LAND TO THE EAST OF THE STREET, BRAMFORD, SUFFOLK: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

DECEMBER 2015

REV 1

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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LAND TO THE EAST OF THE STREET, BRAMFORD, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Land to the East of The Street, Bramford, Suffolk:

An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Local Planning Authority:	**Mid Suffolk District Council**
Planning Reference:	**Pre-determination**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TM 12167 47127**
Site Code:	**ESF23257**
HER Event No:	**BRF 123**
Report No.	**R12287**
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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land to the east of The Street, Bramford, Suffolk (NGR TM 12167 47127) between the 19th and the 23rd October 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by Archaeology Collective on behalf of Cemex UK Properties Ltd in response to a brief from Rachael Abraham from Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT). The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

The evaluation identified features relating to two main periods of activity on the site: a later prehistoric field system (Bronze Age to Iron Age), aligned north-south, and a medieval field system (c.11th-14th century) aligned northwest-southeast/northeast-southwest. Both phases of activity indicate that later prehistoric and medieval settlement were in close proximity, with these field boundaries likely representing outlying fields with the settlement activity focused to the south of the site around the historic core of Bramford village.

Most of the activity was recorded in the south-western corner of the site which corresponds with the interpretation of the geophysical survey undertaken.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land to the east of The Street, Bramford, Suffolk (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 12167 47127) from the 19th to the 23rd October 2015 (Figure 1).

1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Archaeology Collective on behalf of Cemex UK Properties Ltd as part of the pre-determination process. This work is in accordance with Section 12 (Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment) of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

> 128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
>
> 129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of

Investigation (WSI) prepared by Michelle Collings of Archaeology Collective (Collings 2015) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Rachael Abraham (Abraham 2015) of Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).

1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.

1.5 A total of 34 30m trial trenches were excavated and recorded.

1.6 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Stores.

2 GEOLOGY, LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The underlying geology of the site is comprised of Newhaven Chalk Formation - Chalk (British Geological Survey; Website 1). Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 71 to 86 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas.

2.1.2 The superficial deposits are comprised of Lowestoft Formation - Sand and Gravel (BGS; Website 1). These deposits were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions.

2.2 Location and Topography

2.2.1 The site comprises an area of approximately 5ha. It is located to the north of Bramford, approximately 5km to the north-west of Ipswich.

2.2.2 The site is fairly flat, but falls gradually from west to east, towards the River Gipping, c. 300m to the east. Immediately to the west of The Street a spotheight of 16m is recorded, with the land dropping to 8m by the river.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General

3.1.1 The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, as recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). This archaeological and historical background has been drawn from the Desk- Based Assessment compiled by Archaeology Collective (Collings 2015), the archaeological design brief (Abraham 2015) and the available 'grey literature' reports documenting the adjacent archaeological investigations.

3.1.2 A Geophysical Survey was carried out on the site by Stratascan in 2015 (Davies 2015), which identified a number of features of probable archaeological origin. These included an area of positive linear anomalies, which given the moderate potential for prehistoric remains on the site, were thought to potentially be prehistoric in origin. An additional linear anomaly and potential further pits were also identified. Former field boundaries and evidence of modern ploughing were also present on the site.

3.2 Early Prehistoric - Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic

3.2.1 There is little evidence for occupation or sustained activity for this period within the study area. Evidence for earlier prehistoric activity is restricted to fairly widely dispersed findspots, of which there are five HER entries within the study area.

3.2.2 Two Palaeolithic findspots are recorded at the north-east of the study area and a scatter of flints of late Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date was recovered to the east of the site (MSF4495, MSF4512 and MSF4485).

3.2.3 Two Neolithic findspots have been recorded to the south and south-east of the site comprising flint flakes and debris, including a small core (MSF4498) and a single flint flake (MSF4514).

3.3 Later Prehistoric - Bronze Age and Iron Age

3.3.1 There is a possible prehistoric settlement at Bramford which later developed during the Roman period. However, evidence for later prehistoric activity is mainly restricted to findspots.

3.3.2 Two dispersed findspots of Bronze Age date are recorded in the HER. A Bronze spearhead, flint scraper and an axe were found to the northeast of the site (MSF1255) and an isolated cinerary urn was found to the south of The Street (MSF4494).

3.3.3 Two dispersed findspots of Iron Age date are recorded in the HER. Two coins and a sherd of pottery were found to the west of the site (MSF4502) and a gold stater was found to the east (MSF11026).

3.3.4 Excavations on land off White House Road, to the east of the A14, revealed evidence for Early Iron Age activity. Six pits containing large quantities of Early Iron Age pottery were revealed, with one appearing to have been lined with large fragments of fine and coarse ware pottery (MSF14086). A late Iron Age/Roman layer containing an unstratified skull was also found along with two undated ditches and four undated pits (MSF22358).

3.3.5 There are eleven HER entries for undated cropmarks which may relate to later prehistoric or early Roman activity in this area. The entries include ring ditches, enclosures, a trackway and round barrows. Aerial photographs show a ring ditch of c.20m diameter (truncated by later rectangular enclosure?) in the south-east corner of the field to the north of the site (MSF4486). A larger ring ditch can be seen in the same field on Google Earth imagery (Image date 1/1/2000), approximately 200m to the north of MSF4486. Three ring ditches (BRF006, BRF007 and BRF027) were seen to the south-east of the site, prior to the site being developed for housing.

3.4 Roman

3.4.1 There are 18 entries in the Suffolk HER relating to Roman activity in this area, 14 of which are of findspots. Two relate to the Roman road, Pye Road, which was constructed to the west of the site, broadly following the alignment of the present day road (the B1113) (MSF4510). Possible evidence for the road comprising metalling to a depth of c.0.8m below the current ground level was revealed during monitoring to the south of the site (MSF32218).

3.4.2 Excavations at White House Road revealed evidence for a Roman enclosure

and post-built building (MSF14086). Monitoring on land off Goddard Road in the adjoining area to the north revealed a pit containing Gallo Belgic style Roman pottery (MSF17709).

3.5 Anglo-Saxon

3.5.1 A small scatter of pottery was found to the south of the site (MSF14393) comprising twenty-seven sherds of pottery of Middle and Late Saxon date, and a similarly dated assemblage of pottery was found along with a Middle-Late Saxon caterpillar brooch to the south of the site in the historic core of the village (MSF12544).

3.5.2 Fieldwork carried out on land off White House Road revealed evidence of middle Saxon occupation along with earlier remains (MSF14086). A small middle Saxon enclosed settlement was revealed along with a rectangular trench and evidence of post-built buildings, an inhumation cemetery and rubbish pits (MSF14086). Five human skeletons and three graves were found during topsoil stripping interpreted as evidence for a cemetery of 10th century date.

3.6 Medieval

3.6.1 Bramford is named in Domesday, it lay within the Hundred of Bosmere with land for nineteen men's plough teams. King Edward was lord in 1066 and by 1086 King William was lord and Tenant in Chief.

3.6.2 Domesday records two churches within the parish of Bramford, one of which is thought to have been located within Sproughton to the south of the site. St Mary's Church, located at the southeast of the site is thought to represent the second church detailed in Domesday. A tree ring analysis of timbers from the top of the tower found them to have been felled in the winter of 1810 or 1811; accordingly this was interpreted as evidence for a phase of repair or rebuilding (MSF4511).

3.6.3 A scatter of medieval pottery and metalwork, dating to the 13th-14th centuries, was found on the site (BRF Misc).

3.7 Post-Medieval

3.7.1 Bramford expanded during the early post-medieval period and local natural resources comprising clay, lime and flint were used in the construction of buildings in the village.

3.7.2 Bramford Hall was constructed at the west of the study area by John Acton in the 17th century. The associated park was approximately 2.4km in length in 1783 when owned by Nathanial Acton Esquire. The building was largely demolished in the mid-20th century (MSF14108).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Excavation and Sampling

4.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation proposed the excavation of 33 trial trenches totalling c.990m (Figures 2 and 3). A geophysical survey was undertaken on the site prior to the investigations (Figure 3). This survey was used to assist in the trench design, as the trenches were set out in order to target anomalies identified in this survey, as well as sample 'blank' areas.

4.1.2 Due to a high-pressurised gas pipeline in the north of the site, Trench 33 was moved further south and shortened to avoid the 3m exclusion zone advised by National Grid. Following a site meeting with Rachael Abraham of SCCAS/CT a further trench, 34, was excavated to target a geophysical anomaly.

4.1.3 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 27-ton tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. Overburden deposits were set aside beside each trench and examined visually and with a metal-detector for finds retrieval.

4.1.4 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoilheaps were scanned by metal-detector as they were encountered/ created.

4.1.5 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

4.1.6 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover

sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

4.1.7 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were at least 50% excavated and, where considered appropriate, 100% excavated.

4.2 Recording Methodology

4.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.2.2 Section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20).

4.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 3. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital photographs were taken of all archaeological features.

4.2.5 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (CIfA 2014; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated (see Appendix 2). Features and deposits are described from west to east or south to north depending on the alignment of the trench. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil, unless otherwise stated. The evaluation identified a series of ditches in the centre of the field, with the main focus of activity appearing to be the ditches and pits in the south-western corner of the site.

5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 The trench contained three ditches, all aligned north-east to south-west, and two pits (Plate 1).

5.3.2 Pit [105] (Figure 6, Section 2; Plate 3) was 0.75m+ x 1.66m wide and 0.36m+ deep, with steeply sloping sides. The base was not reached due to a depth exceeding 1.2m. It had a single fill of dark grey brown silty sand (106), which contained 48 sherds of 13th-14th century pottery (See Sudds, Section 6.2).

5.3.3 Pit [117] (Figure 6, Section 5; Plate 2) was 1.10m wide and 0.24m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of mid-grey brown silty sand (118) which contained 5 sherds of 12th-14th century pottery (See Sudds, Section 6.2).

5.3.4 Ditch [113] (Figure 6, Section 3; Plate 5) was 2.82m wide and 0.74m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid-grey brown silty sand (114), which contained two sherds of 11th-13th century pottery (See Sudds, Section 6.2).

5.3.5 Ditch [115] (Figure 6, Section 4; Plate 6) was 1.07m wide and 0.14m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of light

brown grey silty sand (116) which contained no finds.

5.3.6 Ditch [119] (Figure 6, Section 9; Plate 4) was 0.81m wide and 0.18m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid grey brown silty sand (120), which contained two small fragments (17.5g) of burnt clay (See O'Neill, Section 6.4).

5.4 Trench 3

5.4.1 The trench contained two ditches, one aligned northeast-southwest, one northwest-southeast, and a single pit.

5.4.2 Pit [127] (Figure 6, Section 14; Plate 10) was 0.76m wide and 0.28m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of mid-grey brown silty sand (128) which contained no finds.

5.4.3 Ditch [129] (Figure 6, Section 15; Plate 9) was 0.65m wide and 0.24m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid-grey brown silty sand (130) which contained no finds.

5.4.4 Ditch [131] (Figure 6, Section 16; Plate 8) was 1.08m wide and 0.29m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid-grey brown silty sand (132) which contained no finds.

5.5 Trench 4

5.5.1 The trench contained two ditches, both aligned northwest-southeast.

5.5.2 Ditch [121] (Figure 6, Section 12; Plate 12) was 0.84m wide and 0.32m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid-red brown silty sand (122) which contained no finds.

5.5.3 Ditch [123] (Figure 6, Section 13; Plate 13) was 1.36m wide and 0.34m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of light red brown silty sand (124) which contained no finds.

5.6 Trench 5

5.6.1 The trench contained three ditches, one aligned northwest-southeast the others aligned north-south, and a possible furrow.

5.6.2 Furrow [146] (Figure 6, Section 20; Plate 16) was 1.12m wide and 0.23m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had two fills: a basal fill consisting of a light brown sand (145) which contained no finds and an upper fill of mottled mid-brown and brown yellow silty sand (144) which contained no finds. The furrow truncated Ditches [143] and [148].

5.6.3 Ditch [135] (Figure 6, Section 11; Plate 15) was 1.62m wide and 0.51m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It had two fills: a basal fill consisting of mid-red brown silty sand (134) which contained no finds and an upper fill of mid-brown grey silty sand (133) which contained no finds.

5.6.4 Ditch [143] (Figure 6, Section 20; Plate 16) was 0.38m+ wide and 0.24m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid-grey brown silty sand (142) which contained ten Bronze Age - Iron Age flints (See Bishop, Section 6.1). The ditch was truncated by Furrow [146].

5.6.5 Ditch [148] (Figure 6, Section 20; Plate 16) was 0.52m wide and 0.08m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid-grey brown silty sand (147) which contained no finds and was truncated by Furrow [146].

5.7 Trench 6

5.7.1 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

5.8 Trench 7

5.8.1 The trench contained one undated pit in the south-western end.

5.8.2 Pit [153] (Figure 6, Section 23) was 1.4m wide and 0.3m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid-red brown silty sand (154) which contained no finds.

5.9 Trench 8

5.9.1 This trench contained one undated ditch, aligned east-west.

5.9.2 Ditch [137] (Figure 6, Section 17) was 1m wide and 0.27m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid-grey

brown silty sand (136) which contained no finds.

5.10 Trench 9

5.10.1 The trench contained three pits, two of which were undated, and a tree throw.

5.10.2 Tree Throw [111] (Figure 6) was 1.37m wide and 0.16m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of light grey brown sandy silt (112) which contained no finds.

5.10.3 Pit [103] (Figure 6, Section 1) was 1.9m wide and 0.32m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mixed mid-yellow grey silty clay (104) which contained patches of burnt clay and charcoal.

5.10.4 Pit [107] (Figure 6, Section 10) was 1.33m wide and 0.3m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid-brown grey brown silty sand (108), which had nine sherds of 11th - 14th century pottery (See Sudds, Section 6.2).

5.10.5 Pit [109] (Figure 6) was 0.22m wide and 0.08m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of dark grey brown silty sand (110) which contained no finds.

