

## **Archaeological Evaluation**

**Land South of Ipswich Road,  
Brantham, Suffolk**

**ASE Project No: 190626  
Site/Parish Code: BNT089**

**ASE Report No: 2020044**



**July 2020**

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**Abstract**

*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham, Suffolk, between 27 January and 06 February 2020. The fieldwork was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services Ltd on behalf of Hopkins Homes and constitutes part of pre-determination archaeological works.*

*The site comprised a triangular area measuring c.7.21ha and was located to the north-east of the village of Brantham, south-east Suffolk. The site was located immediately north of the 14th-century church of St Michael, which is thought to have earlier origins.*

*A preceding geophysical survey identified a number of anomalies of uncertain and agricultural origins, including two partial rectangular enclosures and several straight and curving ditches.*

*Forty-one trenches were excavated across the site, some targeting geophysical anomalies, of which twenty-eight were identified to contain archaeological features. These remains, comprising linear ditches, gullies and pits were spread across most of the site, though with a particular concentration in the south-west and east. A moderate degree of correlation between geophysical anomalies and below-ground archaeological features was demonstrated.*

*No prehistoric features were recorded; however, a single piece of edge-damaged worked flint, recovered as a residual find from a later ditch, attests to a transitory presence in the landscape at this time. No Roman features or artefacts were encountered either.*

*The majority of dated remains were of medieval or possible medieval date and confined to the southern half of the site. Ditches constituting the remains of a field system and a rectangular enclosure mostly appear to demonstrate agricultural land use activity in the 12th/13th century. Pottery recovered from some of these features, primarily from a ditch along the west edge of the site, is indicative of domestic occupation nearby, presumably associated with the medieval settlement of Brantham which is thought to be centred upon the medieval church of St Michael and located to the south of the site.*

*A low incidence of late post-medieval remains spanned the late 19th-20th century and comprised ditches corresponding with field boundaries recorded on historic mapping, including the 1837 Hadleigh Tithe Map and the 1881-1902 Ordnance Survey.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of UCL's Institute of Archaeology Centre for Applied Archaeology, was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services Ltd, on behalf of Hopkins Homes, to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham, Suffolk.

1.1.2 The trial-trench evaluation constitutes part of a scheme of pre-determination archaeological works implemented in order to establish the archaeological potential of the site. An archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs 2019) and a geophysical survey (Sumo Geophysics 2019) were undertaken as a preliminary stage of archaeological works.

### **1.2 Location, Topography and Geology**

1.2.1 The site is located at the northeast extent of the village of Brantham, in Babergh District, Suffolk, within the valley of the River Stour (NGR TM 1119 3440; Fig. 1). It is a roughly triangular, arable field measuring c.7.21ha, bounded by Ipswich Road to the north and Church Lane to the southwest and southeast.

1.2.2 The site is situated on level ground with minimal elevation change from 36.06m AOD in the northeast (NNW end of Trench 18) to 34.89m AOD towards the northwest (SSE end of Trench 6).

1.2.3 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2020), the bedrock geology of the site comprises the Red Crag Formation – Sand, overlaid by superficial gravel deposits of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 The proposed residential development works are currently at their pre-application stage. Pre-determination archaeological works have been undertaken in order to inform on the implementation of an archaeological mitigation strategy in line with local and national planning policy.

1.3.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) was carried out (CgMs 2019) and a geophysical survey was subsequently completed (Sumo Geophysics 2019). This survey identified a range of magnetic anomalies, several of which could represent possible/probable archaeological remains.

1.3.3 Having considered the results of these preliminary works, a program of archaeological evaluation by trenching, targeted on the geophysical survey results, was recommended by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) in their role as archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

1.3.4 On being commissioned to undertake the required work, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by ASE (ASE 2020), which was submitted to and approved by SCCAS prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

#### **1.4 Scope of Report**

- 1.4.1 This report describes and assesses the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham, Suffolk, from 27 January – 06 February 2020.
- 1.4.2 The results of the preceding geophysical survey (Sumo Geophysics 2019) are also considered in relation to the trial-trench evaluation results.
- 1.4.3 The fieldwork was directed by Rob Cullum (Archaeologist). The fieldwork was project managed by Andy Leonard, and post-excavation managed by Mark Atkinson.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The following is a summary of the most pertinent archaeological and historical background information drawn from the DBA (CgMs 2019) and the WSI (ASE 2020). It is based on evidence held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), supplemented by the results of the geophysical survey (Sumo Geophysics 2019) and other readily available sources. The locations of specific known sites and findspots in the vicinity of the site are illustrated on Figure 1.

### **2.2 Prehistoric**

2.2.1 Early evidence for prehistoric occupation within vicinity of the site is limited to a Mesolithic tranchet axe that was recorded 200m south-west of the site (SHER BNT001).

2.2.2 An early Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead was found 400m west of the site (SHER BNT031), within an area of field boundaries and cropmarks, recorded as possibly prehistoric in date. Three Neolithic stone axes (SHER BNT005, BNT009 and BNT010) were located 550m south-west, 1400m south-east and 1250m south-east of the site. The latter was also located within an area where prehistoric ditched trackways were recorded, along with a saddle quern (SHER BNT007).

2.2.3 A significant number of Bronze Age metal finds have been identified within the broader Stour Valley, including hoards, two of which were recorded 1200m west of the site in the same field (SHER BNT063 and BNT064). To the south-east, a scatter of Bronze Age artefacts, including several knives, scraper and flints were recorded (SHER BNT008). Beaker inhumation burials, a Late Bronze Age urn cemetery, and a ring-ditch with Beaker pottery were found in a gravel pit at Brantham Hall Farm, 900m south-east of the site (SHER BNT004).

2.2.4 The Stour Valley is rich in Iron Age finds scattered across the landscape, although the number of known settlements is low. An Iron Age pottery scatter was uncovered 700m south-west of the site (SHER BNT016).

2.2.5 More broadly, there is cropmark evidence to the north, west and southeast of possible trackways, enclosures and associated linear features, with further cropmark evidence of a multiple-ditched enclosure to the south (SCCAS 2019).

### **2.3 Roman**

2.3.1 An area of ditched trackways and field boundaries (SHER BNT021), thought to be Roman in date, are visible on aerial photographs 200m north of the site. A Roman coin was recorded c.100m east of the site on the Portable Antiquity Scheme (PAS).

2.3.2 Roman pottery sherds from at least four vessels were recorded at Brantham Hall Farm, 1 km southeast (SHER BNT070), and fragments of ten cinerary urns dated to the 2nd century AD were found 750m south-west (SHER

BNT006).

## **2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval**

- 2.4.1 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity within the vicinity of the site is limited; however, the name Brantham has Saxon origins and is mentioned in the Domesday Book nine times, being a relatively large settlement of thirty-eight households. A St Edmund memorial silver penny (dated 905-910AD) findspot is located immediately south of the site.
- 2.4.2 Several other later medieval findspots have been recorded within the wider area, including a silver coin dated to the 13th-14th centuries found within the site boundary.
- 2.4.3 The 14th-century church of St Michael lies immediately south of the site, which likely had an earlier wooden structure at the same location (SHER BNT023).
- 2.4.4 A medieval moat was recorded around Brantham Hall, located 800m southeast of the site (SHER BNT022). Nearby, likely related to Brantham Hall Farm, evidence for NW/SE and NE/SW ditched trackways and field boundaries (SHER BNT014 and BNT015) are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, which are assumed to be medieval or post-medieval in date.

## **2.5 Post-Medieval and Modern**

- 2.5.1 Throughout the post-medieval period, the site has been in constant use as agricultural land. Historic Ordnance Survey mapping indicates that the site has been subdivided several times by field boundaries and then reformed as a single entity in the 20th century.

## **2.6 Previous site works**

- 2.6.1 A magnetometer survey was conducted on the site in June 2019 (Sumo Geophysics 2019). The survey did not reveal any definite archaeological anomalies, although a couple of linear trends of uncertain origin were mapped, including two rectilinear features, several ditch-like anomalies, and possible ridge and furrow remains. The interpretive plot of these results is included on Figure 2.

## **2.7 Project Aims and Objectives**

- 2.7.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation, as outlined in the WSI (ASE 2020), was to identify the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that would be impacted upon by the proposed development. In addition, the works sought to confirm the presence / absence of the probable / possible archaeological features identified by the preceding geophysical survey.
- 2.7.2 The evaluation aimed to provide sufficient information for RPS Consulting Services Ltd and SCCAS to formulate an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy in line with national and local planning policy.

2.7.3 The WSI (ASE 2020) identified a number of regional research objectives/questions to which the archaeological evaluation had the potential to contribute (*cf.* Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011).

#### *Neolithic to Bronze Age*

- Examination of the inter-relationships between settlements, together with variation and changes in settlement types and their connection with monuments, offers considerable potential to explore the social changes taking place (Medlycott 2011, 13).
- There is a huge corpus of Bronze Age metal artefacts from East Anglia, which could be used to study demography and the exploitation of the land during this period (Medlycott 2011, 20).

#### *Bronze Age to Iron Age*

- The transition from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age appears to be a period of marked change, with the abandonment of many late Bronze Age field systems and population/settlement contraction. The scale, rate and nature of these changes are poorly understood (Medlycott 2011, 29).
- The nature of the agrarian economy needs further study. Is a real understanding of continuity and change emerging? What are the relative proportions of cereals and livestock and is there a changing dynamic throughout the period (Medlycott 2011, 31)?

#### *Iron Age to Roman*

- It is at present almost impossible to distinguish later Iron Age sites from those of Roman date on the basis of morphology alone. More detailed, holistic and comprehensive analysis of existing data, followed by targeted fieldwork to date and characterise known sites, should be a priority for future research. There is also great potential for investigating the relationships between field systems and long-distance trackways, and settlement, enclosures and funerary sites (Medlycott 2011, 31).
- The impact of agricultural developments during the Iron Age and Roman period deserves further study, and also the effects of fluctuations in the agricultural economy during the first half of the first millennium AD, including the issue of post-Roman depopulation (Medlycott 2011, 84).

#### *Roman*

- What forms do the farms take and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region?
- Are there chronological/regional/landscape variations in settlement location, density or type?
- How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified, and what is the relationship between rural and urban sites (Medlycott 2011, 47)?

*Medieval*

- Are there regional or landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? How far can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes? What is the relationship between rural and urban sites (Medlycott 2011, 70)?
- The medieval field systems of East Anglia have been recognised as different and distinctive from the two- and three-field systems that were the norm in Midland England. In large parts of the region, there are individual enclosed fields surrounded by long-established hedges, a landscape described as Ancient Countryside. Some of these are laid out in regular patterns that have been termed co-axial systems, some of which could be of prehistoric origin. There also appears to be a link between dispersed settlement and Ancient Countryside. A study is needed of East Anglian field patterns which would characterise them in terms of date, form, tenurial background, soil type, and so on (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 24).

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

3.1.1 Unless otherwise stated, the fieldwork followed the methodology set out in the WSI (ASE 2019). ASE is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The ClfA *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014b) were adhered to throughout the project.

3.1.2 The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of forty-one trenches across the site primarily targeted upon the results of the geophysical survey and representing a site 4% sample. Trenches, each measuring 30m by 1.8m, were positioned either to investigate the plotted positions of specific geophysical anomalies or to provide representative coverage (Fig 2). Alterations were made to the trench plan outlined in the WSI (ASE 2019b) in the field due to wildlife constraints or to further investigate the extent of archaeological features. These were as follows:

- Trench 17 had a c.3.8m extension excavated in a NNW direction at its WSW end to further investigate the extent of a feature.
- Trench 19 was rotated to NNW-SSE to avoid the wildlife belt located along the north boundary.
- The east end of Trench 21 was shifted c.3m south to accommodate Trench 19's change in position.
- Trench 32's north-east end was extended by 4.4m to the east to target one of the geophysical anomalies/the extent of a ditch uncovered in Trench 21.
- Trench 33's ESE end was extended by c.3m to uncover the extent of the linear found in Trench 28.
- Trench 37 was extended c.3m south-east to uncover the extent of the other ditch in Trench 21.

3.1.3 All trenches were accurately located using a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and were scanned for the presence of underground services using a CAT scanner prior to excavation.

3.1.4 Machining of the trenches was undertaken using a tracked excavator under close archaeological supervision, with topsoil and subsoil deposits being stratigraphically removed until archaeological remains and/or underlying natural geology were encountered. Any exposed archaeological deposits or negative features were planned as appropriate.

3.1.5 All archaeological features were investigated, except one linear in Trench 17, with typically 50% of discrete features and 1m-long segments of linear features being excavated. All features were then plotted digitally by GPS.

3.1.6 Trenches and features were recorded on ASE *pro forma* trench and context sheets and sections were recorded at 1:10 or 1:20 scale on A3 drawing film sheets.

- 3.1.7 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images was made. All trenches and individual contexts were photographed (trench and context views). In addition, a number of representative photographs of the general work on site were taken (site and working shots).
- 3.1.8 All finds from excavated deposits were retrieved and retained for specialist identification and study. These were securely bagged and labelled with the appropriate site code and context number on site, in accordance with the ASE collection policy and ClfA guidelines (2014c).
- 3.1.9 A metal-detector was used throughout the fieldwork. Trench bases and spoil heaps, as well as the spoil derived from excavated features, were scanned.
- 3.1.10 Backfilling and compaction was undertaken by the machine on completion of the work, but there was no reinstatement to existing condition.

### 3.2 Archive

- 3.3.1 The ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014d) and SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2017) will be followed for the preparation of the archive for deposition.
- 3.3.2 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Finds from the fieldwork will be kept with the archival material. Subject to agreement with the legal landowner, the archive will be deposited at the Suffolk County Council Archive Depository in due course. The contents of the site archive are summarised below (Tables 1 and 2).

Context sheets	114
Section sheets	11
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	196
Context register	0
Drawing register	3
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	41

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 bag)	3 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	2
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples



## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Summary

- 4.1.1 Forty-one trenches, each generally measuring 30m by 1.8m, were excavated across the site, generally in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2019; Fig. 2). Minor alterations were made to trench positions and lengths to avoid on-site constraints and to investigate better the geophysical anomalies that they were targeted upon (3.1.2).
- 4.1.2 Fifteen of these trenches were targeted upon the plotted positions of anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and interpreted as possible agricultural features or being of uncertain origin (Sumo Geophysics 2019; Fig 2). The remainder were positioned across the site to achieve a 4% sample.
- 4.1.3 Of the forty-one trenches excavated, twenty-eight (Trenches 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 13, 15-17, 21, 24-33 and 35-41) contained archaeological remains, mostly comprising gullies and ditches, but also including pits. The recorded archaeological remains are described by trench in sections 4.2-4.29.
- 4.1.4 The remaining thirteen (Trenches 3, 5, 7, 10-12, 14, 18-20, 22, 23 and 34) were found to be devoid of archaeological remains. These trenches are summarised in section 4.30 and further details of their deposit sequences are presented in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.5 Across most of the site, a simple deposit sequence comprising 0.14-0.45m of dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil overlying subsoil and natural deposits was recorded. A layer of mid orange brown silty sand subsoil with occasional gravel ranged in thickness from 0.04-0.34m, which was present in twenty-five of the trenches (Trenches 1, 6-8, 10-13, 15, 16, 24-27, 29, 31-38, 40 and 41). Exposed natural deposits were varied and included mid orange brown sandy silt, mid orange brown gravel sand and light yellow orange sand. The recorded archaeological features mostly contained silty sand, with some clay silt fills, most of which were determined to likely be the result of natural infilling during the feature's use.
- 4.1.6 Feature visibility was generally good. The features were mostly found directly below the subsoil or else the topsoil where no subsoil was present, unless otherwise stated.

### 4.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.30-0.31	35.06-35.14
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.20-0.28	34.75-34.84
1/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.03-0.08	34.48-34.49
1/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.80+	0.95	0.29	34.44
1/005	Cut	Ditch	1.80+	0.95	0.29	34.15
1/006	Fill	Fill, single	1.80+	1.25	0.20	34.46
1/007	Cut	Ditch	1.80+	1.25	0.20	34.26

Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 1 was located in the north-west corner of the site on an ENE/WSW alignment, not targeted on any geophysical anomalies. Two linear features were uncovered. Subsoil was observed along the length of the trench. Four post-medieval iron nails were recovered from the topsoil through metal-detecting.
- 4.2.2 Ditch [1/005] crossed near the centre of the trench on a NNW/SSE alignment. It measured 0.95m wide with moderately steep, concave sides and a concave base. Single fill [1/004] comprised mid orange brown, loose silty sand with occasional gravel, but did not contain any finds. Its sterile fill and diffuse edges suggested it could be a natural feature; however, its orientation was similar to other linear features found across the site. The extent of ditch [1/005] could not be traced further during the evaluation.
- 4.2.3 Ditch [1/007] was located c.9.4m WSW of ditch [1/005], orientated NW/SE, and measuring 1.25m wide and 0.20m deep. It had a varied profile with a gentle, straight slope on the NE side and a moderately steep, concave SW side with a gently concave base. A single, sterile fill [1/006] of mid grey, loose silty sand was recorded. The ditch appears to terminate within the site in Trench 15 and is similarly aligned with ditches located in Trenches 35, 39 and 41.

