

Land west of Church Cottages,
Brightwell,
Suffolk.
BGL 049

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/27

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HER Information

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Contents

Summary

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeology and historical background	1
4. Methodology	3
5. Results	3
6. Finds and environmental evidence	20
7. Discussion	26
8. Archive deposition	28

List of Figures

Figure 1. Site location, showing Historic Environment Record entries	2
Figure 2. Geophysics results with trench locations	4
Figure 3. Trench locations with archaeological features shown in black	5
Figure 4. Trench 1, plan and sections	7
Figure 5. Trench 2, plan and sections	8
Figure 6. Trench 3, plan and sections	10
Figure 7. Trench 5, plan and sections	11
Figure 8. Trench 6, plan and sections	13
Figure 9. Trench 7, plan and sections	15
Figure 10. Trench 8, plan and sections	16
Figure 11. Trench 9, plan and sections	18
Figure 12. Trench 10, plan and sections	19

List of Tables

Table 1. Trench dimensions	6
Table 2. Finds quantities	20
Table 3. Pottery quantities by period	20
Table 4. Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery fabric quantities	21
Table 5. Flot results	25

List of Plates

Plate 1. Trench 1, looking east	29
Plate 2. Trench 4, natural geology or waterborne sand spread	29
Plate 3. Trench 6, oblique section through ditches 0056 and 0058	29
Plate 4. Trench 10, oblique section through ditches 0041, 0043 and 0047	29
Plate 5. Trench 5, showing the field sloping down south to the Mill River valley	30
Plate 6. Looking west to show the southward slope into the river valley	30

List of Appendices

Appendix I. WSI	
Appendix II. Finds quantities	
Appendix III. Pottery catalogue	
Appendix IV. Struck flint	
Appendix V. OASIS summary	

Summary

Thirteen trenches were excavated on land west of Church Cottages, Brightwell, as a condition of planning consent to develop the site. Various pits and ditches were recorded which are likely to be associated with extensive field systems in the area known from air photos and suggested within the study area by the results of a geophysical survey of the site in 2013. Very few of the features identified matched positive anomalies from the survey. Archaeology was densest in the northern end of Trench 6 where four linear features were recorded, one of which was rich in artefacts of Late Iron Age and Early Roman date. Elsewhere, features were scattered and dating evidence was sparse but mainly of Roman or Prehistoric date. In Trench 8, a ditch contained late medieval or post-medieval artefacts and in Trench 10 one of three intercutting ditches contained pottery of post-Roman, possibly Saxon, date.

1. Introduction

A trial trench evaluation was carried out on land west of Church Cottages, Brightwell (BGL 049; TM 2463 4341). The proposed development area (hereafter referred to as 'the site') consisted of an area of c.1.85 hectares which had previously been subject to a geophysical survey (Allen Archaeology Ltd., report no. 2013005).

The evaluation was carried out prior to submission of a planning application for development, according to a Brief and Specification issued by Jess Tipper, which outlined the manner of the fieldwork, and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the archaeological methodology and risk assessment (Gardner, 2013; Appendix I).

The trial trenching was conducted by the Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) on the 25th-28th February 2013.

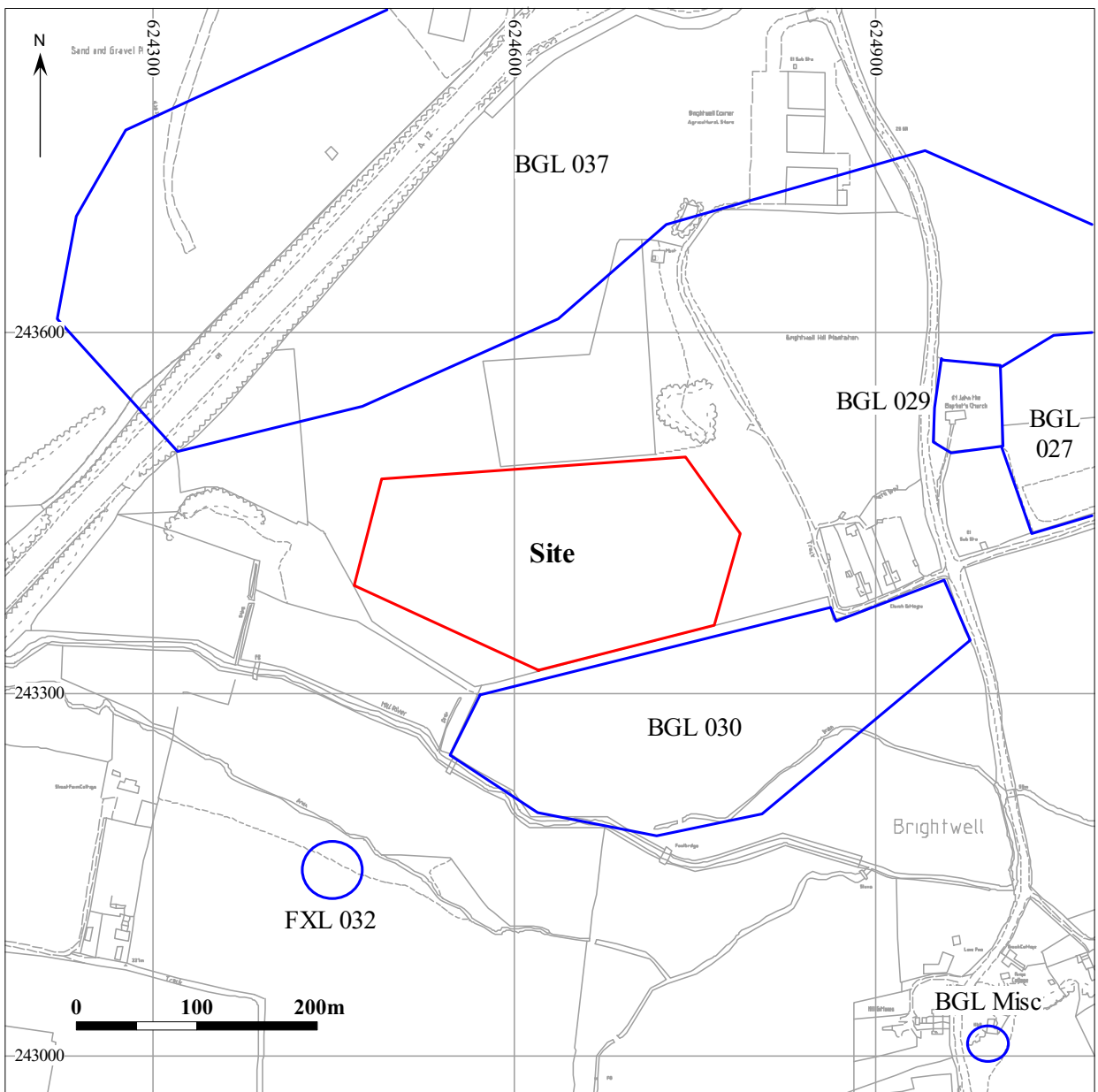
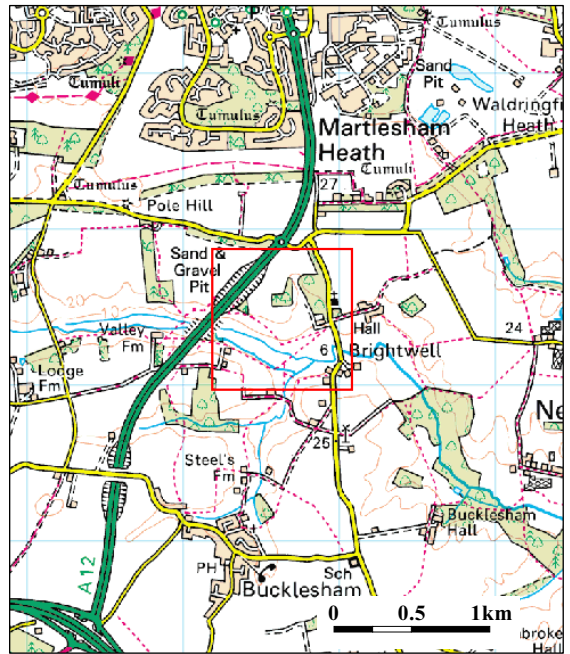
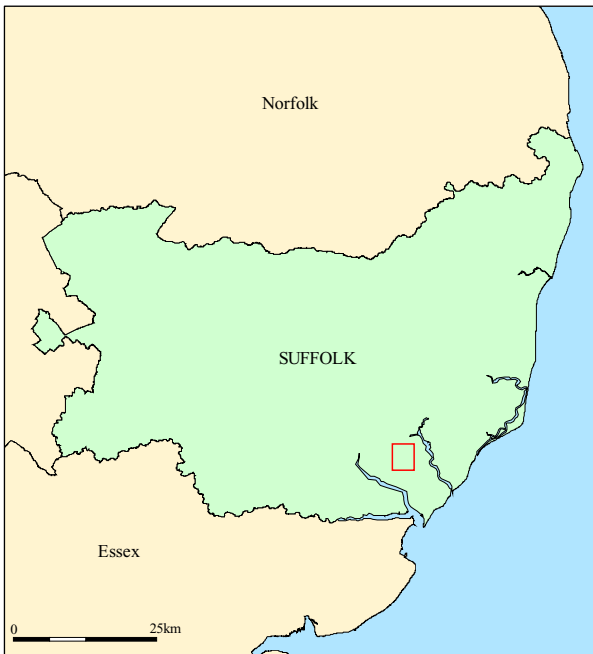
The site has been recorded with the County Historic Environment Record (HER) code BGL 049.

2. Geology and topography

The site is located on red crag sand, with a maximum height of c.23m OD. The site occupies a south facing slope overlooking the valley of the Mill River, a tributary of the River Deben.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The sites potential was based on its location close to known prehistoric findspots and within a landscape of extensive undated (but probable late prehistoric or Roman) ditched enclosures or field systems, as recorded in the Suffolk HER (BGL 030, BGL 037). Geophysical survey of the development area identified a number of linear anomalies suggestive of field boundaries within a multi-phase landscape.



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Figure 1. Site location

4. Methodology

Trenching was conducted using a mechanical digger equipped with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. All machining was observed by an archaeologist standing adjacent to the trench. Overburden was removed by machine to reveal undisturbed natural subsoil and/or archaeological deposits. The thirteen trenches were distributed to give even coverage of the site but also to target possible features identified by the geophysical survey (Figure 2).

The base of each trench was examined for features or finds of archaeological interest. The upcast soil was examined visually and subjected to a metal detector search for any archaeological finds. Records were made of the position and length of trenches and the depths of deposit encountered.

The site has been given the Suffolk HER code BGL 049. All elements of the site archive are identified with this code. An OASIS record (for the Archaeological Data Service) has been initiated and the reference code suffolkc1- 146088 has been used for this project.

5. Results

Thirteen trenches were opened across the site, the dimensions of which are recorded in Table 1. A total area of 702 square metres was excavated. A number of cut features were observed, an overall plan of which is shown as Figure 3.

Topsoil consisted of a homogenous, cultivated layer of mid brown loamy sand between 0.3m and 0.4m thick. The natural subsoil varied over the site from a fine, pale yellow sand to a dark orangey brown crag sand and except in trench 1 where a crag sand subsoil layer was present, plough scores and other agricultural activity extended into the natural subsoil and upper levels of archaeological features.

