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# **LAND ADJACENT TO THE BAILEY, RICHER ROAD, BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK**

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**



Report Number: 1093

April 2015

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**LAND ADJACENT TO THE BAILEY, RICHER ROAD, BADWELL ASH,  
SUFFOLK**


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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April 2015

<b>Site Code</b>	BAA 031	<b>NGR</b>	TL 99180 68931
<b>Event Number</b>	ESF22907		
<b>Planning Ref.</b>	2537/11 & 3423/12	<b>OASIS</b>	Britanni1-204622
<b>Approved By:</b>		<b>Date</b>	April 2015



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## **Abstract**

*On the 20<sup>th</sup> April 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land adjacent to The Bailey, Richer Road, Badwell Ash, Suffolk, in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) for two trial trenches to evaluate the plot.*

*Background research for the project indicated that evidence for late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval and medieval activity was most likely to be encountered, with a particular potential for remains associated with late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval occupation activity, discovered 200m to the south-west (MSF5548).*

*Despite the potential, no archaeological features or finds were present. A large depression identified as a probable post-medieval or modern quarry pit covered much of the site and is the most likely reason for the absence of any identifiable remains.*

*Unusually, the site of the quarry pit is not marked on the early Ordnance Survey maps, while others across the road and to the north-east are, but the area is shown as an 'L' shaped wooded tract of land suggesting it may have been quarried earlier in the post-medieval period and turned to woodland by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, the Revised OS Maps from 1966 to 1973 show that the area changed from the previously indicated 'L' shape to a larger area of mixed woodland with a boundary along the current edge of the quarry pit adjacent to The Bailey. This may indicate that quarrying occurred in the late 1960s to early 1970s.*

*The presence of an intact subsoil at the northern end of trench 1 and located outside of the quarry pit, suggests that the rest of the site may retain some potential for archaeological remains, however this lies outside of the current proposed development area.*



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 20<sup>th</sup> April 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land adjacent to The Bailey, Richer Road, Badwell Ash, Suffolk (NGR: TL 99180 68931), in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Abraham, R. Dated 25<sup>th</sup> February 2015) requiring the excavation of two trial trenches measuring 1.80 x 15.00m. The aim of this investigation was to evaluate the land in advance of the construction of two residential dwellings and associated ground works (Figs. 1 & 4).

## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located within the core of the village of Badwell Ash, to the north of Richer Road, directly opposite Richer Close, within a plot forming the eastern portion of the grounds of The Bailey (Figs 1 & 4). The bedrock geology is described as Seaford Chalk Formation – a white chalk sub-group (BGS, 2015).

Superficial deposits have been recorded at the site – a Lowestoft Formation; an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays (BGS, 2015).

## 3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

This archaeological investigation was carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, in consultation with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The relevant local planning policy is the *Mid Suffolk District Local Plan*; (1998) which is due to be replaced with the *Mid Suffolk District Local Development Framework* in the near future.

## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figures 2 and 3)

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape ([www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)), and the Archaeological Data Service ([www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)) (ADS) (Figs. 2 & 3). The SHER monument ID reference has been used in the following background summary to identify specific sites of interest, the preferred reference has been used for listed buildings and event ID for archaeological investigations.



The area of investigation lies in an area of high archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, close to the site of late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval occupation activity, discovered 200m to the south-west (MSF5548).

The medieval core of the modern village (MSF5555) lies around 180m west of the site around the Church of St Marys, a Grade I listed building (281752). Iron Age (MSF7554), Roman (MSF7555) and medieval (MSF7556) finds have also been recovered in this area.

Further away, a cluster of early Anglo-Saxon (MSF27531, MSF5559 and MSF5554) remains were recorded to the north-east and late Iron Age to Roman (MSF16780, MSF19049, MSF7558 and MSF8076) remains to the south-west. A scattering of Bronze Age features have also been identified on the periphery of the search area (MSF6931 and MSF55549).

Nine archaeological investigations in the search area have returned mixed results. Three projects close to this site (ESF19764, ESF20860 and ESF20860) recorded a single undated posthole (ESF19764) or were negative. The only significant results were at Shackerland Hall Quarry (ESF18209 and ESF21462) located 650m to the south-west, which identified late Iron Age and Roman activity.

Significant levels of post-medieval and modern quarrying is noted in the vicinity of the site on the Ordnance Survey maps dating from 1884 to 1990.

No listed buildings lie within 100m of the assessment area.

Given the above the site had a specific potential for late **Anglo-Saxon/early medieval** and **medieval** features and finds. Post-medieval activity and modern activity was also likely to be encountered given the site's location in the village.

## 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that an evaluation is required to enable archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified (Abrahams, R.: Brief, Section 4.1).

Section 4.2 of the brief states that the archaeological evaluation is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.



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

## 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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

The brief also states that the project will need to consider the following objectives:

- The characterisation of the sequence, and the sites relationship to the nearby early Anglo-Saxon settlement site (HER No. BAA 004).
- To make the results of the investigation available through suitable reportage.

## 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief required the excavation of two trial trench measuring 15.0m x 1.80m in advance of the construction of two residential dwellings.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to excavate down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand (Figs. 4, 5 & 6).

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

## 8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

The site largely comprised an extensive depression which covered most of the southern area of the garden. On closer inspection and after excavating the trenches, it was concluded that this large depression was probably a quarry pit of probably post-medieval or modern origin; however it is not marked on the early editions of the Ordnance Survey Maps. Relocation of the trenches was considered and rejected as the building footprints would not have been evaluated.





### 8.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 5)

Trench 1 was located in the northern half of the site and straddled the quarry pit and adjacent area which appeared relatively undisturbed. It was orientated north-west to south-east and targeted the foundations of the northern proposed building.

The stratigraphy on the outside of the quarry pit showed a relatively deep and intact sequence was present, comprising a modern topsoil **1000** and subsoil **1001**. However; the southern half of the trench in the quarry pit confirmed the extensive truncation of the natural deposits and contained a very shallow stratigraphic sequence of mainly topsoil **1000** and thin sealing layer **1003**.

