUFFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL**



PLANNING REF: DC/18/02577

**PARISH/SITE CODE: BAA 048
OASIS NO: preconst1-358636**



JULY 2019

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land north of The Broadway, Badwell Ash, Suffolk: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: Mid Suffolk District Council

Planning reference: DC/18/02577

Parish code: BAA 048

Site code: Parish code will be used

OASIS reference: preconst1-358636

Central National Grid Reference: TL (5)9931 (2)6946

Written and researched by: Simon Carlyle

Project Manager: Simon Carlyle

Commissioning client: Hopkins & Moore (Developments) Ltd
c/o RPS Group Ltd

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Central Office
The Granary
Rectory Farm
Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambridgeshire
CB22 3EN

Tel: 01223 845522

E-mail: scarlyle@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

July 2019

The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	3
2	SITE BACKGROUND	4
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	7
4	METHODOLOGY	8
5	ACCESS, WELFARE AND SAFETY	11
6	TIMETABLE AND STAFFING	12
7	POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORTING	13
8	OWNERSHIP OF FINDS, STORAGE AND CURATION OF ARCHIVE	14
9	INSURANCES	15
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY	16

ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig. 1 Site location, 1:25,000

Fig. 2 Trench location plan, 1:1000

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) has been prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) for an archaeological evaluation of land north of The Broadway, Badwell Ash, Suffolk (site centred on NGR Ref. TL (5)9931 (2)6946; Fig. 1). The evaluation, which has been commissioned by Hopkins & Moore (Developments) Ltd through their archaeological consultant RPS Group Ltd (RPS), is being carried out in response to a condition that was attached to outline planning consent by Mid Suffolk District Council (MSDC) for the residential development of the site (planning ref. DC/18/02577).
- 1.2 MSDC had been advised to undertake the archaeological evaluation by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS), providers of archaeological advice on planning matters to local planning authorities in the county. This was in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework* paragraphs 189 and 190 (DCLG 2018), as the site was considered to lie within an area of archaeological potential.
- 1.3 The scope of the evaluation, which was agreed following consultation between RPS and SCCAS, consists of twenty 30m trial trenches at 1.8m wide (Fig. 2; a total of 600 linear metres, an approximate 5% sample of the site).
- 1.4 Once approved by SCCAS, all work relating to this project will be carried out in accordance with this WSI, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2017a) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b).
- 1.5 The project will be managed in accordance with the Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015).
- 1.6 Subject to the results of this investigation, if any further archaeological work is required by SCCAS, this will be carried out in accordance with a subsequent Brief and WSI.

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Site location, topography and geology

- 2.1.1 The site is located at the northern edge of Badwell Ash, a small village that lies approximately 14km northeast of Bury St Edmunds and c. 12km northwest of Stowmarket town centre (Fig.1). The site, which covers an area of c. 2.2ha, is a roughly rectangular plot of land that occupies the southern edge of a large arable field. The site is bounded by The Broadway to the south, The Street to the west and arable land to the north and east.
- 2.1.2 Topographically, the site is situated on a gentle west-facing slope that overlooks the broad, shallow valley of a small stream that flows westwards to its confluence with Black Bourn, near Stowlangtoft. Ground level descends from c. 52m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the site's eastern boundary to c. 43m aOD at its western edge.
- 2.1.3 On the lower slope in the eastern part of the site, erosion has exposed Cretaceous chalk strata, consisting of the undifferentiated beds of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation. On the upper slope, in the centre and east of the site, the chalk is overlain by Neogene and Quaternary deposits of sand and gravel of the Red Crag Formation. The bedrock is overlain by superficial deposits of glacial sand and gravel of the Lowestoft Formation (BGS 2019).

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

- 2.2.1 Reference to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) shows no known heritage assets within the site, although in the vicinity there are records of archaeological remains and findspots dating from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval periods (<https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>). The following summarises these records.
- 2.2.2 The SHER will be consulted directly during the course of the project for more up-to-date information that may not be available online.