5.11 Trench 10

5.11.1 The trench contained two ditches, one aligned northwest-southeast and one northeast-southwest.

5.11.2 Ditch [161] (Figure 6, Section 29) was 0.85m wide and 0.28m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid-grey brown silty sand (160) which contained no finds.

5.11.3 Ditch [163] (Figure 6, Section 30) was 0.82m wide and 0.20m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid-grey brown silty sand (162) which contained no finds.

5.12 Trench 11

5.12.1 The trench contained one ditch, aligned north-south.

5.12.2 Ditch [141] (Figure 2, Section 19) was 1.20m wide and 0.34m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of mid-grey brown silty clay (140) which contained no finds.

5.13 Trench 12

5.13.1 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

5.14 Trench 13

5.14.1 The trench contained one ditch, aligned north-south.

5.14.2 Ditch [139] (Figure 2, Section 18) was 0.5m wide and 0.20m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid-grey brown silty sand (138) which contained no finds.

5.15 Trench 14

5.15.1 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

5.16 Trench 15

5.16.1 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

5.17 Trench 16

5.17.1 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

5.18 Trench 17

5.18.1 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

5.19 Trench 18

5.19.1 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

5.20 Trench 19

5.20.1 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

5.21 Trench 20

5.21.1 The trench contained one trench, aligned northeast-southwest.

5.21.2 Ditch [149] (Figure 7, Section 25) was 2.17m wide and 0.5m deep, with

steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of dark grey brown silty sand (150), which contained no finds.

5.22 Trench 21

5.22.1 The trench contained one ditch, aligned northeast-southwest.

5.22.2 Ditch [125] (Figure 7, Section 22) was 0.96m wide and 0.3m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid-grey brown silty sand (126), which contained a small assemblage of animal bone, mainly comprised of cat and pig (See Emra, Section 6.5).

5.23 Trench 22

5.23.1 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

5.24 Trench 23

5.24.1 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

5.25 Trench 24

5.25.1 The trench contained two ditches, both aligned northwest-southeast.

5.25.2 Ditch [151] (Figure 7, Section 24) was 0.89m wide and 0.29m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid-grey brown silty sand (150) which contained no finds.

5.25.3 Ditch [157] (Figure 7, Section 27) was 0.66m wide and 0.18m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of mid-grey brown silty sand (158) which contained no finds.

5.26 Trench 25

5.26.1 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

5.27 Trench 26

5.27.1 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

5.28 Trench 27

5.28.1 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

5.29 Trench 28

5.29.1 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

5.30 Trench 29

5.30.1 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

5.31 Trench 30

5.31.1 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

5.32 Trench 31

5.32.1 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

5.33 Trench 32

5.33.1 The trench contained one ditch, aligned northwest-southeast, and a posthole.

5.33.2 Posthole [164] (Figure 2, Section 28) was 0.32m wide and 0.24m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of mid-red brown silty sand (165) which contained no finds.

5.33.3 Ditch [155] (Figure 2, Section 26) was 0.90m wide and 0.21m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid-red brown silty sand (156) which contained no finds.

5.34 Trench 33

5.34.1 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

5.35 Trench 34

5.35.1 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench.

6 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Lithic Assessment

Barry Bishop

Introduction

6.1.1 The archaeological excavations at Bramford resulted in the recovery of a small assemblage of struck flint and a single unworked burnt flint. The pieces have all been individually catalogued and this includes details of their contextual origins, raw material and condition, and where possible a suggested date of manufacture (Appendix 4). This report summarises the information contained in the catalogue and assesses the assemblage's archaeological importance and its potential to contribute to the further understanding of the nature and chronology of activity at the site. All metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980).

Quantification and Deposition

Feature	Trench	Decortication flake	Flake	Retouched	Conchoidal chunks	Core-tool	Burnt Stone (no.)	Burnt Stone (wt:g)
Topsoil	2		1	2				
Ditch 143	5	3	3		3	1		
Ditch 146	5						1	79

Table 1: Quantification of Lithic Material from Bramford

6.1.2 A total of thirteen pieces of struck flint were recovered, most coming from Ditch [143] in Trench 5 and the remainder found in the topsoil in Trench 2 (Table 1; Appendix 4). Additionally, a single large fragment of unworked but heavily burnt flint was recovered from Ditch [146] in Trench 5.

Description

6.1.3 All of the struck pieces are made from a fine-grained and good knapping quality translucent black flint with occasional speckling or mottling. Cortex, which is present on most pieces, is weathered or thin and hard and thermal

flaws are common. The raw materials were most probably obtained as large but glacially affected nodular fragments, originating from the Upper Chalk but incorporated into the local glacial or gravel terrace deposits.

6.1.4 The largest collection of struck flint consists of the ten pieces recovered from ditch [143], most of which are in a good condition and have experienced little if any post-depositional movement. These comprise a number of flakes and shattered fragments. Three of these pieces refit and their splintering and pronounced ripple marks show a very unstructured approach to decortication and flake production. Their reassembly demonstrates that a rounded cobble had been selected and was struck many times with excessive and poorly directed force, indicating an apparent disregard for, or with little knowledge of, the fracturing properties of the flint. It resulted in the detachment of a series of cortical flakes, two of which are present in this assemblage, and it appears that the core had then largely disintegrated. One of the internal fragments, a step-fractured flake, was then selected and one end steeply retouched, forming a concave scraping-type tool.

6.1.5 The remaining three struck pieces were recovered from the topsoil in Trench 2. These include a thick hard hammer struck flake and two retouched flakes. One of the retouched flakes comprises a scraper-like tool which is not easily dateable but its crude and almost denticulated retouch would be most consistent with later prehistoric implements. The other retouch piece comprises a large ‘plunged’ flake that is very chipped but does appear to have a large notch or concave scraping edge cut into one side. Again, it is not closely dateable but could also be easily accommodated within later prehistoric industries.

Disscussion

6.1.6 The struck flints from the site demonstrate a crude and unstructured approach towards reduction and tool manufacture that is typical of industries dating from the middle of the Bronze Age through to the Iron Age. The assemblage from Ditch [143] provides a rare example of refitting pieces belonging to a later prehistoric industry and indicates both core working and tool use in the vicinity. Despite much recent work (e.g. Humphrey 2003),

specific changes in the typological and technological characteristics of later second and first millennium BC flintworking are still inadequately documented and remain poorly understood. Whilst the precise dating of the pieces here must therefore remain uncertain, the technology used to produce them is markedly crude and tentatively is more comparable to Iron Age rather than later Bronze Age industries (e.g. Bishop 2012). If this proves to be the case, it would add further importance to the assemblage as, although Iron Age flintworking is now generally accepted, its further investigation and is seen as a research priority (Haselgrove et al. 2001, 21).

6.1.7 The assemblage by itself is too small to warrant further technological, functional or metrical analyses and no further analytical work is recommended. However, it indicates that additional lithic material accruing from further work could have the potential of significantly adding to understandings of later prehistoric lithic technology in the region as well as addressing specific questions concerning the nature of the occupation at the site. Should further work be considered, the assemblage reported here should be re-documented in conjunction with any additional material found following the completion of the archaeological programmes. From the point of view of the lithic material, any further fieldwork should focus on obtaining as large and closely contextually defined lithic assemblage as possible, in order to attempt to understand the nature, extent and chronology of any prehistoric lithic-based activities. Should sufficient quantities of lithic artefacts be procured from any future work, full metrical, typological and technological analysis may be warranted.

6.2 The Pottery

Berni Sudds

Introduction

6.2.1 The evaluation produced a total of 70 sherds, weighing 840g, dating predominantly to the medieval period. The pottery types identified on site are listed chronologically below in Table 2. In composition and date the assemblage is consistent with assemblages recovered in the locality (Anderson 2011, 2012).

Methodology

6.2.2 The material was recorded and quantified for each context by fabric, vessel form and decoration using sherd count (with fresh breaks discounted), weight and estimated vessel equivalent (by percentage of rim present). The fabrics were examined under x20 magnification and recorded using a system of mnemonic codes based on common name. The codes designated to fabrics are taken from the Suffolk Ceramic Type Series, a copy of which is held by the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service. The data has been entered onto an Access Database, a copy of which is held with the archive. A table of the contexts containing pottery with date ranges and suggested spot dates appears at the end of the report (Table 3).

Common name	Fabric code	Date range	No	Wt/g
Roman pottery				
Grog-tempered reduced ware	GROG	50 – 400	1	7
Late Saxon pottery				
Ipswich-Thetford ware	THETI	850 – 1150	1	4
Early medieval pottery				
Early medieval ware	EMW	1000 – 1200	1	5
Early medieval ware shelly	EMWS	1000 – 1200	1	22
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	1000 – 1300	3	24
Medieval pottery				
Hedingham ware	HFW	1140 – 1350	8	83
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	1175 – 1400	5	27
Medieval coarseware	MCW	1175 – 1400	10	148
Colchester Ware	COLC	1200 – 1400	1	3
Ipswich medieval coarseware	MIPS	1275 – 1325	1	6
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	1275 – 1400	30	442
Ipswich Glazed Ware	IPSG	1275 – 1325	1	7
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	1275 – 1325	5	57
Late medieval pottery				
Raeren / Aachen stoneware	GSW3	1480 – 1610	1	4

Table 2: The pottery types

Description

6.2.3 A single abraded grog-tempered reduced sherd from the topsoil represents

the earliest sherd recovered, probably dating to the late Roman period. The topsoil also produced the latest sherd identified, from a Raeren stoneware drinking jug of late 15th or 16th century date. The remainder of the assemblage ranges in date from the 9th to the 14th century, with the majority being deposited during the 13th and early 14th century.

6.2.4 The single Saxo-Norman sherd, a sherd of Ipswich-Thetford ware, is re-deposited within a later pit (fill 106), but attests to occupation of this date in the vicinity. A total of five early medieval sherds were recovered, three residual or redeposited (topsoil; pit fill 108), but two EMWSS sherds from ditch fill (114), would suggest this feature was backfilled sometime between the 11th to 13th century.

6.2.5 The greatest quantity of pottery dates from the 13th to 14th century, comprised of coarsewares and glazed wares well-paralleled in the region. The coarsewares include local types commonly found in Ipswich. The quantity of Hollesley-type ware is probably over-inflated with multiple fragments from the same few vessels, at least one of which is not entirely consistent with the industry and may represent a local product. The glazed wares include products from the local industries and from further south in Essex. Pit fill (108) contained a large body sherd from a 13th century Hedingham ware strip jug with a mottled green glaze. The fabric of the jug equates to the sandier variant described by Cotter, associated particularly with strip jugs (Cotter 2000, 76).

6.2.6 The size and good condition of certain groups of pottery on site, particularly the material from pit fill (106), is indicative of primary deposition, likely from contemporary occupation in the near vicinity. Any further work on the assemblage should seek to verify the identification of the putative Hollesley-type coarsewares and glazed wares.

Context	Fabric	Form	SC	Wg (g)	Comments	Date range		Context considered date
100	GROG		1	7	Abraded ?late Roman grog-tempered	50	400	1480 –

Context	Fabric	Form	SC	Wg (g)	Comments	Date range		Context considered date
Topsoil					ware.			1610+
	EMWS	Jar	1	22	Upright tall neck, thickened rim. NR. EMWSS.	1000	1200	
	EMWSS	Jar	1	6	Thickened, thumbed rim. Abraded.	1000	1300	
	HOLL		1	6	Micaceous. Everted, thickened, hollowed rim. Abraded.	1275	1400	
	GSW3	Jug	1	4	Body sherd. Clear glaze.	1480	1610	
106 Pit fill	THETI		1	4	Body sherd. Abraded.	850	1150	1275 – 1325
	MCW		2	15	Base sherds.	1175	1400	
	MCW		1	5	Body sherd with applied thumbed strip.	1175	1400	
	MCW		4	102	External sooting.	1175	1400	
	MCW	Jar	1	8	Thickened rim, external bevel. Nr. HOLL.	1175	1400	
	MCWM		5	27	Fine brickearthy matrix, sparse larger quartz grains and abundant mica.	1175	1400	
	MIPS		1	6	Body sherd. HOLL variant?	1275	1400	
	IPSG	Jug	1	7	Thin, patchy glaze. ?LMT.	1275	1325	
	HOLG	Jug	4	53	External clear/ green speckled glaze. ?EAA/ Essex redware.	1275	1325	
	HOLL		16	167	Body sherds. At least 10 vessels amongst the body sherds.	1275	1400	
	HOLL		7	152	Body sherds. External sooting.	1275	1400	
	HOLL		2	13	Body/ base sherds. Internal residue.	1275	1400	
	HOLL		1	5	Sagging base.	1275	1400	
	HOLL	Jar	1	12	Flat-topped, internally beaded rim. Dark grey surfaces, light grey core.	1275	1400	
	HOLL	JUG	1	80	Strap handle, central groove with ridge to either side.	1275	1400	
108 Pit fill	EMW		1	5	External sooting.	1000	1200	1200 – 1300
	HFW	Jug	8	83	Large body sherd, fresh breaks. Strip jug, mottled clear and green glaze. Strips in same colour clay as body. 13th century (Cotter 2000, 80-1).	1200	1300	
114	EMWSS		1	4	Body sherd.	1000	1300	1000 –

Context	Fabric	Form	SC	Wg (g)	Comments	Date range		Context considered date
Ditch fill	EMWSS	Jar	1	14	Shoulder sherd.	1000	1300	1300
118 Pit fill	MCW		2	18	Body and base sherd. Internal burnt residue, external sooting.	1175	1400	1275 – 1325
	COLC	Jug	1	3	Reduced Colchester? Large grits. White slip and speckled green/ clear glaze.	1200	1400	
	HOLG?	Jug	1	4	Fairly crude forming and patchy glaze. Occasional silty streak in fabric.	1275	1325	
	HOLL		1	7	Bose sherd, external sooting.	1275	1400	
165 Posthole fill	Ceramic building material		1	1	Fragment of CBM, possibly roof tile. Both surfaces missing.	1180	1900	1180 – 1900

Table 3: Summarised catalogue and dating of the pottery by context

SC = sherd count. Wg (g) = weight in grams

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

Sîan O'Neill

6.3.1 Three fragments of Ceramic Building Material weighing a total of 50g were recovered from ditches (144) [146] and (160) [161] in the south west area of the site.

