

**Land North of Windyridge, Brantham Hill,
Brantham, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/15/01737/FUL/SMC

HER Ref: BNT 072

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(April 2017)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Land north of Windyridge, Brantham Hill, Brantham, Suffolk, CO11 1ST

Clients: Gipping Construction

Planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/15/01737/FUL/SMC

Development: Erection of 13 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 21 & 22 March, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25480

HER ref: BNT 072

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-279665

Grid ref: TM 1058 3428

Site area: 9000m²

Recent land use: Arable land

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Summary: Brantham, land north of Windyridge, Brantham Hill (BNT 072, TM 1058 3428) evaluation trenching for a thirteen dwelling development in an area where evidence from aerial photographs has recorded linear features of uncertain date revealed two shallow ditches which contained no dating evidence; though their fill appeared to be 'old' in character, with one of these features being one of the recorded linear features. No other archaeological features were revealed in the ten evaluation trenches and the only stray finds from the upcast spoil were a small number of medieval pottery sherds and occasional ceramic and non-ferrous finds of 17th century or later date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Gipping Construction).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Gipping Construction commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a development comprising 13 dwellings on land north of Windyridge, Brantham Hill, Brantham (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent. 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 Brantham parish is located in the south-eastern part of Suffolk with its southern boundary being along the River Stour which also marks the county boundary with Essex. Historically Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk shows a scattered settlement pattern at a low density though in the more recent past the village has seen extensive residential development in particular to the east of the A137 road in addition to industrial development adjacent to the River Stour and railway line. The planned development site on land north of Windyridge, Brantham Hill, Brantham is on the western side of the A137 road, some 600m west of the parish church and 1200m north of the Cattawade Creek which runs into the River Stour.

1.3 This site lies in an area of generally light, well drained soils as the underlying drift deposits are glacio-fluvial sands and gravels and it is at 33m to 35m OD and in general it slopes gently from the north-west to the south-east with in addition a marked low lying hollow area in its eastern central area close to the adjacent road. At the time of the evaluation it was arable land under a cover of stubble from the last cropping.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this planned development area was generated by its location within an area where aerial photographs have recorded crop marks (HER BNT 017) of uncertain date with two of these linear features crossing the site (see Fig. 3). In addition Neolithic flint scatters have been recorded nearby (HER BNT 031).

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) with trenches 2 and 10 designed to investigate linear features recorded on aerial photographs. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with all 10 of the 25m long trenches being 1.80m wide with the two identified linear archaeological features being investigated by hand with 1m wide sections.

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 were the areas between the trenches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under generally dry conditions. 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.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 4 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	25	400	300 mid brown sandy subsoil	Orange sand with flints	No features and the only stray find of note was a medieval pottery sherd (wt. 8g)
2	Northeast-southwest	25	350	150 at S end to 550 at N end, as T1	As T1	One shallow ditch 0002, no finds in fill 0003, one stray medieval pottery sherd in upcast spoil (wt. 9g)
3	Northwest-southeast	25	300	400 as T	As T1	No features or stray finds
4	Northwest-southeast	25	300	700 very silty mid brown sand	Pale brown very silty sand	No feature, one stray medieval pottery sherd from upcast spoil (wt.11g)
5	Northeast-southwest	25	400	700 mid brown silty sand	Silty orange sand	No features or finds
6	Northeast-southwest	25	300	400 as T1	As T1	One shallow ditch 0004, no finds in fill 0005
7	Northwest-southeast	25	300	200 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
8	Northwest-southeast	25	300	200 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
9	Northeast-southwest	25	200	200 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
10	Northeast-southwest	25	200	200 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
		250 (450m ²)	200-400	150-700		Only features shallow ditches in T2 & T6, 3 stray medieval pottery finds, all non-ferrous metal finds Post medieval, natural hollow investigated in T4 & T5

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches varied between a total depth of 400mm in the northern part of the site, 500mm to 700mm in the southern area with the deepest overburden deposits being in a low area in the central eastern part of the

site where the depth was 1000mm (trench 4) and 1100mm (trench 5). In the area of the shallower trenches in the northern and southern parts of the site (trenches 1-3 & 6-10) the natural glaciofluvial deposit exposed was orange sand with flints with clear evidence of ploughing/sub-soiling penetrating into this level in trenches 2, 3, 8, 9 and 10. However in the deeper trenches 4 and 5 in the central and eastern lower parts of the site the natural deposit was a pale brown to orange very silty sand with very few flints.

