



## **Glade School, Knappers Way** Brandon, Suffolk

**Client:**  
Suffolk County Council

**Date:**  
March 2017

BRD 286 / ESF 25397  
Archaeological Evaluation & Monitoring Report  
SACIC Report No. 2017/019  
Author: Timothy Schofield HND BSc MCifA  
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Archaeological Evaluation & Monitoring Report

SACIC Report No. 2017/019

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Report Date: March 2017



## HER Information

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**Site Code:** BRD 286

**Event Number:** ESF 25397

**Site Name:** Glade School, Knappers Way, Brandon, Suffolk

**Report Number** 2017/019

**Planning Application No:** SCC\0191\16F

**Date of Fieldwork:** 1st, 6th & 7th February 2017

**Grid Reference:** TL 7880 8610

**HER Search Reference:** 9197178

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**Curatorial Officer:** Kate Batt

**Project Officer:** Timothy Schofield

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### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Timothy Schofield  
Date: March 2017

Approved By: John Craven  
Position: Project Manager  
Date: March 2017  
Signed:



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## Summary

On the 1st February 2017, Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation within the footprint of a proposed block of new classrooms on the playing field of Glade School, Knappers Way, Brandon, Suffolk. Two 20 x 1.80m trenches (c. 5% of the total area) were evaluated to assess the quantity, quality and extent of any surviving archaeological deposits. Only a single modern posthole was present in Trench 1, prehistoric and post-medieval struck flint flakes, and post-medieval animal bone, ceramic building material, pottery and clay pipe were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil layers.

Due to the recovery of prehistoric struck flint debitage a subsequent stage of archaeological monitoring was undertaken on the 6th and 7th of February 2017. Topsoil and subsoil layers were mechanically stripped revealing the natural superficial geology horizon within the footprint of the proposed classrooms. One modern pit was present and further struck flint and post-medieval finds were recovered from the subsoil/natural interface.

# Drawing Conventions

## Plans

- Limit of Excavation - - - - -
- Features - - - - -
- Break of Slope . . . . .
- Features - Conjectured - - - - -
- Natural Features . . . . .
- Sondages/Machine Strip - - - - -
- Intrusion/Truncation - - - - -
- Illustrated Section S.14 - - - - -
- Cut Number 0008
- Archaeological Features

## Sections

- Limit of Excavation - - - - -
- Cut - - - - -
- Modern Cut - - - - -
- Cut - Conjectured - - - - -
- Deposit Horizon - - - - -
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured - - - - -
- Intrusion/Truncation - - - - -
- Top of Natural - - - - -
- Top Surface - - - - -
- Break in Section - - - - -
- Cut Number 0008
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD  
X

## **1. Introduction**

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An archaeological evaluation followed by a subsequent strip, map and record phase was undertaken by SACIC in February 2017 to assess the impact of six proposed new classrooms on potential heritage assets surviving below the playing fields at Glade School, Knappers Way, Brandon, Suffolk.

The project was requested by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service / Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) the Archaeological Advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), as a condition of planning application number SCC\0191\16F. The scope of the project was detailed in a Brief (dated 19/01/2016) produced by the archaeological adviser to the LPA, Kate Batt of SCCAS/CT, which was subsequently addressed by a SACIC Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 6).

The project was commissioned by Concertus, on behalf of the client Suffolk County Council.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The development lies just to the southeast of the centre of Brandon, the site slopes down to the northwest from 27 to 21m AOD. Bedrock geology is described as Holywell Nodular and New Pit Chalk Formation deposits formed in warm chalk seas approximately 89 to 100 million years ago during the Cretaceous Period. Superficial deposits are described as windblown cover sands, formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (British Geological Survey, 2017).



Figure 1. Site location with HER

### 3. Archaeology and historical background

The proposed new classroom block is located within the grounds of Glade Primary School, built in 1976 to serve the town of Brandon. A 500m search radius centred on the site was undertaken of records contained within the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (number 9197178, Fig.1). The search results are summarised within their periods and in the table below (collating event, monument and building records). The full HER search results are included in the project archive.

HER No.	Date	Nature of Evidence
BRD 020 FSF 4906 MSF 9831 MSF 9832	Neolithic and post-medieval	Artefact scatter of Neolithic worked flints and post-medieval gun flint waste observed during site stripping in 1975.
BRD 065 FSF 5096 MSF 9883	Post-medieval	A flint knapping workshop found near Mount Whiting chalk works in 1938.
BRD 069 ESF 12671 MSF 9904	Post-medieval	R.J. Snare's Flintworks, extant building structure and workshops.
BRD 072 ESF 18002 MSF 11269	Post-medieval	Structural remains of the Brandon gas works.
BRD 073 ESF 12449 FSF 10348 FSF 10349 MSF 11784	Medieval and post-medieval	16 <sup>th</sup> century pottery and animal bone located during site monitoring, overlain by post-medieval platform gun flint knapping flakes.
BRD 102 MSF 14982	Post-medieval	Lime kiln located on the 1905 Ordnance Survey Map.
BRD 103 ESF 12716 ESF 21681 MSF 14983	Post-medieval	Extant lime kiln recorded before being carefully buried in order for preservation <i>in situ</i> .
BRD 135 ESF13125 ESF23630 MSF 16963	Post-medieval	Earthwork bank defining eastern boundary of Mount Plantation.
BRD 160 MSF 24503	Medieval to post-medieval	The Mount Lodge, warren lodge and enclosure mentioned in the Brandon Inclosure exchanges, possibly built on or near a post-mill mound.

BRD 191 MSF 22824	Post-medieval	Lodge marked on enclosure map of c. 1810.
BRD 193 ESF 19577 FSF 33543 FSF 33544 FSF 33546 MSF 23731	Neolithic and post-medieval	Neolithic laurel leaf arrowhead and prehistoric pits, also post-medieval pits containing gun flints.
BRD 197 MSF 28050	Post-medieval	Eighteenth century flints.
BRD 209 MSF 24455	Medieval	Indicative area of the market town limits, translated from Hodskinson's map and the location of listed buildings.
BRD 222 MSF 26187	Second World War	Probable location of pillbox, now under private house.
BRD 223 ESF 22229 FSF 38251 MSF 27523	Post-medieval	Gun flint waste pit identified during archaeological monitoring.
BRD 245 FSF 38974 MSF 32443	Medieval	Lead token found during gardening.
BRD 250 ESF 23154 MSF 33415	Post-medieval	Gun flint scatter found during watching brief.
BRD Misc. FSF 15368 MSF 11196	Prehistoric	Prehistoric flint scraper and blade found in removed spoil during site visit.
BRD Misc. FSF 9233 FSF 9234 MSF 11246	Post-medieval	Gun flint waste and cockle shells recorded during site visit to Mounts Whiting Works chalk pit.

Table 1. Summary of HER entries

### 3.1. Prehistoric

A moderate amount of prehistoric activity is recorded within the search radius, relating to discrete dispersed rubbish pits and flint knapping debitage. A Neolithic pit group which contained struck flint including a laurel leaf flint arrowhead was located 220m to the southeast (BRD 193), a Neolithic flint scatter (BRD 020) was recorded 380m to the SSW, and a later prehistoric scraper and blade (BRD Misc. MSF 11246) was recovered 350m to the ESE.

### **3.2. Roman**

No Roman activity is returned within the 500m search radius.

### **3.3. Saxon**

No Saxon evidence is recorded within the search radius.

### **3.4. Medieval, post-medieval and modern**

The limits of the medieval market town of Brandon (BRD 209) are depicted lying 500m to the northwest. A medieval lead token (BRD 245) was found in the garden of a house located 310m to the west.

Mount Lodge (BRD 160) is of medieval to post-medieval date and located 480m to the southwest, it may stand on the site of a former windmill mound. A lodge of c. 1810 date (BRD 191) is marked on the enclosure map northeast of Rattlers Road, 420m to the southwest.