6.3.2 The material was examined with the naked eye, to identify any differences in fabric, of which there was none. The fabric is a well sorted, sandy clay, with no inclusions.

6.3.3 The form of two of the fragments of CBM is tile, but highly abraded and in such small quantities it is impossible to infer anything from it.

6.4 Burnt Clay

Sîan O'Neill

6.4.1 Two small fragments of burnt clay were recovered from ditch (120) [119], weighing a total of 17.5g.

6.4.2 The material was examined with the naked eye, to identify any differences in

fabric and form, of which there were none. The fabric is a poorly sorted, sandy clay with no frequent chalk and small stone inclusions.

6.4.3 No complete dimensions survived, as all pieces recovered are upper or inner fragments. Due to this and the highly abraded nature of the material, it is all undiagnostic. As such, little can be learnt from their existence.

6.5 Animal Bone

Stephanie Emra

Introduction

6.5.1 This assemblage is from a medieval and post-medieval agricultural field. The assemblage is very small with only 10 bones and so few conclusions can be drawn.

Methodology

6.5.2 The assemblage, if possible, was recorded to a species or taxon level, where the bones were unidentifiable to this level a size category was given. Element, species, level of fusion and any bone modifications were recorded, where possible, using established methods.

Description of faunal assemblage

6.5.3 The site only had a very small assemblage of faunal remains (n=10), so very few conclusions can be drawn. Trench 9, (108) [107] contained two bones, the remains are in excellent condition, with little weathering. The context contains a complete right-hand side Metatarsal from an adult cow (Bos taurus) with light cut marks on the distal end, evidence of skinning (Binford, 1981). There is also the shaft of a long bone from a sheep-sized animal. Trench 2 (n = 1) (100) contained a long bone shaft fragment from a sheep-sized animal. Trench 21 (n = 7) (126) [125] contained a complete left-hand side cat (Felis domesticus) humerus, in addition there was a proximal end and part of the shaft of a right-hand side cat humerus. There is also a distal end of an ulna likely to be from a cat. It also contained part of a rib, skull fragment and part of a vertebra from a small mammal (rabbit to dog sized). There is also a complete pig (Sus scrofa) tibia where both the proximal and distal ends are unfused.

Conclusion

6.5.4 This small assemblage was found on the edge of a medieval and post-medieval farming area so are likely just isolated elements and not part of any larger waste disposal system. The presence of three cat bones and three bones that are around cat sized might suggest that they were all from a single animal as cats are usually not particularly prevalent in faunal assemblages. All of the bones are in good condition with little weathering and often complete or are in larger portions, particularly notable in elements such as the cat tibia, which is quite delicate. This would suggest that the bones have not been highly processed and have not spent much time on the surface.

6.6 Environmental Assessment

Marta Pérez Fernández

Introduction

6.6.1 This report summarises the findings from the rapid assessment of six bulk samples taken from a few ditches and two pits in an evaluation at The Street, Bramford. The aim of this environmental assessment is to determine the environmental potential of these samples.

Methodology

6.6.2 These six flots were scanned for environmental material under a binocular microscope and the results recorded.

6.6.3 These flots were scanned for the presence of charred grain, chaff, weed seeds, charcoal, molluscs and other environmental remains. These were recorded on a non-linear scale to denote ‘abundance’: - Occasional (up to 5 items), 2- fairly frequent (5-25), 3- frequent (25-100), 4- abundant (>100). A note was also made of all other inclusions i.e. Modern plant fibres, coal, slag etc. The results of the assessment of the flots are presented in Table 4.

Sample number	Context number	Feature	Flot					
			Vol (ml)	Charcoal	Charred seeds/grain	Unchar. Seeds	Mollusca	Other
1	106	Pit	5	2	2	1	1	(3)roots, (1) insect/snail eggs
2	142	Ditch	3	2		2	1	(1) coal, mainly soil.
3	147	Ditch	4	2		2		(3)roots, (1) coal.
4	150	Ditch	2.5	1	1	1	1	(3)roots, (1) coal.
5	114	Ditch	71	2	2	2	1	(2) roots, (1) coal, mainly soil
6	104	Pit	15	2	2	2	1	(3)roots

Table 4: Results of the flots assessment

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Results and Discussion

6.6.4 The six flots had a large amount of roots and modern intrusions such as, modern snails, insect/snail eggs and some coal. Indicating that there is lot of bioturbation in this site, so it is very likely that if there is any environmental evidence, this would not be in-situ.

6.6.5 All the flots produced wood charcoal, most of the fragments are very small but a few of them can be identified to species level. Charred grain fragments were also found in samples <1>, <5> and <6>, most of them broken and totally charred, tentatively identified as possible barley and unidentified wheat.

6.6.6 Some uncharred seeds were found in all the samples these are very likely intrusions due to bioturbation. These are identified as: Chenopodium album (Fat-hen) and Polygonum/Rumex sp. (knotweed/sorrel/dock), Urtica dioca (nettle), Stellaria media (Common Chickweed) and Veronica Hederifolia (Speedwells) (Stace, 1997). These are very common in environmental samples and unless they are found in well-sealed or waterlogged deposits, they are considered to be modern intrusions.

6.6.7 All samples but sample <3> contained some snail shells, however the majority of them were Cecilioides acicula, a burrower snail that can be found

even two metres below ground surface (Kerney, 1999). This is considered a modern intrusion and further indication of bioturbation.

Discussion

6.6.8 The samples have proved to be very poor in environmental remains, and it is advised not to undertake any further study of these flots.

6.6.9 This evaluation indicated that charred remains are present and well preserved in this site, so during any further work bulk samples should be taken from well-sealed contexts and from a range of features to obtain the necessary environmental evidence.

7 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Prehistoric Activity

7.1.1 The evaluation identified a phase of activity dating from the Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age. It is likely that some of the ditches identified in the trenches represent continuations and recuts of the same ditch line: Ditches [143], [146] and [148] (Trench 5) and [141] (Trench 11) appear to be part of a north-south aligned field boundary that does not survive elsewhere in the site. Ditch [151] (Trench 24) although not located nearby to these examples is also aligned north-south so may form another part of this field system. These ditches were generally shallow, with a relative lack of finds. Ditch [143] was the only feature containing dateable material, comprising of flint-knapping debitage of Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age date. Based on near-proximity to this feature, common alignment, profile and fill type it is possible that the other ditches discussed here also dated to this phase of activity, although due to the lack of datable material this interpretation must remain tentative.

7.1.2 Later prehistoric activity is known around the vicinity of the site. Aerial photographs show possible Bronze Age barrows to the north and south-east of the site and Bronze Age and Iron Age artefacts have been found in the area, which have been suggested to indicate a prehistoric settlement being present at Bramford. Therefore it is possible that the ditches seen in Trenches 5 and 11 may be form a small part of a wider later prehistoric landscape.

7.2 Anglo-Saxon Activity

7.2.1 A single sherd of Ipswich-Thetford ware pottery was found re-deposited within the 13th-14th century Pit [105] (Trench 2), indicating that Late Saxon activity was occurring in the vicinity and that the site was likely still outlying fields, located away from the centre of settlement. Middle and Late Saxon pottery and metalwork has been found to the south of the site, in the historic core of the village, as well as to the east, near White House Road where middle Saxon enclosed settlement with associated cemetery was identified.

7.3 Medieval Activity

7.3.1 The medieval period saw a shift in field alignment, away from the posited north-south alignment of the later prehistoric period to a northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest alignment. This can be seen in Trenches 2-5, 7, 8, 10, 20-21, 24 and 32, and comprised of Ditches [113], [115], [119], [121], [123], [125], [129], [131], [135], [137], [139], [149], [155] [157], [161] and [163]. These field boundaries are parallel and perpendicular to The Street and also to the present field boundaries. Pottery dating between the 11th and 13th centuries was found in Ditch [113] in Trench 2, indicating that this shift in the alignment of the field boundaries had occurred by the early medieval period. These ditches may have formed part of the outlying fields of the medieval village of Bramford, located to the south of the site. As with the posited prehistoric ditches, the majority of these features did not contain finds. As such they were assigned to this period based on common alignments, profiles and fill type, although due to the lack of datable material this interpretation must remain tentative.

7.3.2 13-14th century activity was also seen in Trench 2 in Pit [105] and Pit [117] as well as in in Pit [107] in Trench 9. Further discrete features in this area, comprising of Pits [103], [109] and [127] in Trench 3 and 9 were also assigned to this phase based on proximity to the datable features and similar fill types, although this assignation must remain tentative. The clustering of features in the south-west corner of the site, both within the trenches and on the geophysical survey is indicative that this part of the field system may have been closer to settlement than other parts of the site, as would be expected due to the presence of the core of Bramford nearby to the south. The more common presence of pits, as well as ditches also suggests that this area had a greater variety of function than just the agricultural outfield. Pits such as [105], which contained a comparatively large pottery assemblage or [103], which had a charcoal rich fill with patches of burnt clay may indicate the presence of occupation activity nearby, the debris of which such as hearth sweepings would have then been deposited in features such as this.

7.4 Post-Medieval and Modern Activity

7.4.1 Only one feature could be securely dated to this period of activity. Posthole [164] in Trench 32 contained a piece of CBM and a nail and may have formed part of a fence line.

7.5 Undated Activity

7.5.1 A single Pit [153] in Trench 7 could not be assigned to any phase due to its lack of datable material and lack of proximity to any other dated features.

7.6 Conclusions

7.6.1 The evaluation has tentatively identified features relating to two main periods of activity on the site: a potential field system dating to the later prehistoric period (Bronze Age to Iron Age) and a medieval field system (c.11th-14th century) on a different alignment to the prehistoric one.

7.6.2 Field systems of a similar nature have been excavated across this part of Suffolk. Where finds have been present, the ditches have been found to date from the Bronze Age and continue through the Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. In most cases finds are extremely scarce, even when, as at Alnesbourn Crescent, Ipswich, they were 50-100% excavated (Woolhouse 2014a). Extensive sampling of the ditches at Area T, Ravenswood, Ipswich and Main Road, Martlesham also failed to yield more than a few small fragments of later prehistoric pottery (Jones 2015; Woolhouse 2014b). Although the evidence present on this site is very limited, the presence of any prehistoric datable material can be regarded as significant, considering the widespread difficulty in obtaining datable material from and therefore assigning field systems to particular periods. The fragments of prehistoric field system present on the site can provide a small input into a wider phenomenon that has been identified as requiring further research in the regional guidelines. This is the intensification of agricultural practices and the development of the agrarian economy in the Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age, both within the preferred sand and gravel areas and into the fringes of the claylands. The medieval field systems present on the site have the potential to contribute to the corpus of information available about features of their type. The combining of the

results of this evaluation with other nearby sites should help provide information about the evolution of historical field systems within the local area surrounding the medieval village of Bramford and the surrounding region, a topic which has also been promoted by the regional guidelines.

7.6.3 The focus of activity was recorded in the south-western corner of the site which corresponds with the interpretation of the geophysical survey undertaken. On this occasion the results and interpretation were fairly accurate and can be considered well suited to this type of soil.

7.6.4 The results of the evaluation are in keeping with the rural nature of the site and indicate that Bronze Age-Iron Age, Late Saxon and medieval activity were all in close proximity. The results are of local importance.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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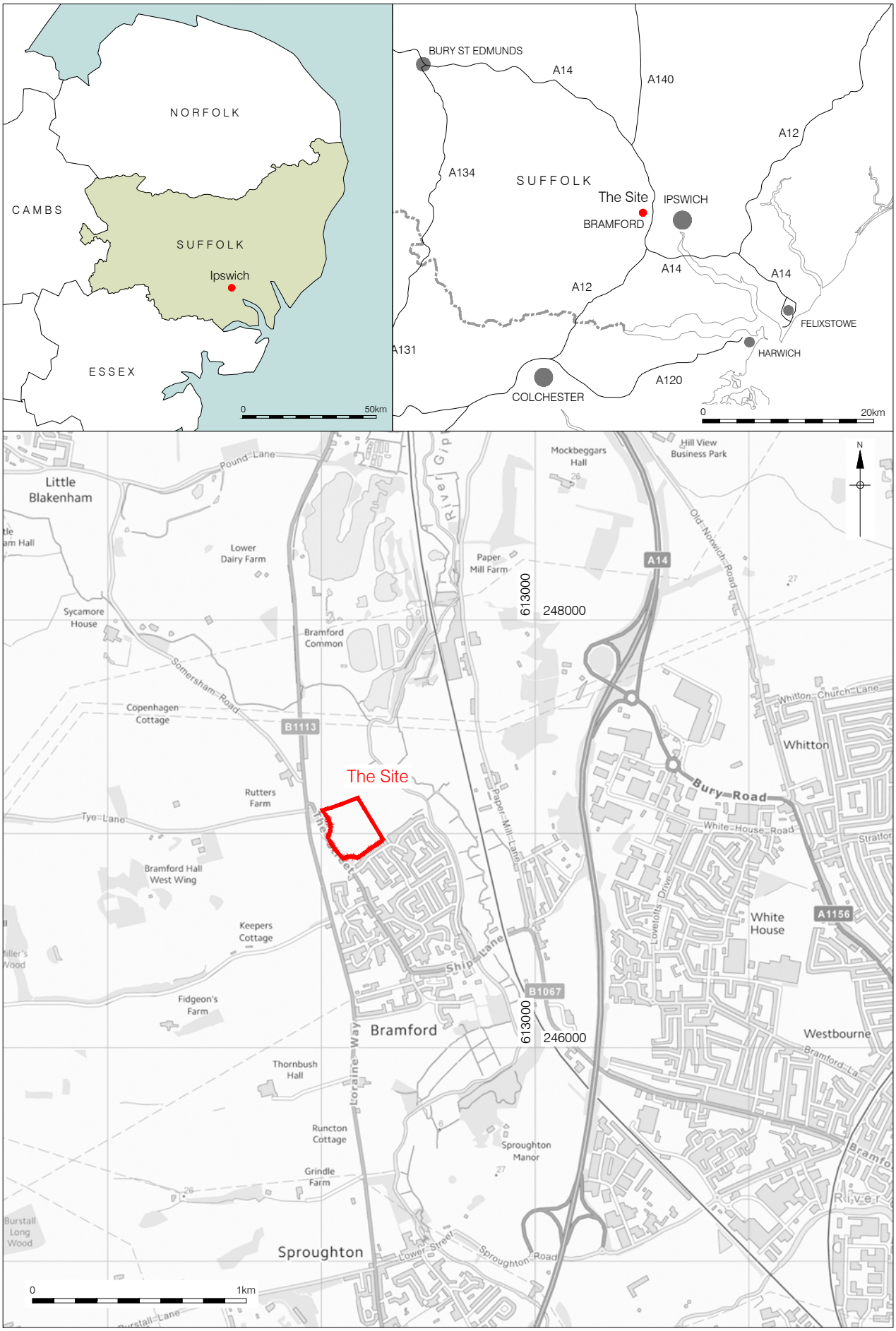


