

**Brome Triangle, Norwich Road,
Brome & Oakley, Suffolk**

Planning application: 2150/10 & 4066/16

HER Ref: BRM 018

**Archaeological Excavation Report and
Post Excavation Assessment**

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

(October 2019)

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Site details for HER

Name: Brome Triangle, Norwich Road, Brome & Oakley, Suffolk, IP23 8AS

Clients: Renvale Ltd

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 2150/10 & 4066/16

Development: Erection of six technology starter units

Dates of fieldwork: 7, 8 & 9 January, 2019

HER ref: BRM 018

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-338412

Grid ref: TM 1350 7640

Site area: 900m²

Suffolk CC HER search invoice ref: 9230007

Recent land use: Rough ground, previously cultivated

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Summary: Brome & Oakley, Brome Triangle, Norwich Road (BRM 018, TM 1350 7640) Following an evaluation which revealed one pit of earlier Iron Age, 600-350 BC date, at a site on the eastern side of a Roman road line, which is now the line of the modern A140, a 30m x 30m excavation area was opened and one more pit of Iron Age date, with pottery of c350 BC date, and a small and undated ditch were revealed and recorded near the pit found in the evaluation. Otherwise the excavation did not reveal any features or archaeological finds (John Newman Archaeological Services for Renvale Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Roberts Molloy Architects on behalf of their client Renvale Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological excavation works for that part of the site at The Brome Triangle, Norwich Road, Brome & Oakley (see Fig.1) where evidence was recorded for past activity of earlier Iron Age date in a previous phase of site evaluation (HER BRM 018, Newman, 2017). This site having been the subject of various applications, including 2150/10 & 4066/16, for the erection of technology starter units plus a more recent application (DC/18/01748) for residential development in its southern part. The excavation requirements were set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of examining the area around the single Iron Age pit revealed in evaluation trench 11 close to the south-eastern edge of site. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological excavation phase of works (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order for the excavation to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken in this area. This report summarises the findings of the excavation phase of works and includes a post-excavation assessment which considers the overall results and recommends where further dissemination of the site findings should be undertaken.

1.2 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 2400m 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 (HER BRM 011) that linked Colchester to the south with Caistor St Edmund to the south of Norwich. The A 140 also forms the western boundary to the overall Brome Triangle 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.

1.3 Historically the overall planned development site formed the northern apex of a much larger area which is shown as *Broome Common* on Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk. 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 and settlement on the common would not have been allowed during this period. The Hodkinson map does depict cottages and farms 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.

1.4 During the evaluation stage of the programme of works the exposed glaciofluvial deposit proved to be pale brown silty sand with flints and iron staining and panning indicative of free draining natural material.

1.5 For this excavation stage of the programme of works a search was commissioned from the Suffolk CC HER for the area within 500m of this site. This search confirmed the nearby casual discovery of early Iron Age pottery (HER BRM 004- see Fig. 1) c500m to the north of the excavation area and the line of the Roman period road (HER BRM 011) along the western side of the Brome Triangle. In addition a single Roman period coin dated to 244-249 AD (HER BRM 021) has been found close to the Roman road and a late Iron Age to Roman period and a medieval ditch (HER BRM 134) were identified some 500m to the south during a recent evaluation in the northern part of what was Eye Airfield. Finally what was Brome Common (HER TDE 016) during the medieval and earlier Post medieval periods is recorded covering an extensive area with the Brome Triangle at its northern apex and stretching a considerable distance to the south and west as far as a medieval moat site (HER TDE 001).

2. Excavation methodology

2.1 The specified 30m by 30m excavation area (see Fig. 2) around the location of the early Iron Age pit (0002) found during the evaluation stage of works was stripped of top and subsoil using a large 360 machine with a flat bucket under constant archaeological supervision. This excavation area was largely to the north of the early Iron Age pit (0002) as the area to the south remains as a tree belt along this edge of the Brome Triangle. As only two features were revealed towards the south-eastern quarter of the stripped area in consultation with SCCAS it was agreed that the 30m by 30m excavation area did not merit extension.

2.2 During the soil strip any indistinct areas were cleaned by hand and the single pit feature revealed was half-sectioned by hand, recorded and sampled and then fully excavated. In addition the single small ditch that was revealed was sampled at three points with 1m long sections by hand and its western butt-end was confirmed. A metal detector search was also undertaken during the soil strip. Both the archaeological features that were revealed were recorded in plan and section and a number of digital photographs were taken.

