

**Land at 29 Church Road,
Brandon, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/18/1642/FUL

HER Ref: BRD 400

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(March 2020)

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

Site details for HER

Name: No 29 Church Road, Brandon, Suffolk, IP27 0JB

Clients: Barney Developments

Planning authority: West Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/1642/FUL

Development: Erection of two dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 4 March, 2020

HER ref: BRD 400

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-372353

Grid ref: TL 7768 8622

Site area: 750m²

Recent land use: Mid-20th century house (to be demolished) and garden

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Summary: Brandon, 29 Church Road (BRD 400, TL 7768 8622) evaluation trenching for a two dwelling development 40m to the north-west of the parish church did not reveal any archaeological features or significant finds but with both trenches being 1400mm deep it did expose a substantial depth of clean subsoil. (John Newman Archaeological Services for Barney Developments).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Barney Developments commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned two dwelling residential development on land at 29 Church Road, Brandon (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/18/1642/FUL. The evaluation requirements were set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area. 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 and during the evaluation consultation was maintained with Mr M Baker of SCCAS

1.2 Brandon is a small town, where a market was established by 1319, on the north western edge of Suffolk which historically grew on the southern side of a bridging point on the Little Ouse River which has seen extensive development in recent years. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 depicts a relatively small cluster of buildings close to the bridging point in an area of very dispersed and sparse settlement as the area to the south of the town, which is now dominated by extensive coniferous forestry plantations, comprises the very sandy and dry tracts of Breckland where pre-modern land use has largely been sheep grazing, rabbit warrening and flint mining; the latter continuing into the 19th-early-20th century. A nationally important middle Saxon (7th-9th century AD) site has been part excavated on Staunch Meadow on the southern side of the Little Ouse Road and to the west of the later town. Finally the parish church is located in a historically isolated location to the south-west of the historic town with the proposed development site at 29 Church Road being only some 30m north-west of St Peter's Church and adjacent to the related churchyard with a frontage on to Church Road and just under 300m south-west of Staunch Meadow and close to where archaeological deposits were revealed at the nearby sports centre.

1.3 The site is above and to the south of the floodplain of the River Waveney, being just at c7m OD and the British Geological Survey describes the local superficial deposits as being well drained river terrace material comprising sand and gravel.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to the parish church of St Peter (HER BRD 049), where a tessellated floor of potential Roman date was recorded as being revealed in 1873, and being on the western side of the area designated as the historic of Brandon (HER BRD 209). In addition an archaeological investigation (HER BRD 048) recorded possible evidence for Saxon period buildings at 22 Church Road to the east. Therefore this development had the potential to reveal and disturb below-ground heritage assets of Roman, Saxon and medieval to early Post medieval date.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2) though due to their depth the trenches were shortened to 8m to allow space for a ramped access and trench 1 was only partially taken down to natural sand due to its depth. In addition the presence of a modern pipe that was cracked and began leaking into the trench discouraged completion of the western end. 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 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. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were 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 Fig. 2 and Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	8	400	1000 very sandy mid brown subsoil	Yellow sand	No features except a modern pipe run and only two small sherds of recent date in the topsoil and upper part of the subsoil
2	Northeast-southwest	8	400	1000 as T1	As T1	No features and only one clay tobacco pipe stem frag, subsoil also clean
		16m (28.80m ²)	400	1000		No features of any age and only a few later Pmed stray finds, trench depth 1400mm to yellow sand

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 400mm depth of topsoil above 1000mm of mid brown very sandy subsoil giving a trench depth of 1400mm above glaciofluvial deposits which were a uniform soft yellow sand.

3.3 No features of any date were revealed in the two trenches and the only stray finds were a small white ware sherd and a small blue and white sherd plus small clay tobacco pipe stem fragment from the spoil of trench 1 and another pipe stem

fragment from the spoil of trench 2. All of these finds coming from the topsoil and upper part of the subsoil.

3.4 The only metal finds comprised modern debris typical of a garden and a few small lead fragments.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance it was agreed with Mr Baker of SCCAS that a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds would not be required in this case.

