Brome Triangle, Norwich Road, Brome & Oakley, Suffolk

Planning applications: 2150/10 & 4066/16

HER Ref: BRM 018

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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(June 2017)

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Site details for HER

Name: Brome Triangle, Norwich Road, Brome & Oakley, Suffolk

Clients: Mr G Eccles (site evaluation) and Renvale Ltd (report)

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 2150/10 & 4066/16

Development: Erection of six technology starter units

Date of fieldwork: 23-25 March, 2015

Event ref: ESF 23013

HER ref: BRM 018

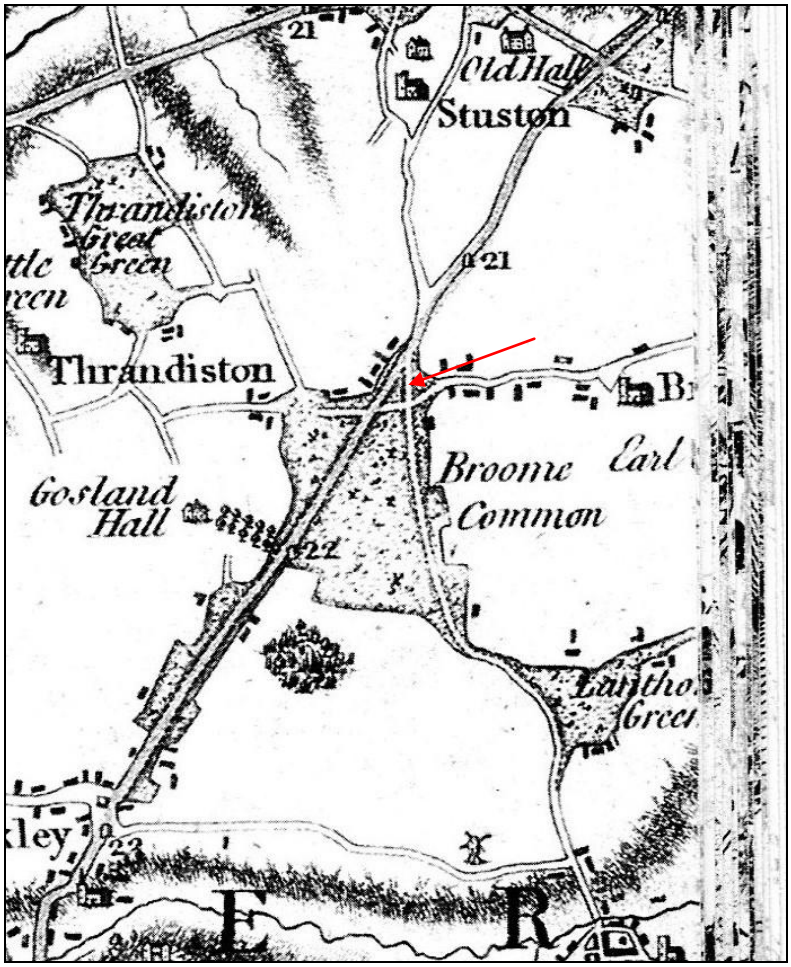
OASIS ref: johnnewm1-207092

Grid ref: TM 1350 7640

Site area: c1.90ha

Recent land use: Rough ground

Contents



Frontispiece: Extract from Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk (site arrowed)

