

Bullen Lane, Bramford, Suffolk
Archaeological Evaluation Report

NGR: TM 09740 46085

Planning Ref: MA/11/0592

Project No: 5566
Site Code: BLB 12

ASE Report No. 2013108
OASIS id: archaeol6-149242

By Ian Hogg

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by RSK on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Bullen Lane, Bramford, Suffolk in advance of the redevelopment of the site.

27 archaeological evaluation trenches, measuring 30.00m x 2.00m, were excavated.

Natural Lowestoft Till was observed throughout the trenches at heights between 55.16m and 56.12m AOD. The natural was cut by two post-medieval boundary ditches. Historical maps show that they date back at least to the 19th century, but they were backfilled during the 20th century.

Two colluvial deposits were also noted overlying the natural deposit. These layers and the ditches were sealed by ploughsoil deposits between 0.19m and 0.43m thick.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by RSK on behalf of their client, East Anglia ONE Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation following the client's application for a Development Consent Order for a converter station on land near Bullen Lane, Bramford, Suffolk. The site is centred on National Grid Reference 609640 246085 and its location is shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The converter station site is located off Bullen Lane, north of the existing Bramford substation, approximately 2.5km west of the village of Bramford, which itself is approximately 4.5km north west of Ipswich. The site lies on a relatively flat area of farmland measuring 2.4 hectares, at an approximate height of 56m AOD.

1.2.2 The geology of the site comprises Quaternary Boulder Clay, overlying Tertiary Thanet Beds.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The proposed converter station would be built adjacent to the existing National Grid Bramford Substation. The planning process associated with this proposal has been detailed in the WSI (RSK 2012) but is summarised below.

1.3.2 East Anglia Offshore Wind (EAOW) submitted an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the East Anglia ONE Offshore Windfarm. This DCO was accompanied by an Environmental Statement which provides information on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) carried out for the project.

1.3.3 In accordance with planning law, (The Planning Act 2008), a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) was produced part way through the EIA process. This identified key technical consultees, of which the Suffolk County Council (SCC) Historic Environment Team is one.

1.3.4 During discussion with SCC it was agreed that the scope of work would include:

- *Geophysical Survey of the converter station site boundary area, and*
- *Trial-trenched evaluation focusing on the area of the converter station building footprint.*

1.3.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced (RSK 2012), setting out a methodology for the evaluation trenching and geophysical work. The subsequent geophysical survey (RSK 2013) concluded that a small number of possible archaeological features as well as field boundary ditches shown

on historic maps and modern features were present within the site.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general aims of the archaeological evaluation were to:

- *Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the site that may be impacted by the development.*
- *Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains with the site.*
- *Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.*
- *Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the site's archaeological potential.*

1.4.2 The archaeological work followed a staged approach. The first stage of the assessment, the geophysical survey revealed some anomalies that the evaluation aimed to assess. However, the trench layout was designed on a systematic grid array and not specifically targeted on all geophysical anomalies (see section 3 below).

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out between the 22nd April 1st May 2013 and has been prepared in accordance with the WSI (RSK 2012b). The work was carried out by Ian Hogg (Archaeologist) and Paola Ponce (Archaeologist) and was managed by Andy Leonard (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following archaeological background information has been taken from the WSI (RSK 2012) with due acknowledgement.
- 2.2 There are no designated heritage assets within the converter station site boundary. The potential effects of the proposed converter station on the setting of designated heritage assets within the wider area has been assessed in the Environmental Statement. The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) has entries for two areas of historic woodland immediately adjacent to the converter station site boundary and 'Bullen Green' within the site boundary.
- 2.3 The Suffolk County Historic Landscape Characterisation project records the converter station site as an area of 18th-century and later enclosure; former common pasture with built margin. Pastures of this type were usually called Greens, and in this case specifically 'Bullen Green'. Greens are normally situated on poorly-drained clay plateaux and are medieval in origin. The greens were usually surrounded by substantial ditches, often water-filled and hedged on the outer margin, which frequently survive as substantial landscape features. Enclosure was often achieved through parliamentary acts. Evidence of this has, in this case, been impacted by the creation of large arable fields from smaller enclosures during the 20th century.
- 2.4 Deserted house sites, often showing now only as scatters of pottery, occur on the margins of Greens. Bullen Green is shown on Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk in 1783 as 'Bulling Green'. It is shown as a common, flanked by blocks of woodland (also recorded by the HER) to the north and south. There are no distinct buildings shown; the Tithe Map and apportionment records Bullen Green; the 2:500 Ordnance Survey map of 1882 shows Bullen Green, the extent of the green has shrunk since Hodskinson's map but is still marked, and two buildings are shown, one of which is called 'Bullengreen Cottage' (outside of the converter station site boundary). The 1882 field pattern preserves the former extent of Bullen Green depicted by Hodskinson. The hedgerow that forms the western boundary of the converter station site boundary marks the parish boundary between Burstall and Bramford and is therefore 'important' in terms of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 criteria.
- 2.5 In the wider area, the HER records two finds of Roman pottery, one approximately 300m to the north east of the site boundary and one approximately 500m to the south west. Cropmark evidence indicates a possible long barrow (Neolithic burial monument) to the east of the converter station site boundary.
- 2.6 Field reconnaissance survey notes that the land use within the site boundary is arable. The topography is flat, within a slightly rolling landscape and the archaeological potential was judged to be moderate.
- 2.7 The geophysical survey (RSK 2013) concluded that a small number of potential discrete archaeological features, as well as former field boundary ditches were present on the site.

2.8 A summary of the results of the HER search within a 1km radius of the site is given in the table below.

NUMBER (Fig 1)	ID	PERIOD	TYPE	NAME	SUMMARY
1	MSF19393	Unknown	WOOD, EARTHWORK	Round Wood / Elms Grove	Ancient Woodland
2	MSF19394	Unknown	WOOD, EARTHWORK	Bullen Wood	Ancient Woodland
3	MSF2278	Roman	ARTEFACT SCATTER		Scatter of finds from "small holes dug in a boggy area of pasture" and metal detecting.
4	MSF24217	Unknown	WOOD	Bushy Grove; Foregrove	Two areas of ancient woodland (?) to N & S of Bulling Green (BRF 081) shown on Hodkinson's 1783 map (S1). Present boundaries similar to 1880s OS mapping.
5	MSF24219	Medieval to Post Medieval	VILLAGE GREEN	Bulling Green	Green located between Bushy Grove and Foregrove (BRF 058).
6	MSF11749	Roman	ARTEFACT SCATTER		Grey ware pottery scatter found along a footpath.
7	MSF4506	Unknown	OVAL ENCLOSURE, LONG BARROW	Bullen Farm	Oval cropmark, possibly long barrow.

Table 1: HER results within a 1km radius of the site as shown on Figure 1

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 After consultation with the Suffolk County Council (SCC) Historic Environment Team, a trench design was formulated, comprising twenty seven trial trenches, each measuring 30m x 2m in size, laid out in a systematic grid pattern (Figure 2). A previous stage of geophysical survey had identified several anomalies, interpreted as possible field boundaries (Figure 8). Although these were deliberately targeted in Trenches 1, 13 and 22, the purpose of the trench layout was to provide a representative 5% sample of the whole site area, including blank areas of the geophysical survey.
- 3.2 The full evaluation methodology was set out in the WSI (RSK 2012) for more detail please refer to that document. All archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded in accordance with the WSI and accepted professional standards (IFA 2009, EH 2008). A Method Statement/Risk Assessment for the archaeological evaluation was also prepared by ASE prior to the commencement of the work (ASE 2013).
- 3.3 All trenches were scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool prior to excavation. The excavation was conducted by a 20 tonne tracked excavator under the constant supervision of the ASE Archaeologist. Excavation was undertaken in spits of no more than 0.10m to the top of the underlying natural substrate, or to the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was higher.
- 3.4 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets, with colours recorded by visual inspection only. Test pits were recorded on plastic drawing film at appropriate scales.
- 3.5 Trenches were located and tied in to the Ordnance Survey using a GPS unit. Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned by eye, for unstratified artefacts.