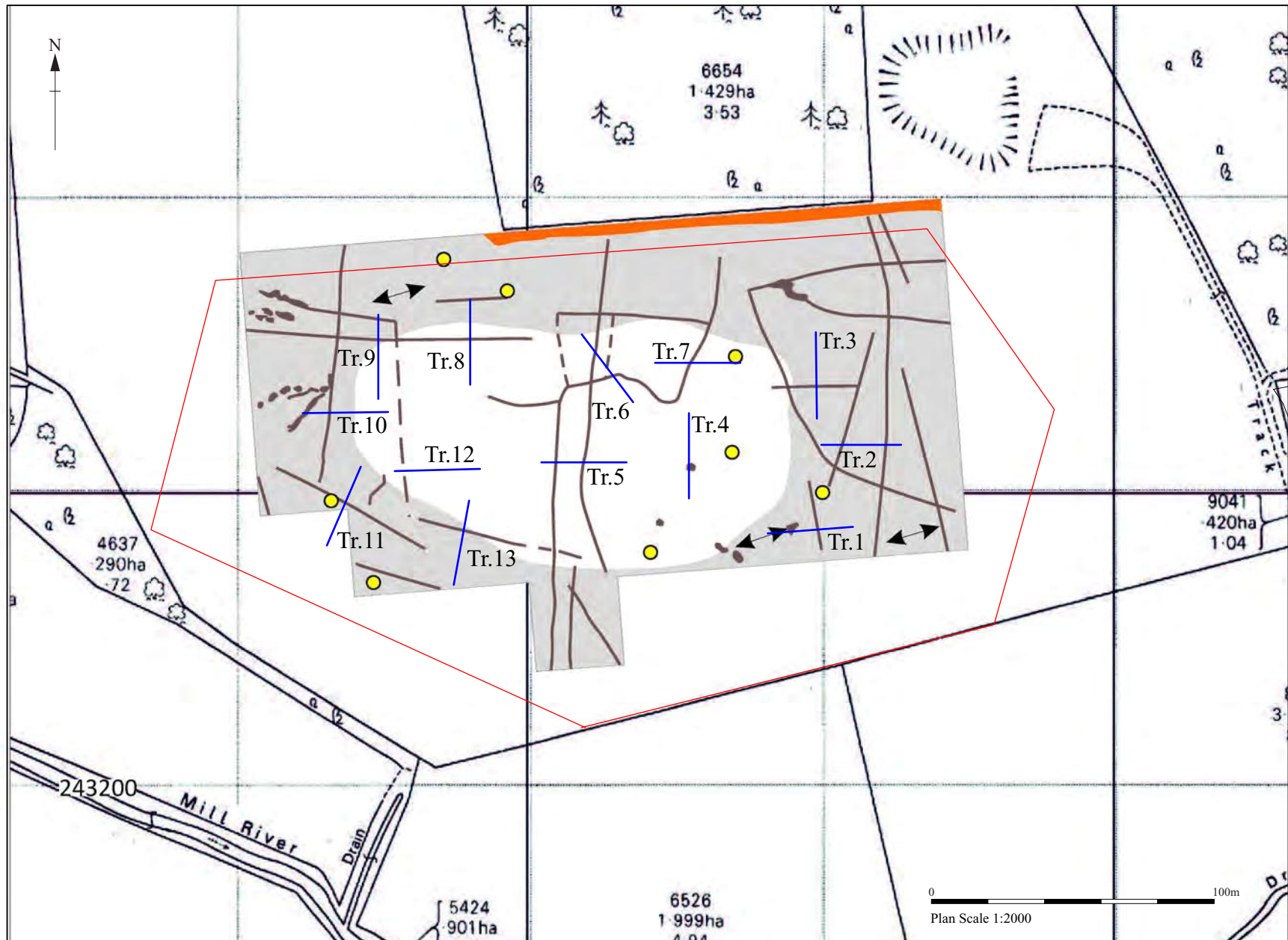


Figure 2. Geophysics results with trench locations (after Allen Archaeology, 2013)

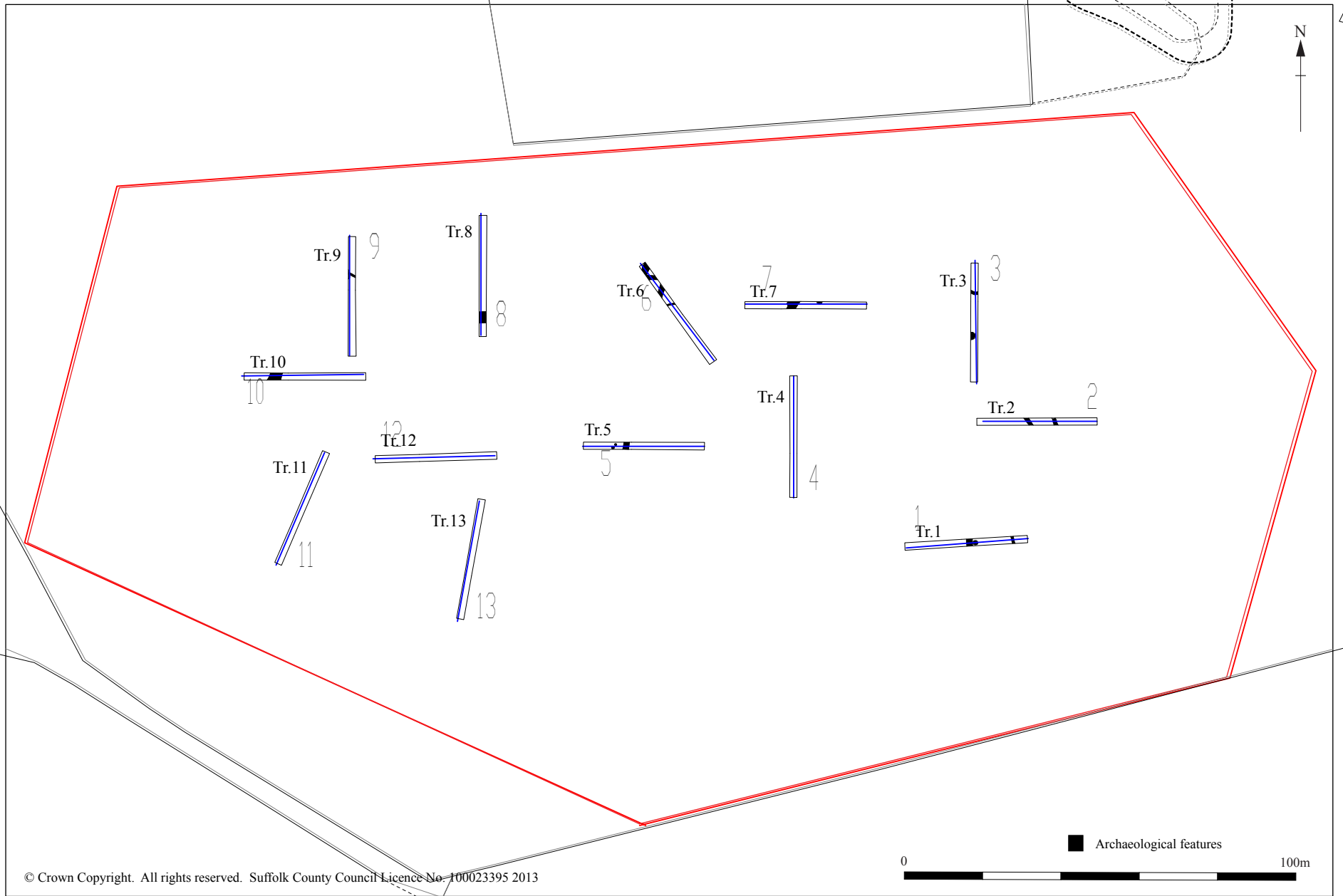


Figure 3. Trench locations with archaeological features shown in black

Trench	Length	Area	Average depth	Surface height (m OD)
1	30m	54m ²	0.74m	W 18.42; E 16.37
2	30m	54m ²	0.5m	W 18.28; E 16.08
3	30m	54m ²	0.9m	N 19.46; S 18.72
4	30m	54m ²	0.45m	N 21.96; S 20.87
5	30m	54m ²	0.5m	W 22.73; E 22.43
6	30m	54m ²	0.48m	NW 23.25; SE 22.73
7	30m	54m ²	0.5m	W 22.38; E 20.98
8	30m	54m ²	0.54m	N 24.17; S 23.50
9	30m	54m ²	0.45m	N 23.84; S 22.59
10	30m	54m ²	0.5m	W 21.14; E 22.42
11	30m	54m ²	0.4m	NE 20.74; SW 17.50
12	30m	54m ²	0.45m	W 21.19; E 22.19
13	30m	54m ²	0.4m	NE 21.28; SW 18.60

Table 1. Trench dimensions

Trench 1 (Fig 4)

0003 was a N-S aligned ditch with steep sloping sides breaking gradually to a slightly rounded base. It was filled by 0004, a friable mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional-moderate small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks, from which one small sherd of prehistoric pot was recovered.

0005 was a shallow, circular pit with a rounded profile, filled by 0006, a mixed mid greyish brown silty sand and orangey brown sand with occasional-moderate small pebbles. This fill was almost indistinct from 0009, and contained no finds.

0007 was a narrow, shallow SSE-NNW aligned ditch with a rounded profile. Its fill, 0008, was a friable mid brown silty sand mottled with orange sand and containing occasional small pebbles. One small sherd of prehistoric pot was recovered from this fill.

0009 was a subsoil/hillwash layer, thickest at the west end of the trench (c.0.18m), grading out to the east, cut by ditch 0003 and pit 0005. It consisted of mixed orange and brown coarse sands with very few small pebbles and patches of iron pan.

