

**Land Adjacent To Base Garage, Lower Farm  
Road, Great Bricett, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/21/00447

**HER Ref: BCG 038**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 10 Fitzgerald Road, Bramford, Ipswich, IP8 4AA)

(June, 2021)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: Land adjacent to Base Garage, Lower Farm Road, Great Bricett, Suffolk, IP7 7DR

Client: Mr S Arnold

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application refs: DC/21/00447

Development: Erection of two semi-detached dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 8 June, 2021

HER ref: BCG 038

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-422632

Grid ref: TM 0340 5135

Site area: c700m<sup>2</sup>

Recent land use: Soft ground with some trees

## Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background

2. Evaluation methodology

3. Results

Table 1: Trench details

Table 2: Context list

4. The Finds

5. The Paleo-environmental evidence

6. Conclusion

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench

Fig. 3: Trench plan and section (Sarah Creasey, CAT)

## List of appendices

Appendix I- Images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- The Pottery (Sue Anderson)

Appendix IV- Paleo-environmental evidence (Val Fryer)

Appendix V- OASIS data collection form

*Summary: Great Bricett, land adjacent to Base Garage, Lower Farm Road (BCG 038, TM 0340 5135) evaluation trenching for a two dwelling, semi-detached, development, revealed one pit of medieval, 14<sup>th</sup> century, date indicative of settlement activity of this date nearby which is supported by previously recorded archaeological evidence in this area. Both the pottery collected and the Paleo-environmental evidence from this feature suggest a local discard of domestic debris in this feature (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr S Arnold).*



Frontispiece: extract from 1880 OS 25 inch map (with Three Releet Farm)

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr S Arnold commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned two dwelling, semi-detached, development (see Fig. 1) that had gained consent under planning application DC/21/00447. The evaluation requirements were set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area within the site. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to allow the trenching to go ahead and be reported on before any other ground works are undertaken in relation to this development. This development concerns the proposal as outlined above at land adjacent to Base Garage, Lower Farm Road, Great Bricett.

1.2 Great Bricett parish is located south of Stowmarket in south central Suffolk where the western side of the parish has been much changed since 1938 with the construction of a World War II airfield that has seen more recent development for its present use as AAF Wattisham. The planned development is just outside the base on its south-eastern side and is at the junction of Lower Farm Road and Pound Hill and at the time of the evaluation was soft ground with some tree cover. It is also 800m north-east of the parish church and close to the parish boundary which in part is along a Roman period road line that runs through the base on a north-east to south-west alignment before running along Lower Farm Road. In general this area of Suffolk is characterised by small villages and generally dispersed settlement along the roads and lanes and around the greens and tyes (formerly areas of common grazing) with the church only having the hall and a few houses nearby plus the site of Bricett Priory.

1.3 The British Geological Survey indicated that the site is on Lowestoft Formation diamicton deposits made up of clays, sands and silts at 86m OD; therefore the likelihood of mixed superficial deposits could be anticipated.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location adjacent to the line of a Roman period road (SHER RGL 006) at a junction with a road that runs south towards the parish church. On Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk buildings are shown at this junction with Three Releet Farm (see frontispiece) being located across Pound Hill immediately to the west until its demolition in the 1990s, in all probability this farm was a late medieval to early Post medieval structure. In addition evidence for activity of Prehistoric, Roman and medieval date (SHER BCG 004, 005, 006, 007 & 021) has been recorded around this junction and in particular on its western side (see Fig. 1) with some of the records indicating past settlement particularly of Roman and medieval date where recent development was in part monitored and investigated in the 1990s.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2) using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trench being 1.80m wide. The western 3m of the trench was only taken to a shallow depth following the discovery of tape indicative of the presence of an electric cable.

2.2 The sides and base of trench and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny weather conditions and the single feature that was revealed was sectioned by hand, sampled and recorded. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trench was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

## 3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 and Appendices I, III & IV):

Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
Northwest-southeast	20	350	350 mid brown clay	Orange chalky clay with flints	Electric cable at western end and water pipe on NW-SE orientation, also pit 0002 with fill 0003 containing medieval pottery sherds
	20m (36m <sup>2</sup> )	350	350		One medieval pit (0002), very few stray finds

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trench was 700mm deep with 350mm of topsoil above 350mm of mid brown clay subsoil lying over orange chalky clay with flints.