4.2 While this site is located close to the parish church of St Peter (HER BRD 049) and on the edge of the historic core of Brandon (HER BRD 209), also with possible evidence of Saxon period buildings at 22 Church Road (HER BRD 048), no archaeological features were revealed at this site. In addition the few stray finds in the upcast spoil were of later Post medieval date and of little significance. This evidence suggests that the area of the site was open ground in the past though surrounded by areas of intense activity from the prehistoric to the medieval periods.

4.3 That a possible tessellated floor apparently of Roman date was found at the nearby church in 1873 is perhaps an ambiguous record as this indicates the presence of an important Roman structure and therefore at least stray finds from this period should have been found in the evaluation. That none were recovered may indicate that the floor that was found is a feature of more recent date. However from the evaluation it is interesting to note the substantial depth of top and subsoil.

4.4 From these negative evaluation results with regard to features of any significance it is therefore recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this residential development on land at 29 Church Road, Brandon.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: BRD 400.

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 the site owner and everyone from Barney Developments for their close cooperation)

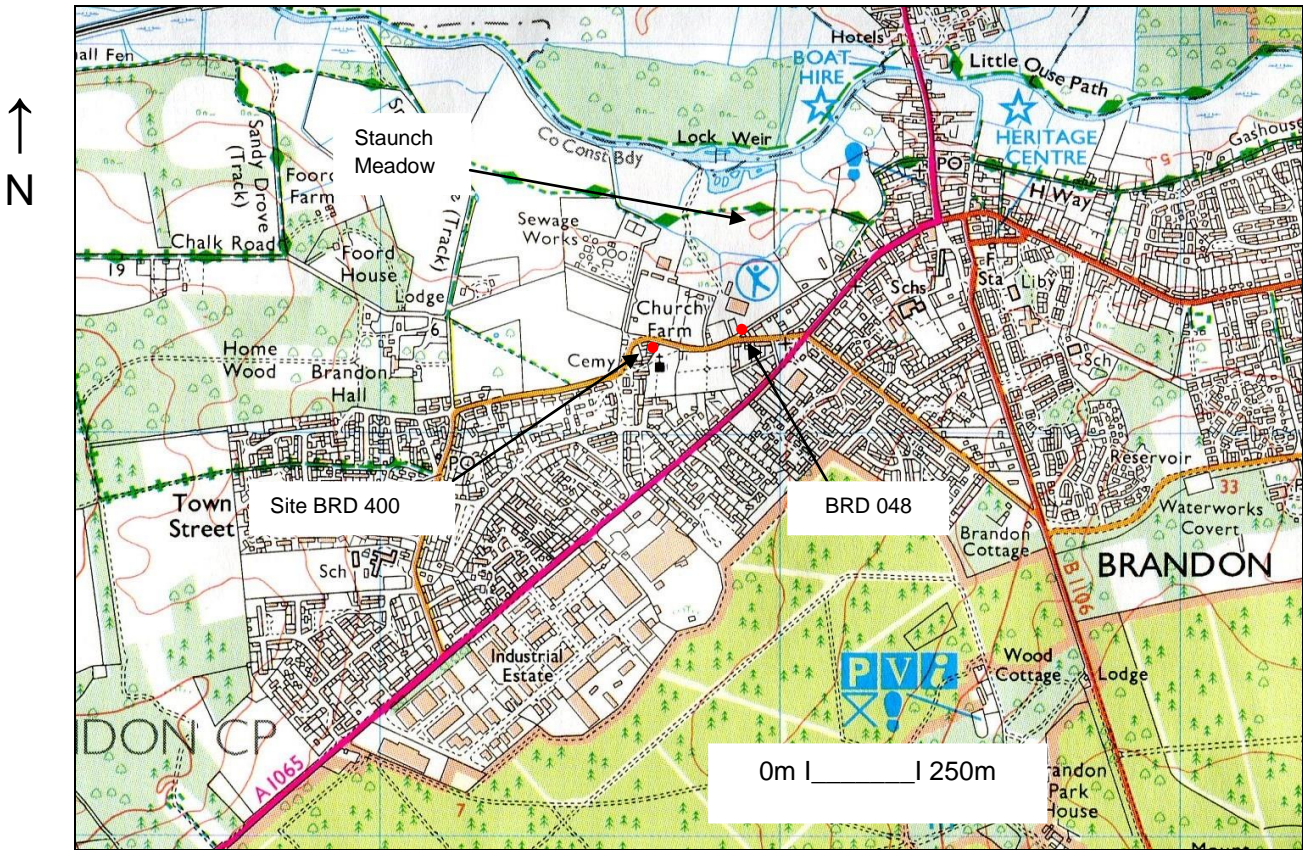


Fig. 1: Site location

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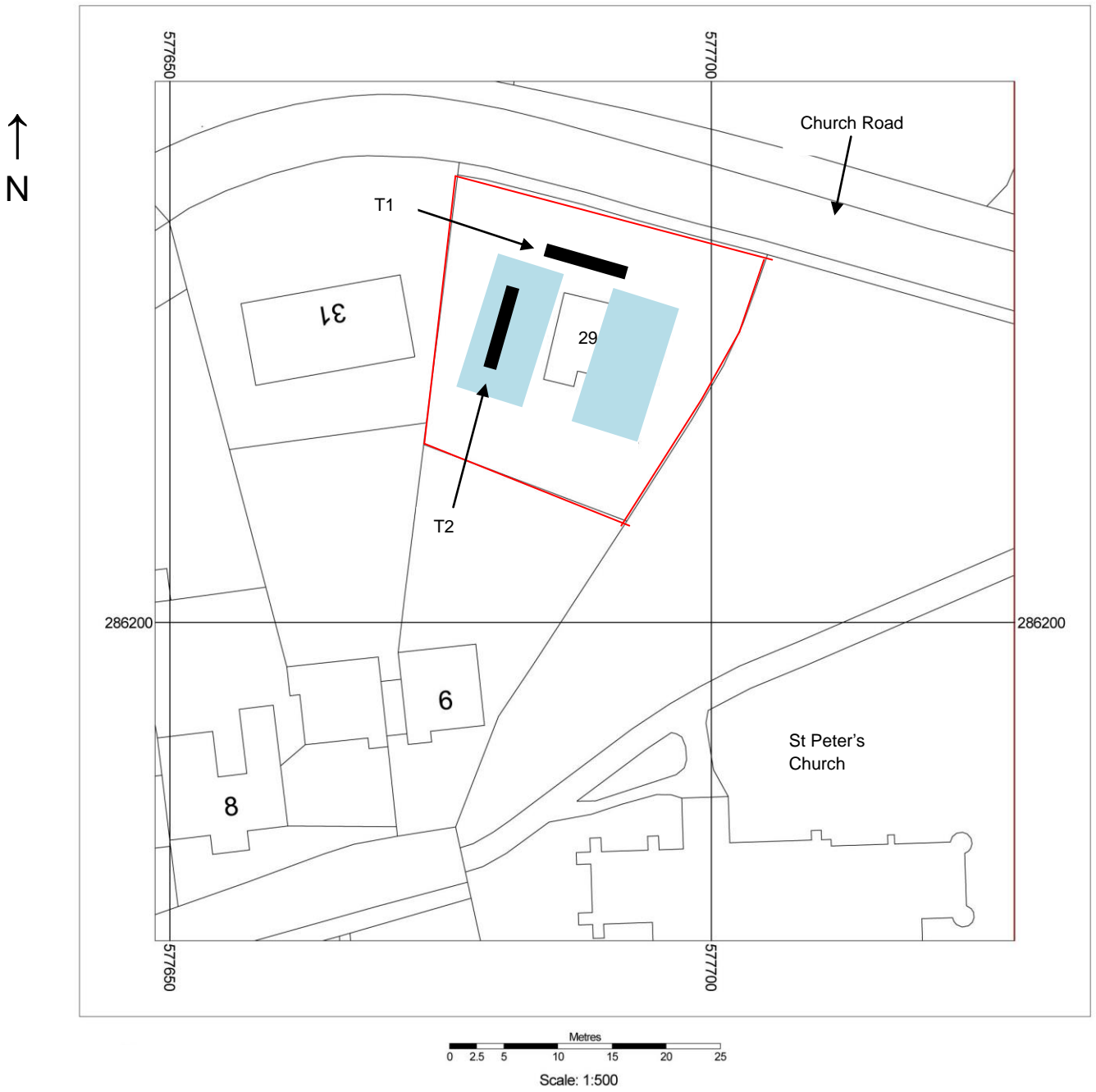