Summary: Brome & Oakley, Brome Triangle, Norwich Road (BRM 018, TM 1350 7640) evaluation trenching for a commercial development close to the recorded find spot of Iron Age pottery at a site that was historically part of Brome Common revealed very little archaeology except a pit of earlier Iron Age date in the south-eastern part of the area examined. There were no other features of any date and the few stray finds in the upcast spoil were of mid-18th century or later date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr G Eccles and Renvale Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr G Eccles commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for planned development comprising commercial starter units at The Brome Triangle, Norwich Road, Brome and Oakley (see Fig. 1) that had been given planning consent under application 2150/10. The evaluation requirements were set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 The evaluation works revealed one archaeological feature of earlier Iron Age date in the south-eastern part of the site and therefore production of the relevant evaluation report was delayed so it could be combined with the anticipated excavation report with a minimum 30m x 30m around the identified feature to be stripped and investigated. However immediate development of the site was delayed as it remained on the market until it was acquired by Renvale Ltd and planning application 4066/16 was submitted on their behalf by Roberts Molloy Associates to revise the initial scheme to six starter units in a new layout. The new scheme does not affect the area where the earlier Iron Age feature was identified and therefore further archaeological works are not required for the area covered by application 4066/16. To complete the evaluation works Renvale Ltd are therefore funding the production of this report. However it should be noted that further archaeological investigation work will be required at the overall Brome Triangle site if the south-eastern part becomes the subject of a new planning application in the future.

1.3 The now combined parish of Brome and Oakley is located in north central Suffolk with the former Brome part having been a historically sparsely populated area on the upper part of a watershed area to the west of the River Dove with the planned development site being 2300m south of the River Waveney and c1000m west of the Brome parish church. The western part of the parish is traversed on a south-west to north-east line by the A 140 road which follows the course of the Roman road known as the Pye Road that linked Colchester with Caistor St Edmund to the south of Norwich. The A 140 also forms the western boundary to the planned development site with the eastern boundary being the road that runs south-eastwards to Eye while the base of the triangle to the south is formed by a minor road that links the former two roads.

1.4 Historically the planned development site formed the northern apex of a much larger area which is shown as *Broome Common* on the Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk (see frontispiece). This common would have been in use for grazing animals, cutting fuel and other low intensity uses by the local population through the medieval period and up to c1800 but settlement on the common would not have been allowed

during this period. As the Hodskinson map depicts cottages and farms are dotted around the edges of the common. The most recent use of the Brome Triangle was as a market garden and the site is generally flat at 43m OD to 44m OD and at the time of the evaluation was rough ground with areas of scrub and occasional small trees plus a belt of trees along its southern side.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to the recorded find spot of Iron Age pottery (HER BRM 004- see Fig. 1) to the north-east. In addition, and as noted above, the western edge of the site runs along the line of the Roman period Pye Road (HER BRM 011). Therefore the site was seen to have high potential to contain archaeological deposits of later prehistoric and possibly Roman date.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) with the exception of trench 5 which was shortened to avoid an underground cable. The trenching was carried out 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 all 8 of the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed as was the area between the trenches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions. The single archaeological feature was half-sectioned, recorded and then fully excavated. A sample of the fill of this feature was taken but unfortunately was discarded some months later as it had a similar HER code to another site that had been completed. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken, however a corrupt memory card lost most of these images.

3. Results

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

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	50	300	200 of mid brown sandy subsoil	Pale brown iron stained silty sand with small and medium flints	No features or stray finds except occasional debris of 1800 or later date
2	Northwest-southeast	50	300	250/300 as T1	As T1	As T1
3	Northeast-southwest	50	300	150 as T1	As T1	As T1
4	Northwest-southeast	50	300	100 as T1	As T1	As T1
5	Northeast-southwest	30	200	200 as T1	As T1	As T1, shortened at north end to avoid a cable
6	Northwest-southeast	40	250	350 as T1	As T1	As T1
7	Northeast-southwest	50	300	300 as T1	As T1	As T1
8	Northwest-southeast	30	250	150/250 as T1	As T1	Two tree root pits
9	Northeast-southwest	50	300	300 as T1	Orange with iron panning	As T1
10	Northwest-southeast	30	200	200as T1	As T1	As T1
11	East-west	40	300	200 as T1	As T1	One pit 0002 with fill 0003, earlier Iron Age date
12	Northwest-southeast	50	300	200/300 as T1	As T1	As T1
13	Northwest-southeast	40	300	200 as T1	As T1	As T1
14	North-south	40	_	200	As T1	As T1, no topsoil due to an area of hard standing
		600 (1080m^2)	200-300	150-300		Only feature a pit 0002 in T11, only stray finds were later Pmed brick/tile fragments and small clay tobacco pipe stem fragments

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches varied between a depth of 400mm and 600mm with 200mm to 300mm of topsoil above 150 to 350mm of mid brown sandy subsoil. Having anticipated heavier natural drift geology the exposed glaciofluvial deposit proved to be largely pale brown silty sand with flints and iron staining and panning indicative of free draining natural material.