Natural rooting associated with extant pear trees was noted in the centre of the trench, but no archaeological finds or features were present.

### 8.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 6)

Trench 2 was located in the southern half of the site and entirely in the quarry pit, near the base of the depression. It was orientated north-east to south-west and targeted the footprint of the southern proposed building.

The stratigraphic sequence was relatively deep comprising topsoil **1000** and sealing layer **1003** as seen in trench 1, but also a buried soil **1004** and deep colluvium **1005** associated with soil slump from the steep sides.

A large tree root was removed from the centre of the trench which had caused extensive rooting to the underlying natural deposits **1002**. 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century CBM (not retained) was noted in the colluvium layer **1005**, however no further archaeological finds or features were present.

## 9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 5 & 6)

The deposit model varied significantly between the inside and outside of the large quarry pit depression. The northern half of trench1 was located outside of the quarry pit while the southern half and all of trench 2 were located inside the depression.

At the top of the sequence was topsoil layer **1000** which was present across the site. This was the current garden soil and comprised a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt.

At the northern end of trench 1, the topsoil **1000** overlay subsoil layer **1001**, comprising a mid yellow brown, friable silty sand with moderate sub-angular flint stone inclusions. This overlay the natural deposits **1002** which comprised a light yellow orange, loose sandy gravel.





The southern half of trench 1 was located in the quarry pit and topsoil **1000** overlay a stabilising or sealing layer **1003** which was a light grey brown, compact clay silt with occasional sub-angular flint stones and gravel inclusions. This layer is likely to have been imported to seal the sides and base of the quarry pit when it was converted to a garden, to help prevent further soil slippage and possibly retain some moisture for the overlying topsoil.

Trench 2 was located inside the quarry pit depression and contained a uniform sequence across the trench. Topsoil **1000** overlay the stabilising or sealing layer **1003** as in trench 1. Below this was buried soil **1004** which comprised a mid grey brown, friable silty sand. This is likely to be a build-up of soil at the base of the quarry pit after disuse.

Buried soil **1004** overlay a deep deposit of colluvium **1005** which was a mixed layer of mid yellow orange and mid grey brown, loose silty sand and gravel. This material resulted from extensive soil slippage of the sides of the quarry pit after disuse. The natural deposits **1002** were present at the base of the sequence, although the sand content was much higher than in trench 1.

## **10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

Despite the potential for early medieval and medieval remains, no archaeological features or finds were present. This is most likely due entirely to the area being extensively quarried for sand and gravel.

Unusually, the site of this quarry pit is not marked on the early Ordnance Survey maps, while others across the road and to the north-east are, but the area is shown as an 'L' shaped wooded tract of land suggesting it may have been quarried earlier in the post-medieval period and turned to woodland by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, the Revised OS Maps from 1966 to 1973 show that the area changed from the previously indicated 'L' shape to a larger area of mixed woodland with a boundary along the current edge of the quarry pit adjacent to The Bailey. This may indicate that quarrying occurred in the late 1960s to early 1970s, much later than previously suggested.

The intact subsoil at the northern end of trench 1 suggests that the rest of the site may retain some potential for archaeological remains, however this lies outside of the current proposed development area.

## **11.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Mr Tom Stebbing for commissioning the project and Rachael Abraham at Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team for her advice throughout.

The site was excavated by Dan McConnell and Matt Adams of Britannia Archaeology.



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Archaeological Data Service (ADS) [www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)

English Heritage National List for England  
[www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england)

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



## APPENDIX 1 – SAMPLE SECTION TABLE

### TRENCH 1

#### Sample Section 1A

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
1	NW-SE	9.95m	Fig.5
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1A	NW End	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.37m	Top Soil Layer. Mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles	
1001	0.37 – 0.70m	Subsoil Layer. Mid yellow brown, friable silty sand containing occasional sub-angular flint pebbles	
1002	0.70 – 0.73m+	Natural. Light yellow orange, loose sandy gravel	

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
1	NW-SE	8.43m	Fig.5
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1B	SE End	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.14m	Top Soil Layer. Mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles	
1003	0.14 – 0.21m	Stabilising/sealing layer. Light grey brown, compact clay silt with occasional sub-angular flint stones and gravel inclusions	
1002	0.21 – 0.23m+	Natural. Light yellow orange, loose sandy gravel.	

### TRENCH 2

#### Sample Section 2A

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
2	NE-SW	7.15m	Fig.6
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2A	NE End	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.09m	Top Soil Layer. Mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles	
1003	0.09 – 0.18m	Stabilising/sealing layer. Light grey brown, compact clay silt with occasional sub-angular flint stones and gravel inclusions	
1004	0.18 – 0.34m	Buried Soil. Mid grey brown, friable sandy silt	
1005	0.34 – 0.71m	Colluvium. Mixed mid yellow orange and mid grey brown, loose silty sand and gravel	
1002	0.71 – 0.73m+	Natural. Light yellow orange, loose sandy gravel	



## APPENDIX 2– WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



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# LAND ADJACENT TO THE BAILEY, RICHER ROAD, BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK

## WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Project Number: P1097

February 2015



**LAND ADJACENT TO THE BAILEY, RICHER ROAD, BADWELL ASH,  
SUFFOLK**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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<b>Site Code</b>	BAA 031	<b>NGR</b>	TL 99180 68931
<b>Planning Ref.</b>	2537/11 & 3423/12	<b>OASIS</b>	Britanni1-204622
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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) for Mr Tom Stebbing as a condition of planning applications reference 2537/11 & 3423/12, in advance of the construction of a house and associated works (Figs 1 & 2).

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of a trial trench evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigation at Land Adjacent to The Bailey, Richer Road, Badwell Ash, Suffolk (NGR: TL 99180 68931). A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Abraham, R. Dated 25<sup>th</sup> February 2015) requires trial trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m in total (Fig. 2, split into two 15.0m x 1.80m) to be excavated by employing a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket covering both housing plots.

## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located within the core of the village of Badwell Ash, to the north of Richer Road, directly opposite Richer Close, within a plot forming the eastern portion of the grounds of The Bailey (Figs 1 & 2). The bedrock geology is described as Seaford Chalk Formation – a white chalk sub-group (BGS, 2015).

Superficial deposits have been recorded at the site – a Lowestoft Formation; an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays (BGS, 2015).

## 3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the county council (SCCAS/CT), following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLG 2012) which replaced *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010) in March 2012. The relevant local planning policy is the *Mid Suffolk District Local Plan*; (1998) which is due to be replaced with the *Mid Suffolk District Local Development Framework* in the near future.

### 3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;



- The **level of detail should** be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is **sufficient** to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their **significance**;
- **Significance** (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or **lost** through alteration or **destruction**, or development within its **setting**. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss **should** require clear and convincing justification;  
Local planning authorities **should** not permit loss of the **whole** or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable **steps** to **ensure** the new development will proceed **after** the loss has occurred;  
Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest **that** are demonstrably of **equivalent significance** to **scheduled** monuments, **should** be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

### 3.2 Mid Suffolk Local Plan, (1998)

The local plan for Mid Suffolk deals with development on archaeological sites in policy HB14, this states the following:

Where there is an overriding case for preservation, planning permission for development that would affect an archaeological site or setting will be refused.

- Having taking archaeological advice, the district planning authority may decide that development can take place subject to either satisfactory measures to preserve the archaeological remains **in situ** or for the site to be excavated and the findings recorded. In appropriate cases the district planning authority will expect a legally binding agreement to be concluded or will impose a planning agreement to be concluded or will impose a planning condition requiring the developer to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the archaeological remains.

In section 2.2.3 of the Local Plan the Heritage and Listed Building objectives are:-

to maintain or enhance the quality of Mid Suffolk's heritage, particularly through safeguarding its Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings;

to protect ancient monuments and their settings;

- to give protection to parks and gardens of historic or landscape importance;
- to control change in ways that will protect the character of towns and villages and their setting;
- to give protection to archaeological sites and to ensure they are properly investigated and recorded if such sites are disturbed by development.



#### 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The area of investigation lies in an area of high archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, close to the site of an Early Anglo-Saxon occupation site, discovered to the south-west (HER BAA 004).

Given the above the site has a specific potential for early medieval features and finds.

#### 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that an evaluation is required to enable archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified (Abrahams, R.: Brief, Section 4.1).

Section 4.2 of the brief states that the archaeological evaluation is required to:

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

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

- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

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

#### 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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

The brief also states that the project will need to consider the following objectives:

- The characterisation of the sequence, and the sites relationship to the nearby early Anglo-Saxon settlement site (HER No. BAA 004).

- To make the results of the investigation available through suitable reportage.

#### 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief requires the excavation of 30.00 meters of trial trenching in advance of the construction of two dwelling and associated works. The trenching is to cover the



footprints of the proposed development area to be excavated. The trenches should be 1.80m wide. This will comprise two 15.0m x 1.80m trenches.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be employed to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand (Fig. 2).

All spoil generated and surfaces uncovered will be scanned using a metal detector.

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken. In the event that important archaeological remains are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the scope of further excavation and recording. The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.

#### 7.1 Site Plans

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

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

#### 7.2 Mechanical Excavation

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed before the bucket breaks the ground.

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

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surface. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately to aid the reinstatement of agricultural land.

The machine operator will have the relevant experience and appropriate documentation; will maintain the appropriate inspection register, Form F91 Part 1, Section C, either on the





machine or at the depot. The operator must produce a clean, flat surface at precisely the correct level.

### 7.3 Hand Excavation

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so.

### 7.4 Excavation of Stratified Sequences

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

### 7.5 Excavation of Buildings

Should structural remains be found during the evaluation, it will be determined on site if they merit investigation during the evaluation stage or should be left in-situ for any further stage of investigation.

All building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls, possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

### 7.6 Ditches

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 25% and to ascertain relationship information, with a minimum of 1.0m slots excavated through individual linear features.

### 7.7 Discrete Features

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

### 7.8 Full Excavation

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

### 7.9 Burials

Any articulated human remains shall receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. A decision will then be made on their future treatment in consultation with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist. The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857



and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

#### 7.10 *Written Record*

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

#### 7.11 *Photographic Record*

All features will be photographed as appropriate. This record will comprise black and white prints (35mm), colour slides (35mm) (where appropriate) and digital photographs (jpg). All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.

#### 7.12 *Drawn Record*

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

#### 7.13 *Finds and Environmental Remains*

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

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the *IfA Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, 2008. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

The site has potential for important palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological deposits (Brief 2.1). Provision is therefore made to take a minimum of one monolith/column sample from each trench for further micromorphological and other pedological (sedimentological) analyses to be assessed by Dr Steve Bareham (see appendix 2), if appropriate deposits are present.

Bulk samples will also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed by Anna West (SCCAS). These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with SCCAS/CT, Dr Bareham and Dr Zoe Outram where appropriate. These samples will constitute a minimum of 40 litres in accordance with AEA guidelines where appropriate.



Preserved wood will be sampled for potential dating via dendrochronology and Carbon 14 methods and will be assessed by Dr Roderick Bale (University of Wales Trinity St David). Prior to recovering timbers, suitability for dating will be assessed in conjunction with Dr Bale, SCCAS/CT and Dr Outram where appropriate.

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

## 8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A report will be prepared on the conclusion of the evaluation and will be completed 4 weeks after the field work ends (no further work required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months. The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, English Heritage, Gill Andrews, 1991 and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site;  
*Aims and Objectives;*  
*Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;
- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;
- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;  
*Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;  
*Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;
- *Bibliography;*



*Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;

- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client, SCCAS/CT (one copy and a .pdf copy on CD) and the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at English Heritage (one copy). An OASIS entry will be completed and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS.

