



BROADWAY BUNGALOW, THE BROADWAY, BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: R1324

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BROADWAY BUNGALOW, THE BROADWAY, BADWELL ASH, SUFFOLK

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
REPORT**

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Contents

DISCLAIMER.....	3
FIGURE LIST	5
Abstract	6
1.0 INTRODUCTION	7
2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION	8
2.1 Site Geology	8
3.0 PLANNING POLICIES.....	9
4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	10
4.1 <i>Prehistoric</i>	10
4.2 <i>Roman</i>	10
4.3 <i>Medieval</i>	11
4.4 <i>Saxon</i>	11
4.5 <i>Medieval</i>	12
4.6 <i>Post-medieval and Modern</i>	12
4.7 <i>Archaeological Potential</i>	12
5.0 PROJECT AIMS.....	13
6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES.....	14
7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY	15
8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS.....	16
8.1 Trench 1	16
8.2 Trench 2	16
8.3 Trench 3	16
9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL	17
10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION.....	18
11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION	19
12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	20
BIBLIOGRAPHY	21
APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES	23
APPENDIX 2 – Compliance (Approved Written Scheme of Investigation)	24
APPENDIX 3 – Oasis Sheet.....	45



FIGURE LIST

FIGURE 1	General Location Plan
FIGURE 2	HER Data – Events & Listed Buildings
FIGURE 3	HER Data – Monuments
FIGURE 4	Trench Plan
FIGURE 5	Trench 3: Plan, Sections & Photographs
FIGURE 6	Trench 3: Feature Section & Photograph
FIGURE 7	Trenches 1 & 2: Sections & Photographs
FIGURE 8	Trenches 1 & 2: Photographs
FIGURE 9	Trench Plan Over 1937 6" Ordnance Survey Map



Abstract

On the 6th January 2022, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Mr R Pratt. The archaeological work is required as a condition for the replacement of a single dwelling at Broadway Bungalow, The Broadway, Badwell Ash, Suffolk (TL 994693) (Fig. 1)

The site had a high potential for features and finds relating to the Saxon and Roman periods. There was a moderate to high potential for evidence of medieval and post-medieval period activity particularly relating to agricultural processes. There was a low to moderate potential for finds and features dating to the prehistoric period.

Only a single feature was identified in the evaluation. Quarry Pit 1006 in Trench 3 was located at the eastern limit of the works. It is evident that this pit is related to the quarrying works that have taken place at the site in the post medieval period. The pits can be seen clearly on the 1937 OS map (See Fig.9) and Quarry Pit 1006 is located at the north western end of the quarrying works. It is likely that this part of the quarry was backfilled to facilitate the construction of the adjacent bungalow in the 1960's.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 6th January 2022, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Mr R Pratt. The archaeological work is required as a condition of application DC/21/01752, for the replacement of a single dwelling at Broadway Bungalow, The Broadway, Badwell Ash, Suffolk (TL 994693) (Fig. 1).

A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Cutler, H. 30th September 2021) requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by development. This will be achieved by excavating 2 x 10.00m trenches and a single 5.00m trench to cover the footprints of the extension (Fig. 4). The trenches will be excavated using a 360o tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.



2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located at the northern edge of Badwell Ash, situated approximately 13km northeast of Bury St Edmunds. The site is bound to the north by The Broadway and fields beyond, to the west by residential properties, to the south by industrial yards, and to the east by an area previously quarried.

2.1 *Site Geology*

The Bedrock geology is described as Crag Group - Sand. This Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas (BSG, 2022).

The superficial deposits are recorded as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions (BGS, 2022).



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 2021). The relevant local development framework is the *Mid Suffolk Local Plan (1998)*.



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2, 3 & 4)

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).

Evidence of a Bronze Age Settlement has been found c.180m southeast of the site (BAA 005). Evidence included a hearth, loom weights, and probable storage pits. Sherds of LBA-EIA (750-500 BC) pottery were also found.

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). 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.



An archaeological evaluation c.160m west of the site (ESF27231) identified a phase of activity broadly dated to the Roman period. The features likely represented outlying agricultural activity associated with the more concentrated activity noted on adjacent sites, excavated in 2017 & 2018. A layer produced the largest quantity of finds on the site and would seem to be the remains of a former Roman soil. The small collection of pottery found represents some form of settled domestic activity no 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.

A scatter of Roman coins (BAA 012) was found c.340m east of the site in a quarry site dated 3rd-4th century AD. Further coins and a brooch were also found in the vicinity.

4.3 *Medieval*

The site is partially located within a polygon defined in the HER as an Anglo-Saxon artefact scatter in a cemetery (BAA 008). During gravel quarry works in 1922 30-40 skeletons were found with 6 shield bosses, 6 iron spearheads, 3 knives, and an iron ferrule from a spear shaft. A small Saxon bronze ring with raised red-enamelled boss on bezel, was found in gravel pits c.150m south of the site (BAA 019). Some 750m to the sites south, a Saxon artefact scatter was unearthed (BAA 004).

4.4 *Saxon*

A 19th century farmstead, Street Farm, (SBK 106) is located c.160m southwest of the site. The farmstead comprises a 16th century and Grade II listed farmhouse with converted buildings.

A post-medieval waste disposal pit and clay extraction pit were identified during an archaeological evaluation (SBK 043) c. 410m southwest of the site. Some sherds of 16th-17th century pottery were found in the extraction pit, but this could potentially be residual.

Monitoring of footings for an extension c.510m west of the site recorded two pits, both appearing in section to the very bottom of the trench (SBK 044). Because of waterlogging in the footing trench, it was not possible to determine whether the footing corresponded to the full depth of the pits. A distinct layer of mortar was observed in the more southerly pit,



and both appeared to have small quantities of brick in the fill. Lack of dating evidence made interpretation difficult, however the pits are likely to be medieval or post-medieval.