3.3 The 250m of evaluation trenching revealed two features with both being shallow linear features or ditches. In trench 2 a north-west to south-east orientated 900mm wide and 360mm deep ditch (0002) with a gently rounded base contained a clean pale to mid brown sandy fill (0003) which did not produce any finds. A similarly orientated linear feature (0004) in trench 6 was 800mm wide and 200mm deep, again with a gently rounded base, and this also contained a clean pale to mid brown sandy fill (0005). Again no finds were recovered from this ditch type feature. No other archaeological features were revealed in the 250m of trenching.

3.4 Visual scanning of the upcast spoil noted very few finds of any date with the only ones of any age being individual stray pottery sherds of medieval sandy coarseware from trench 1 (wt. 8g), trench 2 (wt. 9g) and trench 4 (wt. 11g). The upcast spoil and areas between the trenches was also covered by a metal detector search that recovered the following finds:

1. A very worn and largely illegible copper alloy trade token of mid-17th century date, the only script that was legible was 'TACOR' on one side (diam. 14mm, wt. 1g)
2. A copper alloy button of 19th/earlier 20th century date
3. A copper alloy harness strap junction of 19th/20th century date
4. A copper alloy buckle fragment of later Post medieval date
5. A copper alloy furniture fitting fragment of later Post medieval date
6. A bent lead cloth sack seal composed of back to back discs with 'DAPEST' across one side and '8' on the other, of later Post medieval date (diam.18mm, wt. 7g)
7. Four small sheet lead fragments

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned. The two defined ditch type features (0002 & 0004) were relatively small and with clean fills (0003 & 0005) can be interpreted as past field type boundaries of uncertain, though

probably ancient, date with the general lack of finds at the site indicating that it is not located close to any areas of past settlement. The ditch type feature (0004) in trench 6 can be identified as the linear feature recorded on aerial photographs (see Fig. 3) crossing the planned development area. However the ditch feature (0002) recorded in trench 2 has not been recorded on aerial photographs. In addition the linear feature recorded on aerial photographs towards the northern part of the site was not found in trench 10 though overburden deposits in this area were only 400mm deep and with evidence of deep ploughing/sub-soiling in the trenches it appears likely that shallow archaeological features in this area have been truncated through years of arable cultivation.

4.2 The low number and generally recent date of archaeological finds from this site reinforce the impression from the low number of features revealed that this site is not close to past areas of more intense activity.

4.3 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this development for 10 new dwellings on land north of Windyridge, Brantham Hill, Brantham .

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: BNT 072.

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 Rachael Abraham of SCCAS for providing the aerial photograph plot, to everyone from Gipping Construction for their cooperation on site, to James Armes and Keith Lewis for the metal detector search and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