Post-medieval sites are most numerous within the returned historic environment record data. A flint knapping workshop (BRD 065) is recorded 240m to the north, with a second flintworks (BRD 069) located 220m to the northeast. Located 220m to the southeast of site are some post-medieval pits containing gun flint flakes (BRD 193). A post-medieval pit containing gun flint debitage (BRD 223) was recorded during monitoring works 450m to the northwest. Large amounts of gun flint waste and some cockle shells (BRD Misc. MSF 11246) were recovered during monitoring at Mounts Whiting Works 190m to the north. Eighteenth century gun flint flakes (BRD 197) were recorded 440m to the northwest. A scatter of gun flint waste (BRD 250) was found during a watching brief, 430m to the northeast, another scatter (BRD 020) is also located 380m to the SSW.

Two post-medieval lime kilns (BRD 102 and 103) are recorded 170m to the north and 190m to the northeast respectively, on the periphery of the Mount's Whiting Works chalk pit. Here chalk was converted into quick and slake lime for the building and agriculture industries.

An earthwork bank defining the eastern boundary of the post-medieval Mount Plantation



(BRD 135) is depicted 420m to the southwest.

The probable location of a Second World War pillbox (BRD 222) is recorded lying below the footings of a modern house, 460m to the northwest.

## **4. Methodology**

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### **4.1. Management**

The project was managed by John Craven in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).

### **4.2. Project preparation**

An event number was obtained from the SHER (ESF 25397) and is included on all project documentation. An OASIS online record (274169) was initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms completed. A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment and Method Statement was further completed by Timothy Schofield.

### **4.3. Fieldwork**

#### Introduction

Fieldwork standards were guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation' (2014).

The archaeological evaluation fieldwork was undertaken by John Phillips and directed by Project Officer Timothy Schofield of SACIC on the 2nd February, the subsequent archaeological monitoring visits were undertaken by Timothy Schofield on the 6th and 7th February 2017.

#### Finds recovery and metal detecting

Topsoil and subsoil layers were visually scanned for finds during the evaluation and monitoring stages of fieldwork. The removed spoil was metal detected by an experienced

detectorist.

## Trial trenching

Approximately 5% of the application area was evaluated employing two 20 x 1.80m wide trial trenches, positioned to provide an adequate sample of the proposed development area.

The location of the trenches was set-out using an RTK GPS system and excavated employing a rubber tracked 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket (measuring 1.80m wide) under the supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist.

Spoilheaps were created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil deposits were stored separately so that the layers could be sequentially backfilled.

A post-excavation site plan accurately recording the trench and feature locations, sections and levels was completed employing an RTK GPS. All sections were recorded at a scale of 1:20.

The trench and archaeological feature and deposits were recorded using standard *pro forma* SACIC registers, recording sheets and numbering systems. A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images was made throughout the evaluation.

Excavated trench deposits were backfilled in order of excavation, subsoil followed by topsoil, compacted to ground-level by the mechanical excavator's bucket and wheel's after approval by SCCAS/CT.

## Strip, Map and Record

The complete footprint of the building was set-out using an RTK GPS. A 14 tonne 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, in combination with a 6 tonne dumper, removed topsoil and subsoil layers in strips, which allowed time for the areas to be inspected for archaeological features and finds by a suitably qualified archaeologist. All material was removed and stored on a spoilheap on site, it was also metal detected and inspected for finds before finally being loaded on to a lorry and removed from site.

A post-excavation site plan accurately recording the stripped area was completed employing the RTK GPS. The layers were recorded using standard *pro forma* SACIC registers, recording sheets and numbering systems. A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images was made throughout the excavation.

#### **4.4. Post-excavation**

The post-excavation stage was managed by John Craven. All hand drawn site plans and sections were scanned. All raw data from GPS surveys were uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive. All plan drawings were digitised for combination with the results of the digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS and AutoCAD software. All hand-drawn sections were digitised using AutoCAD software.

#### **4.5. Project archive**

On approval of this report a printed and bound hard copy will be lodged with SCCAS/CT. A hard copy and digital .pdf file will also be supplied to the Suffolk HER, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application and excavation area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.

The online OASIS form for the project has been completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A copy of the form is included as Appendix 5.

The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record and ownership transferred within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), and ICON guidelines; it will also meet the requirements of SCCAS as detailed in their 'Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition' (SCCAS 2014).

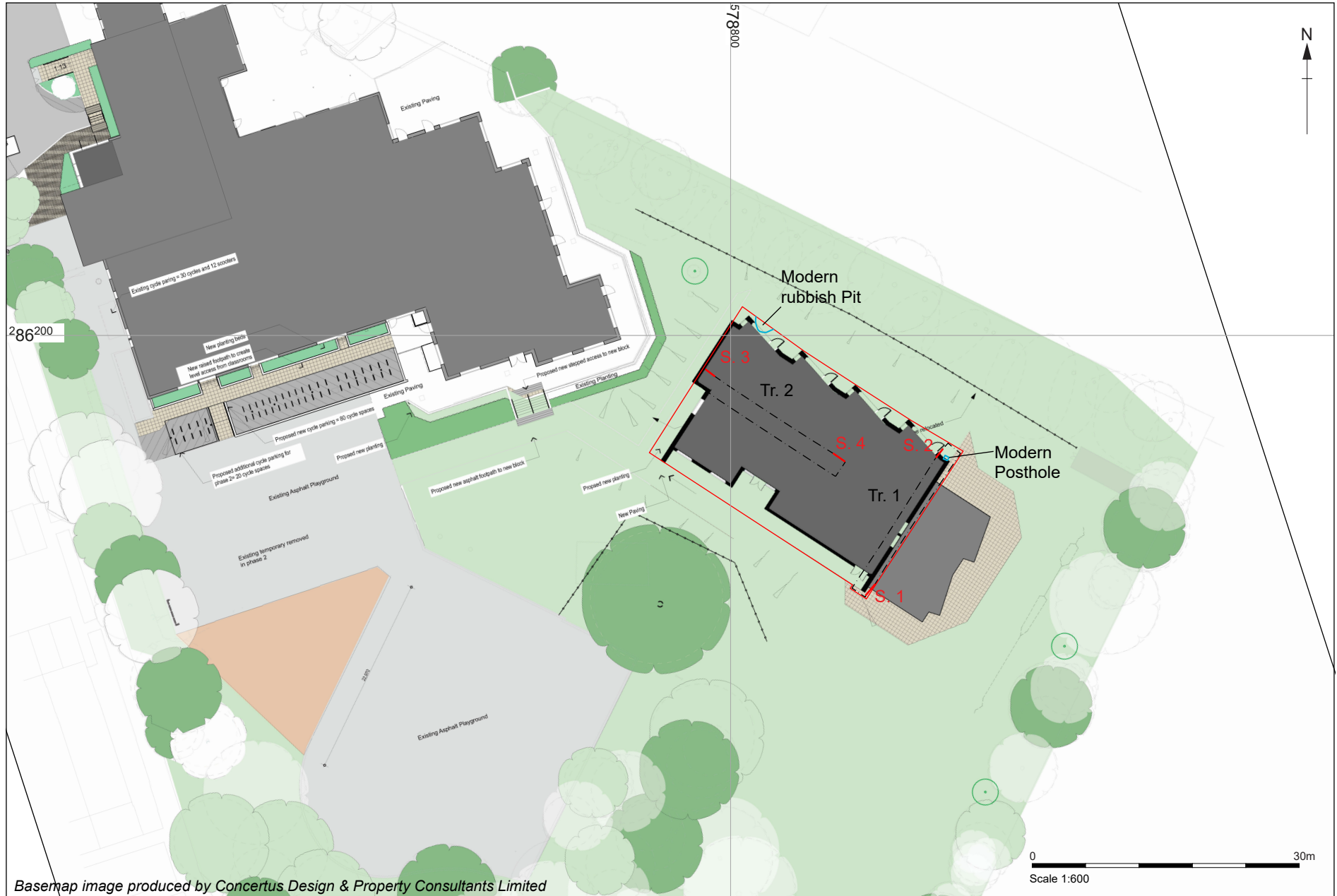


Figure 2. Trench location (black) and strip, map and record area (red)

## **5. Results**

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### **5.1. Introduction**

One modern posthole was present in Trench 1; no further archaeological features were present in either trench. One very modern rubbish pit, possibly relating to the construction of the school was encountered along the northern limit during the strip map and record phase, no other archaeological features were present.