4.5 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.

4.6 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.

4.7 Archaeological Potential

Given the above records the site had a **high** potential for features and finds relating to the Saxon and Roman periods. There was a **moderate to high** potential for evidence of medieval and post-medieval period activity particularly relating to agricultural processes. There was a **low to moderate** potential for finds and features dating to the prehistoric period.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS brief (Cutler, H. Section 4.2) 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 *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2021 (SCCAS)*, *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations 2021*, 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: *eg* 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 required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the site ahead of the construction of a dwelling. This will be achieved by excavating 2 x 10.00m trenches and a single 5.00m trench to cover the footprints of the proposed extensions. Due to the presence of an extant oil tank, the 5.00m trench had to be moved 4m west to facilitate excavation. An additional trenching contingency of 0.5% was made available to enable further clarification of areas of archaeology defined during the evaluation if required.

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 (Fig. 4).

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



8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 4 - 9)

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

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

8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the western portion of the site on a north to south orientation, measuring 5.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the rear garden of the extant bungalow in the centre of the site. The trench was on a north east to south west orientation, measuring 10.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located in the eastern area of the site on a north-east to south-west orientation and measured 10.00m x 1.80m. The trench contained a single feature; Quarry Pit **1006**. This pit (1.80m+ x 2.20m+ x 0.43m) was presumed to be sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The pit contained a single fill, **1007**, which was a mid-brownish grey, firm, silty clay. No finds were recovered from the feature. The feature likely relates to the former quarry pit present on the site.



9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 5 - 7)

The site stratigraphy presented a degree of variation across the site. Please see Appendix 1 for detailed context descriptions.

At the Top of the sequence in the western portion of the site where trench 1 was located was Made Ground **1000**. This layer is related to the recent building works west of the site when this area was used for storage.

Below this layer was the only remaining Subsoil on the site (**1001**) which is a possible remnant of the former agricultural subsoil related to this area when it was previously cultivated in the first half of the 20th century as part of Street Farm (See Fig. 9).

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in Trench 2 was Garden Soil **1003**. This layer was imported onto the site when the Bungalow was constructed in the 1960's (*per comms* Landowner).

The top layer in the sequence in the western area of the site was gravel layer **1004**. This area was used as a drive and site entrance.

Below this layer was made ground **1005** which was placed to form a bedding layer for gravel layer **1005**.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches was natural geology **1002**.



10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The site had a high potential for features and finds relating to the Saxon and Roman periods. There was a moderate to high potential for evidence of medieval and post-medieval period activity particularly relating to agricultural processes. There was a low to moderate potential for finds and features dating to the prehistoric period.

Only a single feature was identified in the evaluation. Quarry Pit **1006** in Trench 3 was located at the eastern limit of the works. It is evident that this pit is related to the quarrying works that have taken place at the site in the post medieval period. The pits can be seen clearly on the 1937 OS map (See Fig.9) and Quarry Pit **1006** is located at the north western end of the quarrying works. It is likely that this part of the quarry was backfilled to facilitate the construction of the adjacent bungalow in the 1960's.



11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archive will be prepared in line with the standards and guidance in *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS, 2020). 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).



12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Mr Richard Pratt for commissioning and funding the project. Thanks also to Mr James Platt of Locus Planning for his assistance throughout.

We would also like to thank Dr Hannah Cutler of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for her advice and assistance on the project.

Special thanks to Mr Steve Clarkson (PCIfA) for his specialist services in metal detecting on the site.

The site was excavated by Martin Brook and Matt Selfe of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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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 – DEPOSIT TABLES

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	N-S	49.48m	2
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	Middle of trench, W side	E	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.61m	Made Ground: Mid brownish – grey, firm, silty clay with frequent, small, poorly sorted sub-angular stone inclusions.	
1001	0.61 – 0.76m	Sub-soil: Light brownish-grey, compact, silty clay with occasional, small, poorly sorted, sub angular stone inclusions.	
1002	0.76m +	Natural: Light, orangish-yellow, compact, clay	

TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	NE-SW	51.87m	49.41
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	NE end of trench, SE side	NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1003	0.00 - 0.62m	Garden Soil: Light greyish-brown, loose, silty clay.	
1002	0.62m+	Natural: Mid brownish orange, compact, sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large angular stones.	

TRENCH 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
3	NE-SW	49.64m	6
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	SW end of trench, SE side	NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1004	0.00 - 0.19m	Gravel Surface: Mottled brownish-orange, loose Gravel.	
1005	0.19 – 0.40m+	Made Ground: Dark greyish brown, compact, silty clay with occasional, small, poorly sorted sub angular stone inclusions.	
1002	0.40m+	Natural: Mid brownish orange, compact, sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large angular stones.	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description
1006	Quarry Pit (1.80m+ x 2.20m+ x 0.43m) sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	1007	Primary fill. Mid-brownish grey, firm, silty clay



APPENDIX 2 – 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 Locus Planning Ltd. The archaeological work is required as a condition of application DC/21/01752, for the replacement of a single dwelling at Broadway Bungalow, The Broadway, Badwell Ash, Suffolk (TL 994693) (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 (SCCAS) (Cutler, H. 30th September 2021) requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by development. This will be achieved by excavating 2 x 10.00m trenches and a single 5.00m trench to cover the footprints of the extension (Fig. 4). The trenches will be excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

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



2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located at the northern edge of Badwell Ash, situated approximately 13km northeast of Bury St Edmunds. The site is bound to the north by The Brodaway and fields beyond, to the west by residential properties, to the south by industrial yards, and to the east by an area previously quarried.

