

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/113

13 Church Road, Brandon BRD 208

A. Tester
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HER Information

Planning Application No: F/2007/0749/Ful

Date of Fieldwork: May 2009

Grid Reference: TL 7794 8619

Funding Body: Mrs Clements

Curatorial Officer: Jess Tipper

Project Officer: Andrew Tester

Oasis Reference: 1-61165

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

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Summary

A trial trench excavated prior to house construction at 13 Church Road Brandon uncovered the remains of three parallel ditches adjoining the existing road. They produced few finds but the pottery suggests that they are likely to have been medieval in origin. A fourth ditch on an oblique alignment to the road was probably the earliest feature on site. It contained a small amount of Late Saxon – Early Medieval pottery.

1. Introduction

Archaeological trial trenching was carried out on an undeveloped plot on Church Road, Brandon to establish the archaeological potential of the site prior to the construction of a single dwelling. The trenching was part of a condition of planning application F/2007/0749/FUL set out in a Brief and Specification for the work by Jess Tipper of the Conservation Team at Suffolk County Council. The work was commissioned by John Simmons on behalf of Mrs Clements.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies on ground close to the edge of the floodplain of the Little Ouse at a height of c.6.8m AOD. The underlying geology is of chalk which lies beneath sand.

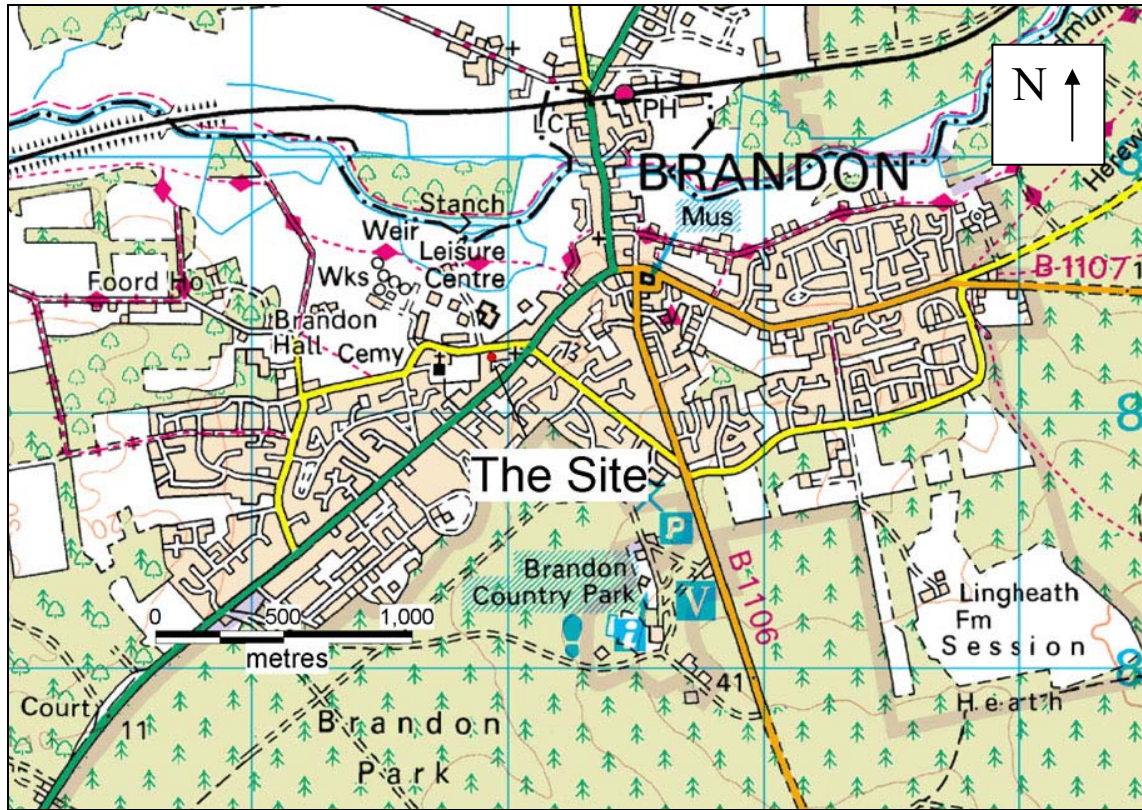
3. Archaeological and historical background