Context No	Type	Part of	Description	Date
0002	Pit	0002	Pit at mid-point of trench, 2000mm wide x 1400mm into trench and 600mm deep	
0003	Fill	0002	Dark grey very slightly sandy clay fill with charcoal flecks (sampled)	Medieval

Table 2: Context list

3.3 Apart from an electric cable and a water pipe of 20<sup>th</sup> century date the only feature revealed was a pit (0002) towards the mid-point of the trench on its northern side. This feature was 2000mm wide and extended 1400mm into the trench and had a depth of 600mm. The fill (0003) in this pit (0002) was dark grey very slightly sandy

clay with charcoal flecks and a moderate number of pottery sherds were recovered from the excavated section. In addition a bulk soil sample was taken from the feature.

#### 4. The Finds

4.1 In total 29 pottery sherds (wt. 443g) were recovered from the fill (0003) of the single feature (0002) that was revealed and the full report on this assemblage by Sue Anderson is included as Appendix III below. In summary this pottery group is summarised as being typical for Suffolk south of the Gipping valley with a mix of various coarsewares with three sherds having traces of glaze surviving. Overall this assemblage contains both high and late medieval fabrics and forms and a 14<sup>th</sup> century date is suggested. The only metal items were from the upcast trench spoil and comprised a copper alloy button of late Post medieval date and a few iron nails and small scraps of sheet iron.

#### 5. The Paleo-environmental evidence

5.1 The full report regarding this sampled feature by Val Fryer is included in Appendix IV below. In summary the macrofossil assemblage from this sampled feature was relatively small and in conclusion is seen as domestic hearth debris. While we can now see debris removed via bins in days gone by such material had to be disposed locally around settlement areas including pottery sherds and carbonised plant and other debris onto local fields or into excavated pits as in this case.

#### 6. Conclusion

6.1 As noted above this site is adjacent to the line of a Roman road (SHER RGL 006). However no evidence for activity of this date was found at this site though Roman period activity has been recorded to the west (SHER BCG 004 & 007- information from <https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/search> accessed 24 June, 2021). More pertinent to what was revealed during this evaluation are the records of evidence for medieval period activity immediately to the west of this site in and around what was the site of Three Releet Farm on the western side of Pound Hill (see frontispiece and Fig. 1- SHER 005, 006, 007 & 021). Three Releet Farm being shown on Hodkinson's 1783 small scale map of Suffolk with other buildings also depicted along the southern side of Lower Farm Road close to this site at Base Garage. It was also agreed with Dr Cutler that a full SHER search would not be required for a site of this scale. Clearly this evaluation has revealed yet further evidence for medieval period settlement along the line of a Roman period road that has survived as part of the landscape until the present day notwithstanding what was removed in the late 1930s with the creation of the nearby air field.

6.2 While this site produce evidence for medieval, 14<sup>th</sup> century, period settlement related activity the development is on a small scale and the evaluation trench sampled a substantial area of the planned new footprint area. Therefore it was



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agreed in consultation with Dr Cutler of SCCAS that no further archaeological investigation work will be required at this site at Base Garage, Lower Farm Road, Great Bricett.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: BCG 038*

*Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.*

*(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Tim the digger driver for his close co-operation, to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds work, to Val Fryer for her specialist sample assessment work and to Sarah Creasey from CAT for her illustration work)*