Prehistoric and Roman (pre-AD 410)

- 2.2.3 Approximately 400m to the southeast of the site, evidence for Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement was found during the 1930s in gravel workings, consisting of a hearth, five loom weights, sherds of pottery and a probable storage pit (MSF5549).
- 2.2.4 Remains of a similar date were found during an evaluation of land at 4 Back Lane, c.

380m to the south of the site, consisting of a shallow pit containing burnt flint and very abraded pottery (MSF27261).

- 2.2.5 To the south of The Broadway, c. 180m to the south of the site, an evaluation encountered remains dating to the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and the Late Iron Age/early Roman periods. The remains included two postholes, a ditch terminus and a layer interpreted as a possible palaeochannel (MSF35441).
- 2.2.6 During the excavation of a pipeline trench on The Street, c. 280m to the northwest of the site, there were reported finds of Iron Age, Roman and medieval date (MSF 7554, 7555 and 7556)
- 2.2.7 In 1993, metal detecting on land c. 500m to the east of the site recovered twenty-three 3rd and 4th-century coins, in an area where a Roman brooch and c. 80 coins had been found previously (MSF14354).
- 2.2.8 During gravel extraction at Smith's Pit, c. 350m to the southeast of the site, sherds of Roman pottery were found in the topsoil (MSF5550).
- 2.2.9 In 1961, a Roman pottery vessel dating to the 2nd century was found in a field c. 450m to the northwest of the site (MSF5545).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval (AD 410 to 1485)

- 2.2.10 In the early 1920s, an Anglo-Saxon cemetery was found in gravel workings c. 200m to the southeast of the site. Approximately 30-40 skeletons were uncovered, along with a number of cremations. Finds from the site included six shield bosses, six iron spearheads, three knives and an iron ferrule from a spear shaft. A mid 5th-century cremation urn decorated with bosses and pendant triangles was also recovered (MSF 5554).
- 2.2.11 Further Anglo-Saxon remains were found at the quarry between 1935 and 1951, including an Anglo-Saxon blue and white glass bead, pottery vessels and a deeply buried dark soil horizon that contained bronze buckles and rings. Unfortunately, believing that it was probably old horse harness, the buckles and rings were discarded by the quarry workers.
- 2.2.12 From the same area, a small bronze ring with a raised red-enamelled boss, probably Early Anglo-Saxon in date, was found during gravel extraction (MSF27531). There is a record of another small bronze ring of a similar date being found nearby (MSF5559).
- 2.2.13 At Warren Hill Farm, approximately 230m to the southwest of the site, an archaeological evaluation demonstrated that there had been domestic occupation on

the site since at least the 16th century. A possible kitchen midden containing pottery, animal bone and building material was found just behind the street frontage (Gill 2011; MSF25049).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The main aim of the investigation is to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site by trial trenching. This will be achieved through the identification, sample excavation and recording of any archaeological remains that may be encountered by the evaluation and determining their location, extent, date, character and state of preservation. The results will assist SCCAS in determining if archaeological mitigation will be required.
- 3.2 To determine the significance of the results of the evaluation in a local, regional and national context (as appropriate), reference will be made to the East Anglian regional research agendas:
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997)
 - *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
 - *Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region* (Medlycott and Brown 2008)
 - *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The evaluation will consist of the excavation of 20no. 30m trial trenches at 1.8m wide (a total of 600 linear metres), the locations of which are shown in Figure 2.

4.2 Survey and machine excavation

4.2.1 The trenches will be set out in accordance with the approved trench plan using a Leica Global Positioning System (GPS). Prior to machine excavation, the locations of each trench will be scanned with a CAT (Cable Avoidance Tool) to check for services. With the agreement of SCCAS, trenches will be moved to avoid any services or any other constraints that may be identified.