Interest in the site is generated by the proximity of the site to the medieval church and the evidence for Saxon and medieval settlement that has been recovered from a number of sites in the area including, Staunch Meadow, Brandon Leisure centre and Tesco's supermarket.

4. Methodology

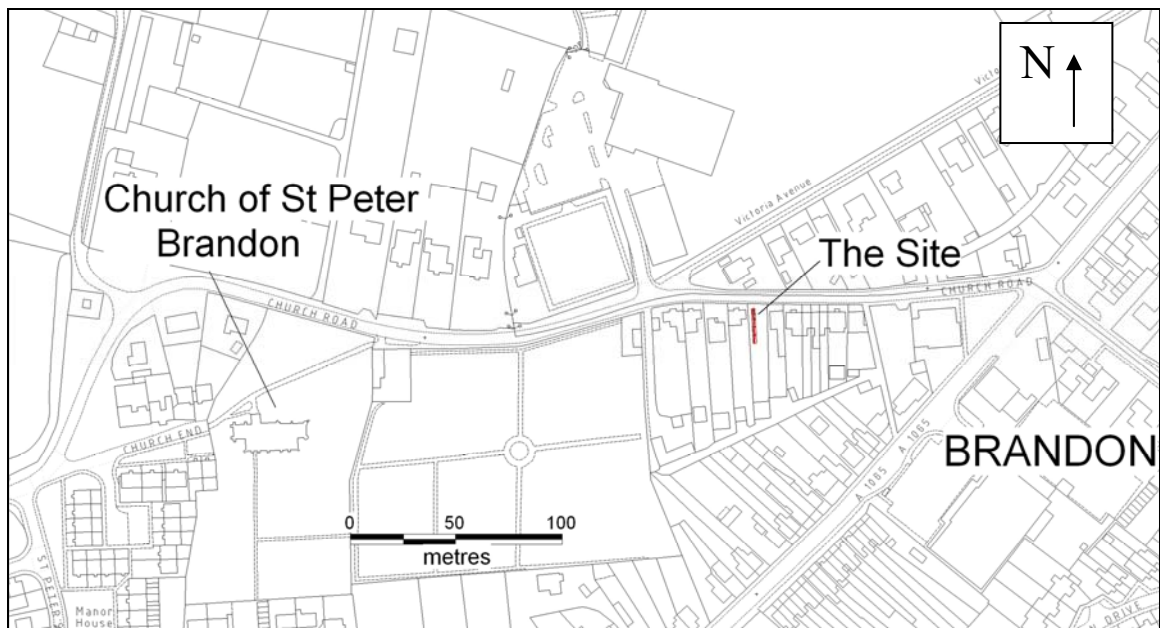
A single trench was excavated measuring 16.6m x 1.5m and aligned N-S. Machining was carried out in two stages, which are shown in Figure 6. The south end of the trench was disturbed by a 20th century brick-lined construction that is suggested to be a redundant soakaway and is not illustrated. The trench was machined from the north end and layers of archaeological interest were encountered at a depth of c.0.65m where a scatter of large flints was removed over a spread of chalk and clay, 0006. This layer thinned out and was removed and natural sand was exposed at a depth of c. 1.3m. The extra depth of machining is marked on Figure 4, Stage 1. At the north end of the trench 3 parallel ditches were exposed. These were not hand excavated because they were very deep but some finds were retrieved and the ditches incorporated into the drawn section.

The trench was planned and a single sequence continuous numbering system was used for recording. Digital photographs were taken and are included in the site archive.