2.1 Site Geology

The Bedrock geology is described as Crag Group - Sand. This Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas (BSG, 2021).

The superficial deposits are recorded as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions (BGS, 2021).



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 2021). The relevant local development framework is the *Mid Suffolk Local Plan (1998)*.

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG July 2021)

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)

Section 2.2.22:

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.



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).

Evidence of a Bronze Age Settlement has been found c.180m southeast of the site (BAA 005). Evidence included a hearth, loom weights, and probable storage pits. Sherds of LBA-EIA (750-500 BC) pottery were also found.

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). 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.

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agricultural activity associated with the more concentrated activity noted on adjacent sites, excavated in 2017 & 2018. A layer produced the largest quantity of finds on the site and would seem to be the remains of a former Roman soil. The small collection of pottery found represents some form of settled domestic activity no 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.

A scatter of Roman coins (BAA 012) was found c.340m east of the site in a quarry site dated 3rd-4th century AD. Further coins and a brooch were also found in the vicinity.

4.3 Saxon

The site is partially located within a polygon defined in the HER as an Anglo-Saxon artefact scatter in a cemetery (BAA 008). During gravel quarry works in 1922 30-40 skeletons were found with 6 shield bosses, 6 iron spearheads, 3 knives, and an iron ferrule from a spear shaft. A small Saxon bronze ring with raised red-enamelled boss on bezel, was found in gravel pits c.150m south of the site (BAA 019). Some 750m to the sites south, a Saxon artefact scatter was unearthed (BAA 004).

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.



4.6 Archaeological Potential

Given the above records the site has a **high** potential for features and finds relating to the Saxon and Roman periods. There is a **moderate to high** potential for evidence of medieval and post-medieval period activity particularly relating to agricultural processes. There is a **low to moderate** potential for finds and features dating to the prehistoric period.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

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- 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 *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2021 (SCCAS)*, *CIFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations 2021*, 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: eg 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 a dwelling. This will be achieved by excavating 2 x 10.00m trenches and a single 5.00m trench to cover the footprints of the proposed extensions. An additional trenching contingency of 0.5% will be made available to enable further clarification of areas of archaeology defined during the evaluation if required.

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 archaeological remains or complex/unexpected deposits 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 strategy and 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 prior to the investigation commencing.

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. In the event that it is not possible to excavate deep features by hand due to safety concerns a handheld auger will be used to gain information from very deep deposits/features. Machine assistance might also be required to excavate very large/deep features and should this become necessary then the SCCAS planning archaeologist will be consulted first.

Should stratified layers be encountered (such as 'dark earth') excavation will cease and SCCAS will be consulted in order to ascertain a suitable investigation strategy dependant on the complexity/extent of such layers. This is likely to form a 1.00m systematic grid array with all stratigraphically removed spoil being hand sieved for finds retrieval and finds being 3D plotted. A metal detecting survey will also be undertaken on any such deposits encountered by a qualified metal detectorist. A robust sampling strategy will also be formed in consultation with SCCAS and the Historic England Science Advisor.



7.4 Metal Detector

A professional metal detectorist (see specialist list) will scan at all stages of the evaluation, including; prior to trench opening, spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and features. The finds will be recovered and recorded in the proper way. 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 2017).

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 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 Matt Law (LP Archaeology) 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.

7.15 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 Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer. 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.

7.16 Remote Monitoring Requirements

Due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, changing government guidance might necessitate a remote monitoring requirement by SCCAS. In response to this SCCAS have put in place requirements to enable the remote monitoring of sites should site visits not be permitted:

- All features present in the trenches, including presumed natural and geological features, are to be investigated as per this WSI.
- A GPS trench plan showing what is present in each trench (including context numbers) will be produced.
- A written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional dates, will be made available.
- Trench shots will be taken from each end of the trench and provided to SCCAS.
- Photographs of trench sections (bulk) will also be provided.
- Photographs of all features will be provided with context numbers.
- A diagram indicating the direction each photograph was taken from including the photograph number will be produced.
- Provision will be made for SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be resolved.



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 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, 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.

10.2 COVID-19

Due to the current COVID-19 epidemic a robust SOP is in place included within the sites RA. Britannia will closely monitor and adhere to the Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) outlined by the Construction Leadership Council and Prospect.



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

Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the SCCAS 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 likely to begin in November 2021, pending approval of this Written Scheme of Investigation by SCCAS. It is anticipated that the evaluation will take 2 days with 2 members of staff. 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.