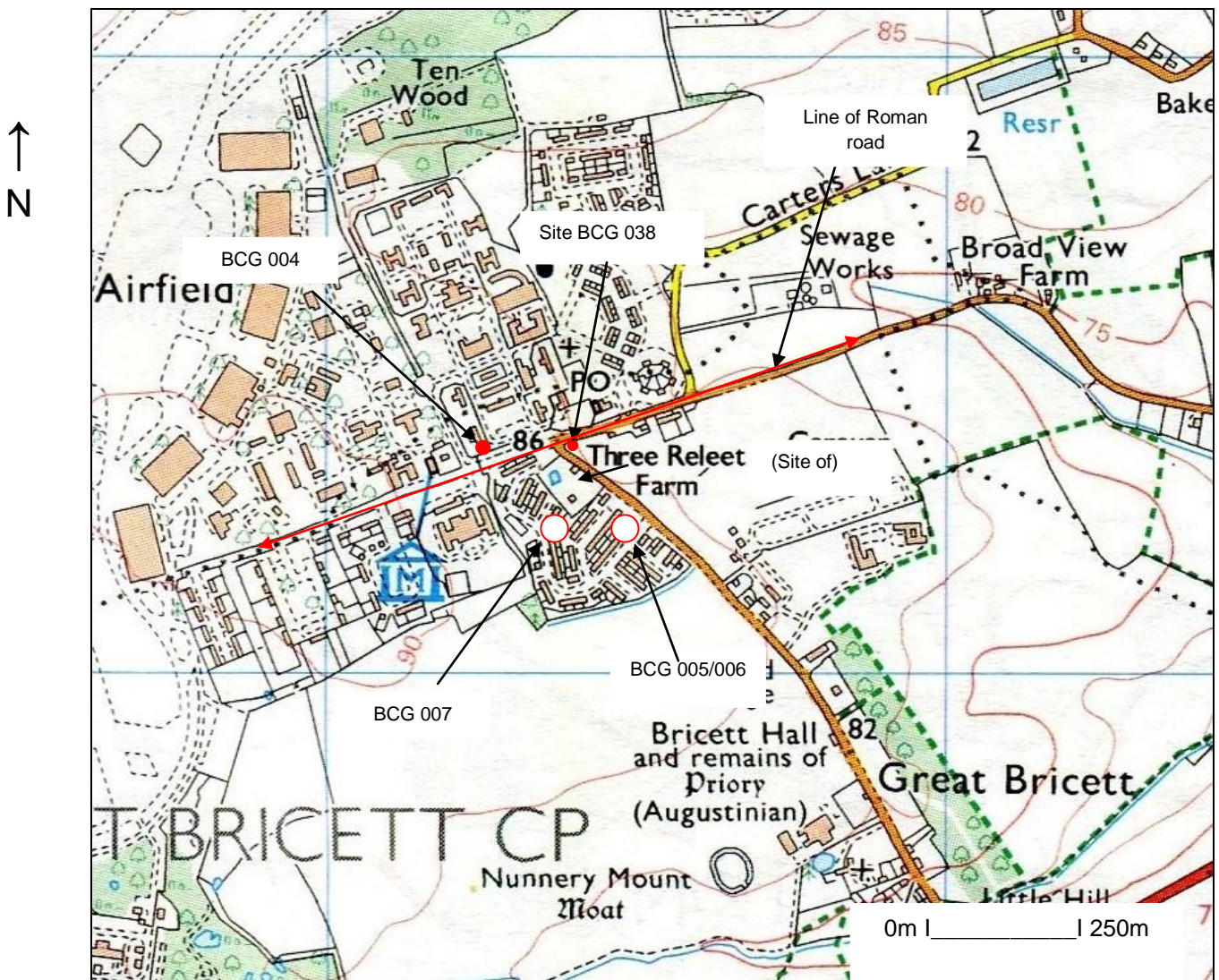


Fig. 1: Site location

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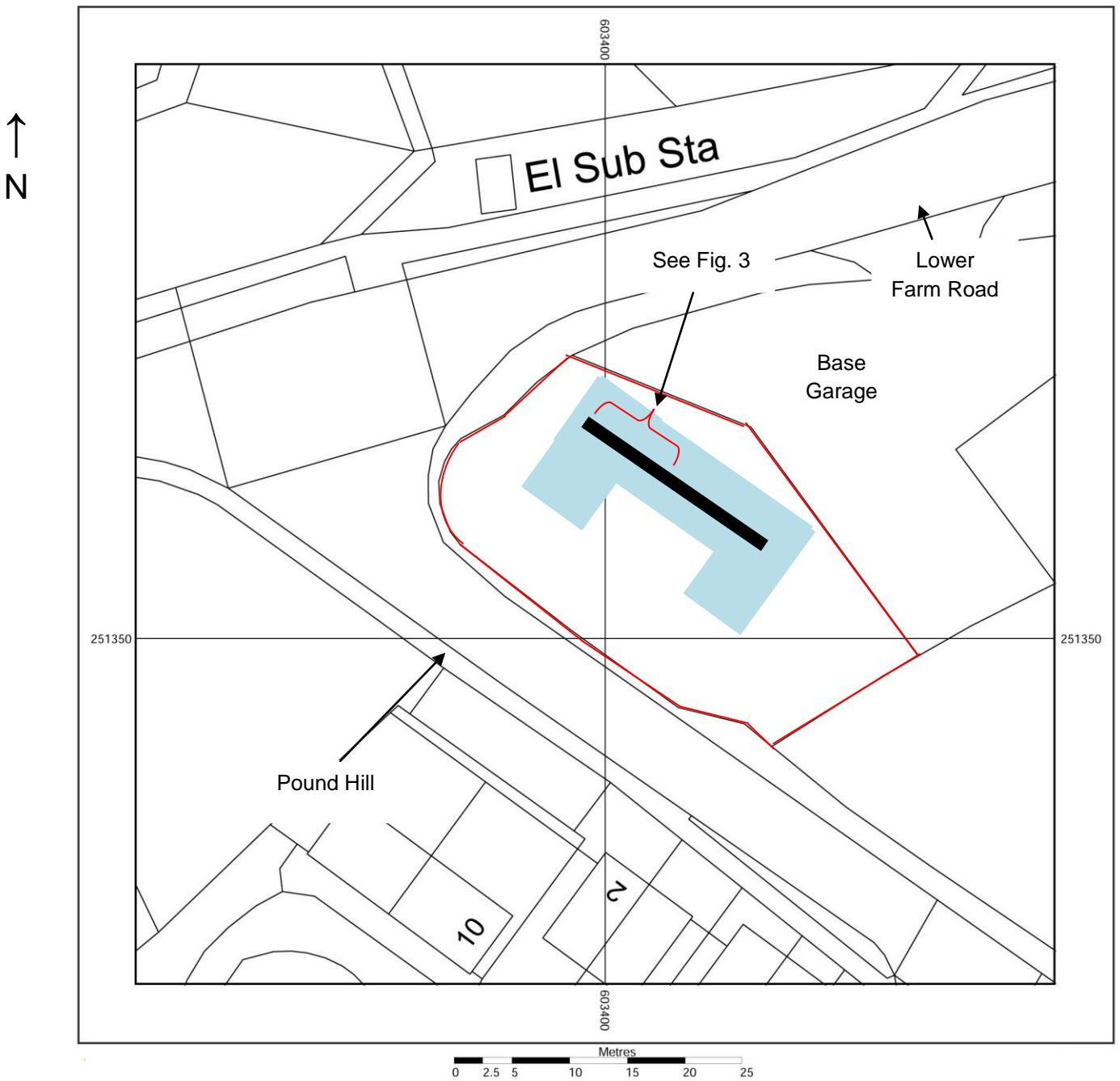


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench (light blue- planned footprint area)  
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2021 All rights reserved Licence NO 100049722)