4.2.2 Using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and operating under constant archaeological supervision, the overburden will be removed in level spits down to the surface of the geological substrate or first significant archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first. Topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate and stored in temporary bunds adjacent to each trench.

4.2.3 Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned using hand tools to define their boundaries and extent within the trenches. Limits and locations of all trenches, pre-excavation and post-excavation plans of archaeological features and heights above Ordnance Datum will be recorded using Leica GPS.

4.2.4 The trenches will only be backfilled following inspection by or with the agreement of SCCAS. The trenches will be simply backfilled, topsoil uppermost, and tracked in by the machine.

4.3 Recording and sampling

4.3.1 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA *Operations Manual 1: Fieldwork Induction Manual* (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological features and deposits will be sufficiently excavated to fulfil the project aims stated in Section 3 above.

4.3.2 Drawn records will be in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all excavated archaeological features at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50), while all individual deposits and cuts will be recorded as written records on PCA *pro forma* context sheets. Appropriate photographs of the archaeological remains

encountered by the evaluation, supported by general photographs of the site, its setting and working shots, will be taken using high resolution digital cameras (minimum 10 megapixels).

- 4.3.3 Linear features will be investigated by means of slots excavated across their width and measuring at least 1m in length, positioned to avoid areas of intercutting/disturbance in order to provide uncontaminated finds assemblages. A minimum of 10% of each linear will be excavated. If stratigraphic relationships between features are not visible in plan, slots will also be positioned to determine inter-feature relationships, although care will be taken not to compromise the integrity of the archaeological record by excavating complex features or groups of features that would be better understood if they were investigated at the mitigation stage.
- 4.3.4 Discrete features such as pits and postholes will be at least 50% excavated and when considered appropriate 100% excavated.
- 4.3.5 Bulk soil samples, normally up to 40 litres in volume (where obtainable), will be taken in order to recover micro- and macro-botanical environmental remains. The sampling strategy and subsequent assessment of the samples will be carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines, as set out in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). Where appropriate, advice on the sampling strategy will be obtained from PCA's Environmental Archaeology specialist and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.
- 4.3.6 If complicated archaeological remains or features better dealt with at the mitigation phase are identified during the evaluation, the approach to their investigation will be discussed/agreed with SCCAS.

4.4 Metal detecting and Treasure

- 4.4.1 Prior to the mechanical excavation of the trenches, the area of each trench will be scanned by an experienced metal detectorist. Once the trenches are open, the spoil heaps and any features exposed in the trenches will be scanned for finds. The metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron. Metal finds will have their locations recorded via GPS.
- 4.4.2 All finds defined as 'Treasure' will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Treasure Act 1996 (as amended by the Treasure Designation Order 2002 No. 2666). Where removal cannot

be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. Any finds that could be considered treasure under the terms of the Act made during the process of fieldwork will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer, so that it is properly reported to the appropriate Coroner within 14 days of discovery, in line with the Treasure Act.

4.5 Human remains

4.5.1 If human remains are encountered, SCCAS and the client will be informed immediately. No further excavation will take place until removal becomes necessary and will only be carried out in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations and only after a Ministry of Justice license has been obtained. Excavation may be required where the remains are under imminent threat or dating/preservation information is required for costing purposes.

4.6 Monitoring visits

4.6.1 RPS will be responsible for arranging a monitoring meeting with SCCAS. The PCA project manager will keep RPS updated on any significant discoveries made during the fieldwork so that SCCAS can be kept informed.

5 ACCESS, WELFARE AND SAFETY

- 5.1 Permission to access to the site for the evaluation will be arranged by RPS or their client so that the PCA field team can start work promptly on the first day of their arrival at site. It is expected that the site will be suitably clear of vegetation and other obstructions to allow the free movement of plant and the excavation of the trenches.
- 5.2 Welfare facilities will be provided by PCA for the use of their site staff, sub-contractors and visitors.
- 5.3 PCA staff will secure all deep excavations (over c. 0.8m deep) with orange netlon fencing secured on road pins.
- 5.4 All relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The Health and Safety policies will be those of PCA and will be in accordance with all statutory regulations. A site-specific *Risk Assessment and Method Statement* (RAMS) will be prepared before fieldwork commences and all staff will be briefed on the content of the RAMS at an induction that they will be required to attend on arrival on site.
- 5.5 There is a duty of care for the client to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before site works commence.