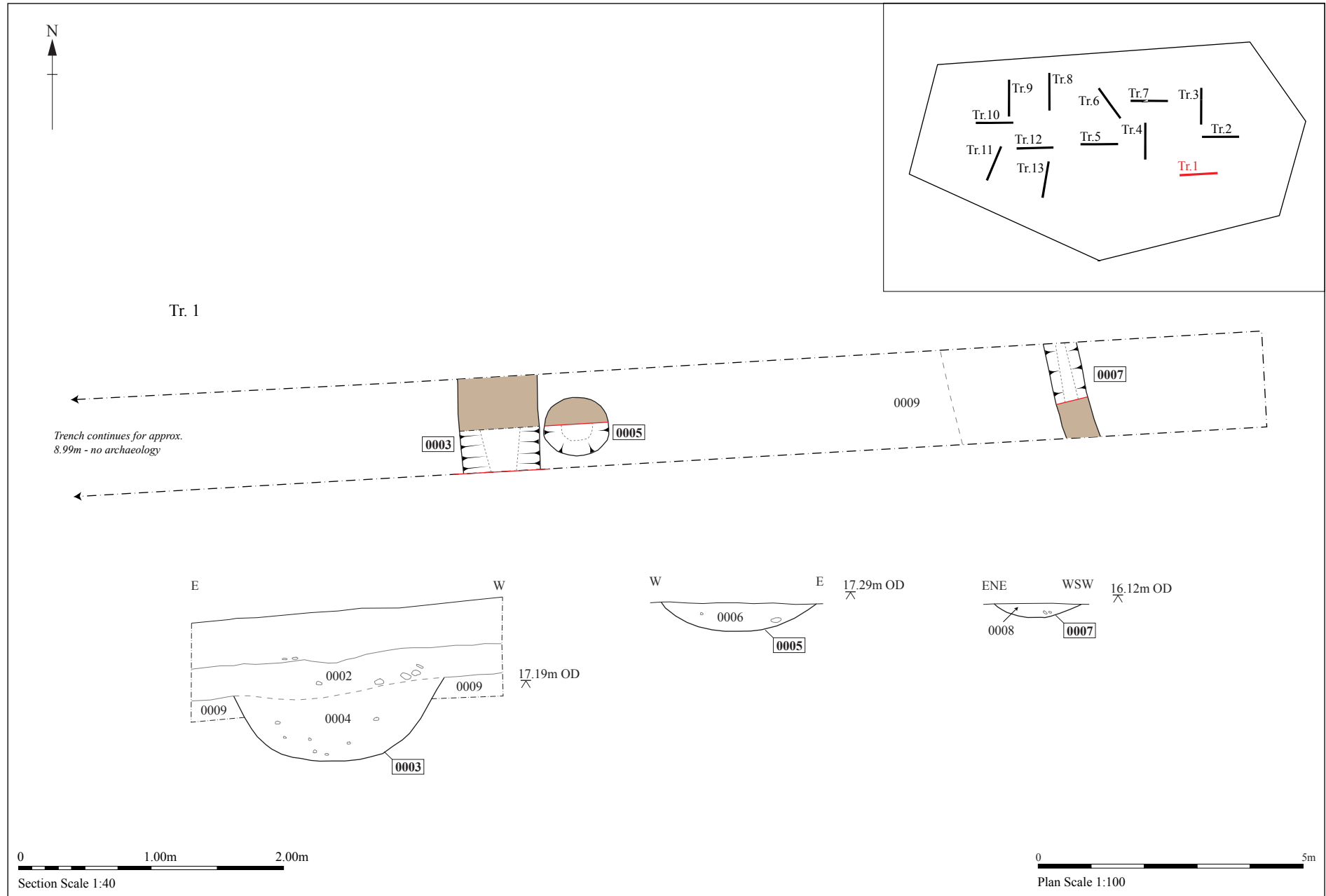


Figure 4. Trench 1, plan and sections

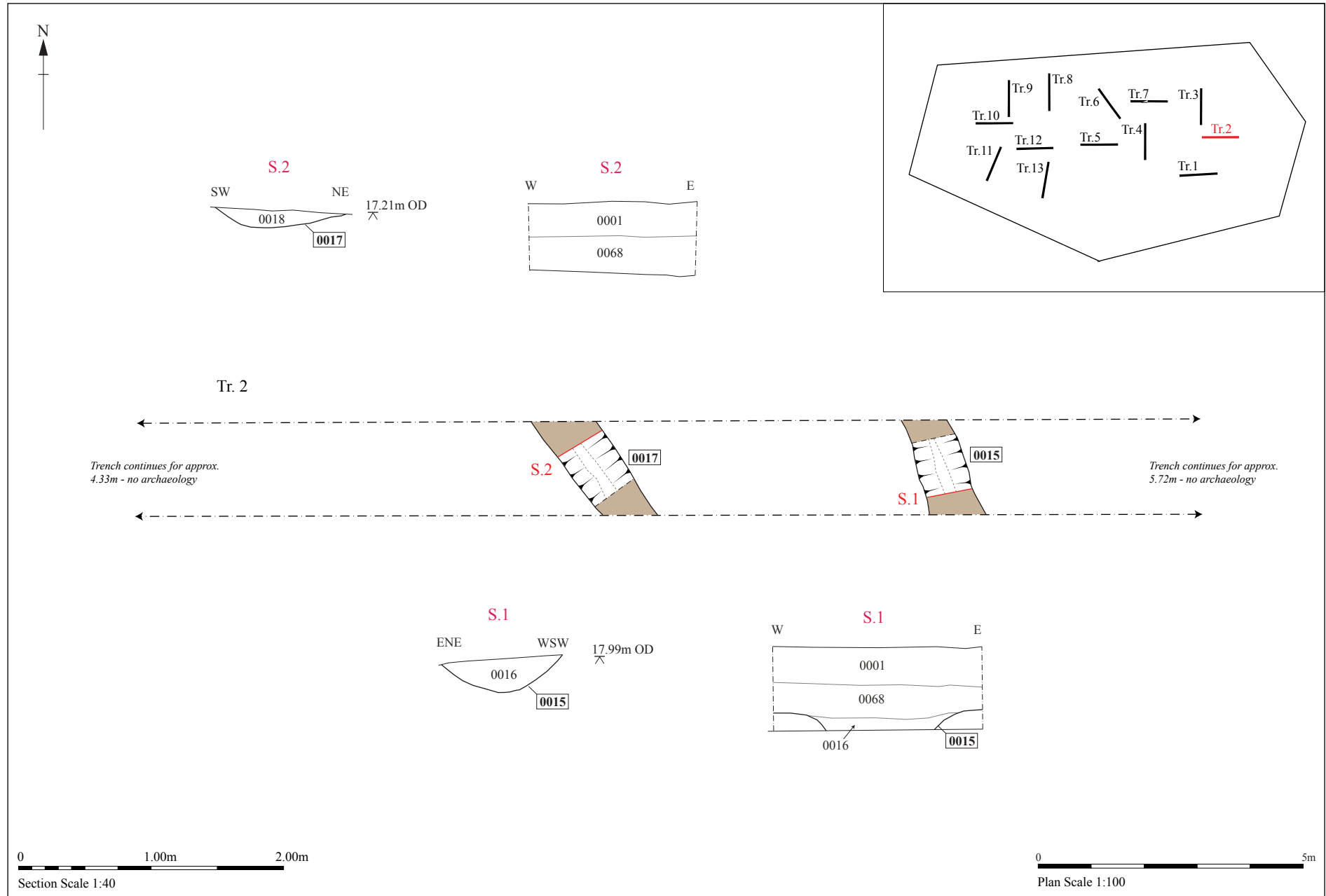


Figure 5. Trench 2, plan and sections

Trench 2 (Fig 5)

0015 was a NNW-SSE aligned ditch with fairly steeply sloping sides breaking to a flattish base. Its fill, 0016, was a mid orangey brown sand with very occasional small pebbles. Roman pot and burnt flint were recovered.

0017 was a shallow, NW-SE aligned ditch with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled by 0018, a mid brownish orange silty sand with occasional small flints and no finds.

Both features were sealed by subsoil layer 0002.

Trench 3 (Fig 6)

0010 was a roughly circular pit, partially exposed in the western edge of the trench. It had gently sloping concave sides and base and was filled by 0011, a friable mid-pale orange brown silty sand with occasional small to large flints. One sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was recovered.

0012 was a shallow, narrow, curvilinear ditch, turning from the NW to the E. It had a rounded profile and was filled by 0013, a friable mid-pale mottled grey/brown silty sand with occasional small flints and no finds.

A layer of subsoil, 0014, was recorded in this trench, sealing both excavated features and measuring up to 0.6m thick. It consisted of a mid reddish brown silty sand mottled with paler patches and two distinct bands of pebbles, one in the upper part of deposit (small-medium pebbles), and one nearer the base (larger stones).

Trench 5 (Fig 7)

0029 was a NNE-SSW aligned ditch with steep, slightly convex sides becoming steeper towards the base to form a narrow 'ankle-breaker' profile with a flattish base. Two distinct fills were identified- upper fill 0030 was a friable dark brown silty sand with regular stones. Lower fill 0031 was a mid grey brown silty sand with frequent angular flints. No finds