03/11/15 RM

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000; 625,000 & 25,000 at A4

09/11/15 RM

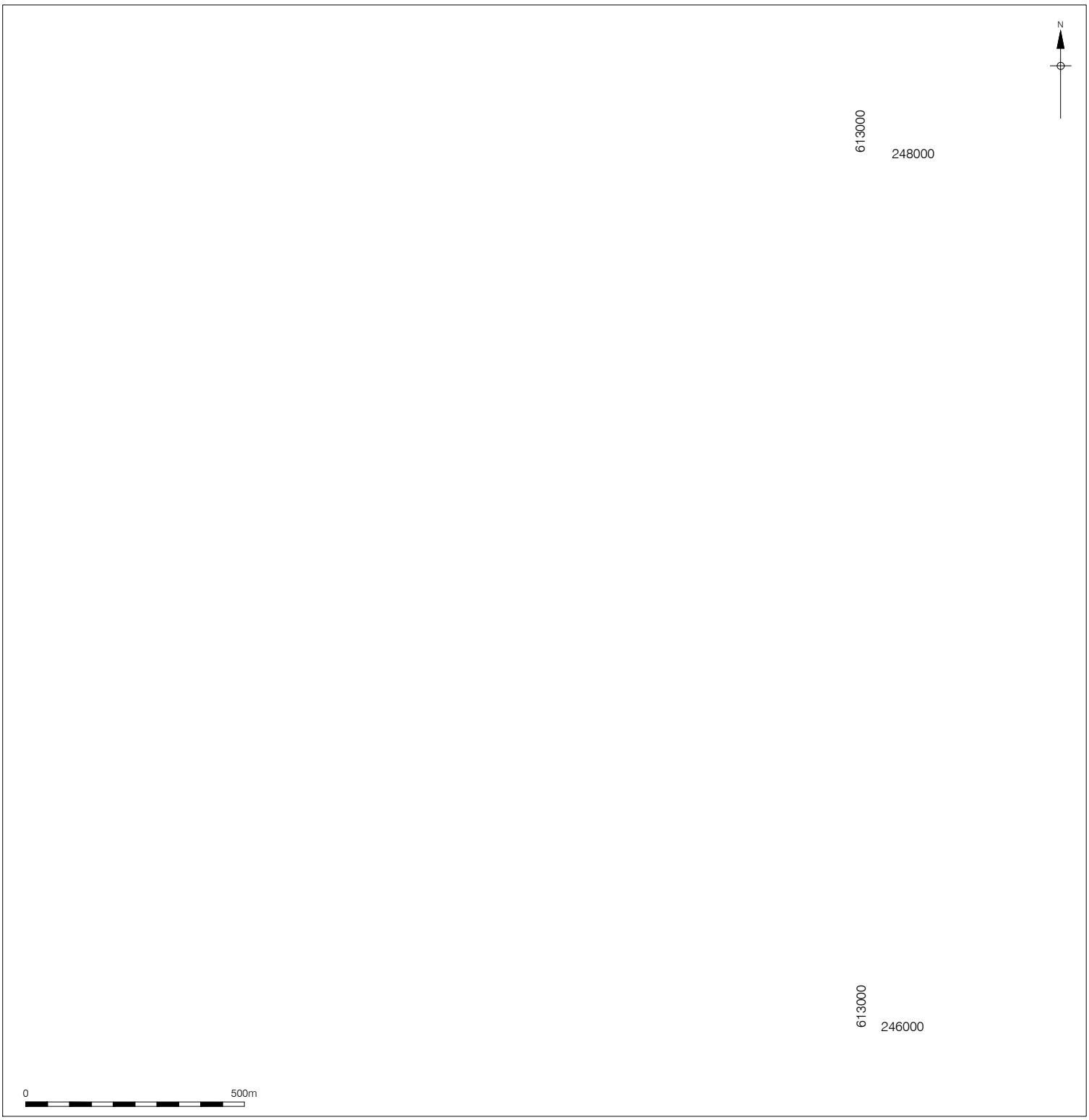
Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:1,000 at A3

09/11/15 RM

Figure 3
Trench Location Overlain on Geophysics Plot
1:1,000 at A3

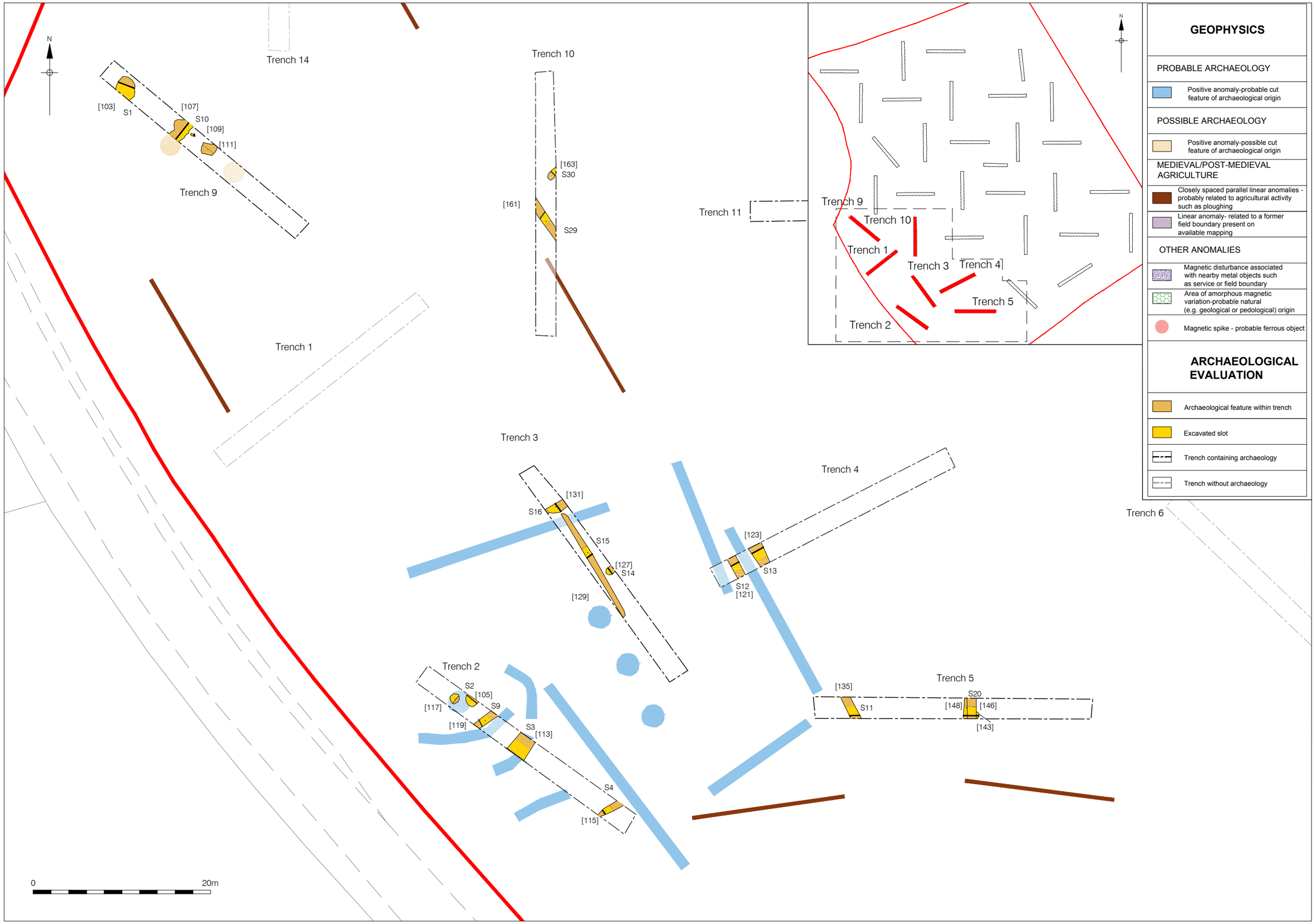
18/12/15 RM

Figure 4
Trench Location on Geophysics Plot, Greyed Out
1:1,000 at A3



18/12/15 RM

Figure 5
Location of HER sites
1:12,500 at A4



GEOPHYSICS

PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- Positive anomaly-probable cut feature of archaeological origin

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- Positive anomaly-possible cut feature of archaeological origin

MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL AGRICULTURE

- Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
- Linear anomaly- related to a former field boundary present on available mapping

OTHER ANOMALIES

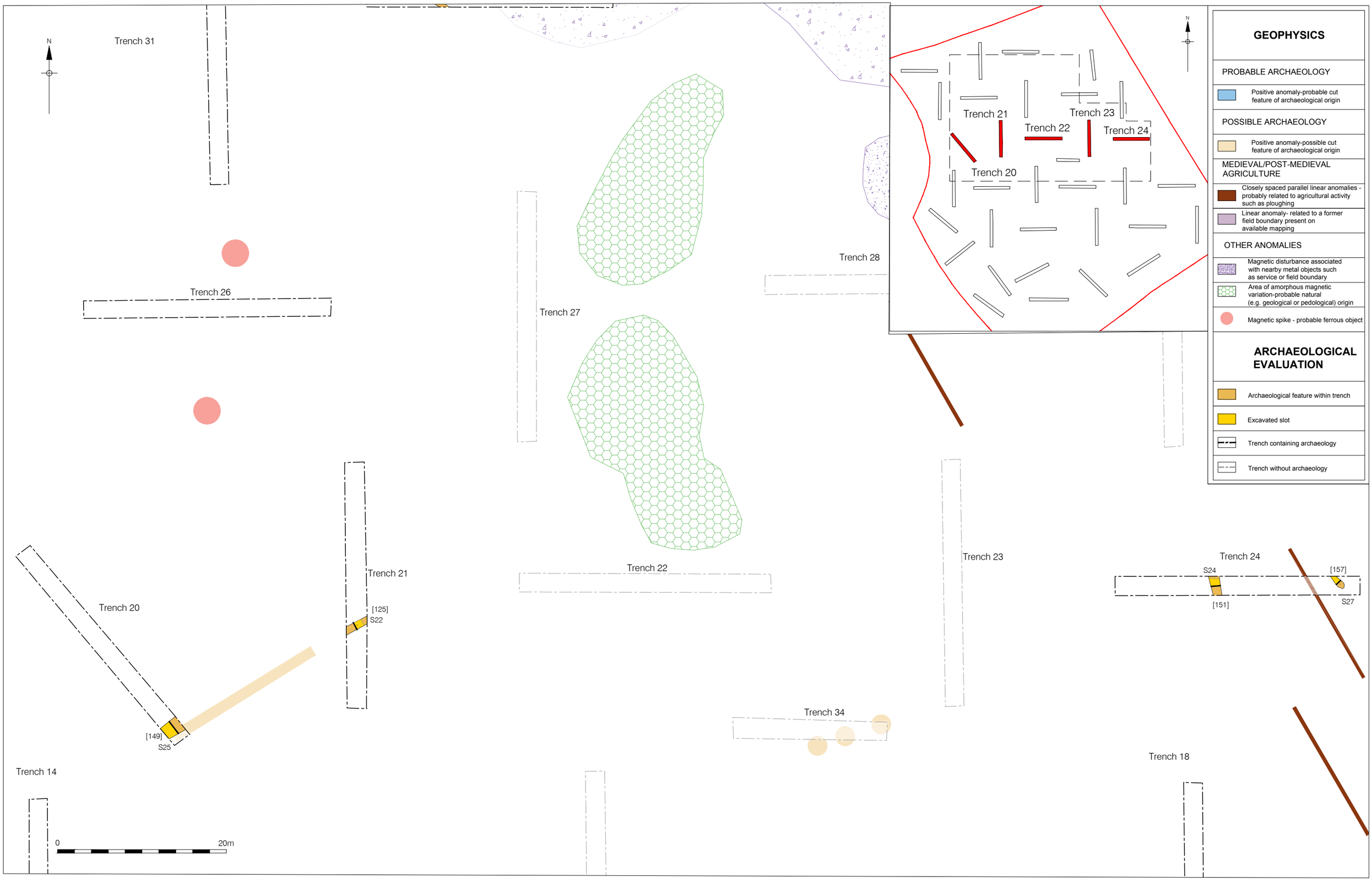
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal objects such as service or field boundary
- Area of amorphous magnetic variation-probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
- Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