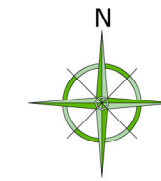
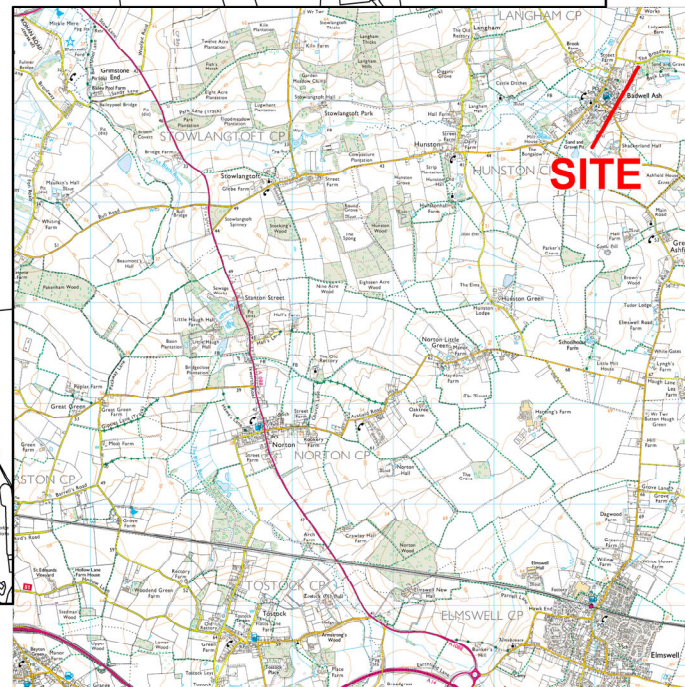
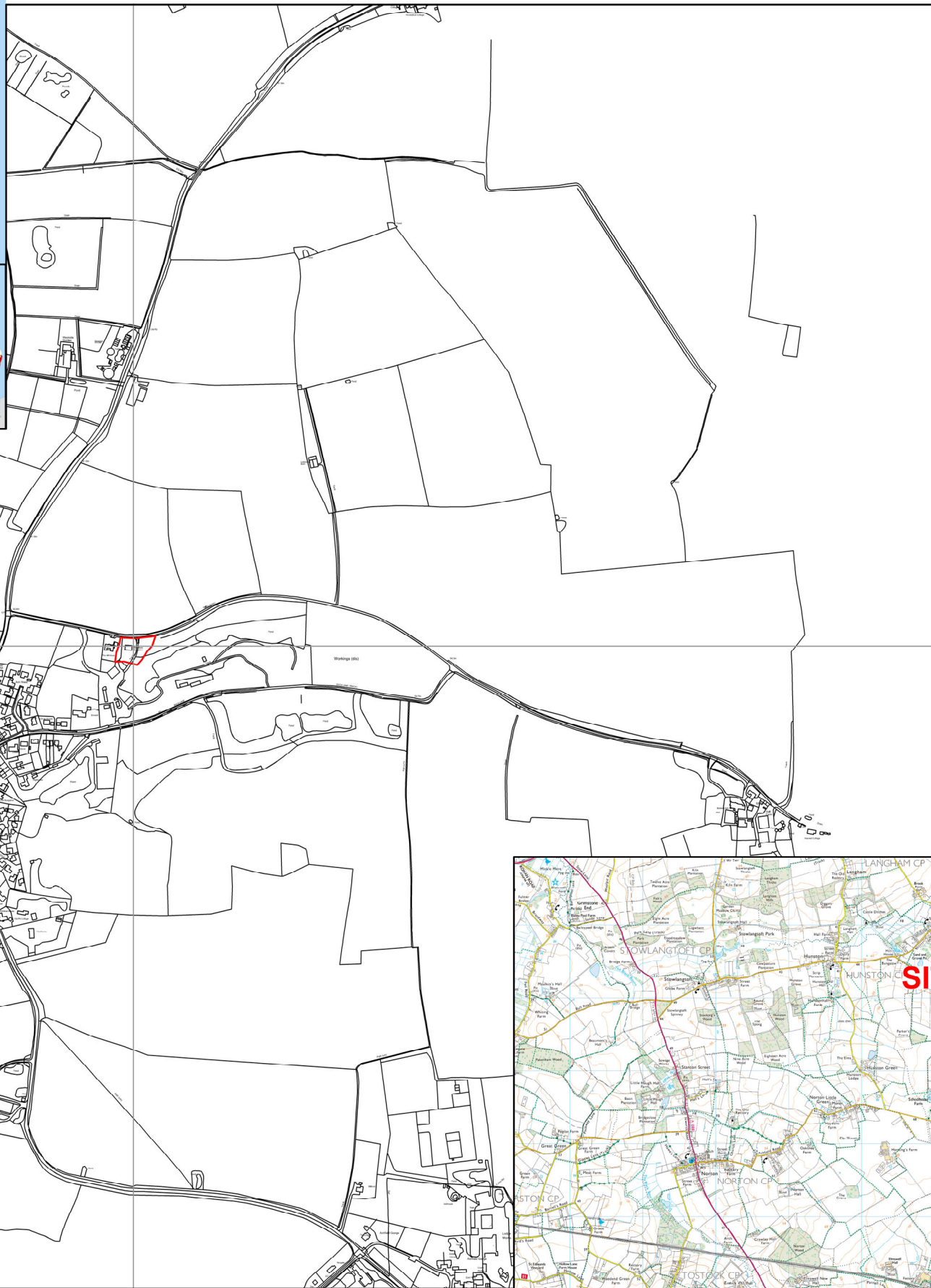
Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SCCAS Archaeologist prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project. SCCAS will be given a minimum of 10 days' written notice of the commencement of work so as to make arrangements for monitoring. 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.



APPENDIX 3 – Oasis Sheet

Summary for britanni1-432370

OASIS ID (UID)	britanni1-432370
Project Name	Broadway Bungalow, The Broadway, Badwell Ash: An Archaeological Evaluation
Activity type	TRIAL TRENCH
Project Identifier(s)	P1382
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	06-Jan-2022 - 06-Jan-2022
Location	Broadway Bungalow, The Broadway, Badwell Ash NGR : TL 99400 69300 LL : 52.2856493172446, 0.922018468652832 12 Fig : 599400,269300
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Suffolk District : Mid Suffolk Parish : Badwell Ash
Project Methodology	Trial Trench Evaluation
Project Results	<p>On the 6th January 2022, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Mr R Pratt. The archaeological work is required as a condition for the replacement of a single dwelling at Broadway Bungalow, The Broadway, Badwell Ash, Suffolk (TL 994693) (Fig. 1)</p> <p>The site had a high potential for features and finds relating to the Saxon and Roman periods. There was a moderate to high potential for evidence of medieval and post-medieval period activity particularly relating to agricultural processes. There was a low to moderate potential for finds and features dating to the prehistoric period.</p> <p>Only a single feature was identified in the evaluation. Quarry Pit 1006 in Trench 3 was located at the eastern limit of the works. It is evident that this pit is related to the quarrying works that have taken place at the site in the post medieval period. The pits can be seen clearly on the 1937 OS map (See Fig.9) and Quarry Pit 1006 is located at the north western end of the quarrying works. It is likely that this part of the quarry was backfilled to facilitate the construction of the adjacent bungalow in the 1960's.</p>
Keywords	
HER	Suffolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	
Archives	