3. Excavation Results

3.1 For details concerning the excavation see Fig. 3 for the site plan and sections, Appendix I for photographic images and Appendix III for the relevant context list.

3.2 As revealed during the evaluation stage of works the overburden at the site comprised 300mm of topsoil above 200mm of mid brown sandy subsoil lying above pale brown silty sand with flints and areas of iron staining and iron nodules.

3.3 Some 18m north-east of the pit (0002) revealed in trench 11 of the evaluation another pit (0004) was revealed. This feature was 1300mm across and 450mm deep with a flat base and a fill (0005) that was mid to dark brown sand with charcoal flecks and small fragments of burnt clay plus a number of pottery sherds. Between these

two pits but closer to the southern one (0002) a north-west to south-east orientated ditch or gully (0006) was also revealed. This feature (0006) was 640mm to 780mm wide and 150mm to 220mm deep and it came to a rounded butt-end at its north-western limit. Three sections (0007, 0009 & 0011) were investigated with the fill (0008, 0010 & 0012 respectively) being a consistent clean mid brown sand which contained no finds or other evidence of any nearby activity.

4. The Pottery

4.1 In total 9 sherds (wt. 168g.), including two rim sherds, were recovered from the single pit (0004) revealed in the excavation and the relevant report by Sarah Percival is included as Appendix IV below.

4.2 In summary this small assemblage, all of which are made of a sandy fabric, is described as dating to c350 BC or slightly earlier and later than the previous group recovered in the evaluation.

5. The Palaeoenvironmental evidence

5.1 An assessment of the charred plant macrofossil and other remains by Val Fryer is included as Appendix V below. In summary this report notes the mineralised nature of deposits at this site and it also notes the limited nature of the assemblage. In conclusion it is seen as an assemblage possibly deriving from hearth or midden waste.

6. Conclusion and Post-excavation assessment

6.1 The excavation confirmed the scattered and low density of archaeological features at this site seen in the earlier evaluation. With just one pit (0002) of earlier Iron Age date and another (0004) of mid Iron Age date plus an undated small ditch (0006) it appears that this area saw limited and perhaps sporadic activity in the later pre-historic period. The small size of the overall Iron Age pottery assemblage (in total 32 sherds, wt. 724g) from the site and sparseness of the palaeoenvironmental results also points to a low level of activity during the Iron Age with the previously recorded pottery finds (HER BRM 004) to the north perhaps pointing to another episode of intermittent land use during the Iron Age and no evidence for activity of any other date. That this area later became part of the large Brome Common suggests that it was not conducive to more intense land use and this may well be associated with its very sandy and well drained soils not being useful for anything except low intensity grazing of livestock.

6.2 Neither the pottery nor the palaeoenvironmental assessment reports recommend further work on the respective assemblages as both are of a limited size. However the revised regional research framework (Medlycott, 2011, 30) does note the importance of pottery studies for the Iron Age period and therefore this group should

be deposited in the Suffolk CC archaeological store with the associated site archive so it will be available for future reference in any relevant larger scale study.

6.3 With regard to dissemination of the results from the evaluation and later excavation it is suggested that this can be successfully achieved by the publication of summaries in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology and History, deposit of the relevant grey literature reports with the Suffolk CC HER and submission of these report to the national grey literature library within the OASIS part of the Archaeology Data Service where they will be publicly accessible.

Ref:

- | | | |
|--------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | 'Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework For The East Of England,' East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 |
| Newman, J | 2017 | 'Brome Triangle, Norwich Road, Brome & Oakley, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report' (HER BRM 018, OASIS johnnewm1-207092) |

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

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to everyone on site in each phase of the works for their close cooperation, to Rachael Abraham of Suffolk CC for her close cooperation, to Val and Robert Fryer for assessing and processing the samples, to Sarah Percival for her specialist work on the pottery and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