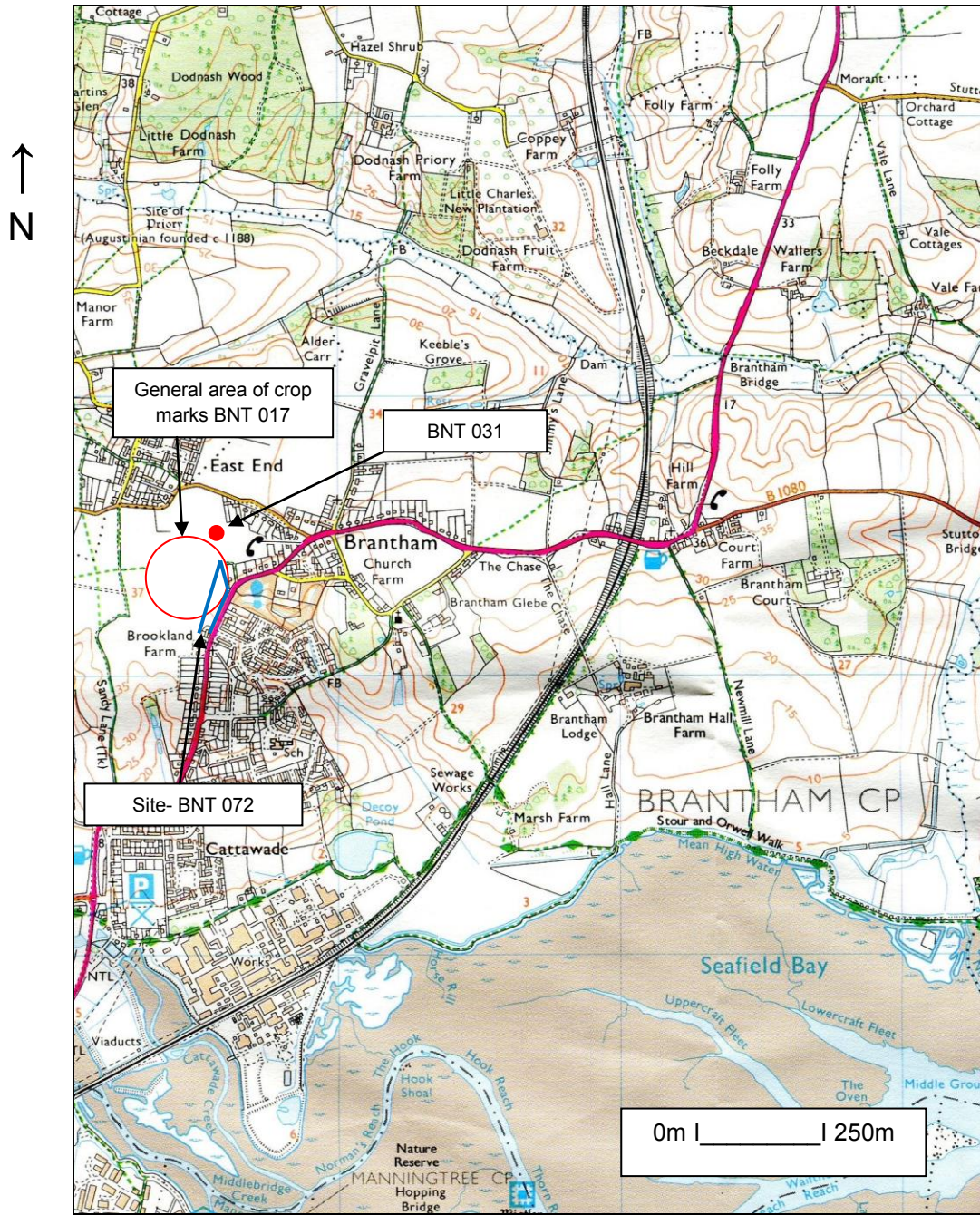


Fig. 1: Site location