 Site Boundary

269364

599436

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0 1:10000 500m

NGR: 599436 269364 REF: R1324

PROJECT: BROADWAY BUNGALOW, THE BROADWAY, BADWELL ASH

DESCRIPTION: GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: LOCUS PLANNING LTD

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



UNIT 2
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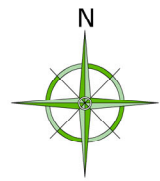
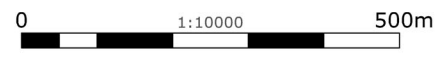
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DATE: JAN 2022 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 1



-  HER Search Area
 -  Site Boundary
 -  Archaeological Event
 -  Scheduled Monument
 -  Conservation Area
 -  Registered Parks & Gardens
- Listed Buildings:
-  Grade I
 -  Grade II*
 -  Grade II

NGR: 599436 269364 REF: R1324

PROJECT: BROADWAY BUNGALOW, THE BROADWAY, BADWELL ASH

DESCRIPTION: HER DATA - EVENTS & LISTED BUILDINGS

CLIENT: LOCUS PLANNING LTD

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



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

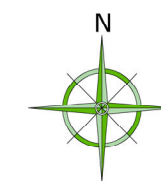
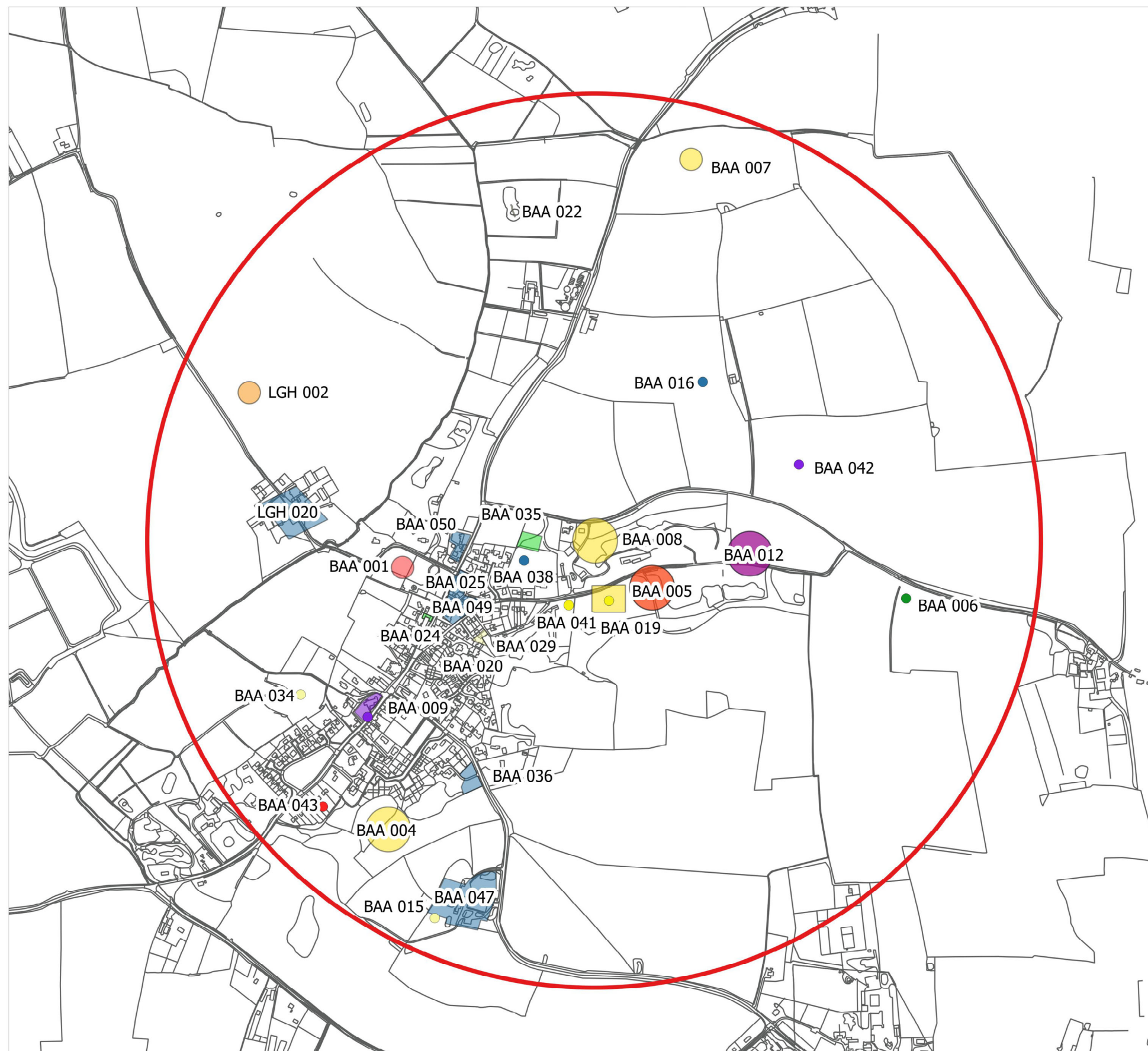
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FIGURE: 2

