



LAND AT THE BROADWAY, BACK LANE, BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION





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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Abstract

From the 26th February – 3rd March 2020, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at Land at the Broadway, Back Lane, Badwell Ash, Suffolk (NGR TL 9925 6937) on behalf of Locus Planning Ltd.

There was a moderate to high potential for remains relating to the Prehistoric period, and a high potential for remains relating to the Roman period. The potential for medieval and post-medieval activity associated was considered low.

Despite the above potential, the evaluation encountered few archaeological features and finds.

There were a number of undated features present at the site. In Trench 6, Possible pit 1011 does not appear to bear any spatial relation to the other features encountered. While Pit 1006 and Ditch 1008 it is possible that they could be added to the Roman phase below. Ditch 1008 is on the same broad alignment as ditch 1004 in trench 5 and both features proximately to the archaeology already encountered to the east in the previous excavations should be considered.

Two dated phases of activity have been identified. The first phase is broadly dated to the Roman period and is represented by Ditch 1004 and Layer 1014. The features likely represent outlying agricultural activity associated with the more concentrated activity noted on the adjacent sites, excavated in 2017 & 2018. Layer 1014 is interesting; it produced the largest quantity of finds on the site and would seem to be the remains of a former Roman soil. This potentially buried soil is isolated on the site and likely survived in this area as it had been introduced into the top of natural feature 1013. This is further supported by the small collection of pottery that represents some form of settled domestic activity. Neither of the two assemblages appear to be later than the 2nd century in date. The CBM recovered indicates (comparably to the adjacent site) that there is undoubtedly a significant Roman structure in the vicinity of the sites.

The second phase of activity is associated with the post medieval agricultural use of the site as a field. Subsoil 1001 was encountered in each trench and like many sites represents the turning over of the site to more intensive agriculture in the post medieval period during the expansion of the village.

The evaluation was successful in identifying outlying Roman archaeology associated with the adjacent sites excavated in 2017 and 2018 however no additional features from any other period were encountered.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

From the 26th February – 3rd March 2020, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at Land at the Broadway, Back Lane, Badwell Ash, Suffolk (NGR TL 9925 6937) on behalf of Locus Planning Ltd. The archaeological work was required as a condition of application DC/17/04849/FUL, for the construction of 13 dwellings and associated garages, construction of an estate road, and construction of new vehicular access, (Fig. 4)

A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS) (Stewart, G, 25th October 2019) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area threatened by development. This was achieved by excavating 250m x 1.80m of trenching. The trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.



2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site was located to the south of The Broadway and to the east of The Street in the small village of Badwell Ash. The site is currently a cultivated field on the northeast edge of the village.

Excavation adjacent to the eastern site boundary had previously identified Iron Age and Roman activity including a Roman building (BAA035, BAA036).

2.1 *Site Geology*

The bedrock geology was recorded as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) - Chalk. This Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 72 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas (BSG, 2020).

The Superficial geology was recorded as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These Superficial Deposits were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions (U) (BSG, 2020).



3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2019). The relevant local development framework is *Mid Suffolk Local Plan (1998)*.



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2-3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2 and 3).

4.1 Prehistoric

Evidence of early prehistoric activity has been identified some 180m to the south of the investigation area. During an evaluation (ESF22069) a pit containing burnt flint and Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery (BAA 029) was uncovered. Another evaluation (ESF25497) directly to the sites east produced Neolithic – Early Bronze Age struck flints, alongside a Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age gully and post-hole and a possible occupation deposit within a paleochannel (BAA 035) dating to the Late Iron Age. Subsequent excavation of this site produced further residual fragments of Iron Age pottery within Roman features as well as a small Bronze Age pit (BAA 035, BAA 036).

4.2 Roman

Directly adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site a paleochannel containing Roman occupation deposits (ESF25497) was uncovered during archaeological evaluation. Subsequent excavation of this area revealed substantial evidence of Roman activity (BAA 035, BAA 036). Evidence of a large Roman structure of 3rd-4th century date was found in the form of post-holes and beam slots in a rectilinear arrangement. In addition, ovens and pits of Roman date were also identified along with some small structures or possible fences associated with the structure. Remnants of a possible cobble floor surface were also identified as was a large NE-SW ditch on the eastern side of the site which was interpreted as the eastern boundary to the plot within which the structure was located. Evidence of Roman activity is sparse within the rest of the search area.



4.3 *Saxon*

Saxon evidence within the search area is sparse. Some 750m to the sites south, a Saxon artefact scatter was unearthed (BAA 004). Within the search area material culture dating to the Saxon period has been discovered during quarrying works.

4.4 *Medieval*

The most significant medieval record within the search area is that of an archaeological evaluation some 100m to the south-west of the current investigation area (ESF20852). During the evaluation a flint lined hollow was found (BAA 025) containing domestic refuse and building materials dating to the early 16th century. This was interpreted as a possible kitchen midden, suggestive of nearby contemporary occupation. A Grade II Listed Barn 25m to the south of the site (DSF3618) still extant and dating to the late 15th – early 16th centuries may have originally been utilised as a guildhall.

4.5 *Post-medieval and Modern*

Several records within the search area can be attributed to the post-medieval and modern periods. Some 500m to the south of the site an evaluation uncovered quarrying and a land boundary ditch dating to the post-medieval period (ESF25421). 450m to the south off the current investigation area investigations revealed further post-medieval and modern quarrying (ESF22907). A field directly to the sites south-east is named Kiln Pightle on early mapping of the area and may be suggestive of a nearby post-medieval kiln site.

4.5 *Archaeological Potential*

Given the above records the site had a **moderate to high** potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric period. There was a **high** potential for evidence of Roman period activity, particularly the continuation of the activity present in the adjacent field to the east. There was a **low to moderate** potential for finds and features dating to the medieval and post-medieval/modern periods.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS brief (Stewart, G, 2019) stated that the evaluation should aim 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.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving were undertaken in accordance with *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014*, and the *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation, 2017* (SCCAS).

This comprised of 250.00m x 1.80m trenching in a grid array across area threatened by development.

All aspects of the trial trenching were undertaken in accordance with the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014* and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003*.



6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project were 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).

Particular study of the following was to occur:

- presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes generally.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits was arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention was paid:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: *e.g.* the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts

The evaluation also carefully considered the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.



7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS brief required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the site ahead of the construction of houses. This was achieved by excavating trenches laid out in a systematic grid array across the site, totalling initially 250m x 1.80m of trenching split between 9 trenches (8 measuring 30.00 x 1.80m and a single 10.00m trench). Originally, Trench 3 was located at the SE end of site, running SW-NE and turning 90 degree in an L-shape, running NW-SE from the turning point. This trench had to be re-shaped in order to avoid underground services encountered during the excavation.

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the SCCAS Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2017) as well as with CIfA and Historic England guidance documents.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand (Figs. 4 - 12).

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



8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Fig. 4 -12)

A professional metal detector was used to scan the trenches locations prior and post excavation along with the spoil heaps. Only demonstrably modern finds were recovered and therefore were not retained.

A summary of the features and layers encountered is summarised below. Full context descriptions can be found at Appendix 1.

8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located at the northeast end of site, with a N-S alignment. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located at the east end of site, with an E-W alignment. It contained a single natural feature (interpreted as a glacial scar).

Natural Feature **1013** was located at the western end of the trench. It contained two fills, (**1014** and **1015**). The feature has been interpreted as glacial scarring and fill **1015** appears as a naturally occurring deposit rather than the results of human interaction. However, fill **1014** appears to be the result of former activity on the site in the Roman period most likely agricultural. The layer measured 1.92m x 1.80m+(1.00m excavated) x 0.18m. This has been interpreted as a remnant of buried soil which has been introduced into the top of this natural feature. Fill **1014** produced four slightly abraded Roman pottery sherds (192g) the first of which is an unsourced white ware flagon which bears some similarities to Lower Nene Valley white ware which would date it no later than 2nd or early third century, (Fawcett. 2020. This Report). The remaining three sherds are all local micaceous grey wares made up of one storage jar body sherd, a fragment of base and a single dish rim. The layer also produced two abraded fragments of Roman CBM (93g). The first is possibly the remnants of a box-flue tile, while the remaining piece is an unidentifiable fragment. Finally a single iron find was recovered from layer. The iron object (**SF1**) is likely to be a nail or bolt, given that it consisted of a cylindrical shaft with a circular flat head, (Sillwood. 2020. This Report). Finally, 43 fragments of animal bone were also recovered from the context. There was a mix of mammal and cattle and the assemblage included a robust metatarsal that is likely to



be from a goat. The mammal fragments were heavily broken, chopped and cut, again evidence of butchery and scavenging, (Curl. 2020. This report).

A single environmental sample was taken from layer **1014** and sent for analysis. The sample produced an abundance of modern roots however also produced some highly fragmented charcoal. All the charcoal was identified as Oak. Fish bones, fragments of Oyster shell and four abraded pottery sherds were also recovered (Law, 2021). The pottery dates are in line with that recovered above. The sample reflects domestic waste at the site.

8.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located at the SE end of site, running SW-NE and turning 90 degree in an L-shape, running NW-SE from the turning point. This trench had to be re-shaped in order to avoid underground services encountered during the excavation.

A single modern feature was located at the E end of the trench but was left unexcavated as it was associated with the construction of the electrical masts adjacent to the site.

8.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was located at the S end of the site, with an E-W alignment. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was located at the centre of site, with a N-S alignment. It contained a single ditch.

Ditch **1004** (1.80+ x 0.98 x 0.32m) was linear in plan with moderate sloping sides and concave base, on an east – west alignment. It comprised a single fill (**1005**) that contained a single sherd of pottery (4g). The sherd is reduced and contains solely ill-sorted quartz but can only be broadly dated to the Roman period, aspects of the fabric appear Romanising in style, and it may be no later than then the mid to late 2nd century (Fawcett. 2020. This Report). The fill also contained two abraded and unidentifiable Roman fragments of CBM (20g), (Fawcett. 2020. This Report). Further to the ceramic remains a single dark grey/brown incomplete flint blade was recovered. The flint was missing its distal and proximal end and its striking platform. The flake has been dated to the late Mesolithic/ early Neolithic and is likely residual in nature, (McConnell. D. 2020. This Report). Two fragments



of animal bone were recovered and identified as mammal/cattle showing signs of butchery and possible scavenging (Curl. 2020. This report).

It seems likely that this would have been a former field boundary, potentially associated with the structures that appeared immediately to the East of site (BAA 035, BAA 036).

8.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was located at the N end of site, with an E-W alignment. It contained a single possible pit.

Possible pit **1011** was in the centre of the trench. It comprised a single fill, **1012**, which contained no finds. Due to its irregularity, it is possible that this pit was either heavily affected by rooting or is natural in origin.

8.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 was located at the NE end of site, with a N-S alignment. It contained a pit and a single ditch.

Pit **1006** (1.00 x 0.35 x 0.25m) was oval in plan, with steep, mostly vertical sides, a flat base and was E-W aligned. The pit was located close to the S end of trench. It was oval in plan and was comprised of a single fill (**1007**). A total of five CBM fragments (70g) were recovered. All pieces were abraded, and their thickness indicates they represent the remains of a brick. The pieces are fragmentary and difficult to identify however analysis of the fabric concludes they are likely to be Roman, (Fawcett. 2020. This Report). Further to the CBM the context also produced nine fragments of animal bone. This included sheep/goat and mammal. One of the sheep/goat fragments showed evidence that it had been chopped, possibly to allow access to the tongue for the meat, (Curl. 2020. This report)

Ditch **1008** (1.85+ x 1.13 x 0.47) was linear in plan, with moderate sloping sides and an acute base, on a N-S alignment which was located at the S end of the trench. It was linear in plan, with a N-S alignment. It was comprised of two fills, (1009) and (1010), however no finds or dating evidence were recovered. It appears likely that this feature is a field boundary, possibly also associated to structures that appeared to the adjacent field to the East (BAA 035, BAA 036).



8.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 was located at the E end of site, with an E-W alignment. It contained a single gully.

Gully **1016** (1.80+ x 0.34 x 0.13m) was linear in plan with steep sides and a concave base and was on a NW-SE alignment. It was comprised of a single fill (**1017**), but no finds were recovered.

8.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 was located at the SE end of site, on a NW-SE alignment. This trench only measures 10m of length, due to underground services being detected in the area. No archaeological features or finds were present.



9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 5 - 12)

The deposit model was broadly consistent across the site.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches was topsoil **1000**, which was present to a maximum depth of 0.31m in sample section 3. It comprised a dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay, with occasional, small rounded stones.

Beneath topsoil **1000** was subsoil **1001**, which was present to a maximum depth of 0.84m in sample section 1. This layer comprised of a mid-greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with moderate, small angular stones.

Singularly, a colluvial layer **1002** was present beneath subsoil **1001** in Trench 1, located at the W end of the site. This trench was situated at the base of the slope, with a maximum depth of 1.00m. It comprised a mottled orange silt with brownish grey silty clay spot, with occasional small, sub-rounded stones likely relates to hill wash material. The layer doesn't extend into any other trenches revealing this to be the extent of the deposit.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was natural geology **1003** which comprised a mix of light yellowish orange firm clay, with small stones inclusions.



10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

There was a moderate to high potential for remains relating to the Prehistoric period, and a high potential for remains relating to the Roman period. The potential for medieval and post-medieval activity associated was considered low.

Despite the above potential, the evaluation encountered few archaeological features and finds.

There were a number of undated features present at the site. In Trench 6, Possible pit **1011** does not appear to bear any spatial relation to the other features encountered. While Pit **1006** and Ditch **1008** it is possible that they could be added to the Roman phase below. Ditch **1008** is on the same broad alignment as ditch **1004** in trench 5 and both features proximately to the archaeology already encountered to the east in the previous excavations should be considered.