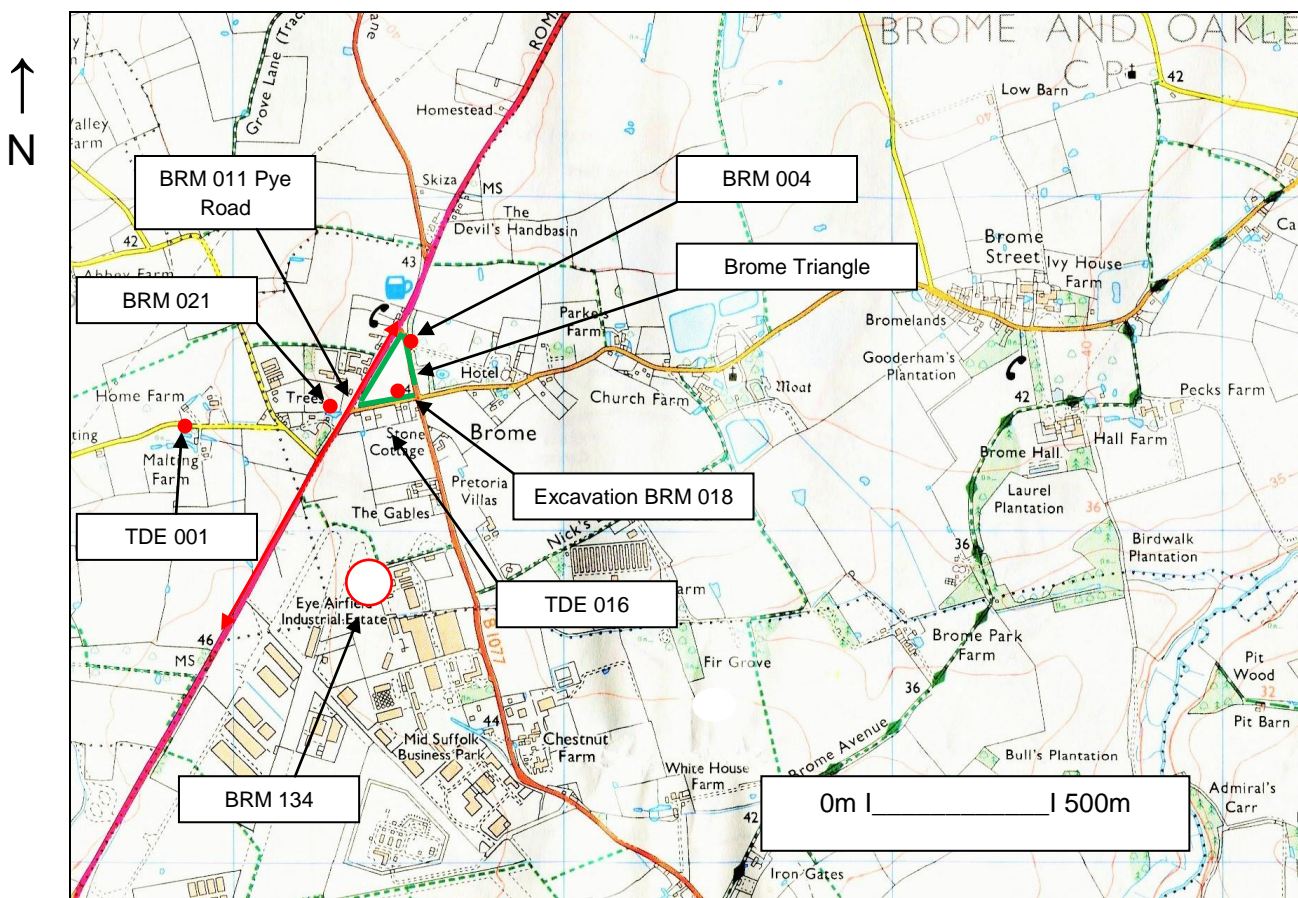


Fig. 1: Site location