Prehistoric struck flint flakes and post-medieval struck gun flint debitage, cbm and pottery, clay tobacco pipe, and an undated Fe knife blade and animal bone, were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil layers during the evaluation and strip, map and record investigations. A trench and context list can be found at Appendix 1 and 2.

### **5.2. Stratigraphic sequence**

The stratigraphic sequence was relatively uniform across the site except for a modern infilled hollow located within Trench 1.

#### **Topsoil 0003**

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence was topsoil 0003, comprising mid grey brown, loose sandy silt with frequent flint stone inclusions, present to a maximum thickness of 0.25m in Trench 1. Post-medieval pottery, cbm, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone and worked gun flint were recovered from this layer. Topsoil 0003 overlay subsoil layer 0004.

#### **Subsoil 0004**

Subsoil 0004 lay below topsoil 0003 and above natural superficial geology 0005, it shared a diffuse horizon with both. Comprising mid yellow brown, friable silty sand with occasional flint stone inclusions it was present to a maximum thickness of 0.27m. This layer comprises mixed topsoil with superficial geology, indicative of remnant ploughing activity. It contained prehistoric struck flint, post-medieval gun flint debitage, fe objects, cbm, pottery and clay tobacco pipes recovered during the strip, map and record phase.

#### **Natural superficial geology 0005**

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was natural superficial geology 0005, comprising light yellow, loose wind-blown sand with patches of light white chalk with

occasional large flint stone nodules. This superficial geology horizon appeared to show no signs of apparent truncation. Both modern features were cut into this layer.

### Imported topsoil 0001

Imported topsoil 0001 was only present in the northern half of Trench 1 and comprised a thin layer (0.10m max) of dark black brown sand silt and clay with frequent flint stone inclusions. It overlay levelling layer 0002, no finds were present.

### Levelling layer 0002

Levelling layer 0002 was present in the northern half of Trench 1 above topsoil 0003, consisting of mid white brown, compacted chalk and clay material with frequent flint stones. This layer was probably used to infill a natural hollow present on the playing field and was present to a maximum thickness of 0.12m. Modern plastic building rubbish, plastic pipes (not retained), prehistoric struck flint and post-medieval gun flint debitage were recovered.

## **5.3 Trench results**

### Trench 1, (Pl. 1-3)

Trench 1 was located on the proposed eastern wall of the classroom block, orientated c. northeast to southwest. The location of a modern posthole in the northeastern end of the trench was planned-only, using the RTK GPS. This posthole was witnessed cutting through the topsoil, subsoil and natural superficial geology layers.

### Trench 2, (Pl. 4-6)

Trench 2 was orientated c. northwest to southeast, positioned perpendicular to the west of Trench 1 and targeted through the centre of the proposed building block. No features were present within the trench.



Plate 1. Trench 1, representative section 1, looking east (1m scale)



Plate 2. Trench 1, representative section 2, looking west (1m scale), modern posthole in foreground



Plate 3. Trench 1, post-excavation, looking northeast (2 x 1m scales)



Plate 4. Trench 2, post-excavation, representative section 3, looking northeast (1m scale)





Plate 5. Trench 2, post-excavation, representative section 4, looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 6. Trench 2, post-excavation, looking southeast (2 x 1m scales)

## Strip, Map and Record Area (PI. 7-8)

A subsequent phase of strip, map and record was undertaken due to the recovery of prehistoric struck flint debitage during the trial trench evaluation. This involved an entire strip of the footprint of the proposed building, with topsoil and subsoil overburden removed down onto the natural superficial geology horizon. Only a single modern pit that appeared to be associated with the construction of the original school in the 1970's, was present on the northern boundary of the stripped area. The modern pit contained building rubble like those used in the construction of the school, along with plastic building materials (none were retained). Further prehistoric struck flint and post-medieval gun flint debitage was recovered from the subsoil horizon (0004) along with an iron blade and horse shoe, cbm, pottery, and clay tobacco pipes.



Plate 7. Strip, map & record area, southern half looking southeast



Plate 8. Strip, map & record area, northern half looking southeast

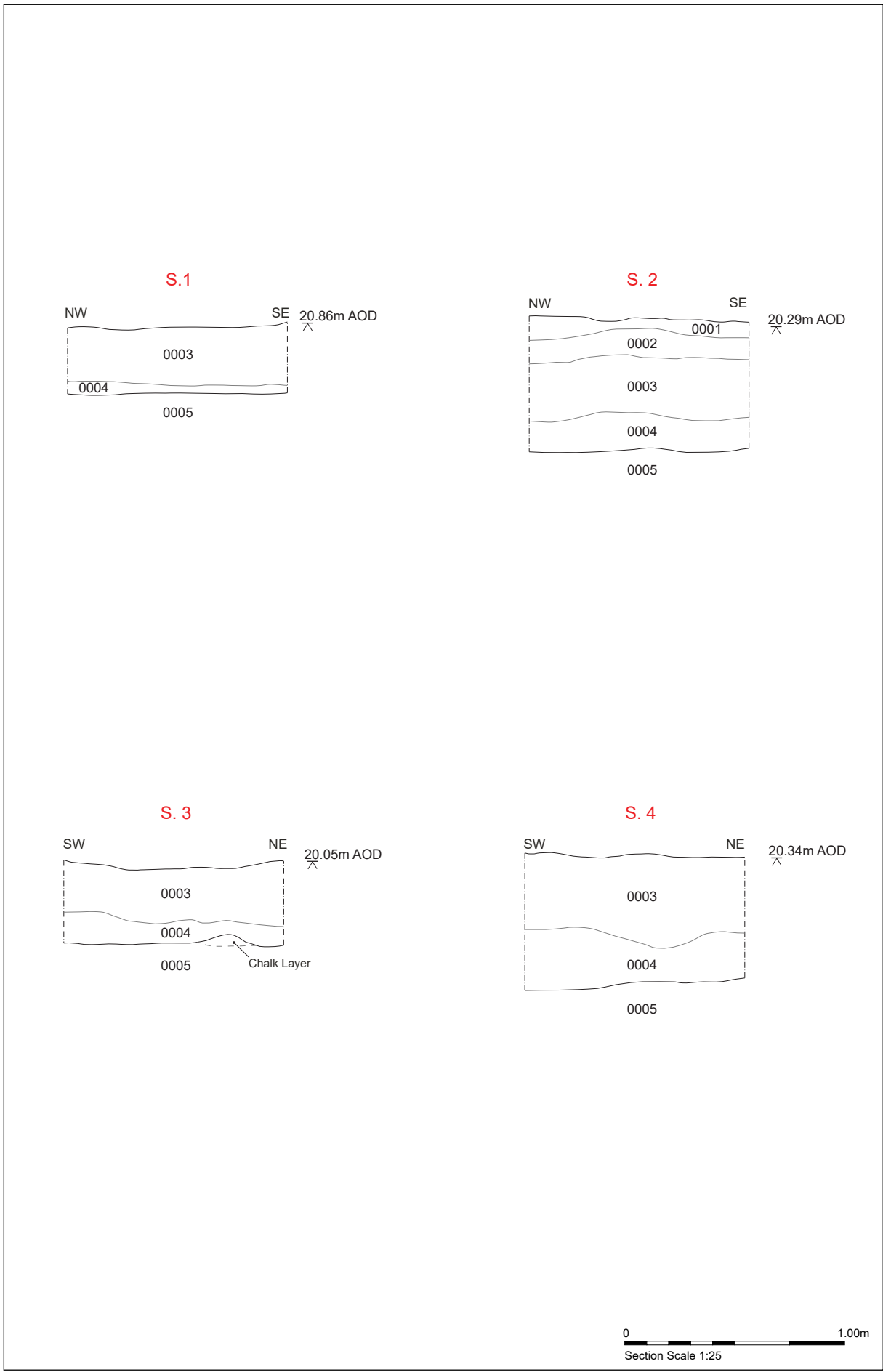


Figure 3. Representative sections

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

### 6.1 Introduction

Small quantities of post-medieval artefacts and animal bone were collected from both the evaluation and strip, map and record areas, they are shown together in the table below.