6 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

- 6.1 The project will be managed by Simon Carlyle MCIfA, Senior Project Manager at PCA Cambridge, and the fieldwork will be directed by Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne, Project Officer, assisted by up to three Site Assistants drawn from PCA's team of qualified and experienced staff, as required.
- 6.2 The duration of the evaluation will be up to five working days (including backfilling). Working days are based on a 5-day working week, Monday to Friday, 8am–4pm. The provisional start date for the fieldwork has been arranged for Monday 15th July 2019, subject to approval of this document. RPS has notified SCCAS of the proposed start date.
- 6.3 Metal detecting will be carried out by Dave Curry (PCA), an acknowledged metal-detectorist who has over 40 years' experience and routinely carries out metal detector surveys for PCA.
- 6.4 Where required, the following PCA specialists may be invited to advise on aspects of the project and contribute to the evaluation report:
- Berni Seddon—medieval pottery
 - Chris Jarrett—medieval pottery
 - Katie Anderson—Roman pottery
 - Barry Bishop—worked flint and prehistoric pottery
 - Kevin Haywood—CBM/stone
 - Karen Deighton—animal bone
- 6.5 Other specialists may be consulted, depending on the types of artefacts recovered or the nature of the deposits encountered by the evaluation. A full list of specialists currently used by PCA is presented in Appendix A. Illustrations will be prepared by the PCA Drawing Office.

7 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORTING

- 7.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with PCA guidelines. The MPRG's *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (Slowikowski et al 2001) will be adhered to.
- 7.2 Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take approximately four weeks to complete following the end of fieldwork. Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis as necessary.
- 7.3 An illustrated report on the evaluation will be prepared to present the results of the fieldwork and the assessment of the artefacts and palaeoenvironmental samples. The report will include: a non-technical summary; an archaeological and historical background to the site, supported by relevant historical maps; a description of the methodology employed; plans and sections showing the location and extent of any archaeology encountered; a site narrative, with a discussion of the archaeological results; specialist reports; photographs supporting the text.
- 7.4 A search will be made of the Suffolk HER during the course of the project so that the report will include up-to-date archaeological information on relevant sites within the its vicinity (1km search area).
- 7.5 A draft copy of the report will be provided to the client for comment prior to its submission to SCCAS. Once the report has been approved by SCCAS, a final copy and a digital copy (in pdf/A format) will be presented to SCCAS and the Suffolk HER (SHER), on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months).
- 7.6 The unique event number for this project, issued by SHER (**BAA 048**), will be clearly indicated on relevant ensuing reports and on the OASIS data collection form.
- 7.7 Contingency will be made for the publication of results. The minimum requirement will be for an appropriate note to be made available in the *Archaeology in Suffolk* section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. This summary will be included in the project report or submitted to SCCAS by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is soonest.

8 OWNERSHIP OF FINDS, STORAGE AND CURATION OF ARCHIVE

- 8.1 The site will use the SHER Parish Code **BAA 048** as a unique identifier. This reference will be used to identify the archive (including finds, paper and digital archive). It will be cross-referenced with any reports and the OASIS data collection form.
- 8.2 The parish number will be used to identify any resulting reports and will be added to the OASIS data collection form.
- 8.3 All artefactual material will be held in storage by PCA Cambridge until ownership of all such archaeological finds are transferred and the archive is deposited with the SCCAS Store or the relevant recipient museum. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to *Treasure Act* legislation, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.
- 8.4 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the advice contained in *Archive Guidelines* (SCCAS 2017b), *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992).
- 8.5 A copy of the report will accompany the archive when it is deposited with the museum stores.
- 8.6 The SHER is registered with the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) project. PCA will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>, in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service. An online OASIS record has been initiated (preconst1-358636).