- Archaeological feature within trench
- Excavated slot
- Trench containing archaeology
- Trench without archaeology

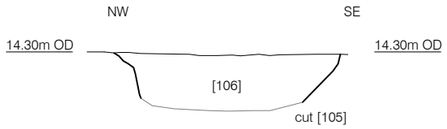
18/12/15 RM

Figure 6
Plan of Trenches 1-5 and 9-10
1:400 at A3

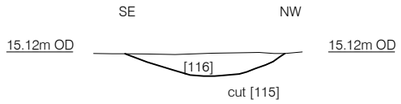


18/12/15 RM

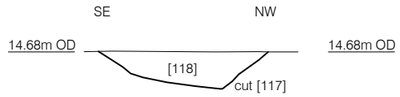
Figure 7
Plan of Trenches 20-24
1:400 at A3



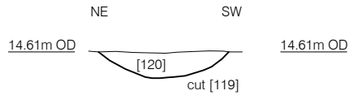
Section 2
Trench 2
Southwest Facing



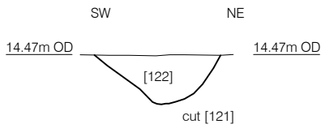
Section 4
Trench 2
Northeast Facing



Section 5
Trench 2
Northeast Facing

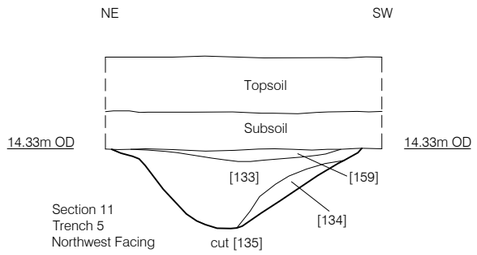


Section 9
Trench 2
Northwest Facing

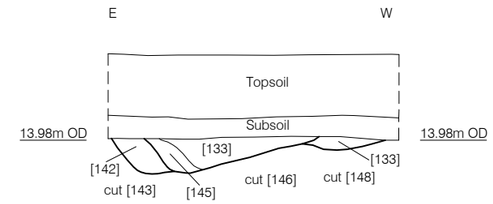


Section 12
Trench 4
Southeast Facing

Section 13
Trench 4
Southeast Facing

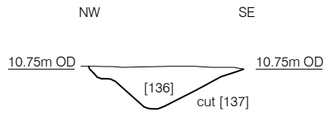


Section 11
Trench 5
Northwest Facing

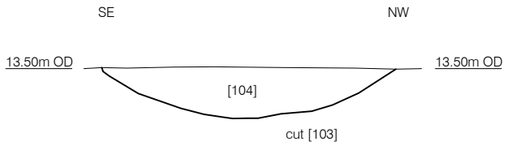


Section 20
Trench 5
North Facing

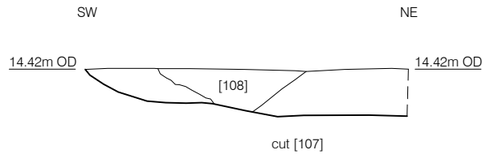
Section 23
Trench 7
Southeast facing



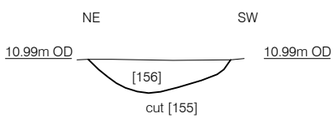
Section 17
Trench 8
Southwest Facing



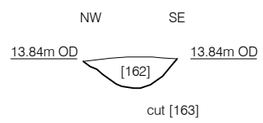
Section 1
Trench 9
Northeast Facing



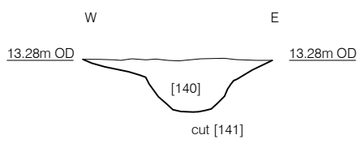
Section 10
Trench 9
Southeast Facing



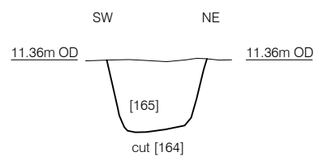
Section 26
Trench 10
Northwest Facing



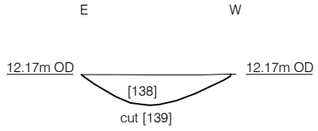
Section 30
Trench 10
Southwest Facing



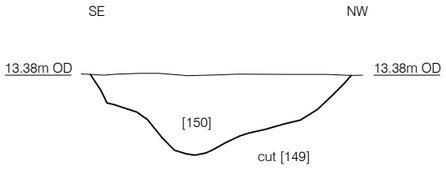
Section 19
Trench 11
South Facing



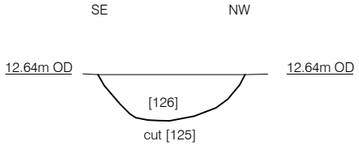
Section 28
Trench 11
Northeast Facing



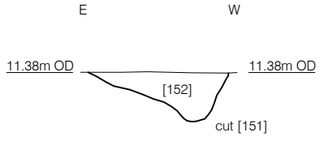
Section 18
Trench 13
North Facing



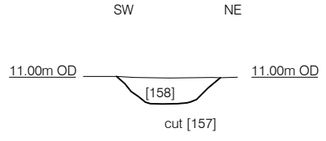
Section 25
Trench 20
Northeast Facing



Section 22
Trench 21
Northeast Facing



Section 24
Trench 24
North Facing



Section 27
Trench 24
Southeast Facing

18/12/15 RM

Figure 8
Sections
1:40 at A3

10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 2, view south-east

Plate 2: Pit [117], view south-east

Plate 3: Pit [105], view north-east

Plate 4: Ditch [119], view south-west

Plate 5: Ditch [113] in Trench 2 section, view south-west

Plate 6: Ditch [115], view south-west

Plate 7: Trench 3, view south-east

Plate 8: Ditch [131], view north-east

Plate 9: Ditch [129], view south-east

Plate 10: Pit [127], view north-east

Plate 11: Trench 4, view north-east

Plate 12: Ditch [121], view north-west

Plate 13: Ditch [123], view north-west

Plate 14: Trench 5, view east

Plate 15: Ditch [135], view south-east

Plate 16: Ditches [143], [146] and [148], view south

Plate 17: Trench 9, view south-east

11 APPENDIX 2: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

TRENCH 1	**Figures 2, 6**	**Plate N/A**
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 14.3-14.73m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.36m	0.48m
Subsoil	(101)	0.65m	0.76m
Natural	(102)	0..65m+	0.76m+

Summary

Trench 1 was located in the south-west of the site.

The trench contained no archaeological features.

TRENCH 2	**Figures 2, 6**	**Plates 1-6**
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD):13.2-14.7m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.58m	0.46m
Subsoil	(101)	0.78m	0.7m
Natural	(102)	0.78m+	0.7m+

Summary

Trench 2 was located in the south-west of the site.

The trench contained three ditches, all aligned north-east to south-west, and two pits.

TRENCH 3	**Figures 2, 6**	**Plates 7-10**
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 14.38-14.55m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.31m	0.4m
Subsoil	(101)	0.75m	0.68m
Natural	(102)	0.75m+	0.68m+

Summary

Trench 3 was located in the south-west of the site.

The trench contained two ditches, one aligned northeast-southwest, one northwest-southeast, and a pit.

TRENCH 4	**Figures 2, 6**		**Plates 11-13**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 13.75-14.47m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.24m	0.26m
Subsoil	(101)		0.68m	0.56m
Natural	(102)		0.68m+	0.56m+
Summary				
Trench 4 was located in the south-west of the site. The trench contained two ditches, both aligned northwest-southeast.				

TRENCH 5	**Figures 2, 6**		**Plates 14-16**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 13.98-14.33m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			W End	**E End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.37m	0.36m
Subsoil	(101)		0.72m	0.76m
Natural	(102)		0.72m+	0.76m+
Summary				
Trench 5 was located in the south-west of the site. The trench contained three ditches and a furrow.				

TRENCH 6	**Figure 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 12.98-13.14m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.32m	0.4m
Subsoil	(101)		0.68m	0.72m
Natural	(102)		0.68m+	0.72m+
Summary				

Trench 6 was located in the south of the site.

The trench contained no archaeology.

TRENCH 7	**Figure 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 12.06-12.64m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.31m	0.29m
Subsoil	(101)		0.66m	0.54m
Natural	(102)		0.66m+	0.54m+

Summary

Trench 7 was located in the south-east of the site.

The trench contained one undated pit.

TRENCH 8	**Figure 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 11.35-11.15	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			S End	**N End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.38m	0.38m
Subsoil	(101)		0.68m	0.78m
Natural	(102)		0.68m+	0.78m+

Summary

Trench 8 was located in the south-west of the site.

The trench contained one ditch, aligned northeast-southwest.

TRENCH 9	**Figures 2, 6**		**Plate 17**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 14.25-14.59	
Deposit	Context No.		Average Depth (m)	
			NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)		0.32m	0.40m
Subsoil	(101)		0.65m	0.67m
Natural	(102)		0.65m+	0.67m+

Summary

Trench 9 was located in the south-west of the site.

The trench contained three pits and a tree throw.

TRENCH 10	**Figures 2, 6**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 13.7-14.27m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			S End	**N End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.30m	0.28m
Subsoil	(101)		0.68m	0.46m
Natural	(102)		0.68m+	0.46m+
Summary Trench 10 was located in the south-west of the site. The trench contained two ditches, one aligned northwest-southeast, and the other northeast-southwest.				

TRENCH 11	**Figure 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 13.28-13.73	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			W End	**E End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.4m	0.32m
Subsoil	(101)		0.74m	0.70m
Natural	(102)		0.74m+	0.56m
Summary Trench 11 was located in the south of the site. The trench contained a single ditch, aligned northwest-southeast				

TRENCH 12	**Figure 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 12.59-13.2m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			N End	**S End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.32m	0.33m
Subsoil	(101)		0.80m	0.65m
Natural	(102)		0.80m+	0.65m+
Summary				

Trench 12 was located in the south of the site.

The trench contained no archaeology.

TRENCH 13	**Figure 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 11.8-12.15m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			W End	**E End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.30m	0.29m
Subsoil	(101)		0.67m	0.54m
Natural	(102)		0.67m+	0.54m+
Summary Trench 13 was located in the east of the site. The trench contained a single ditch, aligned north-south.				

TRENCH 14	**Figure 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 13.67-13.99m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			N End	**S End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.33m	0.40m
Subsoil	(101)		0.52m	0.60m
Natural	(102)		0.52m+	0.60m+
Summary Trench 14 was located in the west of the site. The trench contained no archaeology.				

TRENCH 15	**Figure 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 13.51-13.74m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			E End	**W End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.24m	0.31m
Subsoil	(101)		0.53m	0.60m
Natural	(102)		0.53m+	0.60m+
Summary Trench 15 was located in the west of the site.				

The trench contained no archaeology

TRENCH 16	**Figure 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 12.88-13.19m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			S End	**N End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.30m	0.3m
Subsoil	(101)		0.59m	0.51m
Natural	(102)		0.59m+	0.51m+
Summary				
Trench 16 was located in the centre of the site. The trench contained no archaeology.				

TRENCH 17	**Figure 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 12.52-12.95m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			E End	**W End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.24m	0.34m
Subsoil	(101)		0.66m	0.61m
Natural	(102)		0.66m+	0.61m+
Summary				
Trench 17 was located in the centre of the site. The trench contained no archaeology.				

TRENCH 18	**Figure 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 12.05-12.17m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			N End	**S End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.30m	0.30m
Subsoil	(101)		0.54m	0.71m
Natural	(102)		0.54m+	0.71m+
Summary				
Trench 18 was located in the east of the site. The trench contained no archaeology				

TRENCH 19	**Figures 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 10.25-11.3	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			E End	**W End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.32m	0.32m
Subsoil	(101)		0.79m	0.66m
Natural	(102)		0.79m+	0.66m+
Summary Trench 19 was located in the south-east of the site. The trench contained no archaeology				

TRENCH 20	**Figures 2, 7**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 12.85-13.38m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			SE End	**NW End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.28m	0.32m
Subsoil	(101)		0.63m	0.87m
Natural	(102)		0.63m+	0.87m+
Summary Trench 20 was located in the west of the site. The trench contained a single ditch aligned northeast-southwest.				

TRENCH 21	**Figures 2, 7**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 12.19-13.04m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			S End	**N End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.24m	0.26m
Subsoil	(101)		0.68m	0.56m
Natural	(102)		0.68m+	0.56m+
Summary Trench 21 was located in the west of the site. The trench contained a single ditch aligned northeast-southwest				

TRENCH 22	**Figures 2, 7**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 11.94-12.61m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			E End	**W End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.39m	0.34m
Subsoil	(101)		0.89m	0.61m
Natural	(102)		0.89m+	0.61m+
Summary				
Trench 22 was located in the centre of the site. The trench contained no archaeology.				

TRENCH 23	**Figures 2, 7**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 11.77-12.04m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			S End	**N End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.24m	0.23m
Subsoil	(101)		0.63m	0.45m
Natural	(102)		0.63m+	0.45m+
Summary				
Trench 23 was located in the east of the site. The trench contained no archaeology.				

TRENCH 24	**Figures 2, 7**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 11-11.95m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			E End	**W End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.29m	0.32m
Subsoil	(101)		0.70m	0.50m
Natural	(102)		0.70m+	0.50m+
Summary				
Trench 24 was located in the east of the site. The trench contained a ditch and a ditch terminus, the ditch was aligned northeast-southwest, and the terminus northwest-southeast.				

TRENCH 25	**Figure 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 12.17-12.68m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			N End	**S End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.37m	0.39m
Subsoil	(101)		0.69m	0.77m
Natural	(102)		0.69m+	0.77m+

Summary

Trench 25 was located in the north-west of the site.

The trench contained no archaeology.

TRENCH 26	**Figure 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 12.02-12.10m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			E End	**W End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.29m	0.38m
Subsoil	(101)		0.58m	0.77m
Natural	(102)		0.58m+	0.77m+

Summary

Trench 26 was located in the north of the site.