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (Light blue- planned new footprint areas)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from east



Trench 1 from east



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from north



Trench 2 deposit profile

**Land at 29 Church Road,
Brandon, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land at 29 Church Road, Brandon, Suffolk, IP27 0JB

Client: Barney Developments

Local planning authority: West Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/1642/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of two dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_18/1642_FUL_29 Church Road, Brandon

Grid ref: TL 776 862

Area: Less than 0.1 ha

Current site use: Mid-20th century house (to be demolished) and garden

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
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Proposed location of trial trench

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1. Introduction

1.1 Barney Developments has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation at a two dwelling development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/19/01639 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr H Cutler of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of two dwellings on land at 29 Church Road, Brandon.

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 2018 (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 DC/18/1642/FUL. 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 Brandon is a small town, where a market was established by 1319, on the north western edge of Suffolk which historically grew on the southern side of a bridging point on the Little Ouse River which has seen extensive development in recent years. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 depicts a relatively small cluster of buildings close to the bridging point in an area of very dispersed and sparse settlement as the area to the south of the town, which is now dominated by extensive coniferous forestry plantations, comprises the very sandy and dry tracts of Breckland where pre-modern land use has largely been sheep grazing, rabbit warrening and flint mining; the latter continuing into the 19th-early-20th century. A nationally important middle Saxon (7th-9th century AD) site has been part excavated on Staunch Meadow on the southern side of the Little Ouse Road and to the west of the later town. Finally the parish church is located in a historically isolated location to the south-west of the historic town with the proposed development site at 29 Church Road being only some 20m north-west of St Peter's Church and adjacent to the

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related churchyard with a frontage on to Church Road and just under 300m south-west of Staunch Meadow and close to where archaeological deposits were revealed at the nearby sports centre.

2.2 The PDS is above and to the south of the floodplain of the River Waveney, being just at c7m OD and the British Geological Survey describes the local superficial deposits as being well drained river terrace material comprising sand and gravel..

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, adjacent to the medieval church of St Peter (and St Paul) (BRD 049), the medieval settlement core of Brandon (BRD 209) and a Roman tessellated pavement (BRD 049- reported in 1873 within the church). Possible Saxon buildings were recorded to the east (BRD 048- 22 Church Road in the early-mod 1990s). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching 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.

3.2 The archaeological potential of the PDS therefore relates to the its location adjacent to the parish church where archaeological deposits of likely Roman date were recorded in the 19th century plus evidence for settlement activity of mid-late Saxon and medieval date in this area on the western side of the town.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 The main aims of the evaluation are therefore to define and characterise the archaeological potential of the PDS so, if heritage deposits are revealed, an appropriate mitigation strategy can be formulated in consultation with SCCAS.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of two dwellings. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 250m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 Prior to the evaluation starting the relevant SCCAS officer will be informed of the start date so a monitoring visit can be arranged with close contact being kept by mobile phone once works are underway. If any change to the relevant specifications are deemed necessary this will only be undertaken in consultation with SCCAS and any developments relating to the site and reporting works will be also be communicated to SCCAS. The Brief requires sample trenching which is to be 20m long and 1.8m wide across the area of the development (in this case an allowance has been made for 1.5 person days on site for the evaluation followed by 1-2 days for reporting plus an estimate of 1-2 days for specialist finds and environmental sample assessment though the latter two components may be revised in light of the site results). This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. Previous footings will not be grubbed out until the results of the evaluation are known. 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 with allowance for an all metal search if this appears to appropriate. 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 evaluation. 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 and full trench sections will be recorded if complex stratigraphy is revealed at 1:20 or 1:50. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features (using a

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Lumix DMC-FZ5 to give 2-3mb jpeg images and 8-9mb tif images if the exposed deposits merit greater detail).

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording, machine investigation of large or recent features will only be carried out following consultation with SCCAS. 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. Should complex or unexpected deposits be revealed the strategy for their examination will be discussed and agreed with SCCAS. 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 evidence is assessed as being medium given the proximity of the parish church).