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Figure 1. Site location plan



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Figure 2. Site in relation to Brandon

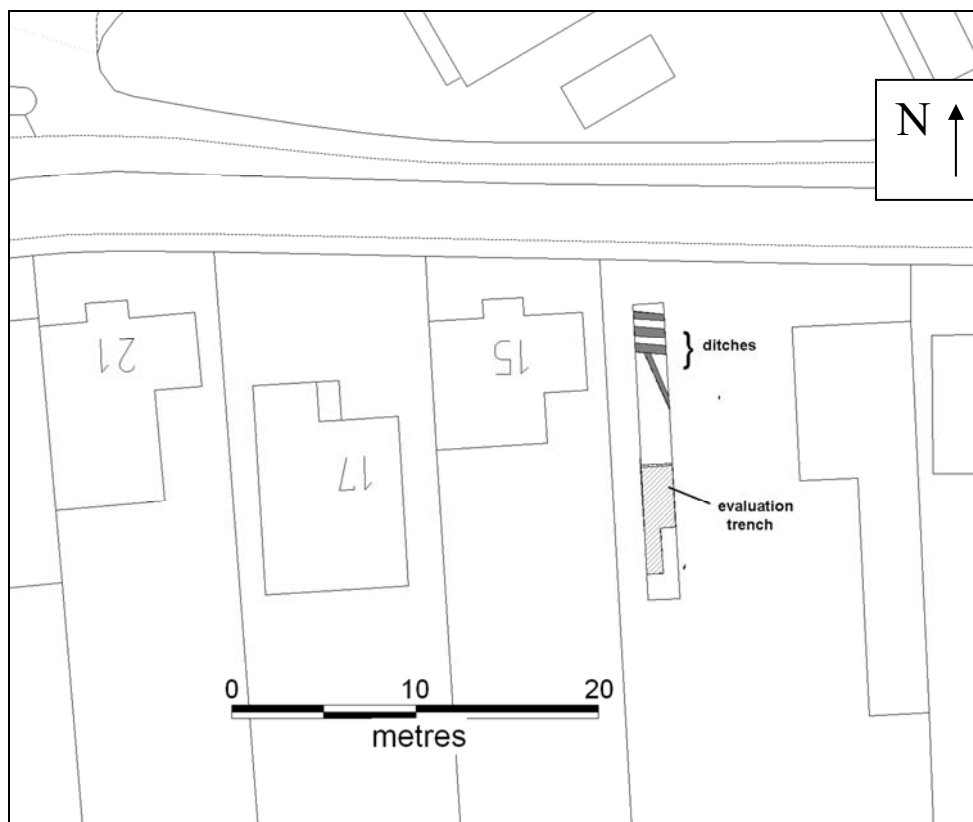


Figure 3. Trench location

5. Results

At the north end of the trench 3 parallel ditches, 0008, 0009 and 0010 were exposed by machining at the bottom of the trench (Figs. 3, 4 and 8). The fill of these ditches could not be separated and it is suggested that they were recuts of the same ditch. When drawn these ditches were respectively 0.9m, 0.4m and 0.3m wide and the upper fill appears to have been truncated, possibly by agricultural reworking, and they were probably much wider when they were dug. Ditch 0002 was aligned diagonally across the trench; it was c. 0.35m wide and 0.3m deep. The cut of the ditch could not be traced through the homogenous mid brown sand that also sealed the other ditches. The junction between ditch 0002 and 0009 was not seen.

Above all the ditches was a layer of grey sand, 0004 and 0005. Both contexts were sealed beneath a layer of chalk and clay, 0006 that was up to 0.4m deep towards the north end of the trench thinning out c. 4.5m from the north end. Immediately beneath 0006 at the north end of the trench was a layer of brown material, 0007, that may have been rotted wood although it had no fibrous structure from which to positively identify it. Layer 0006 was overlain by a spread of rounded flints c.0.1m – 0.15m in length that

extended for c. 1.5m – 2m from the north end of the trench. The flints lay beneath a layer of grey black sand.