The trench contained no archaeology.

TRENCH 27	**Figure 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 11.63-12.07m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			N End	**S End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.32m	0.3m
Subsoil	(101)		0.57m	0.64m
Natural	(102)		0.57m+	0.64m+

Summary

Trench 27 was located in the north of the site.

The trench contained no archaeology.

TRENCH 28	**Figure 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 10.98-11.42m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			W End	**E End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.33m	0.45m
Subsoil	(101)		0.67m	0.87m
Natural	(102)		0.67m+	0.87m+
Summary				
Trench 28 was located in the north-east of the site. The trench contained no archaeology.				

TRENCH 29	**Figure 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 10.89-11.12m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			N End	**S End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.31m	0.32m
Subsoil	(101)		0.59m	0.86m
Natural	(102)		0.59m+	0.86m+
Summary				
Trench 29 was located in the north-east of the site. The trench contained no archaeology.				

TRENCH 30	**Figure 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 12.34-12.72m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			E End	**W End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.24m	0.42m
Subsoil	(101)		0.45m	0.6m
Natural	(102)		0.45m+	0.6m+
Summary				
Trench 30 was located in the north-west of the site. The trench contained no archaeology.				

TRENCH 31	**Figure 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 10.99-11.96m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			S End	**N End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.3m	0.41m
Subsoil	(101)		0.56m	0.90m
Natural	(102)		0.56m+	0.90m+
Summary Trench 31 was located in the north of the site. The trench contained no archaeology.				

TRENCH 32	**Figure 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 10.91-11.08m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			E End	**W End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.4m	0.23m
Subsoil	(101)		0.6m	0.44m
Natural	(102)		0.6m+	0.44m+
Summary Trench 32 was located in the north of the site. The trench contained a ditch and a posthole. The ditch was aligned east-west.				

TRENCH 33	**Figure 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 10.75-10.94m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			N End	**S End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.35m	0.38m
Subsoil	(101)		0.62m	0.74m
Natural	(102)		0.62m+	0.74m+
Summary Trench 33 was located in the north-east of the site. The trench contained no archaeology.				

TRENCH 34	**Figure 2**		**Plate N/A**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 15m		Level of Natural (m OD): 12.41-12.58m	
Deposit		**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
			E End	**W End**
Topsoil		(100)	0.32m	0.47m
Subsoil		(101)	0.47m	0.47m
Natural		(102)	0.47m+	0.72m+

Summary

Trench 34 was located in the centre of the site.

The trench contained no archaeology.

12 APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT INDEX

Context Number	Cut	Type	Category	Trench
100	0	Layer	Topsoil	0
101	0	Layer	Subsoil	0
102	0	Layer	Natural	0
103	103	Cut	Pit	14
104	103	Fill	Pit	14
105	105	Cut	Pit	2
106	105	Fill	Pit	2
107	107	Cut	Pit	9
108	107	Fill	Pit	9
109	109	Cut	Pit	9
110	109	Fill	Pit	9
111	111	Cut	Treethrow	9
112	111	Fill	Treethrow	9
113	113	Cut	Ditch	2
114	113	Fill	Ditch	2
115	115	Cut	Ditch	2
116	115	Fill	Ditch	2
117	117	Cut	Pit	2
118	117	Fill	Pit	2
119	119	Cut	Ditch	2
120	119	Cut	Ditch	2
121	121	Cut	Ditch	4
122	121	Fill	Ditch	4
123	123	Cut	Ditch	4
124	123	Fill	Ditch	4
125	125	Cut	Ditch	21
126	125	Fill	Ditch	21
127	127	Cut	Pit	3
128	127	Fill	Pit	3
129	129	Cut	Ditch	3

Context Number	Cut	Type	Category	Trench
130	129	Fill	Ditch	3
131	131	Cut	Ditch	3
132	131	Fill	Ditch	3
133	135	Fill	Ditch	4
134	135	Fill	Ditch	4
135	135	Cut	Ditch	4
136	137	Fill	Ditch	8
137	137	Cut	Ditch	8
138	139	Fill	Ditch	13
139	139	Cut	Ditch	13
140	141	Fill	Ditch	11
141	141	Cut	Ditch	11
142	143	Fill	Ditch	5
143	143	Cut	Ditch	5
144	146	Fill	Ditch	5
145	146	Fill	Ditch	5
146	146	Cut	Ditch	5
147	148	Fill	Ditch	5
148	148	Fill	Ditch	5
149	149	Cut	Ditch	20
150	149	Fill	Ditch	20
151	151	Cut	Ditch	24
152	151	Fill	Ditch	24
153	153	Cut	Pit	7
154	153	Fill	Pit	7
155	155	Cut	Ditch	32
156	155	Fill	Ditch	32
157	157	Cut	Ditch	24
158	157	Fill	Ditch	24
159	135	Fill	Ditch	5
160	161	Fill	Ditch	10
161	161	Cut	Ditch	10
162	163	Fill	Ditch	10

Context Number	Cut	Type	Category	Trench
163	163	Cut	Ditch	10
164	164	Cut	Posthole	32
165	164	Fill	Posthole	32

13 APPENDIX 4: LITHIC CATALOGUE

Context	Feature	Feature Date	Trench	Decortication flake	Flake	Retouched	Conchoidal chunks	Core-tool	Burnt Stone (no.)	(wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Recorticated	Suggested dating	Comments
100	Topsoil	Mod	2			1					Translucent black	Thin, rough, weathered	Chipped	None	BA-IA	Thick 'plunged' flake in a very chipped condition but has what appears to be a deliberately made notch 22mm wide by 5mm deep cut into its left margin. Also possible further retouch around its distal end. 57x48x17mm
100	Topsoil	Mod	2			1					Translucent black	Thermal scar	Chipped	None	Neo-BA	Relatively thin flake with light steep slightly denticulated scalar retouch around sinuous/convex

															distal and left margin. Moderate wear. 28x29x5mm
100	Topsoil	Mod	2		1						Translucent black	None	Chipped	None	Neo-BA	Thick and hard hammer struck but with a trimmed platform and multidirectional dorsal scars
142	D143	UD	5		1						Speckled translucent black	Thin, rough, weathered	Good	None	BA-IA	Thick, cortical platform, step fractured termination
142	D143	UD	5		1						Translucent black	Thermal scar	Chipped	None	BA-IA	Small, very badly detached
142	D143	UD	5				1				Mottled black	Thermal scar	Good	None	Undated	Shattered cobble
142	D143	UD	5	1							Translucent black	Thin, hard	Good	None	BA-IA	Large, thick, severely hinged distal termination
142	D143	UD	5	1							Translucent black	Thin, hard	Good	None	BA-IA	Thick and badly detached - REFITS
142	D143	UD	5	1							Translucent black	Thin, hard	Good	None	Undated	Small primary flake - REFITS

142	D143	UD	5					1			Translucent black	Thin, hard	Good	None	BA-IA	Internal fragment from shattered core with medium, steep scalar retouch on slightly concave break. 40x37x14mm REFITS
142	D143	UD	5				1				Mottled black	Thin, hard	Good	None	Undated	Shattered cobble
142	D143	UD	5				1				Mottled black	Thin, hard	Good	None	Neo-IA	Thermally disintegrated minimally reduced core
142	D143	UD	5		1						Translucent black	None	Slightly chipped	None	Neo-IA	Thin but poorly detached
145	D146	UD	5						1	79	Unknown	Thin, rough, weathered	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragment

14 APPENDIX 5: FINDS REGISTER

CUT	CONTEXT	Trench Number	MATERIAL	OBJECT NAME	SAMPLE NO
	100	2	Flint		
	100	2	Pottery		
	100	2	Coke		
	100	2	Bone	ANIMAL BONE	
105	106	2	Pottery		1
105	106	2	Charcoal		1
105	106	2	Bone		1
105	106	2	Flint		1
105	106	2	Shell		1
105	106	2	Burnt Clay		1
105	106	2	Seed		1
105	106	2	Metal	Pin	1
105	106	2	Stone	Lava stone	1
105	106	2	Pottery		
107	108	9	Pottery		
107	108	9	Bone	ANIMAL BONE	
113	114	2	Bone	Fish/Small Mammal	5
113	114	2	Bone	ANIMAL BONE	5
113	114	2	Shell		5
113	114	2	Pottery		5
113	114	2	Pottery		
117	118	2	Pottery		
119	120	2	Burnt Clay		
125	126	21	Bone	ANIMAL BONE	
143	142	5	Flint		
143	142	5	Flint		2
146	144	5	CBM		
146	145	5	Flint	Burnt	
148	147	5	Clinker		
161	160	10	CBM		
164	165	32	Metal		
164	165	32	Pottery		

15 APPENDIX 6: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-226714

Project details	
Project name	Land to the East of The Street, Bramford, Suffolk: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Short description of the project	This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land to the east of The Street, Bramford, Suffolk (NGR TM 12167 47127) between the 19th and the 23rd October 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by Archaeology Collective on behalf of Cemex UK Properties Ltd in response to a brief from Rachael Abraham from Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT). The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. The evaluation identified features relating to two main periods of activity on the site: a later prehistoric field system (Bronze Age to Iron Age), aligned north-south and a medieval field system (c.11th-14th century) aligned northwest-southeast/northeast-southwest. Both phases of activity indicate that later prehistoric and medieval settlement were in close proximity, with these field boundaries likely representing outlying fields with the settlement activity focused to the south of the site around the historic core of Bramford village.
Project dates	Start: 19-10-2015 End: 23-10-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ESF23257 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m

Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	"'Sample Trenches"',"'Targeted Trenches"'
Development type	Landowner pre-sale planning application (outline)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BRAMFORD Land East of The Street, Bramford
Study area	5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 12167 47127 52.081245923042 1.096820355905 52 04 52 N 001 05 48 E Point

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Rachael Abraham
Project design originator	Mark Hinman
Project director/manager	Taleyna Fletcher

Project supervisor	Mary-Anne Slater

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Archive ID	ESF23257
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Digital Archive ID	ESF23257
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Archive ID	ESF23257
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land to the East of The Street, Bramford, Suffolk: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Slater, M.
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Place of issue or publication Cambridge

16 APPENDIX 7: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

HeritageCollective

Written Scheme of Investigation (Archaeological Evaluation)

Land to the east of The Street, Bramford, Suffolk

On behalf of Cemex UK Properties Ltd

October 2015

Project Ref: 1939C

HER Event Number: TBC

CONTENTS PAGE NO.

Project Number: 1939C
Authored by: Michelle Collings
Reviewed by: Claire Feldkamp
Date: October 2015

Document version M:\HC\Projects\Projects 1901-2000\1939-Land to the east of The Street, Bramford\1939C WSI\Reports\1939C Land to the east of The Street, Trenching WSIv1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.0 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details a proposal for an archaeological evaluation in respect of the site known as Land to the east of The Street, Bramford, Suffolk (here after referred to as the 'application site'). The application site is located on the northern edge of Bramford to the east of The Street (the B1067) and is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TM (6)12167, (2)47127 (Appendix 1). Michelle Collings (ACIfA), senior archaeological consultant at Heritage Collective UK Limited, has prepared the document on behalf of Cemex UK Properties Ltd.

1.1 It is proposed to develop the application site for residential purposes along with associated development. It is only proposed to develop the westernmost field of the application site (here after referred to as the 'development area'). The northern and eastern fields are proposed as green space.

1.2 Following the preparation of an archaeological desk based assessment[1], a geophysical survey[2] was carried out revealing possible archaeological remains largely concentrated at the southwest of the application site. Subsequently, it was determined by the Senior Archaeological Officer at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), Rachael Abraham, that further information was required in order to determine a planning application for a housing development.

1.3 Consultation was undertaken between Michelle Collings (ACIfA), senior archaeological consultant at Heritage Collective UK Limited and Rachael Abraham regarding the mitigation requirements. It was determined that a trial trench evaluation was necessary to validate the geophysical survey results. Rachael Abraham confirmed (by email) on 30th September 2015 that the proposed trench layout, providing a 3.5% sample of the development area (westernmost field of the application site) was acceptable. Consequently this written scheme of investigation sets out a methodology for the evaluation.

[1] Heritage Collective.2015.Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Land to the east of The Street, Bramford, Suffolk. Heritage Collective. Unpub. report
[2] Stratascan 2015.Land east of The Street, Bramford, Suffolk. Unpub report.

1.4 The site work will be managed on behalf of the client by Michelle Collings of Heritage Collective. Site attendance will be carried out by suitably qualified archaeologists from a CIfA registered organisation.

1.5 A brief for the work has been prepared by Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Officer at SCCAS/CT[3]. The archaeological work will be undertaken in accordance with the *Brief for a Trenched Evaluation at Land east of The Street, Bramford*[4] and Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team's *Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Version 1.3*[5]. Additionally, the size, location and number of evaluation trenches has been agreed with Rachael Abraham. This WSI provisionally sets out the aims, objectives, methods and details for an archaeological evaluation comprising thirty-three machine excavated trenches, measuring 30m long by 1.80m wide (Appendix 2).

1.6 The fieldwork will be carried out in keeping with the WSI, the *Brief for a Trenched Evaluation at Land east of The Street, Bramford*[6] and *Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Version 1.3*[7], the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*[8] and other relevant guidance as detailed below.

1.7 A site code will be allocated to the site and approval for that code sought from the SCCAS/CT Senior Archaeological Officer.

Geology

1.8 The British Geological Survey identifies the underlying solid geology as Newhaven Chalk Formation comprising chalk; a sedimentary bedrock formed in the Cretaceous Period, approximately 71 to 86 million years ago in an environment dominated by warm chalk seas[9].