3.6 Archive Quantification

- 3.6.1 The site archive is currently held at the ASE offices in Portslade and will be offered to Ipswich Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 2).

Number of Contexts	65
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	2
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	93 digital photographs
Bulk finds	None
Registered finds	None
Environmental flots/residue	None

Table 2: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section first presents an overview of trenches which produced no archaeological evidence and which contained a very similar sequence of deposits. A more detailed description is given for trenches which had a varying stratigraphic sequence or where archaeological features or deposits were encountered. As indicated by the geophysical survey (Figure 8), modern land drains were revealed in Trenches 3-5, 9-12, 14, 17-19 and 24. These were not impacted by the machine stripping of the site and were not excavated.

4.2 Trenches 1-4, 6-12, 14-21, 25-27

4.2.1 No archaeological features were identified within Trenches 1-4, 6-12, 14-21, 25-27. These trenches all measured 30.00m x 2.00m and were spread across the site.

4.2.2 All trenches were excavated to the top of the natural Lowestoft Till which consisted of mid brownish orange silty clay with frequent chalk and flint inclusions, [002]. This was overlain by mid greyish brown clayey silt ploughsoil, [001], which measured between 0.19m and 0.36m in thickness.

4.2.3 Trench 1 was located in the north-west of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was between 0.25m and 0.28m deep.

4.2.4 Trench 2 was located in the north of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was between 0.26m and 0.31m deep.

4.2.5 Trench 3 was located in the north of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was between 0.35m and 0.37m deep.

4.2.6 Trench 4 was located in the north-west of the site and was aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was between 0.25m and 0.27m deep.

4.2.7 Trench 6 was located in the north-east of the site and was aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was between 0.35m and 0.39m deep.

4.2.8 Trench 7 was located in the west of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was between 0.28m and 0.30m deep.

4.2.9 Trench 8 was located in the north of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was between 0.27m and 0.39m deep.

4.2.10 Trench 9 was located in the east of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was between 0.27m and 0.30m deep.

4.2.11 Trench 10 was located in the west of the site and was aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was between 0.27m and 0.36m deep.

4.2.12 Trench 11 was located in the centre of the site and was aligned north-west to

south-east. The trench was between 0.29m and 0.36m deep.

4.2.13 Trench 12 was located in the north-east of the site and was aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was between 0.29m and 0.40m deep.

4.2.14 Trench 14 was located in the centre of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was between 0.30m and 0.38m deep.

4.2.15 Trench 15 was located in the east of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was between 0.29m and 0.39m deep.

4.2.16 Trench 16 was located in the south-west of the site and was aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was between 0.36m and 0.37m deep.

4.2.17 Trench 17 was located in the centre of the site and was aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was between 0.27m and 0.35m deep.

4.2.18 Trench 18 was located in the east of the site and was aligned north-west to south-east.. The trench was between 0.32m and 0.34m deep.

4.2.19 Trench 19 was located in the south of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was between 0.30m and 0.36m deep.

4.2.20 Trench 20 was located in the south-west of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was between 0.22m and 0.35m deep.

4.2.21 Trench 21 was located in the south of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was between 0.33m and 0.42m deep.

4.2.22 Trench 25 was located in the south of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was between 0.35m and 0.36m deep.

4.2.23 Trench 26 was located in the south of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was between 0.31m and 0.37m deep.

4.2.24 Trench 27 was located in the south-east of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was between 0.31m and 0.38m deep.

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
1	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.22-0.24	55.56-55.70
1	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.03-0.04	55.34-55.46
2	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.21-0.25	55.75-55.77
2	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.05	55.51-55.54
3	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.30-0.33	55.61-55.74
3	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.04-0.06	55.28-55.43
4	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.21-0.24	55.56-55.63
4	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.03-0.04	55.35-55.41
6	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.28-0.29	55.67-55.76
6	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.06-0.10	55.38-55.47
7	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.23-0.25	55.38-55.65
7	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.04-0.05	55.13-55.42
8	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.23-0.36	55.66-55.74

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
8	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.04-0.05	55.30-55.51
9	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.20-0.25	55.79-55.83
9	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.02-0.07	55.54-55.63
10	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.23-0.29	55.45-55.57
10	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.04-0.12	55.16-55.33
11	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.21-0.24	55.65-55.68
11	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.06-0.08	55.32-55.34
12	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.23-0.30	55.71-55.82
12	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.04-0.10	55.48-55.52
14	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.04-0.10	55.21-55.51
15	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.23-0.33	55.83-55.90
15	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.05-0.06	55.50-55.67
16	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.32-0.34	55.48-55.85
16	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.02-0.05	55.16-55.51
17	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.21-0.27	55.68-56.01
17	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.06-0.09	55.47-55.74
18	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.29-0.31	55.90-56.00
18	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.01-0.04	55.60-55.69
19	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.25-0.33	55.88-56.00
19	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.05-0.09	55.61-55.75
20	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.19-0.27	55.89-56.01
20	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.03-0.09	55.70-55.74
21	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.25-0.34	56.01-56.12
21	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.06-0.10	55.67-55.80
25	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.30-0.32	56.19-56.42
25	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.04-0.05	55.89-56.11
26	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.25-0.29	56.41-56.43
26	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.04-0.08	56.13-56.14
27	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.25-0.32	56.37-56.40
27	002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	0.06-0.07	56.08-56.10

Table 3: Trenches 1-4, 6-12, 14-21, 25-27 list of recorded contexts

4.3 Trench 5 (Figure 3)

4.3.1 Trench 5 was located in the north of the site. It was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 30.00m x 2.00m. The trench was 0.34m deep at the north-western end and 0.30m deep at the south-eastern end, where excavation ceased at the top of the Lowestoft Till.

4.3.2 Natural mid brownish orange Lowestoft Till, [5/002], was observed throughout the trench between 55.46m and 55.52m AOD. The natural was overlain in the centre of the trench by a localised deposit of mid brownish grey clayey silt, identified as colluvium, [5/003], which was 2.40m wide and 0.21m thick. The colluvium was sealed by mid greyish brown clayey silt ploughsoil, [5/001], between 0.22m and 0.24m thick.

4.3.3 No archaeological features or deposits were observed within this trench.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.00	0.22-0.26
5/002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	30.00	2.00	
5/003	Layer	Colluvium	30.00	2.00	0.12

Table 4: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

4.4 Trench 13 (Figure 4)

4.4.1 Trench 13 was located in the centre of the site. It was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 30.00m x 2.00m. The trench was 0.3m deep at the south-western end and 0.47m deep at the north-eastern end where excavation ceased at the top of the Lowestoft Till.

4.4.2 Natural mid brownish orange Lowestoft Till [13/002] was observed throughout most of the trench between 55.19m and 55.31m AOD. The natural was overlain at the north-eastern end of the trench by a deposit of mid brownish grey clayey silt identified as colluvium [13/003], which was 8.40m wide and 0.49m thick. The colluvium was sealed by mid greyish brown clayey silt ploughsoil [13/001] between 0.22m and 0.29m thick.

4.4.3 No archaeological features or deposits were observed within this trench.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.00	0.22-0.29
13/002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	30.00	2.00	
13/003	Layer	Colluvium	30.00	2.00	0.49

Table 5: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

4.5 Trench 22 (Figure 5)

4.5.1 Trench 22 was located in the south of the site. It measured 20.00m x 2.00m and was aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was 0.52m deep at the western end of the trench and 0.74m deep at the eastern end where excavation ceased at the top of the Lowestoft Till.