Context	Trench	Pottery		CBM		Clay Pipe		Worked Flint		Animal bone		Other Finds	Spotdate
		No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0002	1	1	14	1	298							Plastic: 1 - 364g	P-med
0003	1	3	59			1	2	7	118			Iron: 1 - 9g	P-med
0003	2	1	22	1	36	1	4	2	24	16	56		P-med
0004	1/2	3	103	1	185	4	8	12	143			Iron nails 4 - 82g	P-med
<b>Total</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>56</b>		

Table 2. Finds quantities

### 6.2 The Pottery

Eight sherds of pottery were recovered with a total weight of 198g, all of which date to the late post-medieval period. The pottery was fully quantified and sherds were assigned fabrics based on the fabric series currently in use for Suffolk (Sue Anderson, unpublished fabric code list). A catalogue of the ceramics present is shown below:

Context No	Trench No	Fabric code	Form	No	Wt (g)	Date range
0002	1	LPME	FLOP	1	14	18th-20th C
0003	1	EGW	BASE	1	24	17th-19th c
0003	1	EGWN	CAND	1	26	18th C
0003	1	LPME	BODY	1	9	18th-20th C
0003	2	PMRE	BODY	1	22	16th-18th C
0004		LPME	PLANT	1	85	18th-20th C
0004		REFW	PLATE	2	18	L18th-20th C
<b>Total</b>				<b>8</b>	<b>198</b>	

Table 3. Pottery by context and trench

Forms: FLOP= Flowerpot  
CAND = Candlestick

This small assemblage includes three fragments of late post-medieval red earthenwares consisting of the base of a flower pot, a body sherd and the rim of an unglazed plant pot or jardinière which has the remnants of a cream slip on the exterior. Two abraded sherds of Refined white earthenware dating from the late 18th to the 20th century were also present, one of which is a plate or dish with a blue and white transfer printed decoration.

The remains of a Nottinghamshire stoneware candlestick stem dating to the 18th century was found in 0003 in Trench 1. A large and abraded sherd of a chalk-tempered redware dating to the 16th-18th century found in Trench 2 is the oldest sherd in the group.

### **6.3 Ceramic building material**

Three pieces of ceramic building material were collected, weighing a total of 519g. A large and abraded piece of drainage pipe with a rich dark brown internal glaze and a very hard red fabric approaching a stoneware (sw) was present in 0002. A small abraded fragment of possible brick or floor tile from 0003 (Trench 2) is earlier in date (16th-18th C), made in a fine sandy fabric with sparse clay pellets. A fragment of unglazed post-medieval pantile in a fine sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions (fsfe) was present in subsoil layer 0004.

### **6.4 Clay tobacco pipe**

Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from 0003 in both Trench 2 and Trench 3. These have an overall date of 17th-19th century. Four additional pieces of pipe present in subsoil deposit 0004 include two joining fragments of a decorated pipe bowl which dates to the 19th century. It has an almost upright rim and is decorated with applied horizontal ribs running in six rows, with a feathered rib on the underside. Two other pieces of stem were present, including one which has the remnants of a very small foot.

### **6.5 Struck flint**

Sarah Bates

#### **Introduction**

Twenty-one flints were recovered from the site. The flint was from two trenches (T1 and T2) and was found in topsoil 0003 and subsoil 0004 and is summarised in Table 4. Most of it is thought to relate to the production of gunflints during the post-medieval period but a small number of pieces are probably of prehistoric date.

Type	Number
core fragment, utilised as point	1
utilised flake	2
utilised blade	1
gunflint waste pieces	12
flake (gunflint waste)	1
blade-like flake (gunflint waste)	1
retouched blade (gunflint waste)	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>

Table 4. Summary of flint by type

## The assemblage

A thick triangular-sectioned fragment tapers to points at each end (T1, 0003). It has had previous blade like removals from one slightly battered or abraded end and prior to that, was struck from the opposite direction. There is some damage to its edges and its 'distal' tip may have been used as an awl; its extreme tip is missing and there is slight damage to an edge. The flint is slightly patinated and slightly glossy on some surfaces. It is probably of prehistoric date.

Two or three flakes may also be prehistoric. Two of them (T1, 0003) are distal fragments from blade-like flakes. They are both edge damaged and although much of this damage is accidental, it is possible that some relates to use. The distal fragments are, almost imperceptibly, more glossy than some of the other pieces from the site (see below) and this may support a prehistoric date (although one of the distal fragments has a percussion point at the break, this might suggest it was deliberately broken here and is gunflint waste). The other flake (T2, from 0003) has a shallow triangular section and is slightly patinated. Its edges are damaged and it may have been slightly utilised. Both ends are missing but evidence for hard hammer working is not apparent.

The rest of the flint appears to relate to gunflint manufacture. There are eight short squat proximal fragments from blade type pieces (T1 0003, 0004), two short medial or possibly distal fragments from blades (0004), two longer pieces (one of which is cortical and the other slightly curving to one side) 0004, and a short squat flake (T1 0003). It seems likely that these were all waste pieces; either left-over proximal fragments after the removal of the segments for finishing as gunflints or unsuitable due to their irregular shape or the presence of cortex. A few of the short fragments exhibit pronounced hard hammer percussion points at their 'distal' ventral face where they have been deliberately broken and/or slight retouch or damage/crushing to some edges which must have been effected during the gunflint production process. A few pieces exhibit very slight iron staining at



their percussion point. This could have been caused by the use of a metal hammer and minute traces of metal remaining on the flint surfaces.

A parallel-sided blade with straight ends and a thin trapezoidal cross-section has regular dorsal scars from previous removals and may be gunflint waste (T2, 0003), (cf. Skertchly 1879, 29-30, Fig. 16). It has a slightly twisted, slightly curving long profile and this may explain why it was not used. It is edge damaged.

Three other pieces are probably also gunflint waste (0004); a small neat blade and another blade-type with cortex along one side both have irregular retouch including slightly 'crushed' areas of their edges. A thin blade-like flake of mid grey flint is unlike most of the other flints and initially, appears to be of possible prehistoric date. Its edges, however, are slightly crushed and there is some slight iron staining at its platform edge. Both these aspects suggest it was probably struck by a hard/metal hammer.

## **Conclusions**

The flint from the site includes a few pieces which are likely to be of prehistoric date but most pieces are waste from post-medieval gunflint production. The notable predominance of short proximal (and other) fragments from blades suggests that these are the pieces remaining after medial segments of blades were removed for final shaping to gunflints. Documentary evidence from 20th-century gunflint production suggests that, then, it was most common that two gunflints were produced from each blade and that the edges of the gunflint produced were 'trimmed off' using a metal hammer, to produce the final neat squarish-shaped flint (East Anglian Film Archive 1949).

The blade fragments present are quite thick and British gunflints have been described as generally being based on blades of approximately, or more than, 10mm thick (Ballin n.d.). To the south-east of the site are the important Lingheath and Santon Downham post-medieval flint mine complexes and gunflint production may have begun in Brandon as early as 1686 and continued on some scale into the 20th-century (The Breckland Society 2016).

## **6.6 Iron objects**

A number of modern iron objects were collected from 0002 and 0003 but were not retained. Four large nails, the longest being 115mm in length were recovered from subsoil 0004. All have sub-rectangular shafts and irregular-shaped heads.

## **6.7 Animal bone**

The bone from two animals were present in Trench 2 (0003). One of these is a small mammal such as a cat, whilst the other is larger and more incomplete.

## **6.8 Discussion of material evidence**

Small quantities of struck flint dating overall to the prehistoric period were identified amongst the finds recovered from the topsoil and subsoil layers, reflecting background activity of this period. Apart from this, the artefactual evidence dates to the post-medieval and modern period, and includes a number of gunflint fragments and waste associated with post-medieval gunflint production which had been taking place in the vicinity.

## **7. Discussion and Conclusion**

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The trial trench evaluation and subsequent strip, map and record phase of archaeological excavations at Glade School, Brandon have revealed modern features associated with the construction of the original school buildings and associated playing field apparatus (Fig. 2). One large modern pit, partially present in the northwestern corner of the stripped classroom area contained remnant building material probably associated with the original 1970's school construction. A modern posthole, likely to have been employed to anchor-down the playground apparatus was present in the northeastern end of Trench 1.