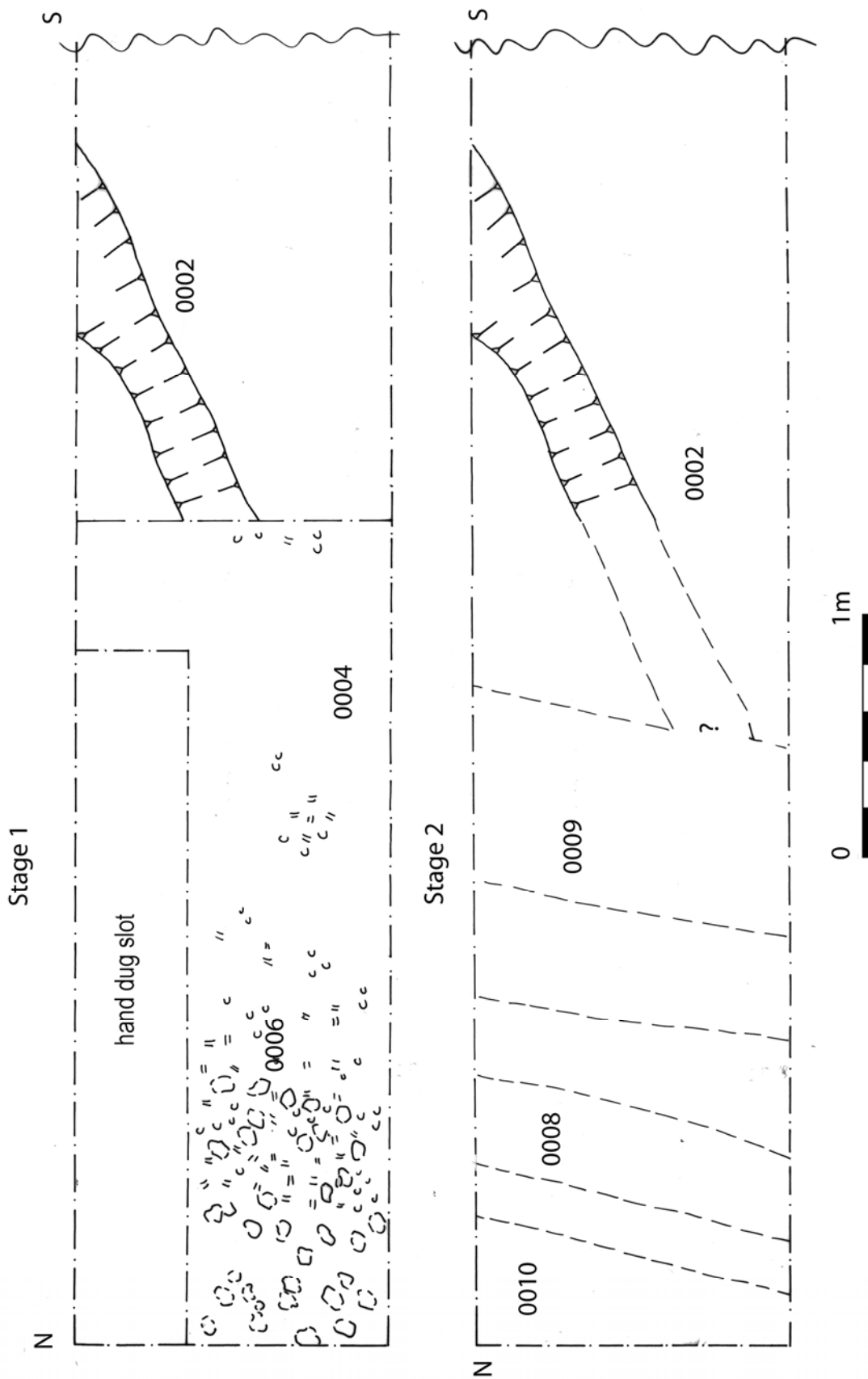


Figure. 4 Trench plan



Figure. 5 Trench looking north



Figure. 6 Hand dug slot, Layer 0006 in section

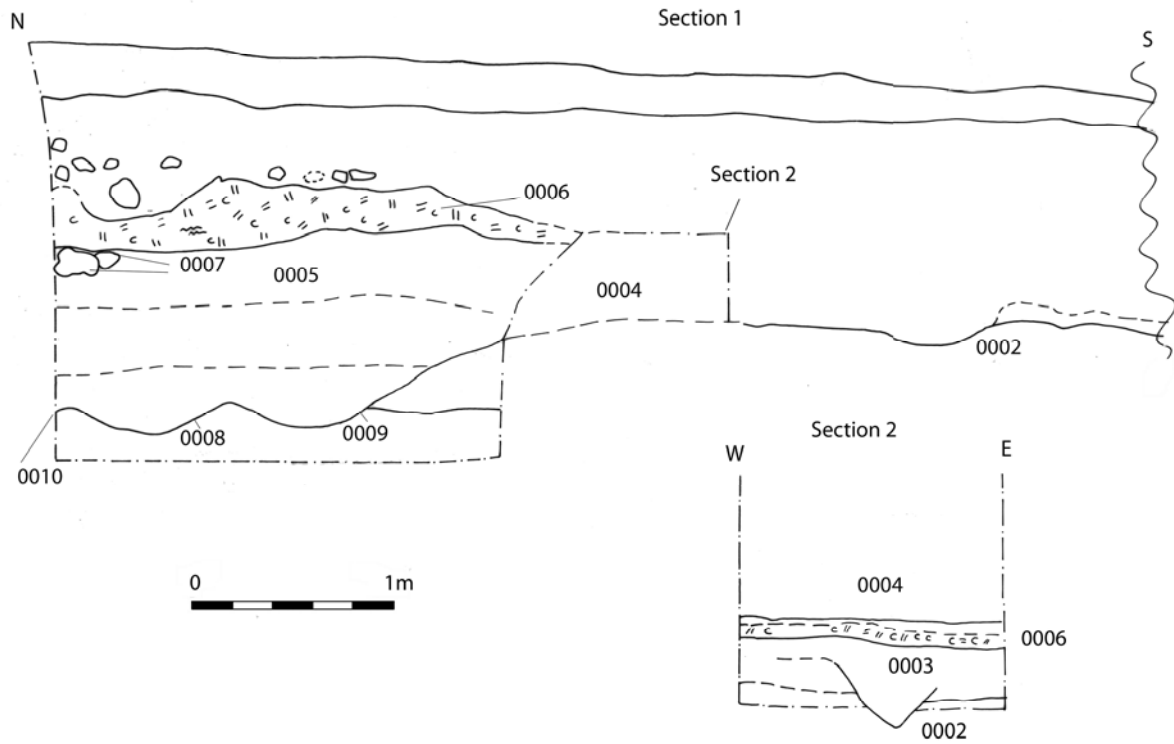


Figure 7. Sections



Figure 8. Ditches exposed during machining

6. Finds

Introduction

Finds were collected from five contexts, as shown in the table below.

OP	Pottery		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0003	2	4	1	22	1 ?iron nail @ 6g	850-1150
0004	2	42	3	168		Medieval
0005	4	88	1	18		Medieval
0010	2	64	1	8		Medieval
0012			5	450		Undated
Total	10	198	11	666		

Table 1.

Pottery

Ten fragments of pottery were recovered from the evaluation (0.198kg). The small assemblage was fully quantified and catalogued (Appendix *). The ceramics are wide-ranging in date, from the Middle Saxon through to the medieval period.