It is understood that, if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of MAP2. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate.

## 9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993.

Any Items requiring treatment will be conserved. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the Suffolk County Archive Store, subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned and in accordance with *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*, SCCASCT 2010.

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

## 10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

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

### 10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction



BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit has been undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks has been highlighted. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information. The assessment of risk is an on-going process and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.

BA will liaise with the contractor or client on arrival and will follow any additional Health and Safety instructions given. A qualified First Aider will be present on every site. All BA staff are CSCS registered.

#### 11.0 RESOURCES

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

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

Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist for approval prior to the commencement of fieldwork. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the SCCAS/CT immediately.

#### 12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The evaluation fieldwork is likely to begin within the week starting 20 April 2015.

The proposed trench locations were positioned by the author following a review of the developer plans (Fig. 4). The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake trenching as required by the design brief.

The production of the report will take either a maximum of 4 weeks from the end of fieldwork (no further fieldwork required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months.

#### 13.0 MONITORING

SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the SCCAS/CT monitoring





officer prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project.

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Brown, D.H. 2007. *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*; Archaeological Archives Forum.

Brown, N. And Glazebrook, J. 2000. *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*; East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8.

Gurney, D. 2003. *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

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Mills. A. D, 2003. *Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names*. Oxford University Press.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983. *Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites*; Conservation Guidelines No. 2.

#### **Websites:**

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - [www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2-1#maps](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2-1#maps)

English Heritage PastScape [www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) [www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)

English Heritage National List for England  
[www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england)

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



## APPENDIX 1 -STAFF

The following members of staff have the skills and experience necessary to undertake the supervision of archaeological work as required in the brief. All have a wide range of experience on a variety of site types.

### **Senior Project Manager                      Dan McConnell BSc (Hons)**

Qualifications:      University of Bournemouth, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1995-1998)

*Experience:* Dan is a Senior Project Manager at Britannia Archaeology and has sixteen years post-graduation archaeological experience. He took part in several archaeological projects in the north of England from the late 1980's onwards, including the Wharram Percy Research Project and Mount Grace Priory excavations. As a postgraduate he has been involved with many small to large scale archaeological projects in the United Kingdom and Ireland including major infrastructure schemes. Since relocating to East Anglia in 2004 he has carried out and managed several small to large scale excavations. In 2008 Dan became a County Archaeologist for the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team before joining Britannia in 2014. His main research interests focus on the early pre-historic period (in particular the Neolithic) of the British-Isles and late post-medieval archaeology.

### **Senior Project Manager                      Martin Brook BA (Hons) PifA**

Qualifications:      University of Leicester, BA (Hons) Archaeology (2003 – 2006)

*Experience:* Martin is a Project Manager at Britannia Archaeology and has seven years post-graduation archaeological experience. He specialises in logistical project management and archiving. He has carried out numerous excavations and evaluations throughout East Anglia and is familiar with all local museum and county archiving requirements. His research interests are focused on the British Iron age specifically funerary traditions in the south of England and in East Yorkshire. He has developed a keen specialisation in metalwork finds from the period.



**Director Timothy Schofield HND BSc PifA**

**Qualifications:** University of Bournemouth, BSc Archaeological Studies (1999-2000)  
Yeovil College, HND Practical Archaeology, (1997-1999)

*Experience:* Tim is the Co-Director of Britannia Archaeology and has twelve years post-graduation archaeological experience. He specialises in geophysical survey, topographic survey, GIS, computer aided design and archaeological excavation. He has carried out numerous surveys and excavations across the UK. His research interests focus mainly on prehistoric and post-Roman archaeology and in the use and application of modern technological advances in archaeology.

**Director Matthew Adams BA (Hons) AifA**

**Qualifications:** University of Durham, BA (Hons) Classical Studies (1997-2000)

*Experience:* Matt is the Co-Director of Britannia Archaeology and has seven years post-graduation archaeological experience. He was involved in several archaeological projects in the North East of England as an undergraduate and has since worked in Lincolnshire and the Midlands. Since 2007 he has been based in East Anglia where he has specialised in all areas of practical field work, running numerous projects both large and small. He is also an experienced surveyor and AutoCAD operator. Matt is an occasional contributor to the popular TV series Time Team and is experienced at presenting talks and seminars to interested organisations. His main research interests focus on 'transitional periods' and include the late Iron Age and early Romano-British period, and the late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon period in Britain.



## APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALISTS

Prehistoric Pottery:	Ms Sarah Percival
Roman Pottery:	Ms Cathy Tester
Saxon and Medieval Pottery:	Ms Richenda Goffin
Post Medieval Pottery:	Ms Richenda Goffin
Flint:	Miss Justine Biddle
Animal Bone:	Dr Jim Morris and Dr Julia Cussans
Human Bone:	Dr Steph Leach
Environmental:	Ms Anne West
Pollen and Seeds:	Dr Steve Bareham
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale
Soil Micromorphology:	Dr Steve Bareham
Carbon-14 Dating:	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork and Leather:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Glass:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Small Finds:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Illustration:	Mr Dave Watt, Miss Charlotte Davies
Slag:	Ms Jane Cowgill
Geophysical Surveyors:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA)
Air Photographic Assessments:	Alison Deegan (BSc)
Topographic Survey:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA)
CAD:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA)
Coins & Medals:	British Museum, Department of Coins & Medals or Norfolk Museum Identification and Recording Service for Archaeological Finds







### APPENDIX 3 – INSURANCE DETAILS

	<b>Employers Liability Insurance</b>	<b>Public Liability</b>	<b>Professional Indemnity</b>
Insurer	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance
Extent of Cover	£10,000,000	£2,000,000	£2,000,000
Policy Number	000436	000436	201101352/1236



## APPENDIX 3 -OASIS SHEET

OASIS FORM - Print view

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

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: [britannia1-204622](#)

### Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent to The Bailey, Richer Road, Badwell Ash, Suffolk
Short description of the project	An archaeological trial trench evaluation at land adjacent to The Bailey, Richer Road, Badwell Ash, Suffolk.
Project dates	Start: 20-04-2015 End: 25-04-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BADWELL ASH Land Adjacent to The Bailey, Richer Road, Badwell Ash, Suffolk
Postcode	IP31 3EU
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 99180 68931 52.2818898553 0.920341534441 52 16 54 N 000 55 13 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)



OASIS FORM - Print view

Land Adjacent to the Bailey, Richer Road, Badwell Ash, Suffolk  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Report Number 1093

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

Project design originator	Dan McConnell
Project director/manager	Dan McConnell
Project supervisor	Dan McConnell
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	John Stebbing Architects Ltd

#### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive Exists?	No

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	A forthcoming report
Title	Land Adjacent to The Bailey, Richer Road, Badwell Ash, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	McConnell, D.
Other bibliographic details	-
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	-
Place of issue or publication	-
Description	-
URL	-
Entered by	Dan McConnell (dan@britannia-archaeology.com)
Entered on	24 February 2015

## OASIS:

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page



OASIS FORM - Print view

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Archaeological Evaluation  
Report Number 1093

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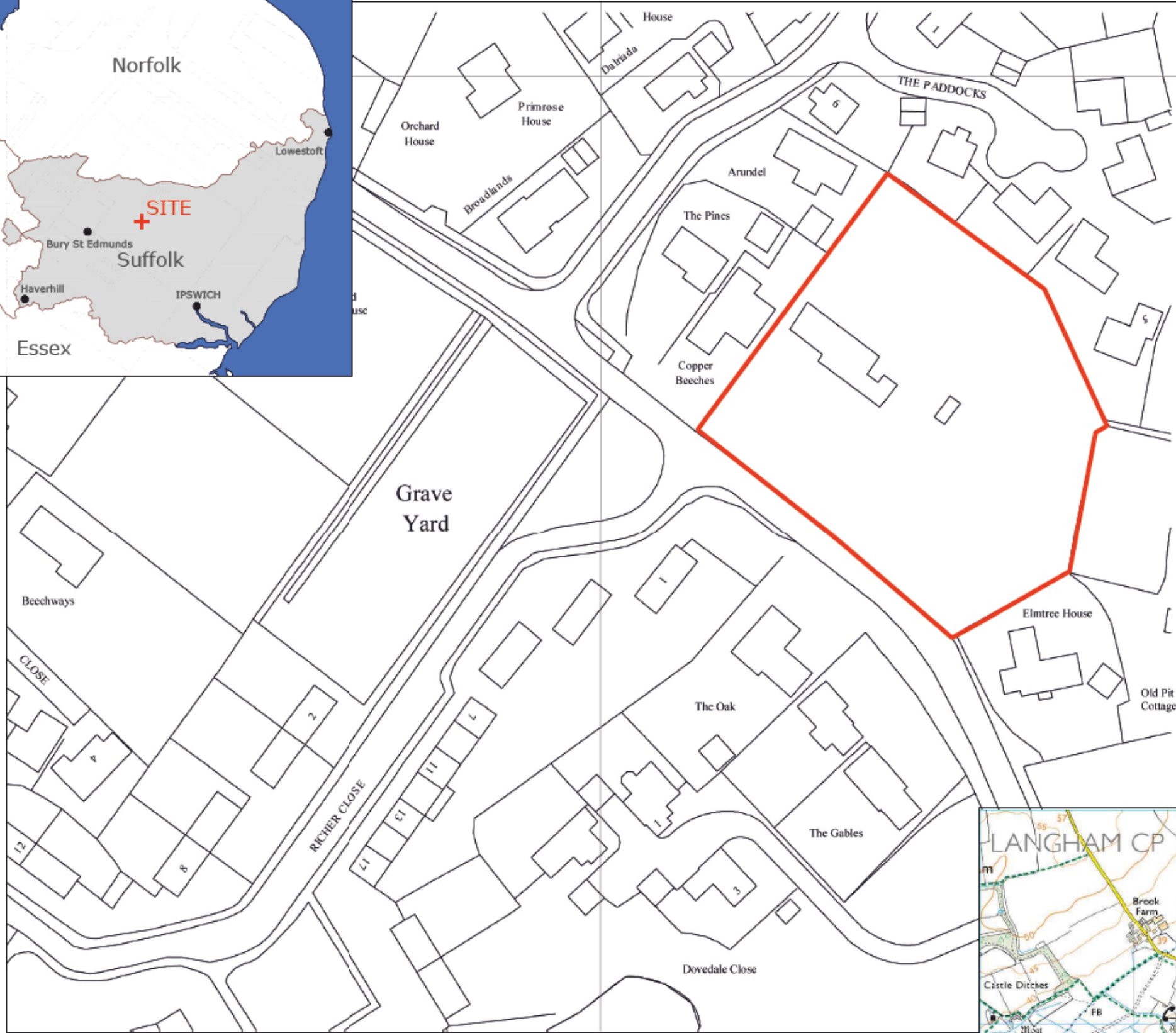
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Description -  
URL -

Entered by Dan McConnell (dan@britannia-archaeology.com)  
Entered on 24 February 2015

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3 of 3

18/05/2017, 09:02



	Site Boundary
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NGR: TL 99180 68931	REPORT NUMBER: 1093
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PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT TO THE BAILEY, RICHER ROAD, BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK
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CLIENT: TOM STEBBING
-------------------------