The superficial geology layer (0005) showed little sign of truncation and appeared to be relatively intact, it was sealed by a subsoil layer (0004) derived from former agricultural practices. Evidence of the sites agrarian history is recorded on the Ordnance Survey map of 1885, where a single open field is depicted which is likely to have been set-aside to cultivation.

Finds recovered from the layers are typical of those found on other sites within the vicinity.

The majority comprise struck flint flakes, a fact which is unsurprising given the very high quality of local flint and quantity of flint working known to have been undertaken in the immediate area. A small quantity of the flint is of prehistoric date, which have also been found at other sites within 500m of the boundary (BRD 020, 193, and BRD Misc. MSF 11246). These prehistoric struck flints are likely to be residual depositions, potentially knapped from nodules that were either mined or present on the former land surface and have found themselves incorporated within the ploughsoil layers, perhaps during the process of manuring the former agricultural field.

The clear majority of struck flints recovered from this site comprise gun flint waste debitage, discarded after medial segments were removed from the thick blade for final trimming and shaping by metal hammer into two individual square gun flints. Many of the struck flints and particularly those of post-medieval date are likely to have been excavated from the Mounts Whiting pit works where two lime kilns are recorded (BRD 102, 103) immediately to the north of the current classroom development. Chalk would have been excavated from the large quarry and cooked at 900° inside the kilns to produce quicklime, or mixed with water to create slake lime, suitable for use in the building trade, as well as for improving the quality of agricultural soils as a manuring agent. Flint was a by-product from mining the chalk, rich seams of high quality flint nodules would have been sold-on to flint knappers to produce gun flint in their workshops (BRD 065, 069) and exported to supply armies around the world.

## **8. Archive deposition**

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The project archive consisting of all finds, paper and digital records will be deposited within the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record and ownership transferred within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. Until deposition, the archive will be held by SACIC.

## **9. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was undertaken by John Phillips and directed by Timothy Schofield.

Project management was undertaken by John Craven.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians. The specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin, with contributions from Sarah Bates (freelance).

The report illustrations were created by Rui Santo and edited by Gemma Bowen, the report was edited by John Craven.

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9th February 2017, Information obtained from [http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital\\_maps/data\\_625k.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital_maps/data_625k.html) and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved.



## Appendix 1. Trench list

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Trench Number	Width	Length	Orientation	Geology	Topsoil Depth	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary
1	1.8	20	NE-SW	Sandy silt and chalk	0.26m	0.60m	Topsoil, over subsoil, over natural superficial geology.	One modern posthole
2	1.8	20	SW-NE	Sandy silt and chalk	0.34m	0.62m	Topsoil, over subsoil, over natural superficial geology.	No archaeological features present

Table 5. Trench list

## Appendix 2. Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Thickness	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0001		1		Other	Dark black brown sand silt and clay with frequent flint stone inclusions.	Topsoil.			0.10m	0002			
0002		1		Other	Mid white brown, compacted chalk and clay material with frequent flint stones.	Levelling layer.			0.12m	0003	0001		
0003		1 & 2		Other	Mid grey loose sandy silt with frequent flint stone inclusions.	Topsoil.			0.25m		0002		
0004		1 & 2		Other	Mid yellow brown, friable silty sand with occasional flint stone inclusions	Subsoil.			0.27m	0004	0003		
0005		1 & 2		Other	Light yellow wind-blown sand with patches of light white chalk with occasional large flint stone nodules.	Natural superficial geology.				0005	0004		

Table 6. Context list



## Appendix 3. Suffolk HER monuments summary

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
BRD 020	Neolithic artefact scatter of worked flints. (Neo) MSF9831	Neo	Observation of large area (circa 150m N-S, 100m E-W), stripped prior to building.	Centred TL 7871 8580 (50m by 50m)
BRD 020	Post Medieval artefact scatter of flints and gunflints. (PMed) MSF9832	PMe	Observation of large area (circa 150m N-S, 100m E-W), stripped prior to building, located `a very considerable quantity of flint, apparently associated with a depression in the ground about 6m across and 1m deep.	Centred TL 7871 8580 (50m by 50m)
BRD 065	Post Medieval flint working site. MSF9883	PMe	`A flint knapping workshop found near Mounts Whiting works chalk pit in 1938' (S1)(R1).	Centred TL 7877 8639 (51m by 50m)
BRD 069	"R J Snare's Flintworks"; 62 Thetford Road. MSF9904	PMe	"R J Snare's (1835-1898) flint works, Brandon, Suffolk, August 5th 1878", now 62 Thetford Road' (S1)(R1).	Centred TL 7890 8636 (50m by 50m)
BRD 072	Gashouse Drove; Gasholder Station; Gas House MSF11269	PMe	Brandon gas works.	Centred TL 7887 8657 (67m by 78m)
BRD 073	Old Bury Road/George Street MSF11784	Med	Deposit of dark charcoally sandy soil with occasional sherd of C16 pottery and animal bone between circa 50cm and 1.	Centred TL 7846 8646 (51m by 50m)
BRD 102	Post Medieval lime kiln. MSF14982	PMe	`Lime kiln' mapped on 1905 1:2,500 OS map (S1).	Centred TL 7880 8632 (51m by 50m)
BRD 103	Limekiln, Mount pits, Thetford Road MSF14983	PMe	'Old Limekiln' mapped on 1905 1:2,500 OS map (S1).	Centred TL 7899 8625 (50m by 50m)
BRD 135	Mount Plantation; Forest Blocks 3094, 3095, 3956 & 3057 MSF16963	PMe	Low bank, probably defining E boundary of Mount Plantation.	Centred TL 7934 8499 (681m by 1528m)
BRD 160	The Mount Lodge 1884 (1810 enclosure) MSF24503	Med-	Warren lodge and building mentioned in Brandon Inclosure exchanges (S1).	TL 7835 8604 (point)
BRD 191	Rattlers Road; Stuart Close MSF22824	PMe	'Lodge' marked on enclosure map (circa 1810), NE of Rattlers Road.	TL 7842 8603 (point)
BRD 193	Land at Green Road MSF23731	Preh	Moniotoring located a broad scatter of pits dating to the prehistoric period and 19th century, material recovered included a Laurel Leaf and gunflint.	Centred TL 7897 8600 (144m by 120m)
BRD 197	OUTLINE RECORD: C18 FLINTS - WB (JC) MSF28050			TL 7852 8649 (point)

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
BRD 209	Brandon MSF24455	Med	Indicative area of Medieval town of Brandon.	Centred TL 7840 8653 (1618m by 1355m)
BRD 222	Probable pillbox MSF26187	WW2	Probable pillbox, of which no trace remains. Site now occupied by a private house.	Centred TL 7869 8660 (24m by 24m)
BRD 223	Gun flint waste pit, Brandon Centre, Brandon MSF27523	PMe	Monitoring indentified pits containing gun flint waste.	Centred TL 7840 8636 (14m by 7m)
BRD 245	Medieval or later lead token found while gardening. MSF32443		Medieval or later lead token found while gardening.	TL 7853 8626 (point)
BRD 250	OUTLINE RECORD: Gunflint and flint scatter (BACKLOG) MSF33415			TL 7894 8657 (point)
BRD 286	OUTLINE RECORD: Glade School, Knappers Way (SA) EVL MSF35742			TL 7881 8616 (point)
BRD Misc	Findspot of a Prehistoric scraper and trimmed blade. (Preh) MSF11196	Preh	March 1990: Site visit in area of development & proposed development, located scraper & trimmed blade in spoil removed for creation of `EXISTG COLLECTOR ROAD NO.	TL 7915 8605 (point)
BRD Misc	Thetford Road, Brandon; Mounts Whiting works chalk pit (PMed) MSF11246	PMe	April 1990: Development adjoining and to rear of Thetford Road left small area of soil with large amounts of gunflint waste plus some cockle shells.	TL 7885 8634 (point)