3.3 Though 600m of evaluation trench were opened only one archaeological feature of any significance was revealed. This feature was a round bottomed 1000mm wide and 300mm deep pit (0002) in trench 11 in the south-eastern part of the site. The fill (0003) of this pit was a pale to mid brown sand with charcoal flecks and a number of pottery sherds were recovered during the investigation (see below). The only other features revealed in the evaluation were two irregular shaped pits in trench 8 with a pale greyish brown sandy fill and which are interpreted as natural tree roots pits.

3.4 Examination of the upcast spoil from the trenches revealed only small brick and tile fragments of later Post medieval date plus small fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem. The metal detector search was more successful but did not recover any stray finds pre-dating the mid-18th century date (see Appendix III for full details) and what was recovered was scattered across site as a whole. These metal finds include a few low denomination coins, a thimble, a few small lead musket balls and other assorted debris of recent date.

4. The Pottery (Sarah Percival)

4.1 A total of 23 sherds weighing 556g were collected from fill (0003) of pit (0002). The small assemblage is of earlier Iron Age date (600/500-350BC) and includes rim and base sherds from perhaps three vessels.

4.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication (revised 3rd edition, PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a handheld lens (x10 magnification). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds, U undecorated body sherds, C complete vessels and P for complete profiles. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration, surface treatment, residues and abrasion were also noted.

4.3 Three fabrics were identified, all made of sandy fabric with various inclusions added (Table 1). All of the sherds contain sparse to moderate flint typical of earlier Iron Age vessels from the region (Martin 1999, 74) along with coarse quartz sand (Q1QuF) or organic material (Q1).

Fabric	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)	% Weight (g)
Q1	Common quartz sand, sparse elongated voids (organic); rare fine flint	12	183	32.9%
Q1F	Common quartz sand, sparse moderate angular calcined flint > 5mm	7	291	52.3%
Q1QuF	Common quartz sand, moderate rounded clear and opaque quartz >2mm; sparse moderate angular calcined flint > 3mm	4	82	14.7%
Total		**23**	**556**	**100.0%**

Table 2: Quantity and weight of pottery by fabric

4.4 Sherds are present from several vessels and include a slightly pinched base sherd in sandy flint-tempered fabric (Q1F) with gritted underside and vertical finger wiping to the body. One body sherd has a single row of fingernail impressions marking a change of angle at the shoulder, whilst a third sherd is from a rim of a possible hook-rim jar similar to examples from West Stow and Kettleburgh (Martin 1990, fig.46, 78; O Connor 1976, fig 67, 3). A body sherd from a globular vessel has the scar from a possible handle similar to examples from Linton (Fell 1953, fig, 32).

4.5 The assemblage belongs to the Early Iron Age 'Mature Decorated' group dating to c.600-350BC (Brudenell 2012). The pottery is likely to derive from domestic occupation. Comparable assemblages have been found locally at Hinderclay, Framlingham and Flixton (Brudenell 2012; Martin 1993; Percival forthcoming).

5. Conclusion

5.1 With the discovery that this site forms an area of free draining silty sands on a watershed it is suggested that this led to it being of poor agricultural potential in the past hence the creation of the large Brome Common in use largely for grazing until c1800. In addition the lack of archaeological features in 13 of the 14 evaluation trenches certainly points to a low intensity of past land use as does the lack of either ceramic or metal finds pre-dating the mid-18th century.