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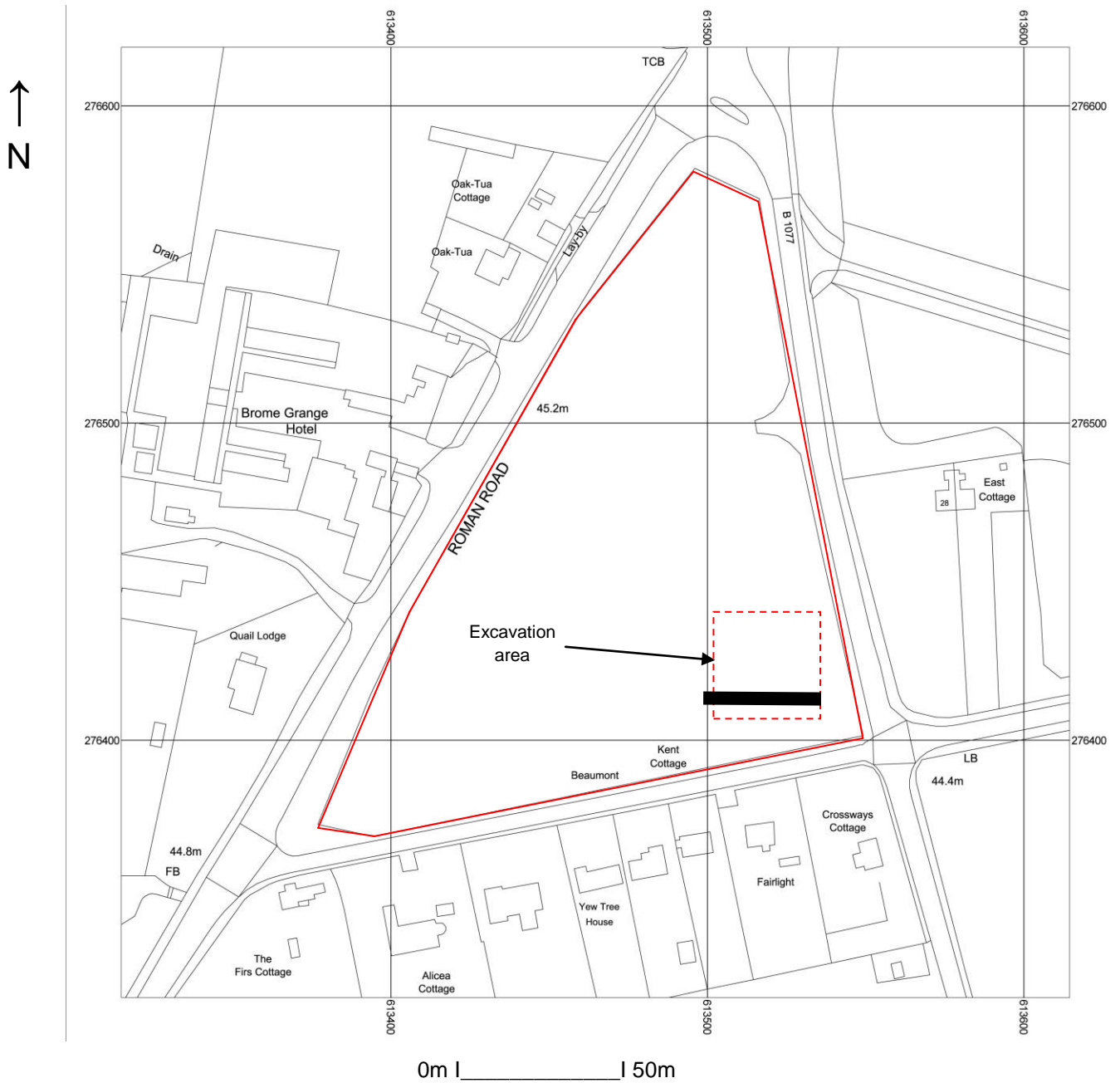