4.5.2 Natural mid brownish orange Lowestoft Till [22/002] was observed throughout the trench at between 55.72m and 55.89m AOD. The natural was cut by a ditch, [22/003], aligned north-east to south-west. This ditch was linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 2.00m in length, 1.75m in width and 0.80m in depth. The primary ditch fill, [22/006], consisted of mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. It was 0.34m thick and appeared to be the result of deliberate backfilling. The secondary fill, [22/005], was dark greyish black clayey silt with frequent organic inclusions. This was 0.09m thick and is likely to have accrued while the ditch was still in use and may have had vegetation growing within it. The upper ditch fill, [22/004], was 0.40m thick and very similar to [22/006], again probably the result of deliberate backfilling. While the ditch did not yield any finds, the feature appears on the 1838 Tithe map and the first Ordnance

survey map of 1882 and does not go out of use until the 1950's. This feature was also noted during the geophysical survey (Figure 8).

- 4.5.3 The ditch was overlain by the mid greyish brown ploughsoil, [22/001], between 0.28m and 0.35m thick.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
22/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.00	0.28-0.35
22/002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	30.00	2.00	
22/003	Cut	Ditch Cut	2.00	1.75	0.80
22/004	Fill	Ditch Fill	2.00	1.75	0.40
22/005	Fill	Ditch Fill	2.00	0.96	0.09
22/006	Fill	Ditch Fill	2.00	0.84	0.34

Table 6: Trench 22 list of recorded contexts

4.6 Trench 23 (Figure 6)

- 4.6.1 Trench 23 was located in the south of the site. It measured 30.00m x 2.00m and was aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was 0.36m deep at the south-eastern end of the trench and 0.48m deep at the north-western end where excavation ceased at the top of the Lowestoft Till.

- 4.6.2 Natural brownish orange silty clay Lowestoft Till, [23/002], was observed throughout the trench between 55.78m and 56.05m AOD. The natural was cut by a post-medieval ditch, [23/003], which was linear, steep sided and aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 2.00m in length and 2.30m in width. It was not fully excavated but was at least 0.34m in depth. The ditch fill, [23/004], was dark brownish grey silty clay and contained modern bolts and screws, probably from the construction of the nearby pylons. This ditch is almost certainly a field boundary which can be seen on 1838 Tithe and Ordnance Survey maps until the 1980's and was noted during the geophysical survey (Figure 8).

- 4.6.3 The ditch fill was sealed by mid greyish brown ploughsoil [23/001] between 0.30m and 0.36m thick.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
23/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.00	0.30-0.36
23/002	Layer	Lowestoft Till	30.00	2.00	0.06-0.12
23/003	Cut	Ditch Cut	2.00	2.30	0.34
23/004	Fill	Ditch fill	2.00	2.30	0.34

Table 7: Trench 23 list of recorded contexts

4.7 Trench 24 (Figure 7)

- 4.7.1 Trench 24 was located in the south-east of the site. It measured 30.00m x 2.00m and was aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was 0.38m deep at the north-western end of the trench and 0.37m deep at the south-eastern end where excavation ceased at the top of the Lowestoft Till.

4.7.2 Natural mid brownish orange silty clay Lowestoft Till, [24/002], was observed throughout the trench between 55.83m and 55.99m AOD. The natural clay was cut by a post-medieval ditch, [24/003]. This ditch aligns with that recorded in Trench 23 and was of a very similar shape measuring 2.00m in length, 2.30m in width and was at least 0.75m deep, although not fully excavated due to the trench depth. The lower fill [24/004] consisted of soft mid greyish black silty clay with frequent organic material as well as iron bolts and screws. It was 0.33m thick and probably formed while the ditch was still in use. The upper fill [24/005] consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay 0.60m thick and represents the deliberate backfilling of the ditch.

4.7.3 The fills were overlain by the mid greyish brown clayey silt ploughsoil [24/001] between 0.30m and 0.33m thick.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
24/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.00	0.30-0.33
24/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.00	0.04-0.08
24/003	Cut	Ditch	2.00	2.30	0.76
24/004	Fill	Ditch Fill	2.00	1.60	0.33
24/005	Fill	Ditch Fill	2.00	2.30	0.60

Table 8: Trench 24 list of recorded contexts

5.0 THE FINDS

- 5.1 Only finds of modern date were recovered during the evaluation. These were not retained.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

- 6.1 It was agreed in on site meetings with the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Team that there was no requirement to take environmental samples as the only archaeological features encountered were ditches which were clearly of very recent origin.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 Natural Lowestoft Till was observed throughout the trenches. The only archaeological features encountered on the site were field boundary ditches [22/003], [23/003] and [24/003], which are of late post medieval date. Both boundary ditches were noted in the geophysical survey report (RSK 2013) and were visible on the 1838 Tithe Map (Figure 9) and the 1882 Ordnance Survey map. They remain visible until the 1964 - 70 map, by which time the substation has been built and the ditch in Trench 22 is no longer visible; the ditch in Trenches 23 and 24 remains visible until the 1980's.
- 7.2 Colluvial deposits were observed in two areas of the site and probably built up within slight depressions within the landscape. Ploughsoil overlay the ditches and the colluvium.
- 7.3 In general, the features noted in the evaluation accorded well with those picked up by the original geophysical survey (Figure 8). The boundary ditch [22/003] was located as expected and although the geophysical survey was obscured by a large metal anomaly in the areas of Trenches 23 and 24, ditch [23/003]/[24/003] is clearly aligned with a linear anomaly to the north-east. Linear anomalies picked up in Trenches 1 and 13 were not located during the evaluation, possibly as a result of ploughing or other horizontal truncation.

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RSK Environmental 2013. *East Anglia Offshore Wind Ltd Converter Stations; Geophysical Report*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank RSK for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council for guidance and monitoring.

HER Summary Form

Site Code	BLB 12					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Bullen Lane, Bramford, Suffolk					
County, District &/or Borough	Ipswich, Suffolk					
OS Grid Refs.	TM 09740 46085					
Geology	Lowestoft Till					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5566					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 25/04/13 to 01/05/13	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	RSK Environmental					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Ian Hogg					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other Unknown Modern		
<p>An evaluation consisting of 27 trenches was undertaken at Bullen Lane, Bramford. Natural Lowestoft Till was observed in all trenches below the ploughsoil. Two late post medieval boundary ditches were recorded on the site, these features were visible on historic maps and had been backfilled in the 20th century.</p>						

OASIS ID: archaeol6-149242

Project details

Project name	Bullen Lane, Bramford
Short description of the project	An evaluation consisting of 27 trenches was undertaken at Bullen Lane, Bramford. Natural Lowestoft Till was observed in all trenches below the ploughsoil. Two late post medieval boundary ditches were recorded on the site, these features were visible on historic maps and had been backfilled in the 20th century.
Project dates	Start: 22-04-2013 End: 02-05-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	5566 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BLB 12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Wind farm developments
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BRAMFORD Bullen Lane, Bramford
Postcode	IP8 4JL
Study area	2.40 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 09740 46085 52 1 52 04 22 N 001 03 38 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 55.00m Max: 56.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	RSK Group Ltd
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg
Type of sponsor/funding body	UK Power Networks
Name of sponsor/funding body	SEESA