## Appendix 4. Finds catalogues

Context	Trench	Pottery		CBM		Clay Pipe		Worked Flint		Animal bone		Other Finds	Spotdate
		No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0002	1	1	14	1	298							Plastic: 1 - 364g	Pmed
0003	1	1	24	2	35	1	2	7	118				Pmed
0003	2	1	22	1	36	1	4	2	24	16	56		Pmed
0004								12	143				Pmed

Table 7. Bulk finds table

Trench	Context	Cat.	Type	Quantity	Date
1	0003	flak	flake	1	PM
1	0003	flak	gunflint	3	PM
2	0003	retb	retouched blade	1	PM
1	0003	stfr	core fragment	1	?preh
2	0003	utbl	utilised blade	1	?preh
1	0003	utfl	utilised flake	2	?preh
	0004	flak	blade-like flake	1	?PM
	0004	flak	gunflint	9	PM
	0004	retb	retouched blade	2	?PM

Table 8. Flint catalogue by context



## Appendix 5. OASIS form

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OASIS ID: suffolka1-274169

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### Project details

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Project name	Glade School, Knappers Way, Brandon, Suffolk, Evaluation
Short description of the project	On the 1st February 2017, Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation within the footprint of a proposed block of new classrooms on the playing field of Glade School, Knappers Way, Brandon, Suffolk. Two 20 x 1.80m trenches (c. 5% of the total area) were evaluated to assess the quantity, quality and extent of any surviving archaeological deposits. Only a single modern posthole was present in Trench 1, prehistoric and post-medieval struck flint flakes, and post-medieval animal bone, ceramic building material, pottery and clay pipe were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil layers. Due to the recovery of prehistoric struck flint debitage a subsequent stage of archaeological monitoring was undertaken on the 6th and 7th of February 2017. Topsoil and subsoil layers were mechanically stripped revealing the natural superficial geology horizon within the footprint of the proposed classrooms. One modern pit was present and further struck flint and post-medieval finds were recovered from the subsoil/natural interface.
Project dates	Start: 01-02-2017 End: 08-02-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25397 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	BRD286 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	SCC\0191\16F - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

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### Project location

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Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH BRANDON Glade School, Knappers Way, Brandon, Suffolk
Study area	0.15 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 7880 8610 52.443135266421 0.631043337423 52 26 35 N 000 37 51 E Point

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### Project creators

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Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Tim Schofield
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body	Suffolk County Council
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**Project archives**

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Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Plan", "Report"

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**Project bibliography 1**

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Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Glade School, Knappers Way Brandon, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Schofield, T.
Other bibliographic details	Suffolk Archaeology CIC Report No. 2017/019
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market, Suffolk
Description	SACIC evaluation report. A4 bound.

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## Appendix 6. Written Scheme of Investigation

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Glade School, Knappers Way, Brandon, Suffolk

### Written Scheme of Investigation for Trenched Evaluation

Date: January 2017

Prepared by: Timothy Schofield HND BSc MCifA

Issued to: Katherine Williams (Concertus Design & Property Consultants Ltd)  
& Kate Batt (SCCAS Conservation Team)

© SACIC



## Summary Project Details

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<b>Site Name</b>	Glade School, Knappers Way
<b>Site Location/Parish</b>	Brandon
<b>Grid Reference</b>	TL 7880 8610
<b>Access</b>	Off Knappers Way
<b>Planning Application No</b>	SCC\0191\16F
<b>HER code</b>	BRD 286
<b>Event No.</b>	ESF 25397
<b>OASIS ref.</b>	suffolka1-274169
<b>Type:</b>	Trial trench evaluation
<b>Area</b>	1500sqm
<b>Project start date</b>	TBC
<b>Fieldwork duration</b>	1 day (estimated)
<b>Number of personnel on site</b>	Up to 3

### Personnel and contact numbers

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<b>SACIC Project Manager</b>	John Craven	01449 900121
<b>Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)</b>	TBC	TBC
<b>Curatorial Officer</b>	Kate Batt	01284 741226
<b>Consultant</b>	Katherine Williams, Concertus	01473 260800

### Emergency contacts

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<b>Local Police</b>	The Brandon Centre, Bury Road, Brandon, IP27 0BQ	01473 613500 (999 in an emergency)
<b>Location of nearest A&amp;E</b>	West Suffolk Hospital, Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds, IP33 2QZ	01284 713000

### Hire details

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<b>Plant:</b>	Holmes Plant & Construction Ltd	01473 890766
<b>Toilet Hire</b>	n/a	
<b>Tool hire:</b>	n/a	

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## **Contents**

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2. Fieldwork
3. Post-excavation
4. Additional Considerations
5. Staffing

## **Figures**

1. Site location
2. Trench layout

## **Appendices**

1. Health and Safety Policy
2. Insurance Policy Details

## **1. Background**

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology have been asked by Katherine Williams of Concertus Design & Property Consultants Ltd to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench at the above site (Fig. 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2 The whole site covers c. 1500sqm, and is located at NGR TL 7880 8610 (Fig. 1).
- 1.3 The present stage of work has been granted as a condition of planning application SCC/0191/16F. The LPA has been advised that a programme of archaeological work should take place prior to development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are damaged or destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with a Brief produced for this specific planning condition by Kate Batt of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) (dated 19<sup>th</sup> January 2017).
- 1.5 The development site lies just to the southeast of the centre of Brandon at a height ranging from 21 to 27m AOD, sloping down to the northwest. It is located within the grounds of Glade Primary School that was built in 1976 to serve the town of Brandon. It lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record that include a prehistoric pit group (BRD 193) and post-medieval industrial activity (BRD 065, BRD 103, BRD 069). A full up to date County HER search will be undertaken and included as part of the evaluation report.
- 1.6 The proposed educational development includes the construction of a multi-use games area (MUGA), a new 6-classroom block, a playground extension and a new front lobby. The groundworks involved in the development are liable to damage or destroy heritage assets that may be present within the site. The purpose of the trial trenching is therefore to assess

the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement of construction.

- 1.7 Two (2) trenches, both measuring 20m long by 1.80m wide are proposed within the footprint of the new 6-classroom block, they are positioned to provide adequate coverage of the site (Fig. 2).
- 1.8 This WSI complies with the SCCAS/CT standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2012, Ver 1.1), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (ClfA, 2014) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).
- 1.9 The research aims of this trial trench evaluation are as follows, as described in Section 3 of the SCCAS Conservation Team brief:

*RA1: Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.*

*RA2: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.*

*RA3: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.*

*RA4: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.*

*RA5: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.*

In addition to these specific aims the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011).