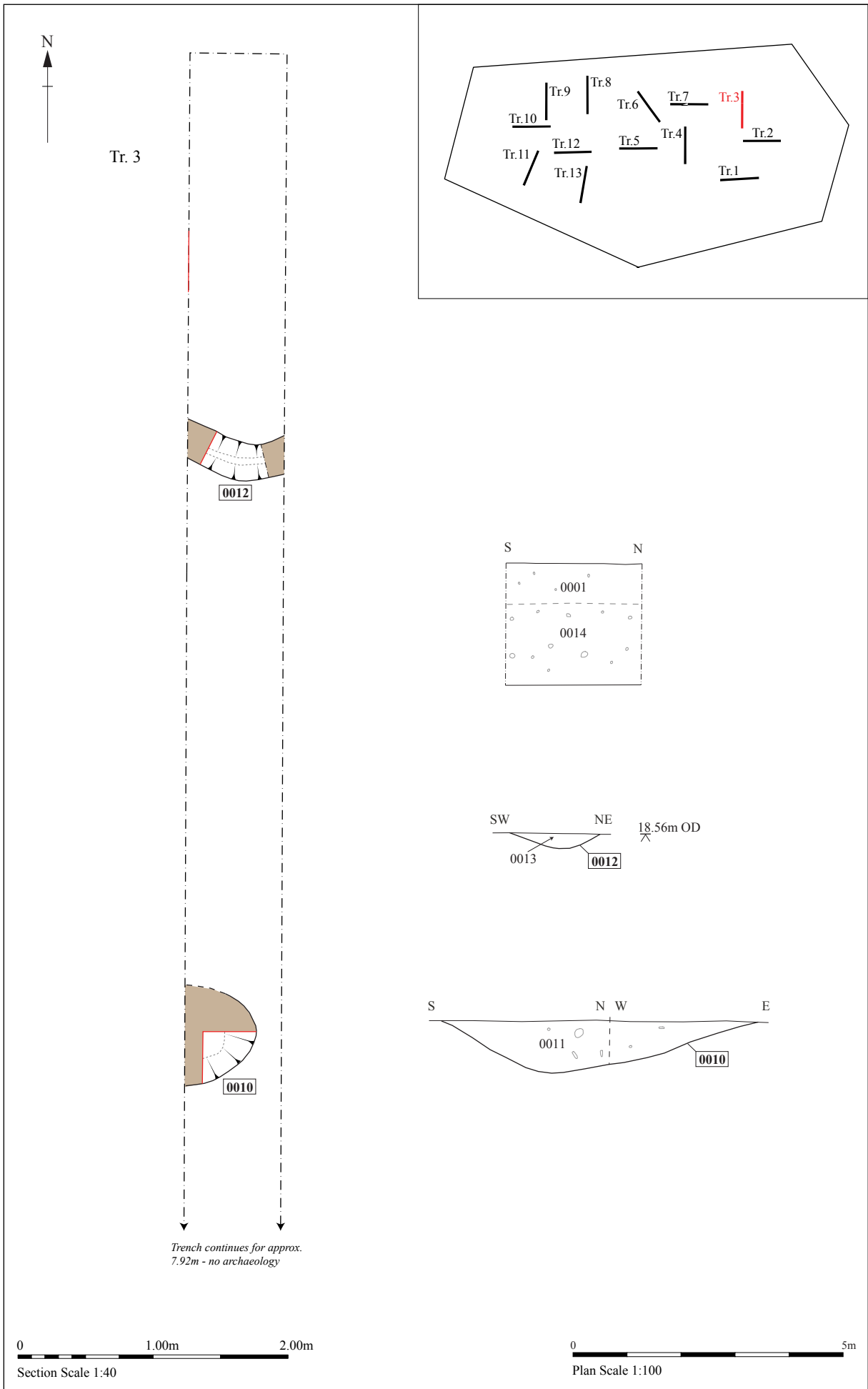


Figure 6. Trench 3, plan and sections

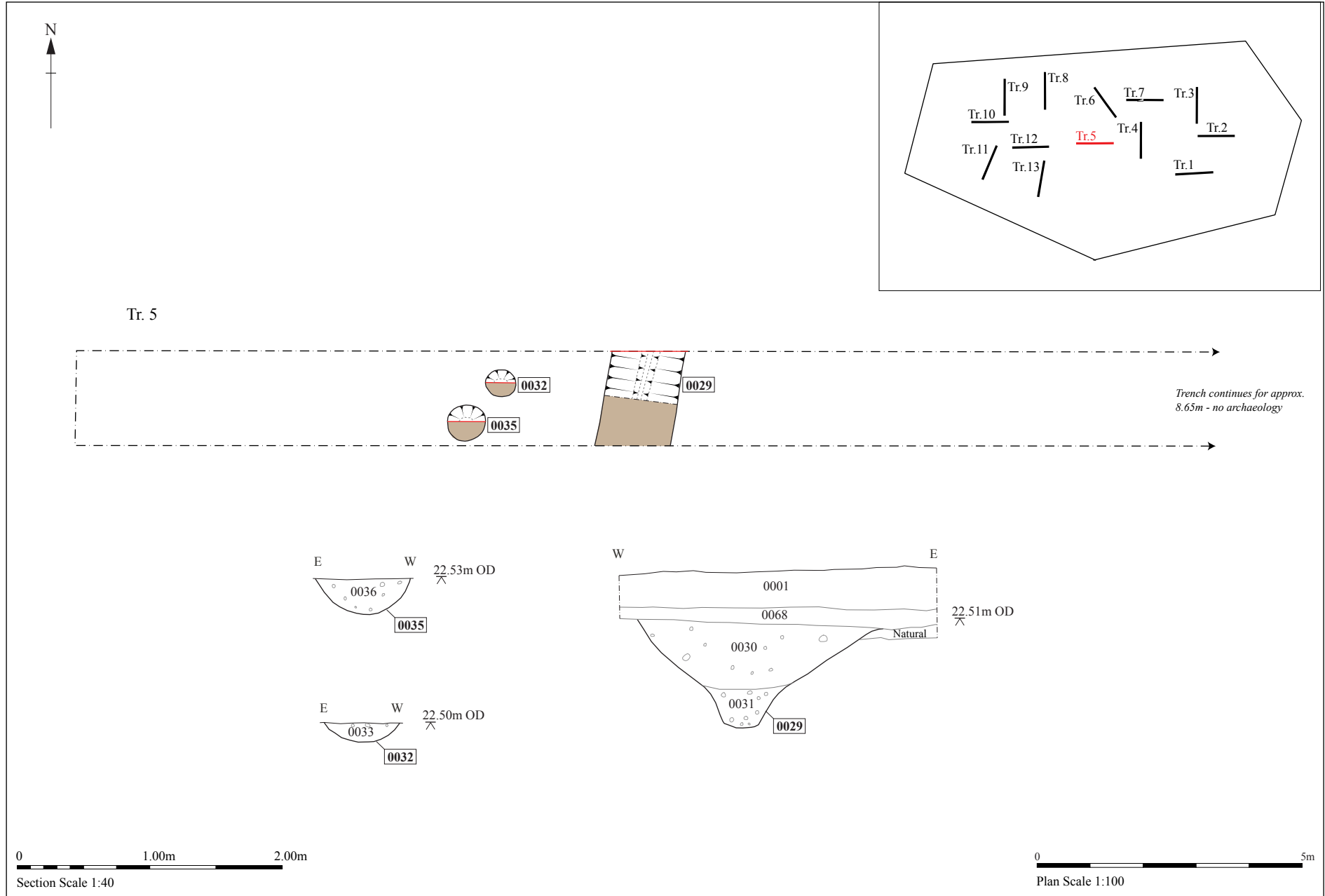


Figure 7. Trench 5, plan and sections

were recovered from either deposit. This ditch is probably the same as 0060 in trench 6 and may be a feature identified by the geophysical survey.

Two small, circular pits or postholes were recorded just west of ditch 0029. Both 0032 and 0035 were shallow with a rounded profile, with 0032 measuring 0.5m in diameter and 0035 0.75m in diameter. No finds were recovered from either feature.

Trench 6 (Fig 8)

0056 was an E-W aligned shallow ditch with a slightly irregular but approximately open v-shaped profile with a rounded base. Its fill, 0057, was a mid brown silty sand, slightly loamy, with regular charcoal flecks, small and medium pebbles and flints. The fill grades into a paler, silty sand towards the sides and base. It was rich in finds of Late Iron Age and Early Roman date, mostly the latter, and included native finewares and a fragment of briquetage associated with salt production. No relationship with 0058 was clear in plan but the section suggests 0056 cut 0058 (Plate 2).

0058 was a deep NNE-SSW aligned ditch with an open v-shaped profile which broke sharply toward the bottom to a vertically sided 'ankle-breaker' with squarish profile. Three fills were noted. The upper fill, 0059, was a mid-pale greyish brown silty sand with regular small pebbles and occasional larger flints. A small quantity of 1st century pottery was recovered from the surface of this feature but as the upper 10cm or so of the fill was plough damaged, it is possible that these finds were intrusive. One sherd was from a vessel also represented in the adjacent ditch, 0056. Fill 0064 was sealed by 0059 and consisted of pale brown laminated silty sand with very occasional small pebbles. 1st century finds were recovered from against the sides of the ditch. The fill of the 'ankle-breaker' shaped base of the ditch, 0065, was made up of laminated layers of pale yellowish brown and pale greyish brown silty sands and was almost stoneless. No finds were recovered.

0060 was a NNE-SSW aligned ditch with gently sloping, concave sides breaking to a generally flattish base. It was filled by 0061, a mid brown silty sand, slightly loamy,

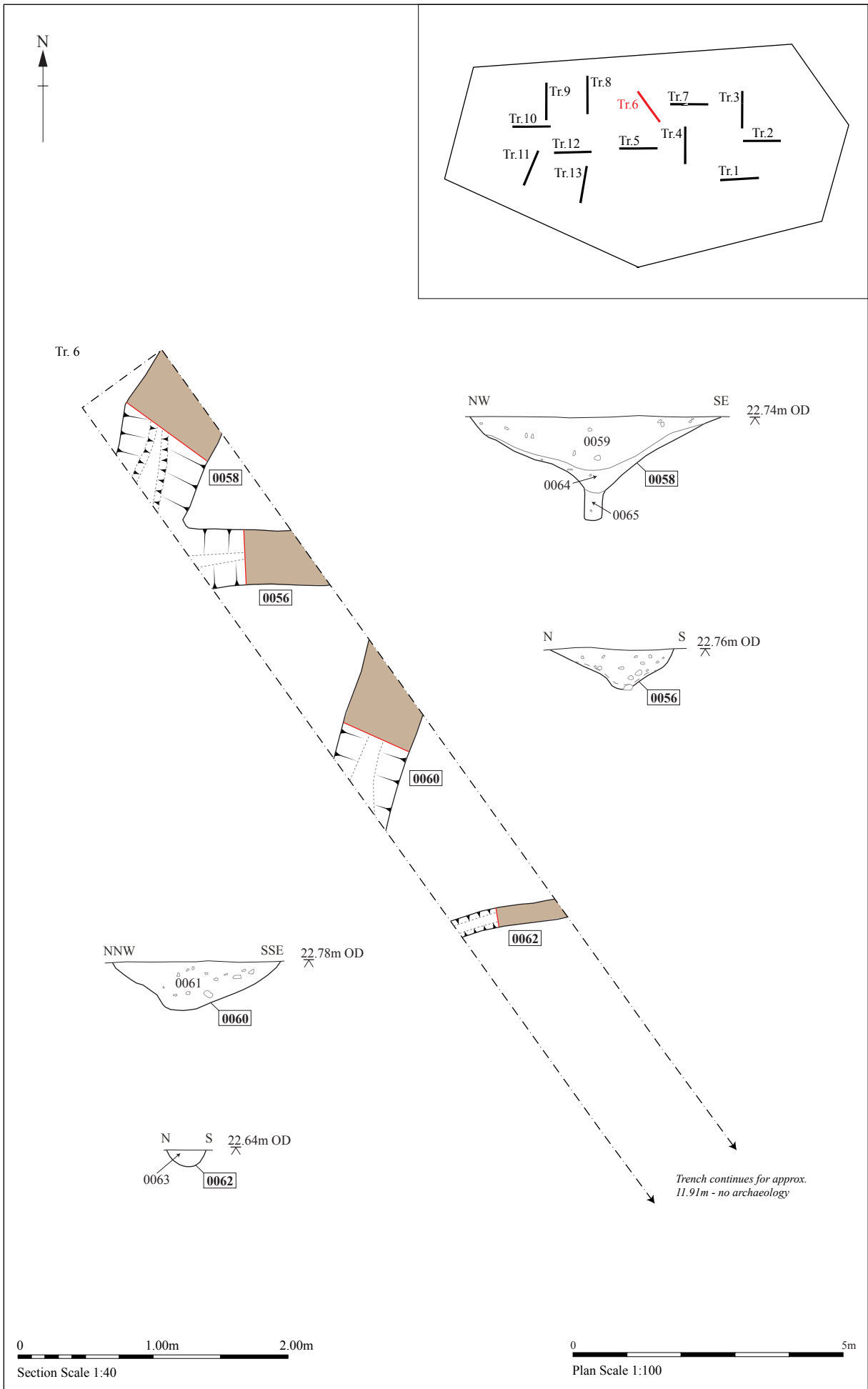


Figure 8. Trench 6, plan and sections

mixed with coarse, gravelly sand, particularly against the sides and base. No finds were present. It is likely that this is the same ditch as 0029 in trench 5.

0062 was a SW-NE aligned narrow, shallow gully. It had a rounded profile against the excavated section but elsewhere the sides were quite steep and broke sharply to a flattish base. Its fill, 0063, was a mid brown silty sand mixed with coarse sand and fine gravels, from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 7 (Fig 9)

0019 was a circular pit partially exposed in the northern trench edge. It had a steeply sloping western side but slightly gentler sloping south and east sides, breaking to a flattish base. Fill 0020 was a mid brown silty sand with occasional-moderate small pebbles and no finds. 0028 was a greyish brown silty sand on the western side of the pit, interpreted as a possible post-pipe.

0021 was a SW-NE aligned ditch with an open v-shaped profile breaking to a rounded base. It was filled primarily by 0022, a mid grey brown silty sand with moderate pebbles, with an upper fill, 0023 possibly representing a re-cut of this ditch and sealed by subsoil layer 0026. A large Roman pot sherd, 0034, was recovered from spoil likely to have come from the ditch fill.

0024 was a shallow, irregularly shaped feature, possibly linear, which cut subsoil 0026 and ditch 0021. It had gently sloping sides breaking to a flattish base and was filled by 0025, a mixed mid grey and mid brown silty sand with lenses of yellow sand. No datable artefacts were present within the excavated section.

Trench 8 (Fig 10)

Excavation of a single, linear E-W feature showed it to have been two adjacent, parallel ditches, 0037 and 0039. 0037 had steep sides and a v-shaped profile whilst 0039 had a steep north side, but a gently sloping south side with a flattish base. Both features shared a similar pale brown silty sand fill and no relationship between the two was visible either in plan or in section, suggesting they were contemporary features or a