**4.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)**

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.19-0.22	35.36-35.41
2/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.16-0.20	34.81-34.91
2/003	Void					
2/004	Cut	Ditch terminus	1.38+	0.59+	0.36	34.58
2/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.38+	0.59+	0.36	34.73
2/006	Cut	Ditch	1.71+	1.26	0.32	34.60
2/007	Fill	Fill, single	1.71+	1.26	0.32	34.92

Table 4: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 was located in the north-west of the site on a NNW/SSE alignment, not targeted on any geophysical results. Two linear features were uncovered. No subsoil was observed within the trench. An iron nail and copper tube, broadly post-medieval/modern, were detected from the topsoil.
- 4.3.2 Rounded ditch terminus [2/004] was located at the NNW end of the trench, orientated NNE/SSW. It measured at minimum 0.59m wide and 0.36m deep, running for 1.38m before extending beyond the ESE trench edge; however, it could not be traced further during the evaluation. It had steep, stepped sides and a slightly concave base with a single fill [2/005] of friable to soft, mid brownish grey silty sand with rare small stones. No finds were recovered.
- 4.3.3 Ditch [2/006] was found less than 1m to the SSE, measuring 1.26m wide and 0.32m deep and orientated ENE/WSW. It had moderately steep, straight sides and a flattish base. Single fill [2/007] consisted of friable to soft, mid yellowish

brown silty sand with occasional small stones, but no finds. The ditch was traced further ENE into Trench 4, appearing to follow a cultivation trend detected by the geophysics survey (Fig. 2).

#### 4.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.25-0.28	35.56-35.60
4/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.10-0.18	35.13-35.21
4/003	Fill	Fill, single	1.0+	1.77	0.65	35.20
4/004	Cut	Ditch	1.0+	1.77	0.65	34.55

Table 5: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Located towards the north of the site on a NNW/SSE alignment, Trench 4 was positioned to investigate an agricultural trench detected during the geophysical survey (Fig. 2). A single ditch was uncovered. No subsoil was recorded in the trench. Three modern copper items, a button, a fastener and an offcut, were metal-detected from the topsoil.

4.4.2 Ditch [4/004] crossed the NNW end of the trench on an ENE/WSW alignment, measuring 1.77m wide and 0.65m deep. It had moderately steep, straight sides with a gradual break of slope to a concave base and contained a single fill. Fill [4/003] was a mid brownish grey silty sand with very occasional gravel, from which no finds were recovered. This feature appears to be the eastward continuation of ditch [2/006] and roughly correlates to the plotted position of the targeted agricultural trend anomaly. It likely represents a field boundary.

#### 4.5 Trench 6 (Fig. 6)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.29-0.34	34.89-35.03
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.23-0.26	34.55-34.74
6/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02	34.12-34.48
6/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.50	0.95	0.17	34.18
6/005	Cut	Pit	2.50	0.95	0.17	34.01

Table 6: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

4.5.2 Trench 6 was located in the west of the site on a NNW/SSE alignment; it was not positioned to target any geophysical anomalies. A single pit was uncovered towards the SSE end of the trench. Subsoil was recorded along the length of the trench. A lead offcut, copper button and copper fastener, all modern, were collected through metal-detecting of the topsoil.

4.5.1 Elongated oval pit [6/005] measured 2.50m in length, 0.95m in width and 0.17m deep, with gently sloping, shallow sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill [6/004] of soft, mid brownish grey clay silt with occasional pebbles and flint, which likely resulted from natural silting. No finds were recovered and the function of the pit is unknown.

#### 4.6 Trench 8 (Fig. 7)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.27-0.30	35.39-35.63
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.09-0.28	35.09-35.39
8/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.08	34.89-34.92
8/004	Cut	Gully	0.92+	0.38	0.05	34.82
8/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.92+	0.38	0.05	34.87

Table 7: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 Trench 8 was located in the north-west of the site on a slight NNW/SSE alignment, not targeting any geophysical anomaly. Subsoil was recorded along the length of the trench. Post-medieval metal items, including an iron nail, iron staple, copper tack and copper ferrule, were detected from the topsoil.

4.6.2 Gully [8/004] was uncovered in the south end of the trench, crossing the trench in a NNW/SSE orientation. It was very shallow, with broad sloping sides and a gently concave base, measuring 0.38m in width and 0.05m in depth. Single fill [8/005] comprised friable to loose, mid brownish grey silty sand; no finds were recovered. The gully was traced further south into Trenches 13 and 30 and, despite its small size, appears to follow the alignment of a field boundary present on the 1837 Hadleigh Tithe Map, and the 1881-1902 Ordnance Survey map (Figs 33 and 34).

#### 4.7 Trench 9 (Fig. 8)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.25-0.31	35.48-35.61
9/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.16	35.09-35.13
9/003	Fill	Fill, single	1.80+	0.93	0.31	35.04
9/004	Cut	Ditch	1.80+	0.93	0.31	34.73

Table 8: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 Trench 9 was located towards the centre of the site on an ENE/WSW alignment, not targeted on any geophysical anomaly. One ditch was uncovered. No subsoil was recorded within the trench. Four metal items, including a copper pipe and button and iron tack, were metal-detected from the topsoil.

4.7.2 Ditch [9/004] crossed the centre of the trench on a NNW/SSE orientation, parallel to linear features in Trenches 1, 15, 9, 13 and 30. It measured 0.93m wide and 0.31m deep, and had moderately steep, slightly concave sides and a concave base. Single fill [9/003] consisted of loose, mid grey silty sand with occasional gravel. One small piece of CBM of possible post-medieval date was collected. The ditch appears to continue SSE into Trenches 24 and 31 and likely represents a field boundary.

**4.8 Trench 13 (Fig. 9)**

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.26-0.33	35.23-35.31
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.15-0.29	34.95-34.97
13/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.03-0.10	34.65-34.73
13/004	Cut	Gully	1.66+	0.83	0.23	34.53
13/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.66+	0.83	0.23	34.30
13/006	Cut	Gully	1.68+	0.77+	0.27	34.63
13/007	Fill	Fill, single	1.68+	0.77+	0.27	34.36
13/008	Cut	Gully	1.68+	1.01	0.23	34.61
13/009	Fill	Fill, single	1.68+	1.01	0.23	34.38
13/010	Cut	Gully	1.96+	0.48	0.05	34.68
13/011	Fill	Fill, single	1.96+	0.48	0.05	34.63

Table 9: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

- 4.8.1 Trench 13 was located in the west of the site, positioned ENE/WSW, but not targeted on any geophysical anomalies. Four gullies were uncovered and subsoil was recorded within the trench. Two post-medieval iron nails were metal-detected from the topsoil.
- 4.8.2 Gully [13/004] was located towards the WSW end of the trench, running NNW/SSE and measuring 0.83m in width and 0.23m in depth. Its profile varied slightly with moderately steep sides, concave on the WSW side and convex on the ENE and a concave base. Single fill [13/005] consisted of mid greyish brown, friable to soft silty sand with rare small stones, but no finds. The gully appears to continue SSE into Trench 30 ([30/004]), but could not be found further NNW.
- 4.8.3 Gullies [13/006] and [13/008] crossing middle of the trench on a NNW/SSE orientation. Both had gently sloping, concave to stepped sides and concave bases. They ranged in width from 0.77m to 1.01m and in depth between 0.23m and 0.27m. Gully [13/008] had a slightly darker greyish brown silty sand fill and appeared to truncate gully [13/006]. No finds were recovered from either excavated segment; however, they were similar in orientation to other linear features on site. Neither gully could be traced further across the site in either direction.
- 4.8.4 Gully [13/010] was uncovered towards the ENE end of the trench, also orientated NNW/SSE. It measured 0.48m wide and 0.05m deep with very gently sloped sides and a broad, concave base. Single fill [13/011] comprised mid greyish brown, friable to soft silty sand with occasional small stones and few small fragments of CBM of possible post-medieval date. The gully profile, fill and orientation all corresponded with those of gullies [8/004] and [30/006], which corresponds to the position of a historic field boundary.

#### 4.9 Trench 15 (Fig. 10)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
15/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.28-0.32	34.99-35.02
15/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.11-0.12	34.70-34.71
15/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.06-0.09	34.23-34.44
15/004	Cut	Ditch terminus	3.09+	0.84	0.21	34.19
15/005	Fill	Fill, single	3.09+	0.84	0.21	34.40

Table 10: Trench 15 list of recorded contexts

4.9.1 Trench 15 was situated in the west of the site on a slightly NNW/SSE alignment. It was not positioned to target any geophysical anomalies. One ditch terminus was uncovered. Subsoil was recorded along the length of the trench. One piece of copper sheet metal was metal-detected from the topsoil, broadly post-medieval in date.

4.9.2 Ditch terminus [15/004] was located at the NNW end of the trench, extending 3.09m SSE before ending in a rounded terminus. Its profile had moderately steep, straight sides with a mostly flat base, measuring 0.84m wide and 0.21m deep. A single fill [15/005] comprised of mid greyish brown, friable to soft silty sand with rare small stones, but no finds. The terminus appears to represent the southward end of the ditch recorded in Trench 1 [1/007] and is likely a field boundary.

#### 4.10 Trench 16 (Fig. 11)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
16/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.28-0.30	35.15-35.23
16/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.19-0.28	34.87-34.93
16/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.11	34.62-34.66
16/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.80+	3.46	0.82	34.41
16/005	Cut	Ditch	1.80+	3.46	0.82	33.59

Table 11: Trench 16 list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 Trench 16 was located in the west of the site and positioned on a slightly NNW/SSE alignment, not targeting any plotted geophysical anomalies. One ditch was uncovered in the SSE end of the trench. Subsoil was recorded along the entire length of the trench. Several post-medieval/modern metal items were detected in the topsoil, including a button, copper sheet and an iron rod fragment. A copper scabbard chape fragment is dated 17th-18th century.

4.10.2 Ditch [16/005] measured 3.46m wide and 0.82m deep, with moderately steep, slightly convex sides and a concave base. It was orientated ENE/WSW. Single fill [16/004] consisted of mid orange brown, loose silty sand with occasional gravel that appeared to be the result of natural silting. Single pieces of medieval pottery (c.1200, possibly residual here?) and post-medieval CBM were collected. The ditch was traced further ENE into Trench 25 [25/005] and to the WSW into Trench 17.

#### 4.11 Trench 17 (Fig. 12)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.32-0.42	35.06-35.14
17/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.12-0.18	34.42-34.49
17/003	Cut	Ditch	1.80+	0.62	0.23	34.11
17/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.80+	0.62	0.23	34.34
17/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.80+	2.14	0.80	34.46
17/006	Cut	Ditch	1.80+	2.14	0.80	33.66
17/007	Cut	Ditch	1.86+	0.93	0.34	34.00
17/008	Fill	Fill, single	1.86+	0.93	0.34	34.34
17/009	Cut	Pit	3.21	1.38+	0.38	33.98
17/010	Fill	Fill, single	3.21	1.38+	0.38	34.36
17/011	Cut	Pit	1.35	1.08+	0.86	33.48
17/012	Fill	Fill, single	1.35	1.08+	0.86	34.34
17/013	Fill	Fill	4.57+	2.36	-	34.50
17/014	Cut	Ditch	4.57+	2.36	-	-

Table 12: Trench 17 list of recorded contexts

- 4.11.1 Trench 17 was located in the west of the site on a slightly ENE/WSW alignment, not targeted on any geophysical anomaly. At the request of the SCCAS monitor, it was extended in a NNW direction at its WSW end to further expose the ditch found in Trench 16; however, this feature was not then excavated. Four ditches and two pits were uncovered in the trench. No subsoil layer was recorded within the trench. A large brick fragment of possible earlier post-medieval date was retrieved from the topsoil.
- 4.11.2 Ditch [17/003] was located at the centre of the trench, orientated north-south. It measured 0.62m wide and 0.23m deep, with a broadly V-shaped profile. Single fill [17/004] consisted of mid greyish brown, friable to soft silty sand with rare small stone, resulting from natural infilling during use. No finds were recovered. The ditch could not be traced further in either direction during the evaluation.
- 4.11.3 At the ENE end, Ditch [17/006] was uncovered crossing the trench on a roughly north/south alignment. It had moderately steep, straight to slightly convex sides and a flat base, measuring 2.14m wide and 0.80m deep. It contained a single fill [17/005] of mid brownish grey, loose silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks, but no finds.
- 4.11.4 Ditch [17/007] was located near the centre of the trench, crossing it on a NNW/SSE orientation. It was 0.93m wide and 0.34m deep with a similar profile to ditch [17/006], though with a more concave base. Single fill [17/008] comprised mid greyish brown, soft silty sand with occasional small stones, likely also the result of natural silting. A single piece of animal bone was recovered from it.
- 4.11.5 Large, probably rounded, pit [17/009] was uncovered towards the WSW end of the trench. It extended beyond the NNW edge of the trench, measuring in

excess of 3.21m long, 1.38m wide and 0.38m deep. It had moderate to gently sloping sides with a rounded base. It contained a single fill [17/010] of sterile, light yellowish brown, friable to soft silty sand with occasional small stones, but no finds. There is no clear function for the pit.

- 4.11.6 Second, smaller, pit [17/011] was located towards the ENE end of the trench, adjacent to ditch [17/007]. It also extended beyond the NNW edge, appeared circular in plan and measured at minimum 1.35m long, 1.08m wide and 0.86m deep. The pit had steep, slightly concave sides with a concave base, which could only be partially excavated due to space constraints. Single fill [17/012] comprised light greyish brown, friable to firm silty sand with occasional small to medium stones.
- 4.11.7 ENE/WSW ditch [17/014] was uncovered at the WSW end of the trench, but was not excavated (contrary to SCCAS request). It appeared to contain a similar fill ([17/013]) to that recorded in ditch [16/005] and ditch [25/005], of which it was the western continuation. The ditch measured 2.36m wide and appeared to truncate adjacent features pit [17/009] and ditch [17/007] along the trench section, which may suggest its post-medieval date.

#### 4.12 Trench 21 (Fig. 13)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
21/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.29-0.30	35.73-35.79
21/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.01-0.09	35.38-35.42
21/003	Fill	Fill, single	1.02+	2.0	0.53	35.45
21/004	Cut	Ditch	1.02+	2.0	0.53	34.92
21/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.03+	0.72	0.61	35.43
21/006	Cut	Ditch	1.03+	0.72	0.61	34.82

Table 13: Trench 21 list of recorded contexts

- 4.12.1 Trench 21 was located towards the north of the site on a WNW/ESE alignment, targeted on two geophysical anomalies, one of uncertain origin and one agricultural. Two ditches were uncovered that corresponded to these linear trends. The ESE trench end was shifted south to accommodate the change in position to Trench 19. No subsoil layer was recorded.
- 4.12.2 Ditch [21/004] was located at the ESE end of the trench, crossing on a NNW/SSE orientation. It was broadly U-shaped, with moderately sloping, slightly concave sides and a concave base. It measured 2.00m wide and 0.53m deep and contained a single fill [21/003] of mid greyish brown, soft silty sand with occasional small to medium stones, likely the result of natural infilling during use. No finds were recovered, but the ditch lies along a similar orientation to other post-medieval field boundaries recorded by historic mapping and could possibly align with ditch [32/021] further SSE along the same plotted geophysical anomaly.
- 4.12.3 Ditch [21/006] was uncovered near the WNW end of the trench, on a NNE/SSW alignment, and measured 0.72m wide by 0.61m deep. It had moderately steep, slightly convex sides with a concave base. Single fill



[21/005] comprised mid greyish brown, soft silty sand with rare small to medium stones, also likely the result of natural infilling during use. No finds were collected. The ditch was traced further SSW into Trench 37 ([37/004]) and likely represents a drainage feature or field boundary.

#### 4.13 Trench 24 (Fig. 14)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
24/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.20-0.24	35.38-35.44
24/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.10-0.15	35.18-35.20
24/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	-	35.05-35.08
24/004	Cut	Ditch	1.73+	1.55	0.37	34.63
24/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.73+	1.55	0.37	35.00

Table 14: Trench 24 list of recorded contexts

4.13.1 Trench 24 was located in the centre of the site and positioned on a NE/SW alignment, not targeted on any geophysical anomalies. One ditch was uncovered and subsoil was recorded along the length of the trench.

4.13.2 Ditch [24/004] was located at the NE end of the trench, crossing it on a roughly NNW/SSE alignment, parallel to other ditches in the west part of the site. It measured 1.55m wide and 0.53m deep with moderately steep, stepped sides with a gently concave base. It contained a single fill [24/005] of mid brownish grey, friable to loose silty sand with small to medium sized stones, but no finds. The ditch was traced further NNW into Trench 9 and SSE into Trench 31, possibly representing a further part of the agricultural trends identified by the geophysical survey near the latter trench.

#### 4.14 Trench 25 (Fig. 15)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
25/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.28-0.32	35.45-35.54
25/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.04-0.10	35.41-35.44
25/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02	34.94-35.16
25/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.80+	1.05	0.41	35.09
25/005	Cut	Ditch	1.80+	1.05	0.41	34.69

Table 15: Trench 25 list of recorded contexts

4.14.1 NW/SE aligned Trench 25 was located in the centre of the site, not targeted on any geophysical anomalies. One ditch was uncovered and subsoil was recorded along the length of the trench. Two 19th- to 20th-century copper buttons were detected from the topsoil.