Two phases of dated activity have been identified. The first phase is broadly dated to the Roman period and is represented by Ditch 1004 and Layer 1014. The features likely represent outlying agricultural activity associated with the more concentrated activity noted on the adjacent sites, excavated in 2017 & 2018. Layer 1014 is interesting; it produced the largest quantity of finds on the site and would seem to be the remains of a former Roman soil. This potentially buried soil is isolated on the site and likely survived in this area as it had been introduced into the top of natural feature 1013. This is further supported by the small collection of pottery that represents some form of settled domestic activity. Neither of the two assemblages appear to be later than the 2nd century and likely signify a continuation of the activity noted adjacent. The CBM recovered indicates (comparably to the adjacent site) that there is undoubtedly a significant Roman structure in the vicinity of the sites. The assemblage of animal bone is consistent with small scale domestic waste from butchery for food preparation. The differing age in the animals would suggest that some of this waste is from a cull of stock with other animals kept for traction, (Curl. 2020. This report). The environmental sample that was taken contained limited environmental information however the finds that were recovered reflected the domestic waste that was recovered during the excavation of the feature. Ditch 1004 is most likely a boundary ditch demarcating the edge of an enclosure or field system.



The second phase of activity is associated with the post medieval agricultural use of the site as a field. Subsoil 1001 was encountered in each trench and like many sites represents the turning over of the site to more intensive agriculture in the post medieval period during the expansion of the village.

The evaluation was successful in identifying outlying Roman archaeology associated with the adjacent sites excavated in 2017 and 2018 however no additional features from any other period were encountered.



11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archive will be prepared in line with the standards and guidance in SCCAS, 2019. *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archives subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned. The digital archive will be stored with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

A summary of the findings from the project will be produced and submitted to the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History (PSIAH) for their annual report.



12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The site was managed by Dan McConnell, and excavated by Eva M. González Suárez, Matt Selfe and Alice Schute of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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English Heritage National List for England

www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

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



APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

Deposit Tables

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	NE-SW	42.97m	1
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	W Side, N End	S	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.28m	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay, with occasional, small rounded stones.	
1001	0.28-0.84m	Subsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with moderate, small angular stones.	
1002	0.84-1.00m	Colluvium: mottled orange silt with brownish grey silty clay spots, with small, sub-rounded stones.	
1003	1.00m+	Natural: mix of light yellowish orange firm clay, with small stones inclusions, and lenses of gravel and rounded stones with dark brown silt inclusions.	

TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	E-W	42.83m	2
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	SW Side, Centre	NE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.16m	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay, with occasional, small rounded stones.	
1001	0.16-0.50m	Subsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with moderate, small angular stones.	
1003	0.50m+	Natural: mix of light yellowish orange firm clay, with small stones inclusions, and lenses of gravel and rounded stones with dark brown silt inclusions.	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1013	Natural (1.80+ x 2.80 x 0.54m) Sub-linear in plan, with irregular sloping sides and irregular concave base. N-S aligned. Context number allocated to the "cut" of natural glacier scarring feature within trench.	1014	Dark greyish brown, compact silty clay, with sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, and a maximum thickness of 0.19m. Dumping layer within natural feature, probably the result of dumping deposits within	Roman	Animal bone, pot fragments, SF1: Fe object.



		1015	a slumped, waterlogged natural feature. Mid orangish brown, compact, silty clay, with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Natural deposit within natural feature 1013, result of glacial scarring.	-	-
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TRENCH 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
3	SW-NE/NW-SE	43.02m	6
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	NE Side, Centre	SW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.17m	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay, with occasional, small rounded stones.	
1001	0.17-0.33m	Subsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with moderate, small angular stones.	
1003	0.33m+	Natural: mix of light yellowish orange firm clay, with small stones inclusions, and lenses of gravel and rounded stones with dark brown silt inclusions.	

TRENCH 4

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
4	SE-NW	43.08m	9
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
4	S Side, Centre	N	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.16m	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay, with occasional, small rounded stones.	
1001	0.16- 0.48m	Subsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with moderate, small angular stones.	
1003	0.48m+	Natural: mix of light yellowish orange firm clay, with small stones inclusions, and lenses of gravel and rounded stones with dark brown silt inclusions.	



TRENCH 5

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
5	N-S	43.38m	5
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	NW Side, Centre	SE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.29m	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay, with occasional, small rounded stones.	
1001	0.29-0.48m	Subsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with moderate, small angular stones.	
1003	0.48m+	Natural: mix of light yellowish orange firm clay, with small stones inclusions, and lenses of gravel and rounded stones with dark brown silt inclusions.	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1004	Ditch (1.80+ x 0.98 x 0.32m) Linear in plan, with moderate sloping sides and concave base. Slightly NE-SW aligned.	1005	Primary fill. Mid greyish brown, soft sandy clay.	Roman	Animal bone, CBM? Pot fragment.

TRENCH 6

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
6	SE-NW	44.26m	14
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
6	NE Side, SE End	SW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.27m	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay, with occasional, small rounded stones.	
1001	0.27-0.51m	Subsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with moderate, small angular stones.	
1003	0.51m+	Natural: mix of light yellowish orange firm clay, with small stones inclusions, and lenses of gravel and rounded stones with dark brown silt inclusions.	



Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1011	Pit/Tree-bowl? (0.81 x 1.26+ x 0.23m) Irregular, sub-circular in plan, with moderate sloping sides and a flat base. NE-SW aligned.	1012	Primary fill. Mid greyish white, loose sandy silt.	-	-

TRENCH 7

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
6	SE-NW	44.64m	14
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
7	W Side, Centre	E	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.27m	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay, with occasional, small rounded stones.	
1001	0.27-0.51m	Subsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with moderate, small angular stones.	
1003	0.51m+	Natural: mix of light yellowish orange firm clay, with small stones inclusions, and lenses of gravel and rounded stones with dark brown silt inclusions.	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1006	Pit (1.00 x 0.35 x 0.25m) Oval in plan, with steep, mostly vertical sides, and a flat base. E-W aligned.	1007	Dark brownish grey, firm, silty clay, with occasional, small angular stones.	-	CBM, Animal bone
1008	Ditch (1.85+ x 1.13 x 0.47) Linear in plan, with moderate sloping sides and an acute base, and a N-S alignment.	1009	Secondary fill. Mid brownish grey, loose, silty sand.	-	-
		1010	Primary fill. Light, yellowish grey, loose silty sand.	-	-



TRENCH 8

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
8	SE-NW	43.78m	11
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
6	SW Side, NW End	SE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.19m	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay, with occasional, small rounded stones.	
1001	0.19-0.48m	Subsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with moderate, small angular stones.	
1003	0.48m+	Natural: mix of light yellowish orange firm clay, with small stones inclusions, and lenses of gravel and rounded stones with dark brown silt inclusions.	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1016	Gully (1.80+ x 0.34 x 0.13m) Linear in plan with steep sides and a concave base. NE-SW aligned.	1017	Dark brownish grey, soft clayey silt, with moderate, small sub-rounded stones	-	-

TRENCH 9

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
9	SE-NW	44.18m	14
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
9	NE Side, Centre	SE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.13m	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay, with occasional, small rounded stones.	
1001	0.13-0.47m	Subsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with moderate, small angular stones.	
1003	0.47m+	Natural: mix of light yellowish orange firm clay, with small stones inclusions, and lenses of gravel and rounded stones with dark brown silt inclusions.	



APPENDIX 2 – FINDS CONCORDANCE

SITE

NAME: Land At The Broadway, Back Lane, Badwell Ash, Suffolk

SITE

CODE: BAA 053

P.NUMBER: 1299

Context	Cut	Type	Trial Trench	Spot date	Pot No	Wgt/g	CBM No	Wgt/g	Animal No	Bone Wgt/g	Other
1005	1004	Ditch	5	Roman (possibly M1st- M/L2nd)	1	4	2	20	2	44	W.Flnt 10@25g
1007	1006	Pit	7				5	70	9	76	
1014	1013	Pit	2	E-L2nd	4	192	2	93	43	2326	SF1 Fe Object 1@43g
Totals					5	196	9	183	54	2446	SF's 1@43g, W.Flnt 10@25g



APPENDIX 3 – Specialist Reports

Ceramics

The Roman pottery and ceramic building materials (CBM) from Land at the Broadway, Badwell Ash, Suffolk (BAA 053): An assessment report

Andy Fawcett – Britannia Archaeology Ltd

Introduction

A total of five sherds of pottery with a weight of 196g, as well nine fragments of CBM (183g) were recovered as a result of the archaeological trial trenching at The Broadway.

This report firstly describes the methodology used to record the pottery and CBM, and then goes on to describe both of the find groups in detail. This is then followed by an overall conclusion, and any recommendations that might be required for further work on the materials.

Methodology

The pottery and CBM assemblages have all been briefly scanned at x20 vision and recorded by fragment number and weight, thereafter these have been allocated principle fabric codes. These codes are based upon those utilised by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services (Unpub), as well as those used as part of the national fabric reference collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

In the case of the Roman pottery assemblage (as and when form types occur), these have been compared against those within Going's catalogue from Chelmsford (1987). CBM form types have been plainly expressed for example, *imbrex* or brick, and so on.

A list of pottery fabric codes can be seen in Appendix 1.



Pottery

A single small body sherd of variably abraded Roman pottery was recovered from Ditch fill 1005 in Trench 5 (4g). The sherd is reduced and contains solely ill-sorted quartz (GRS), however although it can only be broadly dated to the Roman period, aspects of the fabric appear Romanising in style (BSW), and it may be no later than then the mid to late 2nd century.

A total of four slightly abraded Roman pottery sherds were recorded in Layer 1014 (192g) within Trench 2. The first of these is an unsourced white ware flagon handle (UNS WH) which contains common red/brown grog against a micaceous background. The fabric bears some similarities to Lower Nene Valley white ware; however, the grog is neither rounded or streaked, and also contains far too much mica to be attributed to this source. This style of fabric is likely to be no later than 2nd or early third century.

Also present is a single base sherd in fabric GMG, as well as two sherds in fabric GMG. This latter fabric provides the best dating evidence for the context. It is made up of one storage jar body sherd and a single dish rim. The dish is within Going's B2/4 range (1987, 14-15) which are dated from the early/mid 2nd to early/mid 3rd century, however despite the fact that the rim fragment is too small to enable an accurate form match, the rim style is more pointed than rounded, a trait that was more popular from the early to later 2nd century.

CBM

The CBM assemblages were recovered from three different contexts. Ditch fill 1005 in Trench 5, contained two abraded and unidentifiable Roman fragments (20g). These are both orange, and in a fairly soft fabric, that is made up of abundant ill-sorted quartz, alongside sparse grog (Msg).

A total of five CBM fragments (70g) were noted in Pit fill 1007 (Trench 7). These pieces are all abraded and their thickness indicates they represent the remains of brick. The fabric is an ill-sorted coarse quartz mix (Ms) with both sparse chalk and flint, they colour orange and have a partial grey core. The pieces are fragmentary and difficult to identify securely, however analysis of the fabric make-up suggests that on balance they are likely to be Roman. Nevertheless, it is impossible to say if they are residual either within a Roman or indeed a later feature.

Layer 1014 (Trench 2) held two abraded fragments of Roman CBM (93g). The first is possibly the remnants of a box-flue tile, despite being considerably abraded there appears to be a



distinct right angle to the tile profile, which is bright orange and in a medium sandy fabric with a depth of 18mm (Ms). The remaining piece is an unidentifiable fragment, in a similar fabric to those recovered from Pit fill 1007.

Conclusion

The pottery and CBM assemblages have been retrieved from three different trenches (2, 5 and 7), and these assemblages are thinly spread both across features and trenches.

This is a small collection of pottery that represents some form of settled domestic activity. None of the two assemblages appear to be later than the 2nd century, indeed on the site adjacent to this one (where a more substantial group was recorded), at Land next to Donards (Fawcett 2018), the 2nd century there represented a significant phase of activity. This assemblage therefore is likely to signify a continuation of the activity noted at Donards.

A large proportion of the CBM previously detected at Donards (Fawcett 2018) was in a similarly abraded and fragmentary condition as this current group. Furthermore, abraded fragments were recorded in both 2nd and later Roman contexts: a small quantity of box flue tile was equally noted within the Donards assemblage too. The contrast in the condition of the pottery at Broadway to that of the CBM, is comparable to that which was recovered from Donards. As the CBM indicates from both Broadway and Donards, undoubtedly a significant Roman structure existed somewhere around the vicinity of these two sites.

Recommendations for further work

The pottery and CBM assemblages have both been fully recorded and described, and it is recommended that no further work on these materials is required.

Bibliography

Fawcett, A. R., 2018, 'The Roman pottery' in Payne, D. *An archaeological excavation at Land next to Donards, Badwell Ash, Suffolk*. Archaeoserv Report BAA 035/036

Going, C. J., 1987, *The mansio and other sites in the south eastern sector of Caesaromagus: the pottery*, Chelmsford Archaeological Trust Report No3.2, Council for British Archaeology Report 62



Tomber, R and Dore, J., 1998, *The national Roman fabric reference collection: A handbook*, MoLAS Monograph 2, London

Appendix 1 Fabric codes

UNS WH	Un sourced white ware
BSW	Black surfaced/Romanising grey ware
GRS	Un sourced sandy grey ware
GMG	Local micaceous grey ware
GMB	Local black surfaced micaceous grey ware

Lithics

Flint Report: BAA 053 – Land at the Broadway, Back Lane, Badwell Ash, Suffolk.

