



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

ON

**LAND OF SPRINGFIELD LANE,
BROADWAY, WORCESTERSHIRE**

NGR SP 40925 23799

On behalf of

Stansgate Planning

JUNE 2013

REPORT FOR Stansgate Planning
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SUMMARY

This document represents an investigation of the potential for archaeological remains on land along Springfield Lane in Broadway, Worcestershire (NGR SP 40925 23799). The areas to the west and northeast of the site show significant and intensive archaeological cropmarks of a later prehistoric to Roman date. The cropmarks to the west has a linear boundary extending towards the site, but there is no idea of whether it reaches the site as there is no evidence in aerial photographs or any other records. Aerial photographs of the area c. 1950 show the course of Springfield Lane with significant surviving agricultural ridge and furrow. The site visit noted that there were two significant banks surviving on the site as standing earthworks. It is presumed that these are agricultural in origin, while any other accompanying ridge and furrow to the north and the south of this appears to be considerably flattened or reduced in height.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Origins of the Report

Stansgate Planning has commissioned this archaeological desk-based assessment on land along Springfield Lane, Broadway (SP 40925 23799). The report has been prepared and is intended to inform any proposal under consideration within the defined area.

1.2 Planning Guidelines and Policies

The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) provides guidance related to archaeology within the planning process. The following Policy points are key to this development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

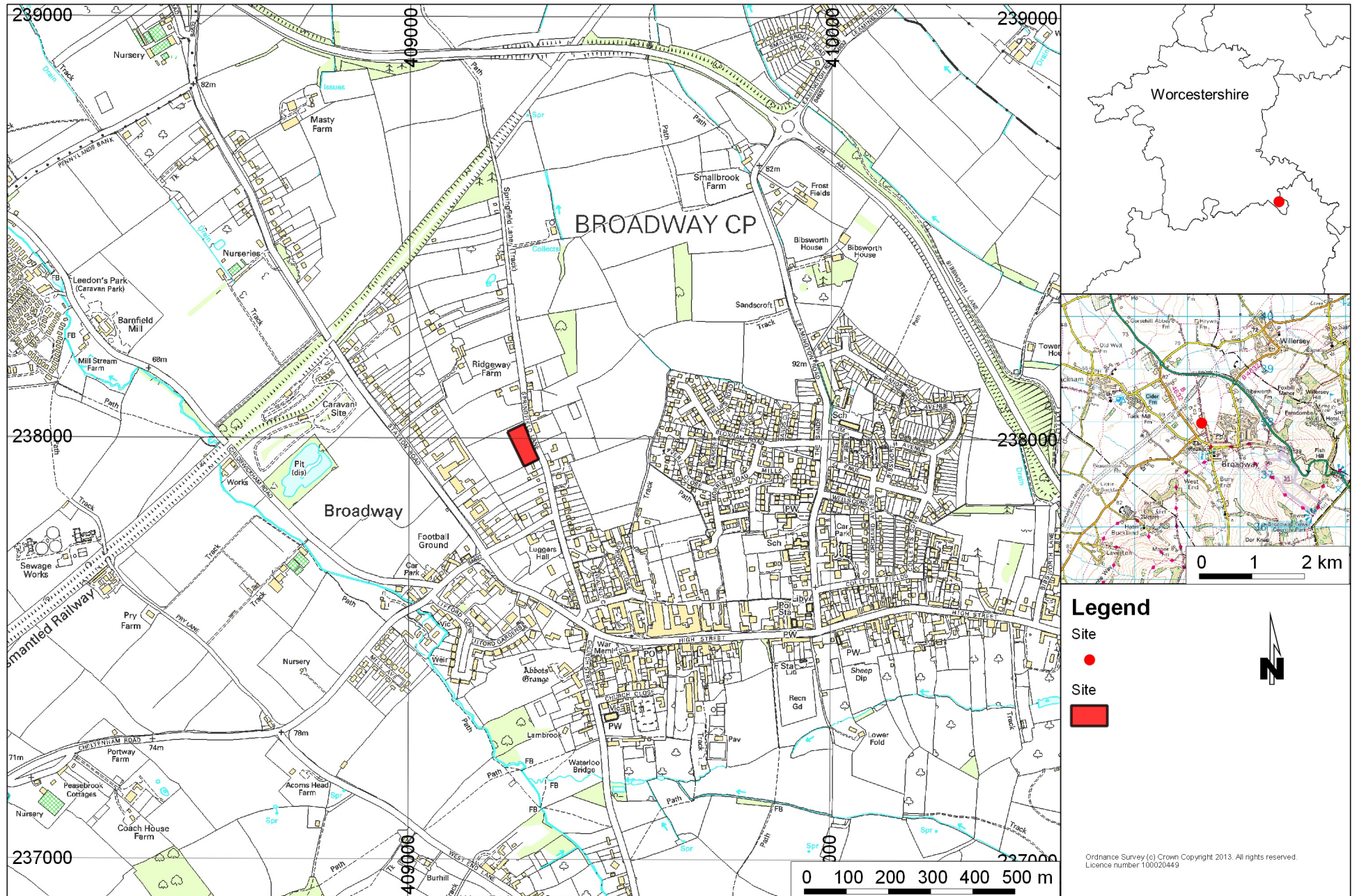


Figure 1. Site location

1.3 Desk-Based Assessment Aims and Objectives

The primary aim of the desk-based assessment is to provide a professional appraisal of the archaeological potential of the site. This follows the Government guidance in *NPPF* (2012) by presenting a synthetic account of the available archaeological and historical data and its significance at an early stage in the planning process.

In accordance with *NPPF* (2012), the report presents a desk-based evaluation of existing information. It additionally follows the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard* definition of a desk-based assessment (IFA 2008). In brief, it seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a local, regional and national context. It also aims to define and comment on the likely impact of the proposed development scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

The Institute for Archaeologists *Standard* states that the purpose of a desk-based assessment is to inform appropriate responses, which may consist of one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

In accordance with *NPPF* (2012), the desk-based assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration and also an assessment of the impact on the historical character of the area. It is intended to contribute to the formulation of an informed and appropriate mitigation strategy.