4.14.2 Ditch [25/005] was located in the NW half of the trench, crossing it on an ENE/WSW alignment. It measured 1.05m wide and 0.41m deep with moderately steep, concave sides and a rounded base. Single fill [25/004] comprised mid orange brown, loose silty sand with occasional gravel, but contained no finds. Although narrower at this location, ditch [25/005] appears

to be the continuation ENE of ditches [16/005] and [17/014] and is likely post-medieval in date.

#### 4.15 Trench 26 (Fig. 16)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
26/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.25-0.30	35.32-35.55
26/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.08-0.20	35.07-35.25
26/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	-	34.82-35.12
26/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.80+	1.00	0.30	34.92
26/005	Cut	Ditch	1.80+	1.00	0.30	34.62

Table 16: Trench 26 list of recorded contexts

- 4.15.1 Trench 26 was located near the east of the site in order to investigate the northward side of an open rectangular enclosure-like geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin. A ditch was uncovered that corresponded with the anomaly. The subsoil layer was recorded within the entire trench. Three metal items, including a 19th- to 20th-century copper mount, were detected from the topsoil.
- 4.15.2 Ditch [26/005] crossed the centre of the trench on a NE/SW alignment, measuring 1.0m wide and 0.30 deep. It had moderately steep, stepped sides with a sharp break before the flat base. Single fill [26/004] consisted of mid brownish grey, loose clay sand. No finds were recovered. This ditch appears to follow the geophysical trend around into Trench 27, 32 and 33; all excavated segments along its course had a similar profile. This appears to corroborate the interpretation of this anomaly as indicating the presence of the below-ground remains of a ditched enclosure.

#### 4.16 Trench 27 (Fig. 17)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
27/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.30	35.46-35.62
27/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.15	35.16-35.32
27/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	-	35.01-35.17
27/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.80+	1.10	0.34	35.02
27/005	Cut	Ditch	1.80+	1.10	0.34	34.68

Table 17: Trench 27 list of recorded contexts

- 4.16.1 NE/SW aligned Trench 27 was located in the east of the site in order to investigate part of the eastern side of a rectangular enclosure-like anomaly of uncertain origin identified by the geophysical survey. One ditch was uncovered that corresponded with this anomaly. Subsoil was recorded along the length of the trench. An iron nail, wire and lead sheet were metal-detected from the topsoil.
- 4.16.2 Ditch [27/005] was located in the south-west half of the trench, crossing on a

NW/SE alignment. It had a similar profile to ditch [26/005], only with a more concave base. Single fill [27/004] comprised slightly darker, mid brownish grey, loose clay sand that had rare fired clay flecks throughout, perhaps suggesting an intentional backfill or remnants of a structure. The fired clay in this deposit was too fragmentary to be recovered.

#### 4.17 Trench 28 (Fig. 18)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
28/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.27-0.45	35.73-35.74
28/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.06-0.15	35.15-35.40
28/003	Fill	Fill, single	1.80+	1.60	0.65	35.33
28/004	Cut	Ditch	1.80+	1.60	0.65	34.68

Table 18: Trench 28 list of recorded contexts

4.17.1 Trench 28 was situated in the east of the site on a NW/SE alignment. It was positioned in order to investigate a plotted linear geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin. One ditch was recorded that corresponds to the anomaly. No subsoil layer was recorded within the trench. An iron nail was recovered from the topsoil.

4.17.2 Ditch [28/004] was located at the NW end of the trench, crossing on a NNE/SSW orientation. It had moderately steep, concave sides and a concave base, measuring 1.60m wide and 0.65m deep. A single fill [28/003] of mid yellowish brown, loose clay sand, resulting from natural silting, did not yield any finds. Its SSW continuation was identified in Trench 33 ([33/007]) and it appears to be parallel with the ditch found in Trenches 21 and 37.

#### 4.18 Trench 29 (Fig. 19)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
29/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.23-0.33	35.52-36.01
29/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.05-0.21	35.29-35.68
29/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	-	35.16-35.64
29/004	Cut	Pit	0.41+	0.38	0.06	35.25
29/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.41+	0.38	0.06	35.31

Table 19: Trench 29 list of recorded contexts

4.18.1 Trench 29 was located in the north-east corner of the site on a NE/SW alignment, not targeted on any geophysical anomaly. The subsoil layer was recorded along the length of the trench. Six metal artefacts are recovered from the topsoil, including a conical copper scabbard chape (RF<3>) and a copper token dating to the 17/18th century.

4.18.2 A small sub-rounded pit [29/004] was uncovered near the centre of the trench, extending beyond the south-east edge. It measured at minimum 0.41m long, 0.38m wide and 0.06m deep with fairly steep, concave sides and a slightly concave base. Single fill [29/005] comprised dark blackish brown, loose sandy

silt with a moderate amount of small charcoal pieces, which suggests a backfill deposit. No finds were recovered.

#### 4.19 Trench 30 (Fig. 20)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
30/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.30	35.16-35.37
30/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.10-0.15	34.71-34.81
30/003	Fill	Fill, single	1.0+	1.30	0.20	34.76
30/004	Cut	Ditch	1.0+	1.30	0.20	34.56
30/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.80+	0.85	0.30	34.81
30/006	Cut	Ditch	0.80+	0.85	0.30	34.51

Table 20: Trench 30 list of recorded contexts

- 4.19.1 Trench 30 was located near the centre of the site and positioned on a NE/SW orientation in order to investigate a plotted linear anomaly of uncertain origin. Two ditches were uncovered. No subsoil layer was recorded in this trench.
- 4.19.2 Ditch [30/004], located towards the southwest end of the trench, appeared to correspond roughly to the geophysical anomaly and was aligned NNW/SSE. It was 1.30m wide and 0.20m deep with shallow, concave sides and a broad, rounded base. A single fill [30/003] of light brown, loose silty sand did not contain any finds and is likely the result of natural infilling during use. The feature appears to continue NNW into Trench 13, but could not be traced further SSE during the evaluation.
- 4.19.3 Parallel ditch [30/006] was uncovered in the north-east half of the trench, measuring 0.85m wide and 0.30m deep. It had moderately steep, concave sides and a concave base with a single fill [30/005] of mid brownish grey, loose silty sand with occasional pebbles, similar to the surrounding natural. One pottery sherd and an iron nail fragment were recovered, both broadly post-medieval in date (late 16th to 19th centuries). The feature continued NNW through Trenches 13 and 8 and appears to follow the alignment of a field boundary present on the 1837 Hadleigh Tithe Map, and the 1881-1902 Ordnance Survey map (Figs 33 and 34).

#### 4.20 Trench 31 (Fig. 21)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
31/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.26-0.32	35.34-35.36
31/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.04-0.17	35.02-35.10
31/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	-	34.82-34.99
31/004	Cut	Ditch	1.10+	1.70	0.24	34.64
31/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.10+	1.70	0.24	34.88

Table 21: Trench 31 list of recorded contexts

- 4.20.1 Trench 31 was orientated ENE/WSW and positioned near the centre of the

site in order to investigate two plotted geophysical anomalies interpreted to be of agricultural origin. One ditch was uncovered that appeared to correlate to one of the anomalies. Subsoil was recorded along the trench length. A copper fitting and three iron nails, all post-medieval, were recovered from the topsoil.

- 4.20.2 Ditch [31/004] crossed the centre of the trench on a NNW/SSE alignment, measuring 1.70m wide and 0.24m. It had gently sloping sides, diffuse edges and a rounded base. Single fill [31/005] consisted of mid brownish grey, soft silty sand with occasional pebbles, resulting from natural silting during the ditch's use. No finds were recovered. The ditch continued NNW through Trenches 24 and 9, running parallel with other ditches in the west part of the site.

#### 4.21 Trench 32 (Fig. 22)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
32/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.25-0.32	35.23-35.24
32/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.14-0.15	34.91-34.99
32/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	-	34.55-34.81
32/004	Fill	Fill, single	0.55	0.50	0.14	34.73
32/005	Void					
32/006	Cut	Pit	0.55	0.50	0.14	34.59
32/007	Fill	Fill, single	1.0+	0.25	0.13	34.76
32/008	Cut	Gully	1.0+	0.25	0.13	34.63
32/009	Fill	Fill, single	1.0+	1.30	0.45	34.68
32/010	Cut	Ditch	1.0+	1.30	0.45	34.23
32/011	Fill	Fill, single	1.0+	0.87	0.40	34.69
32/012	Cut	Ditch	1.0+	0.87	0.40	34.29
32/013	Fill	Fill, single	1.0+	0.95	0.20	34.71
32/014	Cut	Ditch	1.0+	0.95	0.20	34.51
32/015	Fill	Fill, single	1.0+	0.60	0.30	34.73
32/016	Cut	Ditch terminus	1.0+	0.60	0.30	34.43
32/017	Fill	Fill, single	0.50+	0.40	0.08	34.64
32/018	Cut	Gully	0.50+	0.40	0.08	34.56
32/019	Fill	Fill, upper	1.0+	1.97	0.53	34.78
32/020	Fill	Fill, basal	1.0+	0.67	0.15	34.25
32/021	Cut	Ditch	1.0+	1.97	0.68	34.10

Table 22: Trench 32 list of recorded contexts

- 4.21.1 Trench 32 was located in the east of the site on a NE/SW alignment. It was positioned in order to investigate two plotted linear geophysical anomalies, one of which appeared to define the westward side of a rectangular enclosure and the other an agricultural linear trend. One pit and seven linear features were identified in the trench, two of which corresponded to the anomalies. The NE end of the trench was extended c.4.4m east to expose the full width of the agricultural linear feature. Subsoil was recorded along the trench length. Two

iron nails and a hook, all post-medieval, were metal-detected from the topsoil.

- 4.21.2 Ditch [32/010] was uncovered towards the SW end of the trench, crossing on a NW/SE alignment, corresponding to the south-west edge of the plotted rectangular enclosure anomaly. It measured 1.30m wide and 0.45m deep with moderately steep, convex to stepped sides and a flattish base, similar to ditches [26/005] and [27/005]. Single fill [32/009] comprised mid greyish brown, loose clay sand with rare pebbles. Ten sherds of medieval (later 12th to early 13th century) pottery were recovered from it.
- 4.21.3 Linear NE/SW gully [32/008 / 32/018] ran along much of the SE edge of the trench. It became more ephemeral towards the NE end and was not traced as far as [32/016]; it extended beyond the trench at its SW exposed extent. It had a broad U-shaped profile and measured 0.25-0.40m wide and 0.08-0.13m deep. The single fill ([32/007 / 32/017]) of mid greyish brown, loose clay sand did not yield any finds. It was judged impractical to investigate its intercut relationship with ditches [32/012] and [32/014] during the evaluation due to space constraints along the southern baulk.
- 4.21.4 Small sub-rounded pit [32/006] was uncovered immediately NW of the gully, measuring 0.55m long by 0.50m wide and 0.14m deep. It had moderately steep, concave sides and a flat base with a single fill [32/004] of dark blackish brown, loose sandy clay, containing a moderate amount of small charcoal pieces but no recoverable finds. It had no apparent function.
- 4.21.5 Ditch [32/012] was located near the centre of the trench, crossing on a roughly WNW/ESE orientation. It measured 0.87m wide and 0.40m deep with fairly steep, concave sides and a flat base. Single fill [32/011] consisted of mid greyish brown, soft clay sand with moderate amount of pebbles, consistent with natural silting during its use. No find were recovered and the ditch could not be traced further in either direction during the evaluation.
- 4.21.6 NW/SE-running ditch [32/014] was uncovered c.1.5m NE of [32/012], measuring 0.95m wide and 0.20m deep. It had a broad profile with moderately steep, concave sides and a flat base. Its single fill [32/013] also consisted of mid greyish brown, soft clay sand with pebbles, but it contained six sherds of 13th-century pottery. The ditch was not found to extend northward into Trench 26, but could have missed it.
- 4.21.7 On the same alignment, rounded and slightly irregular ditch terminus [32/016] was uncovered near the NE end of the trench. It had fairly steep, concave sides and a flat base, measuring 0.60m wide and 0.30m. A single fill [32/015] of mid greyish brown, soft clay sand contained a single large medieval pottery sherd, broadly dating to the 11th to early 13th century. As no trenches were located to the SE of the feature, the ditch could not be traced further.
- 4.21.8 Ditch [32/021] was uncovered in the trench extension, aligned NW/SE and corresponding to the targeted agricultural geophysical trend. It measured 1.97m wide and 0.68m deep with a varied profile. Its NE side was more steeply sloped and concave, while the SW side was moderately sloping, with a sharp break of slope to the broadly concave base. Its upper fill [32/019] was similar to all others in the trench, being a mid greyish brown soft clay sand, while its basal fill [32/020] comprised compact, light grey sand that likely represents primary slumping. Two medieval (12th to 13th century) and two

prehistoric pottery sherds were recovered from the upper fill, the latter likely being residual in the feature. The ditch could not be traced further in the surrounding trenches, but may represent a terminus as the NW edge appeared to be curving in plan. Although the excavated segment seemed to suggest a differing alignment, ditch corresponds to the plotted position of a linear geophysical anomaly interpreted to represent a former field boundary that continues NNW through Trench 21. This was not resolved by the evaluation, though remains a possibility.

#### 4.22 Trench 33 (Fig. 23)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
33/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.25-0.38	35.37-35.40
33/002	Layer	Subsoil	20.00	1.80	0.09-0.18	35.02-.35.07
33/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.03	34.76-34.95
33/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.0+	1.20	0.50	34.87
33/005	Cut	Ditch	1.0+	1.20	0.50	34.37
33/006	Fill	Fill, single	1.0+	1.20	0.60	34.91
33/007	Cut	Ditch	1.0+	1.20	0.60	34.31

Table 23: Trench 33 list of recorded contexts

- 4.22.1 Trench 33 was located in the east of the site on a WNW/ESE alignment, positioned in order to investigate the presence/absence of a plotted linear geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin. The trench was extended at its ESE end to expose a below-ground feature that coincided with the targeted geophysical anomaly. Subsoil was recorded at the centre and WNW end of the trench, disappearing by the ESE extent. A post-medieval iron nail and an undated lead rod fragment were metal-detected from the topsoil.
- 4.22.2 Ditch [33/005] was uncovered in the eastern half of the trench, orientated NW/SE. It had moderately steep concave sides, with a sharp break of slope to a flat base, measuring 1.20m wide and 0.50m deep. Single fill [33/004] comprised mid greyish brown, loose clay silt with frequent pebbles. An iron stud of apparent post-medieval date was recovered from the fill. This ditch aligns with the eastward side of the rectangular enclosure as detected further north by the geophysical survey and found as ditch [27/005]; it is evidently a further part of the same enclosing ditch.
- 4.22.3 Ditch [33/007] was located at the ESE end, crossing the trench on a NNE/SSW alignment. It measured 1.20m wide and 0.60m deep with a wide, U-shaped profile. Its single fill [33/006] of dark greyish brown, loose clay sand with moderate pebbles and rare manganese flecks appeared to have been naturally accumulated. No finds were recovered. The ditch segment corresponded with the targeted linear geophysical anomaly and is the southward continuation of ditch [28/004] in Trench 28.

#### 4.23 Trench 35 (Fig. 24)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
35/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.27-0.30	34.86-35.05
35/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.08-0.20	34.59-34.75
35/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.03-0.09	34.45-34.58
35/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.80+	1.68	0.40	34.36
35/005	Cut	Ditch	1.80+	1.68	0.40	33.96
35/006	Fill	Fill, single	1.01+	1.86	0.67	34.36
35/007	Cut	Ditch	1.01+	1.86	0.67	33.69

Table 24: Trench 35 list of recorded contexts

- 4.23.1 Trench 35 was NE/SW aligned located towards the south of the site and was positioned in order to investigate a single plotted linear geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin. Two ditches were uncovered; one correlated with this anomaly. Subsoil was recorded along the length of the trench.
- 4.23.2 Ditch [35/005] was uncovered near the centre of the trench, crossing on a NW/SE alignment, and measuring 1.68m wide and 0.40m deep. It had a broad profile with moderately steep, mostly concave sides and a gently rounded base. The single fill [35/004] comprised light brownish grey, soft silty sand that was heavily mottled with orange and yellow sand patches, which created diffuse edges that were difficult to define from the natural deposit. The fill appeared quite similar to the surrounding natural; however, it yielded a large assemblage of pottery (195 sherds, 5,735g), mostly deriving from a few diagnostic vessels dating to the mid 13th century. An iron staple of post-medieval date was probably intrusive here. The NW continuation of this ditch was probably recorded in Trench 17, and its SE continuation in Trenches 39 and 41, although its profile changed fairly substantially along its length.
- 4.23.3 A second ditch crossed the trench on a similar orientation in the SW half. Ditch [35/007] had fairly steep, slightly stepped sides and a rounded base, measuring 1.86m wide and 0.67m deep. Single fill [35/006] consisted of mid greyish brown, soft silty sand with occasional small stones; it contained a single small brick fragment of medieval to earlier post-medieval date. The ditch corresponded the targeted linear geophysical anomaly and its SE continuation was identified in Trenches 39 and 40.