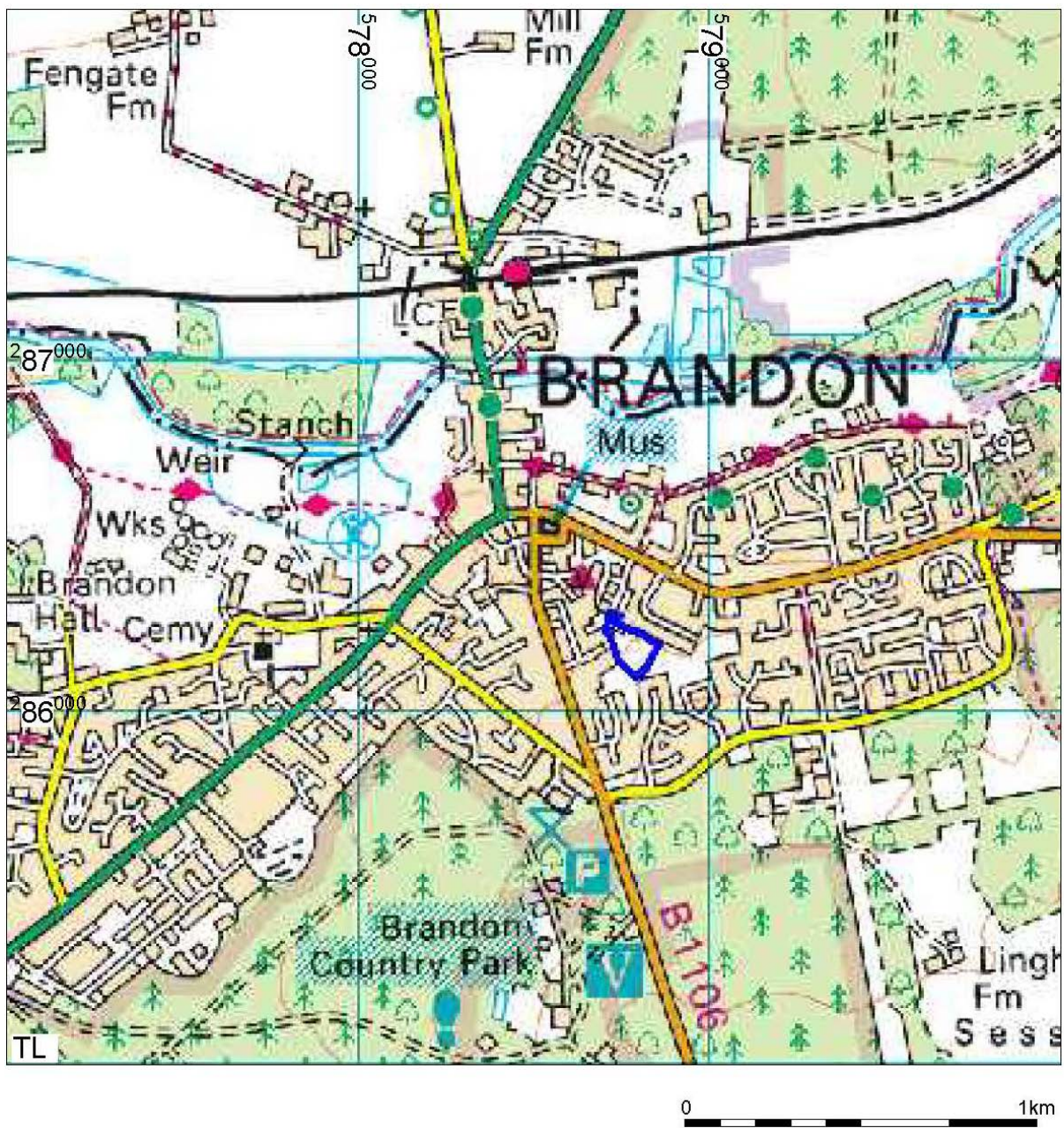


Figure 1. Site location plan



Figure 2. Site, proposed development & trench plan location



## **2 Fieldwork: trial trench evaluation**

- 2.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience. The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer and up to 2 experienced excavators and surveyors (to include metal detectorist).
- 2.2 Evaluation of the development area in this instance will employ two 20m long trenches, positioned within the footprint of the new 6-classroom block, the locations of which are depicted in Figure 2.
- 2.4 No information has currently been provided about the presence or otherwise of services by the developer. Therefore, if previously unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered during work on site then the trench layout may have to be amended accordingly.
- 2.5 Trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant observation of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil/subsoil overburden will be mechanically separated for sequential backfilling if required.
- 2.6 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation, the trench bases and sections will be cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims and also to comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2012.
- 2.7 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief and Specification, it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is

employed or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.

- 2.8 All features will be investigated according to the criteria outlined in the Suffolk County Council trenched evaluation requirements (version 1.3, 2011).
- 2.9 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be recorded at 1:20. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 2.10 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number (BRD 286) acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.11 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 2.12 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the excavation works, including trench bases and spoil heaps.
- 2.13 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.14 All finds will be brought back to the Suffolk Archaeology premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in-house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 2.15 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-



environmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.

- 2.16 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in situ. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 2.17 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site.

## **2.18 Site visit 24.01.2017**

- 2.18.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 24<sup>th</sup> January 2017, access can be gained via a wooden gate at the side of the school which is wide enough for a rubber tracked 360° mechanical excavator. The machine may have to be offloaded at the front of the school and driven along the tarmac surface around to the rear of the school. The trenches will be excavated into the existing football pitch.
- 2.18.2 No overhead services were present and a service plan was requested during the site visit. A single inspection chamber is present just to the northwest of the proposed development that appears to be for water drainage.
- 2.18.3 If Heras fencing cannot be provided, orange plastic fencing will be erected around the trenches.



*Site access, facing northwest from asphalt playground to the rear of school.*



*Proposed development site, facing east.*



*Inspection chamber and proposed development site, facing east.*

### **3 Post-excavation**

- 3.1 A unique HER number will be acquired from the Suffolk HER. This will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project. The HER number in this instance is BRD 286 and the event number ESF 25397.
- 3.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by Suffolk Archaeology's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 3.3 All artefacts and ecofacts will be held by Suffolk Archaeology until analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be recorded on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.

- 3.5 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded and assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within 6 weeks of the conclusion of the fieldwork. The report will be commensurate with the level of results

but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site.

- 3.13 A search of the Suffolk HER will be commissioned and the results will be incorporated into the evaluation report. Some elements of the search may simply be tabulated and represented graphically, but results which have a direct bearing on the findings of the evaluation will be discussed in full.
- 3.14 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.15 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Suffolk Archaeology will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report, the OASIS number for this site is suffolka1-274169.
- 3.16 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval upon completion. The SCCAS terms of usage state that they undertake to comment on standard reports and determine whether further work might be required within 30 days of receipt of any report.
- 3.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.18 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 3.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (2015). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be

made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.

- 3.20 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.21 The law dictates that the client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice licence, acquired on a site specific basis.
- 3.22 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.23 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.
- 3.24 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of Suffolk Archaeology, their subcontractors, or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

## **4 Additional considerations**

### **4.1 Health and Safety**

- 4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 All Suffolk Archaeology staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present one and are aware of Suffolk Archaeology H&S policies. All permanent Suffolk Archaeology excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.
- 4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or Suffolk County Council monitors. All such staff and visitors must abide by Suffolk Archaeology's H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk Archaeology's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

### **4.2 Environmental controls**

- 4.2.1 Suffolk Archaeology is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's EMS policies.

### **4.3 Plant machinery**

4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a full range of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

### **4.4 Site security**

4.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.

4.4.2 In this instance all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates *etc.* are the responsibility of the client.

### **4.5 Access**

4.5.3 The client will secure access to the site for Suffolk Archaeology personnel and subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.

4.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of Suffolk Archaeology. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

### **4.6 Site preparation**

4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent



preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

## **4.7 Backfilling**

4.7.1 The trench will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal if required. Where present topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The separation will be done mechanically by the plant provider – it is inevitable that a small amount of mixing of the material will take place under these circumstances.

4.7.2 The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.

4.7.3 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior written agreement.

## **4.8 Monitoring**

4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief and specification.

## **5 Staffing**

5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)

1 x Project Officer (full time)

2 x Site Assistant (as required)

1 x Site Surveyor (as required)

1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)

- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by John Craven and the Project Officer will be confirmed nearer to the project start. All Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from Suffolk Archaeology's qualified and experienced staff. Suffolk Archaeology will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.

5.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require.



## **Glade School, Knappers Way** Brandon, Suffolk

**Client:**

Concertus Design & Property Consultants Ltd

**Date:**

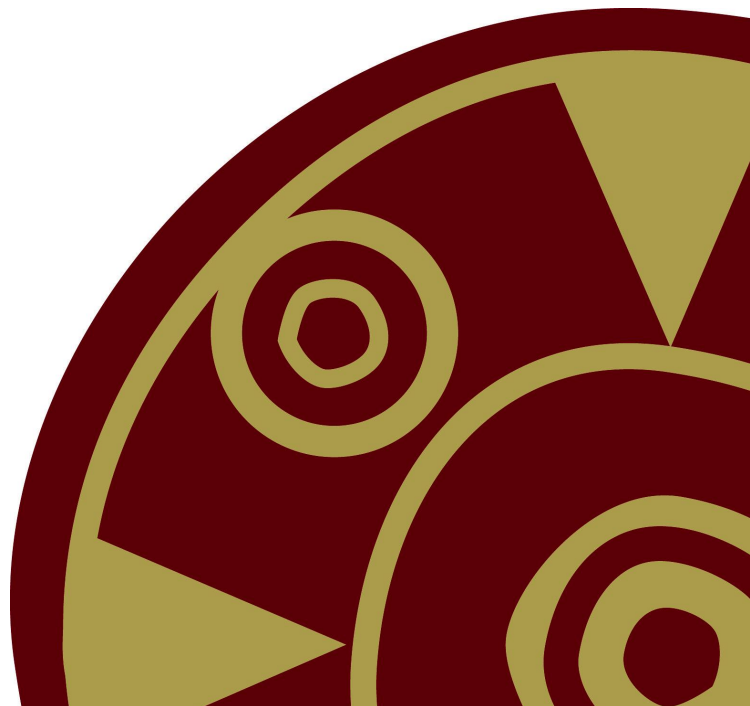
February 2017

BRD 286/ ESF 25397

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment – Archaeological  
Monitoring