9 INSURANCES

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd is covered by the following insurances:

- Professional Indemnity £5,000,000, Hiscox Insurance Company Limited, 9446188;
- Public & Products Liability £10,000,000 Aviva & AIG, 24765101CHC/000133 & 25035008;
- Employers Liability £10,000,000 Aviva 24765101CHC/000133.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brooks, R 2008 *Archaeological evaluation report: Land to the rear of 2 and 3 Back Lane, Badwell Ash*, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service report **08/4**

Brown, N and Glazebrook, J (eds.) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **8**

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014a *Code of Conduct*

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014b *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

DCLG (Department for Communities and Local Government) 2018 *National Planning Policy Framework*

English Heritage 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*

Gill, D 1996 *Archaeological Monitoring Report: Shackerland Quarry, Badwell Ash*, SAU

Gill, D 2011 *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Warren Farm, Badwell Ash*

Glazebrook, J (ed.) 1997 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **3**

Gurney, D 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*

HE (Historic England) 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide*

Medlycott, M 2011 (ed.) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **24**

Museum and Galleries Commission 1992 *Storage and Standards in the Museum*

Care of Archaeological Collections

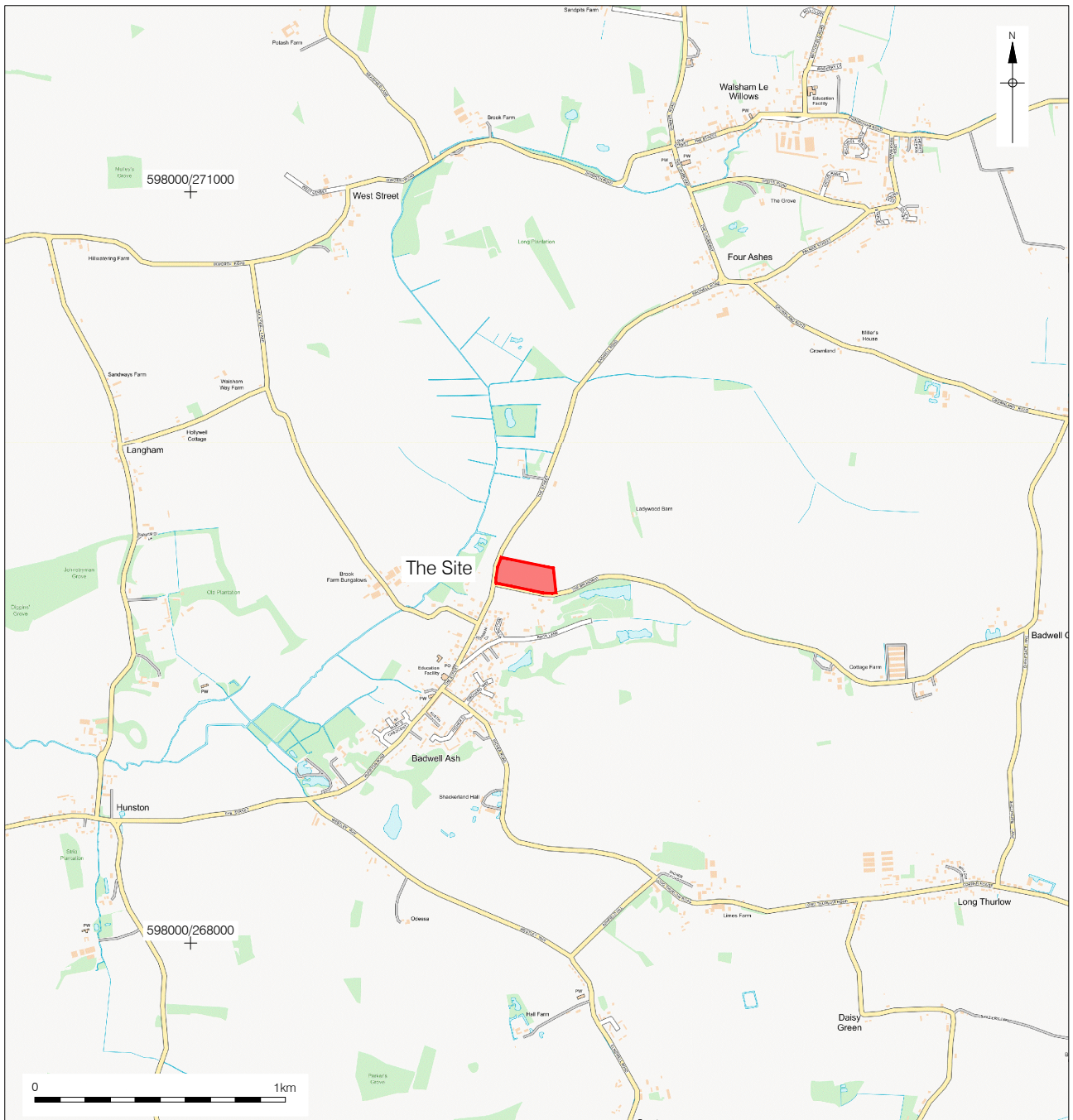
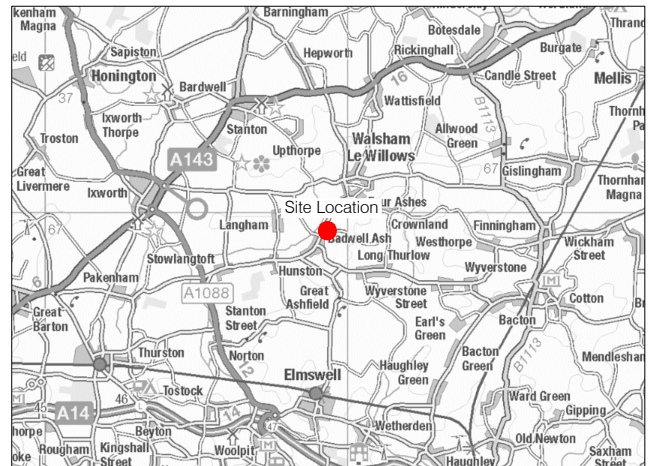
Payne, D 2017 *Archaeological Evaluation on Land Next to Donards, Badwell Ash*, unpublished report

SCCAS (Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service) 2017a *Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver 1.1*

SCCAS (Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service) 2017b *Archive Guidelines*