[3] SCCAS/CT.2015. Brief for a Trenched Evaluation at Land east of The Street, Bramford
[4] SCCAS/CT.2015. Brief for a Trenched Evaluation at Land east of The Street, Bramford
[5] SCCAS/CT.2012. Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver 1.3
[6] SCCAS/CT.2015. Brief for a Trenched Evaluation at Land east of The Street, Bramford
[7] SCCAS/CT.2012. Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver 1.3
[8] Gurney, D.2003. Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. East of England Occasional Paper 14
[9] British Geological Survey online viewer http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/mapViewers/home.html

1.9 The British Geological Survey primarily identifies the overlying superficial geology at the west and centre of the application site as Lowestoft Formation comprising sand and gravel; a superficial deposit formed in the Quaternary Period, approximately up to 2 million years ago in an environment dominated by ice age conditions[10].

1.10 The British Geological Survey identifies the overlying superficial geology at the northeast of the application site as River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated) comprising sand and gravel; a superficial deposit formed in the Quaternary Period, approximately up to 3 million years ago in an environment dominated by rivers[11].

1.11 The British Geological Survey identifies the overlying superficial geology at the eastern edge of the site as Alluvium comprising clay and silt; a superficial deposit formed in the Quaternary Period, approximately up to 2 million years ago in an environment dominated by rivers[12].

1.12 No site specific geotechnical information is currently available.

Topography

1.13 The application site is located at the northern edge of Bramford, approximately 5.15km to the northwest of Ipswich (Appendix 1). It adjoins the existing developed area, situated to the north of a trackway known as 'Pound Lane', beyond which lie residential properties fronting Acton Road. It lies to the east of The Street (the B1067) and adjoining residential properties known as '1 to 5 The Row.' It lies to the immediate west of the River Gipping and open land including a playing field. It lies to the south of open land situated between the River Gipping at the east and Loraine Way (the B1113) at the west.

1.14 Land within the application site is fairly flat but falls gently from west to east, towards the river. Spot heights of 16m AOD are recorded on The Street to the west and southwest rising to 23m ADO on Loraine Way further to the west. A

[10] British Geological Survey online viewer http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/mapViewers/home.html
[11] British Geological Survey online viewer http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/mapViewers/home.html
[12] British Geological Survey online viewer http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/mapViewers/home.html

spot height of 13m AOD is recorded on Somersham Road further to the northwest falling to 8m AOD along the river further to the southeast[13].

1.15 The River Gipping, the source river for the River Orwell borders the application site to the east. Bramford is dominated by the broad river valley including the flood plain and the water meadows of the River Gipping. The application site falls within the 'South Suffolk and North Essex Clayland,' an area characterised as a 'gently undulating, chalky boulder clay plateau dissected by numerous river valleys[14].

Archaeology and History

1.16 An archaeological desk-based assessment[15] of the site and its immediate surroundings was carried in support of the application. A brief summary of findings set out in this document is given below.

1.17 A number of undated cropmark sites are recorded in close proximity to the application site and its position within the Gipping Valley is considered to be topographically favourable for early occupation. The geophysical survey carried out across the application site revealed a number of anomalies considered likely to be archaeological in nature.

1.18 A small assemblage of medieval artefacts was recovered from the application site comprising a single fragment of worn glass, one copper alloy buckle fragment, two copper alloy suspension rings and eleven sherds of pottery (MSF20062).

1.19 In general, there is limited definitive evidence for any sustained settlement activity pre-dating the post-medieval period recorded within a 1km radius of the application site. In total there are 100 entries on the Historic Environment Record (HER) recorded within a 1km radius, half of which relate to post-medieval or modern activity (17 entries) and undated activity (33 entries). There are 50 entries on the HER dating to the prehistoric to medieval periods,

[13] http://www.magic.gov.uk/
[14] http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx
[15] Heritage Collective 2015. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Land to the east of The Street, Bramford, Suffolk. Heritage Collective. Unpub. Report.

the majority (41 entries) of which pertain to findspots or artefact scatters, generally comprising single artefacts or small assemblages.

1.20 There are five HER entries specifically pertaining to the earlier prehistoric period, all of which comprise findspots. Two Palaeolithic findspots are recorded approximately 1km to the northeast of the application site, (MSF4495 and MSF4512), and a scatter of worked objects of possible late Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date were collected approximately 1km to the east (MSF4485). Two Neolithic findspots are recorded approximately 400m to the south and southeast comprising flint flakes and debris including a small core (MSF4498) and a single flint flake (MSF4514) respectively.

1.21 In total there are five entries on the Suffolk HER specifically pertaining to the later prehistoric period, four of which comprise findspots. There are two dispersed findspots of Bronze Age date comprising a Bronze spearhead, a flint scrapper and an axe found approximately 1km to the northeast of the application site (MSF1255) and an isolated cineary urn found to the south of The Street in close proximity to the south of the application site (MSF4494). There are two dispersed findspots of Iron Age date comprising two coins and a sherd of pottery found approximately 1km to the west (MSF4502) and an isolated gold stater found to the east (MSF11026).

1.22 During the Roman period 'Pye Road' (Margary route 3C) was constructed to the west of the application site broadly following the alignment of the present day road, Loraine Way (the B1113) adjoining The Street (MSF4510). Possible evidence for the road comprising metalling to a depth of approximately 0.80m below the modern ground level was revealed during monitoring of a gas pipeline replacement approximately 1km to the south of the application site (MSF32219).

1.23 Fieldwork carried out on land off Whitehouse Road approximately 1km to the east of the application site revealed evidence for early Iron Age, Roman and middle Saxon activity (MSF14086 and MSF22358). Evidence for Roman activity included an enclosure and post-built building (MSF14086).

1.24 The Domesday Book records two churches within the parish of Bramford, one of which is thought to have been located within Sproughton. St Mary's Church,

located approximately 1km to the south of the application site is thought to represent the second church (MSF4511).

1.25 There are 33 undated HER entries recorded within a 1km radius of the application site, four of which have been interpreted as medieval and six of which have been interpreted as post-medieval/modern. It is possible that the remaining twenty-three undated entries relate to activity pre-dating the medieval period.

1.26 Eleven of the undated HER entries detail cropmarks of possible archaeological interest identified by aerial photograph evidence. It is possible that all of these cropmark sites represent activity pre-dating the medieval period. The undated remains identified by aerial photograph interpretation comprise ring ditches and associated features (7 entries) and an enclosure and associated trackway (2 entries) suggestive of agricultural activity and associated occupation. The remaining two entries are round barrows.

1.27 Eight of the undated cropmark sites, including six of the ring ditches, have been recorded within approximately 500m of the application site. As no intrusive fieldwork has been undertaken on these cropmark sites, there is no definitive information available concerning their nature or date. A group of three ring ditches were recorded in the area to the southeast of the application site prior to construction of houses, including one with a large double outer circle measuring approximately 50m in diameter (MSF4490), another measuring 50m in diameter (MSF10733), and the third measuring 6m in diameter (MSF4489). The latter is suggestive of a small roundhouse possibly indicating occupation of an agricultural nature.

1.28 Three cropmark sites are recorded further to the east of the application site, on the opposite bank of the river, comprising a ring ditch measuring 15m in diameter and a small rectangular enclosure (MSF15183); a rectangular enclosure measuring approximately 50m by 30m surrounded by a ring ditch (MSF15184), and an associated northwest-southeast aligned trackway (MSF15185). These cropmarks are suggestive of agricultural activity and associated occupation.

1.29 A ring ditch measuring 20m in diameter and a rectangular enclosure have been identified to the immediate north of the application site (MSF4486) (Aerial Photos (TM 1247-3 RHF11436-107 2, TM 1247-12 RHF19526-01, TM1247/40 NMR27032/17 and TM1247/39 NMR27032/16) and a ring ditch measuring 24m in diameter has been recorded further to the north (MSF4491). These features provide further indicative evidence of agricultural activity and associated occupation.

1.30 The first map to allow for detailed comment on the layout of the application site is the 1848 Tithe Map of Bramford. This shows that the application site comprised agricultural fields, falling within three parcels of land (plots 390, 391 and 439). The field boundaries of the northern and western parcels of land were slightly different to the present day but the general arrangement was broadly the same. The accompanying apportionment identifies the plots as 'Bishops Hop Ground (plot 390)', Parkers Twelve Acres (plot 391)' and 'Lower Bishops (plot 439)' owned by Sir Philip Burt Broke and occupied by Henry Howard. However, the apportionment does not indicate the land use at this time.

1.31 The 1880 Ordnance Survey Map shows that the application site comprised three parcels of open land broadly the same as the present day. Although a pond and two ditches or leats are shown in the eastern field. Footpaths are shown along the southern edge of the northern field and the western edge of the western field. A single building is shown to the west of the application site in the location of 'The Row' and the overall footprint appears to be broadly the same as the present day terrace.

1.32 The 1905 to 1938 Ordnance Survey Maps show little apparent change to the application site or area immediately adjoining it during this period. Similarly, the 1945 RAF aerial photograph shows the application site as open land largely situated beyond the developed part of Bramford. During the later 20th century there was widespread development within Bramford and expansion to the north.

2.0 AIMS

2.1 The general aims of the evaluation are:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains,
- To record the character, date location and preservation of any archaeological remains on site,
- To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remains on site,
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

2.2 The specific aims of the investigation are:

- To mechanically excavate thirty-three trenches to expose the surface of any underlying archaeological horizon or the natural ground,
- To clean the base and representative sections of the trenches and record them in both plan and representative section,
- To partially excavate any identified archaeological features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function, likely depth and where possible date,
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- To inform the need (or otherwise) for any future archaeological works on the site by means of an illustrated report.

2.3 The objectives of the project are:

- To undertake the archaeological evaluation to provide further information for the determination of a planning application,
- To undertake work in accordance with national best practice and guidelines,
- To archaeologically record any deposits, features or structures of significance,
- To analyse any remains with reference to the existing documentary evidence for historical development and land use,

- To produce a written account to include: summary; site description; deposit descriptions deposit levels (relative to ordnance datum) conclusions and recommendations for further work,
- To disseminate the findings of the work in an illustrated report, integrating the findings of the archaeological evaluation to produce as comprehensive a record as possible,
- Provide an ordered archive.

2.4 The results will be considered with reference to *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised Framework for the East of England*[16].

[16] Medlycott, M.2011. Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised Framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Site Works

3.1 Thirty three archaeological evaluation trenches are to be excavated using a 360^0 tracked excavator equipped with a flat bladed toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological direction. The trial trenches are positioned (as illustrated in Appendix 2) to provide a generally even distribution across the application site, and to test possible archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey and other anomalies.

3.2 In total, the trial trenches amount to 990 linear metres comprising thirty three trenches measuring 30m long by 1.80m wide. In addition to the agreed trench plan illustrated in Appendix 2, there is an allowance for a contingency up to a 0.5% sample (250m2/138m linear meters at 1.80m wide) if deemed necessary during the course of the fieldwork to clarify the nature and extent of archaeological remains.

3.3 Mechanical excavation will extend down to the surface of significant archaeological deposits or to the surface of natural undisturbed ground, whichever is uppermost. This will be monitored by a qualified field archaeologist appointed by Heritage Collective. The only occasion when the use of a toothed bucket will be accepted is where large obstructions such as concrete bases need to be extracted and once this has been completed the toothless bucket will be refitted. The base and representative sections of the trenches will then be cleaned and recorded, by suitably qualified archaeologists. Metal detecting of the trenches and spoil heaps will be also be undertaken and any artefacts will be collected and retained.

3.4 Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits will be by hand using appropriate hand tools. Any archaeological deposits will be examined and recorded both in plan and section. At this stage it is intended to only partially excavate features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function and if possible date.

3.5 1.00m wide slots will be excavated across the width of linear features and 50% of discreet features, such as pits will be sampled.

3.6 Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered that are worthy of preservation in situ, excavation will cease. A site meeting of the archaeological contractor and manager, council planning archaeologist and developer's representative will be held to assess the significance of the deposits and to decide on a strategy for sampling them to provide sufficient data for a useful assessment or subsequent mitigation strategy.

3.7 All works will be carried out in accordance with the Code of Approved Practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists[17]. Accordingly the project team will abide by the CIfA's code of approved practice.

3.8 All works will be carried out in accordance with the WSI, the *Brief for a Trenched Evaluation at Land east of The Street, Bramford*[18] and *Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Version 1.3*[19], the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*[20].

Finds

3.9 All identified finds, artefacts, industrial and faunal remains will be collected and retained. Certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological advisor to the local authority.

3.10 Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.

3.11 The finds assemblage will be retained for deposition with the site archive at the Archaeological Store of SCCAS/CT or an appropriate museum in the Bramford area.

3.12 Marking of finds will follow the requirements of the Archaeological Store of SCCAS/CT or the local museum and in keeping with the SCCAS's *Archive*

[18] SCCAS/CT.2015. Brief for a Trenched Evaluation at Land east of The Street, Bramford
[19] SCCAS/CT.2012. Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver 1.3
[20] Gurney, D.2003. Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. East of England Occasional Paper 14

Guidelines[21] and the Archaeological Archives Forum guidance[22] as appropriate. If the archive is not deposited with the SCCAS/CT's Archaeological Store a duplicate copy of the written archive will be deposited with the Suffolk HER.

3.13 All finds which constitute Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act for England and Wales will be reported to the coroner by the finder within 14 days of discovery.

3.14 Any human remains will be left in situ, covered and protected. If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate government regulations. Furthermore, if removal is essential, such removal will be in accordance with the "Excavation and post Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains"[23] and the "Guidelines for the Standards for Recording Human Remains"[24] as set out by the CIfA.

3.15 Should finds that require immediate conservation be encountered, they will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation "Conservation Guideline No. 2"[25]. Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections"[26] and the current CIfA guidelines[27] will also be followed. Packaging of all organic finds and metalwork will follow the UKIC/Rescue guidelines, 'First Aid for Finds'[28]. Any necessary, conservation and treatment of metalwork will be arranged in conjunction with specialist conservators.