#### 4.24 Trench 36 (Fig. 25)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
36/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.28-0.32	35.23-35.25
36/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.24-0.34	34.93-35.05
36/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	-	34.56-34.58
36/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.07+	1.56	0.72	34.54
36/005	Cut	Ditch	1.07+	1.56	0.72	33.82
36/006	Fill	Fill, single	0.95+	2.30	0.62	34.66
36/007	Cut	Ditch	0.95+	2.30	0.62	34.04



Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
36/008	Fill	Fill, single	0.95+	0.38	0.23	34.17
36/009	Cut	Gully	0.95+	0.38	0.23	33.94

Table 25: Trench 36 list of recorded contexts

- 4.24.1 Trench 36 was located in the south-west of the site on a NE/SW alignment. It was positioned in order to investigate the presence/absence of two, parallel but widely-spaced, plotted linear geophysical anomalies of uncertain origin. Two ditches and a gully were encountered. Subsoil was recorded along the length of the trench.
- 4.24.2 Ditch [36/005] crossed the NE end of the trench on a NW/SE orientation, seeming to correspond with the geophysical anomaly. It had moderately steep, straight sides before breaking sharply down to a concave base. Its width measured 1.56m and its depth 0.72m. The ditch contained a single fill [36/004] of mid yellowish brown, soft silty sand with occasional pebbles, but no finds. This ditch corresponded to the northeastern of the two targeted geophysical anomalies. However, it could not be traced further in either direction during the evaluation.
- 4.24.3 Ditch [36/007] crossed the SW end of the trench on a roughly NW/SE alignment, measuring 2.30m wide and 0.62m deep. It had a varied profile with a steep, convex NE side and a moderately steep concave SW side with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. A single fill [36/006] of mid greyish brown, soft silty sand with rare flints and pebbles, from which a single sherd of 12th to 13th century medieval pottery was recovered, along with four animal bone fragments. This ditch corresponded to the southwestern of the two targeted geophysical anomalies. However, it is possible that this feature aligns with ditch [40/004] recorded in Trench 40, although their profiles are quite different.
- 4.24.4 Truncated by, and only seen intruding below the base of ditch [36/007], gully [36/009] crossed the trench on a roughly NNW/SSE orientation. It measured c.0.38m in width and 0.23m deep, with fairly steep, concave sides and a concave base. Single fill [36/0008] comprised pale yellow, soft sand, very similar to the surrounding natural. This similarity, along with the lack of finds and its absence from any of the surrounding trenches, could suggest that this is a natural feature, such as an animal burrow, in the base of the overlying ditch.

#### 4.25 Trench 37 (Fig. 26)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
37/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.32-0.37	35.40-35.43
37/002	Layer	Subsoil	6.00	1.80	0.20	35.06
37/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.04-0.07	34.73-35.03
37/004	Cut	Ditch	1.05+	0.99	0.44	34.60
37/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.05+	0.99	0.44	35.04

Table 26: Trench 37 list of recorded contexts

- 4.25.1 Trench 37 was located in the south-east of the site and was positioned on a NW/SE alignment in order to investigate the presence/absence of two linear geophysical anomalies of uncertain origin. One ditch was uncovered that corresponded to the anomaly at the south-east end of the trench. Subsoil was recorded at the north-west end of the trench, extending for c.6m along it. A copper button and iron rod fragment, both modern, and undiagnostic lead waste, were metal-detected from the topsoil.
- 4.25.2 Ditch [37/004] was located at the south-east end of the trench, measuring 0.99m wide and 0.44m wide, and corresponding generally with the geophysical anomaly. It had fairly steep, concave to straight sides with a concave base and was orientated NNE/SSW. It had a single fill [37/005] of mid brownish grey, soft silty sand with occasional pebbles, likely resulting from natural silting during use. Two sherds of possible Saxon pottery and a fired clay fragment were collected from the ditch. This ditch possibly aligns with ditch segment [21/006] in Trench 21.
- 4.25.3 No below-ground archaeological remains corresponding with the targeted short NE/SW linear geophysical anomaly were encountered in the north-west end of the trench.

**4.26 Trench 38 (Fig. 27)**

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
38/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.14-0.26	35.32-35.38
38/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.05-0.16	35.16-35.18
38/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	-	34.88-34.99
38/004	Cut	Ditch	0.90+	1.47	0.35	34.63
38/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.90+	1.47	0.35	34.98

Table 27: Trench 38 list of recorded contexts

- 4.26.1 Trench 38 was situated in the south-east of the site, aligned NW/SE, but not targeted on any plotted geophysical anomalies. One ditch was uncovered. A subsoil layer was recorded along the length of the trench. An amorphous piece of lead was metal-detected from the topsoil.
- 4.26.2 Ditch [38/004] was located in the south-east half of the trench, crossing it on a NE/SW orientation. It had moderately steep, slightly concave sides and a gently rounded base, measuring 1.47m wide and 0.35m deep. Single fill [38/005] consisted of mid brownish grey, loose silty sand with occasional pebbles, likely the result of natural infilling during use. No finds were recovered. The extent of the ditch is unknown as it could not be traced further in either direction during the evaluation.

**4.27 Trench 39** (Fig. 28)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
39/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.30-0.33	34.94-35.26
39/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.04-0.10	34.50-34.79
39/003	Void					
39/004	Cut	Ditch	1.0+	0.99	0.64	34.10
39/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.0+	0.99	0.64	34.74
39/006	Void					
39/007	Cut	Ditch	0.81+	2.05	0.71	33.95
39/008	Fill	Fill, single	0.81+	2.05	0.71	34.66

Table 28: Trench 39 list of recorded contexts

- 4.27.1 Trench 39, positioned NE/SW, was located in the south of the site in order to investigate two plotted linear geophysical anomalies, one curving and one straight, both of uncertain origin. Two ditches were uncovered, only one of which appeared to correspond with the straight linear anomaly. No subsoil layer was recorded within the trench.
- 4.27.2 Ditch [39/004] crossed the trench in the north-east half, aligned NW/SE. It measured 0.99m in width and 0.64m deep, with steep, almost straight sides and a flat base. Single fill [39/005] comprised mid brownish grey, loose silty sand with occasional pebbles. Six fragments of medieval to earlier post-medieval brick and tile were collected from it. The ditch appeared to align roughly with ditches [35/005] and [41/005], although its profile and size was noticeable different from the former. This ditch did not coincide with one of the targeted anomalies, the curving anomaly being positioned further NE, and in fact absent within the end of the trench.
- 4.27.3 Ditch [39/007] was uncovered further southwest, but crossed the trench on a similar NW/SE orientation. It had fairly steep, convex sides and slightly rounded base, measuring 2.05m wide and 0.71m deep. A single fill [39/008] was recorded, consisting of mid brownish grey, loose silty sand with small yellow patches of sand and rare pebbles, which contained a piece of likely residual worked flint and three sherds of later 12th to 13th century pottery. The ditch appeared to extend northwards through Trench 35 ([35/007]) and southwards through Trench 41 ([41/007]). It roughly corresponded to the plotted position of the targeted straight linear geophysical anomaly.

**4.28 Trench 40** (Fig. 29)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
40/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.23-0.30	35.40-35.45
40/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.08-0.17	35.15
40/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	-	34.80-34.98
40/004	Cut	Ditch	1.0+	1.0	0.46	34.53
40/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.0+	1.0	0.46	34.99
40/006	Artefact	Unstratified	-	-	-	-

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
		find				

Table 29: Trench 40 list of recorded contexts

- 4.28.1 Trench 40 was located in the south of the site on a NNW/SSE alignment, not targeting any geophysical results. One ditch was uncovered. Metal-detected objects recovered from the topsoil comprised four various post-medieval/modern objects, including an 18th- to 19th-century copper alloy buckle, a silver Victorian sixpence (RF<1>), a copper buckle fragment, copper button and lead sheet. Subsoil was recorded along the trench length.
- 4.28.2 Ditch [40/004] was located at the NNW end of the trench, crossing on a NW/SE alignment. Its width measured 1.0m and depth at 0.46m with fairly steep, convex sides and a concave base. A single fill [40/005] of mid brownish grey, loose silty sand with occasional pebbles did not contain any finds and was likely the result of natural accumulation during the ditch's use. The ditch appears to align with segment [36/007], but was not traced further south-east and does not conform to prevailing alignments demonstrated by surrounding geophysical anomalies. Beyond the excavated segment, a sherd of mid 12/13th-century pottery was collected from the ditch surface (findspot recorded as [40/0006]).

#### 4.29 Trench 41 (Fig. 30)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
41/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.17-0.32	35.05-35.36
41/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.19-0.25	34.88-35.04
41/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02	34.54-34.87
41/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.0+	0.70	0.25	34.67
41/005	Cut	Ditch	1.0+	0.70	0.25	34.42
41/006	Fill	Fill, single	1.0+	0.78	0.26	34.64
41/007	Cut	Ditch	1.0+	0.78	0.26	34.38

Table 30: Trench 41 list of recorded contexts

- 4.29.1 Trench 41 was the southern-most located trench of the site, aligned NE/SW. No geophysical anomalies were targeted by the trench. Two ditches were uncovered that correspond with the alignments of those found to extend across Trenches 35 and 39. Five metal-detected objects of post-medieval/modern date were recovered from the topsoil, including some lead fragments, a copper button and a stud.
- 4.29.2 Ditch [41/005] was located near the centre of the trench, crossing it on a NW/SE orientation. It measured 0.70m wide and 0.25m deep, with fairly steep, straight sides and a flat base, not dissimilar to ditch [39/004]. It contained a single fill [41/004] of mid greyish brown, soft silty sand with rare pebbles. No finds were recovered from it, other than a piece of unworked stone.

4.29.3 Parallel ditch [41/007] was uncovered further south-west, measuring 0.78m wide and 0.26m deep. It had the same profile as ditch [41/005] and a similar single fill [41/006], from which a single post-medieval iron nail was recovered. It roughly aligns with ditches [39/005] and [35/007], to its NW, although it has a different profile.

#### **4.31 Archaeologically negative trenches (Fig. 31)**

4.31.1 Thirteen of the evaluation trenches were devoid of archaeological features, primarily in the north and east of the site (Trenches 3, 5, 7, 10-12, 14, 18-20, 22, 23 and 34).

4.31.2 These blank trenches revealed a simple deposit sequence comprising a 0.25-0.38m thickness of topsoil, in some overlying 0.09-0.30m of subsoil, which in turn overlaid natural deposits. Further details of the deposit sequences recorded in these trenches are presented in Appendix 1.

4.31.3 Trenches 11 and 12 were positioned to investigate a plotted curved linear geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin; however, no evidence of this was found as a below-ground feature/deposit during the evaluation. None of the other blank trenches were targeted on geophysical anomalies.

4.31.4 Trench 34 was positioned to coincide with a former field boundary shown on the 1837 Tithe map and later historical maps (Figs 33 and 34). No below-ground archaeological remains of this were identified. If manifest archaeologically at all, its course was probably narrowly missed by other Trenches 23 and 28.

4.31.5 Objects of iron, copper alloy and lead, including nails, buttons, fittings and sheet/waste pieces, of post-medieval/modern date were recovered from topsoil deposits in a number of blank trenches through metal-detection (Appendix 3). Of note, a medieval silver Henry III coin (RF<2>), minted AD 1247-1272, was recovered from topsoil in Trench 12.

## 5.0 FINDS

### 5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A fairly small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation on Land South of Ipswich Road, Brantham, Suffolk. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 2 and the metalwork quantified in Appendix 3. Three finds were assigned unique registered finds numbers, detailed in section 5.9.2 and included in Appendix 3. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014c).

### 5.2 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 A single flake weighing 5g was recovered from context [39/009]. The piece of flint débitage was manufactured from a mid-grey flint. It displays moderate post-depositional edge damage, but is otherwise undiagnostic and only a broad prehistoric date can be proposed for the flake.

### 5.3 Post-Roman Pottery by Helen Walker

5.3.1 A total of 212 sherds of pottery, weighing 6,121g, was excavated from ten contexts. The pottery has been catalogued according to Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery (Cunningham 1985, 1-16; expanded by Drury *et al.* 1993 and Cotter 2000). Some of Cunningham's rim form codes are quoted in this report. Cunningham's typology was developed for pottery in Essex, but as Brantham is only just across the River Stour from Essex and pottery manufactured in Essex is present here, it is considered that this typology is generally suitable. The pottery is quantified by sherd count and weight in Table 31.

Pottery by ware	Sherd Nos	Wt (g)
Early medieval ware	57	699
Shell-and-grog-tempered ware	1	1
Hedingham fineware	1	7
Hedingham coarseware	103	4229
Hedingham coarseware - fine sand	13	610
Medieval coarseware	36	563
Post-medieval red earthenware	1	12
<i>Total</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>6121</i>

Table 31: Post-Roman pottery quantification, in approx. chronological order

5.3.2 Virtually all the recovered pottery dates to the 12th and 13th centuries, with the greatest concentrations occurring in trenches close to Church Lane, in the southwest of the site. The earliest pottery comes from ditch [32/010] fill [32/009]. Here, vessels include part of a small cooking-pot with a shouldered profile and an externally bevelled rim (Cunningham's sub-form A4B). This is a rim type that was current from the 11th century, although a date as late as the beginning of the 13th century cannot be precluded (Cotter 2000, fig 27). The cooking-pot shows a zone of internal fire-blackening extending from the

top of the rim to just below the inside of the shoulder. This is an unusual sooting pattern and may have been caused by placing a heat source (such as burning embers) inside the pot, thus possibly hinting some kind of specialised activity (Moorhouse 1986, 108-9). Other pottery from this feature includes fragments from an early medieval ware thickened everted rim, probably also from a cooking-pot, which has a similar date range to that described above. There are also two sherds of medieval coarseware, which do not have an Essex-type fabric and may be Suffolk products. These sherds are the latest pottery from this fill and provide a date not earlier than 12th century date for this feature.

5.3.3 Other finds from Trench 32 comprise sagging base and body sherds of early medieval ware from ditch terminus [32/016] fill [32/015] and ditch [32/021] fill [32/019], which span the 11th to early 13th centuries. The latest pottery from this trench, however, is a Hedingham coarseware H1-type rim, probably from a cooking-pot, and datable to the 13th century (found in ditch [32/014] fill [32/013]). The rim is in a variant of Hedingham coarseware, which has relatively fine sands (Walker 2012, 33-36). Other finds from this context comprise another sherd of Hedingham coarseware with fine sand and sherds of early medieval ware and medieval coarseware.

5.3.4 The largest single pottery group from the evaluation came from ditch [35/005] fill (35/004), from a trench alongside Church Lane, to the rear of Church Farm. This feature produced 94% of the total recovered assemblage by weight, and comprises several semi-complete cooking-pots, a dish, and some more fragmented material, described as follows:

- Hedingham coarseware: complete profile of a large shouldered cooking-pot with an H1 rim and, unusually, a flat base, rim diameter 340mm, reddish-buff fabric, decorated with a band of finger dimpling around the neck and two surviving vertical thumbed applied strips originating at the neck, comparable to Walker (2012, fig 21.96), although here, the finger has been moved downwards to produce a streaked effect, heavily fire-blackened on the sides up to the shoulder, some fire-blackening also on underside of base, no fire-blackening around rim or on the internal surface, coil-built.
- Hedingham coarseware: upper part of a cooking-pot showing a shouldered profile and H1 rim, similar to that described above, but without the dimpling around the neck and no evidence of vertical thumbed applied strips, also smaller with a rim diameter of 260mm, similar-coloured fabric to above, some fire-blackening on shoulder, coil-built.
- Hedingham coarseware: upper part of cooking-pot showing a shouldered profile and H1 rim, the rim has narrower flange than the above examples and the fabric is redder in colour, fire-blackening around the shoulder and rim edge, dark spots on internal surface may be post-depositional.
- Hedingham coarseware - fine sand: profile of a carinated dish with a B2 rim and deeply sagging base, height from rim to basal angle = 70mm, diameter = 340mm, all over external fire-blackening and sooting on sides and rim edge, much of the underside of base has spalled away probably from being subject to intense heat, comparable carinated dishes/bowls

have been found at Hedingham production sites (Walker 2012, fig 18.68); they were also made at the Mile End production site, near Colchester (Cracknell 1975, figs 6-8), and a similar vessel was found at Colchester, albeit with a wider diameter (Cotter 2000, fig 61.30).

- Early medieval ware: sagging base and body sherds from a large vessel showing a vertical thumbed applied strip on the vessel wall, either from storage jar or large cooking-pot.

5.3.5 Also present in ditch fill [35/005] were the more fragmented remains of vessels in undifferentiated medieval coarseware. No rims are present, but external sooting on many of the sherds indicates they are from cooking vessels.

5.3.6 The best dating for this feature is the cooking-pot with the dimpling around the neck, which can be paralleled to the Hole Farm Hedingham ware production site, dated to around the mid-13th century (Walker 2012, 19-20). The other cooking-pots have the same rim type and could be of the same date. The bowl is of a type current during the 13th century with its B2 rim (as opposed to a flanged rim) suggesting a date in the first half. The remains of the early medieval ware vessel with the thumbed applied strip is slightly earlier, datable to the late 12th to beginning of the 13th century but, as it is more fragmented than the other vessels, it may have been deposited during an earlier episode.

5.3.7 Fill [39/008] from ditch [39/007] was also located close to Church Lane and likely constitutes part of a ditch that was adjacent to, and parallel with, ditch [35/005]. It produced only three sherds of pottery, although this does include the only fineware present: a single sherd of Hedingham fineware showing a mottled green glaze. This sherd is not closely datable, but is most likely to belong to the late 12th to 13th centuries when this ware was widely traded and it could be contemporary with the finds in ditch [35/005]. The other finds from fill [39/008] comprise single sherds of early medieval ware and medieval coarseware.