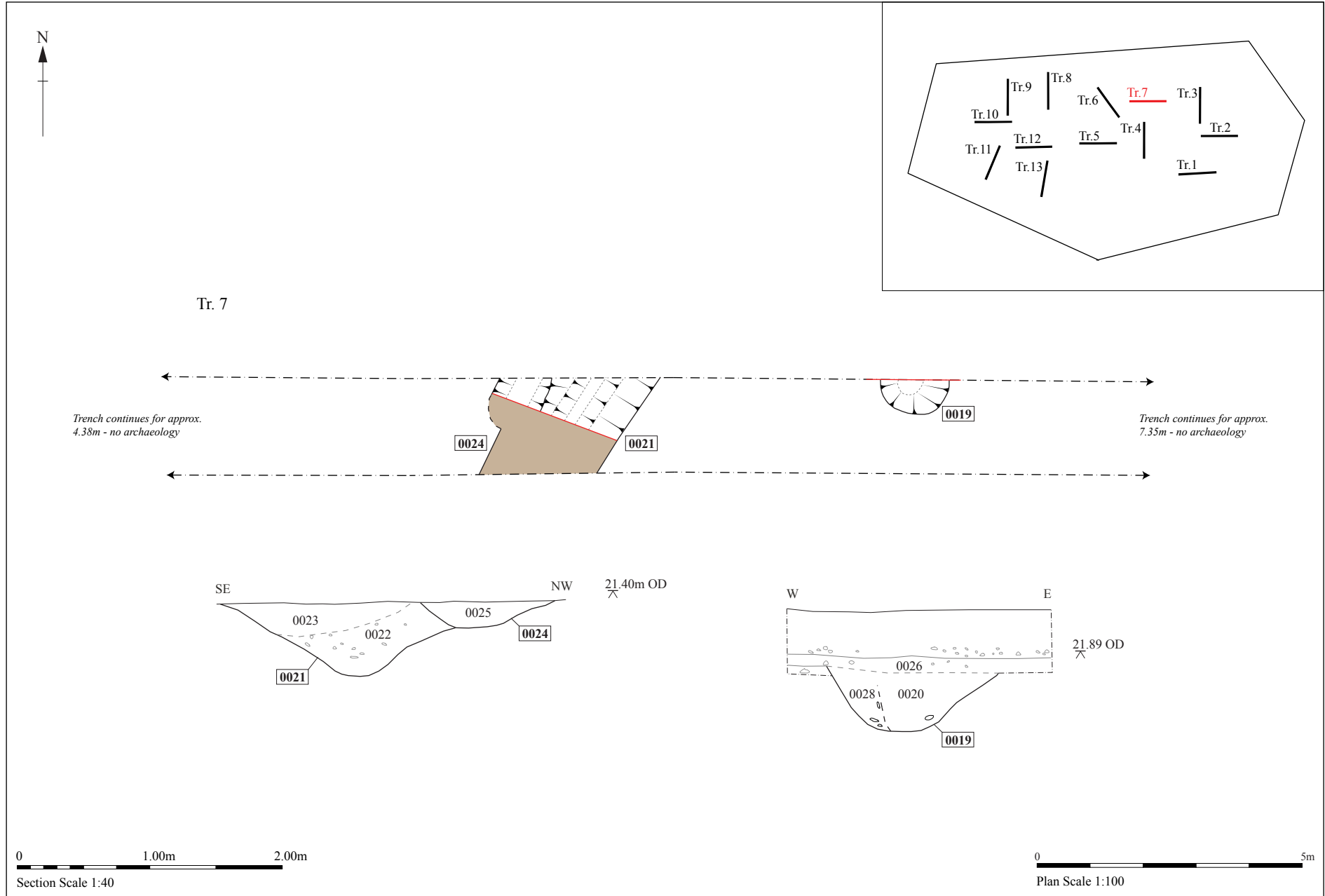


Figure 9. Trench 7, plan and sections

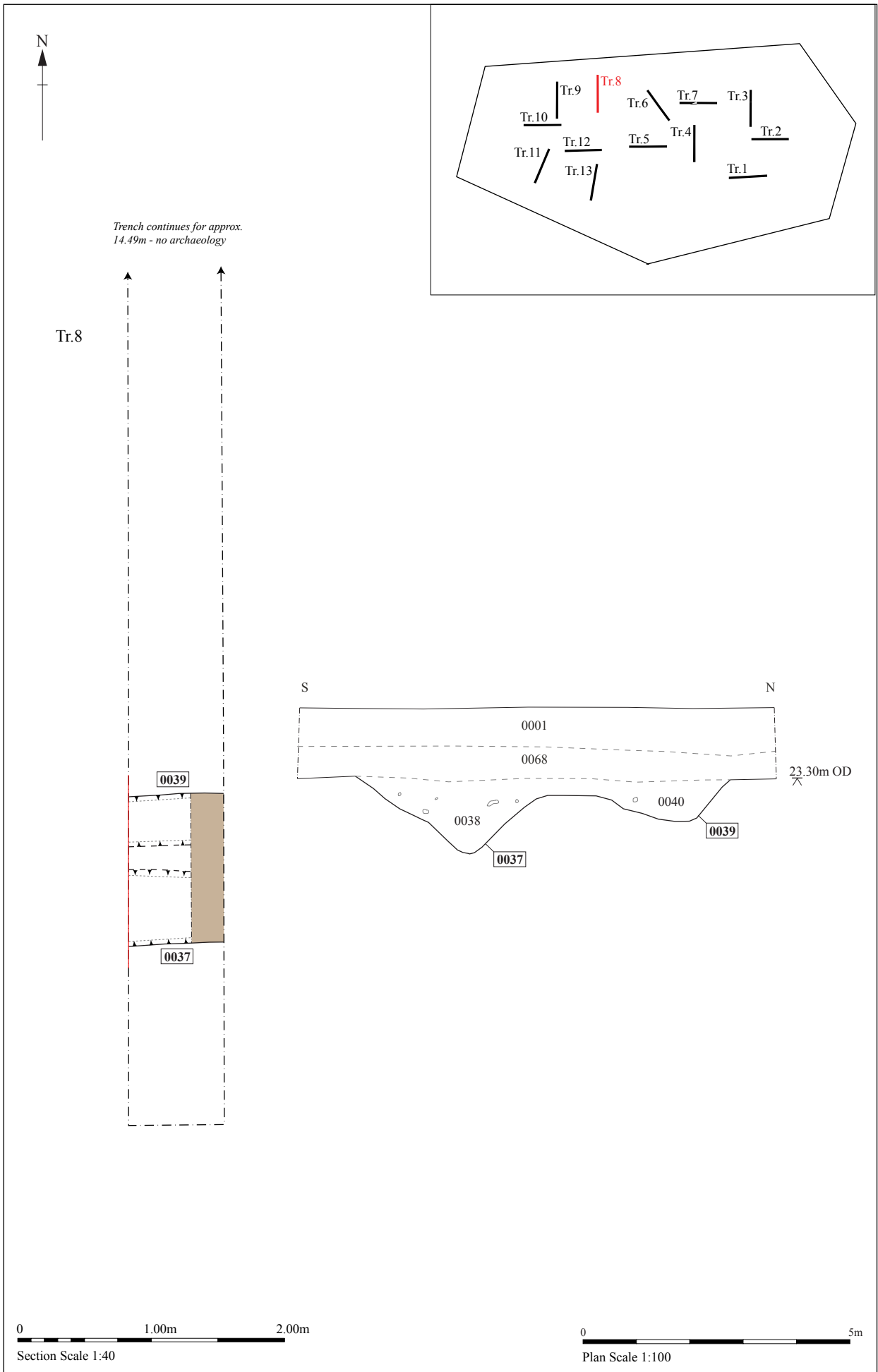


Figure 10. Trench 8, plan and sections

double ditch. A large fragment of late medieval or post-medieval brick and an iron nail fragment were recovered from fill 0040, suggesting a late date.

Trench 9 (Fig 11)

0052 was a narrow, SE-NW aligned ditch with steep sides breaking sharply to a rounded base. It cut 0054, a probable pit partially exposed in the western edge of the trench which appeared somewhat irregular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Both features were filled by a similar mid brown silty sand with regular small pebbles, in which animal disturbance was noted but no finds were recovered.

Trench 10 (Fig 12)

This trench contained a sequence of three intercutting parallel ditches which were NE-SW aligned and of similar form and dimensions (Plate 3). 0041 was the earliest in the sequence, cut by 0043 which demonstrated three distinct fills. The only find from this ditch was a sherd of post-Roman, possibly Saxon pottery, recovered from the central ditch fill, 0045. The latest ditch of the three was 0047, from which two likely redeposited worked flints were recovered from the upper fill. All three features were sealed by subsoil 0050.

No archaeological features were present in trenches 4, 11, 12 and 13. Trench 4 did however contain a large spread of laminated, mineralised sands, possibly waterborne, (Plate 4) which may be the dipolar response observed in the geophysical survey that this trench was focussed on.