1.4 Desk-Based Assessment Methodology

The format and contents of this section of the report are an adaptation of the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' guidance paper for desk-based assessments (IFA 2008). The work has involved the consultation of the available documentary evidence, including records of previous discoveries and historical maps, and has been supplemented with a site walkover. The format of the report is adapted from an Institute for Archaeologists *Standard Guidance* paper (IFA 2008).

In summary, the work has involved:

- Identifying the client's objectives

- Identifying the cartographic and documentary sources available for consultation
- Assembling, consulting and examining those sources
- Identifying and collating the results of recent fieldwork
- Site walkover

The principal sources consulted in assessing this site were:

- The Worcestershire Historic Environment Record
- The National Monuments Record, Swindon
- The Hive Archive Historic Research Centre

The National Monuments Record, Swindon and Worcestershire Historic Environment Record, hold details of known archaeological and historical sites in the vicinity of the proposal site.

There has been no archaeological work carried out at the proposal site. The assessment of its potential has, therefore, relied on predictive modelling based on the known distribution of remains within 250 metres of the centre of the site (from a central grid reference of SP 40925 23799, shown on figure 1). The information about standing historical and listed buildings within the same radius of the proposal area has also been collated.

The available evidence is derived from casual finds, archaeological investigations, standing buildings and historical records. It should be stressed that the distribution represents the extent of current knowledge and is the product of chance and investigation. For this reason, apparently blank zones should not be automatically regarded as being devoid of remains.

The assessment of the likely condition of any potential archaeological remains has relied upon a study of the available historical maps and observations made during the site walkover, which provide evidence for the impact of previous land-use on the site.

There have been no restrictions on reporting or access to the relevant records. The copyright to the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record belongs to Worcestershire County Council (Figures 1).

2 THE SITE

2.1 Location (Figure 1)

The site is located at Springfield Lane in the settlement of Broadway, Worcestershire (NGR SP 40925 23799). Broadway is a historic parish in the historic hundred of Pershore, and the historic county of Worcestershire.

2.2 Description (Figure 1)

The proposal site is part of a grass covered pasture, with two surviving earthwork banks on the southern third of the site. To the east is the line of Springfield Lane. To the south is a residential property. The western half of the field or paddock is being left, beyond this are dwellings backing onto the paddock. To the north there is a further paddock.

2.3 Geology and Topography

The site lies on a slight ridge or spur extending from the Cotswold Scarp, between 85 and 90m Ordnance Datum.

The underlying bedrock is Charmouth Mudstone formation, formed by sedimentary mudstone 190-202million years ago. No superficial deposits are recognised on this part of the land to the west of Springfield Lane, but such deposits are considered to exist to the east of Springfield Lane and to the north of the area.

3 PROPOSED SCHEME

The development proposal for the site is the construction of a mix of market and affordable housing.

4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figures 2 to 7)

4.1 The Historical Development of Broadway

The village of Broadway is constructed around a large street which gives the village its name (Mawer and Stenton 1927), and runs from Evesham to Stow on the Wold (VCH 1924, 33-43).

The manor of Broadway had been the property of the monastic church of Saint Mary and Saint Eadburga from as early as 972 AD when 20 manses were held (VCH 1924, 33-43). In 1086 that abbey still held the manor which consisted of 30 hides of land. In 1291 two mills are noted as being attached to the manor. The abbey continued to hold the manor until the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539-40.

The monastery of Pershore must have been inspirational in the development of the market and borough. The earliest indications of a market at Broadway were in 1196 when monks at Pershore paid for a weekly market on a Wednesday (VCH 1924, 33-43). In 1251 they also obtained the right to a weekly market on Tuesday and also a three day yearly fair attached to the festival of the nativity of Saint John the Baptist. The Victoria County History speculates that this grant may have coincided with that of the foundation of the borough but the textual sources for this are non extant or lost. Indications

of a borough existing have been found for the end of the 14th century concerning the years 1388 and 1397.

The old church of Broadway was dedicated to Saint Eadburga, and was tied to Pershore Abbey, as its dedication would imply (VCH 1924, 33-43). Noted feature of the religious landscape include the chapel of Saint James of a 14th century date and the White and Newmans Crosses. The Abbot's Grange is described in the VCH, which had a hall orientated north to south.

After the dissolution of the monasteries in 1540, Broadway Manor became divided. Habington refers to an estate called *Bradeway's greate farme* (VCH 1924, 33-43), it is from this estate that the land of Broadway Court and Middle Hill develop. In 1573-4 this estate along with Spring Hill was in the hands of William Babington. This then passed through Anne Sheldon former wife of Francis Savage to Richard Savage and his son Walter Savage by 1631. Walter had passed the tithes of the Spring Hill estate to Lord Coventry previously and sold the estate of Spring Hill to Lord Coventry in 1631. The other two components of the estate remained together in 1631 and by 1724 Middle Hill and Broadway Court had come to William Taylor, and by 1741 to Robert Surman. From that date the estate changes hands frequently. The estate centre of Middle Hill lies within the archaeological search radius of 500m for Springfield Lane and the name of Lord Coventry is associated with fields in this area on the maps.

4.2 Known Archaeological Sites (Figure 2 to 6)

A search of archaeological sites was made at the local Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Monuments Record (NMR) around the proposal site. This produced a reasonable number of sites ranging from the Mesolithic to modern times. The catalogue numbers prefixed with the letters WSM are from Worcestershire HER, and those with UID which is English Heritages unique identification number and not the NMR no.

Two sites have produced indications of Mesolithic activity (10,000-4001 BC) although this is mainly in the form of small finds rather than excavated features. Field-walking has recovered Mesolithic flints from north of the Childswickham Road (**JMHS 1**, WSM34400: SP 0882 3783). A further site has reportedly produced Mesolithic and later flints (Neolithic and Bronze Age) in the study area (**JMHS 2**, WSM 24810: SP 0943 3775).