Dan McConnell – Britannia Archaeology Ltd

Introduction

The assemblage submitted for Land at the Broadway, Back Lane, Badwell Ash, Suffolk comprised a single struck lithic. This report describes the assessment of the assemblage and appraises its chronological and technological traits if applicable.

The single piece of struck flint (a primary broken narrow blade) recovered from the site was unpatinated (Ditch 1004, fill 1005, Trial Trench 5) and dark grey/brown, semi-transparent with slight clouding. Cortex was present on the struck lithic covering the entire dorsal side; this is suggestive of the predominant flint source being secondary/tertiary geological deposits of the local Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton. These chalky tills provide small to medium flint pebbles, often used for tool production.

Methodology

The flint was quantified by weight and count and included in the concordance of finds table as part of the site report.



The flint was categorised in accordance with Andrefsky (2005) and Healy (1988); patination, colour and flake/implement type are recorded below. Cortex is categorised throughout the report after Andrefsky (2005), with primary flake referring to 100% dorsal cortex, secondary to 50-99% dorsal cortex and tertiary to 1-49% dorsal cortex. Non-corticated refers to flint without no dorsal cortex. Blades are defined as an elongated flake with a length at least twice that of its width. Measurements are taken as length x width x thickness.

Discussion

- Trial Trench 5

Ditch 1004, Fill 1005 produced a single dark grey/brown un-patinated, corticated primary incomplete blade (1g; 25x14x2mm), missing its distal and proximal end and its striking platform. The blade is conchoidal in profile with feathered edges and reasonably prominent compression rings. A fracture at its proximal end on its dorsal side may point to previous flake removal when still attached to the core (however this is uncertain due to the condition of the blade). If this is the case, the blade likely comes from a uni-directional core. The blade shows no signs of tool use and is likely a primary core preparation blade. The flake can be dated to the late Mesolithic/ early Neolithic and is likely residual in nature; the flake has been redeposited within Ditch 1004 upon its construction.

Conclusion

The struck flint recovered from Land at the Broadway, Back Lane, Badwell Ash, Suffolk likely dates to the late Mesolithic/early Neolithic period. Although the flint blade recovered is unpatinated, the blade is likely re-deposited during the later feature construction (which may also account for its poor condition). No further work is recommended for the blade.

Bibliography

Andrefsky, W. 2005. *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge (2nd Edit.)

Healy, F. 1988. *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Part VI: Occupation During the Second Millennium BC*. EAA Report 39.



Humphrey, J. and Young, R. 1999. *Flint use in later Bronze and Iron Age England – still a fiction?* *Lithics* 20, 57–61.

Metalwork

P1299 BAA053 Land at The Broadway, Back Lane, Badwell Ash, Suffolk Metalwork Assessment

By Rebecca Sillwood – Independent

Introduction

A single iron find was recovered from layer (1014). The object was possibly of Roman date.

Methodology

The find was measured and catalogued directly into this report. Measurements were taken using digital calipers and weight was checked using digital scales.

The Assemblage

The iron object (SF1) was likely to be a nail or bolt, given that it consisted of a cylindrical shaft with a circular flat head. The piece weighed 41g and measured 68mm in height with the diameter of the head being 25mm.

Statement of Potential

A single iron nail is not evidence of major occupation or activity, and nails are a ubiquitous find throughout multiple periods, and are not datable. Other means will be required to date the deposit from whence this piece came.

Little further work can be carried out on this piece, x-radiography would show up details, but this is unnecessary given that the object is very obviously a nail.

Recommendations for Further Work

This assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is necessary.



Animal Bone

BAA053, P1299

Land At The Broadway, Back Lane, Badwell Ash, Suffolk, The faunal remains and molluscs

by Julie Curl –Sylvanus – Archaeological, Natural History & Illustration Services for Britannia Archaeology.

THE ANIMAL BONE (Appendix1, Table 1)

Methodology

The summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, horn working and other modifications. When possible, ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements considered where appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976. Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. Attempts were made, where possible, to refit possible fragments in the same bag and these were included in NISP counts. As this is a small assemblage, the information was recorded directly into an appendix in this report.

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 2446g of bone, consisting of 54 elements, was recovered from this site, with the assemblage quantified by species, NISP, feature type and trench in Table 1.

Remains were recovered from three trenches, with bone recovered from one ditch, one pit and a layer. Datable finds in this assemblage are of a Roman date, some bone remains are undated.



The assemblage is in good condition, although the remains have been heavily fragmented from butchering and soil pressures. Some canid gnawing was seen in the Layer 1013, fill 1014 and in the Ditch 1005, fill 1004, which would suggest some exposure of bone waste for a time, allowing scavenging by dogs, wolves or foxes.

Species range and modifications and other observations

Two species were positively identified in the assemblage, with cattle and sheep/goat and cattle were the most frequent in terms of weight and identified species count. The assemblage is quantified by species, feature and NISP in Table 1. Over half of the assemblage (in terms of fragment count) was only identifiable as mammal.

Most of the cattle bone was recovered from the fill 1014, with remains of two individuals (an adult and a sub-adult). The bones from fill 1014 produced three tibias, pelvis, femur, scapulas, vertebrae, jaws and teeth. Butchering was noted throughout and included cuts on a mandible from removal of the tongue for meat. One scapula showed heavy hacking around the neck of the shoulder blade to separate the joint of meat, which also showed filleting cuts down the spine of the bone. Limb bones were chopped to form cuts of meat and probably to access the marrow.

A single adult cattle radius was found in the ditch 1005, fill 1004, which had been chopped and slightly gnawed.

Sheep/goat were seen in two deposits. Pit 1006, fill 1007, produced a sub-adult mandible, which had been chopped, possibly to access the tongue for meat. The layer 1013, fill 1014 produced a robust metatarsal that is likely to be from a goat rather than a sheep, perhaps from an animal kept for milk supplies; this bone had been gnawed at both the proximal and distal ends by either a small dog or fox.

The 'mammal' bone fragments were heavily broken, chopped and cut, some also gnawed; these are likely to be fragments of the species already identified, but no diagnostic zones were present that could confirm species.



Ctxt	Type	Trench	Date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
1005	Ditch 1004	5	?Roman	2	43	Mammal	1
						Cattle	1
1007	Pit 1006	7	Undated	9	76	Sheep/goat	3
						Mammal	6
1014	Nat 1013	2	Roman	43	232	Cattle	15
						Sheep/goat	1
						Mammal	27

Table 1. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature, species and NISP.

Discussion and conclusions

This is a small assemblage largely of Roman date, but with some undated material. The remains consist of primary and secondary butchering and food waste. The bulk of the waste is from cattle, with different aged animals which would suggest waste from a cull of stock, with these animals also kept for traction, breeding and milk and other by-products. Smaller amounts of sheep/goat were seen, with these animals providing fleeces, dung for fertiliser, lanolin and milk, prior to use for meat and by-products. Both sheep and goat are suggested, suggesting animals kept for milk supply. The gnawing on the bones may suggest domestic or working dogs on site, but may equally suggest scavengers, possibly wild canid species.

Recommendations for further work

If further excavations are carried out at this site, it is recommended that samples are taken for sieving to maximise the recovery of small bones and teeth which will add to the dietary and husbandry evidence at this site. Otherwise, no further work is recommended.

Bibliography

Baker, P. and Worley, F. 2014. *Animal Bones and Archaeology, Guidelines for best practice*. English Heritage.



Davis, S. 1992. *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites*. English Heritage AML report 71/92

Hillson, S. 1992. *Mammal bones and teeth*. The Institute of Archaeology, University College, London.



Environmental

Sample Assessment

BADWELL ASH SUFFOLK

Client: Britannia Archaeology Ltd

Site Code: BAA 053

Author(s): M Law

Doc Ref: LP2255E-EAR-v48.1

Date: February 21

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Table 1 – Biological Remains and Finds in the Sample



1. Introduction and Methods

- 1.1. One bulk sediment sample comprising 10 litres of sediment was presented for assessment. The sample was processed using a Siraf-style flotation tank by Miriam Weinbren of L - P : Archaeology. The washover (flot) was caught on a 250 μ m mesh sieve, and the heavy fraction (residue) was retained on a 1mm mesh.
- 1.2. The residue was weighed and air dried, then sorted into fractions using a nest of sieves (4mm, 2mm, 1mm, 500 μ m, 250 μ m) before being scanned under a low power microscope. After items of interest were removed and bagged, the geological material was discarded. The flot was weighed and scanned wet, before being air dried and scanned again. Assessment was carried out by Dr Matt Law of L - P : Archaeology. Biological remains were identified using a low power microscope.
- 1.3. Charcoal determinations were made in transverse section using a low power microscope and a reference collection.



2. Results and Discussion

- 2.1. Estimated abundance of items present in the sample is presented in TABLE 1.
- 2.2. Modern root material dominates the flot. This raises the possibility that some smaller items may be recent intrusions into this deposit.
- 2.3. Charcoal is abundant although highly fragmentary. Ten specimens of charcoal greater than 4mm in their largest dimension were examined for identification. All of these were oak (*Quercus* sp.), and had a weak ring curvature and narrow growth rings, suggesting that they were from the trunk or larger branches.
- 2.4. The residue contained a number of fish bones, as well as two left and two right valves of the European oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and four pot sherds.

Context Number	1014	
Sample Number	1	
Sample Volume (L.)	10	
	Flot	Residue
Weight after processing (g)	25	1808
% modern roots	70	
CHARCOAL		
>4mm	++	
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak), weak ring curvature	++	
2 - 4mm	++	
<2mm	+	
SHELL		+
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> L. European oyster.		2
Left valve		2
Right valve		2
BONE	1 (<1g)	++
FISH BONE		(28g)
POT		4 (38g)

Table 1 – Biological remains and finds in the sample. Scale of estimated abundance: + = 1-10 items, ++ = 11-20 items.



3. Statement of Potential and Recommendations

3.1. The sample reflects discard of domestic waste at the site, however it presents only a limited insight into the site economy. No further work is judged necessary for this assemblage.



APPENDIX 4 – Compliance (Approved Written Scheme of Investigation)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of James Platt, Locus Planning Ltd. The archaeological work is required as a condition of application DC/17/04849/FUL, for the construction of 13 dwellings and associated garages, construction of an estate road, and construction of new vehicular access to The Broadway at Land at The Broadway, Back Lane, Badwell Ash, Suffolk (TL 9925 6937) (Fig. 1).

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of an archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigations. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS) (Stewart, G, 25th October 2019) requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area threatened by development. This will be achieved by excavating 250m x 1.80m of trenching. The trenches will be excavated using a 360 tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located to the south of The Broadway and to the east of The Street in the small village of Badwell Ash. The site is currently a cultivated field on the northeast edge of the village.

Excavation adjacent to the eastern site boundary has previously identified Iron Age and Roman activity including a Roman building (BAA035, BAA036).

2.1 Site Geology

The bedrock geology is recorded as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation And Culver Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) - Chalk. This Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 72 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas (BSG, 2020).

The Superficial geology is recorded as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These Superficial Deposits were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions (U) (BSG, 2020).



3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2019). The relevant local development framework is Mid Suffolk Local Plan (1998).

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG February 2019)

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 desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

The NPPF asks that in determining planning applications the local planning authorities should take account of:

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

3.2 Mid Suffolk Local Plan (1998)



- Archaeological sites across Mid Suffolk give evidence of thousands of years of human activity. 'Upstanding' archaeological remains are familiar such as the remains of castles, but there are many other sites such as burial grounds, ancient settlements or field patterns that are less obvious. The Government states that archaeological remains should be seen as a non-renewable resource. In many cases, sites will be highly vulnerable to damage or destruction. They can contain irreplaceable information about the past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism (section 2.2.22).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2 and 3).

4.1 Prehistoric

Evidence of early prehistoric activity has been identified some 180m to the south of the investigation area. During an evaluation (ESF22069) a pit containing burnt flint and Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery (BAA 029) was uncovered. Another evaluation (ESF25497) directly to the sites east produced Neolithic – Early Bronze Age struck flints, alongside a Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age gully and post-hole and a possible occupation deposit within a paleochannel (BAA 035) dating to the Late Iron Age. Subsequent excavation of this site produced further residual fragments of Iron Age pottery within Roman features as well as a small Bronze Age pit (BAA 035, BAA 036).

4.2 Roman

Directly adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site a paleochannel containing Roman occupation deposits (ESF25497) was uncovered during archaeological evaluation. Subsequent excavation of this area revealed substantial evidence of Roman activity (BAA 035, BAA 036). Evidence of a large Roman structure of 3rd-4th century date was found in the form of post-holes and beam slots in a rectilinear arrangement. In addition, ovens and pits of Roman date were also identified along with some small structures or possible fences associated with the structure. Remnants of a possible cobble floor surface were also identified as was a large NE-



SW ditch on the eastern side of the site which was interpreted as the eastern boundary to the plot within which the structure was located. Evidence of Roman activity is sparse within the rest of the search area.

4.3 Saxon

Saxon evidence within the search area is sparse. Some 750m to the sites south, a Saxon artefact scatter was unearthed (BAA 004). Within the search area material culture dating to the Saxon period has been discovered during quarrying works.

4.4 Medieval

The most significant medieval record within the search area is that of an archaeological evaluation some 100m to the south-west of the current investigation area (ESF20852). During the evaluation a flint lined hollow was found (BAA 025) containing domestic refuse and building materials dating to the early 16th century. This was interpreted as a possible kitchen midden, suggestive of nearby contemporary occupation. A Grade II Listed Barn 25m to the south of the site (DSF3618) still extant and dating to the late 15th – early 16th centuries may have originally been utilised as a guildhall.