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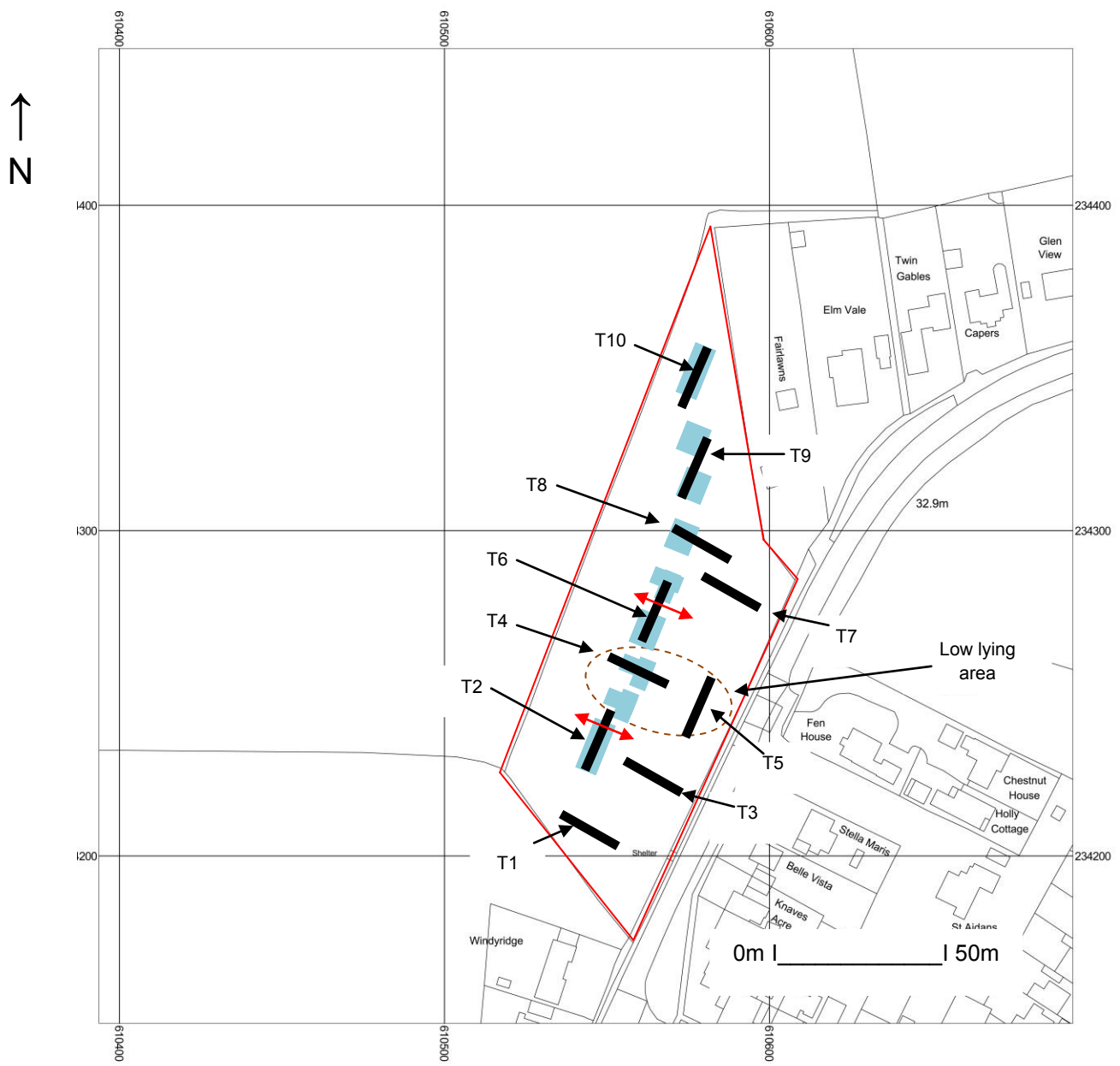