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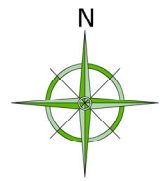
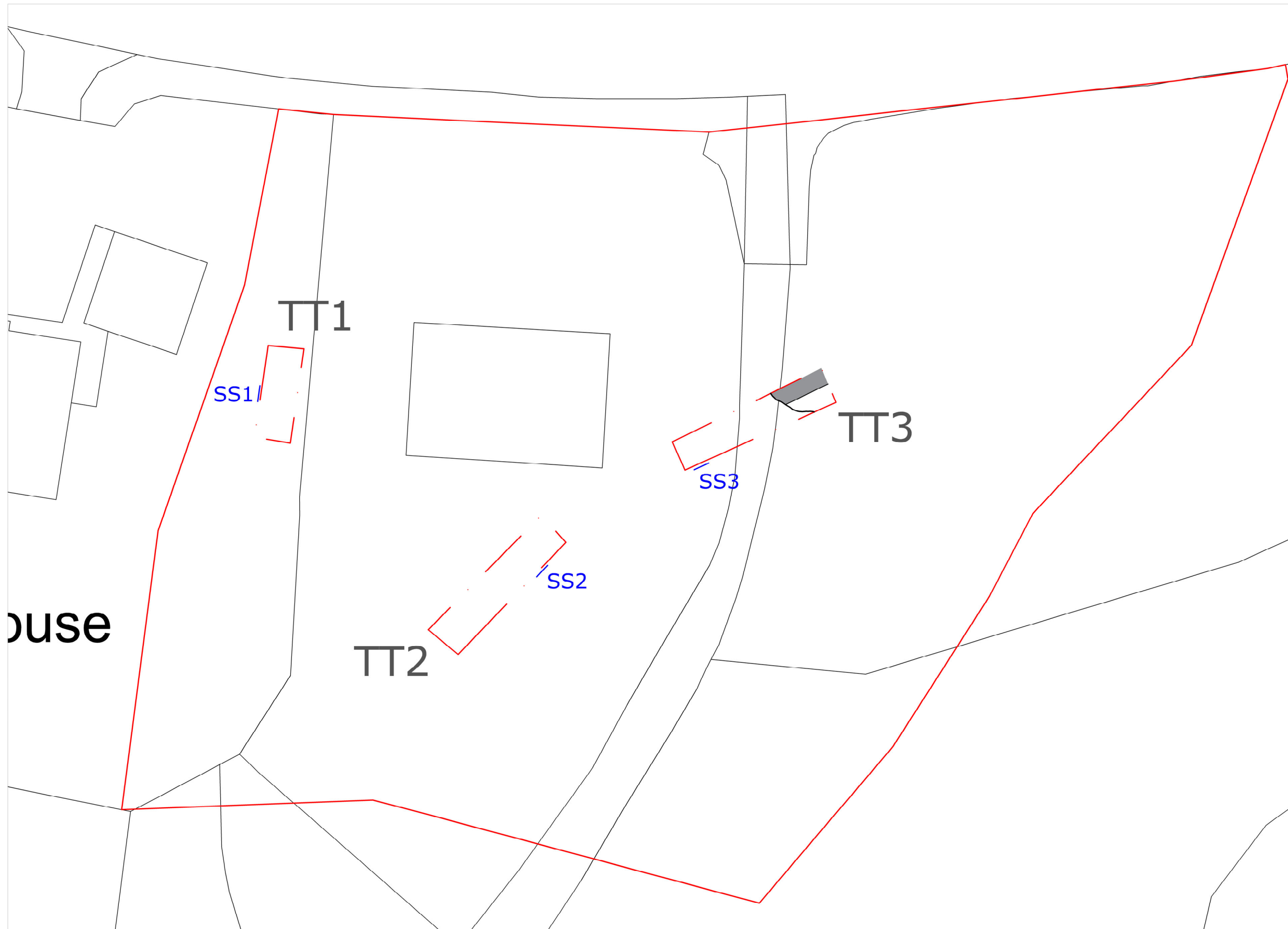


- HER Search Area
- Site Boundary
- Undated Record
- Multiperiod Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record



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(NGR): 599436 269364	(REF): R1324
(PROJECT): BROADWAY BUNGALOW, THE BROADWAY, BADWELL ASH	
(DESCRIPTION): HER DATA - MONUMENTS	
(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): JAN 2022	(PLOT): A3
(AUTHOR): DPM	(VERSION): 1
(APPROVED): MB	FIGURE: 3



- Site Boundary
- Trench
- Excavated Feature
- Sample Section

ouse

TT1

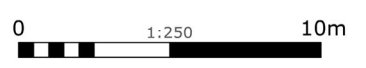
SS1

TT2

SS2

SS3

TT3



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NGR: 599436 269364 REF: R1324

PROJECT: BROADWAY BUNGALOW, THE BROADWAY, BADWELL ASH

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN

CLIENT: LOCUS PLANNING LTD

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



UNIT 2
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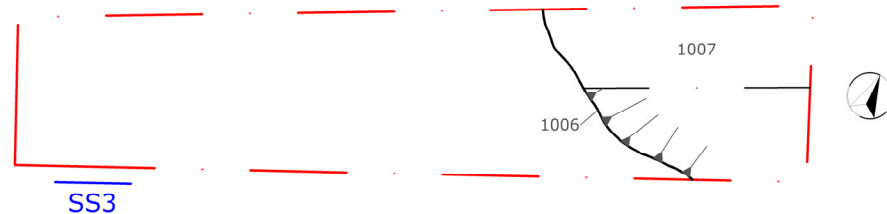
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DATE: JAN 2022 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