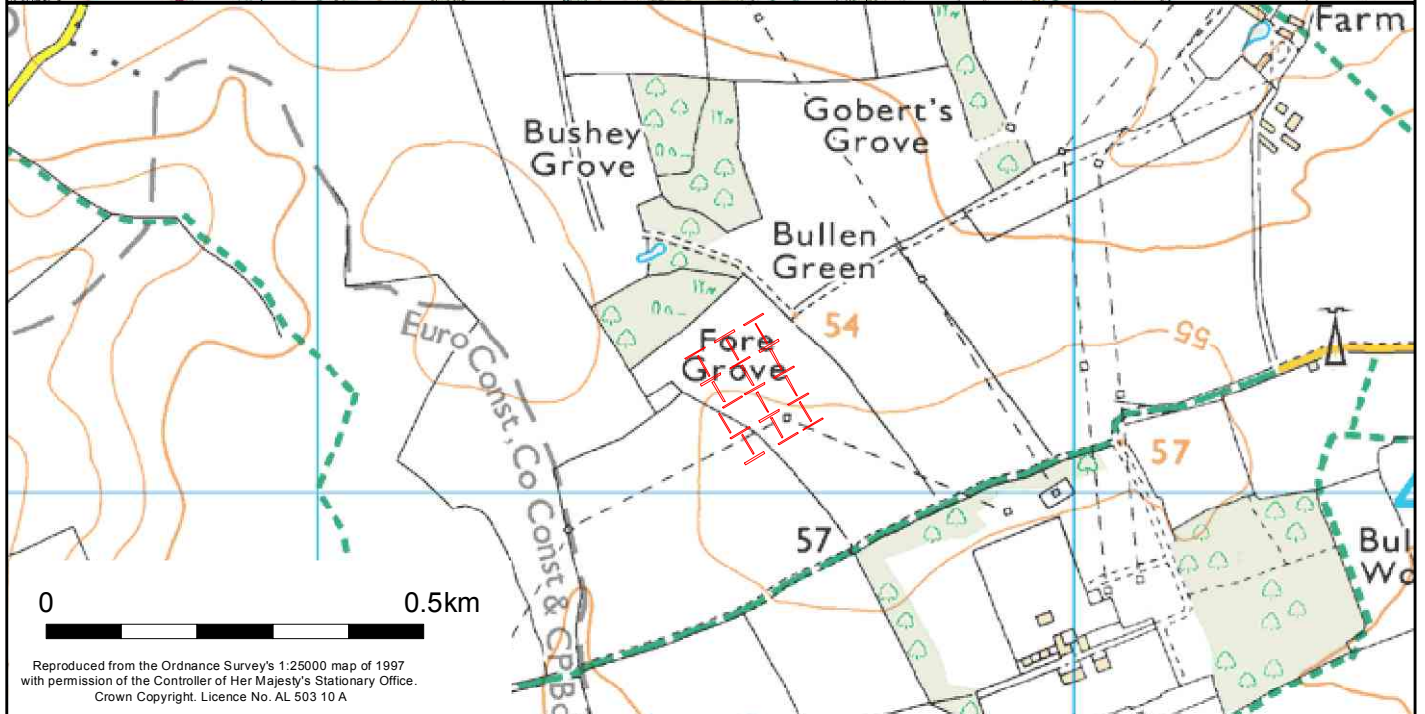
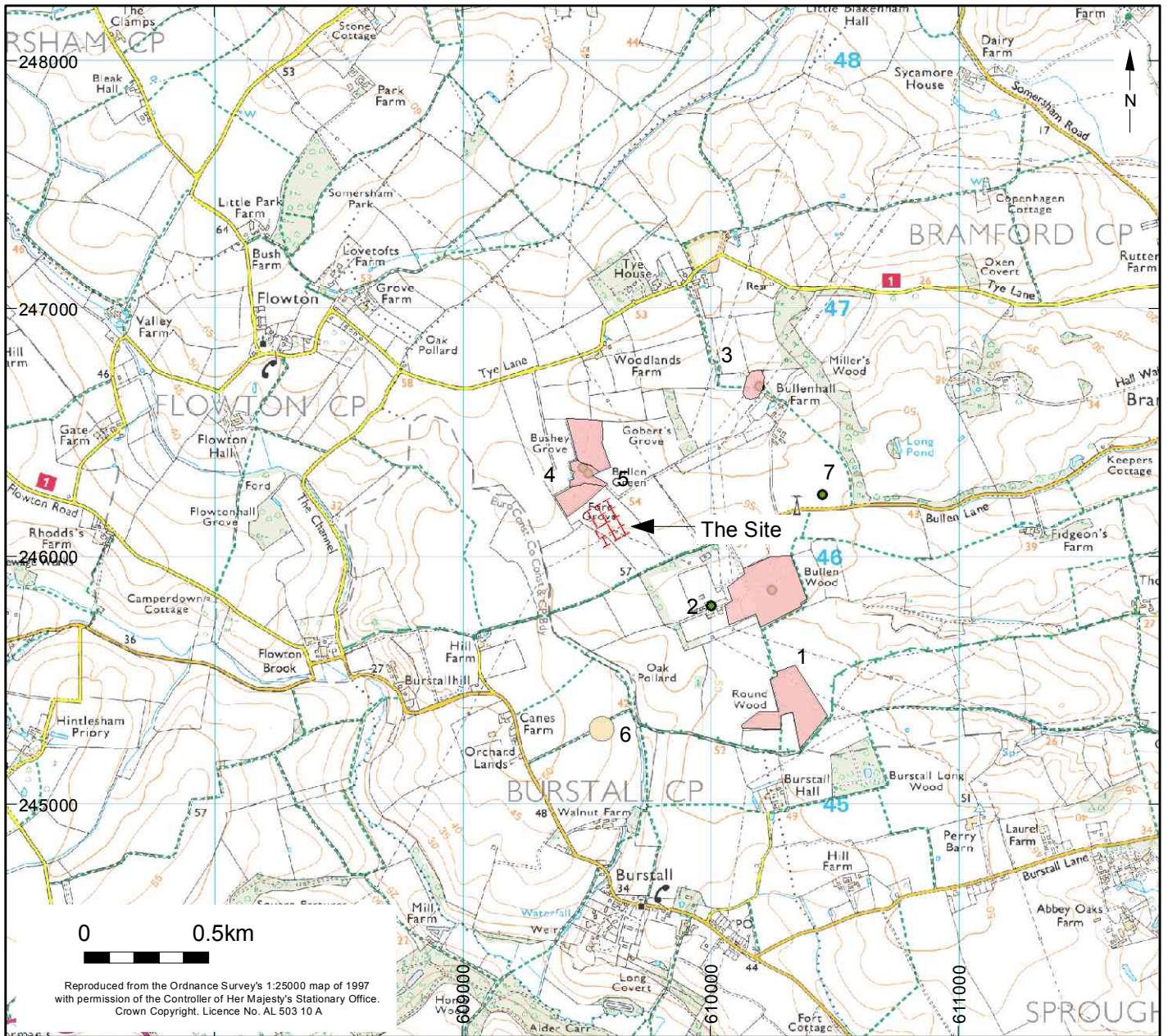
Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