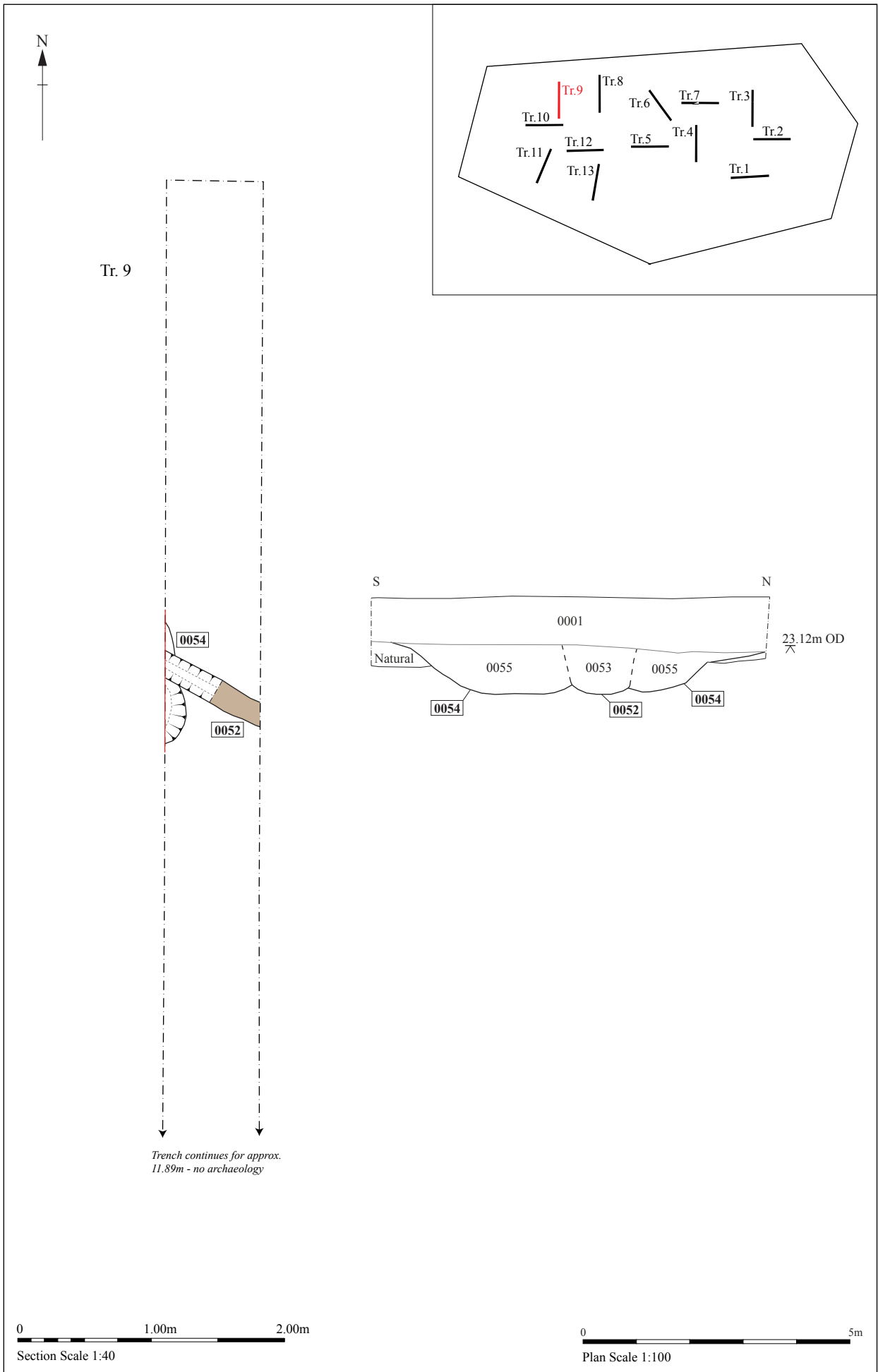


Figure 11. Trench 9, plan and sections

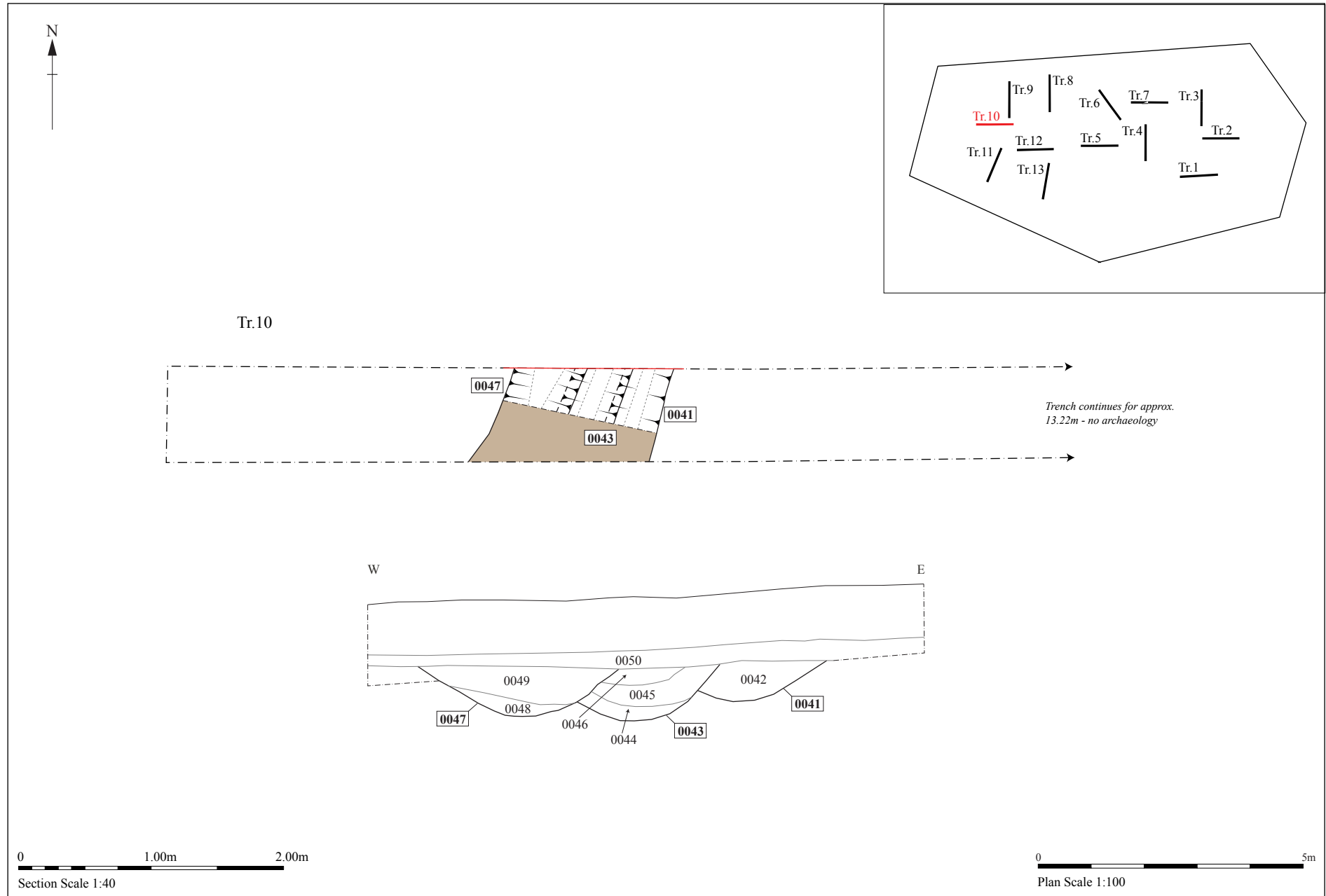


Figure 12. Trench 10, plan and sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Cathy Tester

Introduction

Table 2 shows the quantities of finds collected during the evaluation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix II.

Find type	No	Wt/g
Pottery	62	552
Briquetage	1	65
CBM	1	952
Iron nail	1	1
Worked flint	6	87
Burnt flint	9	185
Charcoal	3	-

Table 2. finds quantities

Pottery

Introduction and methodology

Sixty-two sherds of pottery weighing 552g and ranging in date from the prehistoric to post-Roman periods were recovered from thirteen contexts in six trenches. The quantities by period are summarised in Table 3 and the full catalogue by context is in Appendix III.

Period	No	Wt	Eve
Prehistoric	6	38	
LIA/Roman	51	483	99
Post-Roman	5	31	
Total	62	552	99

Table 3. pottery quantities by period

The pottery was quantified by count and weight and estimated vessel equivalent (Eve). Hand-made wares were divided into broad fabric groups based on their main visible inclusions. Post-prehistoric fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk Roman and post-Roman fabric series. Details of fabric, form and form element were recorded and decoration and surface treatment were noted. A x10 binocular microscope was used to identify the fabrics. Forms were noted as they occurred and each 'sherd family' was

given a separate entry on the database table and an individual spotdate when possible. Late Iron Age and Roman wares were classified using the Pakenham Type Series (unpublished) which was supplemented by Hawkes and Hull's (1947) *Camulodunum* typology when necessary. SCCAS pottery recording forms were used and the resulting data has been input by context onto an Access database table.

Prehistoric pottery

Six sherds of hand-made prehistoric pottery weighing 38g were recovered from four contexts in Trenches 1 and 6. All are non-diagnostic, undecorated and not closely datable. Three flint-tempered sherds (HMF) are from the topsoil in Trench 1 (0001) and residual in Trench 6 ditch 0056 (0057). Two sand-tempered sherds (HMS) both weighing less than 1g were single finds in Trench 1 ditches 0003 and 0007 (0004 and 0008).

Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

Fifty-one sherds of wheel-made Late Iron Age and Roman pottery weighing 483g with an Eve of 0.99 based on six measurable rims were recovered from nine contexts in four trenches (2, 3, 6 and 7). The pottery was found in five ditch contexts in Trenches 2, 6 and 7, one pit in Trench 3 and three topsoil and unstratified contexts in Trenches 6 and 7. Approximately 80% of the assemblage was recovered from Trench 6. The fabric quantities are summarised in Table 4 and the full list by context is included in the pottery appendix.

Fabric name	Code	No	% No	Wt	% Wt	Eve	% Eve
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	25	49.0	200	41.4	51	51.5
Grog-tempered wares	GROG	6	11.8	135	28.0		0.0
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	15	29.4	115	23.8	22	22.2
Miscellaneous red finewares	RF	5	9.8	33	6.8	26	26.3
Total LIA/Roman pottery		51	100.0	483	100.0	99	100.0

Table 4. Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery fabric quantities

Four fabrics or fabric groups were identified, all of them local or regional wares. There are no imported finewares present, but there is a notable fineware component within the assemblage which is mainly represented by native copies of continental Gallo-Belgic forms and fabrics.

The earliest fabric is Belgic grog-tempered ware (GROG) which broadly dates from the first half of the 1st century AD. It is represented by the footring base from a large jar in ditch 0056 (0057) and a less diagnostic body sherd which was a single find in pit 0010 in Trench 3 (0011).

Black-surfaced wares (BSW) which broadly consist of all non-micaceous black-surfaced wares are represented by twenty-five sherds weighing 200g, with 0.51 Eves, nearly half of the assemblage. Many of the pieces have 'romanising' fabrics that contain grog and burnt organic material and a few appear to be hand-made and wheel-finished. This is typical of early assemblages and is thought to represent a stage in the transition from the hand-made potting traditions of the Late Iron Age. Forms identified are a *Cam* 218 and 'native versions' of Gallo-Belgic cups and bowls similar to *Camulodunum* types *Cam* 211-214.

Miscellaneous sandy grey wares (GX) are represented by fifteen sherds weighing 115g and 0.22 Eves. Forms identified are jars. Although these fabrics are considered to be more fully-romanised and chronologically later than BSW, it is more likely that these sherds are contemporary.

Miscellaneous red finewares (RF) are represented by a single vessel from the fill of ditch 0056 in Trench 6, a butt beaker Type 3.13 similar to *Cam* 112-116 Gallo-Belgic types. It appears to be a fine 'native' copying of *Terra rubra* fabrics.

Post-Roman pottery

Five sherds of possible post-Roman pottery (31g) were collected from two contexts from the middle fill of ditch 0043 (0045) in Trench 10 where they were the only finds recovered. The first piece is very abraded and may be Ipswich ware (SIPS) of Middle Saxon date. The other four sherds, all joining, are part of a single larger bodysherd (10g) which is not closely identifiable but later than Roman.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

(identified by Richenda Goffin)

A single fragment, approximately half of a late medieval or post-medieval brick measuring 115mm wide and 50mm thick was recovered from the fill of ditch 0039 (0040) in Trench 8. It is made in an orange-red sandy fabric with clay lumps (mscp) and probably dates from the late 16th to earlier 18th century.

Salt briquetage

A single fragment of 'briquetage', Roman salt-working debris weighing 65g was recovered from the fill of ditch 0056 (0057) in Trench 6. The fragment has two flat surfaces and is possibly from a salt evaporation vessel, probably a large rectangular coil or slab-built trough. The thickness (31mm) falls within the range of vessel thicknesses recorded in the large briquetage assemblage at Barbers Point, Friston (Tester, 2012). The fragment is hard-fired and has red-orange surfaces and margins and a lighter buff-orange core.

Iron

A single iron nail fragment was collected from the fill of ditch 0039 in Trench 8 (0040) it is undatable but was found in the same context as the late Medieval/early post-medieval brick.

Struck flint

(Colin Pendleton)

Six fragments of struck flint were hand-collected from five contexts in Trenches 7 and 10 where they had been redeposited in later dated features or were unstratified. The flint is medium to dark grey and cortex when present is a cream to off-white colour. All of it is unpatinated. The flint was recorded by type and the full list by context is in Appendix IV.

The assemblage consists of a flake core (0049), a side scraper (0027), a scraper-like retouched flake (0023), two retouched flakes (0045 and 0051) and one unmodified flake (0049). All of the flint is later prehistoric and the pieces from 0023, 0027 and 0045 appear to be well-worked suggesting a likely Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. The pieces from 0049 and 0051 could be the same date or later.

Heat-altered flint

Nine fragments of burnt or heat-altered flint (185g) were hand-collected from six contexts in Trenches 2, 6, 7 and 10. Brief notes were made of the degree of heat-alteration and the possible function of the material. Four fragments could be classified as pot-boiler debris, blue-grey to white and extremely fire crackled, while the others are merely fire-reddened or cracked. Although it is not datable itself, heat-altered stone can be an indicator of prehistoric activity, but whatever the date, the presence of heat-altered stone would indicate an activity or process involving high temperature whether deliberate or not.

Plant macrofossils and other remains

(Anna West)

Introduction and Methods

Four samples were taken and processed in order to assess the preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations. The four features chosen for sampling were thought to be those least contaminated by other features or the effects of modern agriculture.

The samples were processed using a manual water flotation/washover method and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were then scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and any plant remains or artefacts present were recorded in Table 5. Plant remains have been recorded with reference to New Flora of the British Isles, (Stace).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

For the purpose of this assessment, items such as cereal grains, seeds and small animal bones have been recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

x = rare, xx = moderate, xxx = abundant

Results

SS No	Context No	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot Contents
1	0004	0003	Ditch	Preh?	Modern rootlets +, Un-charred seeds #
2	0030	0029	Ditch	Un	Modern rootlets +, Charcoal ++, Un-charred seeds #
3	0033	0032	Pit	Un	Modern rootlets +, Charcoal +, Un-charred seeds #
4	0057	0056	Ditch	Roman	Modern rootlets +, Charcoal ++, Un-charred seeds ##

Table 5. Flot results

Samples 2, 3 and 4 all contained small quantities of charcoal, these however were small fragments which were laminated and abraded. Only Sample 2 (0030) from ditch 0029 contained any other charred plant remains in the form of two grass (*Poaceae* sp.) caryopses. No charred cereals or material associated with processing cereals were

present in any of the flots. Modern contaminants in the form of fibrous rootlets were abundant in all of the flots and represent the bulk of the material recovered.

All other plant macro remains within the samples were un-charred seeds from the same suite of species. Clovers (*Trifolium* sp.), Knotweeds/Docks/Bindweeds (*Polygonum/Rumex/Fallopia* sp.), Goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), Medicks (*Medicago* sp.) Stork's bills (*Erodium* sp.), Viola (*Viola* sp.) and Nightshade (*Solanum* sp.) were present in varying numbers in all the samples. These species can all be found on rough grassland and verges, they were all un-abraded and it is possible that they were intrusive within the archaeological contexts, representing the current immediate environment of the site rather than a historic one.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general, the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. Most of the samples processed produced only small quantities of wood charcoal but these were fragmented and of little use for identification or dating.

Other than the two grass caryopses it is likely that the plant material within the flots examined was modern. It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flots at this stage as they would offer little extra information of value to the results of this evaluation. If further intervention is planned on this site, however, it is recommended that samples should be taken from well sealed and dateable contexts, with a view to recovering identifiable material which could provide an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

7. Discussion

Several pits and ditches were recorded during the trenching, suggestive of the kind of field system and associated activities known from cropmarks in the surrounding fields. None of the linear features identified by trenching tied in with any former field

boundaries shown on the available historic maps and only three tallied with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

Finds were collected from seventeen contexts in seven trenches 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 10. The assemblage is small and limited in the range of types present, but it indicates activity on the site or in the vicinity during the Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Iron Age, Late Iron Age/Early Roman and the post-Roman periods.

The earliest finds are within the struck flint assemblage which are as early as Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. However, these along with a very small amount of prehistoric pottery, none of it particularly diagnostic or datable, are not indicative of high level activity on or near this site during the later prehistoric period.