Neolithic activity (4000-2351 BC) is also mainly represented by the recovery of small finds. Neolithic flints have been recovered from a working site (**JMHS 3**, WSM47946: SP 0948 3777), while a further flint working site of that date was detected at the Gordon Russell Factory (**JMHS 4**, UID 1380859: SP 0952 3759). Pottery of a Neolithic date was recovered from a quarry to the west of Broadway (**JMHS 5**, UID 328027 629785: SP 09000 37710). Further Neolithic flint scatters have been reported (**JMHS 6**, WSM34322: SP 0956 3853), along with some later flint products.

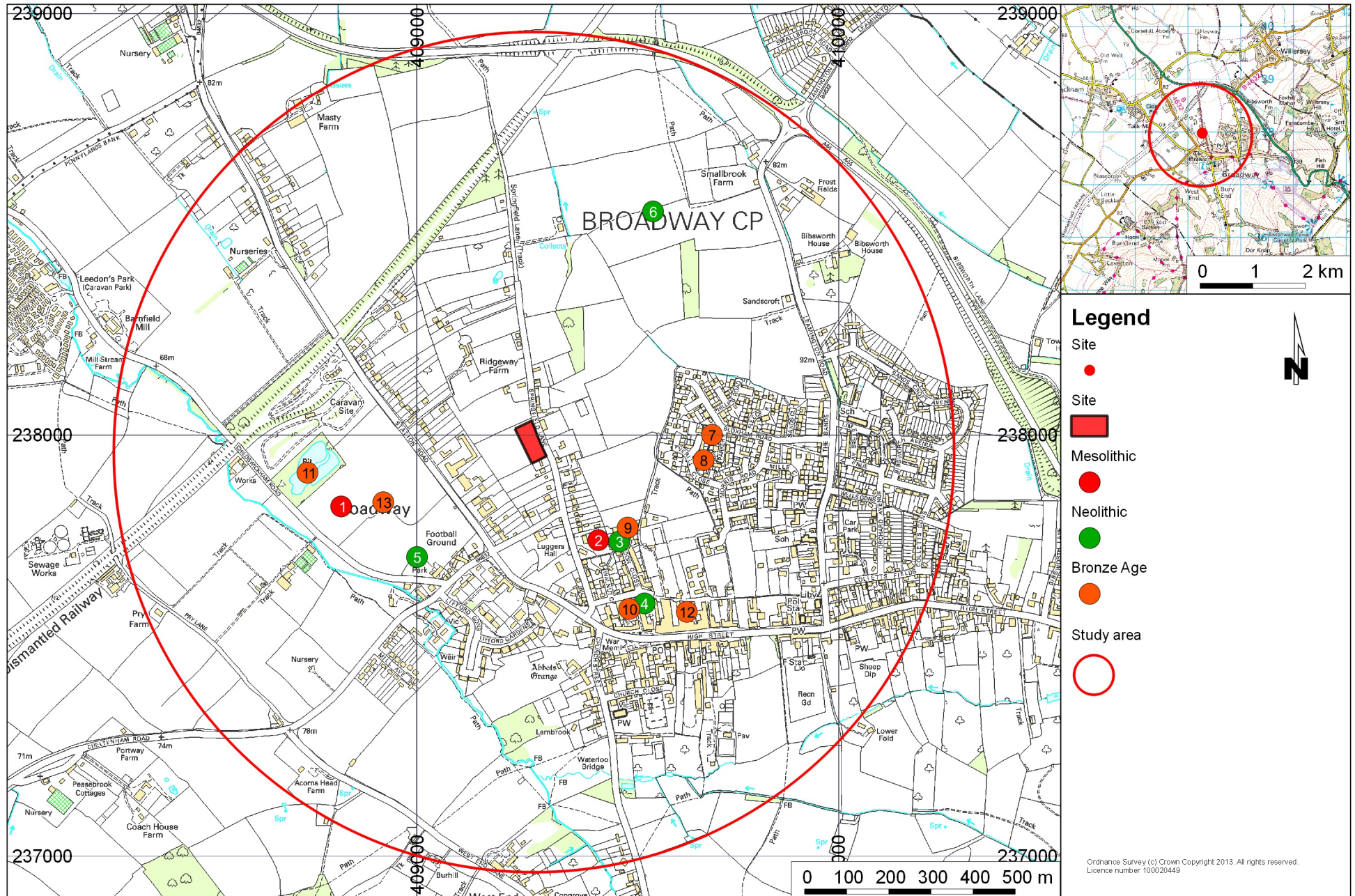


Figure 2. Prehistoric Period

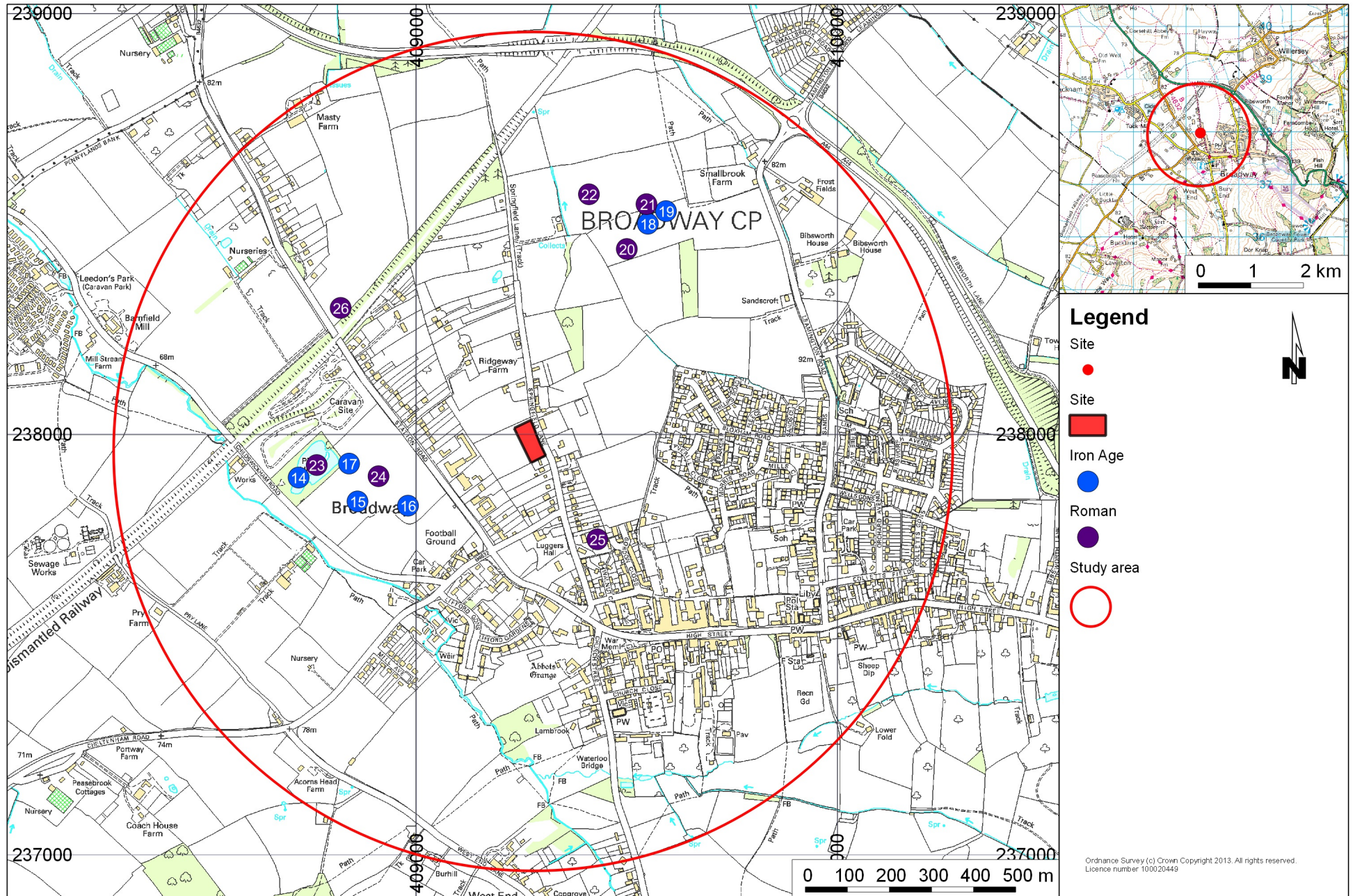


Figure 3. Iron Age and Roman Periods

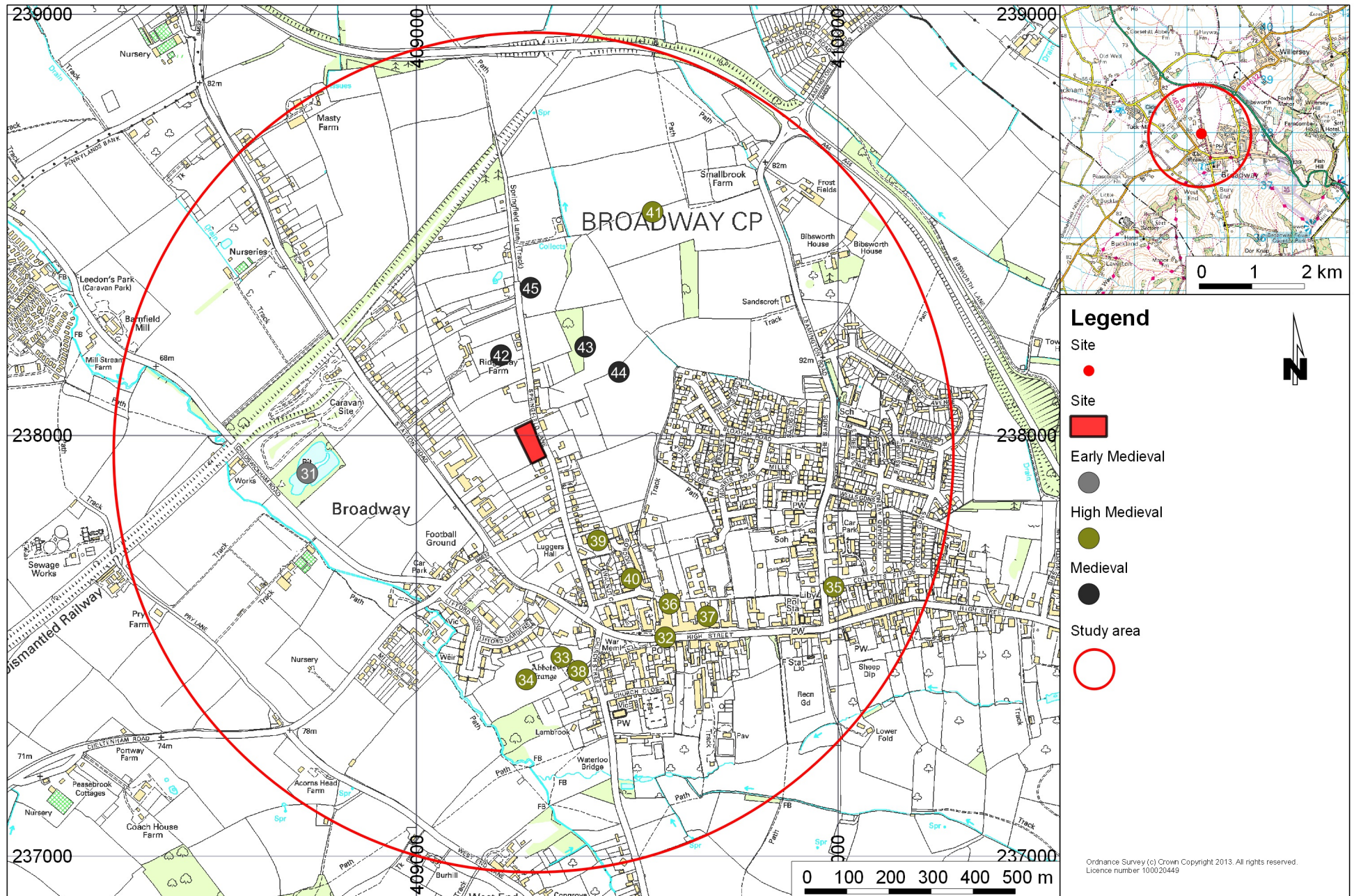


Figure 4. Medieval Period

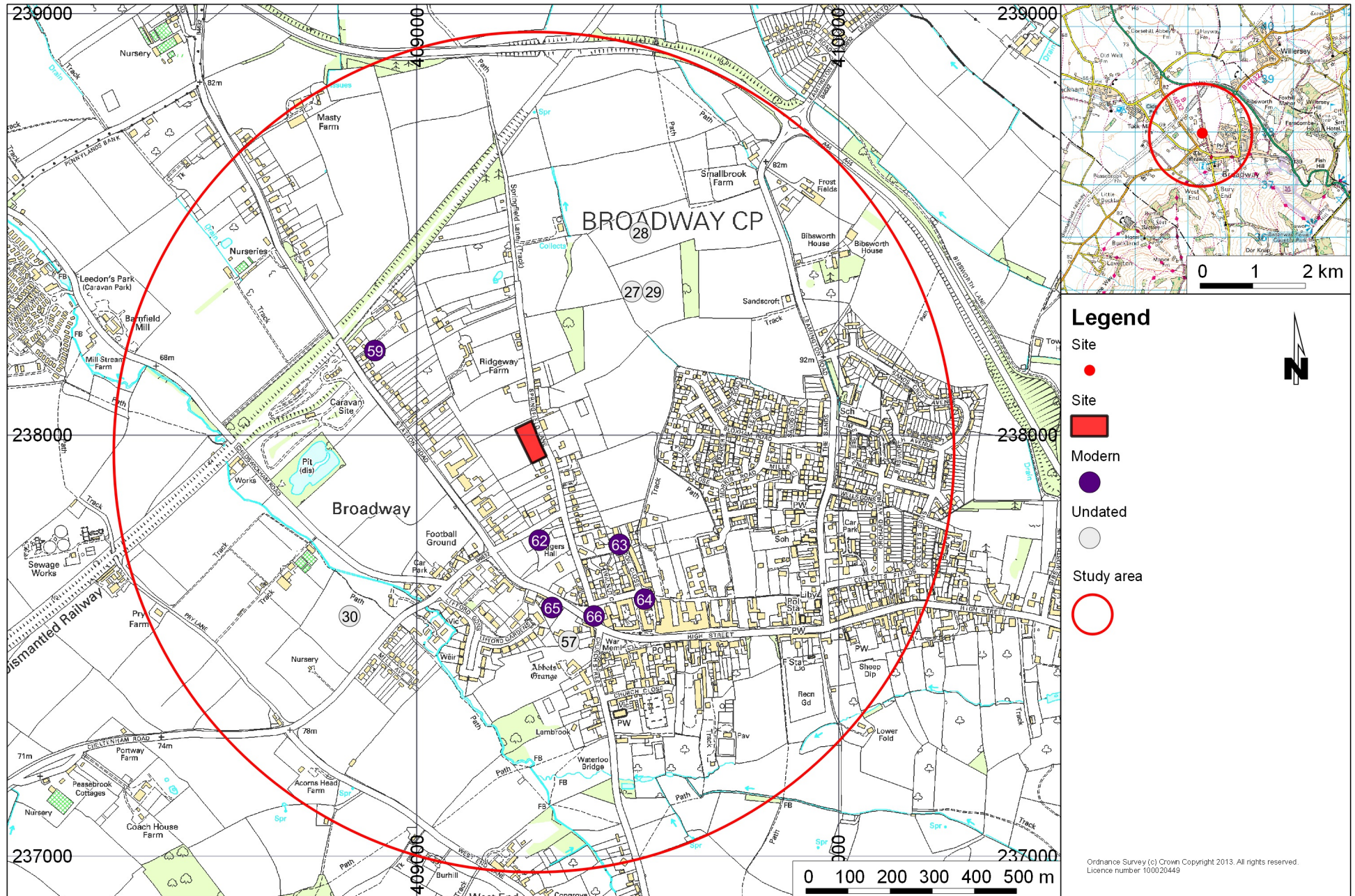


Figure 6. Modern Period and Undated Features