DESCRIPTION: SITE LOCATION PLAN
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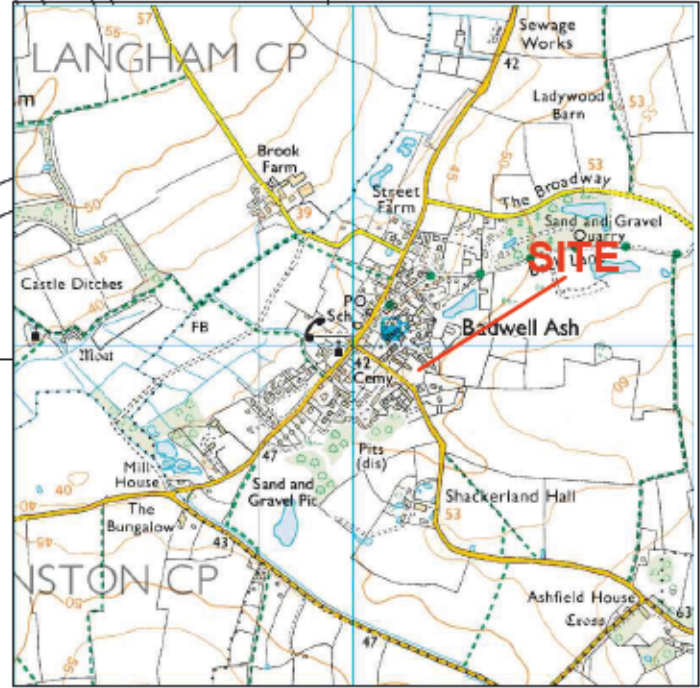
115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK  
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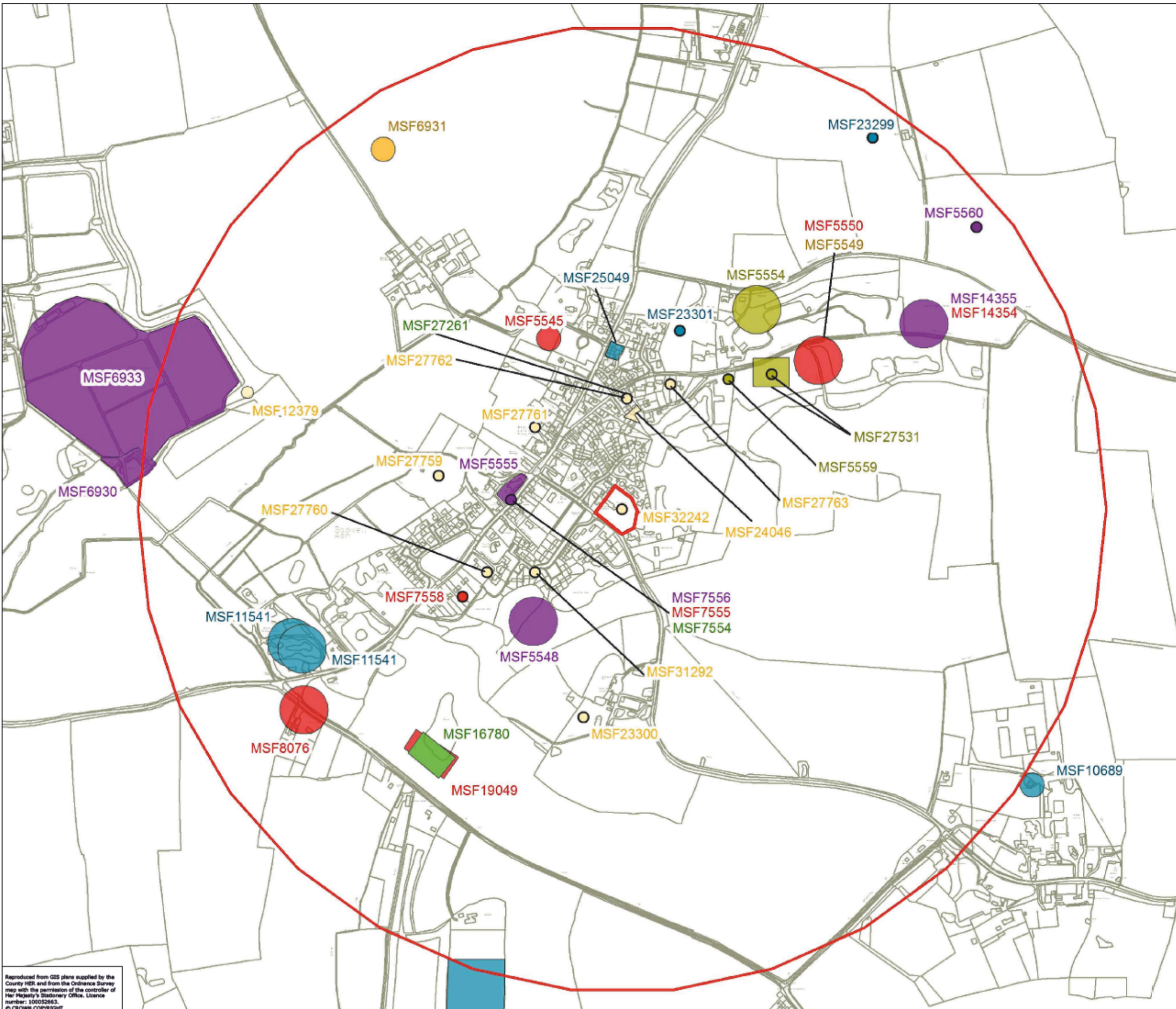
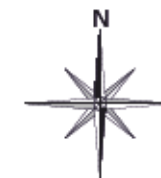
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DATE: APRIL 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 01
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	HER Search Area
	Undated Monument Record
	Post-medieval Monument Record
	Medieval Monument Record
	Early Saxon Monument Record
	Roman Monument Record
	Iron Age Monument Record
	Bronze Age Monument Record
	Site Boundary

NGR: TL 99180 68931      REPORT NUMBER: 1093

PROJECT:  
LAND ADJACENT TO THE BAILEY,  
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SUFFOLK

CLIENT:  
TOM STEBBING

DESCRIPTION:  
HER DATA - MONUMENTS

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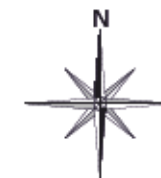
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PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MCA	VERSION: 01
DATE: APRIL 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 02