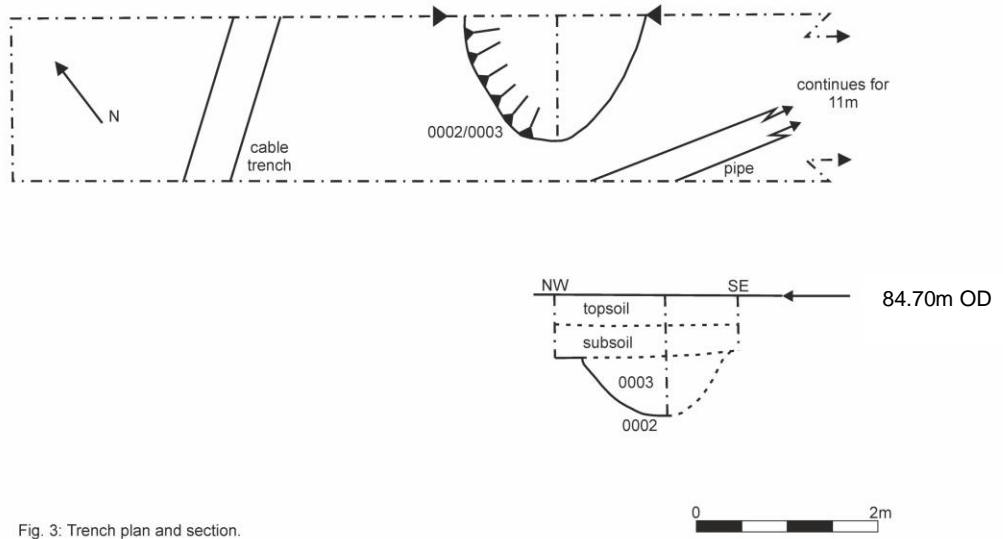


Fig. 3: Trench plan and section.

## Appendix I- Images



General view from east



Trench from west





Deposit profile and pit 0002 from southeast



Pit 0002 with section from southwest

**Land Adjacent to Base Garage, Lower Farm  
Road, Great Bricett, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**



## **Site details**

Name: Land adjacent to Base Garage, Lower Farm Road, Great Bricett, Suffolk, IP7 7DR

Client: Mr S Arnold

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/21/00447

Proposed development: Erection of one dwelling

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS\_Evaluation Brief\_Land Adjacent To Base Garage Lower Farm-2021\_00447 1.2

Grid ref: TM 0340 5135

HER ref: tbc

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-422632

Area: c700m<sup>2</sup>

Current site use: Soft ground with some trees

## **Contents**

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 SJB Designs behalf of their client Mr S Arnold have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a single dwelling development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/21/00447 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development site (PDS) concerns the construction of a single dwelling at land adjacent to Base Garage, Lower Farm Road, Great Bricett.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2021 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 & 2020)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/21/00447. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Great Bricett parish is located south of Stowmarket in south central Suffolk where the western side of the parish has been much changed since 1938 with the construction of a World War II airfield that has seen more recent development for its present use as AAF Wattisham. The PDS is just outside the base on its south-eastern side and is at the junction of Lower Farm Road and Pound Hill and at present is soft ground with some tree cover. It is also 800m north-east of the parish church and close to the parish boundary which in part runs along a Roman period road line that runs through the base on a north-east to south-west alignment before running along Lower Farm Road. In general this area of Suffolk is characterised by small villages and generally dispersed settlement along the roads and lanes and around the greens and tyes (formerly areas of common grazing) with the church only having the hall and a few houses nearby plus the site of Bricett Priory.

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2.2 The British Geological Survey indicates that the PDS is on Lowestoft Formation diamicton deposits made up of clays, sands and silts at 86m OD; therefore the likelihood of mixed superficial deposits can be anticipated at the PDS.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'The site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, at the junction of the Roman Road (RGL 006) and the road south to great Bricett. The junction (with buildings) is visible on Hokinson's map of 1783 and there have been numerous finds nearby of Prehistoric, Roman and medieval material (BCG 004, 005, 006, 007, 021). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching prior to any other works starting is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

## 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of this PDS relates to its location adjacent to a Roman period road line, additionally previous archaeological finds recorded nearby indicate past activity of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date and historic cartographic evidence points to Post medieval buildings close to the adjacent road. Therefore further deposits of prehistoric to Post medieval date can be anticipated at this site.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of one dwelling. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report. Ten days notice of the

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evaluation starting will be given to SCCAS so a monitoring visit can be agreed. Contact will also be maintained with SCCAS as the evaluation progresses and through the post-excavation study and work with regard to the results from the site, the finds and any samples and the main report preparation.

5.2 The Brief requires 20m of sample trenching, which will be 1.8m wide, across the area of the overall development footprint. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened (see specialists section below) for both ferrous and non-ferrous finds. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in past rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits. Allowance has been made for one member staff on site for one day with additional detector survey for half a day plus a machine and operator for one day to cover the opening of the trenches plus back-filling once full approval for the latter has been gained from SCCAS following a site monitoring visit. If required further investigation of the trenches will be carried out in particular following a SCCAS monitoring visit and examination of the exposed deposits. Any requirement to vary the related brief requirements and this WSI will only be carried out following communication with SCCAS.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 camera with allowance for .jpeg and higher definition .tif images depending on what is revealed).