4.5 Post-medieval and Modern

Several records within the search area can be attributed to the post-medieval and modern periods. Some 500m to the south of the site an evaluation uncovered quarrying and a land boundary ditch dating to the post-medieval period (ESF25421). 450m to the south off the current investigation area investigations revealed further post-medieval and modern quarrying (ESF22907). A field directly to the sites south-east is named Kiln Pightle on early mapping of the area and may be suggestive of a nearby post-medieval kiln site.

4.5 Archaeological Potential

Given the above records the site has a moderate to high potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric period. There is a high potential for evidence of Roman period activity particularly the continuation of the activity present in the adjacent field to the east. There is a low to moderate potential for finds and features dating to the medieval and post-medieval/modern periods.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS brief (Stewart, G, 2019) states that the evaluation should aim 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.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014, and the Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation, 2017 (SCCAS).

This will comprise of 250m x 1.80m trenching in a grid array across area threatened by development.

All aspects of the trial trenching will be undertaken in accordance with the CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014 and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003.

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).

Particular study of the following should occur:

- presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes generally.



An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: e.g. the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts

The evaluation should also carefully consider the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS brief requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the site ahead of the construction of houses. This will be achieved by excavating trenches laid out in a systematic grid array across the site, totalling 250m x 1.80m of trenching.

The evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with the SCCAS Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2017) as well as with CifA and Historic England guidance documents.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand (Fig. 4).

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, complex or unexpected archaeological remains are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS 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 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 in addition to the known gas pipeline 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.

Overburden 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 surfaces.

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 will 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 Metal Detector

A professional metal detectorist (see specialist list) will scan spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and any features. The finds will be recovered and recorded in the proper way. The machined spoil heaps will also be scanned, however demonstrably modern finds will not be retained. The metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron.

7.5 Excavation of Stratified Sequences

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

7.6 Excavation of Buildings

Following assessment of any structural remains encountered, a strategy for recording these will be implemented, and it may be that further mitigation will be required to allow the full recording of these remains. It may also be the case that any remains may best be left in situ. Any excavated building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls, possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

7.7 Ditches

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 20% and to ascertain relationship information and will be a minimum of 1.00m in length (dependant on the total length of ditch visible).

7.8 Discrete Features

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

7.9 Full Excavation

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



7.10 Burials

Articulated human remains will usually receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. However, in circumstances of poor preservation or if required to meet the project objectives, human remains may require full excavation. A decision in consultation with the SCCAS planning archaeologist and the relevant specialist will be made on the extent to which human remains are excavated during the trenching. The aim will be to inform the requirements for future treatment during subsequent Phases. Disarticulated human remains will be recorded and retained for assessment.

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).

7.11 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.

7.12 Photographic Record

All features and deposits will be photographed in detail and general site and working shoots taken as part of the photographic record. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs saved in RAW/CR2 format and taken on an 11 Mega Pixel, Canon 450, DSLR. The RAW/CR2 files will be converted and stored in uncompressed .tiff at 8 bit. If for any reason acceptable digital photography cannot be undertaken, the primary record will be on 35mm black and white film. All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.

7.13 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.

7.14 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 CIfA Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials, 2014. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

Bulk samples will also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed. These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) and will be a minimum of 40 litres where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with Dr Boreham and Dr Zoe Outram 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 and Dr Outram where appropriate. The project manager must ensure that the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments/analyses & scientific analyses are included in a full evaluation report and sent to the Historic England Science Advisor.

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

7.16 Finds classed as Treasure

It is the responsibility of the project manager for the site, after consultation with the relevant finds specialist, to submit any items falling under the provisions of the Act to the local coroner via the treasure co-ordinator (currently the Portable Antiquities Officer at the British Museum). See below for details of the act:

The Treasure Act



The Treasure Act of 1996 defines objects that qualify as Treasure and includes any metallic object other than coin that is made up of more than 10% gold or silver and is over 300 years old, any group of two or more metallic objects of prehistoric date that come from the same find, coin hoards that have been deliberately hidden, smaller groups of coins, votive or ritual deposits, any object from the same place as Treasure. Objects that are less than 300 years old made mainly of gold or silver, which have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery, and whose owners or heirs are unknown would also be classed as Treasure.

Treasure will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the coroner within 14 days.

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 an acceptable timeframe.

The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015) 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.

One hard or digital copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, should be prepared and presented to SCCAS within four weeks of the completion of site works unless there are reasonable grounds for more time.

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client and SCCAS (one copy and a .pdf 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. A digital vector plan will be included with the report, which will be compatible with ESRI or MapInfo GIS software which will also be made available on request subsequent to the report being issued.

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 MoRPHE. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate. The archaeological advisory and planning role of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Team will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Provision has been made for a summary in the annual PSIAH roundup if positive results are drawn from the evaluation.

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, and in accordance with Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition (SCCAS Conservation Team, 2019).

Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the appropriate receiving body, under an appropriate accession number and subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

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).

Arrangements for the long term storage and deposition of all artefacts will be agreed with the landowner and SCCAS during the reporting stage. Transfer of title and the transfer of the ownership of the archive to the County Archive Facility will be arranged at this time, and the arrangements indicated in the evaluation report.

Where the project comprises multiple stages, the entire archive will be collated and deposited as a whole.

10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. This Policy is based on a Health and Safety system in line with 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 will be undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks be highlighted including the potential for toxins and contaminants. It will be the responsibility of the client/agent to undertake a full assessment of any toxins present and services present and provide Britannia Archaeology Ltd with a report detailing the results, prior to the commencement of any fieldwork. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information and suitable tools and PPE will provided and used based on the results of any pre-project investigation.

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.

Provision for security/barrier fencing will be made where necessary.

11.0 RESOURCES

The archaeological works will be 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 Project 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 planning archaeologist for approval prior to their engagement. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the SCCAS planning archaeologist immediately.

12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The archaeological evaluation fieldwork is scheduled to begin in late February 2020, pending approval of this Written Scheme of Investigation by SCCAS. It is anticipated that the evaluation will take 5 days with 3 members of staff onsite. Provision has been made for additional contingency days should any unexpected remains be encountered.



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 SCCAS Archaeologist will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. The SCCAS archaeologist will be kept updated with developments both on site and in the post excavation process. A monitoring visit will be booked with SCCAS prior to works commencing on site.

Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SCCAS Archaeologist prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project. SCCAS will be given a minimum of 10 days' written notice of the commencement of work so as to make arrangements for monitoring prior to the commencement of work. The trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.

12.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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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

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England
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.

Junior Supervisor Eva M. Gonzalez-Suarez BA, MA, PCIfA

Qualifications: University of Barcelona, BA History
 University of Barcelona, MA in Medieval Cultures

Experience: Eva joined Britannia as a Junior Supervisor in 2019 and has fifteen years' commercial archaeology experience. She has worked in Spain and the UK, starting when she was still an undergraduate. While studying History, she specialized in European Late Antiquity, Latin and Palaeography, which led to a Master's degree in Medieval Cultures, with a final dissertation in St Patrick and the Celtic Culture in the British Isles. Since living in the UK, she has worked in several projects around the country, from Wales to Yorkshire, until relocating to East Anglia. Her main areas of interests are Celtic Culture and Late Antiquity in the British Isles (reason why she moved to the UK).

Graphics Officer Hugh Gatt BA (Hons), MSc

Qualifications: Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, B.Des - Games (2010-13)
Cardiff University, BA Archaeology (2014-17)
 University of York, MSc Digital Heritage (2018-19)

Experience: Hugh joined Britannia as a Graphics Officer in 2019 as a recent graduate from the University of York. Prior to his studies in Britain, he was a commercial artist working in Australia, specialising in digital media. During his studies, he specialised in British Prehistory, focusing on the British Neolithic, which is what inspired him to move to the UK. Additionally, he has been working extensively with incorporating digital 3d graphics with traditional illustration, culminating in a final dissertation on Improving the fidelity and interpretive impact of photogrammetric models, involving the application of detailed surface imaging and



traditional illustrations onto the photogrammetric canvas. Hugh specialises in photogrammetric modelling and traditional pen and ink illustration.

Post-Ex Supervisor/Osteologist Louisa Cunningham MSc, MA (Hons)

Qualifications: University College of London, MSc Skeletal and Dental Bioarchaeology
(2013-2014)

University of Glasgow, MA (Hons) Archaeology (2008-2012)

Experience: Louisa joined Britannia Archaeology in 2017 as an Assistant Supervisor and in 2019 took on a new role as a post-excavation supervisor. She has over 4 years' commercial archaeological experience. As an undergraduate she was involved in the Strathearn and Environs Research Project (SERF) in Perth, Scotland and participated in the excavation of several hillforts. In 2015 she began working in East Anglia and has since worked on numerous rural and urban sites throughout the area developing her excavation skills, including 2 urban cemeteries. Louisa has also undertaken work as an osteologist working at the HS2 site at Euston Station, where she undertook osteological assessments of some of the 1000s of skeletons excavated from the post-medieval cemetery of St James' Gardens. Louisa's research interests focus on human osteology and burial archaeology from all periods, with a particular interest in palaeopathology and medical treatments throughout history.

Specialist Andy Fawcett MA, BA (Joint Hons)

Qualifications: University of Leicester, MA Post-Excavation (1996-1997)

University of Leicester, BA (Joint Hons) Archaeology and Ancient History (1993-1996)

Experience: Andy joined Britannia Archaeology in 2017 as a Specialist and has twenty years commercial archaeological experience. Since 1997 Andy has worked for three commercial units and extensively as a free-lance specialist in the field of late Iron Age/Roman ceramics and ceramic building materials. In this time he has produced a large number of evaluation, assessment and publication reports (principally from around the midlands and south-east areas of England) as well undertaking several outreach and teaching roles. Andy's particular area of research within the overall study of ceramics concerns late Iron Age and Roman cremation issues.



Director Dan McConnell BSc (Hons) MCIfA

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

Experience: Dan is a Director at Britannia Archaeology and has 22 years commercial archaeological experience. He took part in several archaeological projects in the north of England from the late 1980s onwards, including the Wharram Percy Research Project and Mount Grace Priory excavations. Within commercial archaeology 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 across the south and east of England. 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.

Director Martin Brook BA (Hons) MCIfA

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

Experience: Martin is a Director at Britannia Archaeology and has 14 years commercial archaeological experience. He specialises in logistical project management, archiving and fieldwork. He has carried out numerous excavations and evaluations throughout East Anglia and the Midlands, and works closely with local and national museums when archiving sites. His research interests are focused on the British Iron age specifically funerary traditions in the south of England and in East Yorkshire. Martin specialises in metalwork finds from the period, specifically those associated with grave goods and personal adornment.

APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALISTS

Prehistoric Pottery: Andrew Fawcett (BA)



Roman Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Saxon and Medieval Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Post Medieval Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Flint:	Dan McConnell (BA)
Animal Bone:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human Bone:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Dr Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd)	
Dr Steph Leach (Independent)	
Louisa Cunningham (Britannia Archaeology Ltd)	
Environmental:	Matt Law (LP Archaeology)
Pollen and Seeds:	Dr Steve Boreham (University of Cambridge)
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale (University of Trinity St David)
Mike Bamforth (Independent)	
Soil Micromorphology:	Dr Steve Boreham (University of Cambridge)
Carbon-14 Dating:	Beta Analytic Inc
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:	Dave Watt (Independent)
Slag:	Jane Cowgill (Independent)
Geophysical Consultant:	Dr Dave Bescoby
Air Photographic Assessments:	Alison Deegan (BSc)
Topographic Survey:	Matt Adams (BA)



CAD: Dan McConnell & Matt Adams (BA)

Metal Detecting: Steve Clarkson

Coins & Medals: British Museum, Department of Coins &
Medals or University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)



APPENDIX 5 Oasis Sheet

OASIS FORM - Print view

<https://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: britanni1-380824

Project details

Project name	Land at The Broadway, Back Lane, Badwell Ash
Short description of the project	From the 26th February - 3rd March 2020, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at Land at the Broadway, Back Lane, Badwell Ash, Suffolk Despite the above potential, the evaluation encountered few archaeological features and finds. There were a number of undated features present at the site. In Trench 6, Possible pit 1011 does not appear to bear any spatial relation to the other features encountered. While Pit 1006 and Ditch 1008 it is possible that they could be added to the Roman phase below. Ditch 1008 is on the same broad alignment as ditch 1004 in trench 5 and both features proximately to the archaeology already encountered to the east in the previous excavations should be considered. Two dated phases of activity have been identified. The first phase is broadly dated to the Roman period and is represented by Ditch 1004 and Layer 1014. Layer 1014 is interesting; it produced the largest quantity of finds on the site and would seem to be the remains of a former Roman soil. This potentially buried soil is isolated on the site and likely survived in this area as it had been introduced into the top of natural feature 1013. The CBM recovered indicates (comparably to the adjacent site) that there is undoubtedly a significant Roman structure in the vicinity of the sites. The second phase of activity is associated with the post medieval agricultural use of the site as a field.
Project dates	Start: 26-02-2020 End: 03-03-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BAA 053 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	LAYER Roman
Significant Finds	CERMAICS Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
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 Land at The Broadway, Back Lane, Badwell Ash
Postcode IP31 3DR
Study area 8142 Square metres
Site coordinates TL 599248 269373 51.9174936226 0.325654965732 51 55 02 N 000 19 32 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator Dan McConnell
Project director/manager Dan McConnell
Project supervisor Eva M. Gonzalez Suarez
Type of sponsor/funding body developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Locus Planning Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID BAA053
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID BAA053
Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Media available "GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID BAA053
Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Land at The Broadway, Back Lane, Badwell Ash, Suffolk



