Brandon Centre, Brandon
BRD 223

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/064

Client: Suffolk County Council Property Division

Author: Simon Cass

September 2013

Brandon Centre, Brandon
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Author: Simon Cass

Illustrator: Gemma Adams

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: September 2013

HER Information

Site Code:	**BRD 223**
Site Name:	**Brandon Centre, Brandon**
Report Number	**2013/064**
Planning Application No:	**F/2012/0300/CR3**
Date of Fieldwork:	**September 2012-May 2013**
Grid Reference:	**TL 7841 8643**
Oasis Reference:	**suffolkc1-155989**
Curatorial Officer:	**Jess Tipper**
Project Officer:	**Simon Cass**
Client/Funding Body:	**SCC Property Division**
Client Reference:	**-**

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. 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 County Council's archaeological contracting services 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: Simon Cass
Date: 27th September 2013

Approved By: Andrew Tester
Position: Senior Project Officer
Date:
Signed:

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Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out during intrusive ground works on the site at the new Brandon Centre, School Lane, Brandon (TL 7841 8643). This included the excavation of new drains/service runs as well as the excavation of footings for a new extension on the eastern side of the existing building (after a small amount of demolition). Some large pits were observed in the footings, though it was not possible to closely examine them due to frequent collapses of the footings which were up to 1.8m deep. Part-worked flints from the earlier stages of gun-flint manufacture were found in service runs to the south of the existing building.

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

1. Introduction

Planning permission (F/2012/0300) was granted by Forest Heath District Council for the partial demolition and re-building of the Old School House to create the Brandon Centre. This consent carried a condition relating to archaeology requiring an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work being undertaken prior to development occurred, in this instance that the intrusive works being carried out was subject to continuous archaeological monitoring, as set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation issued by SCCAS Field Team and approved by Dr Jess Tipper of SCCAS Conservation Team (acting as advisors to the District).

2. Geology and topography

The site lies a short distance to the south of the Little Ouse River at a height of approximately 12m AOD. The underlying geology is recorded as glaciofluvial drift deposits of the Newport Series characterised by deep, well drained sandy soils. This fits with the observed geology in the footing trenches and is to be expected in river valley locations such as this.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site lies within an area of high archaeological potential; within the historic core of the town of Brandon, as recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER no. BRD 209). This area is judged to have a high potential for medieval, or earlier, occupation deposits to be identified and the proposed works were judged to have a high potential to damage any existing/surviving archaeological deposits.

Brandon contained a significant gunflint industry in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, with records suggesting up to 13 individual workshops fabricating flints for use by the British Army and private merchants with flints from Brandon found across the world from North America to New Zealand (Forrest 1983), it remained a significant area of output for gunflints until the mid 20th century.

Most of the material used for gunflint manufacture was deliberately mined from deep extraction pits in Brandon, Santon Downham and Icklingham and was usually processed in workshops which were mainly located in Brandon.

Philip Hayward, the first gunflint ‘master’ recorded at Brandon received the first large army order for 100,000 Brandon musket flints in 1790. In 1793 he moved into ‘Flint Hall’, which was positioned immediately to the north suggesting this site may have been in Hayward’s workshop area.