Fig. 2: Location of excavation area (with evaluation trench 11)
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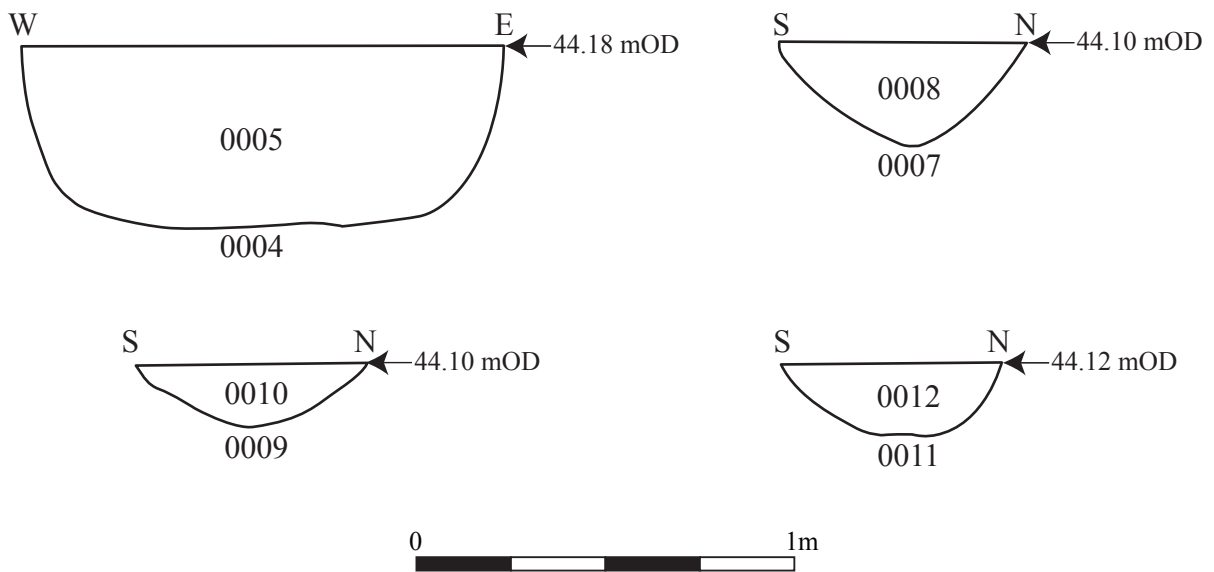
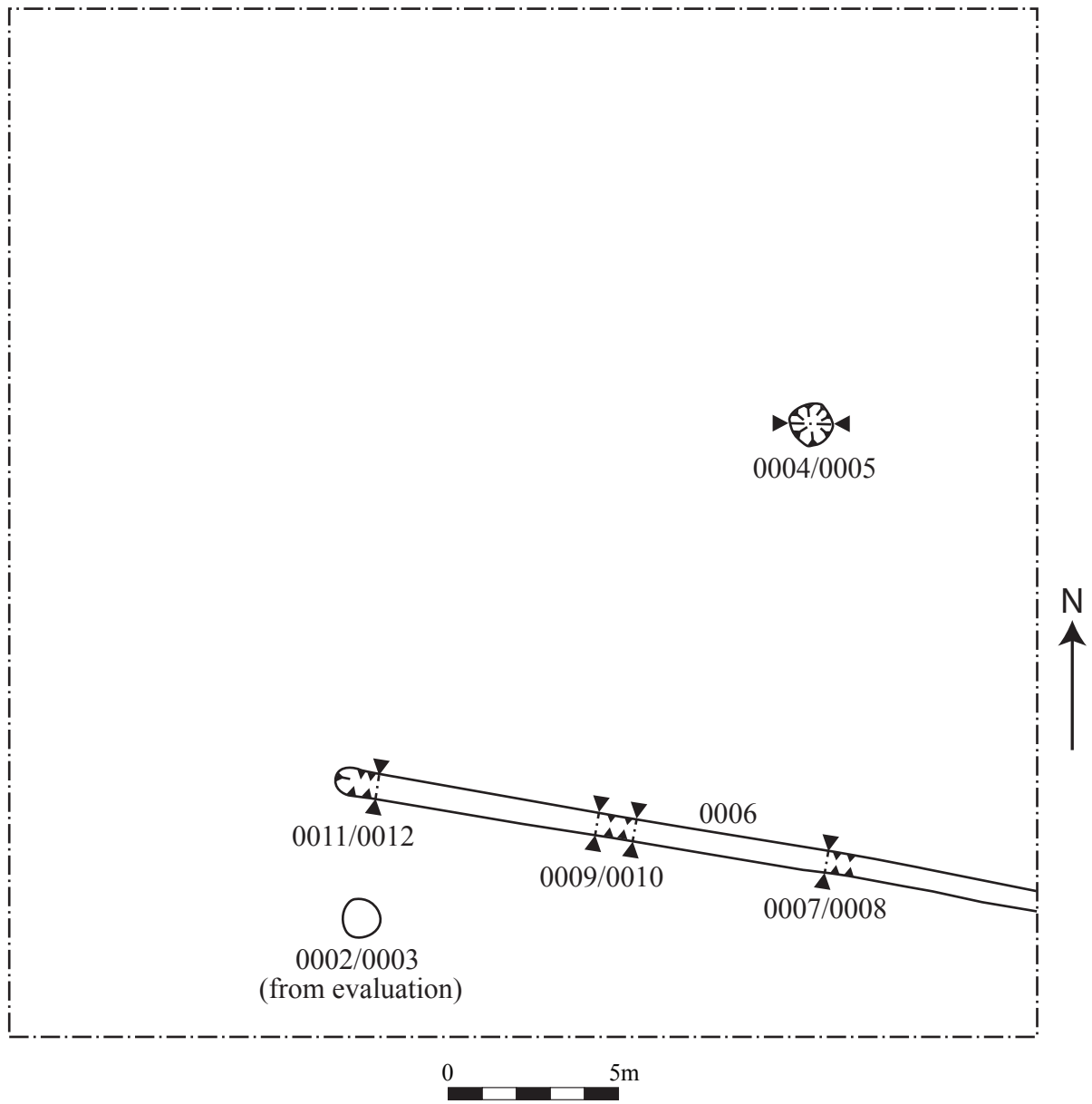


Fig. 3: Plans and sections.