5.3.8 The remaining features containing medieval pottery produced only single sherds. Ditch [16/004] produced a Hedingham coarseware B4 rim datable to c.1200 (from fill [16/004]), and ditch [36/007] produced sherd in an unidentified ware tempered with shell and grog (from fill [36/006]). This would normally be considered an early medieval type, but the sherd is thin-walled with a fine creamy orange matrix making a medieval date of 13th or 14th century more likely.

5.3.9 Two small pottery sherds (11g) from ditch [37/005] fill [37/004] were in a black, possibly vegetable tempered ware, and are of possible Saxon date.

5.3.10 Finally, a sherd of very abraded post-medieval red earthenware with an internal glaze was found in ditch [30/006] fill [30/005] and is the only post-medieval pottery present, dating between the late 16th and 19th centuries.

### *Discussion*

5.3.11 There is good evidence for settlement spanning the 12th to mid-13th centuries at locations alongside/behind Church Lane. A large proportion of the pottery is Hedingham coarseware with a single example of Hedingham fineware. This ware was made at production sites in and around Sible Hedingham in north-



central Essex, not far from the border with Suffolk (Walker 2012). A survey of the distribution of Hedingham coarseware shows it to be relatively common in south Suffolk and the nearest find spot is Steps Farm, Polstead, about 13km to the north-west of Brantham (Walker 2012, 127, fig 40). The fineware, as one might expect, was even more widely traded and has been found in quantity at Days Farm, Capel St Mary, only c.4km to the north of Brantham (Walker 2012, 121, fig 38). Most of the remaining medieval coarseware, although it could not be attributed to a particular source, may also have come from Essex, possibly the production site at Mile End, just to the north of Colchester (Cracknell 1975) and therefore close to south-east Suffolk.

- 5.3.12 The large quantity of pottery from ditch [35/005] appears entirely domestic in nature, with the cooking-pots showing the typical sooting patterns consistent with being placed in or at the edge of a wood-burning hearth. The carinated dish has obviously undergone intense heating, although it is quite possible that this is just from cooking or other domestic process requiring heating. The early medieval ware cooking-pot from ditch [32/010] with the unusual sooting pattern may however have had a specialised function. There is only one sherd of fineware, all the rest are coarsewares, showing that the pottery came from service areas rather than living areas. There is nothing that reflects status of the site.

#### 5.4 Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensberg

- 5.4.1 A small assemblage of eighteen fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 2,639g was hand collected from nine contexts: [8/005], [9/003], [13/011], [16/004], [17/001], [17/010], [35/006], [39/006] and unstratified. The CBM consisted of post-medieval roof tile, brick and one fragment of floor tile.
- 5.4.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel database. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and site specific codes have been applied. These use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions are shown below in Table 32.

Fabric	Description
FT1	White fine fabric with sparse medium quartz and fine orange speckle.
T1	Orange micaceous fabric with abundant fine/medium quartz.
T1A	Moderate sugary medium to coarse quartz.
T1B	Sparse to moderate quartz and fine black speckle.
T2	Orange fabric with sparse fine quartz, and sparse red/orange coarse oxidised material.
T3	Orange micaceous sandy fabric with sparse to moderate very coarse creamy pellets and sparse coarse dark orange inclusions.
B1	Orange fabric with frequent quartz (up to 1.0mm) and occasional calcium carbonate. Similar to MOLA 3046.

Table 32: Fabric descriptions for CBM

- 5.4.3 Eight fragments of roof tile were recovered from contexts [8/005], [9/003], [13/011], [16/004] and [39/006]. These all had T1 fabrics, and were between 10mm and 13mm thick. One round peg hole was present. The larger pieces of roof tile had neat regular form and were well fired, which indicate a post-medieval date range. Two small fragments of unstratified roof tile were also collected; these had finer fabrics (T2 and T3) than the T1 fabrics but neither are distinctive of either the medieval or post-medieval periods.
- 5.4.4 One piece of plain floor tile was collected from context [17/001]. It had sharp arrises, neat regular form, and was 123mm wide with a thickness that ranged between 21mm and 30mm. It has a late post-medieval date range.
- 5.4.5 Seven pieces of brick, all with the same fabric, were found in contexts [17/001], [35/006] and [39/006]. The fabric is very similar to the MOLA fabric 3046 (MOLA 2014), which was common between 1450 and 1700. The fragment in [17/001] was 118mm wide and 56mm thick, had neat regular surfaces and sharp arrises, all of which suggests a late post-medieval date. The remaining fragments were abraded, spalled chunks with no diagnostic features present.

## **5.5 Fired Clay** by Trista Clifford

- 5.5.1 Two fragments of fired clay weighing a total of 19g were recovered from two separate contexts, upper fill [32/019] of ditch [32/021] and single fill [37/005] of ditch [37/004]. Both are featureless pieces in a fine, silty fabric with sparse sand and sparse iron rich inclusions, and are not diagnostic of function or date.

## **5.6 Geological Material**

- 5.8.1 The evaluation recovered just two pieces of stone from the site. The first consists of a 52g cobble fragment in an open-textured light grey quartzose sandstone likely to have originated from the Midlands/Yorkshire area (context [32/013]). Apart from being burnt the piece is unmodified. The other stone was recovered from context [41/004] and consists of a 94g cobble fragment of grey chert. The stone has no signs of human modification. Both stones are likely to be the result of glacial transportation and therefore can be considered 'natural' to the area.

## **5.7 Metal-detected Finds and Other Metalwork** by Trista Clifford

- 5.7.1 An assemblage of 100 metal objects was recovered during the metal detector survey, while four iron objects were retrieved from stratified deposits. The assemblage includes iron, copper alloy, lead and silver objects and is in a good state of preservation. The objects spans a date range from 13th century through to the 20th century. An overview of the assemblage is presented in Appendix 3.
- 5.7.2 The metal-detected finds include two silver coins, which were assigned Registered Find numbers on site. RF<1> is a very worn silver sixpence of Victoria, while RF<2> is a cut half penny of Henry III, possibly minted at Canterbury. Another find of note includes a small post-medieval conical scabbard chape (RF<3>) from Trench 29; however, there is very little else of

interest. The remaining finds largely comprise iron nails, offcuts, sheet fragments and buttons/fasteners, none of which predate the 18th century.

5.7.3 The stratified assemblage is equally mundane. General purpose nail fragments were recovered from ditch fills [30/005] and [41/006], while an undated possible stud fragment came from ditch fill [33/004] and a U-shaped staple of probable post-medieval date was found in ditch fill [35/004].

**5.8 Animal Bone** by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

5.8.1 A small assemblage of animal bone consisting of five fragments weighing 44g was recovered from the archaeological evaluation. The faunal remains were retrieved through hand-collection only and are in a moderate state of preservation, with some evidence of taphonomic activity present. Bones were retrieved from two ditch fill contexts, [17/008] and [36/006]. Where possible the faunal assemblage has been dated referencing pottery spot-dates.

5.8.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible bone fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element, part and proportion, represented (Schmid 1972). Specimens that could not be confidently identified to taxa, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and categorised as 'Large', 'Medium' or 'Small' mammal. Age at death data has been collected for each specimen where observable. Tooth eruption and wear has been recorded from mandibular dentition with two or more teeth in-situ, according to Grant (1982) and aged referencing Hambleton (1998). The state of epiphyseal and metaphyseal long bone fusion was recorded as 'fused', 'unfused' and 'fusing' (fusion line visible) categories. Due to the fragmentary nature of the assemblage and the absence of complete long bones, no metrical data has been recorded. All specimens were studied for the presence of burning, gnawing, pathology and butchery marks; none of which were observed in this small assemblage.

5.8.3 A limited range of taxa have been identified (Table 33), consisting primarily of pig. The bones exhibited signs of weathering, affecting the cortical surface, suggesting they may have been exposed to the elements for a time.

Taxa	NISP	Preservation		
		Good	Mod.	Poor
Pig	4	-	100%	-
Large mammal	1	-	100%	-

Table 33: NISP (number of specimens identified) and preservation

5.8.4 Ditch fill [17/008] contained a single large mammal long bone fragment. This context is undated as no other finds are present.

5.8.5 Ditch fill [36/006] produced four bone fragments consisting of three pig thoracic vertebrae and a juvenile pig mandible. Analysis of the tooth wear and eruption stages suggests the pig was 7-14 months old (stage c) at the time of death. An associated pottery fragment gives a 12th- to 13th-century date for the feature.

5.8.6 The small faunal bone assemblage consists of domestic refuse discarded into ditches.

## **5.9 Environmental samples**

5.9.1 No environmental bulk samples were collected during the evaluation work, no deposits being encountered that, at the time, were judged to be suitable for the presence/preservation of plant macrofossils (either charred or waterlogged).

5.9.2 The features encountered in the evaluation trenches were predominantly ditches relating to agricultural field systems containing very simple deposit sequences (generally single fills) indicative of gradual silting. These sandy fills provided little potential for productive environmental sampling, in part because such features are likely to have remained open for an extended period allowing waste to accumulate over time. Charcoal flecks were occasionally noted (e.g. deposits [17/005], [29/005], [32/004]) and very small quantities bone recovered from only two deposits ([17/008] and [36/006]), but no concentrations of charred or other environmental remains were observed. In addition, there was no clear evidence of charring of deposits that would suggest primary use focal points such as hearths and, other than ditch [35/005] (see below), the evidence for secondary deliberate dumps of refuse is also scant. Interpreting environmental remains from such features can therefore be problematic, especially if they are not strongly associated with well-dated concentrations of artefacts, or can be associated with specific activities such as crop processing in the field near a settlement.

5.9.3 The evaluation has, however, highlighted that there is some evidence for domestic waste in one area of the site. The concentration of 13th-century pottery in fill [35/004] of ditch [35/005] has, as a result of specialist assessment, been shown to be a well-dated assemblage and may relate to the nearby settlement and perhaps its Medieval church. As such, this demonstrates that sampling of this area of the site has potential to reveal environmental remains that may also be associated with the nearby settlement. If more short-lived, secure, well dated deposits are encountered in the vicinity of Trench 35 during future work, these would be worth sampling to gain a better understanding of the range of waste being discarded and to add to the existing pottery and bone evidence. It is likely that such deposits will contain secondary refuse deposits which may comprise amalgams of waste, as no primary features such as ovens, hearths, kilns were observed.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

- 6.1.1 A deposit sequence of topsoil overlying either subsoil or natural deposits was encountered across the site. The topsoil was 0.14-0.45m thick. Subsoil was intermittently present across the site, ranging in thickness from 0.04-0.34m. The underlying natural geological deposits were variable, consisting of a mixture of mid orange brown sandy silt, mid orange brown gravel sand and light yellow orange sand. The top of these deposits was encountered between 34.12m AOD (Trench 6) and 35.65m AOD (Trench 18).
- 6.1.2 The evaluation revealed the presence of archaeological features in twenty-eight of the forty-one excavated trenches. The recorded features were cut into natural deposits and were overlain by topsoil and, where present, by subsoil.
- 6.1.3 The recorded archaeological remains comprised linear ditches, gullies and pits. Feature density was highest along the west boundary and in the east of the site, although linear features extended across much of the site. Concentration of features was highest around Trench 17 (west area) and Trench 32 (south-east area) with a moderate level of intercutting complexity.
- 6.1.4 A quantity of metal-detected artefacts retrieved from the topsoil were mostly of post-medieval/modern date, with the exception of a medieval coin. The majority of these finds did not appear to correspond with, or derive from, underlying archaeological features.

### **6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

- 6.2.1 Deposit survival was good, with most features cut into natural deposits and sealed by 0.22-0.67m of overburden deposits of topsoil and where present, subsoil. Some degree of horizontal truncation of all features, presumably as a consequence of agricultural activity and animal burrowing due to the soft natural deposit, has occurred.
- 6.2.2 The impact of modern agricultural land drainage appears to be minimal, with no land drains being recorded. A degree of plough damage has occurred; however, this truncation is superficial only. Nevertheless, post-medieval/modern agricultural land use resulted in the post-medieval/modern finds being distributed through the topsoil.

### **6.3 Correlation between geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation results**

- 6.3.1 Fourteen trenches were specifically positioned in order to investigate selected plotted geophysical survey anomalies interpreted as having differing degrees of archaeological significance – the majority judged to be of agricultural or uncertain origins (Sumo Geophysics 2019; Fig. 2).
- 6.3.2 The correlation between detected geophysical anomalies and below-ground archaeological features has been demonstrated to be reliable, but the evaluation results have established that there is an underrepresentation in the geophysical survey results of the true density of archaeological features present. A number of ditches, but also some discrete pits, were not identified

by the geophysical survey – presumably because the nature of their fills was not conducive to magnetic detection.

- 6.3.3 Corresponding below-ground linear features were encountered in ten of the twelve trenches that targeted 'anomalies of uncertain origin' (Trenches 11, 12, 21, 26-28, 30, 32, 33 and 35-37); although, some divergence from the plotted locations were observed in Trenches 30 and 39. The majority of these ditches date to the medieval period and include a possible enclosure (Trenches 26, 27, 32, 33). Elsewhere, the anomalies were not present as below-ground features/deposits of any kind (Trenches 11, 12 and the north-west end of Trench 37).
- 6.3.4 Two corresponding ditches were located in Trenches 21 and 32 that appeared to align with the targeted former field boundary even though their excavated segments demonstrated different orientations. The plotted field boundary anomaly is on the same orientation as other recorded post-medieval ditches, but no evidence of it could be found on the 1837 tithe map or the later 1902-1990 Ordnance Survey maps.
- 6.3.5 Two corresponding below-ground linear features were encountered in the two trenches that targeted anomalies of agricultural origin such as ploughing (Trenches 4 and 31). A second agricultural anomaly detected further WNW in Trench 31 had no equivalent below-ground remains.
- 6.3.6 A total of twenty-five recorded linear features and five pits were not identified by the geophysical survey, in Trenches 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 29, 30, 32, 36, 38, 40 and 41. In Trenches 30, 32 and 36, these undetected features were present alongside targeted anomalies that had corresponding below-ground remains. It is possible that the close proximity of linear features has resulted in fewer/less well-defined anomalies being detected by the geophysical survey. None of the pits were detected, likely because the features were too small or contained fills not conducive to detection

#### **6.4 Discussion of archaeological remains by period**

- 6.4.1 Archaeological remains encountered on site comprised a moderately high density of ditches and pits. Feature density was highest in the south-west and east areas, while in the northern peripheries trenches were often devoid of archaeological remains. The intercut complexity of features was generally low, with the exception of Trenches 17 and 32, where a particularly high density of remains made it difficult to establish precise sequence.
- 6.4.2 The recorded archaeological features, where possible, have been dated on the basis of their diagnostic artefactual content and are discussed below by broad period, with their perceived dating and distribution indicated on Figure 32.

##### *Prehistoric*

- 6.4.3 A single piece of worked flint, which could only be dated broadly prehistoric, was recovered from an otherwise medieval-dated ditch in Trench 39, inferring that the flint is residual. Its presence suggests low-level activity was occurring on-site during the prehistoric period.

### *Roman*

- 6.4.4 No material dating from the Roman period was recovered during the evaluation.

### *Anglo-Saxon*

- 6.4.5 Evidence for Saxon period land use is confined to two possible sherds of pottery recovered from ditch segment [37/004] in Trench 37. Along with the similarly aligned ditch running through Trenches 28 and 33, this feature likely represents components of an agricultural field system, orientated NNE/SSW, and possibly related to the Saxon settlement at Brantham recorded in the Domesday book.

### *Medieval*

- 6.4.6 The majority of dated remains present within the site are of apparent 12th and 13th century date, comprising seven ditches in various alignments, including the potential rectangular enclosure in the east area of the site. The ditches in the west of the site appear to be generally orientated NW/SE, noticeably different to the Saxon ditch and to the later post-medieval features. A particularly high concentration of diagnostic, 13th-century, pottery was recovered from ditch [35/005], comprising material from up to four individual vessels. The features likely represent the agricultural land use of the site at this time; although, the higher concentration of discarded domestic waste in its south-west suggests a nearby settlement, possibly associated with the medieval church of St Michael, located immediately south of the site. The function of the enclosure in the east of the site has not been elucidated by the evaluation. No contemporary internal features were identified in Trenches 26, 27 and 33. The internal ditches, gully and pit remains found in Trench 32 may relate to the use of the enclosure, but their significance is unclear.

### *Post-medieval and modern*

- 6.4.7 A single ditch, excavated in Trenches 8 and 30, is dated to the post-medieval period and is visible as the north-east boundary of field 189 on the 1837 Hadleigh Tithe map and field 51 on OS maps from 1881 to 1902, but appears partially backfilled by 1958 (Figs 33 and 34).

### *Undated*

- 6.4.8 The remainder of the ditches and all of the pits excavated during the evaluation are currently undated (Trenches 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 13, 15, 17, 21, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36 and 38). It seems likely the majority of these features are contemporary with the medieval and post-medieval field systems with the exception of the ditch found in Trenches 28 and 33, which is parallel to the earlier Saxon ditch running through Trenches 21 and 37.