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
 (Blue- planned footprint areas, red arrows- ditches 0002 & 0004)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2017 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



Fig. 3: Aerial photograph plot (green lines with linear feature crossing planned site in central area towards Fen House being ditch 0004 in trench 6)
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2017 All rights reserved Licence No 100029722)

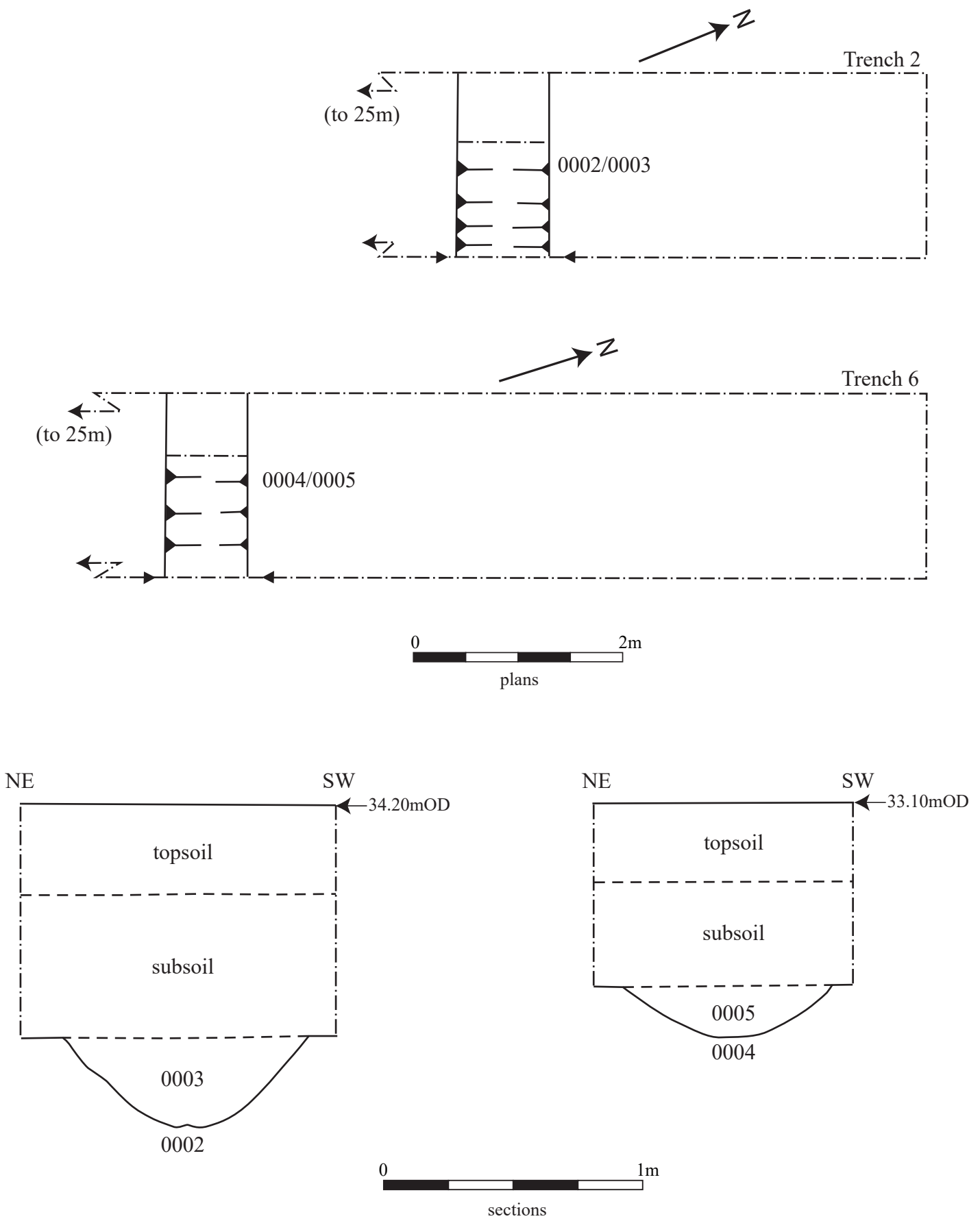


Fig. 4: Trench plans and sections.

Appendix I-Images



General view from south



General view from north with land dropping into central low area



Trench 1 from northwest



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from southwest



Trench 2 deposit profile with ditch 0002



Trench 3 from northwest



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 from northwest (into low lying central area)



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from northwest (into low lying central area)



Trench 5 deposit profile



Trench 6 from southwest



Trench 6 deposit profile with ditch 0004



Trench 7 from northwest



Trench 7 deposit profile



Trench 8 from northwest



Trench 8 deposit profile



Trench 9 from southwest



Trench 9 deposit profile



Trench 10 from southwest



Trench 10 deposit profile

**Land North of Windyridge, Brantham Hill,
Brantham, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land north of Windyridge, Brantham Hill, Brantham, Suffolk

Client: Gipping Construction

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/15/01737/FUL/SMC

Proposed development: Erection of 13 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_DC 15 01737 Land north of Windyridge Brantham Hill Brantham

Grid ref: TM 1052 3424

Area: 9000m²

Current site use: arable field

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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

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Gipping Construction have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application B/15/01737/FUL/SMC 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 overall proposed development concerns the construction of 13 dwellings on land north of Windyridge, Brantham Hill, Brantham.

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 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

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 B/15/01737/FUL/SMC. 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 Brantham parish is located in the south-eastern part of Suffolk with its southern boundary being along the River Stour which also marks the county boundary with Essex. Historically Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk shows a scattered settlement pattern at a low density though in the more recent past the village has seen extensive residential development in particular to the east of the A137 road in addition to industrial development adjacent to the River Stour and railway line. The proposed development site (PDS) on land north of Windyridge, Brantham Hill, Brantham is on the western side of the A137, some 600m west of the parish church and 1200m north of the Cattawade Creek which runs into the River Stour.

2.2 The PDS lies in an area of generally light, well drained soils as the underlying drift deposits are glacio-fluvial sands and gravels and it is at 35m OD and slopes gently from the north-west to the south-east. At present it is arable land.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The proposed development is situated in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. The proposed development is situated within an area of recorded cropmarks (BNT 017). Neolithic flint scatters have also been recorded within the vicinity (BNT 031). As a result, there is high potential for encountering archaeological remains at this location.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching 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 the PDS relates to its location in an area where evidence for past activity in the form of cropmarks on aerial photographs has been recorded which while intrinsically undateable could be of prehistoric, Roman or medieval date. In addition nearby recorded Neolithic flint scatters further indicate a high potential for activity of prehistoric date within the site. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS with evaluation trenching 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 the construction of 13 dwellings. To inform the results of the evaluation a search, including a plot of results from aerial photographs, 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.

5.2 The Brief requires 250m of 1.8m wide trenching across the area of the overall development. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a

John Newman Archaeological Services

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 and the area between trenches. 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 HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. 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. Allowance has also been made to hire in a surveyor with GPS equipment to accurately plot the trenches.

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

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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 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

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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 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

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guidelines outlined in 'Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). 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.

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.

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 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. 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.