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate

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to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling) as will any evidence of pottery production which will be sampled by hand so it can be characterised while left in situ when revealed. Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. These features will be hand investigated unless agreed with SCCAS that larger/more recent features can be partially machine/hand investigated. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption is to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage depending on SCCAS advice if lifting remains appears to be sensible at this stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take



## John Newman Archaeological Services

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place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the

## John Newman Archaeological Services

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topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team revised version 2019). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site. Any developments during the site and reporting works will be communicated to SCCAS.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the

# John Newman Archaeological Services

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final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

## 6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather. COVID guideline requirements will be adhered to with social distancing, no sharing of equipment and separate rest areas.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations and the client will be consulted regarding any possible underground services. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Tovergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

## 7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	tbc
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)

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Roman period small finds:

N Crummy (Freelance)

Roman period ceramics:

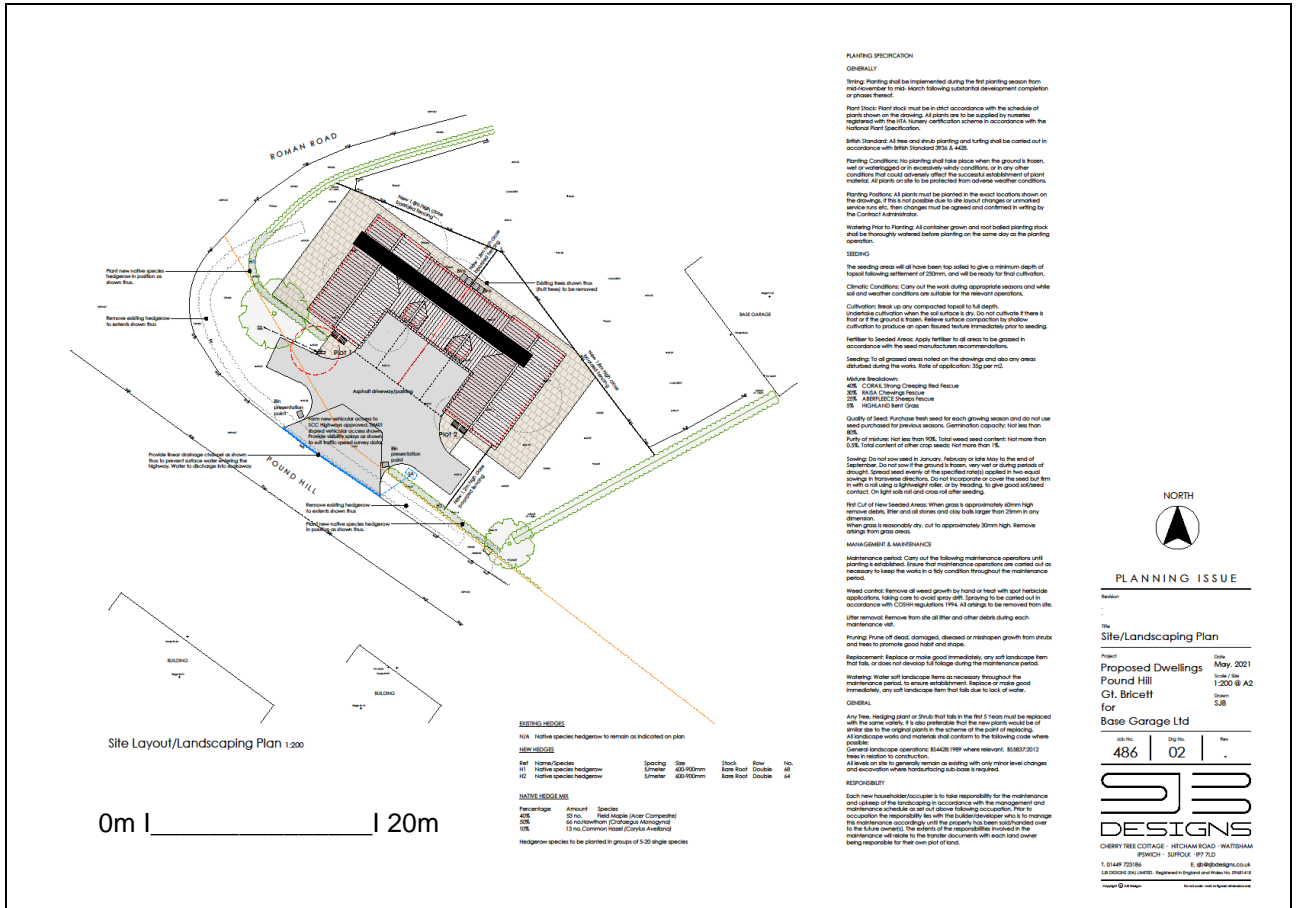
Colchester Archaeological Trust

Medieval coins:

M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)

Post Roman small finds:

JNAS



Proposed location of trial trench (1 x 20m)

## Appendix III- The Pottery

### Base Garage, Great Bricett (BCG038): pottery

Sue Anderson, June 2021.

Twenty-nine sherds of pottery weighing 443g were collected from a single pit fill, 0003. A summary catalogue by context is included below.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series (Anderson 2020). Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric in approximate date order;

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Date range</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>	<b>Eve</b>	<b>MNV</b>