5.2 However there is evidence of intermittent later prehistoric use of the area with the previously recorded Iron Age pottery to the north-east (HER BRM 004) and the single earlier Iron Age pit (0002) in trench 11 which contained 23 pottery sherds in its fill (0003) that are dated to the period between c600-350 BC. Therefore while the current development plans for the Brome Triangle will not affect the area where trench 11 was located in the south-eastern part of the site any future developments that might affect it should include an allowance for further archaeological investigation based on advice given by SCCAS to date.

5.3 With regard to dissemination of the results from the evaluation it is suggested that publication of a summary be included in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology and History* in addition to deposit of this report in the County HER and uploading of it to the OASIS grey literature online depository at the Archaeological Data Service. Via this route the results with the small pottery assemblage can be included in any future local later prehistoric pottery studies which are seen as an important research topic (Medlycott, 2011, 30).

5.2 On the basis of these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for the area covered by planning application 4066/16 at The Brome Triangle, Norwich Road, Brome and Oakley.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: FEX BRM 018.

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 everyone on site for their close cooperation, to Sarah Percival for her specialist finds report and to Sue Holden for her illustration work)

Refs:

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Fell, C.I.,	1953	'An Early Iron Age Settlement at Linton, Cambridgeshire' *Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Archaeological Society* 46, 31-44.
Martin, E.,	1990	'The Iron Age Pottery' in West, S., *West Stow, Suffolk: The Prehistoric and Romano-British Occupations.* East Anglian Archaeology 48, 60-68.
Martin E.,	1993	*Settlements on Hill-Tops: Seven Prehistoric Sites in Suffolk*. East Anglian Archaeology 65, Suffolk County Planning Department.
Medlycott, M	2011	*Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occ. Paper 24
O Connor, B.,	1976	'Two groups of prehistoric pottery from Kettleburgh', *Proceedings of the Suffolk Historical and Archaeological Society* XXXIII, part 3, 231-240
Percival, S.,	forthcoming	'Prehistoric Pottery' in Boulter, S., Flixton Vol. 2 East Anglian Archaeology