A number of Bronze Age sites (2350-801 BC) have been recognised in the area. Ring ditches dated from the early Bronze Age to the early Iron Age have also been noted in the area (**JMHS 7**, WSM10076: SP 0970 3800; **JMHS 8**, WSM10077: SP 0968 3794). Early Bronze Age flints have been recovered from a Neolithic to Bronze Age working site (**JMHS 9**, WSM47946: SP 0948 3777), and a similar site has been identified at the Gordon Russell Factory (**JMHS 10**, UID 1380859: SP 0952 3759). A quarry site to the west of Broadway has produced evidence of extensive periods of settlement from the early Bronze Age (**JMHS 11**, WSM36370: SP 0874 3791; UID 328027, 629785: SP 09000 37710). Bronze Age finds of an unspecified date and location have generally been reported as being recovered from Broadway (**JMHS 12**, WSM10946: SP 0964 3758). The remains of a late Bronze Age enclosure, settlement and cemetery have been identified in the Broadway area (**JMHS 13**, WSM01861: SP 0892 3784).

Iron Age settlement and finds (800 BC to 42 AD) have also been found in the study area. The remains of an Iron Age settlement has been noted at a quarry to the west of Broadway (**JMHS 14**, WSM10943, 36370: SP 0874 3791; UID 328027, 629785: SP 09000 37710). There are the remains of two rectilinear ditched enclosures of a late Iron Age to Roman date near the town (**JMHS 15**, UID 328047: SP 0886 3784). An incomplete curvilinear enclosure 34m x 36m was interpreted as either a late Iron Age to Roman enclosure or an area of gravel extraction associated with a ditch 70m long (**JMHS 16**, UID 1371113: SP 0898 3783). An alignment of pits 130m long located to the west of the proposal site is also considered to be of an Iron Age date (**JMHS 17**, UID 1371126: SP 0884 3793). The remains of a late prehistoric or Roman settlement containing four possible rectilinear enclosures have been noted to the northeast of the proposal site (**JMHS 18**, UID 1371559: SP 0955 3850). Field-walking at Smallbrook Farm, northeast of the proposal site, has produced Iron Age pottery (**JMHS 19**, WSM34322: SP 0956 3853).