Appendix I- Images



General view of excavation area from west



Section of pit 0004 from north



Pit 0004 fully excavated



Ditch 0006 section 0007



Ditch 0006 section 0009



Ditch 0006 butt end 0011 from west

**Brome Triangle, Norwich Road, Brome &
Oakley, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Excavation**

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 & 2908/13

Proposed works: Erection of starter units

Proposed date for excavation: tbc

Grid ref: TM 1350 7640

HER ref: BRM 018

HER event ref: ESF 23013

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-207092

Current land use: soft ground

Area: 1.90ha

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Aims of the Excavation
4. Methodology
5. Risk Assessment
6. Specialists

1. Introduction

1.1 The Philip Cobbold Planning Consultancy on behalf of their client, Mr G Eccles, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works required at the Brome Triangle site, Norwich Road, Brome & Oakley. This evaluation was carried out in late March 2015 with 12 of the 13 trenches revealing negative evidence for any past activity at the site and metal detector search only recovering a small number of finds of 18th century or later date. However the evaluation trench in the south-eastern part of the site revealed a shallow pit of later prehistoric date. On the basis of these results it was agreed with Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) that the final stage of the programme of works should be an archaeological excavation of the area surrounding the later prehistoric pit and the subsequent production of an overall report with the remainder of the site having been cleared for development purposes. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Excavation set by Mrs R Abraham of SCCAS that specifies an initial 30m x 30m investigation around the later prehistoric pit (see Fig. below) with provision to extend to the nearest blank trenches should archaeological features continue to be revealed. To the south of the pit the investigation will extend to a point just to the north of a belt of trees that are to be left in situ.

1.2 The excavation 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)* and more locally in the SCCAS Requirements for Excavation set in 2012 and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 As outlined in the evaluation WSI 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 known 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 The evaluation revealed a top and subsoil depth of between 400mm and 600mm with the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposits being a well drained pale brown sand with flints with extensive evidence of dark brown natural iron salts indicative of free draining ground being deposited. The seasonally dry nature of the area probably being the reason for its past use as an extensive common with little potential for more intensive agricultural use utilising traditional farming practices.

3. Aims of the Excavation

3.1 As outlined in section 1 above the archaeological potential of this site has been demonstrated as being largely blank save in the south-eastern quarter where evidence for later prehistoric activity has been revealed. The aim of the excavation is therefore to further investigate, record and report on any archaeological features that are present in the specified area as these represent unique evidence for first millennium BC settlement related activity.

4. Methodology

4.1 The excavation will be under the direction of John Newman in the field and the relevant machine and operator will be provided by the client. Allowance has been made initially for 3 person days for the excavation works.

4.2 Removal of overburden across the excavation area down to the top of the uppermost significant archaeological level will be undertaken with a minimum 1000mm 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 close to the excavation area with top and sub soil kept separate. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the excavation. 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.

4.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under the overall site HER number already obtained from the SCCAS HER. 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.

4.4 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. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will be fully investigated and recorded in plan and section if they cannot be left in situ. Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%, and 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 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 excavation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

4.5 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 relevant museum depository 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.

4.6 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 English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor 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. 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 excavation 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 pottery production or iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the excavation results)
- What is the concentration of macro-remains
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site
- 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 Regional Scientific Advisor will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer

4.7 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 SCCAS within 6 months of work finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the relevant guidelines. As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the excavation and reporting works.

4.8 The excavation 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. This report will also include a post excavation assessment of the overall results and whether further analytical work is required, which may have an additional cost implication, with a clear suggestion for how these results should be disseminated (most likely as a local journal paper or OASIS deposited report linked to a local journal summary given the scale of the site). 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.

4.9 Any interpretation of the findings will be clearly separated from the objective account of the excavation and its results and these will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following the relevant site meeting. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site excavation 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). A draft pdf copy of the report will be presented to the SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be sent for the County HER. The excavation 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 Suffolk CC round-up .The report will assess the findings against the relevant research agendas as outlined above and through a post excavation assessment suggest the most appropriate method for dissemination of the evaluation results via the local county annual proceedings and the East Anglian Archaeology series

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.

John Newman Archaeological Services

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

6.3 Discussion with the client's agent has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. 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 excavation 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.