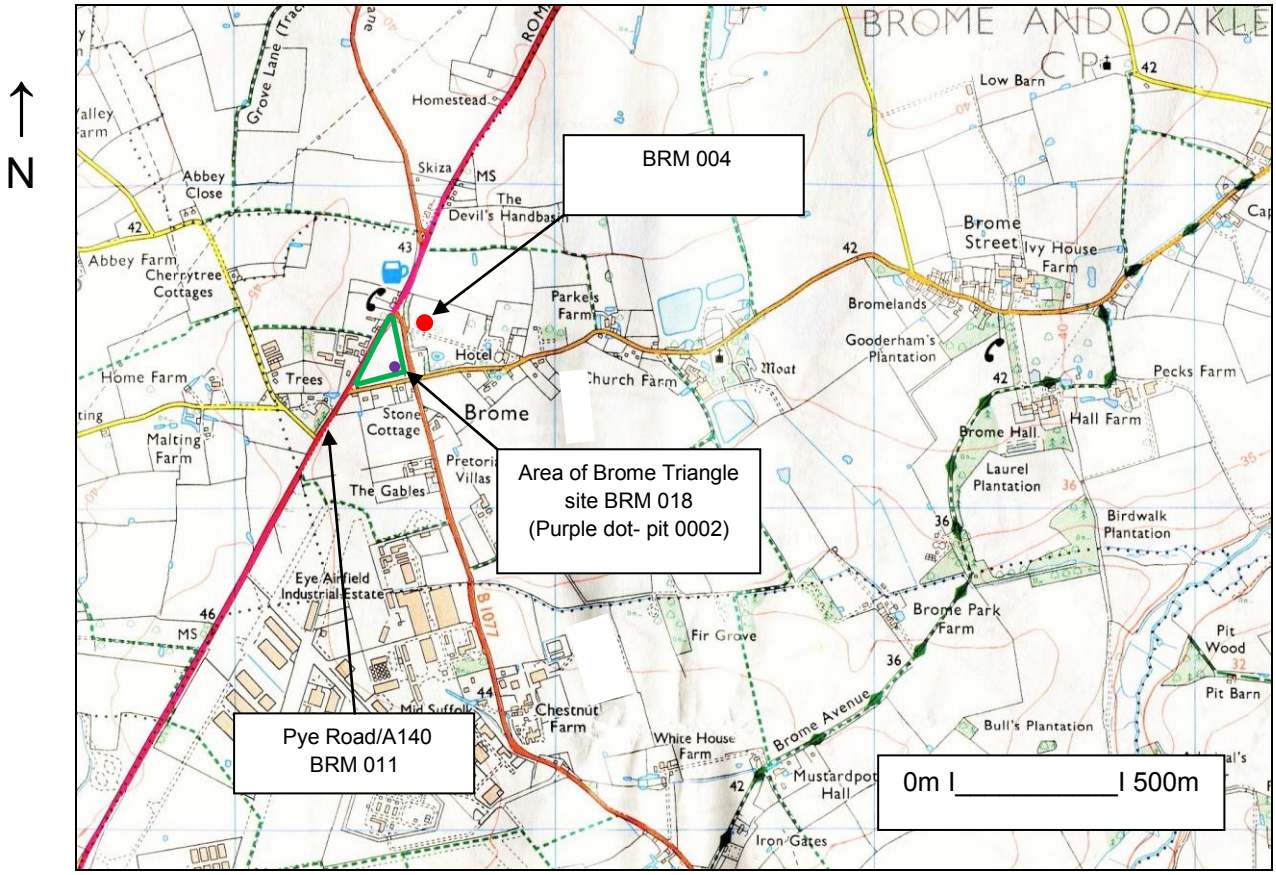


Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

(Light blue- new build footprints, green line southern edge of development as planned)