## **6.5 Consideration of research aims**

- 6.5.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in determining the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of preservation of archaeological remains. The majority of dated features recorded are of 12th

to 13th century, medieval, date and are located in the south-west and east of the site. These remains are likely to be indicative of the agricultural use of the landscape, and possibly domestic occupation, and probably extend west and south beyond the limits of this evaluated area and to be associated with the medieval church and village of Brantham. The presence and location of a number late post-medieval/modern field boundary ditches was also confirmed. The remaining features are undated, but the majority are probably related the identified medieval land use activity.

- 6.5.2 The ability of the results of the evaluation to inform upon the site-specific research objectives, identified in relation to the regional research framework (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011), as previously set out in section 2.7.3, is considered below:

*Neolithic to Bronze Age*

- 6.5.3 Whilst the presence of prehistoric worked flint recovered from a later feature is suggestive of a transitory presence in the landscape at this time, no features of prehistoric date were encountered. Therefore, the results of the evaluation cannot inform on the nature of prehistoric land use in association with settlements and the development of field systems.

*Iron Age and Roman*

- 6.5.4 No evidence for land use during the Late Iron Age and Roman periods was found during the evaluation; therefore, the results cannot be used to inform on variations in settlements, forms and functions of farmsteads, or agricultural regimes.

*Medieval*

- 6.5.5 Parts of the southern half of the site contain remains of field boundaries relating to medieval agricultural land use. It is therefore possible that it has potential to provide further insights into the nature of field systems and farming practices in the eastern region. The presence of large quantities of 12th/13th-century pottery may indicate that these field system remains were in close proximity of medieval settlement, perhaps associated with the nearby Brantham Hall and/or St Michael's Church. The site therefore has some potential to inform on the form and function of this field system and on its relationship with medieval settlement at the village of Brantham. Although the settlement clearly had access to ceramic vessels from a variety of local production centres, it is unclear whether this can inform on the nature of any relationship between it and urban centres in the region.
- 6.5.6 The post-medieval field boundary recorded within the site attests to the agricultural nature of land use in the 19th and 20th centuries, which is recorded by historic mapping from 1837 onwards and therefore well understood.

## **6.6 Conclusions**

- 6.6.1 The results of the archaeological evaluation demonstrate the presence of a moderate density and low to moderate complexity of medieval and late post-medieval to modern archaeological remains within the site. Undated remains



are also present across the site, some of which possibly also relate to these periods of land use.

- 6.6.2 The majority of the medieval and probably medieval archaeological features are located in the south-west and east parts of the site (i.e. the proximities of Trenches 35 / 36 / 39 / 40 and Trenches 26 / 27 / 32 / 33). These probably constitute the remains of an agricultural field system and ditched enclosure. These were presumably associated with the medieval settlement of Brantham which is speculated to have focused on the church, to the south of the site.
- 6.6.3 At least one post-medieval ditch, also known from historic mapping, has been demonstrated to cross the site. As part of the wider agricultural field system of the 19th- and earlier 20th-centuries, these remains are of minor significance.
- 6.6.4 A summary of the evaluation results will be submitted for publication in the annual fieldwork round-up in the proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology and History (PSIAH).

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**Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches**

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.28-0.38	35.53-35.58
3/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.09-0.11	35.11-35.13
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.29-0.30	35.77-36.02
5/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.10-0.23	35.37-35.49
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.29-0.31	35.22-35.47
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	20.00	1.80	0.09-0.12	34.91-35.18
7/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.03	34.64-35.09
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.26-0.29	35.64-35.91
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	10.00	1.80	0.16	35.65
10/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.06-0.12	35.03-35.48
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.28-0.30	35.20-35.22
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.12-0.17	34.92
11/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.05	34.64-34.72
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.25-0.30	35.07-35.34
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.20-0.30	34.77-35.05
12/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.04-0.15	34.36-34.72
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	-	35.35-35.41
14/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	-	
14/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	-	34.81-34.83
18/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	-	35.82-36.06
18/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	-	35.49-35.65
19/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.28	35.83-36.03
19/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.03-0.10	35.55-35.75
20/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.26-0.32	-
20/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.04-0.08	-
22/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.27-0.35	35.84-36.00
22/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.12	35.43-35.48
23/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.27-0.36	35.87-35.99
23/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.05	35.51-35.72
34/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.26-0.29	35.23-35.64
34/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.09-0.10	34.94-35.36
34/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.04	34.74-35.14

**Appendix 2: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds**

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)
us					2	34										
1/001									4	62						
2/001									1	9	1	10				
3/001									3	24						
4/001											3	11				
5/001											4	119				
6/001											3	40				
7/001									1	7	2	21				
8/001											3	10				
8/005					1	24										
9/001									1	2	4	11				
9/003					1	10										
10/001									1	25	7	27				
11/001											2	7				
12/001									2	12	2	8				
13/001									2	111						
13/011					1	16										
15/001											1	4				
16/001											4	10				
16/004			1	16	1	21										
17/001					2	1993										
17/008													1	16		
17/010					3	22										
25/001											2	7				
26/001											3	36				
27/001									4	35						
28/001									1	36						
29/001									4	29	4	5				
30/005			1	12					1	4						
31/001									3	17	1	6				
32/001									4	35						
32/009			10	174												
32/013			6	47			1	54								
32/015			1	44												
32/019			4	25											1	15

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)
33/001									2	16						
33/004									1	5						
34/001											2	44				
35/004			195	5735					1	43						
35/006					1	28										
36/006			1	1									4	28		
37/001											4	21				
37/005			2	11											1	4
38/001											4	18				
39/006					6	232										
39/009	1	5	3	29												
40/001											3	8				
40/006			1	24												
41/001											8	35				
41/004							1	95								
41/006									1	17						
<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>225</i>	<i>6118</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>2380</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>489</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>458</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>19</i>

**Appendix 3: Metalwork quantification**

Context	RF no	Object	Count	Wt (g)	Material	Description	Date
1/001		Nail	1	23.4	IRON	Square section, square head L98.7mm	Pmed
1/001		Nail	1	21.2	IRON	Square section, square head L72.2mm	Pmed
1/001		Nail	1	9.6	IRON	Clenched square section	Pmed
1/001		Nail	1	7.5	IRON	Square section, square head L47.9mm	Pmed
10/001		Button	1	4.7	COPP	Disc, possible button front with indistinct decoration Di28.9mm	Pmed
10/001		Ring	1	0.3	COPP	Di13.4mm	Modern
10/001		Washer	1	3.1	COPP	Square 14mm	Modern
10/001		Buckle	1	6	COPP	D shaped, raised strap bar 27.5x26.4mm	Pmed
10/001		Fitting	1	3.1	COPP	Sheet metal with perforated terminal 21x16.7mm	Modern
10/001		Fitting	1	2.5	COPP	Small wheel or cog Di9.6mm	Modern
10/001		Unk	1	6.2	LEAD	Lead ?stud with iron shank L19.2mm	unk
10/001		Nail	1	24.5	IRON	Square section, square headL114.2mm	Pmed
11/001		Coin	1	1.9	COPP	Elizabeth I half pence Seaby 4239	1971
11/001		Fitting	1	6.8	COPP	Folded sheet, rivetted, possible repair W33.4mm L26.5mm	Pmed
12/001	2	Coin	1	0.6	SILV	Henry III Cut half penny ?Class IIa Di17.8mm	1247-72
12/001		Button	1	2.4	COPP	Flat, undecorated, wire loop Di14.6mm	19-20th c
12/001		Button	1	5	COPP	Flat, white metal coated, loop missing Di14.6mm	18-19th c
12/001		Nail	1	4.7	IRON	L37.6mm	Pmed
12/001		rod fragment	1	7.2	IRON	L66mm	Pmed
13/001		Nail	1	32.7	IRON	HD headless L86.8mm	Pmed
13/001		Nail	1	76.2	IRON	HD T shaped head L88.8mm	Pmed
15/001		Sheet	1	3.5	COPP	Folded strip with small rivet through hole L26.1mm	Pmed
16/001		Button	1	1.6	COPP	pressed metal, four holes	Modern
16/001		Chape	1	2.2	COPP	fragment	17-18th c
16/001		Sheet	1	1.7	COPP	Irregular 14.8x25.5mm	Pmed
16/001		rod fragment	1	4.2	IRON	L28.7mm	
2/001		Tube	1	9.6	COPP	Formed from rectangular sheet, rolled lengthways. Two circular perforations through flattened end L90.2mm	Modern
2/001		Nail	1	8.9	IRON	headless L64.5mm	Pmed
25/001		Button	1	2.9	COPP	Gilded Di23mm	19-20th c
25/001		Button	1	4.8	COPP	Concave undecorated wire loop Di18.6mm	19-20th c

Context	RF no	Object	Count	Wt (g)	Material	Description	Date
26/001		Mount	1	0.9	COPP	Press moulded cruciform with central circular boss, probably police or military? L17.2mm	19-20th c
26/001		Plate fragment	1	31.4	IRON	Irregular 48x35mm	unk
26/001		Sheet	1	3	LEAD	Irregular thin sheet	unk
27/001		Nail	2	26	IRON	Rosette head L91mm	Pmed
27/001		Sheet	1	1.4	LEAD	thin irregular sheet	unk
27/001		Wire	1	8.5	IRON	circular section Di4.2mm	unk
28/001		Nail	1	30.7	IRON	Square section, square head L106.5mm	Pmed
29/000		Nail	1	12.7	IRON	headless L68.1mm	Pmed
29/001	3	Scabbard chape	1	1.9	COPP	Conical with knopped terminal, attachment holes at mouth L21.4mm	17-18th c
29/001		Sheet	1	1.3	COPP	L23mm	Pmed
29/001		Buckle	1	0.3	COPP	Circular shoe buckle Di13.5mm	18-19th c
29/001		?Token	1	1.3	COPP	Di17.9mm Possible trade token	17th c
29/001		Nail	1	9.4	IRON	Square head and section L53.4+mm	Pmed
29/002		Nail	1	6.4	IRON	stem frags	Pmed
3/001		Nail	2	21.3	IRON	Square section, square headL59.8mm	Pmed
30/005		Nail	1	3.7	IRON	Stem frag	Pmed
31/001		Fitting	1	5.9	COPP	Thin oval plate with central aperture and four rivet holes around circumference L40.8mm	19-20th c
31/001		Nail	1	2.2	IRON	Horseshoe nail	Pmed
31/001		Nail	1	2.9	IRON	Circular head	Pmed
31/001		Nail	1	11	IRON	Circular head L58.7mm	Pmed
32/001		Nail	2	12.8	IRON	Circular head L36.8mm	Pmed
32/001		Nail	1	9.2	IRON	Square head and section L61.4+mm	Pmed
32/001		Hook	1	13.2	IRON	S shaped hook with loop L45.3mm	Pmed
33/001		Nail	1	9.7	IRON	Square section, square headL76.9mm	Pmed
33/001		rod fragment	1	6.2	LEAD	L28.2mm	unk
33/004		?Stud	1	4.7	IRON	Triangular stem, head fragmentary L16.9mm	Pmed
34/001		?Caulking	1	30.4	LEAD		Pmed
34/001		Bracket	1	12	COPP	Sheet bent at right angle	Modern
35/004		Staple	1	42.7	IRON	L52mm	Pmed
37/001		Button	1	1.5	COPP	pressed metal, four holes	Modern
37/001		rod fragment	1	2.4	IRON	nail stem?	Modern
37/001		waste	2	16.8	LEAD	casting waste with sprue	unk
38/001		amorphous	4	17.5	LEAD		unk



Context	RF no	Object	Count	Wt (g)	Material	Description	Date
4/001		Button	1	6.7	COPP	Domed, indistinct decoration within raised border, wire loop D26mm	19-20th c
4/001		Offcut	1	3.3	COPP	23x14mm irregular sheet	unk
4/001		Fastener	1	1.2	COPP	Keyhole aperture, two rivets	Modern
40/001	1	Coin	1	2.4	SILV	Victoria sixpence Seaby 3908/9 Di19.2mm	1838-87
40/001		?Buckle	1	3	COPP	fragment, moulded marginal line possibly shoe buckle	18-19th c
40/001		Button	1	3.3	COPP	Flat, undecorated, wire loop missing 21.6mmDi14.6mm	19-20th c
40/001		Sheet	1	1.9	LEAD	Rectangular thin sheet L30.7mm W15.1mm rivet hole at one end	unk
41/001		Sheet	3	4.9	LEAD	irregular sheet fragments	unk
41/001		Amorphous	2	15.9	LEAD	?casting waste	unk
41/001		Button	1	1.3	COPP	pressed metal, four holes	Modern
41/001		Stud	1	9.1	COPP	Substantial shirt/equipment stud	19-20th c
41/001		?Button	1	3.7	LEAD	Lead alloy, loop missing Di19.4+mm	18th c
41/006		Nail	1	43.6	IRON	Stem fragment L43.6mm	Pmed
5/001		Nail	1	8.5	IRON	L60mm	Pmed
5/001		Unk	1	101	IRON	L86mm W35mm Irregular plate	unk
5/001		?Ferrule	1	5.1	COPP	Broken and distorted 29x21mm	Modern
5/001		Unk	1	1	COPP	Small domed fragment 11.6mm	unk
6/001		Offcut	1	37.9	LEAD	Sheet fragment L61.8mm	unk
6/001		Button	1	2.1	COPP	Flat, undecorated, wire loop Di14.6mm	19-20th c
6/001		Fastener	1	0.3	COPP	Fragment	Modern
7/001		Offcut	1	14.3	LEAD	Folded sheet L30.2mm W23.5mm	unk
7/001		Sheet	1	5.6	COPP	L33.6mm W28.1mm irregular, folded, hole in one corner	Pmed
7/001		Nail	1	5.9	IRON	Rosette head L57.6mm	Pmed
8/001		Staple	1	3.5	IRON	L49.8mm	Pmed
8/001		Tack	1	1	COPP	Dome headed	Pmed
8/001		Ferrule	1	4.9	COPP	Squashed sheet metal L25.2mm W19.7mm	Pmed
9/001		Button	2	2.7	COPP	Pressed metal, two holes	Modern
9/001		Pipe	1	2.7	COPP	Fragment Di17mm	Modern
9/001		Amorphous	1	5.5	LEAD		unk
9/001		Tack	1	2.6	IRON	Circular head L21mm	Pmed
		<i>Total</i>	<i>104</i>				

**Appendix 4: HER Summary**

**Suffolk HER summary form**

Site Code	BNT089							
Site Name & Address	Land South of Ipswich Road, Brantham, Suffolk							
County, District	Suffolk, Babergh District							
OS Grid Reference	TM 1119 3440							
Geology	bedrock of Red Crag Formation – Sand, overlaid by superficial gravel deposits of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup							
ASE Project No	190626							
Type of Fieldwork	Evaluation							
Type of Site								
Dates of Fieldwork	27 January to 06 February 2020							
Sponsor/Client	RPS Group for Hopkins Homes							
Project Manager	Andy Leonard							
Project Supervisor	Rob Cullum							
Period	NEO	BA	IA	RB	SAX	<b>MED</b>	<b>PM</b>	MOD
Summary:	<p><i>Forty-one trenches were excavated across the 7.2ha site, some targeting the results of a preceding geophysical survey. Twenty-eight trenches were identified to contain archaeological features. These remains, comprising linear ditches, gullies and pits were spread across most of the site, with a particular concentration in the south-west and north-east. A moderate degree of correlation between geophysical anomalies and below-ground archaeological features was demonstrated.</i></p> <p><i>No prehistoric features were recorded; however, a single piece of edge-damaged worked flint, recovered as a residual find from a later ditch, attest to a transitory presence in the landscape from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age.</i></p> <p><i>No Roman features or artefacts were recovered during the evaluation.</i></p> <p><i>The majority of remains uncovered were of medieval date. Ditches comprising remains of a field system and a rectangular enclosure demonstrate agricultural land use in the 12th/13th centuries. A large assemblage of pottery recovered from these ditches is indicative of nearby domestic occupation, associated with the medieval settlement of Brantham thought to be centred on the church of St Michael.</i></p> <p><i>A low frequency of late post-medieval remains uncovered spanned the late 19th-20th century and comprised ditches corresponding with field boundaries recorded on historic mapping.</i></p>							

**Appendix 5: OASIS Form**

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-374228**

**Project details**

Project name	<b>Land South of Ipswich Road, Brantham, Suffolk</b>
Short description of the project	Trial-trench evaluation identified remains comprising linear ditches, gullies and pits were spread across most of the site, with a particular concentration in the south-west and north-east. A single piece of prehistoric worked flint was recovered as a residual find from a later ditch. No Roman features or artefacts were encountered. The majority of features were medieval ditches comprising remains of a field system and a rectangular enclosure demonstrating 12th/13th centuries agricultural land use. A large assemblage of pottery recovered from these ditches is indicative of nearby domestic occupation, associated with the medieval settlement of Brantham thought to be centred on the church of St Michael. A low frequency of late post-medieval remains uncovered spanned the late 19th-20th century and comprised ditches corresponding with field boundaries recorded on historic mapping.
Project dates	Start: 27-01-2020 End: 06-02-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	190626 - Contracting Unit No.; BNT089 - 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	DITCH Medieval DITCH Post Medieval PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval COIN Medieval COIN Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH BRANTHAM Land South of Ipswich Road, Brantham
Postcode	CO11 1PZ
Study area	7.21 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 1119 3440 51.967350743855 1.07472865649 51 58 02 N 001 04 29 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 34.12m Max: 35.65m
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	SCCAS/CT
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Rob Cullum

Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Survey"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey"
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"
<b>Project bibliography</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation: Land South of Ipswich Road, Brantham, Suffolk CO11 1PZ
Author(s)/Editor(s)	King, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2020044
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Witham, Essex
Description	A4 report of approximately 90 pages including figures
URL	<a href="http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk">archaeologydataservice.ac.uk</a>

## **Appendix 6: Written Scheme of Investigation**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an  
Archaeological Evaluation at  
Land South of Ipswich Road  
Brantham,  
Suffolk, CO11 1PZ**

**NGR: TM 1119 3440**

**OASIS Number: archaeol6-374228**

**Event Number: BNT 089**

**Planning Application Number: DC/19/03561**

**ASE Project no: 190626**

**HER Invoice Number: 9226077**

**January 2020**

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**Written Scheme of Investigation for an  
Archaeological Evaluation at  
Land South of Ipswich Road  
Brantham,  
Suffolk, CO11 1PZ**

**NGR: TM 1119 3440**

**OASIS Number: archaeol6-374228**


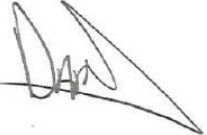
**Event Number: BNT 089**

**Planning Application Number: DC/19/03561**

**ASE Project no: 190626**

**HER Invoice Number: 9226077**

**January 2020**

<b>Prepared by:</b>	Andy Leonard	Project Manager	
<b>Reviewed and approved by:</b>	Darryl Palmer	Project Manager	
<b>Date of Issue:</b>	15 <sup>th</sup> January 2020		
<b>Revision 1:</b>	17 <sup>th</sup> January 2020		
<b>Revision 2:</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> January 2020		

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of RPS Group and Hopkins Homes for an archaeological evaluation at land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham, Suffolk (Figure 1; TM 1119 3440).
- 1.2 The site comprises a sub-triangular shaped field under arable cultivation located at the northeast of Brantham in Suffolk. The site is bound to the north by Ipswich Road, and to the southwest and southeast by Church Lane.
- 1.3 This WSI is for archaeological trial trench evaluation comprising forty 30m x 1.8m trenches at base (Figure 2). This amounts to a targeted 4% sample of the development area. Contingency has been allowed for a further 200 linear metres of trenching should this be deemed necessary by SCCAS.