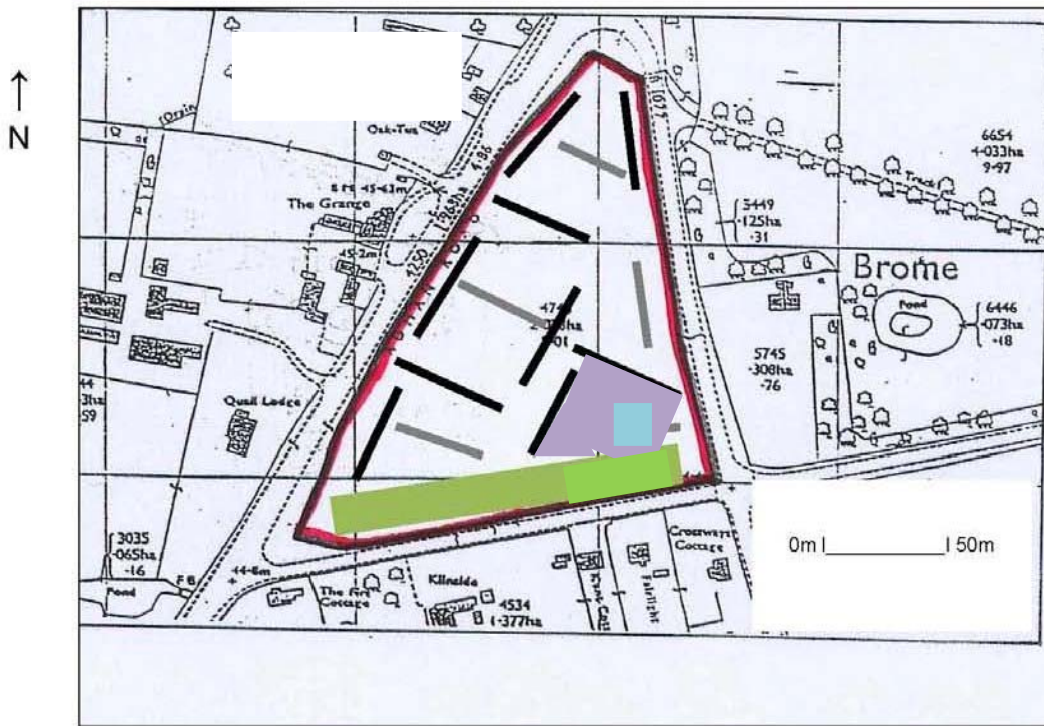
6.5 It is unlikely that any excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides or shoring will be employed.

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 (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)
Later IA & Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

John Newman Archaeological Services



Initial excavation area- light blue,
possible extension- mauve

Appendix III- Context List (BRM 018 excavation)

Context No	Type	Part of	Description	Date
0004	Pit	0004	Round pit, flat base, 1300mm across and 450mm deep	
0005	Fill	0004	Fill of pit 0004, mid to dark brown sand with charcoal flecks and small fragments of burnt clay (sampled)	Mid Iron Age c350BC
0006	Ditch	0006	Northwest-southeast orientated shallow ditch	
0007	Section	0006	Section of ditch 0006, 640mm wide and 220 deep	
0008	Fill	0006	Fill of section 0007, clean mid brown sand, no finds	?
0009	Section	0006	Section of ditch 0006, 780mm wide and 150mm deep	
0010	Fill	0006	Fill of section 0009, clean mid brown sand, no finds, no finds	?
0011	Section	0006	Section at western butt end of ditch 0006, 750mm wide and 180mm deep	
0012	Fill	0006	Fill at butt end, mid brown sand, no finds	?

Appendix IV- The Pottery

Prehistoric Pottery

By Sarah Percival

A total of nine sherds weighing 168g were collected from fill (005) of pit [004]. The small assemblage is of Iron Age date (c. 350BC) and includes rim base and body sherds from five vessels.

Methodology

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.

Fabric

Three fabrics were identified, all made of sandy fabric with various inclusions added (Table 1). Sparse to moderate flint inclusions, typical of earlier Iron Age vessels from the region (Martin 1999, 74), are present in 42% of the sherds. The remainder contain 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 mica	2	83	49%
Q1F	Common quartz sand, sparse moderate angular calcined flint > 5mm	5	71	43%
Q1QuF	Common quartz sand, moderate rounded clear and opaque quartz >2mm; sparse moderate angular calcined flint > 3mm	2	14	8%
Total		9	168	100%

Table 1: Quantity and weight of pottery by fabric

Form

All of the sherds are from plain, undecorated vessels, two with smoothed or burnished surfaces. A rim and non-joining body sherd from a shouldered jar (Hill and Horne 2003 form A) with flattened rim and short concave neck comparable to vessels found at West Stow dated to the 3rd to 1st century BC (West 1990, fig.47, 107). A rim from a second vessel is also flattened. Three joining sherds form a stepped base.