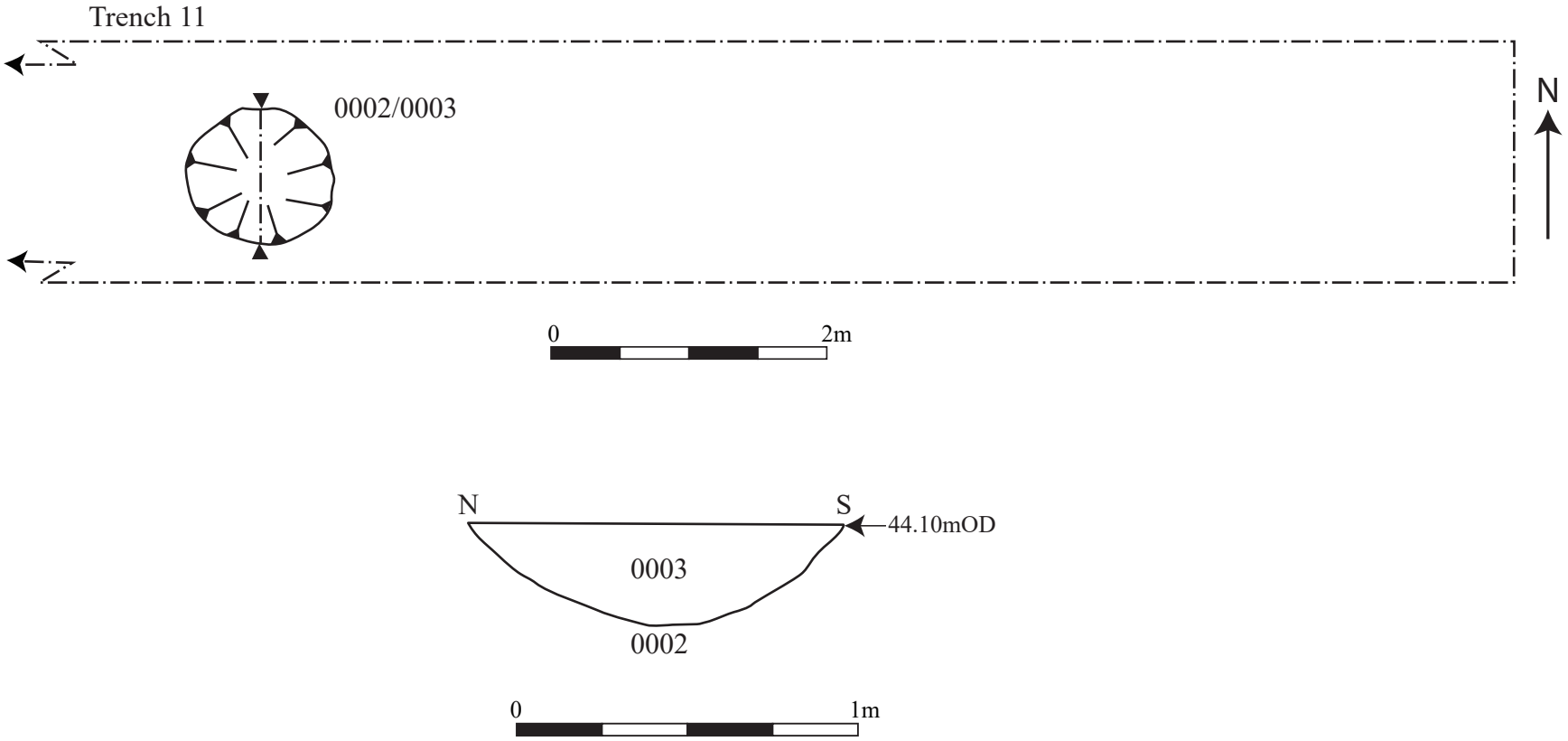


Fig. 3: Trench 11 plan and section.

Appendix I- Images

General view from northeast

General view of typical trench (trench 3 on western side from south)

Brome Triangle, Norwich Road, Brome & Oakley, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details

Name: Brome Triangle, Norwich Road, Brome & Oakley, Suffolk

Client: Mr G Eccles

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 2150/10

Proposed development: Erection of starter units

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS (RA_2150)_Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_ Brome Triangle

Grid ref: TM 1350 7640

Site area: c1.90ha

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 The Philip Cobbold Planning Consultancy on behalf of their client, Mr G Eccles, has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application 2150/10 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of starter units at The Brome Triangle, Norwich Road, Brome & Oakley.

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 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 The now combined parish of Brome & Oakley is located in north central Suffolk with the former Brome part having been a historically sparsely populated area on the upper part of a watershed area to the west of the River Dove and south of the River Waveney and c1000m west of the parish church. The western part of the parish is traversed on a south-west to north-east line by the A 140 road which follows the course of the Roman road know as the Pye Road. The A 140 also forms the western boundary to the proposed development site (PDS) with the eastern boundary being the road that runs south-eastwards to Eye while the base of the triangle to the south is formed by a minor road that links the former two roads.

2.2 Soils in this part of Suffolk are likely to be heavy and prone to surface drainage problems being derived from the flinty Till glaciofluvial deposits of central Suffolk and the PDS is a flat area just below the 45m OD contour line. At present the PDS is under a tussocky rough grass cover with occasional small clumps of self-seeded trees and areas of dense bramble cover.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief: ‘ This application lies close to findspot of Iron Age pottery, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record as BRM 004 (to the north-east of the PDS). The site is also adjacent to the line of a known Roman road (BRM 011). As a result there is high potential for occupation deposits of this period to be disturbed by development at this location. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance with the potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.’ A site evaluation by trial trenching will therefore be 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. The further recording of any archaeological deposits may involve excavation prior to ground works commencing or monitoring of the relevant ground works