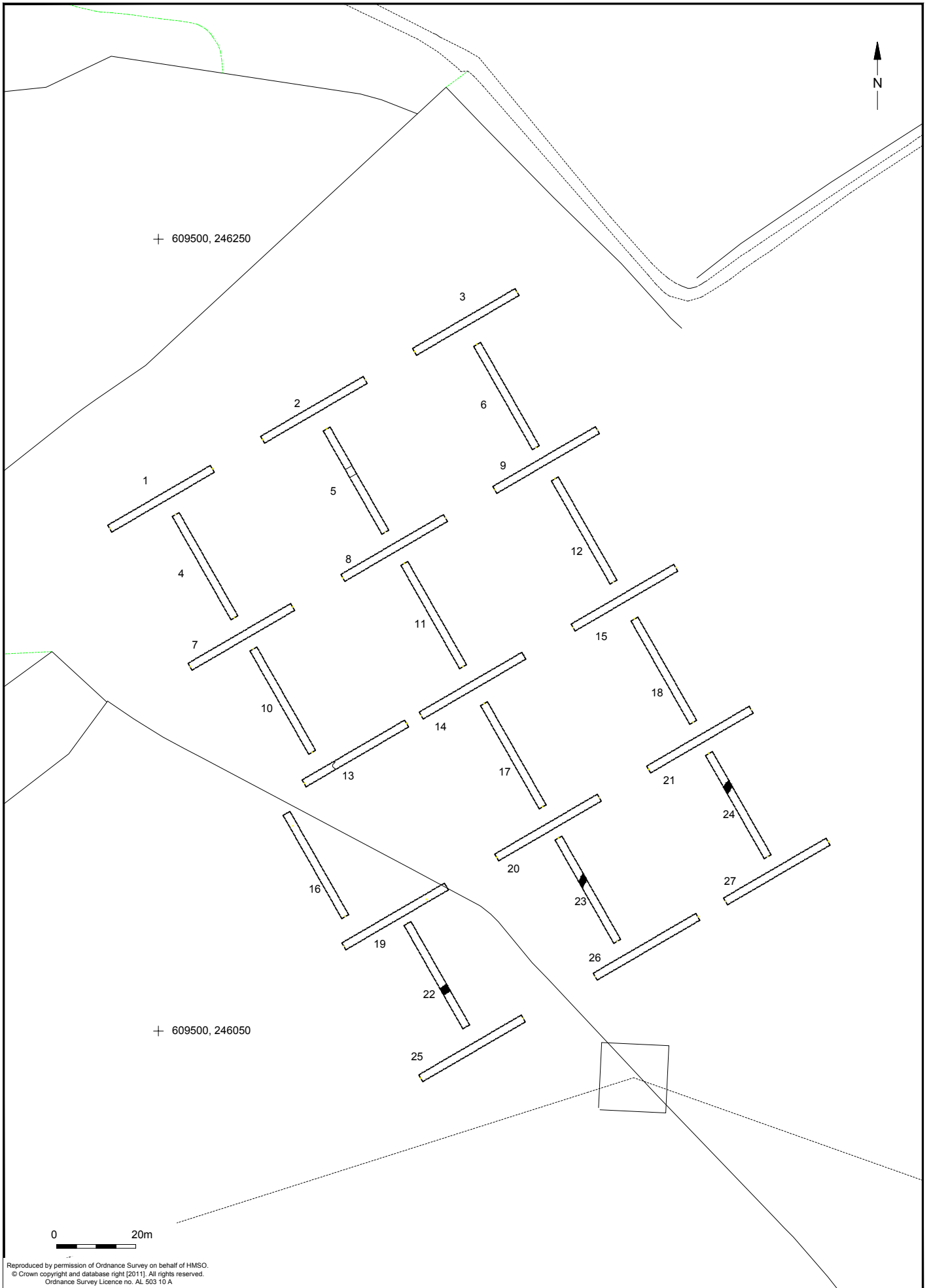
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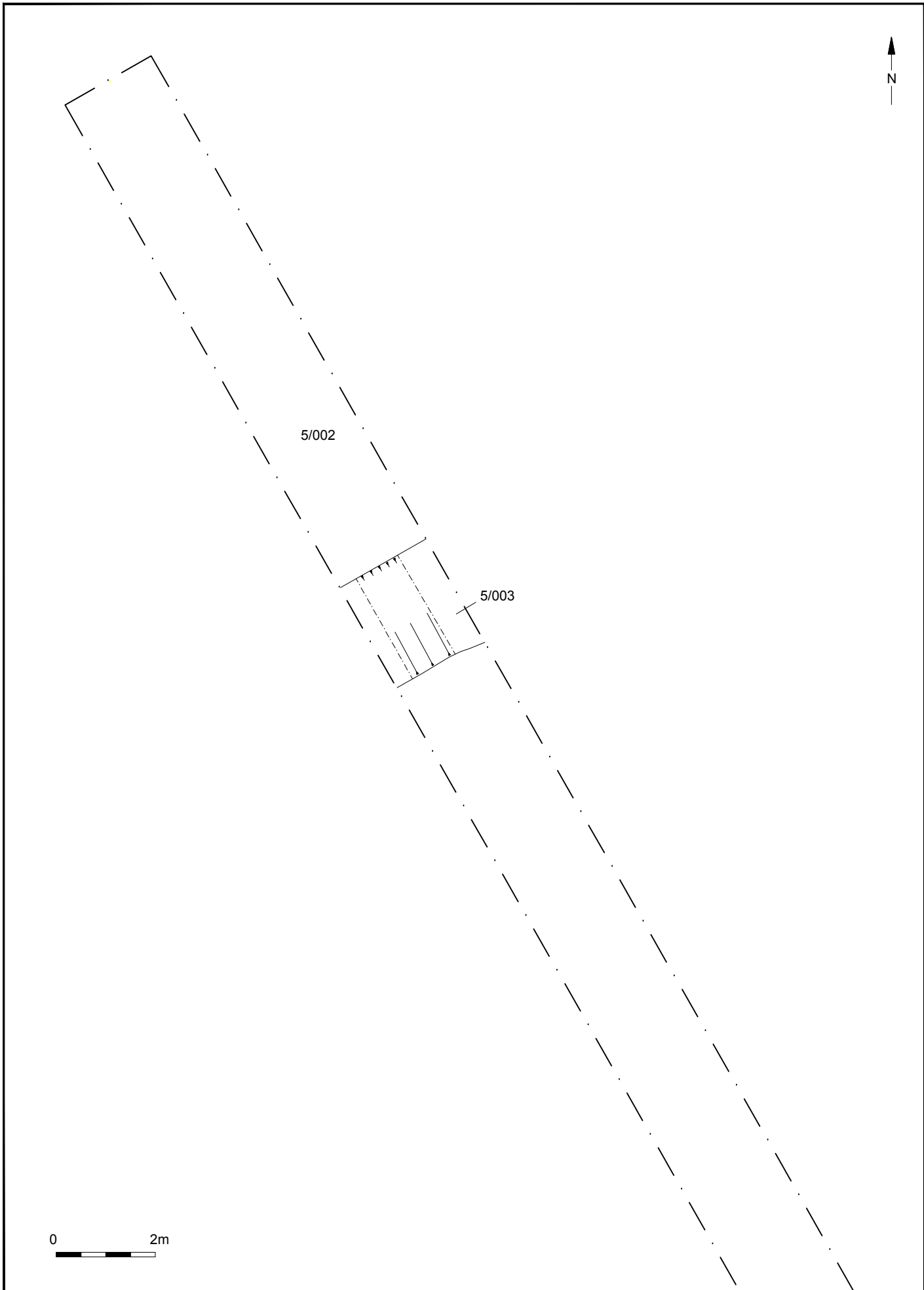


© Archaeology South-East		Bullen Lane, Bramford	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5566	May 2013	Site location and HER data	
Report Ref: 2013108	Drawn by: JLR		