## **2. BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Site Description and Location**

- 2.1.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the site is located on Red Crag formation, with sand and gravel superficial deposits.

### **2.2 Reasons for Project**

- 2.2.1 The site is proposed for residential development. In support of the application a programme of archaeological work has been required. Work already completed for the site includes an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs, 2019) and geophysical survey (SUMO, 2019). Having considered the results of that work Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) have required a phase of archaeological fieldwork to further define the presence, and significance, of archaeological remains on the site.
- 2.2.2 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation for the next stage of work; archaeological evaluation by trenching. All work will be undertaken in accordance with this document as well as the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The results of the archaeological evaluation will inform decisions regarding the need for, and extent of, any further archaeological works that may be required in order to mitigate the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource. That decision will be made by SCCAS in their role as advisors to the LPA.
- 2.2.5 It should be noted that this Written Scheme of Investigation relates to the archaeological evaluation only. Any further work would be subject to a separate Written Scheme of Investigation once the scope of work has been defined.



### 3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The following information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs, 2019) and geophysical survey (SUMO, 2019).

#### 3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 There are no records for Palaeolithic activity within 1km of the site. A Mesolithic tranchet axe has been recorded 200m southwest of the site (BNT 001).

3.2.2 Three Neolithic stone axes (BNT 005, BNT 009 & BNT 010) have been found within the vicinity of the site; 550m southwest of the site, 1400m southwest of the site and 1250m southeast of the site. The latter was identified within an area where prehistoric ditched trackways were recorded, along with a long, narrow saddle quern (BNT 007).

3.2.3 An early Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead was found 400m west of the site (EBG 051), within an area of field boundaries and cropmarks, recorded on the HER as prehistoric in date. Further prehistoric field boundaries and ditched trackways have been recorded 200m north of the site (BNT 058).

3.2.4 A significant number of Bronze Age metal finds have been identified within the broader Stour Valley including hoards, two of which are recorded 1200m west of the site in the same field (BNT 063 & BNT 064). A Bronze Age spear head was also found 200m north of the site (BNT 040).

3.2.5 Beaker inhumation burials, a late Bronze Age urn cemetery and a ring ditch with beaker pottery were found in a gravel pit, 900m south of the site (BNT 004).

3.2.6 The Stour Valley is rich in Iron Age finds scattered across the landscape, although the number of settlements is low. An Iron Age pottery scatter was discovered 700m southwest of the site (BNT 016).

3.2.7 More broadly there is cropmark evidence to the north, west and southeast of possible trackways, enclosures and associated linear features, with further cropmark evidence of a multiple-ditched enclosure to the south (SCCAS, 2019).

#### 3.3 Roman

3.3.1 An area of ditched trackways and field boundaries (BNT 021) visible on aerial photographs 200m north of the site are thought to be of Roman date and a Roman coin was recorded 100m east of the site on PAS.

3.3.2 Roman pottery sherds from at least four vessels were recorded at Brantham Hall Farm, 1km southeast of the site (BNT 070), and fragments of ten cinerary urns dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD were found 750m southwest of the site (BNT 006).

3.3.3 A Roman road runs approximately 1.2km to the north of the site, some distance from the site itself; the potential for associated features is considered low.

### **3.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval**

3.4.1 The name Brantham has Saxon origins and is mentioned in the Domesday Book nine times, as a relatively large settlement of thirty-eight households.

3.4.2 A findspot of a silver St Edmund memorial penny (dated 905-910AD) was identified immediately south of the site, and a late Saxon/early medieval findspot was recorded 1150m northwest of the site.

3.4.3 A findspot of a silver coin dated to the 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> centuries was found within the site boundary. Several other medieval findspots have been recorded within the broader area, including a lead papal bulla dated to 1281-5, a medieval coin, a silvered bronze medallion or badge dated 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century (BNT 012) and two medieval coins (EBG 018).

3.4.4 The site of the scheduled Dodnash Priory, founded in 1188 and dissolved in 1525, lies 1.3km northwest of the site (BTY 002). It comprises a large pond, remains of a fishpond, fragment of a flint wall and an area of undulated landscape extending over parts of two fields.

3.4.5 The 14<sup>th</sup> century church of St Michael lies immediately south of the site. It is likely that an earlier wooden structure stood at the same location.

3.4.6 A medieval moat surrounding Brantham Hall is recorded 800m southeast of the site (BNT 022) and a moated site with internal ruined brick walls, likely the remains of a medieval farmhouse or farm building, was identified 1350m southwest of the site (BNT 002).

### **3.5 Post-Medieval and Modern**

3.5.1 Throughout the post-medieval period the site has been in constant use as agricultural land, occasionally parcelled off into smaller groups divided by field boundaries.

### **3.6 Previous archaeological work**

3.6.1 A magnetometer survey was conducted on the site in June 2019 (SUMO, 2019). The survey did not reveal any definite archaeological anomalies, although a couple of linear trends of uncertain origin were mapped, including a rectilinear feature and two ditch-like anomalies (Figure 2).

## 4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

### 4.1 Aims

4.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify any archaeological features or deposits that will be impacted upon by the proposed housing development, and to enable a mitigation strategy for any remains to be implemented before development takes place.

4.1.2 More specifically, the evaluation aims to establish the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of preservation of surviving archaeological remains within the development area.

### 4.2 Objectives

4.2.1 The general objectives of the project are:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- To determine the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- To enable SCCAS to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work required in order to satisfy the archaeological condition.
- To enable SCCAS to determine whether archaeological remains of national significance are present that may warrant preservation in situ.
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4.2.2 Specific objectives of the project with reference to the *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medleycott 2011) are:

#### **Neolithic/Bronze Age-Bronze Age**

- Examination of the inter-relationships between settlements, together with variation and changes in settlement types, offers considerable potential to explore the social changes taking place, as well as the interrelationship between settlements and monuments.
- There is a huge corpus of Bronze Age metal artefacts from East Anglia. This resource should be used to study demography and the exploitation of the land in this period.

#### **Bronze Age-Iron Age**

- Bronze Age/Iron Age transition. This appears to be a period of marked change, with the abandonment of many late Bronze Age field systems and

population/settlement contraction. The scale, rate and nature of these changes are poorly understood. Opportunities should be sought to test the hypotheses put forward by Yates (2007).

- The nature of the agrarian economy needs further study. Is a real understanding of continuity and change emerging?
- The nature of the agrarian economy needs further study.... What are the relative proportions of cereals and livestock and is there a changing dynamic throughout the period?

### **Bronze Age-Early Medieval**

- The impact of agricultural developments during the Iron Age and Roman period deserves further study, and also the effects of fluctuations in the agricultural economy during the first half of the first millennium AD, including the issue of post-Roman depopulation.

### **Iron Age-Roman**

- It is at present almost impossible to distinguish later Iron Age sites from those of Roman date on the basis of morphology alone. More detailed, holistic and comprehensive analysis of existing data, followed by targeted fieldwork to date and characterise known sites, should be a priority for future research. There is also great potential for investigating the relationships between field systems and long-distance trackways, and settlements, enclosures and funerary sites.

### **Roman**

- what forms do the farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region?
- Are there chronological/regional/ landscape variations in settlement location, density or type?
- how far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified, and what is the relationship between rural and urban sites?

### **Early Medieval**

- are there regional or landscape-related variations in settlement location, density or type?

### **Later Medieval**

- How far can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes?
- What is the relationship between rural and urban sites?
- Field Systems The medieval field systems of East Anglia have been recognised as different and distinctive from the two- and three-field systems that were the norm in Midland England (Gray 1915, 305-54; Postgate 1973, 281-324). In large parts of the region there are individual enclosed fields surrounded by long-established hedges, a landscape described as Ancient Countryside (Rackham 1986). Some of these are laid out in regular patterns that have been termed co-axial systems, some of which could be of prehistoric origin (Williamson 1987). There also appears to be a link between dispersed settlement and Ancient Countryside. A study is needed of East Anglian field patterns which would characterise them in terms of date, form, tenorial background, soil type, and so on.

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

- 5.0.1 An HER number has been requested from the Historic Environment Service as the site code for this project. This number will be used as the unique site identifier on all primary records.
- 5.0.2 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to commencement of the work.
- 5.0.3 At least two weeks written notice will be given to Suffolk Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.
- 5.0.4 The evaluation will comprise the excavation of forty-one trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m (Figure 2), representing a 4% sample of the site. The trenches have been set out to achieve a largely random sample of the site but taking into account the results of the geophysical survey. Contingency for a further 200 linear metres of trenching has been allowed for.
- 5.0.5 Spoil will be bunded around the edges of the trenches to provide a physical and visible barrier.
- 5.0.6 The trenches will be accurately located using offsets from known positions or a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 5.0.7 All trenches will be scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. Trenches will be mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision.
- 5.0.8 Machine excavation will continue to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever is uppermost. The exposed subsoil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 5.0.9 The opportunity to have a meeting on site shall be provided once the trenches are open with RPS Group and SCCAS to assess the results.
- 5.0.10 Backfilling and compaction will be undertaken by the machine on completion of the work once agreed with SCCAS, but there will be no reinstatement to existing condition.
- 5.0.11 Prior to excavation all trenches will be scanned with a metal detector by an experienced metal detectorist, Mr Graham Brandeys. Any metal finds will be located by GPS. Subsequently spoil heaps and trench bases will also be scanned with a metal detector as will the spoil derived from excavated features. Any finds recovered by this method will be suitably bagged in accordance with the standards set out below.
- 5.0.12 The OASIS online record will be completed for the project.

**5.1 Standards**

- 5.1.1 ASE will adhere to the SCCAS requirements for trenched evaluation (SCCAS 2011, updated 2019), the site-specific Brief for the evaluation (SCCAS, 2019), the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, and Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014a & 2014b), and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA.

## **5.2 Excavation and Recording**

- 5.2.1 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.
- 5.2.2 Standard ASE methodologies will be employed. All stratigraphy will be recorded using the ASE context recording system. In the event of encountering archaeological stratigraphy, the single context planning method will be employed and the trench will be excavated to the top of undisturbed deposits.
- 5.2.3 An overall plan related to the site grid and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid will be drawn in addition to individual plans showing areas of archaeological interest. All features revealed will be planned.
- 5.2.4 Site plans will be at 1:20 unless circumstances dictate otherwise. Plans at other scales will be drawn if appropriate (e.g. cremation burials at 1:10). Sections will be drawn at 1:10.
- 5.2.5 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.
- 5.2.6 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safely or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeological features or deposits will be agreed with the SCC Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer in advance.
- 5.2.7 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all contained features will be excavated. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Normally 10% (or at least a 1m-long segment) of non-structural linear features will be excavated. At least 50% of linear features with a possible structural function (e.g. beam slots) will normally be excavated. Details of the precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it will be discussed with the monitoring officer if particularly significant archaeology is revealed as a result of topsoil stripping. Further discussion and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may be requested during the project.
- 5.2.8 In the event that human remains are encountered SCCAS will be informed immediately. All articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits will receive minimal excavation to define their extent and establish whether they are burials or not. Generally all graves and cremation burials will be recorded and their positions noted without full excavation, only surface cleaning. A decision would then be made on future treatment of the human remains in consultation with the client/ their agent and the Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer and the coroner would be informed. Graves and cremation burials would only be excavated if they have already been disturbed, if they are at imminent risk, or if it is decided that a small sample of the burials need be evaluated to assess their condition and preservation. No human remains will be lifted without first obtaining a licence from the Ministry of Justice.

5.2.9 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images (maximum resolution of 16M (4608x3556)) will be made. The photographic record will aim to provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.

### **5.3 Finds/Environmental Remains**

5.3.1 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of post-medieval and later finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage will normally be collected, sufficient to date and characterise the feature.

5.3.2 Finds will be identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.

5.3.3 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the CfA *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014c). All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.

5.3.4 If appropriate, environmental samples will be taken from any contexts with good environmental potential. Bulk soil samples (minimum 40 litres or 100% if less) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. ASE's environmental consultant is Karine Le Hegarat (ASE) and, if necessary, the English Heritage regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.

5.3.5 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, amended 2003, shall be reported to Suffolk's Finds Liaison Officer, CgMs and the LPA's's Historic Environment Services monitoring officer. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the Coroner will be informed by the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer within fourteen days. A record shall be provided to all parties of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).

## **6.0 POST-EXCAVATION, ANALYSIS, REPORTING and ARCHIVE**

### **6.1 Report**

6.1.1 Within six weeks of the completion of fieldwork a report will be produced containing the following information:

- **SUMMARY:** A concise non-technical summary
- **INTRODUCTION:** General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.
- **BACKGROUND:** to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area. An up-to-date HER search will be included in the



report and the invoice number displayed for that search on the front cover.

- AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: Summary of aims and objectives of the project
- METHOD: Methodology used to carry out the work.
- FIELDWORK RESULTS: Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.
- SPECIALIST REPORTS: Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site.
- DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context. Specifically the report will consider relevant regional frameworks (at the minimum *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24*, Medleycott, 2011).
- APPENDICES: Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet and completed OASIS form.
- FIGURES: to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20). Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.

6.1.2 A copy of the draft report will be supplied to SCCAS digitally for comment. Once approved one hard copy and a digital copy of the report will be supplied to SCCAS Historic Environment Services for the attention of the Senior Historic Environment Officer (Planning). Copies of the report will be supplied to RPS Group and one copy to the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at Historic England's East of England's offices.

6.1.3 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/UTH> in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeological Data Service.

## **6.2 Publication**

6.2.1 Publication will be by an evaluation report produced within six weeks of the completion of fieldwork. A summary report will also be submitted for publication in the annual fieldwork round-up in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology and History (PSIAH). In the event that no further works are planned and exceptional archaeological remains are found which warrant publication in their own right a separate note on these will be produced to a timetable to be agreed with the client and Suffolk's Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer.

### **6.3 Archive**

- 6.3.1 It is intended to deposit the archive with the County store. The Guidelines for preparation and deposition will be followed (SCCAS 2014, updated 2019), as well as those contained in the *CIfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014d) and the requirements of the recipient museum will be followed for the preparation of the archive for museum deposition.
- 6.3.2 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material.
- 6.3.3 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner ASE will arrange with the recipient museum for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection. Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the recipient museum.

## **7 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

### **7.1 Site Risk Assessment and Safety Measures**

- 7.1.1 ASE's Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) system covers most aspects of excavation work and ensures that for most sites the risks are adequately controlled. Prior to and during fieldwork sites are subject to an ongoing assessment of risk. Site-specific risk assessments are kept under review and amended whenever circumstances change which materially affect the level of risk. Where significant risks have been identified in work to be carried out by ASE a written generic assessment will be made available to those affected by the work. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site.