3.2 Historically the area of the PDS formed the northern apex of Broome Common as shown on Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk which depicts an open area of common grazing with the roads to the west and east as at present but without the road to the south. Brome Common was enclosed in 1812 and the tithe map of 1839 records the PDS as plot 115 called simply 'Meadow' in use as pasture and owned by Sir Edward Kerrison (see below). Interestingly the western parish boundary at Brome does not historically follow the line of the A 140 road as might be expected but runs further to the west. From the historic cartographic evidence it seems likely that the PDS has been in use as rough pasture for much of the past with the first edition large scale Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1884 showing an avenue of trees running on a north-west/south-east alignment across the centre of the PDS. This avenue of trees survived until at least c1930 and the third edition OS map of 1927 and its presence implies continued land use as pasture.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location close to the find spot of Iron Age pottery sherds and the Roman road line that forms its western boundary. This location therefore has potential to contain evidence for activity of later prehistoric and Roman date which, if present, would be affected by the new build areas. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS with evaluation trenches under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a number of starter units with related access and services at The Brome Triangle, Norwich Road, Brome & Oakley.

5.2 The Brief requires 528m of 1.8m wide trenching to achieve a 5% sample by area of the PDS and the proposed location of the trenches is shown below. This will be undertaken using a 1.20m or 1.50m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver. 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. 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. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site 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 of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

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 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). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation 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 is assessed as being low at this location).

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.

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 *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). 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 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 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 on should 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 (examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is only likely if deep features 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 in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). 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 '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk'* (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008*)*. As necessary the site digital archive will 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 MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) 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.

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 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. A vector plan of the trench locations will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

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.

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

6.3 Discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. 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.

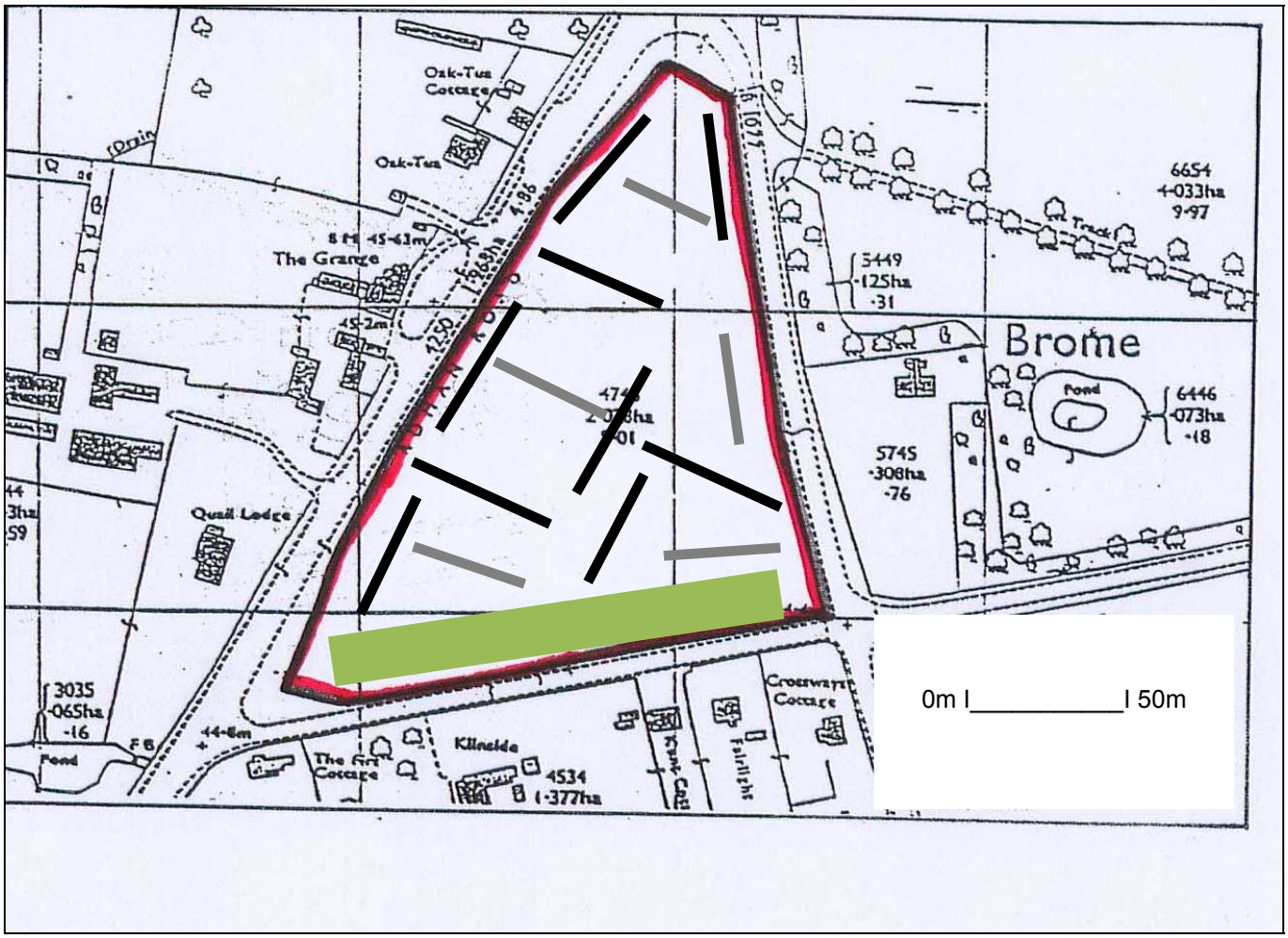
6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate 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	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