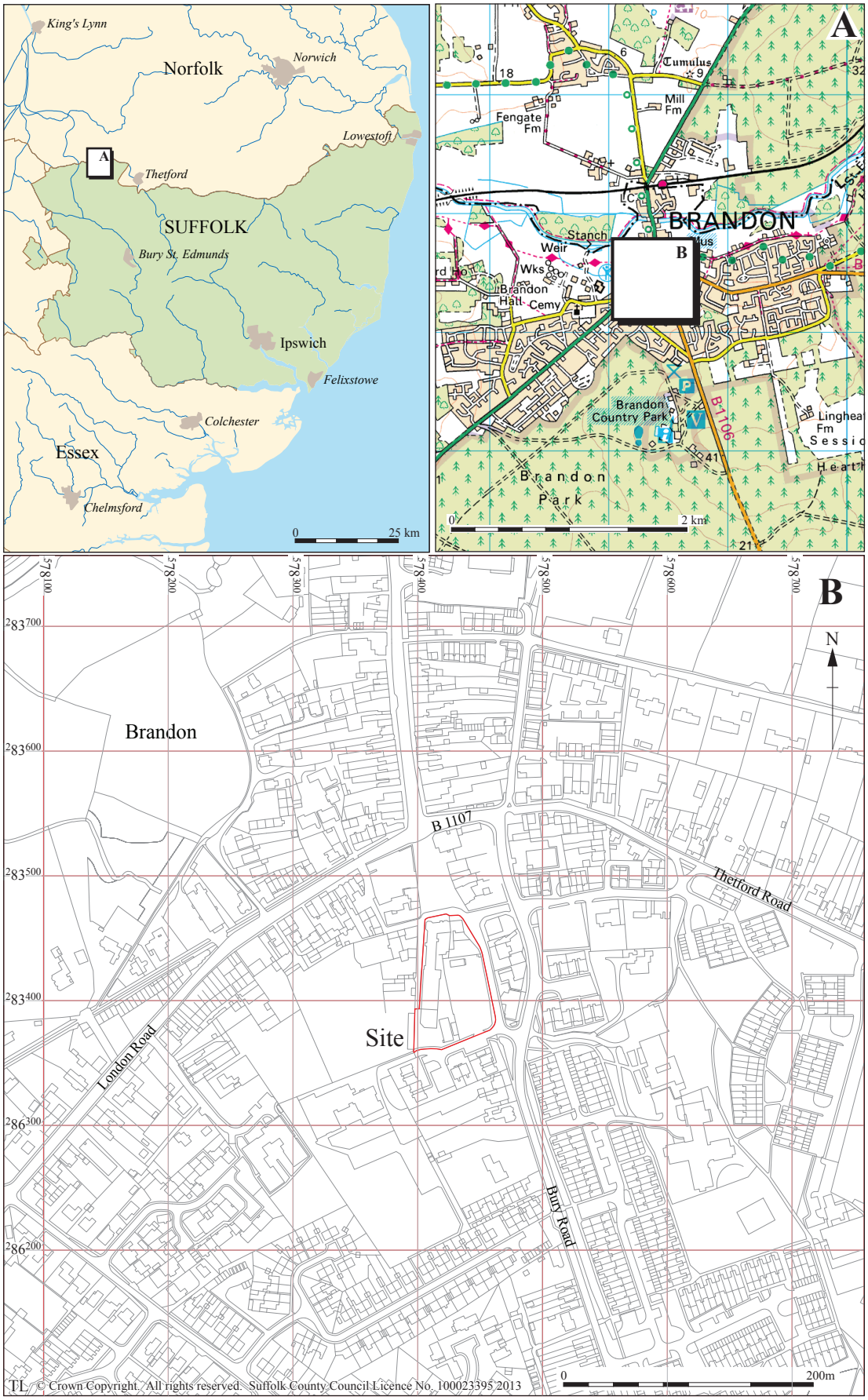

Figure 1. Location of site within Brandon

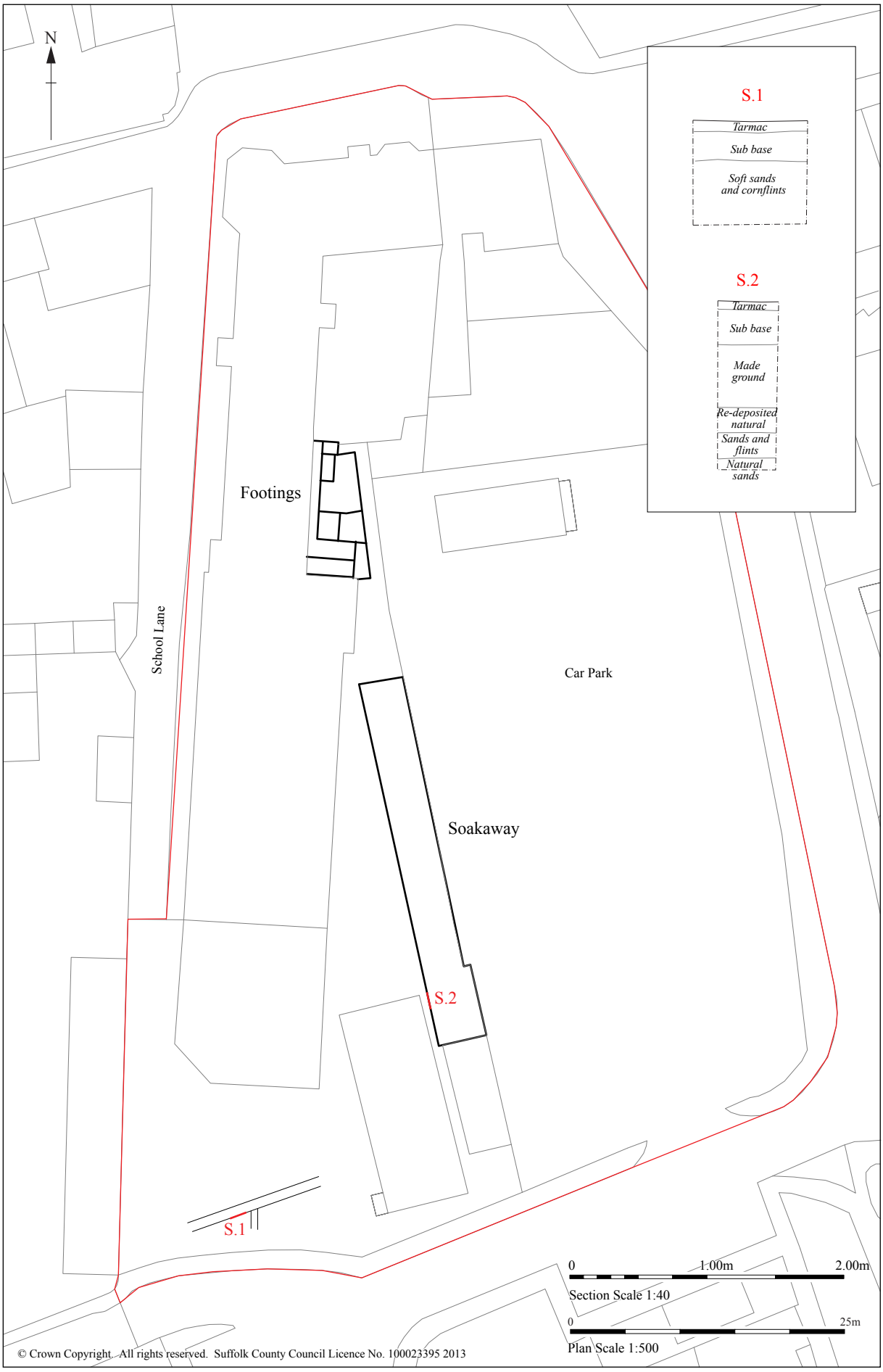

Figure 2. Detailed site plan and sections

4. Methodology

The Brief and Specification (Appendix 1) required that the intrusive ground works be continually monitored. The footings and service runs were excavated by an 8-tonne tracked machine fitted with various sizes of toothed buckets. All of the footings were observed by an experienced archaeologist prior to concreting each afternoon due to risk of collapse caused by the sandy geology in the area.

Deposits were recorded using SCCAS *pro forma* sheets and plans and sections were hand-drawn at 1:50 and 1:20 where necessary. A photographic record was made using a high resolution digital SLR camera (6.2 megapixels).