OASIS FORM - Print view

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

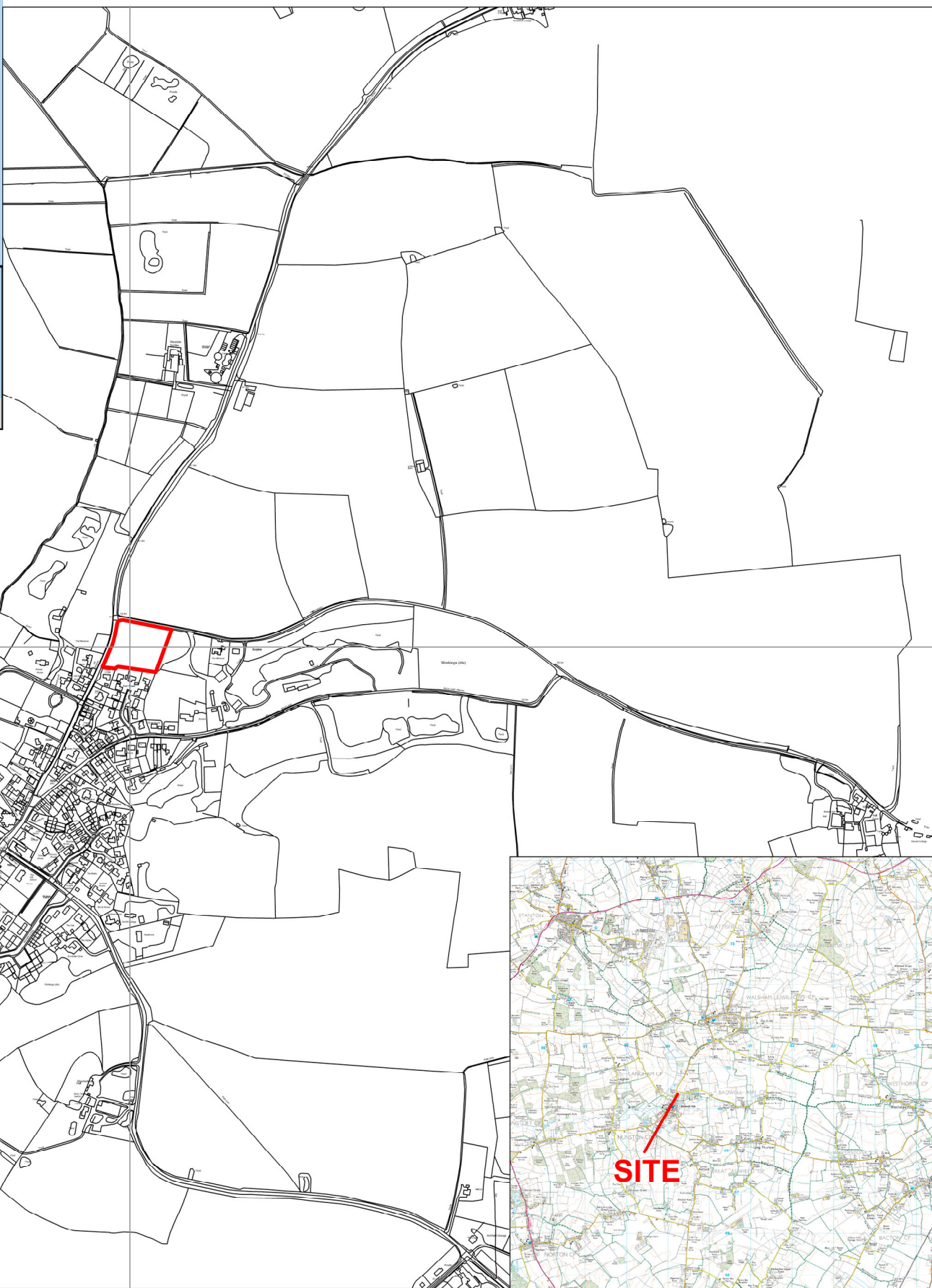
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OASIS:

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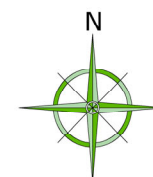
269370

Badwell Ash

599250

0 1:10000 500m

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Site Boundary

(NGR: 599250 269370) (REF: R1261)

PROJECT: LAND AT THE BROADWAY, BACK LANE, BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: LOCUS PLANNING LTD

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



UNIT 2
THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE
ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH
BURY ST EDMUNDS
SUFFOLK
IP33 3PH

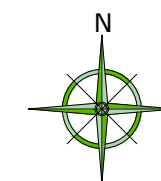
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DATE: MAR 2020 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 3

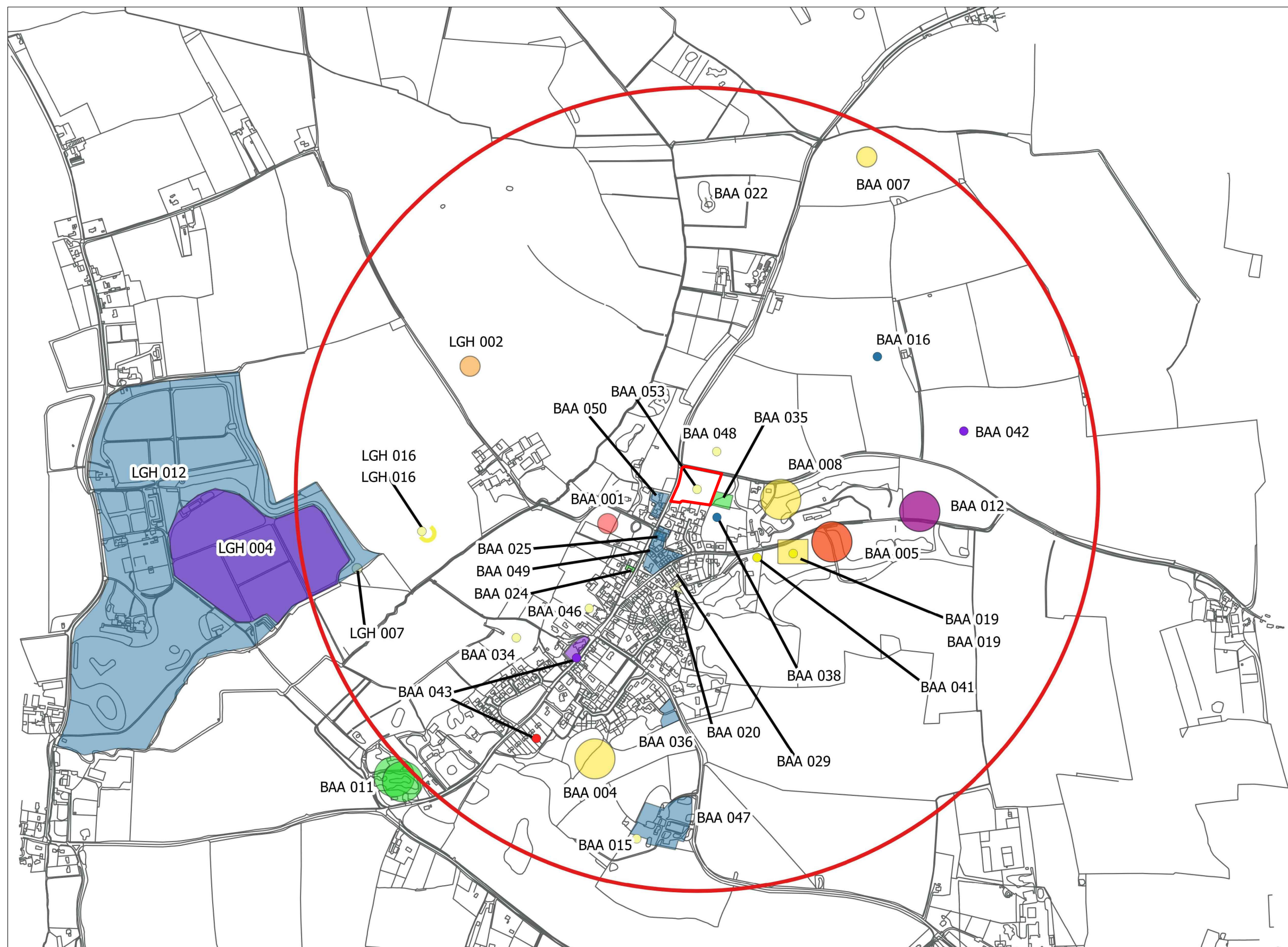
AUTHOR: HG

APPROVED: DPM

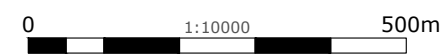
FIGURE: 1



○ HER Search Area
□ Site Boundary

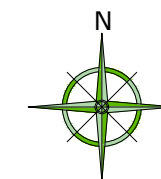


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NGR:	599250 269370	REF:	R1261
PROJECT:	LAND AT THE BROADWAY, BACK LANE, BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	HER DATA - MONUMENTS		
CLIENT:	LOCUS PLANNING LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
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AUTHOR:	HG	FIGURE:			
APPROVED:	DPM	2			

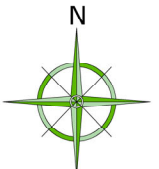
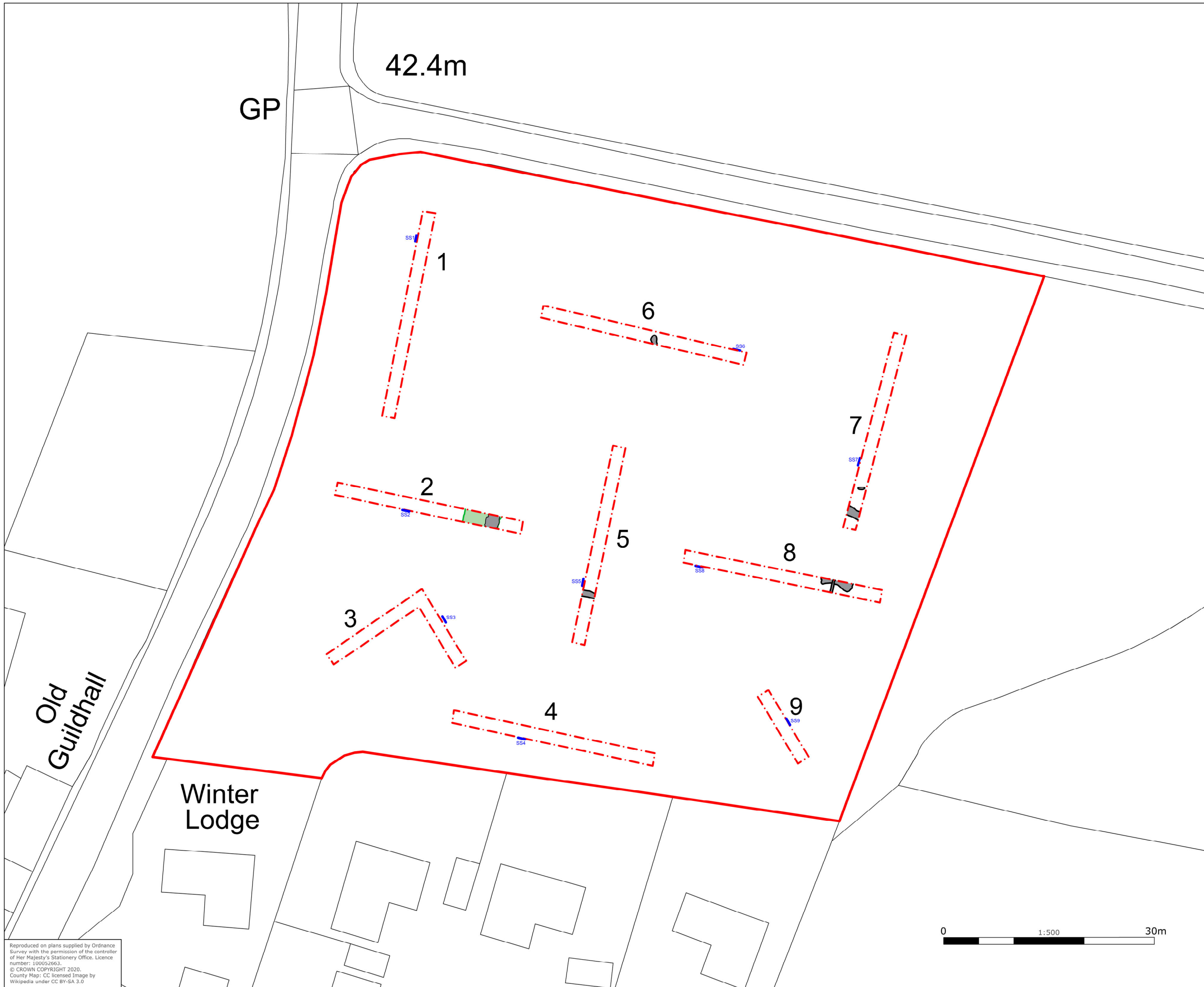


○ HER Search Area
 □ Site Boundary

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NGR:	599250 269370	REF:	R1261
PROJECT:	LAND AT THE BROADWAY, BACK LANE, BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	HER DATA - EVENTS AND LISTED BUILDINGS		
CLIENT:	LOCUS PLANNING LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
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DATE:	MAR 2020	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	HG	VERSION:	2
APPROVED:	DPM	FIGURE: <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">3</div>	