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	HER Search Area
	Event Area
	Grade I
	Grade II*
	Grade II
	Site Boundary

NGR: TL 99180 68931      REPORT NUMBER: 1093

PROJECT:  
LAND ADJACENT TO THE BAILEY,  
RICHER ROAD, BADWELL ASH,  
SUFFOLK

CLIENT:  
TOM STEBBING

DESCRIPTION:  
HER DATA - LISTED BUILDINGS &  
EVENT DATA

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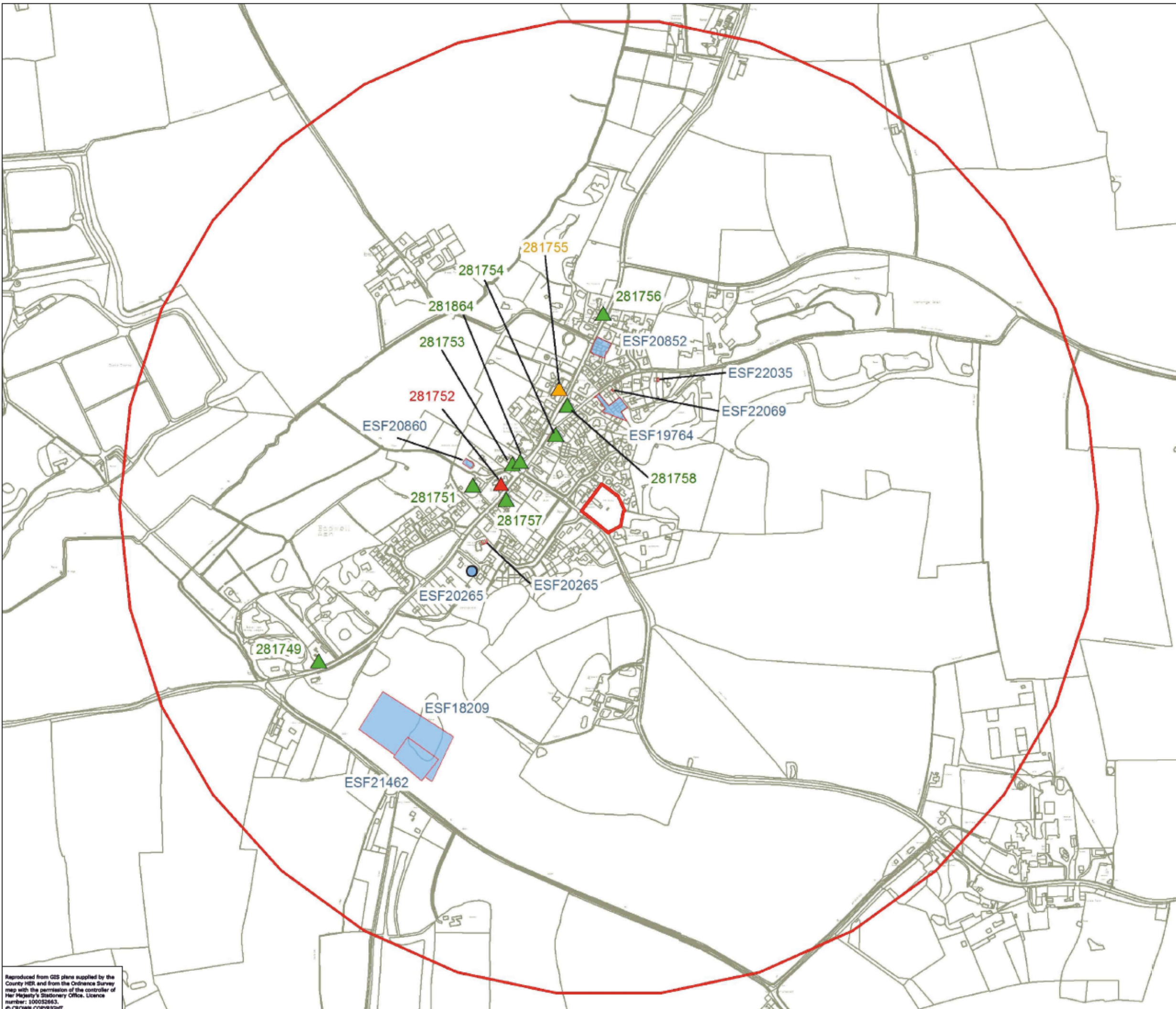


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SCALE: 0 500m  
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PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MCA	VERSION: 01
DATE: APRIL 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 03



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	Quarry Pit Area
	Trial Trench
	Site Boundary