The location of the various footings and soakaways observed were established from the design drawings and are as-built where variations in the design were made at a late stage (notably an additional wall foundation adjacent to the old school building in the new build area) and where underground service runs were only drawn as indicative locations rather than specific designs.

A digital copy of the report will be submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit) upon completion of the project.

The site archives are kept in the store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in Bury St Edmunds under HER No. BRD 223.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

The results of this monitoring will be divided into three distinct sections – the footings of the new extension on the eastern side of the existing building, the various service runs and the soak away under the car park (Fig. 2)

5.2 Extension footings

These footings were excavated across several days using a small (*c*. 5-ton) tracked excavator fitted with a toothed bucket. The footings were approximately 0.5m wide and between 1.2m and 2.5m deep dug through soft sandy silts above natural soft mid yellow sands. The stratigraphy exposed was severely disturbed for the top 0.5-0.8m with modern drainage, ceramic building material (CBM)/hardcore and general urban disturbance in evidence. Three large pits were observed across the area, usually in excess of 2.0m in diameter, with CBM inclusions visible in their fills (Pl. 2) and are unlikely to be of any great age but it was not possible to investigate any of them in greater detail than observation from adjacent to the foundations due to the unstable ground and depth of trenches (Pl. 1 illustrates the risk of trench collapse).

In some areas multiple layers of occupation soils and presumably redeposited natural sands (upcast from pits maybe?) were observed (Pl. 1) while in others undisturbed natural was noted at an approximate depth of 0.3m (0.6m below previous ground surface – Pl. 3). Unfortunately it was not possible to identify any dateable material from any of these layers due to the frequent contamination via edge collapse and loose surface material.

Plate 1. Section in footings showing layered stratigraphy as well as edge collapse, facing southeast

Plate 2. Section in footings showing lime-mortar(?)/CBM lined pit, facing southeast

Plate 3. Section in footings showing undisturbed natural sands, facing east

5.3 Service runs

Several service runs were observed, mostly along the eastern side of the existing building and in the car park area to the south. The majority of the eastern service runs were not deep enough to penetrate through disturbed ground, though occasionally some clean mid yellow silty sand was observed (Pl. 4) which is suggested may be the natural deposit, although it could simply be redeposited from the various excavations apparent nearby and mask further occupation layers below. This is however considered unlikely since Brandon does not have a significant urban build up of deposits and the site is broadly the same topography as the surrounding area with no significant differences in height or noticeable terracing.

Several flints were observed in one of the service runs to the south of the current building (Pl. 5), believed to be gun flints at an early stage of processing and discussed further later. These were not stratigraphically secure so are of limited use in assessing the site.

Plate 4. Service run adjacent to new build area (left of shot), facing north

Plate 5. Service run showing part-worked gun flints

5.4 Soak away

A large shallow soakaway chamber was excavated to the south-east of the present building, underneath the proposed new car-park area. While it was only c. 0.3m deep, it did reveal traces of wall foundations believed to correspond to outbuildings shown on early Ordnance Survey maps of the site. These footings were partially uncovered and consisted of flint and mortar at least 0.25m wide. The interior spaces of these structures appeared to be filled with demolition rubble/hardcore but it is not certain if that relates to the destruction of those buildings or if it was a consolidation layer below a floor during the life of the structures. A photographic record was made of the structures and their position in relation to the present building, which has been archived along with the other photographs from the project.

Plate 6. Soak away in car park showing outbuilding foundations (eastern side of soak away), facing north

6. Finds and environmental evidence

6.1 The flint

From notes written by Dr Colin Pendleton

Introduction

A sample of ten worked flints were presented for identification and recording. The flint is all high quality and dark grey to black in colour. Two pieces also have remnants of a thin hard pale grey cortex and two others a thicker and softer chalky cortex. All are waste from the gunflint production industry which was centred on Brandon during the Napoleonic period from the late 18th century when it was the sole supplier to the Board of Ordnance for the British Army through till the mid-20th century.