Roman occupation and material culture (43-409 AD) also shows up in settlement form and scattered finds across the search area. There is an enclosure near Smallbrook Farm, northeast of the proposal site, dated from the 2nd to 3rd century AD (**JMHS 20**, WSM 09991: SP 0950 3844). Field-walking at Smallbrook Farm has produced Roman pottery and tile (**JMHS 21**, WSM34322: SP 0956 3853). Further cropmarks at Smallbrook Farm are dated to the 3rd to 4th centuries AD (**JMHS 22**, WSM 09993: SP 0941 3857). Roman occupation material has been recovered from a quarry site to the west of Broadway as a continuation of the Iron Age activity (**JMHS 23**, WSM10943, 36370: SP 0874 3791; UID 328027, 629785: SP 09000 37710). The features include ditches, pits, buildings, a road, paving and two skeletons. The finds included a phallus idol. Field-walking at Peters Farm, Middlehill, has detected Roman activity (**JMHS 24**, UID 1452278: SP 0891 3790). Roman pottery has been reported from Sands Meadow (**JMHS 25**, WSM24810: SP 0943 3775), and field-walking has recovered Roman pottery from along the Childswickham Road (**JMHS 26**, WSM34400: SP 0882 3783).

The nature of these subsequent sites are undated, however, they are more likely to be of a later prehistoric, Roman or early medieval date than later

(Fig. 6). An undated enclosure lies to the southwest of Smallbrook Farm and northeast of the proposal site (**JMHS 27**, WSM 09992: SP 0951 3834). There are undated cropmarks to the west-southwest of Smallbrook Farm (**JMHS 28**, WSM 09994: SP 0953 3848), and to the southwest of that farm (**JMHS 29**, WSM09995: SP 0956 3834) making both of these sites lie to the north and west of the proposal site. A further undated complex with enclosures and pits has been interpreted as a possible field system (**JMHS 30**, UID 1371695: SP 0884 3757).

Early medieval occupation activity (410-1065 AD) has been recovered from a quarry to the west of Broadway and thus west of the proposal site (**JMHS 31**, WSM36370: SP 0874 3791, Fig. 4).

High medieval activity and later medieval activity (1066-1539 AD) has been recognised in the search area, primarily towards the southeast of the proposal site where the present town is located. The Market Place at Broadway originated in the 12th century and continued in use into the 16th century (**JMHS 32**, WSM17727: SP 0959 3752). The Abbot's Grange was in use from the 11th century to the 15th century (**JMHS 33**, WSM17728: SP 0937 3746). An archaeological evaluation identified medieval walls possibly associated with the grange (**JMHS 34**, WSM29557: SP 0926 3742). Broadway has a street system that was laid out in the medieval period (**JMHS 35**, WSM17733: SP 0999 3764). The Borough is known to have been in existence from 1388 (**JMHS 36**, UID 890452: SP 096 376). Medieval tenements have been recognised on the north side of High Street and to the west of Leamington Road (**JMHS 37**, WSM17729: SP 0969 3757), in the area of the Abbot's Grange (**JMHS 38**, WSM17734: SP 0936 3746). Archaeological investigations at Sands Meadow (**JMHS 39**, WSM24810: SP 0943 3775) and Gordon Russell Factory (**JMHS 40**, WSM30074: SP 0951 3766) have produced medieval pottery. Field-walking at Smallbrook Farm, to the northeast of the proposal site, has also produced medieval pottery (**JMHS 41**, WSM34322: SP 0956 3853). Areas of ridge and furrow have been noted in the vicinity of the site and around the town generally (**JMHS 42**, WSM10069: SP 0920 3819; **JMHS 43**, WSM10070: SP 0940 3821; **JMHS 44**, WSM10071: SP 0948 3815; **JMHS 45**, WSM12111: SP 0927 3835).

Post-medieval activity (1540-1900 AD) is also notable in the area. Generally post-medieval could be used to describe the earlier part of this period 16th and 17th centuries. In the 18th century an Imperial period has commenced, and in the 19th century the Industrial period is evident. Tenement plots of a post-medieval date have been recognised on land adjacent to Springfield Lane (**JMHS 46**, WSM17737: SP 0937 3764). This implies that there is an attempt to establish well organised plots for settlement along the line of Springfield Lane. Farnham House is a 17th century building (**JMHS 47**, WSM01307: SP 0941 3753). Russell House and barn are dated to the 18th century, the house has a 1791 construction date and is grade II* listed (**JMHS 48**, WSM06103: SP 0921 3764; UID 328074: SP 0922 3763), the site was used as a military headquarters in WWII. The gates at Russell House are also noted as having an 18th century origin (**JMHS 49**, WSM16957: SP 0924 3763). The gardens and garden buildings at Russell House originate in the 18th century and continue to

be adapted into the 20th century (**JMHS 50**, WSM28956: SP 0922 3760). The icehouse at Russell House is simply noted as being post-medieval in date (**JMHS 51**, WSM16959: SP 0922 3761), while the garden pavilion is 18th century (**JMHS 52**, WSM16960: SP 0924 3760). The Swan Inn is also a further building with an 18th century date (**JMHS 53**, WSM10895: SP 0945 3755). Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Russell Terrace was also classed as a structure having an 18th century origin (**JMHS 54**, WSM16961: SP 0929 3761). Picton House is a grade II* listed building with a construction date of c. 1700 (**JMHS 55**, WSM01841; UID 328088: SP 0973 3755).

Post-medieval activity has been noted also at The Rickground where a wall was found of that date (**JMHS 56**, WSM23277: SP 0906 3766; UID 1338228: SP 0906 3767), while the remains of an undated dry-stone wall were identified near Farnham House (**JMHS 57**, WSM34360: SP 0936 3751, Fig. 6).

Industrial (1800-1900) and modern (1901-present day) activity includes the site of a dismantled railway (**JMHS 58**, WSM26889: SP 1021 4020), with Broadway Station on this line being dated 1906-64 (**JMHS 59**, UID 502792: SP 089 382). A house at 4a High Street has a 19th century origin (**JMHS 60**, WSM16895: SP 0947 3754). Excavations at the Gordon Russell Factory site identified post-medieval activity of a 19th century date in the form of a road, orchard and post-holes (**JMHS 61**, WSM30074: SP 0951 3766; WSM33637: SP 0950 3770; UID 1380859, 1405819: SP 0952 3759).