NGR: TL 99180 68931	REPORT NUMBER: 1093
------------------------	------------------------

PROJECT:  
**LAND ADJACENT TO THE BAILEY,  
RICHER ROAD, BADWELL ASH,  
SUFFOLK**

CLIENT:  
**TOM STEBBING**

DESCRIPTION:  
**TRENCH PLAN & DEVELOPMENT**

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PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MCA	VERSION: 01
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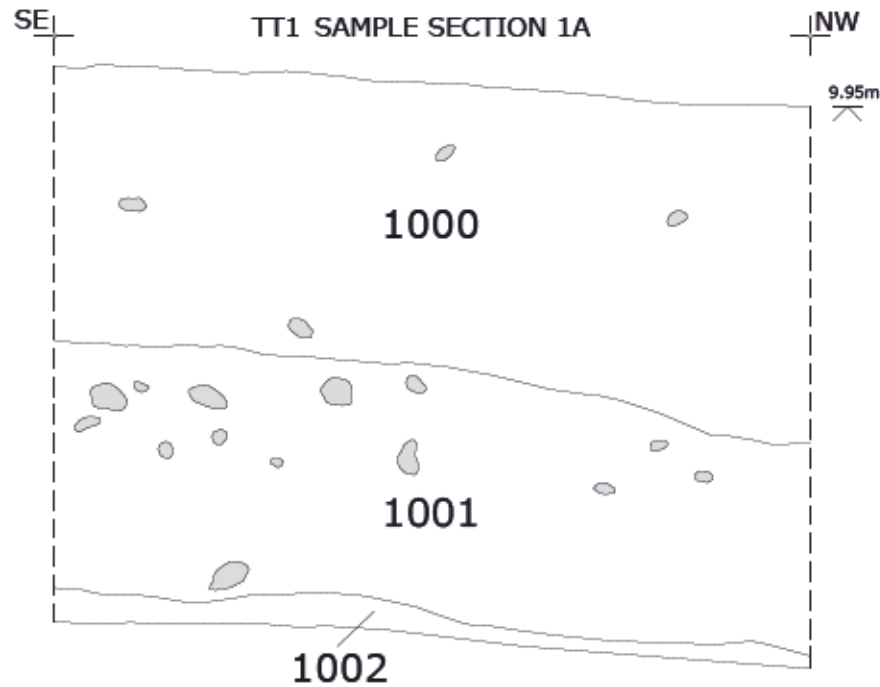
DATE: APRIL 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 04
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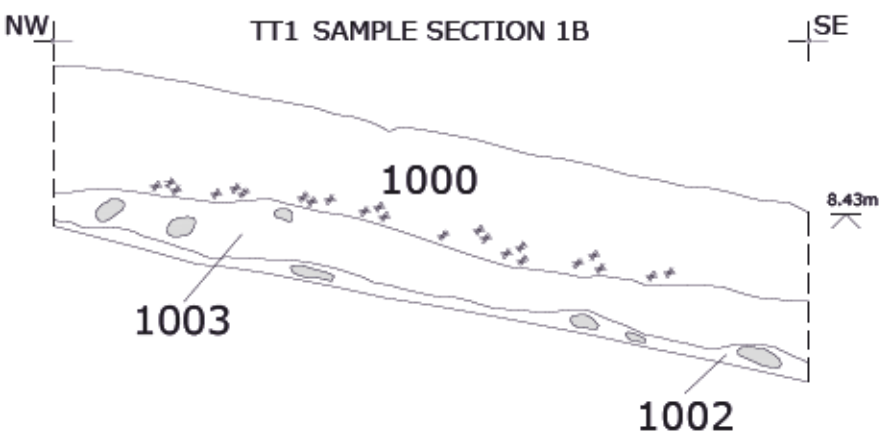


TT1

SS1B



SS1A - FACING SW



SS1B - FACING NE



TT1 - FACING SE



	Flint Nodules
	Charcoal & Coal Flecks
	Trial Trench
	Site Section

NGR: TL 99180 68931	REPORT NUMBER: 1093
------------------------	------------------------

PROJECT:  
LAND ADJACENT TO THE BAILEY,  
RICHER ROAD, BADWELL ASH,  
SUFFOLK

CLIENT:  
TOM STEBBING

DESCRIPTION:  
TRENCH PLANS, SECTIONS &  
PHOTOGRAPHS

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SCALE: 0 1:50 2m

TRENCHES: 0 1:10 0.5m

SECTIONS: 0 1:10 0.5m

PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MCA	VERSION: 01
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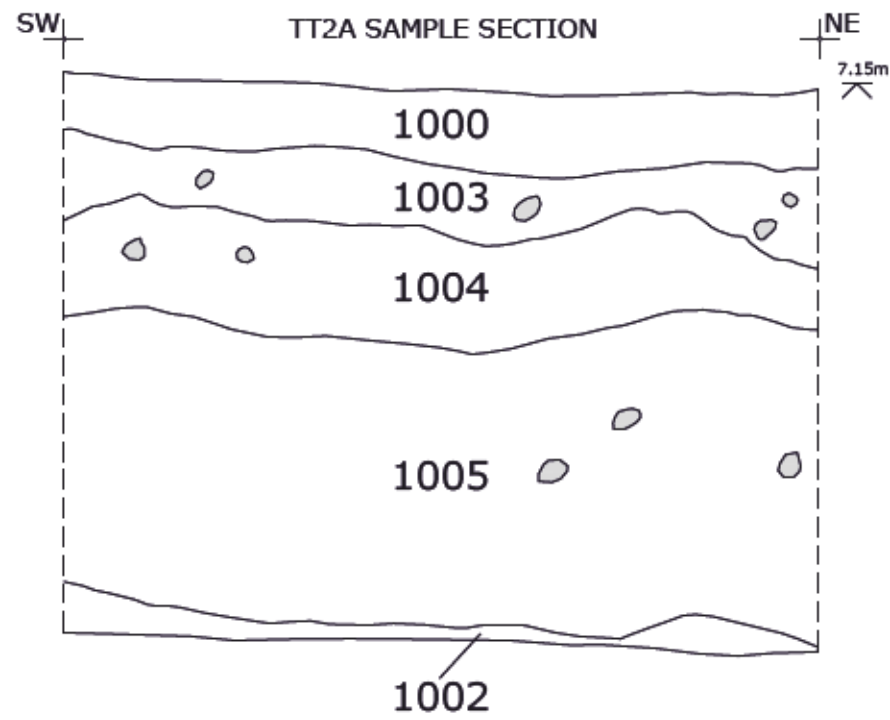
DATE: APRIL 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 05
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TT2

SS2A



TT2 - FACING SW



SS2A - FACING NW



	Flint Nodules
	Trial Trench
	Site Section

NGR: TL 99180 68931      REPORT NUMBER: 1093

PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT TO THE BAILEY,  
RICHER ROAD, BADWELL ASH,  
SUFFOLK

CLIENT: TOM STEBBING

DESCRIPTION:  
TRENCH PLANS, SECTIONS &  
PHOTOGRAPHS

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SCALE: 0 1:50 2m

TRENCHES: 0 1:10 0.5m

SECTIONS: 0 1:10 0.5m

PLOT: A3      APPROVED: MCA      VERSION: 01

DATE: APRIL 2015      AUTHOR: DPM      FIGURE: 06