The majority of the finds are Late Iron Age and Early Roman consisting mainly of wheel-made pottery which probably all belongs to the 1st century AD. The assemblage is very similar in date and composition to a group found to the north at Waldringfield Heath (MRM 140, Tester 2009). Also of note is a fragment of briquetage, Roman salt-working debris, found in association with Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery in a Trench 6 ditch. Roman briquetage is often recovered in estuarine/coastal areas including some quite far inland around the Rivers Blyth, Alde, Ore, Deben and Orwell. Finds of this period were most dense in ditch 0057 and are suggestive of occupation somewhere nearby though no such sites are currently known within the vicinity.

Environmental evidence is sparse but given the adverse soil conditions the lack of faunal remains is not surprising. Bone and shell are usually minimal in collections of this date unless accidentally preserved by burning. Plant macrofossils were dominated by un-abraded rough grassland species likely to be common in the present environment and believed to be intrusive.

8. Archive deposition

The archive is lodged with the SCCAS at its Bury office under the HER reference BGL 049. A summary of this project has also been entered onto OASIS, the online archaeological database, under the reference suffolkc1-146088.

Digital archive: R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Land west of Church Cottages, Brightwell\BGL 049

References

- Allen Archaeology Ltd. 2013, *Geophysical Survey by Magnetometry on Land West of Church Cottages, Brightwell Street, Brightwell*. Report No. 2013005
- Hawkes, C. F. and Hull, M. R., 1947, *Camulodunum*. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London No. 14, London.
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Plate 1. Trench 1, looking east showing the pronounced slope from the central part of the site down to the east



Plate 2. Trench 4, natural geology or waterborne sand spread



Plate 3. Trench 6, oblique section through ditches 0056 and 0058, looking SW



Plate 4. Trench 10, oblique section through ditches 0041, 0043 and 0047, looking north



Plate 5. Trench 5, showing the field sloping down south to the Mill River valley. Looking SE



Plate 6. Looking west to show the southward slope into the river valley. Taken from the northern end of Trench 13

**Land West of Church Cottages, Brightwell
(C/12/1628)**

Archaeological Evaluation

Written Scheme of Investigation

**Prepared by
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team
February 2013**

Document Control

Title: Land West of Church Cottages, Brightwell Street, Brightwell (C/12/1628):
Archaeological Evaluation, Written Scheme of Investigation.

Date: February 2013

Issued by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team

Author: Rhodri Gardner

Checked by: Stuart Boulter

Issued to: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team

Contents

1. Background
2. Research Aims
3. Project Details
4. Archaeological Method Statement

Figures

1. Site location (red)
2. Site detail: trench location plan

1 Background

- 1.1 The Contracting Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service have been commissioned by Prime Irrigation Ltd (on behalf of their client) to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation by mechanically excavated trenches at land at land West of Church Cottages, Brightwell Street, Brightwell (Figure 1).
- 1.2 This WSI covers that work only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.3 The works are required as part of a condition that has been placed on planning application C/12/1628 covering the development of the site. A Brief for these works was produced by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (hereafter SCCAS/CT) archaeologist Jess Tipper in a document dated 14th August 2012. All work will adhere to the requirements of that document.
- 1.4 The Brief states the evaluation works will involve the mechanical excavation of trenches with a total area equating to 5% of the site (c.925m²). In this case the requirement for trenches has been reduced slightly due to the positive results of the prior geophysical survey. The result is that a total of 700m² will be excavated.
- 1.5 The trench allocation will be divided up into thirteen (13) individual trenches, each measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide. These are to be distributed in a way that gives even coverage of the site as well as targeting certain features identified by the geophysical survey. The trench layout is shown in Figure 2.
- 1.6 The perceived archaeological potential of the site, prior to work commencing was set out in the Brief (Section 2.1).
- 1.7 A geophysical survey was carried out in January 2012 (Allen Archaeology, 2013). This confirmed the site's potential and identified a number of anomalies indicative of archaeological features. The principal evidence comprises a group of linear features suggestive of landscape boundaries and field systems. These are

thought likely to relate to later prehistoric/Romano-British cropmarks known to the north and south of the site. These linear anomalies are to be targeted by the trial trenching as shown in Figure 2.

- 1.8 The fieldwork will be carried out by SCCAS/FT under the supervision of a Project Officer (Linzi Everett) and the project will be managed by Rhodri Gardner.
- 1.9 The fieldwork will be undertaken from Monday February 25th February 2013, and is projected to last for up to three days with three archaeologists (to include a Project Officer and a metal detectorist/excavator) in attendance.

2 Research Aims

These are set out in the Brief and Specification (Section 3.2) as follows:

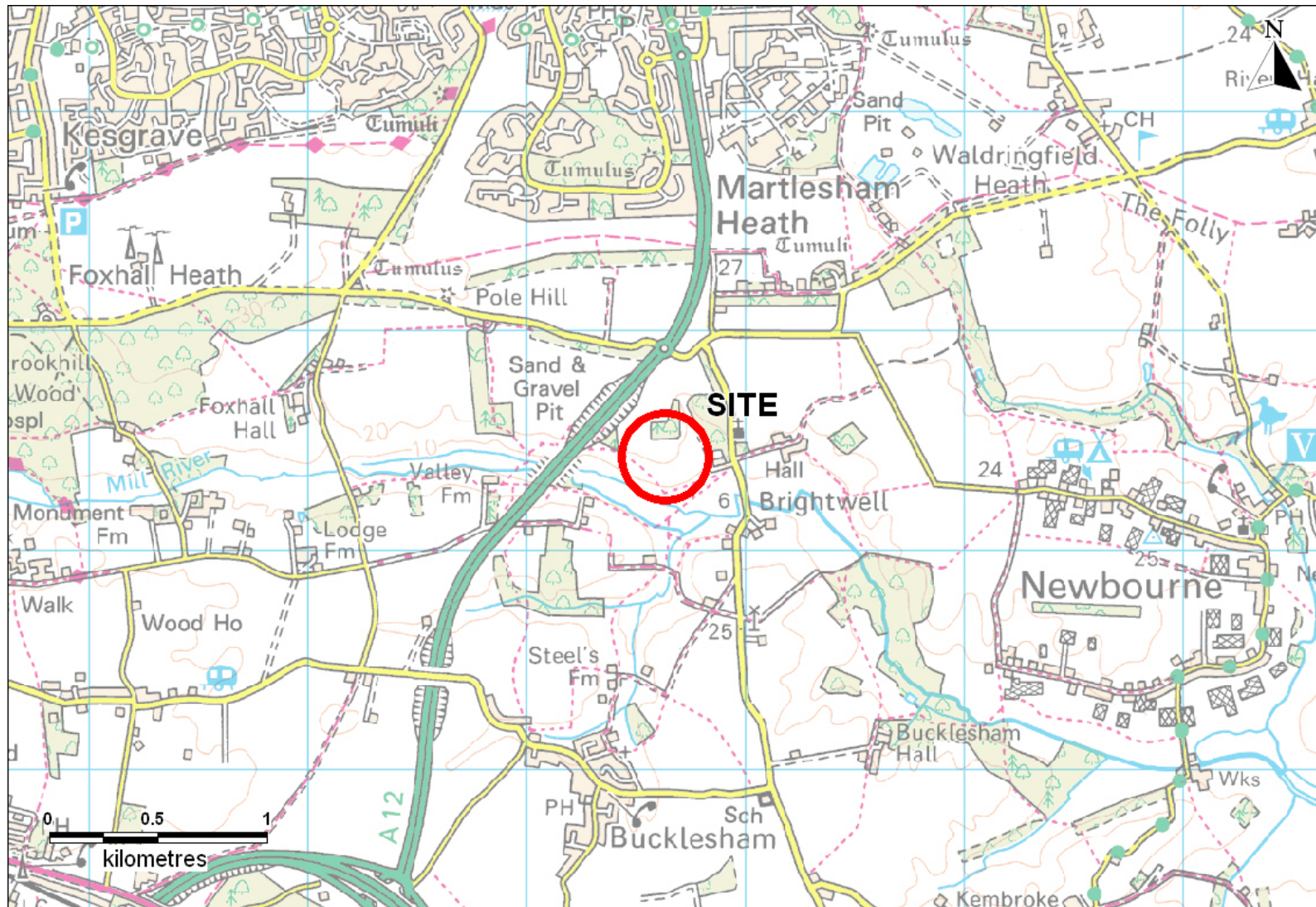
RA1: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

RA2: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial deposits.

RA3: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

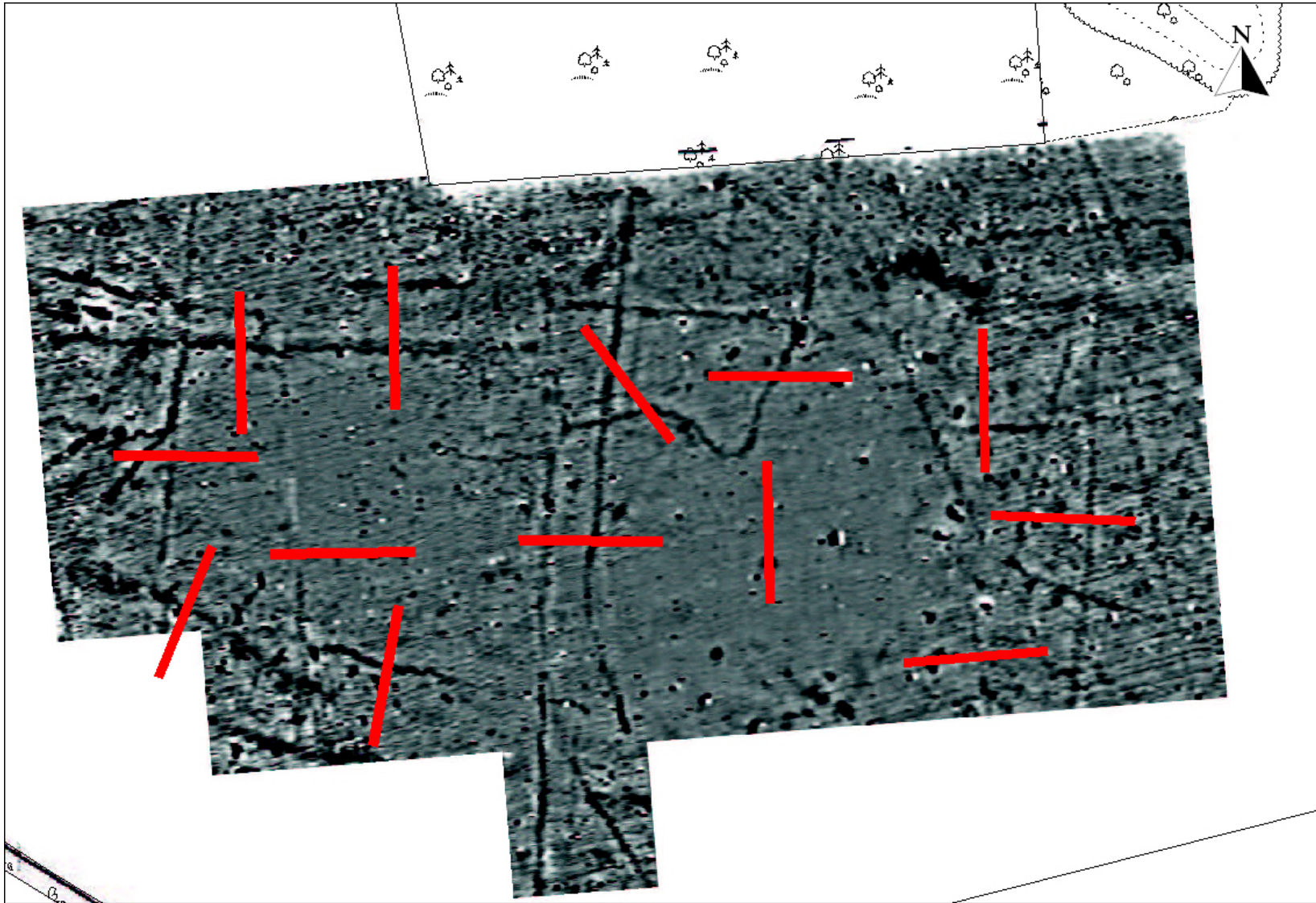
RA4: Establish the suitability of the area for development.