A small quantity of Middle Saxon pottery was identified in association with sherds of medieval pottery (2 sherds @ 0.042kg). The rim of a small jar in a Sandy Ipswich ware variant was present in 0010, catalogued as Group II type F with internal hollow (West 1963). The base of a sooted vessel which shares some similarities with Ipswich ware but has a sandier matrix which is more similar to Late Saxon Thetford ware was identified in 0004.

Three sherds of St Neots-type ware were present (0.013kg). A small thickened and everted rim was recovered from 0005 and two sherds from two different vessels were collected from the earliest deposit on site, 0003.

Coarsewares and glazed wares of medieval date were present in three contexts. The rim of a wheelthrown coarseware with a reduced core and oxidised margins, made in a fine fabric with moderate small to medium calcareous inclusions was found in 0004. This has been provisionally identified as an Ely type coarseware, perhaps Fabric A (Spoerry 2008). A coarseware strap handle in 0005 may be part of a pitcher of an earlier date. It is accompanied by another fragment of medieval coarseware and a sherd of a strap handle made in a coarse sandy fabric with splashed lead glaze. The fabric contains sparse calcareous inclusions and has been catalogued as another Ely-type product, (MELCO) (Spoerry 2008). A large fragment of another Ely-type ware glazed

sherd was present in 0010. It has a reduced fabric with an oxidised external margin and has a splashed lead glaze.

A small quantity of St Neots-type ware was identified in ditchfill 0003. Much of the rest of the pottery came from the fills of the three parallel ditches which are aligned with the road. The presence of several types of calcareous coarsewares including Ely-type wares is of interest, since their presence adds to the findspots of such pottery on the eastern edge of the distribution area for this industry (Spoerry 73). Such wares are likely to have been transported to Brandon via the Little Ouse. Further investigation is required to confirm the provisional fabric variants and establish them in the SCC reference collection to aid the identification of such wares in the future.

Metalwork

The remains of a corroded piece of metalwork, possibly a nail, was present in 0003.

Animal bone

Eleven fragments of animal bone were recovered (0.666kg). The majority of the assemblage consists of rib bone fragments, some of which were heavily stained. Fragments of rib in 0004 had cut marks clearly visible. The remains of a horse metacarpus and a large femur were present in 0012. The radius of a horse was identified in 0004.

Discussion

This small assemblage provides useful dating evidence for the small stratigraphic sequence uncovered by the evaluation. The residual quantities of Middle and Late Saxon wares and the range of medieval wares are similar to the much larger assemblage recovered from the Tesco site (Anderson 1999).

7. Discussion

The three parallel ditches 0008, 0009 and 0010 approximately align with Church Road and it is suggested that these represent a sequence of roadside ditches. No relationship could be established between these ditches. Ditch 0002 was shallower and was aligned diagonally across the trench and at an oblique angle to the roadside ditches and to the modern property boundaries - this suggests that it predates the modern land divisions and is therefore *probably* the earliest feature within the trench. The ditches were overlain by a largely homogenous layer of grey sand before being sealed by clay and chalk layer 0006. It is uncertain what this layer represents, and the flint spread, but it may be debris from an insubstantial building or perhaps even a wall close to the street frontage.

The most striking feature of the trench was its overall depth and the mid, grey-brown sand. This appears to be a feature of the area and remains unexplained. It is suggested that agricultural reworking may account for the homogeneity of this layer but there may have been a build-up of soil caused by sand blows following defoliation associated with agriculture. The most recent feature made of 20th century bricks was interpreted as a cellar during the evaluation but it has been suggested that this may have been an elaborate soak-away. Of particular interest in this evaluation were the pottery finds, particularly of Late Saxon/Early Medieval St Neots type ware providing further evidence for the regional trading links of the town during these periods.

8. Conclusions and recommendations

The evaluation has revealed an interesting archaeological sequence with finds dating from the Late Saxon period and features that may have been contemporary. These were sparse and are well protected from superficial excavation by a substantial overburden and there is no evidence for medieval or earlier settlement within the area to be developed. It is suggested therefore that no further recording work is necessary.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds T:arc\ archive field projects
Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: Row, H,
Parish boxes.