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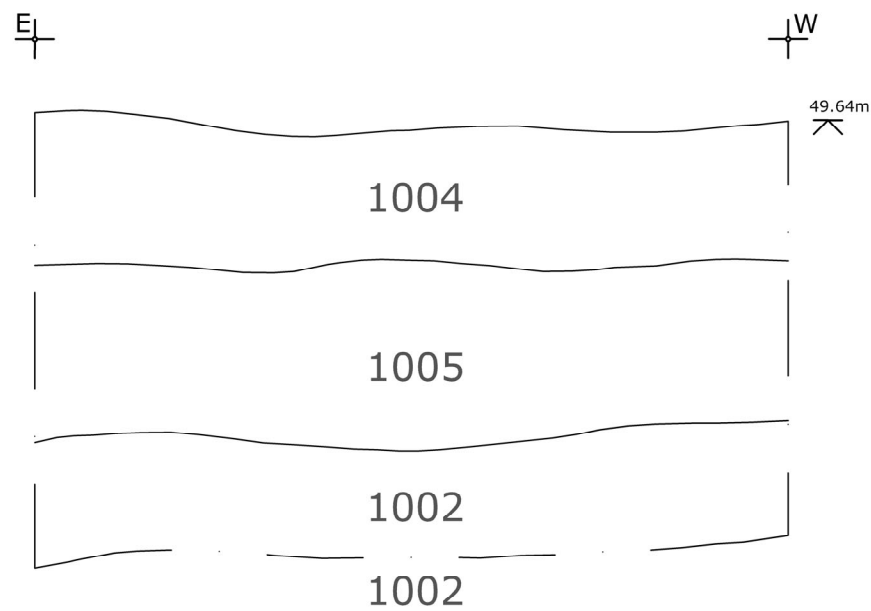
FIGURE: 4

TRIAL TRENCH 3



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SITE SECTION 3



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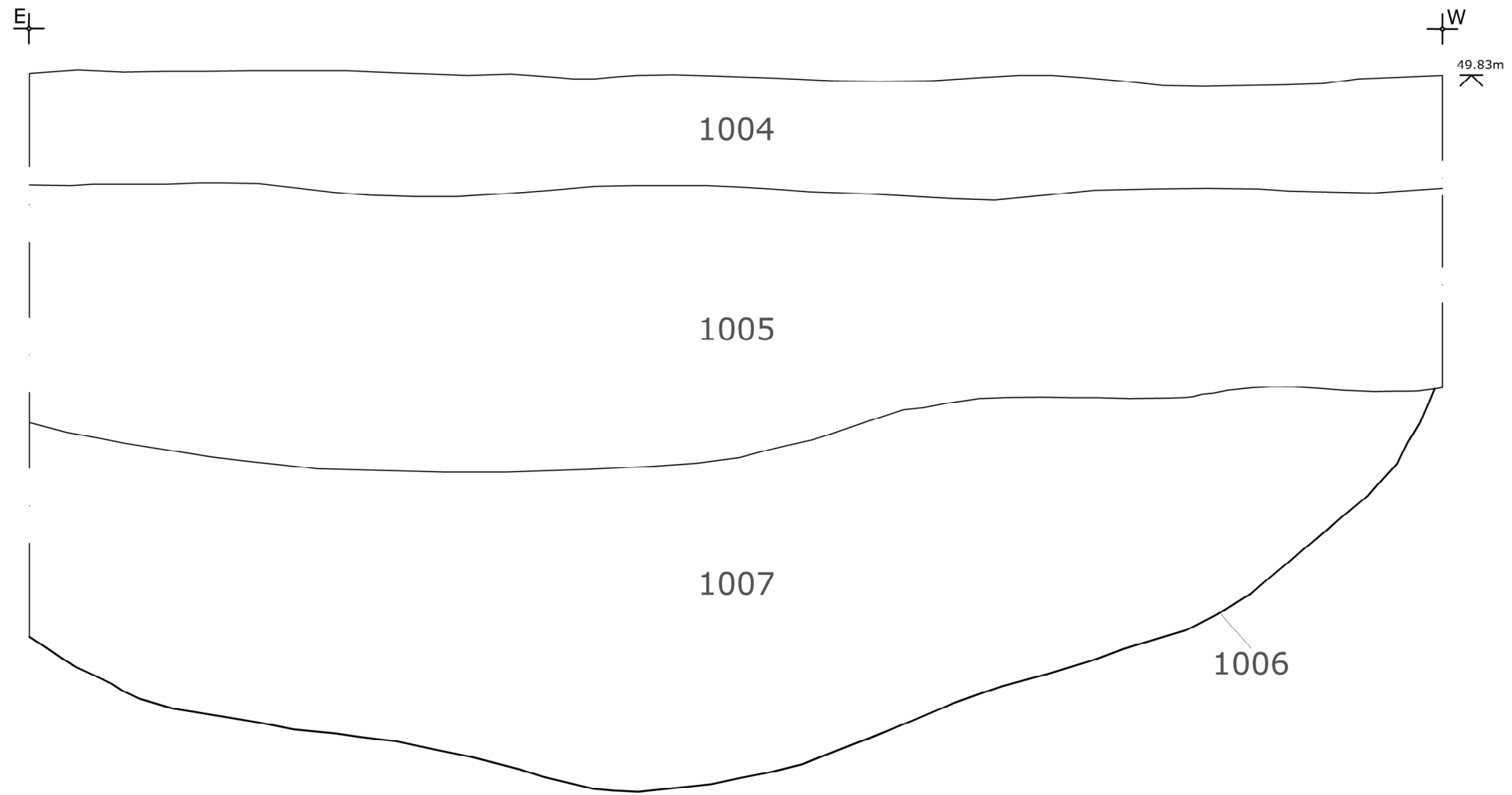
DP6 - SS3 - VIEW S



DP5 - TT3 - VIEW E

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PROJECT: BROADWAY BUNGALOW, THE BROADWAY, BADWELL ASH	
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 3: PLAN, SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS	
CLIENT: LOCUS PLANNING LTD	
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2022	