Description

The ten flints consist of:

1 large irregular flake with crude, steep edge retouch forming a simple tool (with a thin cortex layer)

1 squat flake

3 large flakes (1 with cortex)

4 blades (2 with cortex, 3 with central platforms)

1 reject platform gunflint

All the pieces are the residue from platform gunflint production. The process was divided into three main phases, firstly the primary reduction by quartering and significant cortex removal of the flint nodules, secondly the further reduction of the cores into blades and finally the actual gunflint production (Clarke 1935, 49-51

Discussion

The first flint object may be later prehistoric and the surface certainly has a slight sheen not present on the remaining flints. It is also, however, possible the piece is contemporary with the other objects as simple flint tools are a common feature amongst recognised gunflint knapper's waste in the region.

As a group the assemblage is unusual in that it mainly represents the blade preparation stage of the manufacturing process, and with the exception of the rejected gunflint, lacks debitage from the primary or final stages of production. This activity was

separated from the creation of the finished gunflints but it usually occurred close by within the same ‘workshop’ sites. In view of the fact that this is only a sample of material, it is perhaps unwise to draw significant conclusions from the group but it appears the waste from this processing stage was separated for disposal in different ways and locations to that from the primary and final stages. Clarke records a variety of tubs used in the workshops which included ‘chip tubs’ which ‘eventually goes to swell the heap of chips outside the workshop door’ (Clarke 1935, 50). Whether the group examined is the remains of an *in-situ* remnant of a former workshop or represents differential disposal of some of the blade waste element is unclear from the limited evidence from the monitoring of this site.

6.2 Other finds

Richenda Goffin

A single fragment of pottery was recovered with the gunflint group (wt. 12g). It is a sherd of Glazed red earthenware dating to the 16th-18th century, and has two circular scars on one surface where other ceramics have been placed over it in the kiln.

7. Discussion

The discovery of an apparent stockpile of semi-processed flint cores in close proximity to the gun-flint manufacturing centre of Brandon is an important piece of evidence of the manufacturing process which is rarely seen archaeologically. While the existence of the industry in Brandon is well-known internationally, with numerous published sources and descriptions from oral traditions of the knappers in the early 1900’s, physical evidence of the actual processes that were undertaken to create the vast number of gunflints in Brandon each year are less so – as indicated by the lack of knowledge surrounding any discard policies and waste flake separation that may or may not occur. Dating of the flints is also problematic for the reason that at the stage apparently represented by these flints, there is likely to have been little change between those created in 1790 to those created in 1930.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

While the evidence from this monitoring is small, it provides a window into the details of the manufacturing method that allowed Brandon to supply gunflints worldwide in an era of large-scale conflict (and concomitantly an increased use of/demand for good quality gunflints). Further work is not recommended at this time with the remains identified at this site but a future synthetic work combining other recorded sites in Brandon could explore parallels with a series of small-scale gunflint workshops in the Monti Lessini mountain range in northern Italy as well as the French workshops of the Seine and Marne River valleys, comparing geographical manufacturing workshop density, transport links and/or quality of flints to investigate the industry and technology further.

The development and refinement of gunflints, from gunspalls to gunflints using a blade-method may also be useable to date more accurately the remains found in areas of Brandon – the Brandon industry appears to lag behind the established French industry for a while but the improved efficiency of the blade-technique would have significantly enhanced the output of finished useable flints. It is believed that the more advanced French technique for gunflint production (as opposed to the older gunspall technique) arrived in England around 1770 though the actual source of this new technique is unclear – stories range from immigrant workers to captured French prisoners of war.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\
Archive\Brandon\BRD 223 Monitoring

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\
Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HTA-HTZ\HTO 66-99 and HTP 1-16

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds
Store Location: Row H, Parish Box, Bury St Edmunds store.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Cass and David Gill. Project management was undertaken by Andrew Tester.