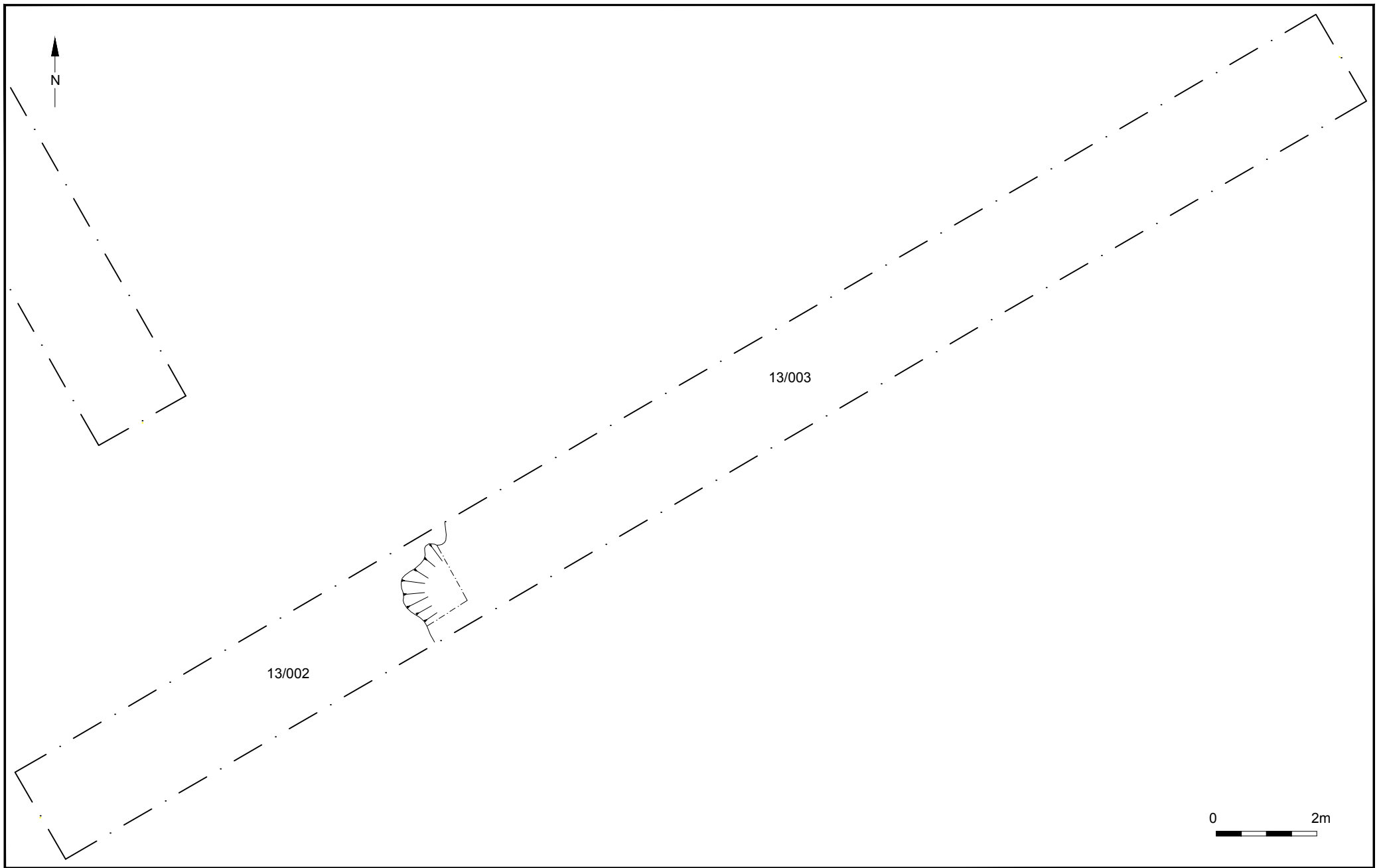


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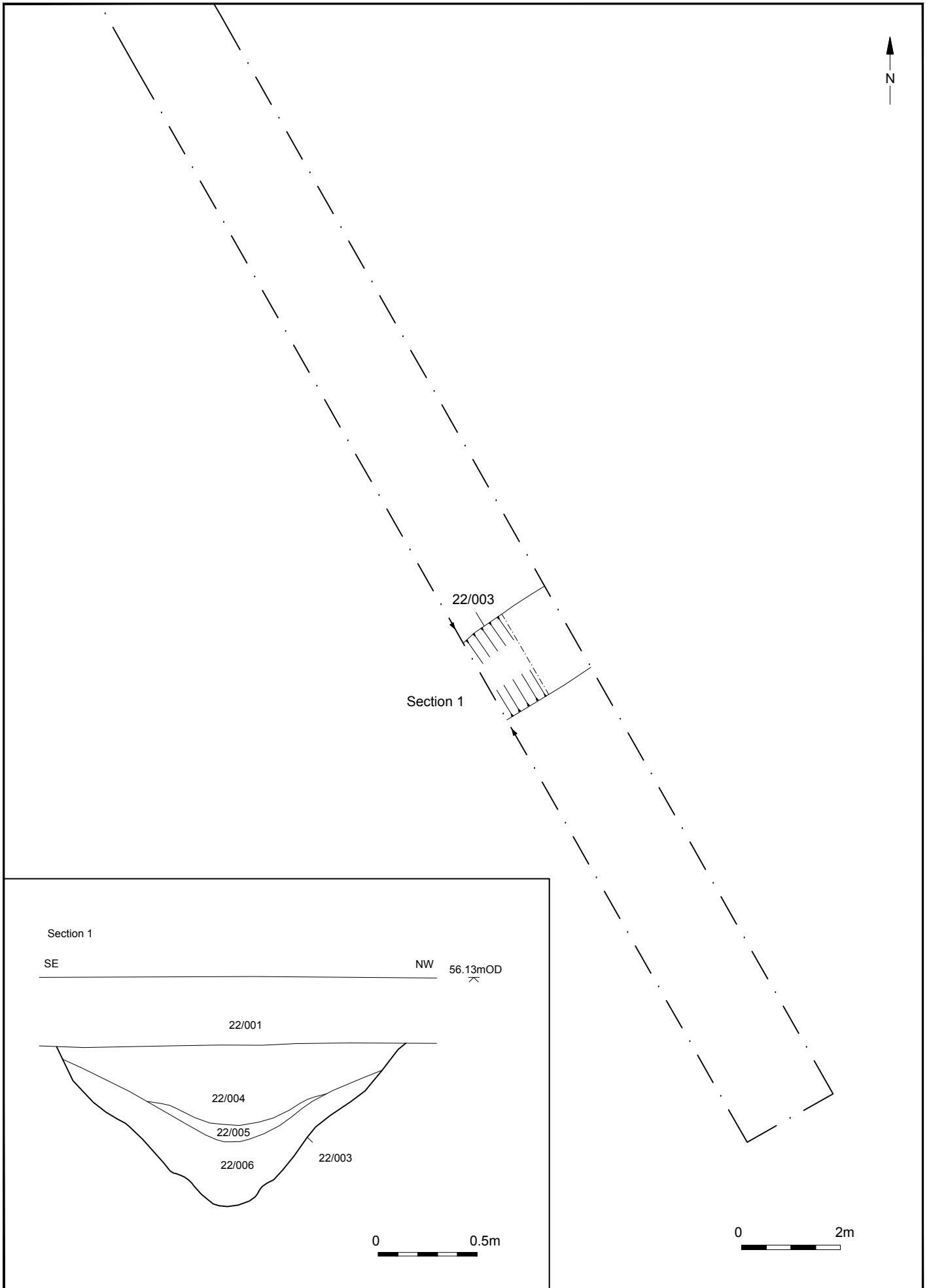
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Project Ref: 5566	May 2013	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2013108	Drawn by: JLR		