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



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Figure 1. Site location (red)



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Figure 2. Site detail: trench locations (and previous geophysical survey results)

3 Project Details

Site Name	Land W Church Cottages, Brightwell Street
Site Location/Parish	Brightwell
Grid Reference	TM 246 434
Access	Off A1093
	BGL 049
SCCAS Job Code	BRIGCHU001
Type:	Mechanically excavated evaluation trenches
Area	1.85 hectares
Project start date	February 2013
Duration	c. three days of fieldwork, then reporting
Number of personnel on site	Projected as 3 SCCAS staff

Personnel and contact numbers

Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01473 265879
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Linzi Everett	07753 788606
Outreach Officer	N/A	
Finds Dept.	Richenda Goffin	01284 741233
EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Helen Chappell	01223 582707
Sub-contractors	N/A	-
Curatorial Officer	Jess Tipper	01284 741225
Consultant/Contact	Prime Irrigation	01728 668 668
Developer	-	-
Client/working contact	-	-
Site landowner	-	-

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Suffolk Constabulary, Police Headquarters Martlesham Heath, Ipswich, IP5 3QS	01473 613500
Location of nearest A & E	Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 5PD	01473 712 233
Qualified First Aiders	SCC Project Officer	-
Base emergency no.	N/A	-

Hire details

Plant:	Provided by client	-
Welfare Hire	N/A	-
Tool hire:	N/A	-

Other Contacts

Suffolk Fleet Maintenance		01359 270777
Suffolk Press Office		01473 264395
SCC Environment Strategy Manager (James Wilson)		01473 264301
SCC Health and Safety Advisor (Martin Fisher)		01473 265299

4 Archaeological Method Statement

Evaluation by trial trench

- 4.1 The area of investigation comprises c. 1.85 hectares of arable land.
- 4.2 Some 700m² of trenching is required. In this case the allocation is to be broken up into thirteen (13) individual trenches. Figure 2 presents trench plan approved by the SCCAS Conservation Team.
- 4.3 Overburden will be removed stratigraphically, by a mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches will be excavated down to the top of the first undisturbed archaeological horizon, or the upper surface of the naturally occurring subsoil. Spoil will be temporarily stockpiled next to the trenches with topsoil stored separately to any underlying colluvial material. All excavation will be under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.
- 4.4 After excavation and recording, the trenches will be backfilled by pushing the upcast spoil back in sequentially using the mechanical excavator.
- 4.5 Although the trenches are unlikely to be deep (<500mm is anticipated) they will be backfilled as soon as possible. If it became necessary to leave a trench open overnight, to facilitate a visit by various interested parties (e.g. SCCAS/CT archaeologist), fencing will be employed if required.
- 4.6 Archaeological features and deposits will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned and recorded as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims. While there is a presumption that the excavation work will cause minimum disturbance consistent with adequate evaluation, with solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes preserved intact (even if sampled), the following guidelines will be maintained:

A minimum of 1m wide slots will be excavated across linear features.

50% of discrete features, such as pits, will be sampled, although in some instances 100% may be required.

- 4.7 Sufficient excavation will be undertaken to provide clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and character of any colluvial or any other masking deposit will be established across the site.
- 4.8 A site plan, which will show the trench location and other areas of investigation, feature positions and levels will be recorded, where necessary, a RTK GPS or TST will be used, otherwise trenches will be located by triangulation from extant structures and boundaries. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Normal SCC Field Team conventions, compatible with the County HER, will be used during the site recording.
- 4.9 The site will be recorded under a Suffolk HER code (BGL 049). All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard *pro forma* SCCAS Context Recording Sheets.
- 4.10 A photographic record (high resolution digital) will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 4.11 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the project.
- 4.12 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated according to 'First Aid For Finds' and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- 4.13 All finds will be taken to the SCCAS Bury St. Edmunds office for processing, preliminary conservation and packing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation work will be done at the Bury St. Edmunds office, 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.
- 4.14 In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (30-40 litres each) will be taken from selected archaeological features **(five samples are presently included in the agreed costing, should SCCAS/CT require**

additional samples, these would be charged as an additional item), particularly those which are both datable and interpretable, 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 Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science, on the need for specialist environmental sampling.

- 4.15 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and a suitable licence obtained before their removal from the site. There is a general presumption in evaluation works such as this that human remains should remain *in situ*. However in exceptional circumstances (when advised by the Conservation Team) they may require removal.
- 4.16 If this is the case then human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law. They will be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IFA's Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains, by McKinley & Roberts. Following full recording and analysis, where appropriate, the remains will be reburied.
- 4.17 Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2001) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14).
- 4.18 SCCAS staff will work from their vehicle and use local welfare facilities.

Post-excavation

- 4.19 Post-excavation work will be managed by SCCAS Field Projects Team Finds Manager Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff will be used who are 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.

- 4.20 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 on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued within the County HER photographic index.
- 4.21 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the County HER. All finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 4.22 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 OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 4.23 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 four 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.

Specialist reports will be undertaken in-house or commissioned as necessary to meet the following requirements at assessment level:

- 4.24 The site archive will meet the standards set by 'The Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels' of the Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD700 - 1700 (1993).
- 4.25 The 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).

- 4.26 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist (Dr Helen Chapell) with a clear statement of potential for further analysis.
- 4.27 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 4.28 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 4.29 The evaluation report will contain a stand alone summary and a description of the excavation methodology. It will also contain a clear separation of the objective account of the archaeological evidence from its archaeological interpretation and recommendations to assist the Planning Officer. It will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.

Appendix II Finds quantification

Context	Tr No	Pottery		Flint		Burnt flint		Miscellaneous	Spotdates
		No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0001		4	35						Rom
0001	1	1	20						IA
0001	6	1	11						MC1
0004	1	1	1						Preh
0008	1	1	1						Preh
0011	3	1	4						1-60 AD
0016	2	2	10			1	10		Rom
0023	7			1	8	2	81		
0027	7	4	38	1	17				Rom
0034	7	1	3						Rom
0040	8							CBM 1-952g, iron nail 1-5g	LMed-PMed
0045	10	5	31	1	1	3	35		Post-rom?
0049	10			2	43	1	3		
0051	10			1	18				
0057	6	34	331			1	48	Briquetage 1- 65g, Charcoal 5-1g	MC1
0059	6	2	18						MC1
0064	6					1	8		MC1
0066	6	5	49						
Total		62	552	6	65	9	185		

Appendix III Pottery catalogue

Context	Tr No	Per	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Notes	Spotdate
0001	0	2	BSW	b	1	10		Abraded. coarse rounded inclusions	Rom
		2	GX	b	3	25			Rom
0001	1	1	HMF	b	1	20		Med-coarse flint- prob. IA	IA
0001	6	2	BSW	b	1	11	6 Cam 211-214	Carinated G-B cup bowl. Concave wall w bead cordon. Oxy core. Fine	MC1
0004	1	1	HMS	b	1	1		Scrap, NCD prob preh.	Preh
0008	1	1	HMS	b	1	1		Scrap, NCD prob preh.	Preh
0011	3	2	GROG	b	1	4		Abraded. Oxy surf, dark core	LIA-ERom
0016	2	2	GX	b	2	10		Abraded. Possibly roman	Rom?
0027	7	2	BSW	r	1	14	8 lid	Lid rim, (180mm, 6%) Abraded	Rom
	7	2	GX	b	1	7		Abraded	Rom
	7	2	GX	r	1	6		v abraded, 'flaring rim	Rom
	7	2	GX	r	1	11	4 Jar	Jar rim 11 (140mm, 11%)	Rom
0034	7	2	GX	b	1	3		Abraded	Rom
0045	10	3	SIPS?	b	1	21		Abraded. poss. Ipswich ware?	Post-rom?
	10	3	unk	b	4	10		SV? could be base, residue on ext large transluc. inc	Post-rom?
0057	6	2	BSW	rb	6	44	jar	Jar, rim 7 (160mm, 12%) 'romanising fabric', oxy core	MC1
	6	2	BSW	rb	7	59	Cam 218	Small bowl, (rim 120mm, 33%) V fine (b) vis. mica. 'romanising fabric'.	MC1
	6	2	BSW	b	4	14		Miscellaneous bodysherds, oxy core, 'romanising' fabric	MC1
	6	2	GROG	bab	5	131	jar	Large jar w bead footring (200mm, 20%) Worn, oxy core	LIA-ERom
	6	2	GX	rb	4	34	jar	Jar, concave neck. Rim 8 (200mm, 11%) Prob. early. Very abraded (SV in 0066)	ERom
	6	2	RF	rb	5	33	3.13	Butt beaker, Rim 11 (110mm, 26%). Large bead cord. betw panels of rouletting.	MC1
	6	1	HMF	b	2	9		prehistoric	Preh
	6	1	UNK	r	1	7		Looks hand-made - preh?	unk
0059	6	2	BSW	b	1	15		Abraded, pocked. Light oxy. core. 'romanising fab.' w grog. (same vessel in 0066)	C1
	6	2	BSW	b	1	3	6	w bead cord. from conc.-sided GB cup/bowl form (Cam 212-214). Fine burnish, oxy core	MC1
0066	6	2	BSW	b	2	1		Fine, oxy	ERom
	6	2	BSW	b	1	29		Abraded, pocked. 'Romanising fabric'. oxy core & margin. (SV in 0059)	MC1
	6	2	GX	b	2	19		V abraded (same vessel in 0057)	ERom
TOTAL					62	552			

Key: Per = Period, 1 = Prehistoric, 2 = Roman, 3 = Post-Roman. Sherd: r = rimsherd, b = bodysherd, ba = base sherd.

Appendix IV Struck flint

Context	Trench No	Type	Category	No	Pat	Notes	Date
0023	7	flake	retf	1	u	Partly snapped and burnt flake with steep retouch at distal end suggesting a scraper but some retouch at other end..	Later Preh
0027	7	scraper	scr	1	u	Side scraper , sub-rectangular x-section. One side cortical	Later Preh
0045	10	flake	retf	1	u	Small snapped flake with hinge fracture and limited edge retouch	Later Preh
0049	10	core	core	1	u	Fragment of unpat flake core c. 50% cortex.	Later Preh
0049	10	flake	flak	1	u	Thick irregular flake w limited edge retouch. c. 10% cortex	Later Preh
0051	10	flake	retf	1	u	Flake, relatively coarse flint, c 3% cortex	Later Preh

Key: Pat = patinated, u = unpatinated

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-146088

Project details

Project name	BGL 049 Land west of Church Cottages, Brightwell
Short description of the project	Thirteen trenches were excavated on land west of Church Cottages, Brightwell, as a condition of planning consent to develop the site. Various pits and ditches were recorded which are likely to be associated with extensive field systems in the area known from air photos and suggested within the study area by the results of a geophysical survey of the site in 2013. Very few of the features identified matched positive anomalies from the survey. Archaeology was densest in the northern end of Trench 6 where four linear features were recorded, one of which was rich in artefacts of Late Iron Age and Early Roman date. Elsewhere, features were scattered and dating evidence was sparse but mainly of Roman or Prehistoric date. In Trench 8, a ditch contained late medieval or post-medieval artefacts and in Trench 10 one of three intercutting ditches contained pottery of post-Roman, possibly Saxon, date.
Project dates	Start: 25-02-2013 End: 22-03-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BGL 049 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	C/12/1628 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHICS Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL BRIGHTWELL BGL 049 Land west of Church Cottages
Study area	1.85 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 2463 4341 52 1 52 02 34 N 001 16 33 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 16.00m Max: 24.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Jess Tipper
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Linzi Everett
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant on behalf of client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Prime Irrigation Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	BGL 049
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	AHDS
Digital Archive ID	BGL 049
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	BGL 049
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	BGL 049, Land west of Church Cottages, Brightwell
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Everett, L.
Other bibliographic details	2013/27
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	SCCAS