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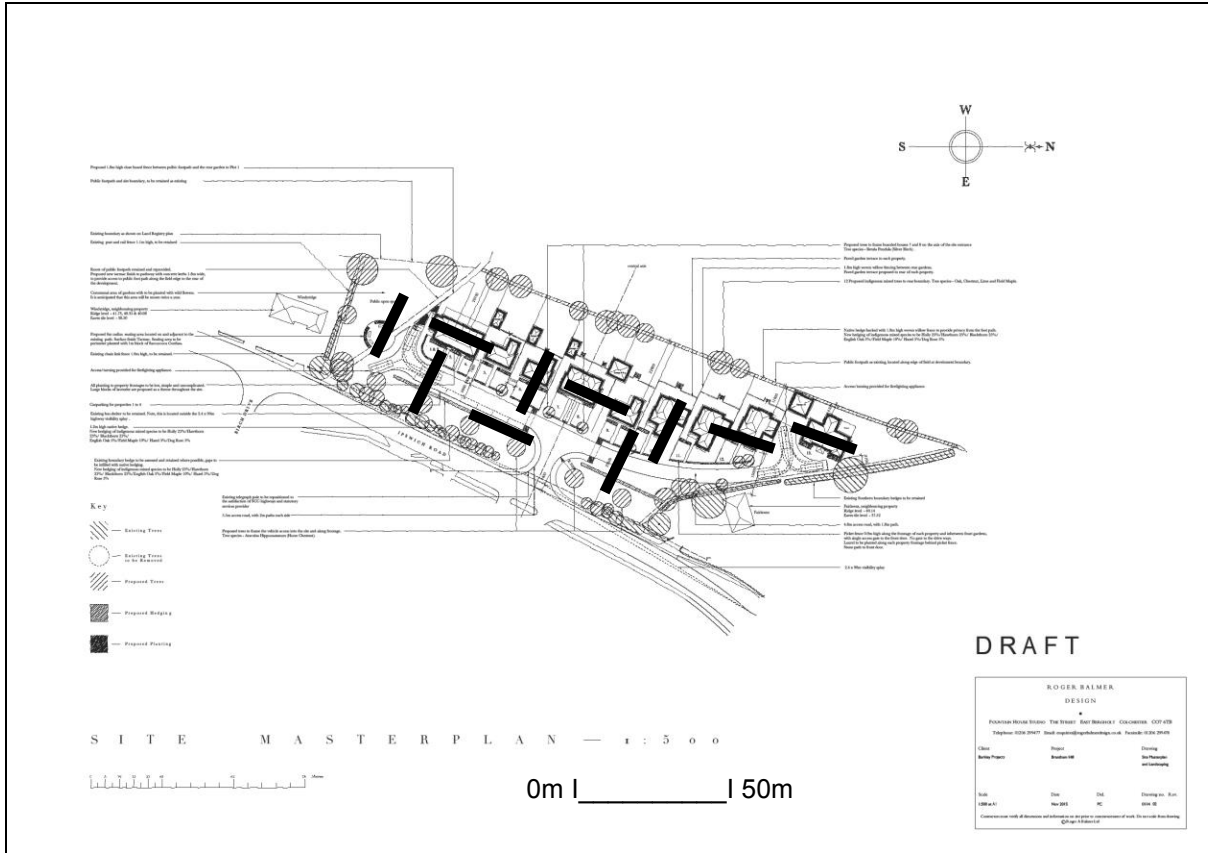
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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



Proposed location of trial trenches (10 x 25m)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-279665

Project details

Project name	Land North of Windyridge, BRantham Hill, Brantham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Brantham, land north of Windyridge, Brantham Hill (BNT 072, TM 1058 3428) evaluation trenching for a thirteen dwelling development in an area where evidence from aerial photographs has recorded linear features of uncertain date revealed two shallow ditches which contained no dating evidence; though their fill appeared to be 'old' in character, with one of these features being one of the recorded linear features. No other archaeological features were revealed in the ten evaluation trenches and the only stray finds from the upcast spoil were a small number of medieval pottery sherds and occasional ceramic and non-ferrous finds of 17th century or later date.
Project dates	Start: 21-03-2017 End: 22-03-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25480 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	BNT 072 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	B/15/01737/FUL/SMC - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	TOKEN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLOTH PACK SEAL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH BRANTHAM LAND NORTH OF WINDYRIDGE, BRANTHAM HILL
Postcode	CO11 1ST
Study area	8500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1058 3428 51.966505928361 1.065787784947 51 57 59 N 001 03 56 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 33m Max: 34m
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	Landowner
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	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land North of Windyridge, Brantham Hill, Brantham,

Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
Date 2017
Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk
Description Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on 21 April 2017