DATE: JAN 2022	PLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 5	
APPROVED: MB		



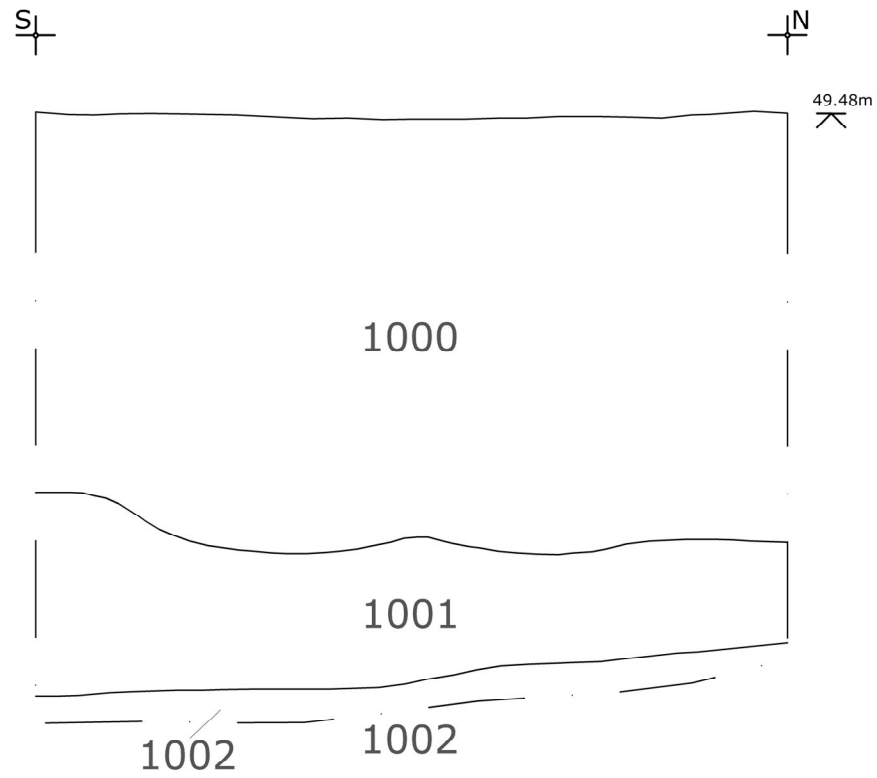
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DP7 - QUARRY PIT 1006 - VIEW S

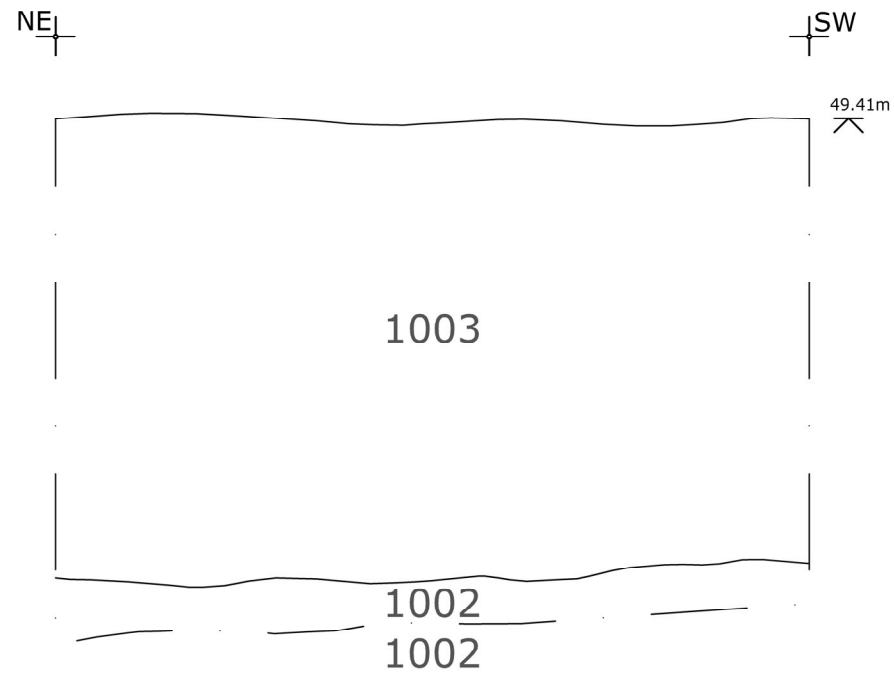
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PROJECT: BROADWAY BUNGALOW, THE BROADWAY, BADWELL ASH		
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 3: FEATURE SECTION & PHOTOGRAPH		
CLIENT: LOCUS PLANNING LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD		
		
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com <small>© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2022</small>		
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AUTHOR: DPM	6	
APPROVED: MB		

SITE SECTION 1



DP2 - SS2 - VIEW W

SITE SECTION 2



DP4 - SS2 - VIEW SE

NGR: 599436 269364 REF: R1324

PROJECT: BROADWAY BUNGALOW, THE BROADWAY, BADWELL ASH

DESCRIPTION: TRENCHES 1 & 2: SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: LOCUS PLANNING LTD

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FIGURE: 7



DP1 - TT1 - VIEW S



DP3 - TT2 - VIEW NE

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PROJECT:
BROADWAY BUNGALOW, THE BROADWAY,
BADWELL ASH

DESCRIPTION:
TRENCHES 1 & 2: PHOTOGRAPHS

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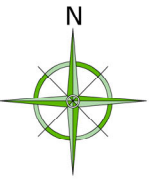
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FIGURE:
8



- Site Boundary
- Trench
- Excavated Feature
- Sample Section

0 1:5000 300m

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PROJECT: BROADWAY BUNGALOW, THE BROADWAY, BADWELL ASH

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN OVER 1937 6" ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

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FIGURE: 9