[21] SCCAS.2010.Archive Guidelines
[22] Archaeological Archives Forum. 2007. A guide to best practice.
[23] Mckinley J & Roberts C, 1993. *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*. CIFA Technical Paper No. 13
[24] Brickley, M. And Mckinley, J. 2004. *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains. C*IFA Paper No. 7.
[25] United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1983 *Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artifacts from Archaeological Sites.* Conservation Guidelines No. 2
[26] Museums and Galleries Commission 1992. *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections.* Museums and Galleries Commission.
[27] Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014. *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.* Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists.
[28] Leigh. D, Watkinson. D (Ed.) And Neal V (Ed.) 1993. *First Aid for Finds.* United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section

Environmental Sampling

3.16 Environmental sampling during the evaluation will target a representative range of contexts from each phase. Should significant environmental deposits be encountered, they will be taken and processed in line with English Heritage guidelines[29] and our internal policy. Provision will be made for the requirement of the following samples:

- Bulk samples of 30-60 litres, or 100% of the context, for process using a floatation tank for the recovery of charred plant remains from the 'flot' and artefacts such as small bones, mineralised plant remains, charcoal and hammer scale from the residues.

- Samples of 1-5 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of waterlogged plant remains. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.

- Samples of 5-15 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of insect remains and other macroscopic artefacts. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.

- Bulk samples of 100 litres for coarse sieving on site for specific artefacts such as animal bone.

- Samples of 2 litres for mollusc analysis, with associated continuous column samples.

- Monolith samples which may be sub-sampled for diatom, spore or pollen analysis.

- Monolith samples for soil micromorphology

[29] English Heritage 2002. *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation.* English Heritage

3.17 All environmental samples will be assessed for potential through summary analyses by an environmental specialist.

3.18 Bulk samples will be processed as soon as possible or discarded with the agreement of the Local Authority Archaeological Advisor. Residues will be treated as part of the finds assemblage.

Scientific Dating

3.19 Where appropriate, samples for scientific dating will be taken. Provision will be made for:

- Dendrochronological analysis from timbers.
- C14 dating from organic material, which may be taken as sub-samples from bulk or monolith samples.
- Archaeomagnetic dating from hearths or other suitable deposits.

Recording System

3.20 A site code will be allocated ahead of any fieldwork commencing. This code will be used to label all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and recording sheets; all photographs (but not negatives); all other elements of the documentary archive.

3.21 The recording system used will follow the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual[30]. Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships. If there is any doubt over recording techniques, the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual will be used as a guide[31]. The works will also be carried out in accordance with the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*[32].

[30] Spence, C. (Ed.) 1994. *Archaeological Site Manual, 3rd edition*. Museum of London
[31] Spence, C. (Ed.) 1994. Archaeological Site Manual, 3rd edition. Museum of London
[32] Gurney, D.2003. Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. East of England Occasional Paper 14

3.22 A site location plan at an appropriate scale will be prepared showing investigation area and development site in relation to surrounding locality.

3.23 This will be supplemented by a detailed plan, also at an appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the overall site boundary.

3.24 Burials will be drawn at 1:10. Other detailed plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:50 or 1:20.

3.25 The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan. Long sections showing layers and any cut features will be drawn at 1:50. Short sections will be drawn at 1:20.

3.26 Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20. All sections will be related to the Ordnance Datum using spot heights and registers of sections and plans will be kept.

3.27 Upon completion of each significant feature at least one sample section will be drawn, including a profile of the top of natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc. if it has not been fully excavated). The stratigraphy will be recorded, even if no archaeological deposits have been identified.

3.28 An adequate photographic record will be made of and any significant archaeological remains, including photographs of sections. This will comprise high resolution digital photography, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate the general nature of the archaeological works. A register of all photographs taken will be kept on standardised forms.

Community involvement

3.29 On site staff will be allowed to answer questions from members of the public regarding the archaeology of the area and potential archaeology of the site as described in publicly available documents.

3.30 Detailed inquiries from members of the public regarding the results of the works, or sensitive information, will be directed to the client's archaeological representative, Michelle Collings of Heritage Collective.

3.31 Given the nature and scale of the works, information boards, site tours and other community involvement activities are not considered appropriate.

4.0 REPORTING

4.1 A formal report on the results of the archaeological evaluation will be prepared on completion of the fieldwork. The report will conform to the requirements of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance[33] and will include:

- Non-technical summary (abstract)
- Introductory statements and site background
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation
- A description of the nature, extent, date, condition and significance of all archaeological deposits recorded during the investigation, with specialist opinions and parallels from other sites if appropriate.
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs as necessary
- A catalogue of finds, including any specialist reports
- A discussion and summary of the results, including a statement of significance
- An index of the contents and location of the archive
- Sources consulted
- A copy of the OASIS record sheet

4.2 A draft report will be submitted to Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Officer at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for approval before a final report is issued.

[33] CIfA. Standards and Guidance Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation. (2009)

4.3

4.4 Following approval, a digital copy of the report will be sent to the client. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the report will be submitted to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of the report.

4.5 As this work may not be the final archaeological fieldwork carried out on the site, submission of the report and associated archive may be postponed until all site work has been completed and in order that the entirety of material generated for this site can be integrated into a single, coherent record.

4.6 Provisions will be made for publication of the results should significant archaeological remains be encountered. Following completion of the fieldwork, discussions will be held with the Senior Archaeological Officer of SCCAS/CT on the appropriateness or need for post-excavation assessment and subsequent publication if the results warrant it. A summary report will be sent to the Senior Archaeological Officer for inclusion in 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

4.7 The archaeological contractor will retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document. Any document produced to meet planning requirements can be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.

4.8 Any information deposited in the Historic Environment Record can be freely copied without reference to the originator for research or planning purposes.

5.0 STAFFING AND PROGRAMMING

Staffing

5.1 The project will be managed by Michelle Collings of Heritage Collective on behalf of the client. Other Heritage Collective staff and trusted sub-contracted specialists will contribute as necessary. In this instance, the fieldwork will be carried out by archaeologists from Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the management of Taleyna Fletcher. Summary staff C.V's can be supplied as required.

5.2 The start date for the commencement of the site works are to be confirmed but is likely to be in October 2015 and is currently scheduled to take place the week commencing 19th October 2015. It is anticipated that the fieldwork stage will take c.7 days.

Programming and Resources

Project costs

5.3 Our client has agreed a fee sufficient to undertake all elements of the work to which these specifications relate.

Programming

5.4 The fieldwork phase of archaeological investigation work is to be undertaken as set out above.

5.5 Heritage Collective has agreed a flexible working program with the client and their agents to accommodate the construction program.

5.6 Sequencing of the work will be discussed with relevant parties.

Monitoring

5.7 The project will be monitored by Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Officer at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) or her nominated representative. Heritage Collective will make every effort to allow proper monitoring of

the archaeological investigation. Any variations to the brief or this specification will be put in writing and approval sought.

Access and Safety

5.8 Reasonable access to the site will be arranged for the Local Planning Authority and their archaeological advisor who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily.

5.9 Before any site work commences, a full risk assessment document will be produced setting out the site specific health and safety policies that will be enforced in order to reduce to an absolute minimum any risks to health and safety. In addition to this risk assessment, the following considerations will also be made:

- All relevant health and safety regulations will be followed. Barriers, hoardings and warning notices will be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets and visibility jackets will be used by all personnel as necessary.

- No personnel will work in deep unsupported excavations. The installation of temporary support work and other attendance will be provided as required.

6.0 ARCHIVE COLLATION AND DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS

Archive

6.1 The site code will be used to mark all plans, drawings, context and recording sheets, photographs and other site material during excavation.

6.2 The site archive will be organised so as to be compatible with current requirements of the local museum. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. Relevant context, sample and photograph registers and environmental sample sheets will also be used.

6.3 On completion of finds analysis, the landowner will be asked to sign a Deed of Transfer, transferring title of the finds to the appropriate local repository.

6.4 The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. All finds and records will be properly curated (subject to the Deed of Transfer) by the local repository and be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance set out in the MGC "Standards in Museum Care of Archaeological Collections"[34] and the SMAs draft "Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections"[35] will be followed in all circumstances.

6.5 The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in Appendix 2 of the "Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide"[36]. It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and

[34] Museums and Galleries Commission 1992. *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections.* Museums and Galleries Commission.
[35] Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993. Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections: Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland Society of Museum Archaeologists.
[36] English Heritage 2009 (V1.1). *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment,* English Heritage.

internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.

6.6 United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage[37] will be followed. With consent of the landowner, arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed with the appropriate local repository.

6.7 Pursuant to these agreements, the archive will be presented to the appropriate local repository within 6 months of the completion of the fieldwork (unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the LPA). In addition, written confirmation from the client will be provided for the transfer of ownership.

6.8 The project will be registered and regularly updated as part of the OASIS project.

6.9 The recipient museum shall be granted licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, as long as such use is non-profit making and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulation 2003.

Dissemination

6.10 A fully illustrated report will be submitted for approval to Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Officer at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT).

6.11 One bound and one digital copy of the report will be submitted to Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Officer at SCCAS/CT for deposition with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. The report will include the findings of the investigation as detailed above.

[37] Walker, K 1990. *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage.* United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

6.12 Following submission and approval of the report:

- the archive will be prepared as detailed above and will include two bound copies of the report.

- the (on-line) OASIS form will be completed for the project. A copy of the OASIS form will be included in the final report and also with the site archive.

SOURCES CONSULTED

Bibliographic

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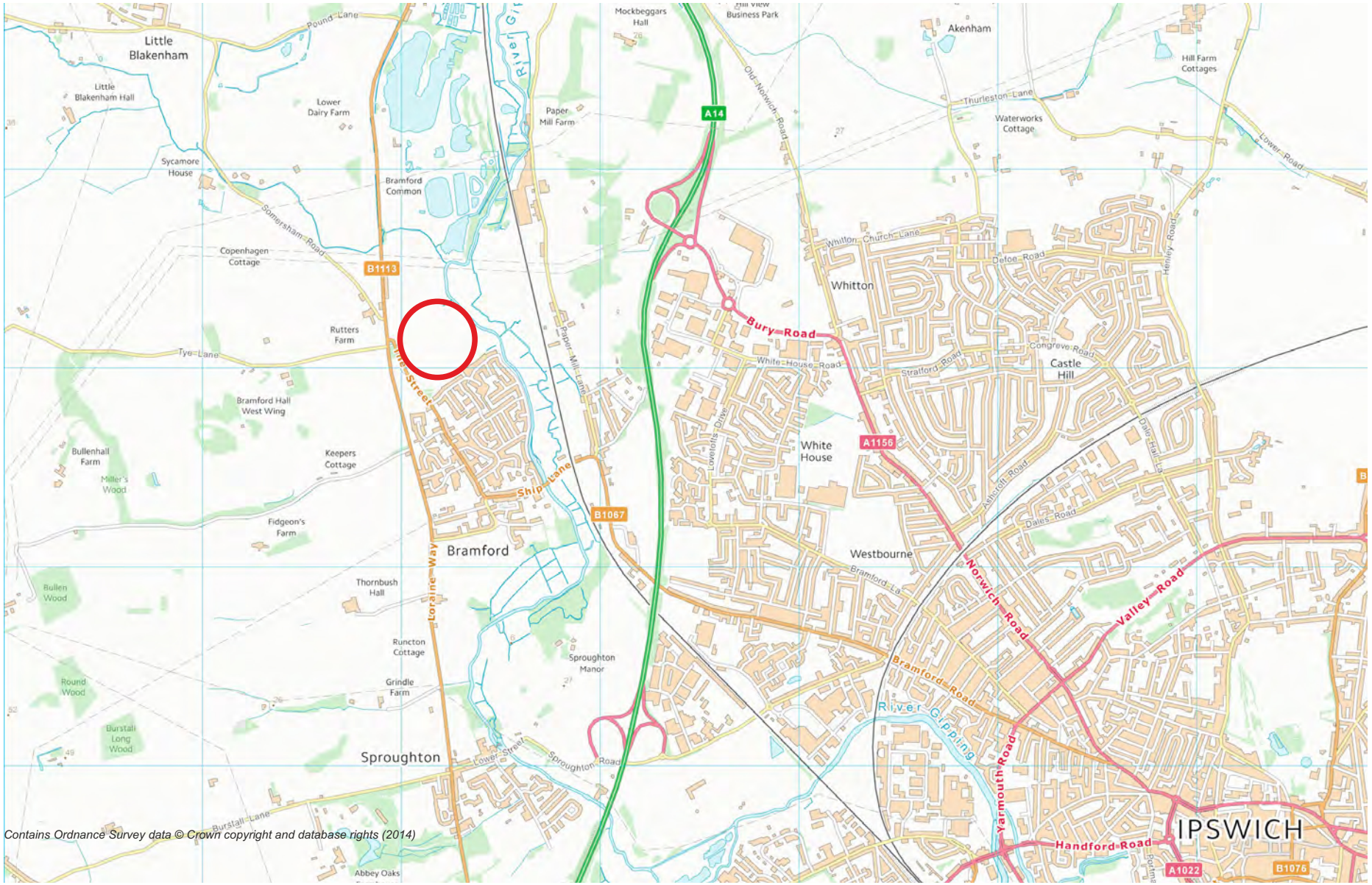
United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1983 *Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artifacts from Archaeological Sites.* Conservation Guidelines No. 2.

APPENDIX 1: Site location maps



APPENDIX 1.1: Site Location

APPENDIX 1.2: Detailed site Location

APPENDIX 2: Trench Location Plan

Legend

- Application Boundary
- Trial Trenches

Site Name:

Land East of the The Street, Bramford, Suffolk

Scale:

1:1,600 @ A3

On Behalf of:

Cemex Properties UK Limited

Archaeology Collective

claire@archaeologycollective.co.uk
www.archaeologycollective.co.uk

Trench Plan

Drawn by Claire Feldkamp

Date: 30/09/2014

Revision: v.5

P C A

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