Luggers Hall (**JMHS 62**, WSM48266: SP 0929 3775), Russell Cottages (**JMHS 63**, WSM48267: SP 0948 3774), and the Drawing Office at Gordon Russell (**JMHS 64**, WSM48268: SP 0954 3761) are all noted as 20th century structures. Besides this there is the Lifford Memorial Hall constructed in 1915 and associated with the First World War (**JMHS 65**, WSM10929: SP 0932 3759), and a water tank of World War II origin (**JMHS 66**, WSM33211: SP 0942 3757).

4.3 Cartographic Research (Figures 3-5)

Broadway as a parish appears to have been rapidly divided into smaller estates, there are thus few antiquarian maps showing the area. An enclosure map (Fig. 7) was produced for 1771 (WRO r264/72). This shows the line of Springfield Lane marked as a way, but the area adjacent to this way is an area of open fields. The holder of the land at that time was George William Earl of Coventry.

Estate maps were viewed at Worcester relating to Spring Hill Estate and Middle Hill Estate due to the associations with the Earl of Coventry, but none of these specifically showed the area concerned.

The first series Ordnance Survey map of 1884-5 shows the area as a large open area. Springfield House is drawn on the map opposite. This is replicated on the second series OS map of 1902, and the third series OS map of 1922-3. The latter shows the area as open field and orchards. It is only with the fourth

series Ordnance Survey 1938 that the present field boundaries occur on the map and that houses are constructed along this part of the lane.



Figure 7: Broadway Inclosure Map of 1771

4.4 Air Photographs and Site Visit

A number of aerial photographs were consulted. These photographs did not show any cropmarks on the area proposed for development, but they did show two intensive areas of cropmarks located to the northeast near Smallbrook Farm (NMR 15536/08), and also to the west that are also intensive and have been partially excavated (NMR 18862/10). On the latter aerial photograph there is a linear cropmark heading off towards the site, but it is not apparent if this extends beyond the Station Road and the dwellings along the east side of that road into the area of the site. These cropmarks have not been plotted as they already recorded on the HER.



Plate 1: Earthwork ridges running across the proposal site.

Other aerial photographs from 1947 show the area covered in extensive ridge and furrow (RAF/CPE/UK/1926 frame 5150). A photograph (OS/72039 247) taken in 1972 may indicate that the ridges evident on the ground survive due to the planting of orchards. A series of possible pits were evident on a 1970 photograph (OS/70159 92), these could only be observed to the east of Springfield Lane, the northern group extended in a line while the southern group occurs more as a cluster. Some of these are now located under the Bloxham Road estate on the north side of Broadway.

The site visit noted that there were standing earthworks on part of the field. At the south end of the field there were probably the remains of ridge and furrow, however, the most northerly of these undulations was far larger than the others and appeared to extend across the field. To the north of this the field was relatively flat. At present it is thought that these features are the result of medieval and post medieval agricultural activity.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 The Archaeological Potential of the Site

The Desk-Based Assessment could not categorically demonstrate that there was any archaeology of a prehistoric or a Roman date on the proposal site. It should be noted that there is a linear cropmark extending from a group of cropmarks to the west. It is possible that this boundary could show up in some form on the proposal site.

Medieval and early post-medieval archaeology is evident on the site, if as suspected the surviving earthwork banks in the field are part of the extensive ridge and furrow that once covered the area.

The maps seen from the end of the 18th century all indicate that this field was an open field with some rows of orchard trees.

5.2 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Archaeological Remains

The site has had no recent buildings on it, and the only damage to any potential earlier archaeological activity is intensive ploughing from the latter part of the 20th century.

5.3 The Impact of the Proposal Area on Potential Archaeological Remains

The proposal is to build a mix of market and affordable housing on the site.

No early archaeology (pre-medieval) could be confirmed on the site, though there is the possibility that part of a linear ditch or gully could extend onto or across the site.

The recognisable archaeology on the site is in the form of medieval and early post-medieval agricultural strips called ridge and furrow. These stand as

earthworks, presumably these will undergo levelling in the proposed development area, and truncation where footings and services are inserted. Their significance locally relies on the extent of their survival in this parish and this part of the county, and neighbouring county of Gloucestershire that surrounds Broadway on three sides.

6 CONCLUSIONS

A search of the historic background of the field, through the general background activity in the village, the HER and NMR, cartographic depictions, aerial photographs and site visit failed to find any indication of archaeology. It should be noted, however, that a linear cropmark, possibly a boundary bank extends towards the paddock in which the proposal site is located. This does not indicate definitively that archaeology will be found on the site, but could suggest only that there is a potential for an earlier linear ditch.

The visible archaeology on the site contains the medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow, which in most cases as surviving agricultural archaeology is given very little weight. However, there is a caveat to this which usually relies on the general survival of this type of feature in the area, which though extensive in the 1940s and 1950s appears to be less so now.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED

7.1 Books and Documents

Mawer, A and Stenton, F 1927 *The Place-names of Worcestershire*,
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

VCH 1959 *A History of the County of Oxford*, volume 6: Ploughley Hundred,
Oxford: Oxford University Press