Post-excavation management was provided by Simon Cass. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Simon Cass, who also produced the specialists finds report, additional specialist advice was provided by Colin Pendleton.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Adams and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

Clarke, R., 1935, *The flint-knapping industry at Brandon*, Antiquity, 9

Forrest, A.J., 1983, *Masters of Flint*, Lavenham Press

Ordnance Survey, 1983, *Soils of England and Wales*: Soil survey of England and Wales, sheet 4 Eastern England 1:250,000. Harpenden

The Industrious East - *Brandon Gunflint Industry*. Available: http://www.industriouseast.org.uk/index.php?pageId=124&anchor=606&filter=gb. Accessed: 29 July 2013

http://www.brandon.suffolk.gov.uk/Brandon History.html, Sept 2013

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording

AT

OLD SCHOOL HOUSE, MARKET HILL, BRANDON

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Suffolk County Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	F/2012/0300
SHER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TL 784 864
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Conversion of the Old School House to thee Brandon Centre
AREA:	Small
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Jess Tipper Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741225 E-mail: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	3 August 2012

Summary

1.1 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) was advised that any planning consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development takes place in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.

1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements, to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.

1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.

1.4 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the full discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.

1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

Archaeological Background

2.1 This application is situated within an area of high archaeological potential, within the historic core of Brandon recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER no. BRD 209). There is high potential for medieval, and earlier, occupation deposits to be located in this area. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

Planning Background

3.1 The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

3.2 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Requirement for Archaeological Investigation

4.1 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by the development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological monitoring and recording during all groundworks.

4.2 Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after excavation by the archaeological contractor in order to ensure no damage occurs any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

4.3 The archaeological investigation should provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent. Opportunity must be given to the archaeological contractor to hand excavate and record any archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations.

4.4 The method and form of development should be also monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

4.5 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this brief may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

5.1 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

5.2 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.

6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.

6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

6.5 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html).

6.6 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

6.7 An digital copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single hard copy and also a .pdf digital copy should be presented to the Suffolk HER.

6.8 Where appropriate, a digital vector plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the Suffolk HER.

6.9 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded where positive results have been obtained.

6.10 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

6.11 When no significant features or finds are found, a short report will be sufficient with the following information: grid ref., parish, address, planning application number and type of development, date(s) of visit(s), methodology, plan showing areas observed in relation to ground disturbance/proposed development, depth of ground disturbance in each area, depth of topsoil and its profile over natural in each area, observations as to land use history (truncation etc), recorder and organisation, date of report.

6.12 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

Appendix 2. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-155989

Project details

Project name	BDR 223 Brandon Centre
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring of associated ground works connected to the renovation and improvement of the old school building - particularly the new foundations for an extension and a soak away dug within the car park area. Foundations of an old outhouse were noted in the car park soak away, and a large number of worked flints were seen in a service trench tot eh south of the school building, believed to be flint 'quarters' - an initial stage in the processing of gun flints using a technique introduced in the mid to late 1770's based on French developments.
Project dates	Start: 01-09-2012 End: 31-05-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BRD 223 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	F/2012/0300/CR3 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Visual Inspection""
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts 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 FOREST HEATH BRANDON BRD 223, Brandon Centre
Postcode	IP27 0AA
Study area	4190.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 7841 8643 52 0 52 26 46 N 000 37 31 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 11.00m Max: 12.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dr Jess Tipper
Project director/manager	Andrew Tester
Project supervisor	Simon Cass
Type of sponsor/funding body	Suffolk County Council (Property)

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images vector","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Brandon Centre, Brandon BRD 223 Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cass, S.
Other bibliographic details	2013/064
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A short report in house style documenting the results of the monitoring undertaken at the property in early 2013, report is A4, wire-comb bound and card covered as usual.

Entered by	Simon Cass (simon.cass@suffolk.gov.uk)

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Field Projects Team

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