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

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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 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

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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 guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team revised version 2019). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with SCCAS and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the evaluation, reporting and any further archaeological works. The advisory and planning role of SCCAS with regard to this project will be fully acknowledged as will any specific advice and help with regard to what is revealed in any report of publication.

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. If unexpected results are revealed during the reporting stage these will be discussed with SCCAS before a final draft report is submitted.

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

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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.

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.

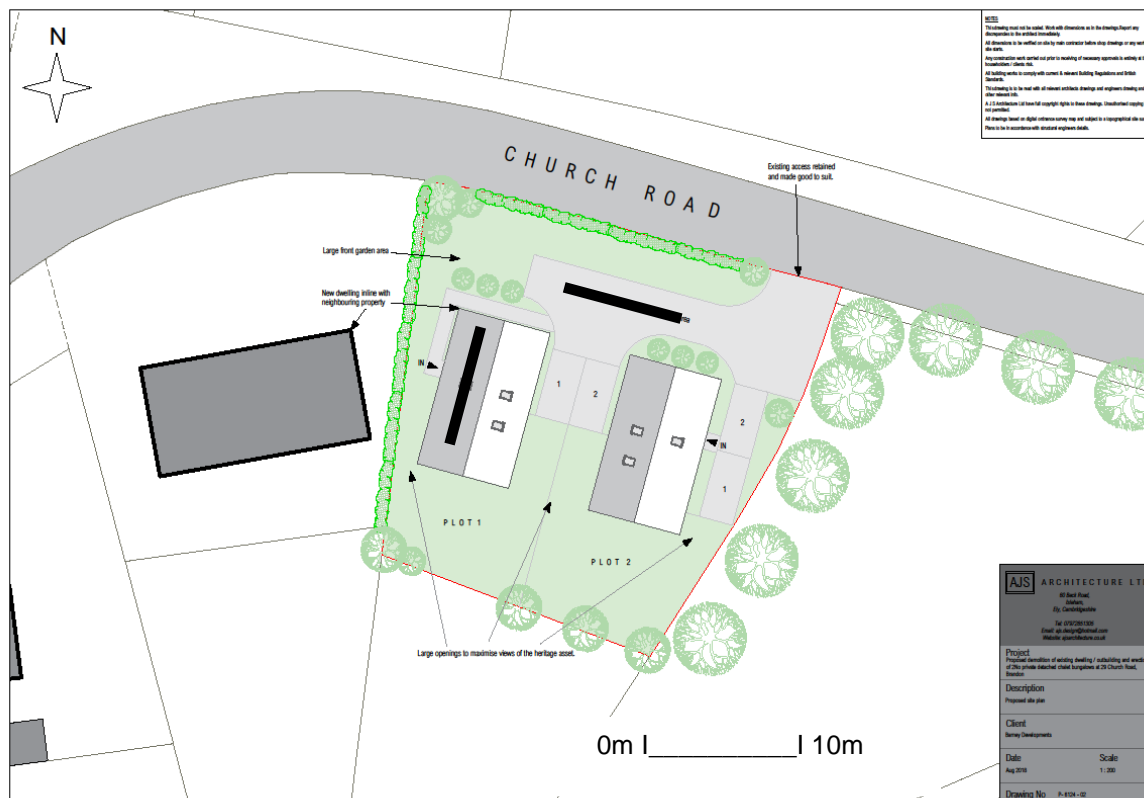
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)

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Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	tbc
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trench (2 x 10m)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-372353

Project details

Project name	No 29 Church Road, Brandon, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Brandon, 29 Church Road (BRD 400, TL 7768 8622) evaluation trenching for a two dwelling development 40m to the north-west of the parish church did not reveal any archaeological features or significant finds but with both trenches being 1400mm deep it did expose a substantial depth of clean subsoil.
Project dates	Start: 04-03-2020 End: 04-03-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BRD 400 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/1642/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
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 FOREST HEATH BRANDON No 29 CHURCH ROAD
Postcode	IP27 0JB
Study area	750 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 7768 8622 52.444579816099 0.614645060676 52 26 40 N 000 36 52 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 7m Max: 8m
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	Discarded
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images vector", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	No 29 Church Road, Brandon, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2020
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	27 March 2020