Discussion

The small assemblage from pit [0004] lacks the fingertip impressed decoration and hooked rim forms of the earlier Iron Age pottery previously found at the site (Percival 2017). The forms suggest that a date perhaps c.350BC or a little earlier comparable to the phase I/II pottery from West Stow (Martin 1990).

Bibliography

Hill, J.D. and Horne, L.	2003	'Iron Age and Early Roman pottery' in <i>Power and Island Communities: Excavations at the Wardy Hill Ringwork, Coveney, Ely</i> . East Anglian Archaeology 103.145-184.
Martin, E.,	1990	'The Iron Age Pottery' in West, S., <i>West Stow, Suffolk: The Prehistoric and Romano-British Occupations</i> . East Anglian Archaeology 48, 60-68.
Percival, S.,	2017	<i>Prehistoric Pottery from BRM018</i> . Unpublished report for J Newman Archaeological Services.
Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group,	2010	<i>The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publication</i> . Occasional Paper No1 and No 2. Revised 3rd edition

Appendix V- Assessment of the charred plant macrofossils

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM AN EARLY- TO MIDDLE-IRON AGE PIT AT BROME TRIANGLE, NORWICH ROAD, BROME, NORTH SUFFOLK (BRM 018)

**Val Fryer, Environmental Archaeologist
April 2019**

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Brome, undertaken by John Newman, recorded at pit ([0004]) of probable Early- to Middle-Iron Age date along with an undated ditch. A single sample for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from pit fill (0005).

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 below in Table 1. All plant remains were charred. Occasional modern roots and seeds were also recorded.

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Artefacts/ecofacts were not recorded.

Results

All remains from the pit fill are heavily concreted with mineral deposits and small grits, and it is thought most likely that these have precluded full retrieval of the plant macrofossils during processing. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are recorded, but other plant macrofossils are absent.

Mineralised soil concretions are abundant within the flot, but other remains are generally scarce. Small pieces of burnt or fired clay are recorded along with coal (probably a modern contaminant) and bone fragments, with some of the latter being burnt/calcined.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, because of the limited nature of this assemblage, little can be deduced about the pit or its contents. As charcoal/charred wood is abundant, it is, perhaps, most likely that some material is derived from hearth or midden waste, but there is little additional data to support this hypothesis. No further analysis of this assemblage is required.

Context No.	0005	
Feature No.	0004	
Plant macrofossils		
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	Key to Table: x = 1 – 10 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens b = burnt
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	
Charcoal >5mm	xxxx	
Charcoal >10mm	xxxx	
Other remains		
Bone	x xb	
Burnt/fired clay	xxx	
Mineralised soil concretions	xxxx	
Small coal frags.	x	
Vitreous material	x	
Sample volume (litres)	36	
Volume of flot (litres)	0.2	
% flot sorted	100%	

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Brome, North Suffolk.

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-338412

Project details

Project name	Brome Triangle, Brome and Oakley, Suffolk- Archaeological Excavation Report
Short description of the project	Brome and Oakley, Brome Triangle, Norwich Road (BRM 018, TM 1350 7640) Following an evaluation which revealed one pit of earlier Iron Age, 600-350 BC date, at a site on the eastern side of a Roman road line, which is now the line of the modern A140, a 30m x 30m excavation area was opened and one more pit of Iron Age date, with pottery of c350 BC date, and a small and undated ditch were revealed and recorded near the pit found in the evaluation. Otherwise the excavation did not reveal any features or archaeological finds.
Project dates	Start: 07-01-2019 End: 09-01-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BRM 018 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	4066/16 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	PIT Middle Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	ECOFACT Middle Iron Age
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BROME AND OAKLEY BROME TRIANGLE, NORWICH ROAD
Postcode	IP23 8AZ
Study area	900 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1352 7641 52.343623203391 1.135008070084 52 20 37 N 001 08 06 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 45m Max: 46m
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", "Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Environmental"
Digital Media available	"Text", "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Environmental"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Brome Triangle, Norwich Road, Brome and Oakley, Suffolk- Archaeological Excavation Report
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