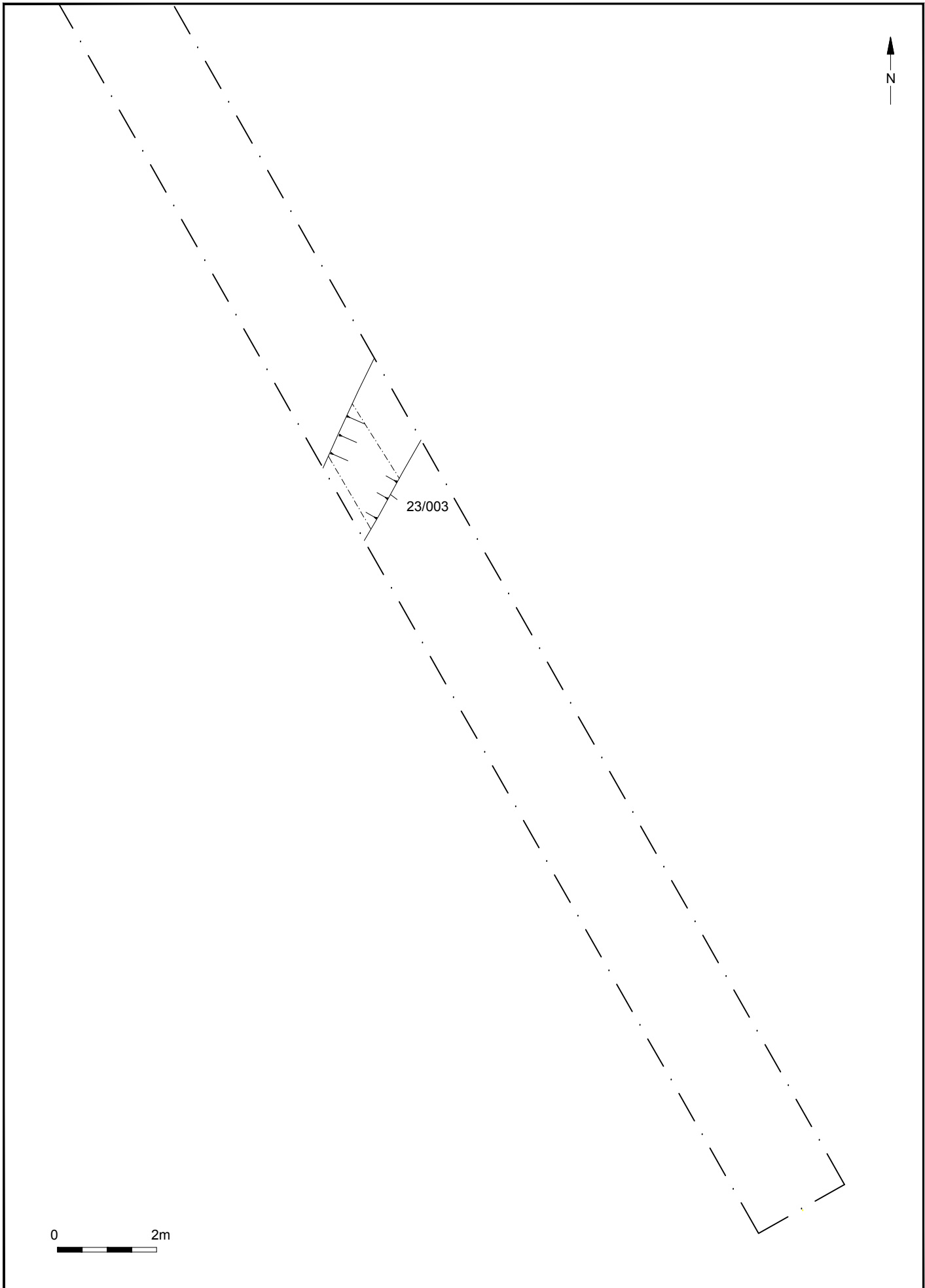
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Project Ref: 5566	May 2013	Trench 5: plan	
Report Ref: 2013108	Drawn by: JLR		



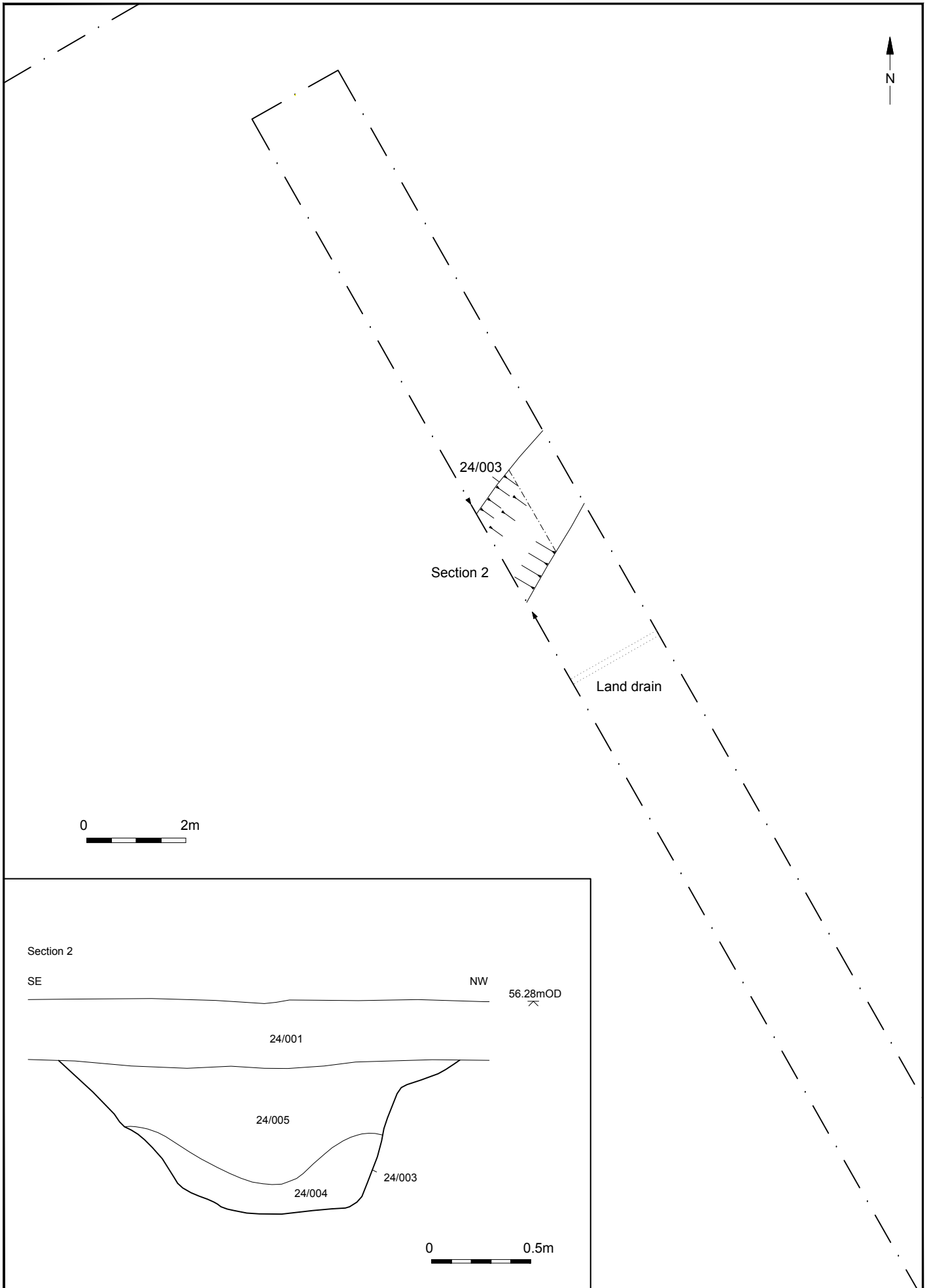
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Project Ref: 5566	May 2013	Trench 13: plan	
Report Ref: 2013108	Drawn by: JLR		