Slowikowski et al. 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*

UKIC 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term*



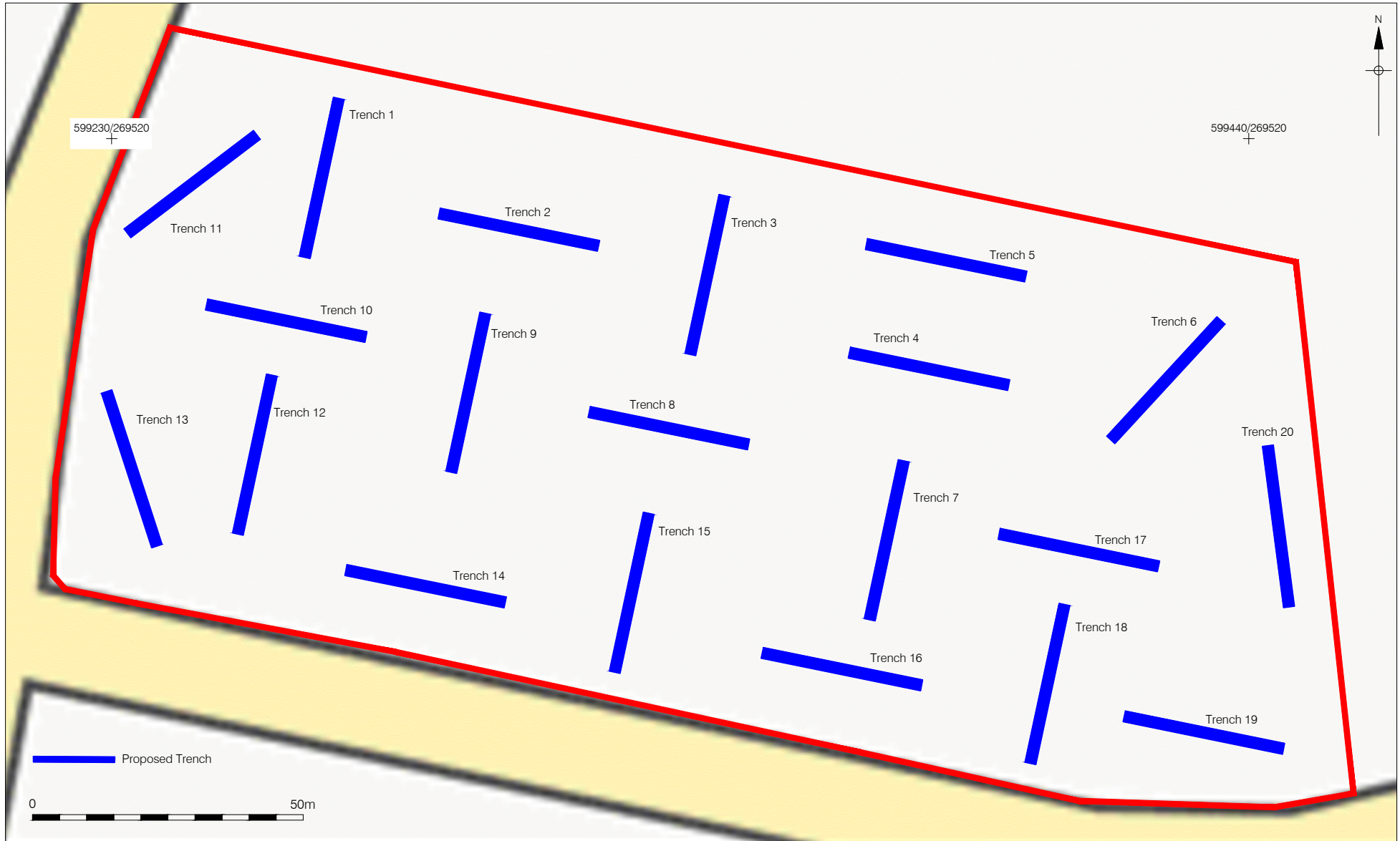


Figure 2
 Proposed Trench Location
 1:1000 at A4

APPENDIX 1: FINDS, ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER SPECIALIST SERVICES

Prehistoric Pottery: Sarah Percival, Louise Rayner, Jon Cotton, Mike Seager Thomas

Roman Pottery: Katie Anderson, Jo Mills (samian), Gwladys Monteil (samian), Joanna Bird (decorated samian), Margaret Darling (North), Brenda Dickinson (samian stamps), Kay Hartley (mortaria), David Williams (amphora)

Post-Roman Pottery: Chris Jarrett (in house), Berni Seddon (in house), Luke Barber (Sussex)

Clay Tobacco Pipe: Chris Jarrett (in house)

CBM: Berni Seddon (in house), Kevin Hayward (in house), Su Pringle, Ian Betts

Stone & Petrological Analysis: Kevin Hayward (in house), Mark Samuel (moulded stone)

Glass: John Shepherd, Medieval and Post-medieval Glass, Hugh Wilmott, Medieval Window Glass, Jill Channer