Extract from Brome parish tithe map of 1839 (Suffolk RO ref. FDA42a/A1/1b)



Proposed location of trenches (grey- 30m length, black- 40m length, green- area of young trees)

Appendix III- Metal Detector Finds

Findspot location on site	Description	Date
Spoil of T1	Copper alloy halfpenny of George II (worn)	1751
Spoil of T1	Copper alloy very worn French coin	19C
Spoil of T2	Copper alloy thimble, sheet metal	19C
Spoil of T2	Two copper alloy plain disc shaped buttons	19/E20C
Spoil of T3	Copper alloy disc shaped button	19/20C
Spoil of T4	Vey worn silver William IV shilling	1820-1830
Spoil of T6	Copper alloy harness decoration in form of copy of Tudor rose	18/19C
Spoil of T8	Copper alloy Victoria penny	1901
Spoil of T8	One small lead musket ball (10mm diam.)	Pmed
Spoil of T9	Copper alloy sheet metal decorative edging strip	19C
Area between T2 & T8	Three lead musket balls (diam. 6mm & 2x 10mm), WW II canon bullet head, 3 lead strip fragments	Pmed & 20C
Area between T4 & T8	Three copper alloy sheet fragments, 1 iron buckle (size 4mm x 50mm), one lead musket ball (daim. 10mm)	Pmed & undated

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Project details	
Project name	Brome Triangle, Norwich Road, Brome, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Brome and Oakley, Brome Triangle, Norwich Road (BRM 018, TM 1350 7640) evaluation trenching for a commercial development close to the recorded find spot of Iron Age pottery at a site that was historically part of Brome Common revealed very little archaeology except a pit of earlier Iron Age date in the south-eastern part of the area examined. There were no other features of any date and the few stray finds in the upcast spoil were of mid-18th century or later date.
Project dates	Start: 23-03-2015 End: 25-03-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23013 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	brm 018 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	2150/10 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	4066/16 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	PIT Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'"Sample Trenches"'
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BROME AND OAKLEY BROME TRIANGLE, BROME
Study area	19000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1350 7640 52.343541256409 1.134708540763 52 20 36 N 001 08 04 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 43m Max: 44m
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	Landowner
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Brome Triangle, Norwich Road, Brome and Oakley, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report

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