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by Andrew Tester and Gemma Adams processed the finds and produced the section drawing; Richenda Goffin prepared the finds report.

11. Bibliography

- Anderson, S., 2000, 'The pottery' in Tester, A., Land off London Road Brandon (BRD 156), SCCAS report no 00/01
- Spoerry, P., 2008, Ely wares, Cambridgeshire County Council, East Anglian Archaeology Report No 122
- West, S., 1963, 'The local pottery', in 'Excavations at Cox Lane (1958) and at the Town Defences, Shire Hall Lane, Ipswich (1959)', *Proc. Suff. Inst. Archaeol.* 29(3).

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.

Appendix 1

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

13 CHURCH ROAD, BRANDON, SUFFOLK (F/2007/0749/FUL/SD)

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. **The nature of the development and archaeological requirements**
 - 1.1 Planning permission (F/2007/0749/FUL/SD) for the erection of a single dwelling and detached garage at 13 Church Road, Brandon, Suffolk (TL 7794 8619) has been granted by Forest Heath District Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out.
 - 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).
 - 1.3 The area of the proposed residential development measures c. 550 sq m in size, on the south side of Church Road (see accompanying plan). It is situated on glaciofluvial drift (deep sand) at c. 7.00m AOD.
 - 1.4 The proposed development lies within close proximity of Anglo-Saxon occupation (HER no. BRD 071) and also medieval occupation (BRD 068 and BRD 077) recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. There is high potential for Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement deposits at this location. This proposal will cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
 - 1.5 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work is required:
 - A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area.
 - 1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified, informing both development methodologies and mitigation measures. Decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work should there be any archaeological finds of significance will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional brief.
 - 1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
 - 1.8 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.
 - 1.9 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.
 - 1.10 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that

investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.

- 1.11 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.12 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 2.2 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.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

- 3.1 A single trial trench is to be excavated, amounting to 10.00m in length x 1.80m in width across the site of, or immediately adjacent to, the new dwelling and garage.
- 4
- 5 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.80m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 6
- 7 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and

- subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 8
9 3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 10
11 3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:
- For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;
- For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).
- 3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an HER 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.

- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.11 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.12 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.13 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County HER is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.
- 5.14 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.16 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.17 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.18 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.
- 5.19 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council
 Archaeological Service Conservation Team
 Environment and Transport Department
 9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
 Bury St Edmunds
 Suffolk IP33 2AR
 Email: jess.tipper@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk

Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 23 April 2009

Reference: / 13ChurchRoad-Brandon2009

This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix 2. Context List

0001	Unstratified finds	
0002	Ditch cut	'v' shaped ditch, although only lower fill clear.
0003	Ditch fill	Grey sand, upper fill indistinct from grey-brown soil
0004	Layer	Mostly below 0006 although 0006 tailed out towards the south and the layer may have become slightly mixed.
0005	Layer	Below 0006, mid-brown sand,
0006	layer	Layer of chalk and clay, quite thick at the northern end of the trench trailing out at about 3m to the south.
0007	Deposit	Layer of brown material, uniform soft consistency, suggest very rotted wood, but uncertain.
0008	Ditch, cut and fill	One of three ditches, only showed up towards base of trench at c.1.8-2m deep. Fill dark grey sand. Exposed by machining. Below 0005
0009	Ditch cut and fill	Most southerly of three ditches, dark grey sand fill. Below 0005
0010	Ditch cut and fill	Most northerly of three ditches. Filled with dark grey sand, below 0005 (pot very well stratified.
0011	Ditch cut and fill	Renumbered 0009
0012	Ditch cut and fill	Renumbered
0013	Flint spread	Spread of unworked flints c. 0.1m -0.15overlying 0006. No direct link although they were over the top. Removed by machine as there was no structure.