Author: John Craven

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## Project details

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Planning Application No:	SCC\0191\16F
Grid Reference:	TL 7880 8610
Site Code / HER Event No:	BRD 286 / ESF25397
Oasis Reference:	274169

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Project Start date	06/02/2017
Project Duration:	c.2-5 days

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SACIC Job Code:	BRDGLD001
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## Contacts

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Curatorial Officer:	Kate Batt (SCC Archaeological Service)	01284741227
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Client/Funding Body:	Concertus
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SACIC Project Manager:	John Craven	01449 900121
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## 1. Introduction

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- Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) has been contracted to monitor groundworks for development at Glade School, Brandon, following the recent completion of a trial trench evaluation of the building footprint, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- The evaluation was carried out to meet the requirements of a Brief produced by Kate Batt of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the Archaeological Advisor to the planning authority. It identified the presence of a prehistoric flint scatter within topsoil deposits, suggesting that the site lies in an area of prehistoric occupation.
- Due to the urgent nature of the building project there is insufficient time to complete the evaluation report. In its absence Kate Batt has requested that the development groundworks are archaeologically monitored, as they have the potential to damage archaeological deposits, and that the monitoring results are included in the evaluation report.

## 2. Archaeological method statement

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### 2.1. Preparation

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Officer John Craven in accordance with Management of Research in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015).
- The monitoring will continue to use the existing event number, site code and OASIS reference as the project will be combined into a single report with the evaluation.
- A full Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) search will be completed and used to inform the final report. The HER search reference number will be included in the report.

### 2.2. Fieldwork

- The ground works for any soil stripping and foundations on site will be monitored as they progress by an SACIC Project Officer or Supervisor, in close liaison with the developer/contractor. Adequate allowance has been made within the quote cost to cover the recording of exposed archaeological deposits.
- Fieldwork standards will be guided by '*Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*' (Gurney 2003) and '*Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological*

*Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014).

- The exposed surface from the soil strip/trenching will be examined for archaeological features and finds and limited hand cleaning will be undertaken to clarify small areas as necessary and as health and safety considerations allow. Exposed archaeological features will be sectioned by hand with sampling at a normal standard for medieval and earlier deposits (i.e. 100% of structural features or graves/cremations, 50% of contained features e.g. pits, and 10-20% of linear features). Cremations will be 100% bagged and taken as samples. If thought appropriate and of archaeological benefit a metal detector search of exposed surfaces and spoil will be undertaken.
- Normal SACIC conventions, compatible with the County Historic Environment Record (HER), will be used during the site recording. Site records will be made using a continuous numbering system. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate, either by hand or using a RTK GPS. Plans and sections of individual features, soil layers etc will be recorded at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. A digital photographic record will be made throughout the monitoring works.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. All finds will be brought back to the SACIC office at the end of each day for processing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation work will be done inhouse, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in archaeology and university departments in other parts of the country.
- Bulk environmental (40 litre) soil samples will be taken from selected archaeological features where possible and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from the Historic England Regional Science Advisor (East of England), on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- In the event of human remains being encountered on the site a Ministry of Justice licence for removal of human remains will be obtained. Any such find would require work in that part of the site to stop until the human remains have been removed.

### **2.3. Post-excavation reporting**

- The post-excavation work will be managed by Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff will be experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field. Members of the project team will be responsible for taking the project to archive and assessment levels.
- All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be scanned to form a digital archive. Ordnance

Datum levels will be on the section sheets.

- All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number. Finds will be recorded and archived to minimum standards laid down by relevant groups (e.g. the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, the Study Group for Roman Pottery or the Medieval Pottery Research Group). Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Metal finds will be x-rayed if appropriate and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to Institute for Conservation (ICON) standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- Environmental samples will be processed and assessed in accordance with English Heritage guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011).
- A full report summarising all the findings from both evaluation and monitoring, and containing a full assessment of all finds and samples will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. A draft digital copy will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The report will contain all appropriate scale plans and sections. The report will include a statement as to the value and significance of the results in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). The report will form the basis for full discharge of the relevant condition.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- On approval a digital .pdf, and a printed and bound copy of the report, will be submitted to the County HER. An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive. A digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software, will also be supplied.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied on request.

## 2.4. Archive

- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A copy of the completed project OASIS form will be included as an appendix.
- The finds from the project will be deposited in the SCCAS archaeological store together with the project archive. The project costing includes the fee charged by SCCAS for this service. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- The project archive will be consistent *with Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015). The project archive will also meet the requirements detailed in 'Archaeological Archives in Suffolk' (SCCAS 2014).
- Exceptions from the above include material covered by the Treasure Act which will be reported and submitted to the appropriate authorities, and human skeletal remains which will be stored within the archive until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.
- The client and/or landowner will be made aware that if they choose not to use the SCCAS storage facility they will be expected to make alternative arrangements for the long term storage of the archive that meet the requirements of SCCAS.

## 2.5. Project Staff

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Project Manager:	John Craven
Site monitoring:	Tim Schofield
Finds Manager/Post Roman finds:	Richenda Goffin
Finds quantification/Small finds:	Dr Ruth Beveridge
Roman Pottery/General finds:	Dr Ioannis Smyrnaiois
Prehistoric pottery:	Anna Doherty (Archaeology South-East)
Prehistoric flint:	Sarah Bates (freelance)
Faunal remains:	Julie Curl (freelance)
Human remains/Post Roman pottery and CBM:	Sue Anderson (freelance)
Environmental samples:	Anna West

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## 2.6. Bibliography

- Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.
- Campbell, G, Moffett, L and Straker V., 2011, *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*. Portsmouth: English Heritage.
- Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.
- Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.
- Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.
- SCCAS, 2014, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*.

### 3. Health and safety / Risk assessment

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The site will be under the control of the site owner/building contractor and SACIC staff will follow any site requirements such as inductions/PPE that are necessary. All SACIC staff are experienced in working on a variety of archaeological sites and are aware of SACIC H&S policies.

- Site staff will wear protective clothing at all times on site (hard hat, high visibility vest, steel-toe cap boots). The PO will report to the main contractor/developer at the beginning of each site visit. Most staff hold the Quarry H&S certificate and CSCS cards.
- Vehicles will be parked in a safe location.
- No holes or trenches deeper than 1.2m will be entered unless they have been suitably stepped or shored and assessed to be safe after consultation with the site contractor. They will not be entered if no-one else is in the close vicinity.
- Due care and attention will be paid to site and ground conditions. Safe routes etc will be adhered to and edges of excavations avoided unless necessary.
- A fully charged mobile phone will be on site at all times.
- Site staff will be aware of the location of the nearest A&E unit and a vehicle will be on site at all times. It is likely that the relevant PO will be a qualified First Aider.
- For single person working SACIC operates a 'reporting-in' procedure at the end of each day.
- The main contractor will check for overhead and underground services and potential ground contamination.
- SACIC holds full insurance policies for field work (details on request).

#### Emergency contacts

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<b>Local Police</b>		101
<b>Local GP</b>	Forest Surgery, Bury Road , Brandon, Suffolk, IP27 0BU	01842 810206
<b>Location of nearest A&amp;E</b>	West Suffolk Hospital Hardwick Lane, Bury St. Edmunds, IP33 2QZ	01284 713000

#### Other Contacts

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EMS (Jezz Meredith )		01449 900124
H&S (Stuart Boulter)		01449 900122



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Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate  
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk  
01449 900120



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