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	M.12th-M.14th c.	3	17		3
Hedingham fine ware	HFW1	M.12th-M.13th c.	1	3		1
SW Suffolk sandy micaceous ware	SWSSM	12th-14th c.	10	93	0.12	9
Medieval South Suffolk blackware	MSSBW	12th-14th c.	4	68		4
Medieval South Suffolk coarseware	MSSCW	12th-14th c.	4	52		4
Medieval South Suffolk coarseware gritty	MSSCWG	12th-14th c.	1	40	0.10	1
Stowmarket Hollesley-type ware	SKTHOLL	13th-14th c.?	3	50	0.08	3
Late medieval and transitional wares	LMT	M.14th-M.16th c.	3	120		3
<i>Totals</i>			<i>29</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>28</i>

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

The pottery was generally in very good condition with only minor abrasion.

The majority of sherds could be assigned to the high medieval period. The range of fabrics present during this period was broad. All were probably of local or regional origin, but few production sites of this period have so far been identified in Suffolk. Fabric groups are therefore largely generic and based on common types found in different parts of Suffolk. South Suffolk types (MSSCW(G), SWSSM, MSSBW) are particularly common in the assemblage, as are Stowmarket types (SKTHOLL). Essex wares of Hedingham type made up the remainder of the assemblage. Three jar rims were present in the group, an upright tapering type in MSSCWG, a square-beaded type in SWSSM, and a collared type in SKTHOLL. The latter is likely to be of 14th-century date.

Three sherds are of late medieval and transitional type, although all three are similar to high medieval (L.13th/14th-century) local glazed wares. They comprised two redware body sherds with traces of green glaze, and a rod handle also with partial green glaze. These are likely to be of mid-14<sup>th</sup> century or later date.

Overall the assemblage is typical of Suffolk south of the Gipping valley, and contains



both high and late medieval fabrics and forms, suggesting a 14th-century date for the pit fill.

## References

Anderson, S., 2020, *Suffolk Medieval Pottery Fabric Series*, <https://www.suffolkmedpot.co.uk/>

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

MPRG, 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

## Pottery summary

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Spot date
0003	HCW	U	2	8	2			M12-M14
0003	HCW	B	1	9	1			M12-M14
0003	HFW1	U	1	3	1			M12-M14
0003	MSSBW	B	2	56	2			12-14
0003	MSSBW	U	2	12	2			12-14
0003	SWSSM	U	5	36	5			12-14
0003	SWSSM	D?	1	4	1			12-14
0003	MSSCW	D	1	4	1			12-14
0003	SWSSM	U	2	26	1			12-14
0003	SWSSM	U	1	12	1			12-14
0003	MSSCW	U	2	16	2			12-14
0003	MSSCW	U	1	32	1			12-14
0003	MSSCWG	R	1	40	1 jar		upright tapered everted	12-13
0003	SWSSM	R	1	18	1 jar		square beaded	13-14
0003	SKTHOLL	U	2	24	2			13-14
0003	SKTHOLL	R	1	26	1 jar		collared	14
0003	LMT	U	1	5	1			M14+
0003	LMT	D	1	12	1			M14+
0003	LMT	HD	1	103	1 jug			M14+