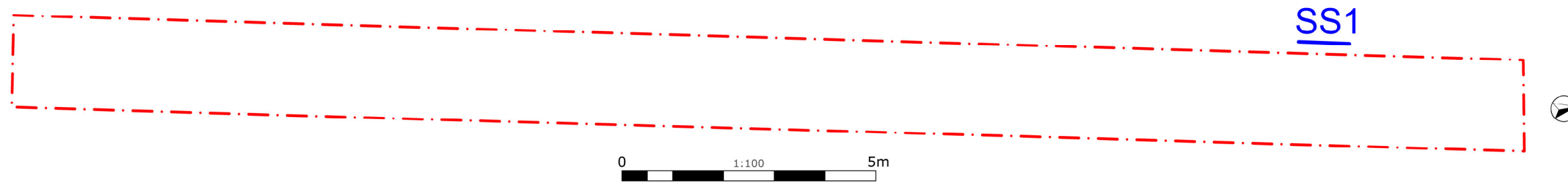
- Site Boundary
- Trench
- Archaeological Features
- SS1 Sample Section
- Section Line
- Limit of Excavation
- Natural Features

(WGR: 599250 269370	(REF: R1261
PROJECT: LAND AT THE BROADWAY, BACK LANE, BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK	
DESCRIPTION: FEATURE LOCATION PLAN	
CLIENT: LOCUS PLANNING LTD	
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD	
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AUTHOR: HG	FIGURE: 4	
APPROVED: DPM		

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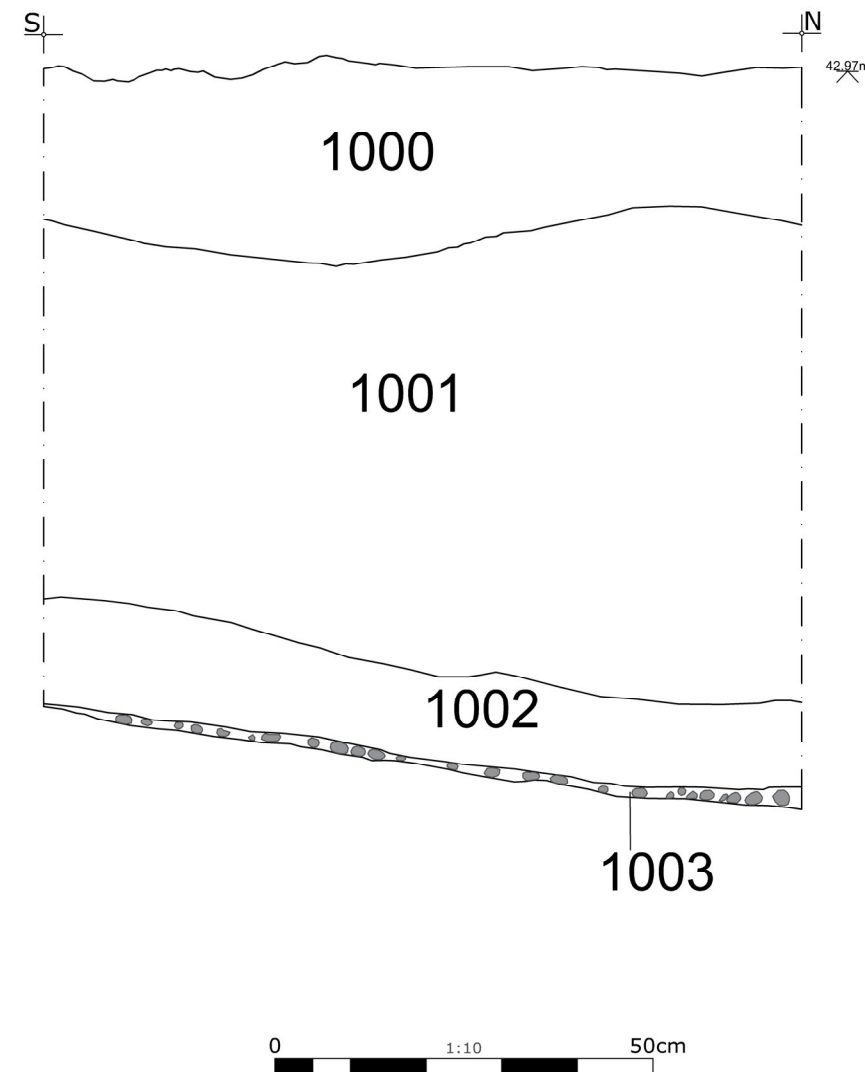
TRENCH 1




DP2 - TRENCH 1 - VIEW E



TR1 - SAMPLE SECTION 1 - FACING E

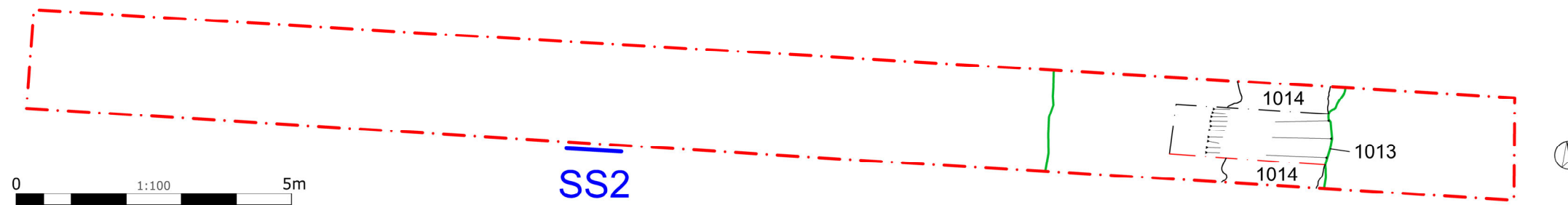


-  Trench
-  Sample Section
-  Stones

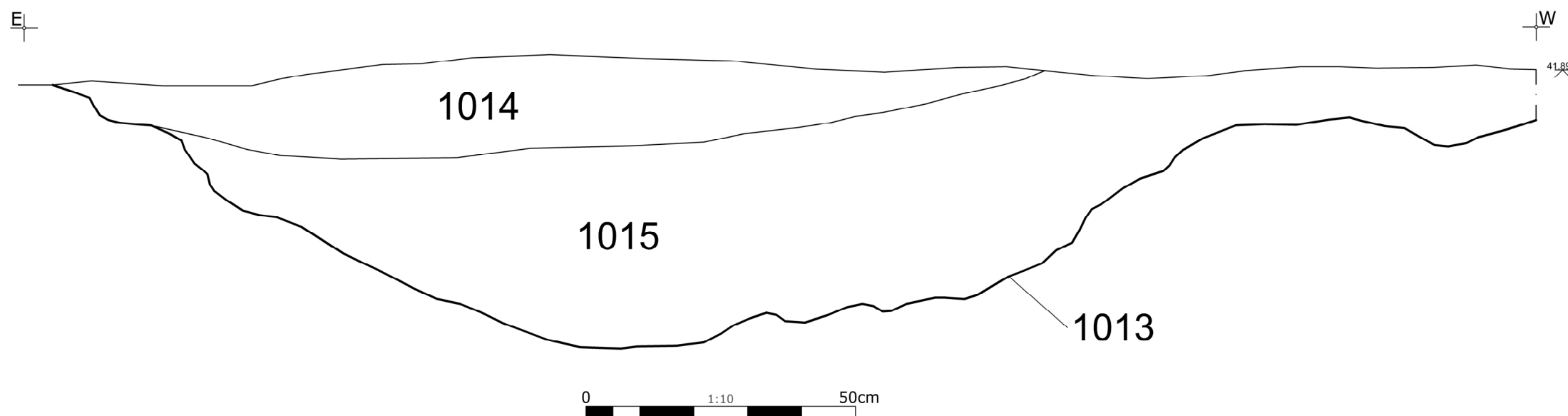
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PROJECT: LAND AT THE BROADWAY, BACK LANE, BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK	
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 1 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS	
CLIENT: LOCUS PLANNING LTD	
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AUTHOR: HG	FIGURE: 5	
APPROVED: DPM		

TRENCH 2



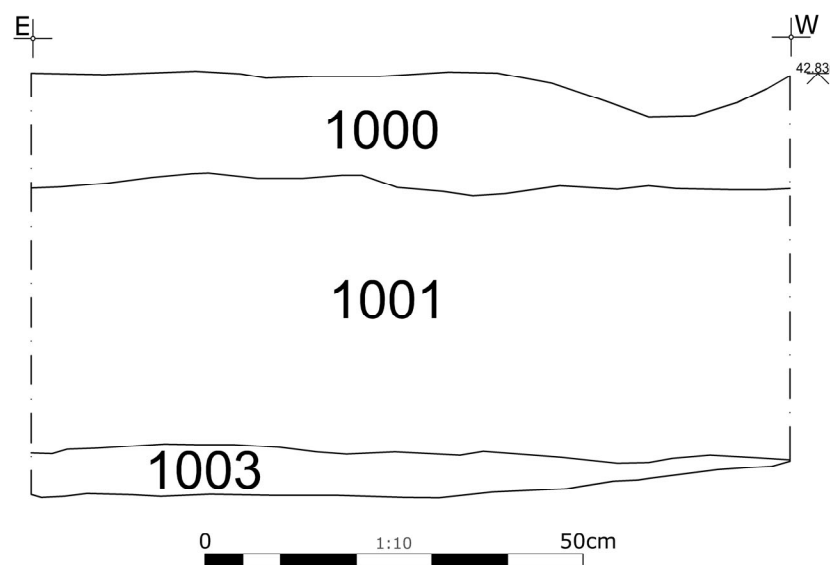
TR2 - NATURAL FEATURE 1013 - FACING N



DP24 - NATURAL FEATURE 1013 - VIEW S



TR2 - SAMPLE SECTION 2 - FACING N



DP4 - TRENCH 2 - VIEW E



- Trench
- Sample Section
- Section Line
- Limit of Excavation
- Natural Feature

(WGR: 599250 269370) (REF: R1261)

PROJECT: LAND AT THE BROADWAY, BACK LANE, BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 1 AND 2 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: LOCUS PLANNING LTD