7.2 Historic Maps

WRO r264/72 1771 Inclosure Map

Ordnance Survey First, Second, Third and Fourth Series

7.3 GAZATTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

ID	Period	Identifying Number	X coordinate	Y coordinate	Description
1	Mesolithic	WSM34400	408820	237830	Childswickham Road: Mesolithic flints recovered from the north of that road.
2	Mesolithic	WSM24810	409430	237750	Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flints recovered.
3	Neolithic	WSM47946	409480	237770	Neolithic flints from a working site.
4	Neolithic	UID 1380859	409520	237590	Gordon Russell Factory: Flint working site.
5	Neolithic	UID 328027	409000	237710	Neolithic pottery.
6	Neolithic	WSM34322	409560	238530	Neolithic flint scatter.
7	Bronze Age	WSM10076	409700	238000	Bronze Age ring ditch.
8	Bronze Age	WSM10077	409680	237940	Bronze Age ring ditch.
9	Bronze Age	WSM47946	409480	237770	Early Bronze Age flints.
10	Bronze Age	UID 1380859	409520	237590	Gordon Russell Factory: Early Bronze Age flints.
11	Bronze Age	WSM36370	408740	237910	Childswickham Road Quarry: Early Bronze Age finds.
12	Bronze Age	WSM10946	409640	237580	Broadway: Bronze Age finds.
13	Bronze Age	WSM01861	408920	237840	Late Bronze Age enclosure settlement and cemetery.
14	Iron Age	WSM10943	408740	237910	Late Iron Age occupation from a quarry to the west of Broadway.
15	Iron Age	UID 328047	408860	237840	Rectilinear ditched enclosures of a late Iron Age to Roman date.
16	Iron Age	UID 1371113	408980	237830	Incomplete curvilinear enclosure 34m x 36m interpreted as a late Iron Age to Roman enclosure or an area of gravel extraction and a ditch.
17	Iron Age	UID 1371126	408840	237930	Alignment of pits 130m long considered to be of an Iron Age date.
18	Iron Age	UID 1371559	409550	238500	Four rectilinear enclosures of a possible later prehistoric or Roman date.
19	Iron Age	WSM34322	409560	238530	Iron Age pottery recovered during field-walking at Smallbrook Farm.
20	Roman	WSM09991	409500	238440	Smallbrook Farm: Enclosure of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.
21	Roman	WSM34322	409560	238530	Smallbrook Farm: Roman pottery and tile.
22	Roman	WSM09993	409410	238570	Smallbrook Farm: Cropmarks dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD.
23	Roman	WSM10943	408740	237910	Roman occupation material from a quarry site to the west of Broadway. The features included ditches, pits, buildings, a road, paving, and two burials. The finds included a phallus idol.
24	Roman	UID 1452278	408910	237900	Peters Farm: Roman activity.
25	Roman	WSM24810	409430	237750	Sands Meadow: Roman pottery.

26	Roman	WSM34400	408820	238300	Childswickham Road: Roman pottery recovered.
27	Undated	WSM09992	409510	238340	Smallbrook Farm: Undated enclosure.
28	Undated	WSM09994	409530	238480	Smallbrook Farm: Undated cropmarks.
29	Undated	WSM09995	409560	238340	Smallbrook Farm: Undated cropmarks.
30	Undated	UID 1371695	408840	237570	Undated enclosures, pits and possible field system.
31	Early Medieval	WSM36370	408740	237910	Early medieval occupation from a quarry to the west of Broadway.
32	High Medieval	WSM17727	409590	237520	Market Place at Broadway originated in the 12th century.
33	High Medieval	WSM17728	409370	237460	Abbot's Grange in use from the 11th to the 15th centuries.
34	High Medieval	WSM29557	409260	237420	Medieval walls possibly associated with the grange.
35	High Medieval	WSM17733	409990	237640	Broadway Street system was laid out in the medieval period.
36	High Medieval	UID 890452	409600	237600	Broadway Borough: Medieval borough.
37	High Medieval	WSM17729	409690	237570	Medieval tenements on the north side of the High Street and the west side of Leamington Road.
38	High Medieval	WSM17734	409360	237460	Medieval tenements in the area of the Abbot's Grange.
39	High Medieval	WSM24810	409430	237750	Sands Meadow: Medieval pottery.
40	High Medieval	WSM30074	409510	237660	Gordon Russell Factory: Medieval pottery.
41	High Medieval	WSM34322	409560	238530	Smallbrook Farm: Medieval pottery.
42	Medieval	WSM10069	409200	238190	Ridge and furrow.
43	Medieval	WSM10070	409400	238210	Ridge and furrow.
44	Medieval	WSM10071	409480	238150	Ridge and furrow.
45	Medieval	WSM12111	409270	238350	Ridge and furrow.
46	Post Medieval	WSM17737	409370	237640	Springfield Lane: Tenement plots of a post-medieval date have been noted.
47	Post Medieval	WSM01307	409410	237530	Farnham House: 17th century structure.
48	Post Medieval	WSM06103	409210	237640	Russell House: The house and barn are an 18th century construction, the house built 1791 is a grade II* listed structure.
49	Post Medieval	WSM16957	409240	237630	Russell House Gates: 18th century structures.
50	Post Medieval	WSM28956	409220	237600	Russell House Gardens: The gardens and garden buildings originate in the 18th century.
51	Post Medieval	WSM16959	409220	237610	Russell House: A post-medieval structure.
52	Post Medieval	WSM16960	409240	237600	Russell House Pavilion: An 18th century structure.
53	Post Medieval	WSM10895	409450	237550	Swan Inn: 18th century structure.

54	Post Medieval	WSM16961	409290	237610	1, 2 and 3 Russell Terrace: An 18th century structure.
55	Post Medieval	WSM01841	409730	237550	Picton House: Constructed c. 1700, a grade II* listed building.
56	Post Medieval	WSM23277	409060	237670	The Rickyard: A post-medieval wall uncovered.
57	Undated	WSM34360	409360	237510	Farnham House: The remains of an undated drystone wall.
58	Industrial	WSM26889	209250	238749	Dismantled railway line.
59	Modern	UID 502792	408900	238200	Broadway Station: 1906-64.
60	Industrial	WSM16895	409470	237540	4a High Street: Structure with a 19th century origin.
61	Industrial	WSM30074	409510	237660	Gordon Russell Factory: Road, orchard and postholes of a 19th century origin.
62	Modern	WSM48266	409290	237750	Luggers Hall: 20th century structure.
63	Modern	WSM48267	409480	237740	Russell Cottages: 20th century origin.
64	Modern	WSM48268	409540	237610	Gordon Russell Drawing Office: A 20th century structure.
65	Modern	WSM10929	409320	237590	Lifford Memorial Hall: Constructed 1915 and associated with WWI.
66	Modern	WSM33211	409420	237570	Water tank of WWII origin.