## Appendix IV- Paleo-environmental evidence

### AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM BASE GARAGE, GREAT BRICETT, SUFFOLK (BCG 038)

Val Fryer, Environmental Archaeologist  
July 2021

#### Introduction and method statement

An evaluation at Great Bricett, to the south of Stowmarket, was undertaken by John Newman. The work recorded a single pit (0002) of probable fourteenth century date, and a sample for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from the pit fill (0003).

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots were also recorded but not included within the table.

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

#### Results

Both barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded, with wheat being predominant. Preservation is mostly poor, with many specimens being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of very high temperature combustion. Chaff is exceedingly scarce, but a single bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis node is noted. Fragments of what appear to be large pulse (pea/bean type) cotyledons are also present, but none can be closely identified. Seeds are scarce, but individual specimens of goosegrass (*Galium aparine*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.) are recorded along with indeterminate small legumes (Fabaceae) and grasses (Poaceae). All are common segetal weeds. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are common, but it is noted that most are very rounded and abraded. Other material types include bone (some small pieces of which are burnt/calced), eggshell, fish bone and marine mollusc shell.

A limited range of shells of terrestrial molluscs are also noted, but it is currently unclear whether these may be contemporary with the feature, or later contaminants.

#### Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the assemblage is relatively small (i.e. circa 20 litres in volume) and somewhat limited in composition. Notwithstanding these issues, it would appear most likely that the remains are all derived from domestic hearth waste. This probably suggests that the pit acted as a midden or dump, with the material laying open to the elements for extended periods of time (hence the abrasion). Little can be

said about the immediate environment of the site during the medieval period, but it would appear that the production and consumption of grain was of importance to those occupying the site, with wheat in particular probably being grown on the slightly heavy, base rich clay-loam soils which surround Great Bricett.

As there is insufficient material within the assemblage for quantification (i.e. <100 specimens), no further analysis is recommended.

#### Reference

Stace, C., 2010 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. Cambridge University Press

#### Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens  
cf = compare    b = burnt

#### Assessment summary

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>0003</b>
<b>Cereals and other potential crop plants</b>	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xx
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis node)	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx
Large Fabaceae indet.	xcf
<b>Dry land herbs</b>	
Small Fabaceae indet.	x
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	x
Large Poaceae indet.	xcf
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>	
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm	xx
Charcoal >10mm	x
Charred root/stem	x
Indet. seeds	x
<b>Other remains</b>	
Black porous material	x
Bone	x xb
Burnt/fired clay	x
Eggshell	x xb
Fish bone	x
Marine mollusc shell	x
Small coal frags.	x

Small mammal/amphibian bones	x
<b>Mollusc shells</b>	
<b>Woodland/shade loving species</b>	
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	x
Zonitidae indet.	x
<b>Open country species</b>	
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	xx
<i>V.pulchella</i>	x
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>	x
<b>Catholic species</b>	
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	x
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	x
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>

# OASIS ID: johnnewm1-422632

## Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent To Base Garage, Lower Farm Road, Great Bricett, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Great Bricett, land adjacent to Base Garage, Lower Farm Road (BCG 038, TM 0340 5135) evaluation trenching for a two dwelling, semi-detached, development, revealed one pit of medieval, 14th century, date indicative of settlement activity of this date nearby which is supported by previously recorded archaeological evidence in this area. Both the pottery collected and the Paleo-environmental evidence from this feature suggest a local discard of domestic debris in this feature.
Project dates	Start: 08-06-2021 End: 08-06-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BCG 038 - Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 Ref. No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/21/00447 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ECOFACT Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK GREAT BRICETT LAND ADJACENT TO BASE GARAGE LOWER FARM ROAD
Postcode	IP7 7DR
Study area	700 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 0340 5135 52.122473595677 0.971567131576 52 07 20



	N 000 58 17 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 85m Max: 86m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Base Garage, Lower Farm Road, Great Bricett, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Bramford, Suffolk

Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
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