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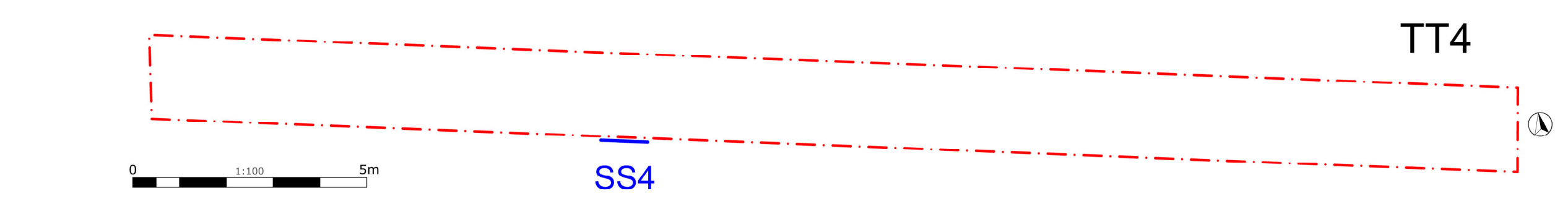
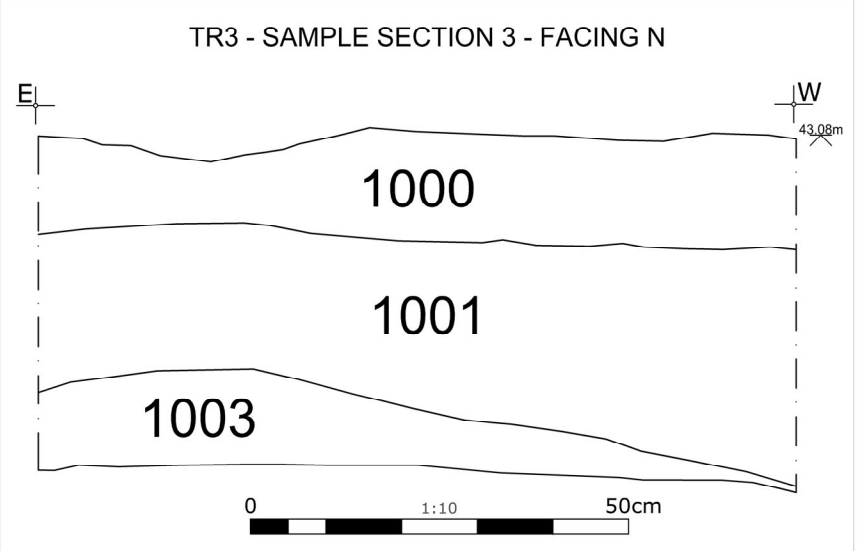
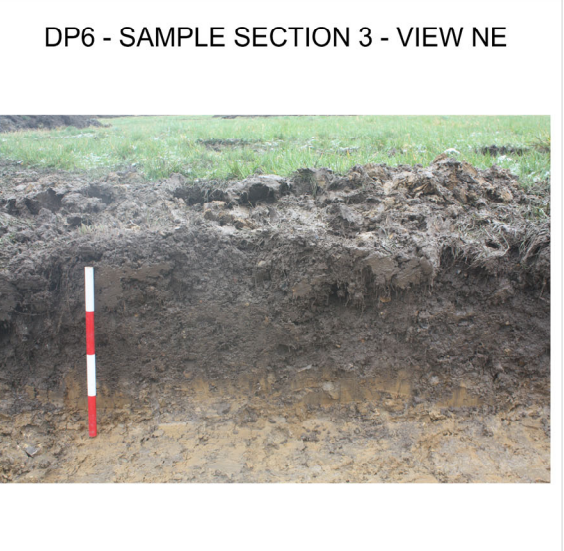
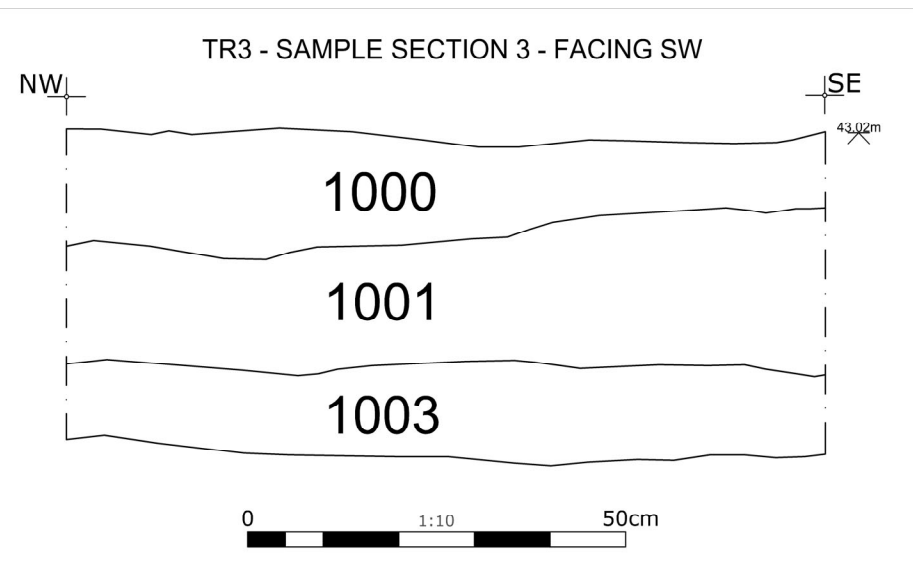
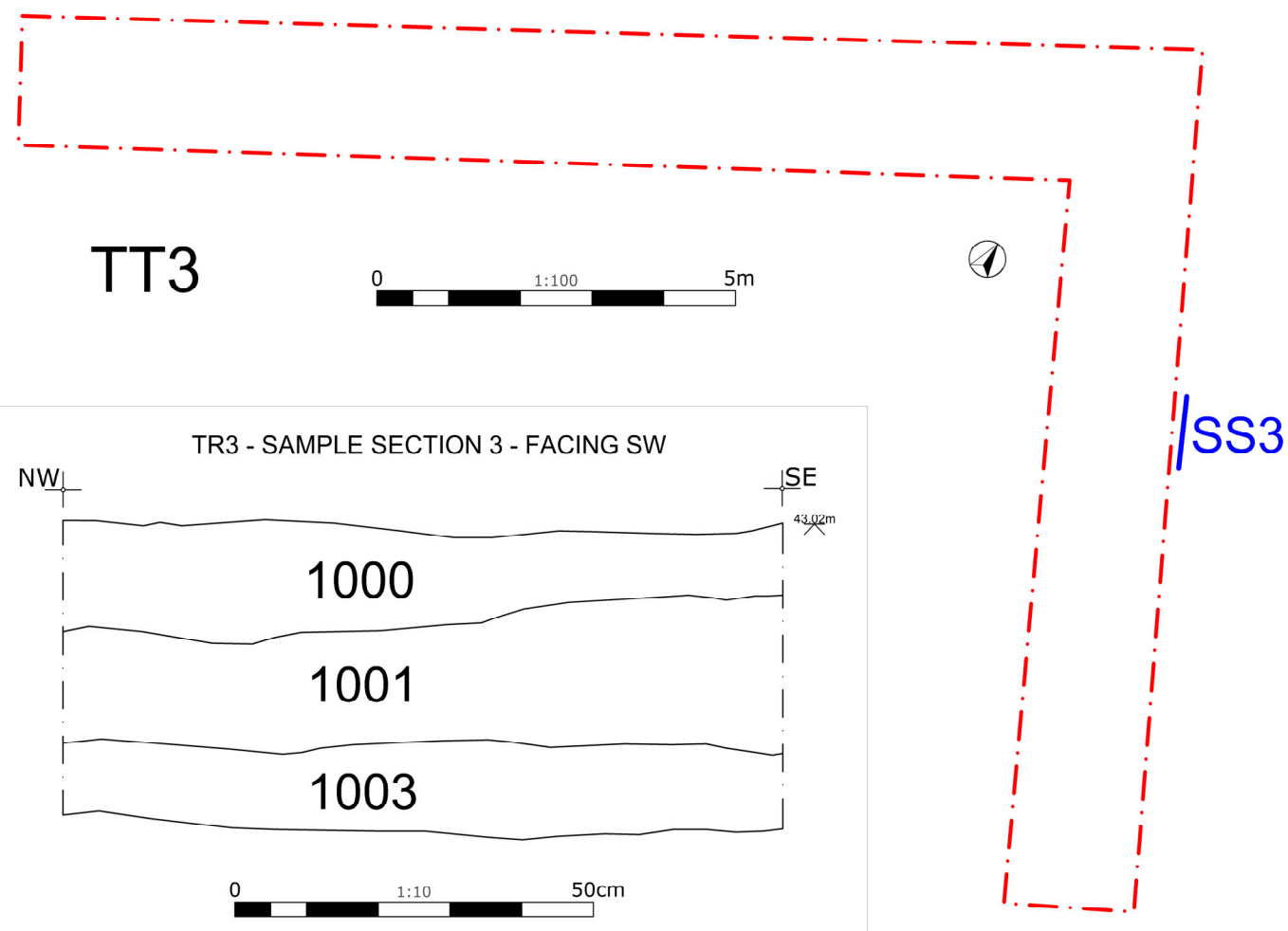
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DATE: FEB 2021 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 4

AUTHOR: HG FIGURE: 6

APPROVED: DPM

TRENCH 3 AND 4



Trench
 Sample Section

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PROJECT: LAND AT THE BROADWAY, BACK LANE, BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 3 AND 4 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: LOCUS PLANNING LTD

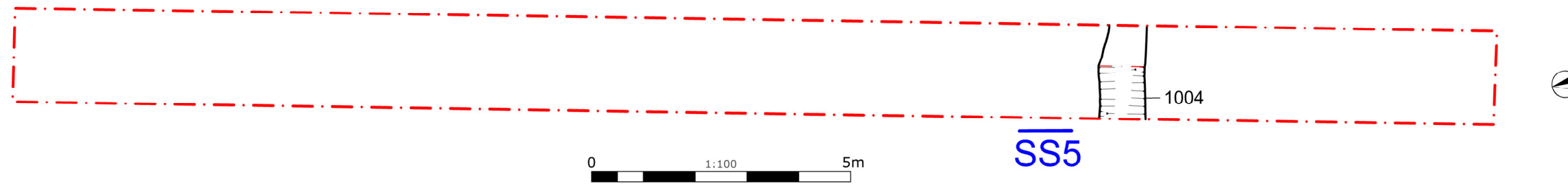
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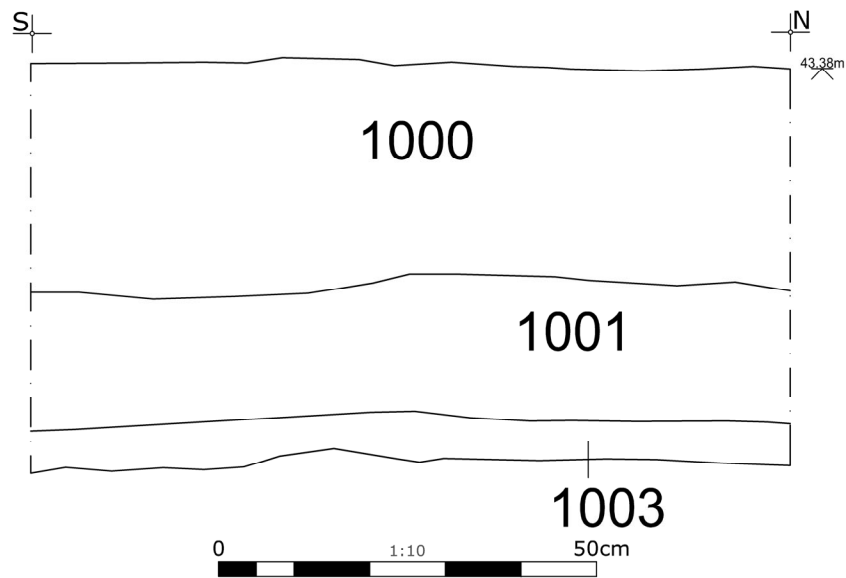
DATE: MAR 2020	PLOT: A3	VERSION: 3
AUTHOR: HG	FIGURE: 7	
APPROVED: DPM		

TRENCH 5

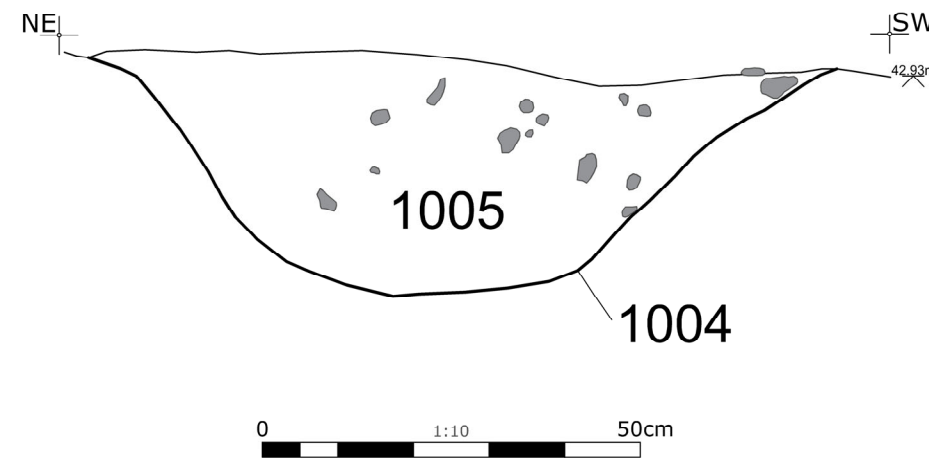


- Trench
- Archaeological Features
- Sample Section
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Stones

TR5 - SAMPLE SECTION 5 - FACING E



TR5 - DITCH 1005 - FACING W



DP5 - SAMPLE SECTION 5 - VIEW W



DP12 - TRENCH 5 - VIEW N

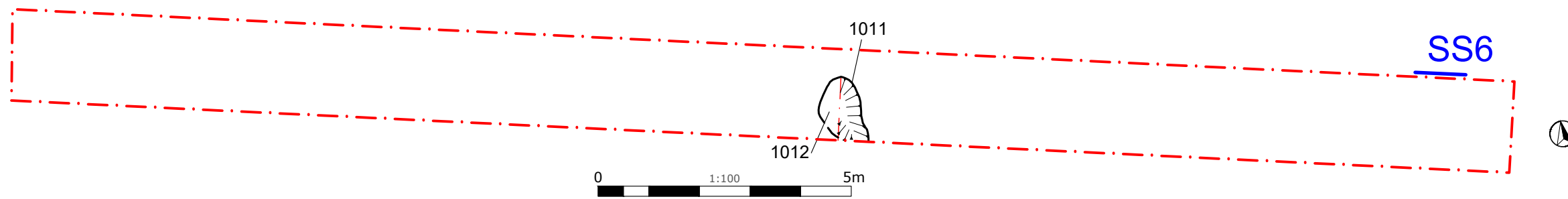


DP22 - DITCH 1005 - VIEW E



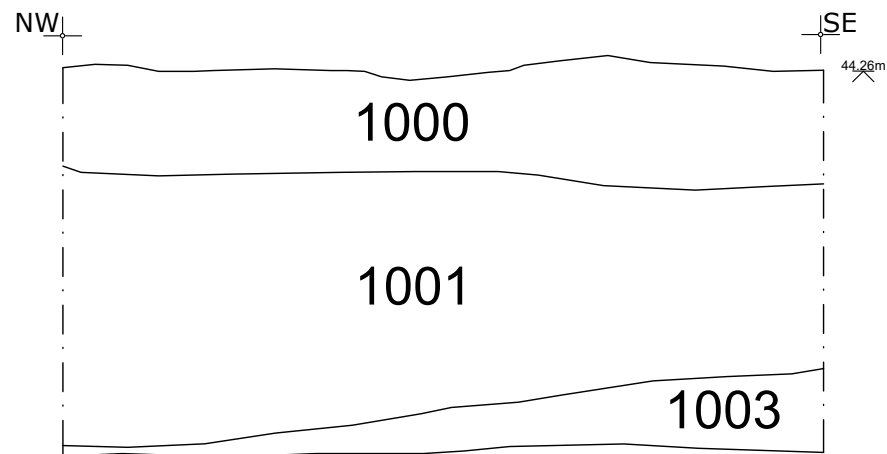
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PROJECT: LAND AT THE BROADWAY, BACK LANE, BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 5 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT: LOCUS PLANNING LTD		
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DATE: MAR 2020	PLOT: A3	VERSION: 3
AUTHOR: HG	FIGURE: 8	
APPROVED: DPM		

TRENCH 6

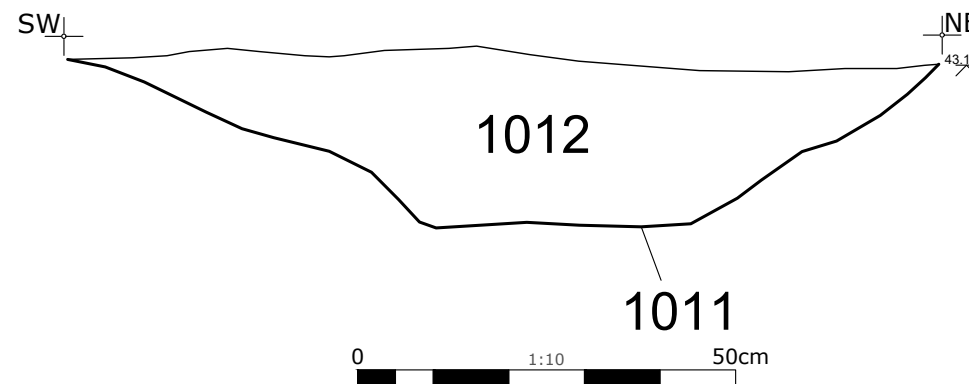


- Trench
- Archaeological Features
- Sample Section
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature

TR6 - SAMPLE SECTION 6 - FACING SW



TR6 - PIT/TREE BOWL 1011 - FACING SE



DP13 - TRENCH 6 - VIEW NW



DP23 - PIT/TREE BOWL 1011 - VIEW NW



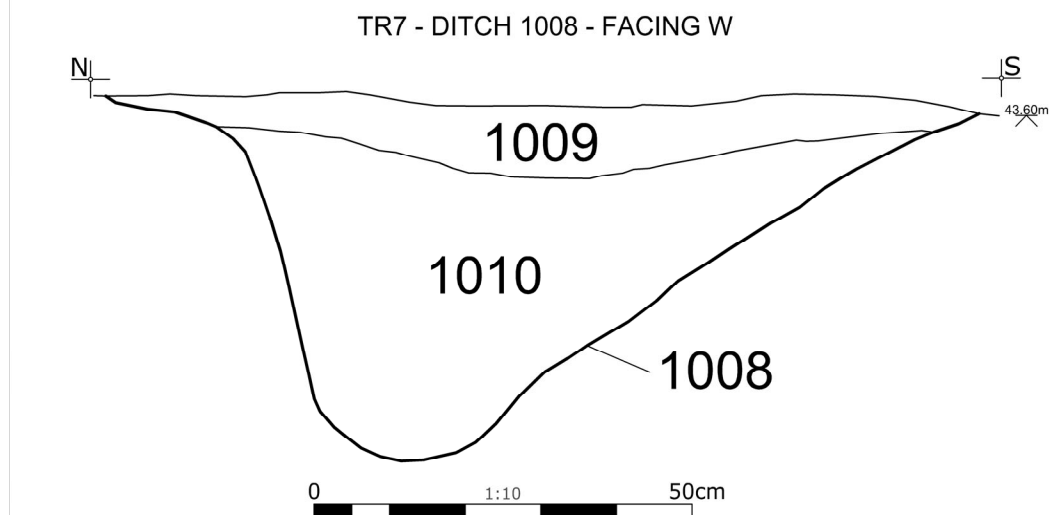
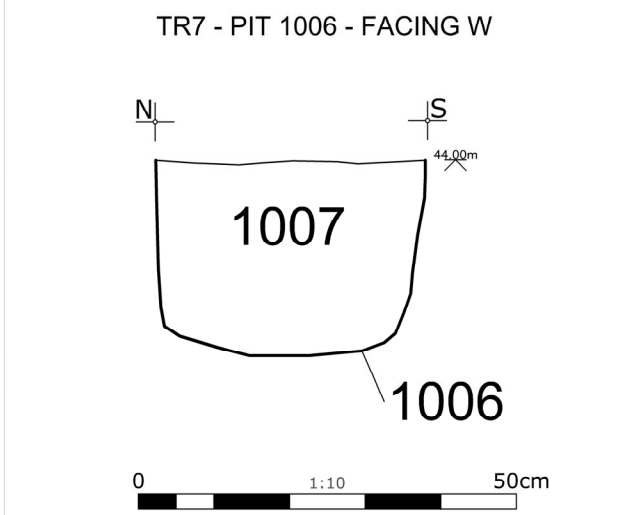
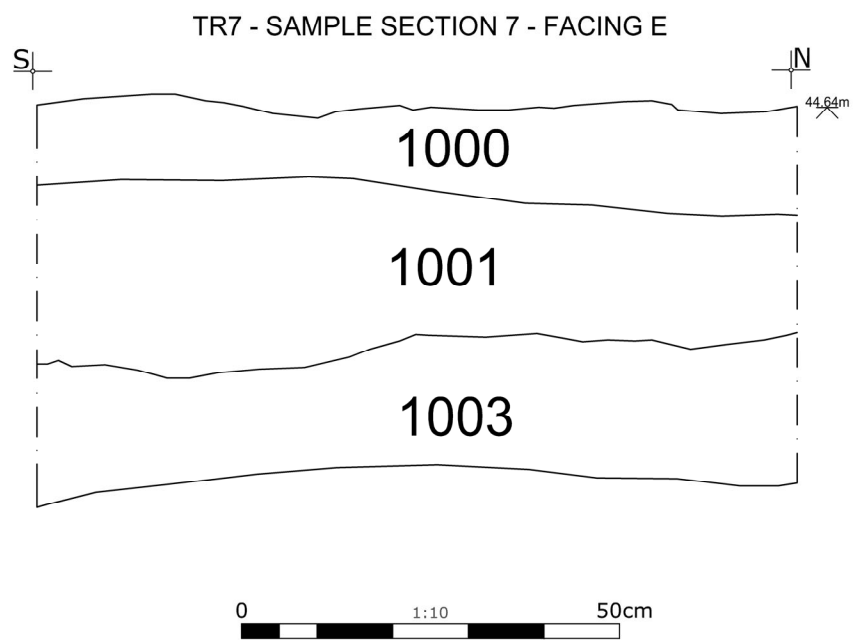
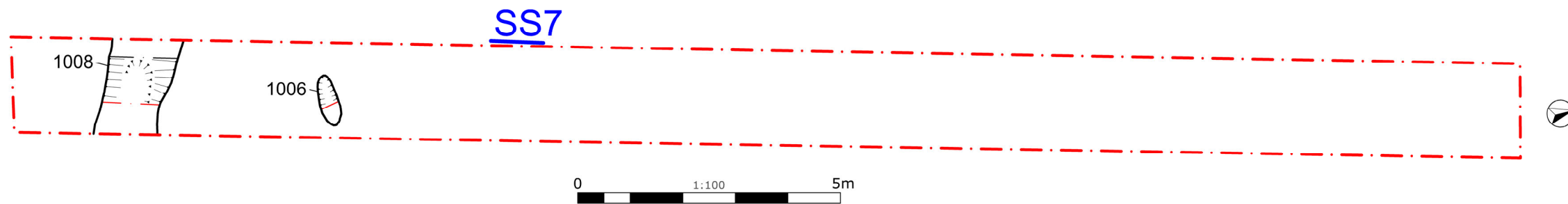
DP14 - SAMPLE SECTION 6 - VIEW NE



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PROJECT:	LAND AT THE BROADWAY, BACK LANE, BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH 6 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS		
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AUTHOR:	HG	FIGURE:	9		
APPROVED:	DPM				

TRENCH 7



- Trench
- Archaeological Features
- Sample Section
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Stones

(NGR: 599250 269370) (REF: R1261)

PROJECT: LAND AT THE BROADWAY, BACK LANE, BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 7 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: LOCUS PLANNING LTD

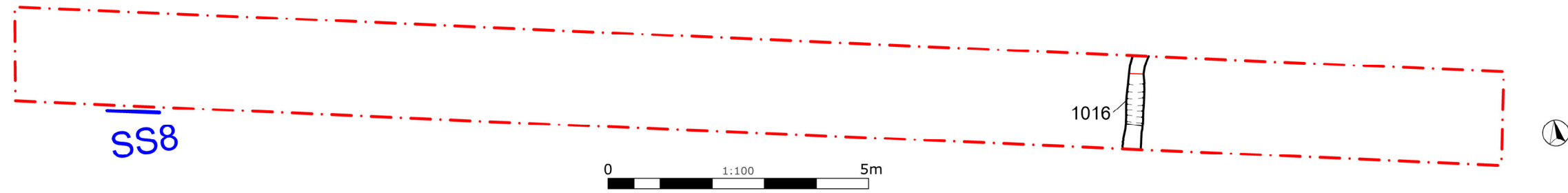
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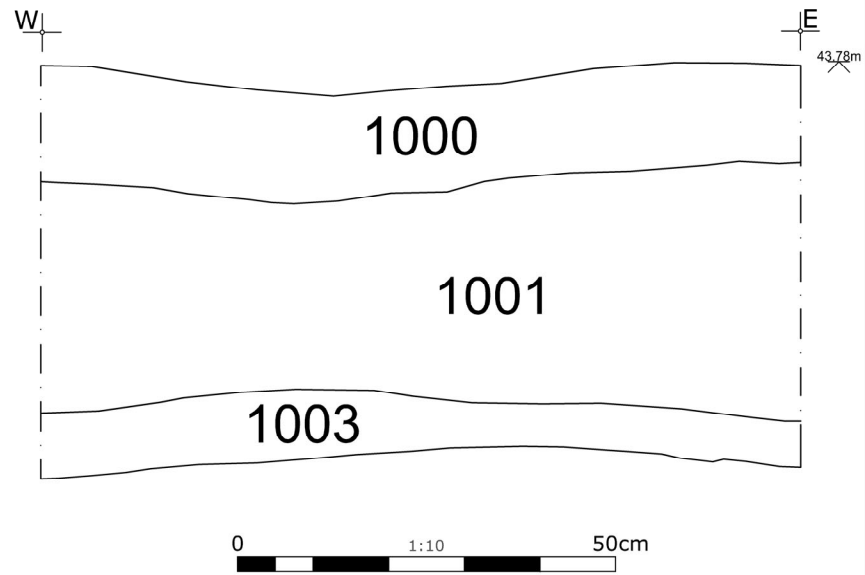
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AUTHOR: HG	FIGURE: 10	
APPROVED: DPM		

TRENCH 8



- Trench
- Archaeological Features
- Sample Section
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Stones

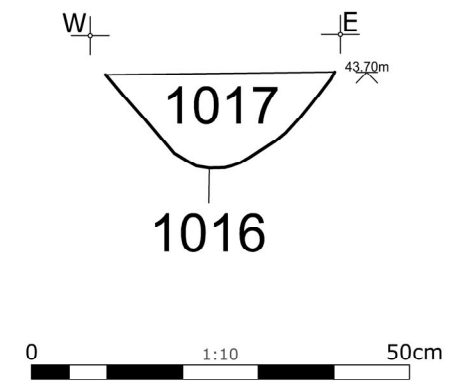
TR8 - SAMPLE SECTION 8 - FACING N



DP26 - TRENCH 8 - VIEW W



TR7 - DITCH 1008 - FACING S



DP25 - DITCH 1016 - VIEW N



DP11 - SAMPLE SECTION 8 - VIEW S



(WGR: 599250 269370) (REF: R1261)

PROJECT: LAND AT THE BROADWAY, BACK LANE, BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 8 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: LOCUS PLANNING LTD

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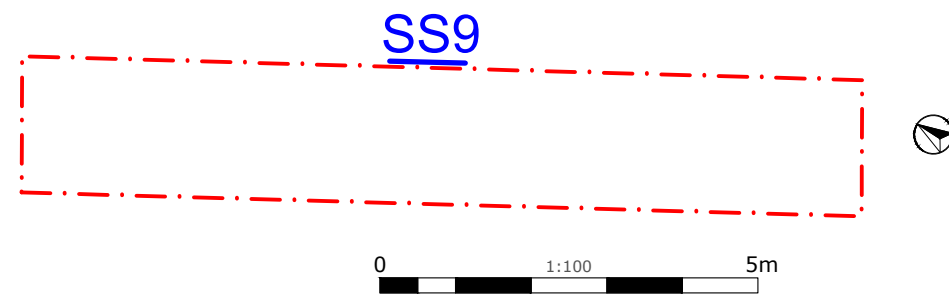
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AUTHOR: HG FIGURE: 11

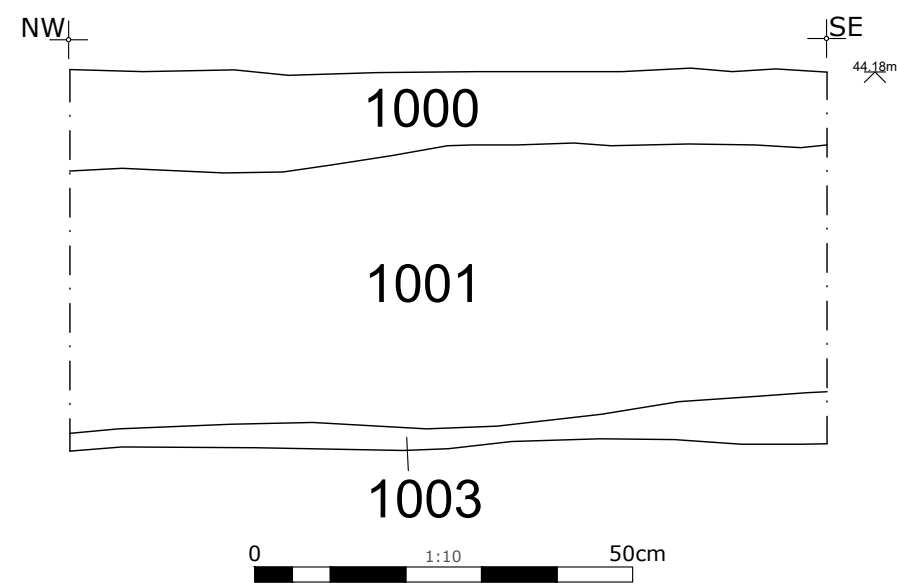
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TRENCH 9



 Trench
 Sample Section

TR9 - SAMPLE SECTION 9 - FACING SW



DP17 - TRENCH 9 - VIEW NW



DP18 - SAMPLE SECTION 9 - VIEW NE



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 DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 9 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS
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 AUTHOR: HG
 APPROVED: DPM
FIGURE: 12