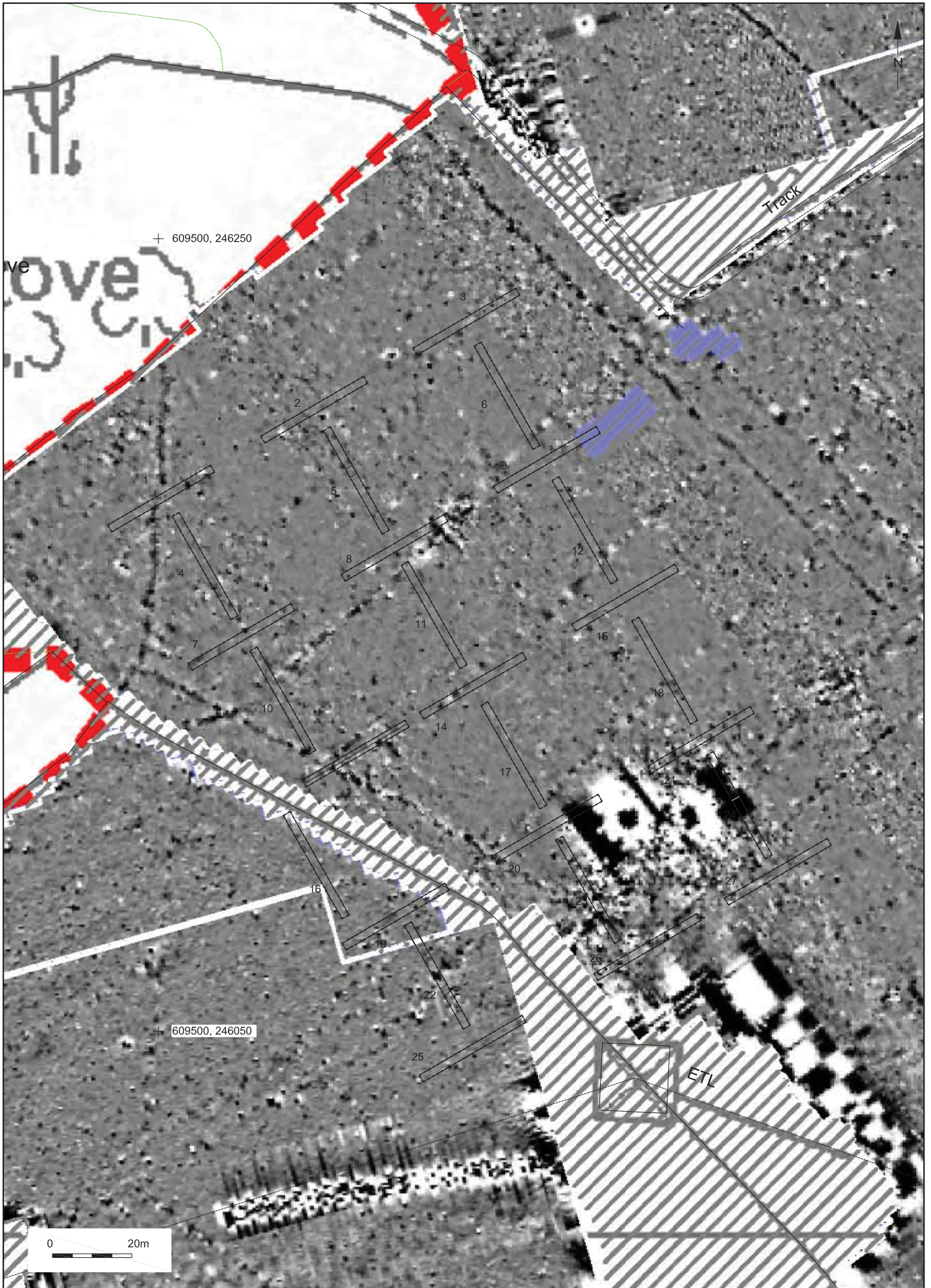
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Project Ref: 5566	May 2013	Trench 22: plan and section	
Report Ref: 2013108	Drawn by: JLR		



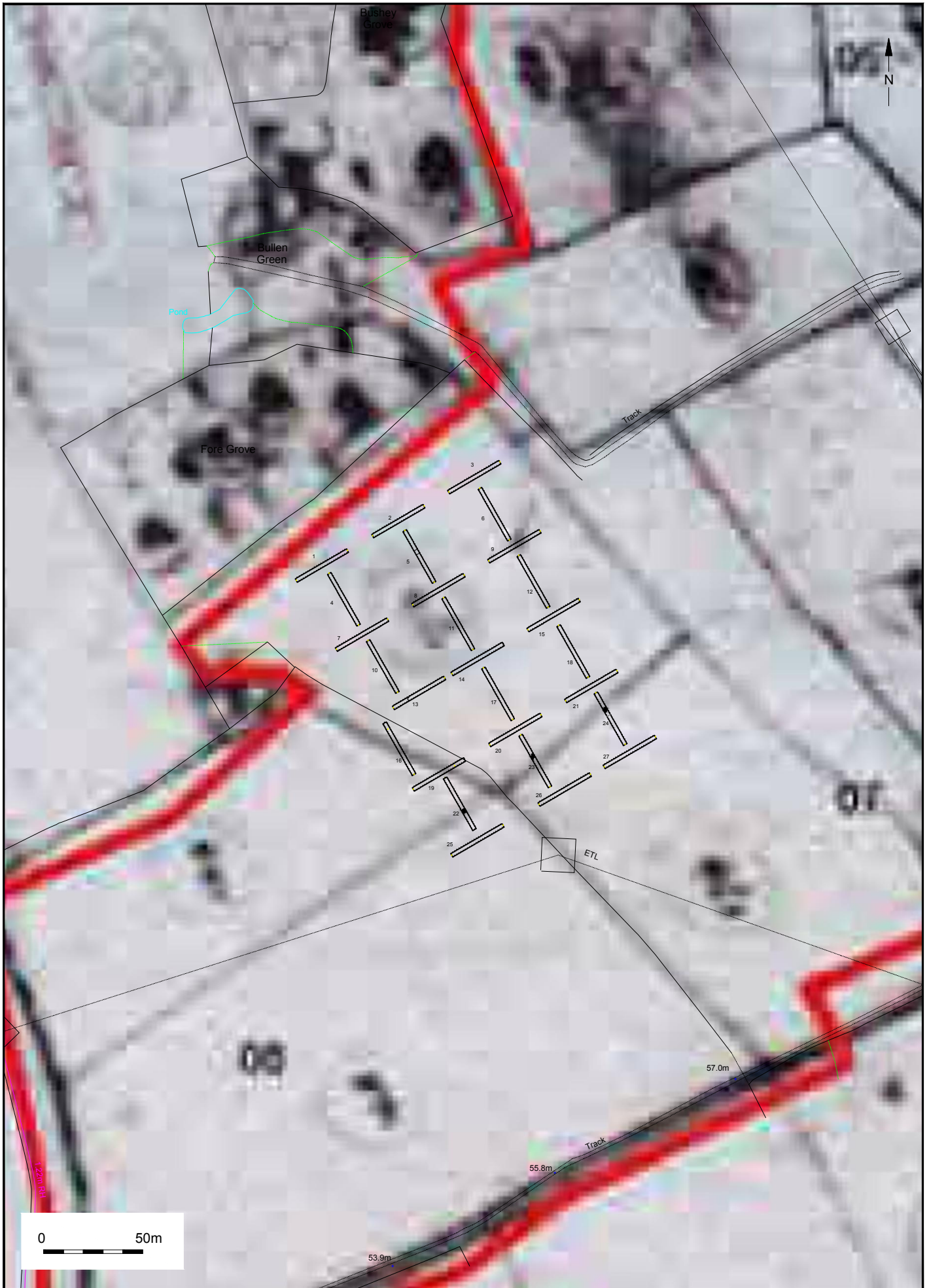
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Project Ref: 5566	May 2013	Trench 23: plan	
Report Ref: 2013108	Drawn by: JLR		



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Project Ref: 5566	May 2013	Trench 24: plan and section	
Report Ref: 2013108	Drawn by: JLR		



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Project Ref: 5566	May 2013	Trench location and raw geophysics	
Report Ref: 2013108	Drawn by: JLR		



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Project Ref: 5566	May 2013	Trench location and Tite map	
Report Ref: 2013108	Drawn by: JLR		



Trench 4 looking north



Trench 9 looking north-east

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Project Ref: 5566	July 2013	Photographs	
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Trench 11 looking north



Trench 12 looking south-east

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Project Ref: 5566	July 2013	Photographs	
Report Ref: 2013108	Drawn by: JLR		

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