Coins: James Gerrard (in house), Nina Crummy, Mike Hammerson

Inscriptions & Graffiti: Roger Tomlin

Animal Bone: Kevin Rielly (in house), Philip Armitage, Robin Bendrey

Lithics (inc Palaeolithic): Barry Bishop

Osteology: Aileen Tierney

Timber: Damian Goodburn, Nigel Nayling (Wales),

Leather: Quita Mould

Small Finds: Nina Crummy (prehistoric- post Roman) Marit Gaimster (post Roman) (in house), James Gerrard (Roman) (in house), Hilary Major (Roman), Ian Riddler (esp worked bone)

Metal slag: Lynne Keys, David Starley

Textiles: Penelope Walton Rogers

Conservation: Karen Barker, Stefanie White (Colchester Museums), Emma Hogarth (Colchester Museums)

Dendrochronology: Ian Tyers

Archaeomagnetic dating: Mark Noel

Environmental: Val Fryer, QUEST, University of Reading

Documentary Research: Guy Thompson (in house), Chris Phillpotts, Frederick Hamond (NI), Gillian Draper, Jeremy Haslam, Roger Leech

Industrial Archaeology: David Cranstone

Finds Illustration: Cate Davies (in house), Helen Davies (in house), Mark Roughley (in house)

APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

Printable version

OASIS ID: preconst1-358636

Project details

Project name	The Broadway, Badwell Ash, Suffolk
Short description of the project	<p>The evaluation identified a colluvial deposit towards the base of the slope at the far western end of the site. Later prehistoric pottery and struck flint were recovered from this deposit and a significant quantity of worked flint was recovered from the ploughsoil in trenches located in this area. This material probably derives from the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age settlement activity that has previously been investigated to the south of the site. Two small pits were also identified in the northern and western parts of the site, from which a small assemblage of Iron Age pottery, animal bone and fired clay was recovered. In the northeastern part of the site were two undated ditches. Their alignments did not correspond with medieval or later boundaries identified within the site, suggesting that they may form part of an earlier Roman or prehistoric field system, although this could not be substantiated by the evaluation. At the eastern end of the site were two parallel ditches, spaced c. 10m apart and aligned north-east to south-west, possibly forming a droveway or track. Sherds of pottery dating from the 11th to the early 13th century was recovered from one of the ditches and its recut, along with fragments of fired clay and animal bone. A post-medieval field boundary ditch on a north to south alignment was encountered near the centre of the site. This feature, which is shown on the 1884-1886 Ordnance Survey map of the site, contained sherds of late 19th-century pottery and a ceramic land drain had been placed at its base.</p>
Project dates	Start: 15-07-2019 End: 18-07-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BAA048 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	LAYER Late Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Late Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain

Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BADWELL ASH The Broadway, Badwell Ash
Postcode	IP31 3DR
Study area	2.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 59931 26946 51.91757000086 0.325749088041 51 55 03 N 000 19 32 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 42.95m Max: 50.95m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Simon Carlyle
Project supervisor	Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hopkins & Moore (Developments) Ltd. c/o RSP Group Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Archive ID	BAA048
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Worked stone/lithics"
	Suffolk County Council

Digital Archive recipient
Digital Archive ID BAA048
Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Media available "Database","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council
Paper Archive ID BAA048
Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Land North of The Broadway, Badwell Ash, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s) Morgan-Shelbourne, L
Other bibliographic details R13792
Date 2019
Issuer or publisher PCA Central
Place of issue or publication Pampisford
Description c.45 page, A4, bound, front and back cover, 5 figures, 6 plates.
Entered by Simon Carlyle (scarlyle@pre-construct.com)
Entered on 15 August 2019

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice
© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)

PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522

e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM

THE ROPE WORKS, BROADWOOD VIEW
CHESTER-LE-STREET
DURHAM DH3 3AF
t: 0191 377 1111

e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925

e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370 410

e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01603 863 108

e: norwich@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485 490

e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549

e: winchester@pre-construct.com