## **8 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING**

### **8.1 Staffing and Equipment**

- 8.1.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists, comprising an Archaeologist with support from up to three Assistant Archaeologists and a surveyor as required. The project is anticipated to take two weeks.
- 8.1.2 The Archaeologist for the project will be determined once the programme has been agreed with CgMs and will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists. The project will be managed by Andy Leonard (project manager, fieldwork) and Mark Atkinson (project manager, post-excavation).
- 8.1.3 SCC's Historic Environment Services monitoring officer will be notified of the Senior Archaeologist assigned to the project prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.
- 8.1.4 Specialists who may be consulted are:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery      Louise Rayner, Anna Doherty and Kayt Hawkins (ASE)  
Post-Roman pottery    Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent, Hampshire and London)  
Post-Roman pottery (Essex)    Helen Walker (external: Essex)  
Post Roman pottery (East Anglia)    Sue Anderson

CBM Rae Regensberg (ASE)  
Fired Clay Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)  
Clay Tobacco Pipe Elke Raemen (ASE)  
Glass Elke Raemen (ASE)  
Slag Luke Barber (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)  
Metalwork Trista Clifford (ASE)  
Worked Flint Karine Le Hégarat, Dr Ed Blinkhorn, Dr Matt Pope (ASE)  
Geological material and worked stone Luke Barber (external)  
Human bone incl cremated bone Lucy Sibun (ASE)  
Animal bone incl fish Hayley Forsyth and Emily Johnson (ASE)  
Marine shell Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)  
Registered Finds Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)  
Coins Trista Clifford (ASE)  
Treasure administration Trista Clifford (ASE)  
Conservation Alastair Threlfall (ASE)  
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments) Dr Matt Pope, Dr Ed Blinkhorn, Alice Dowsett and Letty Ingrey (ASE)  
Macro-plant remains Dr Lucy Allott and Angela Vitolo (ASE)  
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood Dr Lucy Allott and Angela Vitolo (ASE)

- 8.1.5 Other external specialists (regional, environmental, and scientific dating ) are used dependent on needs of particular projects; details can be provided as required..

## **9 MONITORING**

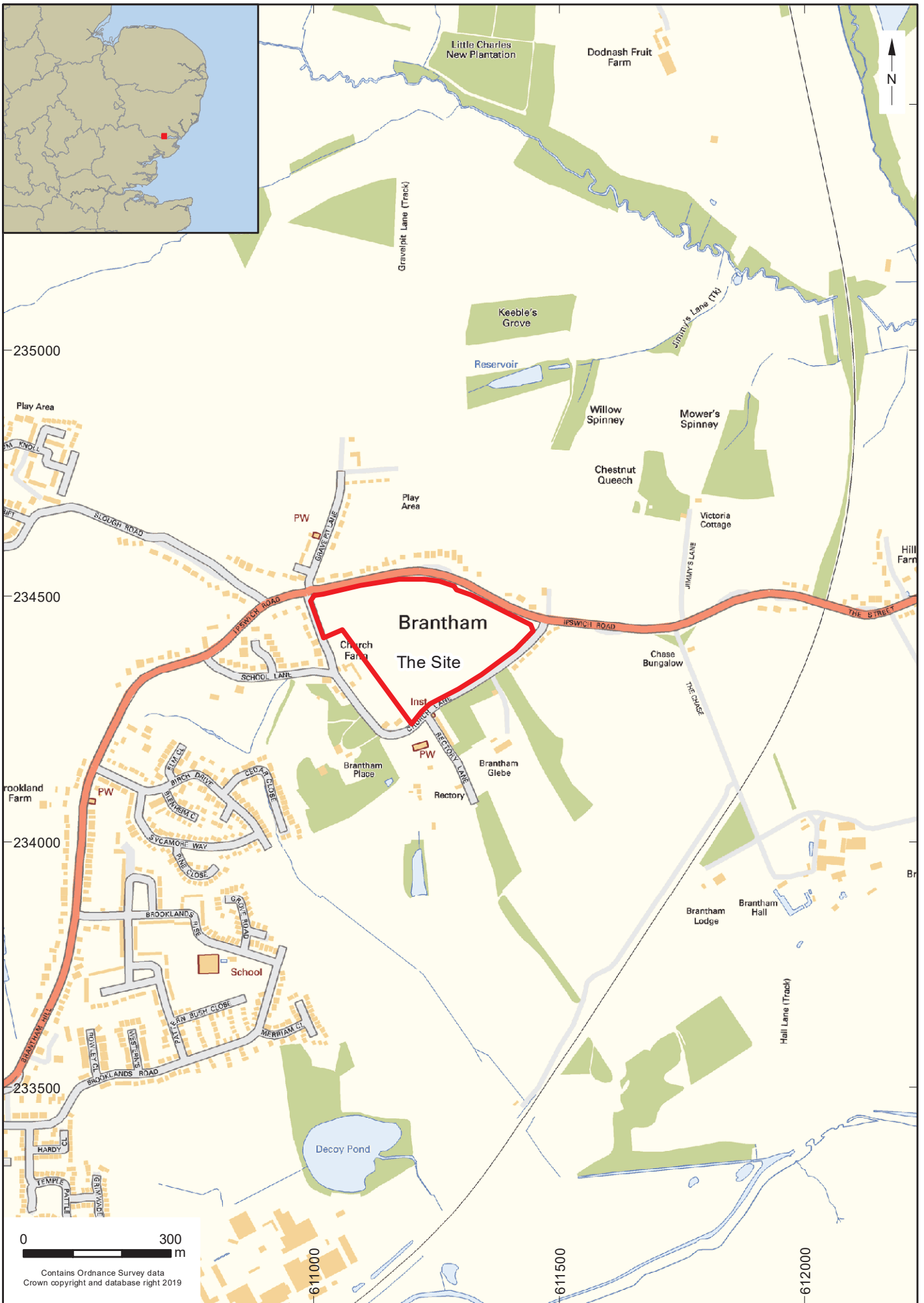
- 9.1 The SCC/AS monitoring officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project.
- 9.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the client and the SCC/AS monitoring officer prior to being carried out.
- 9.3 The SCC/AS monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress by the client throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. Arrangements will be made for the monitoring officer to inspect the evaluation trenches before they are backfilled – trenches will not be backfilled without the agreement of the monitoring officer.

## **10 Insurance**

- 10.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £10,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss.

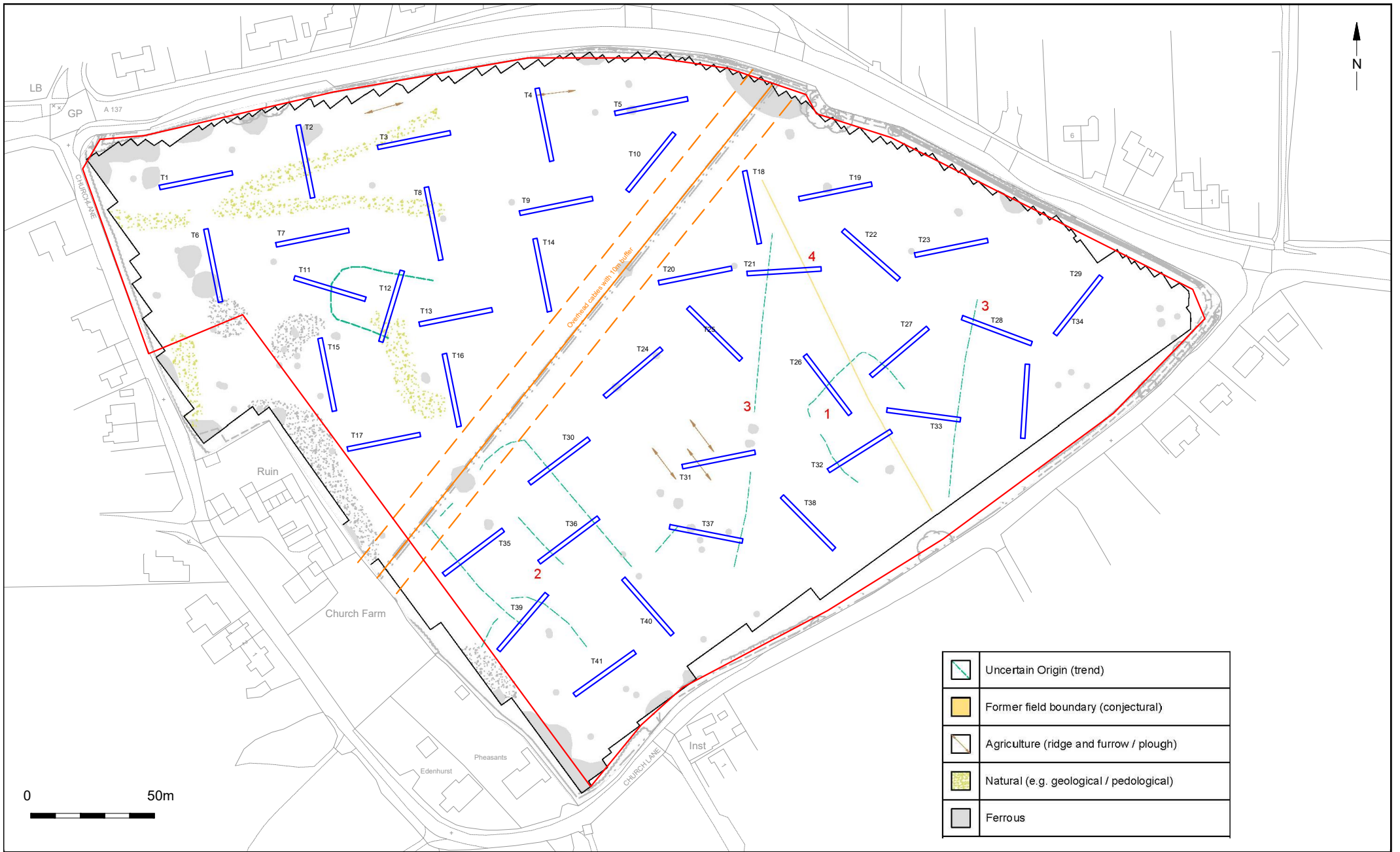
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Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL		



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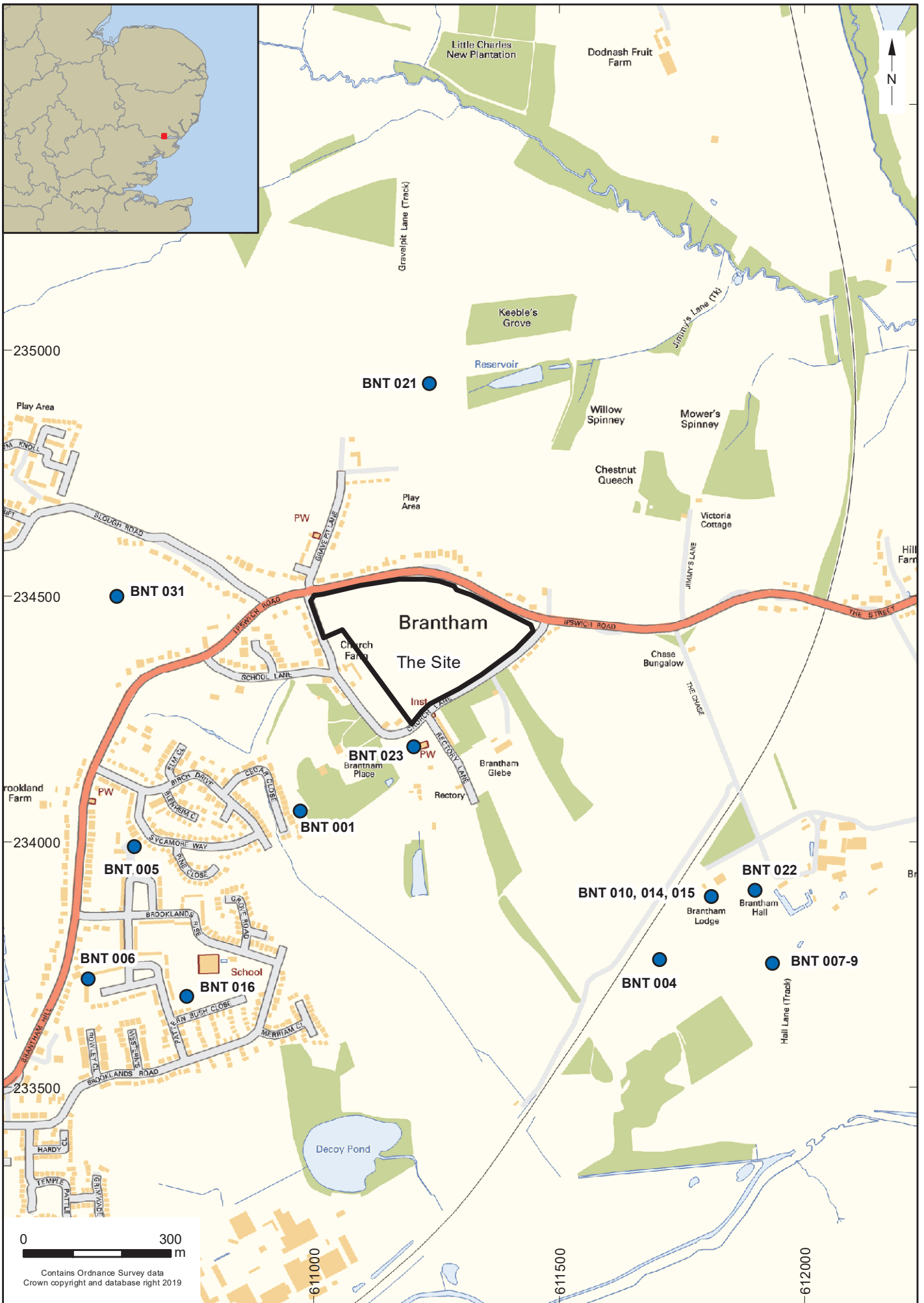
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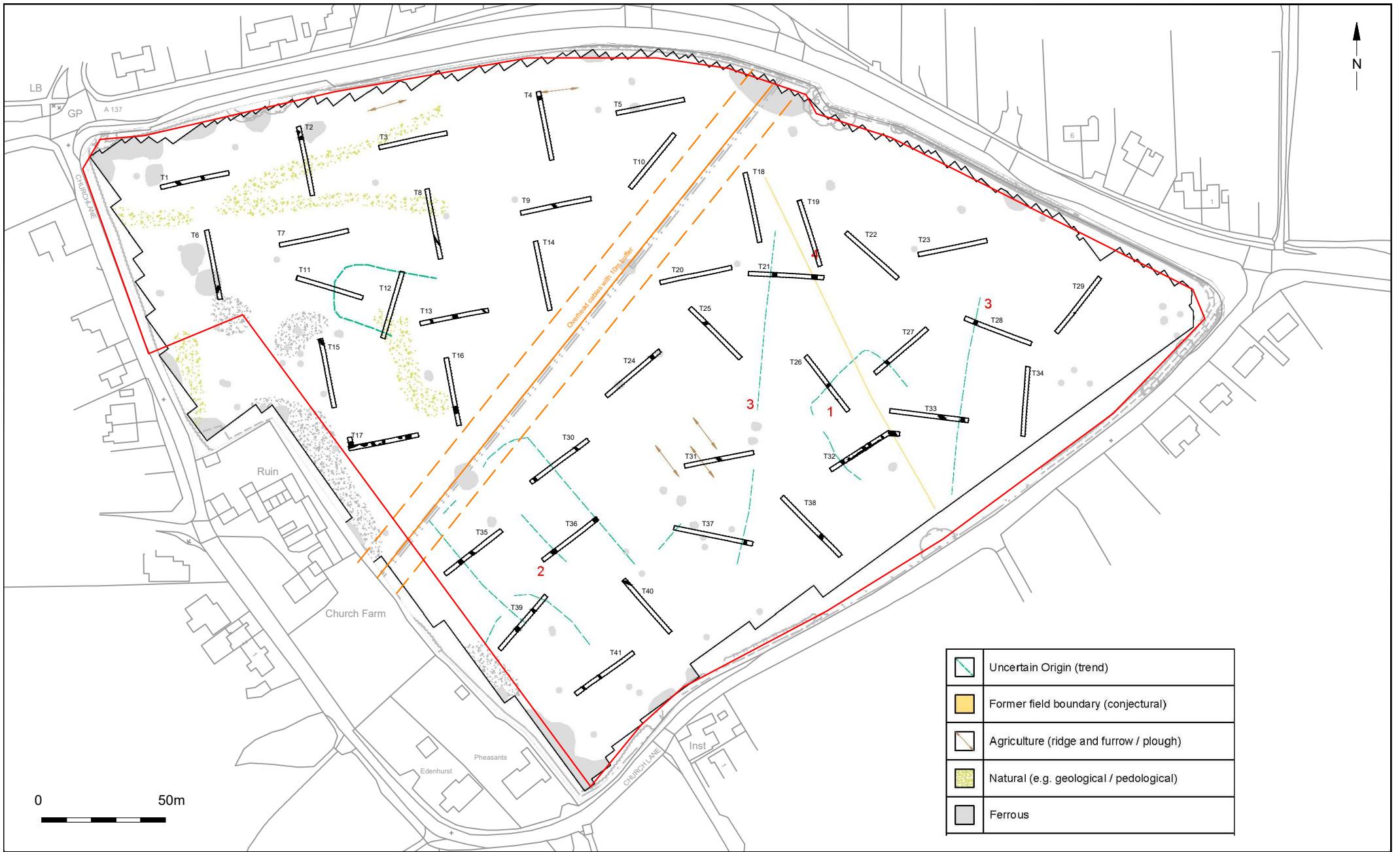


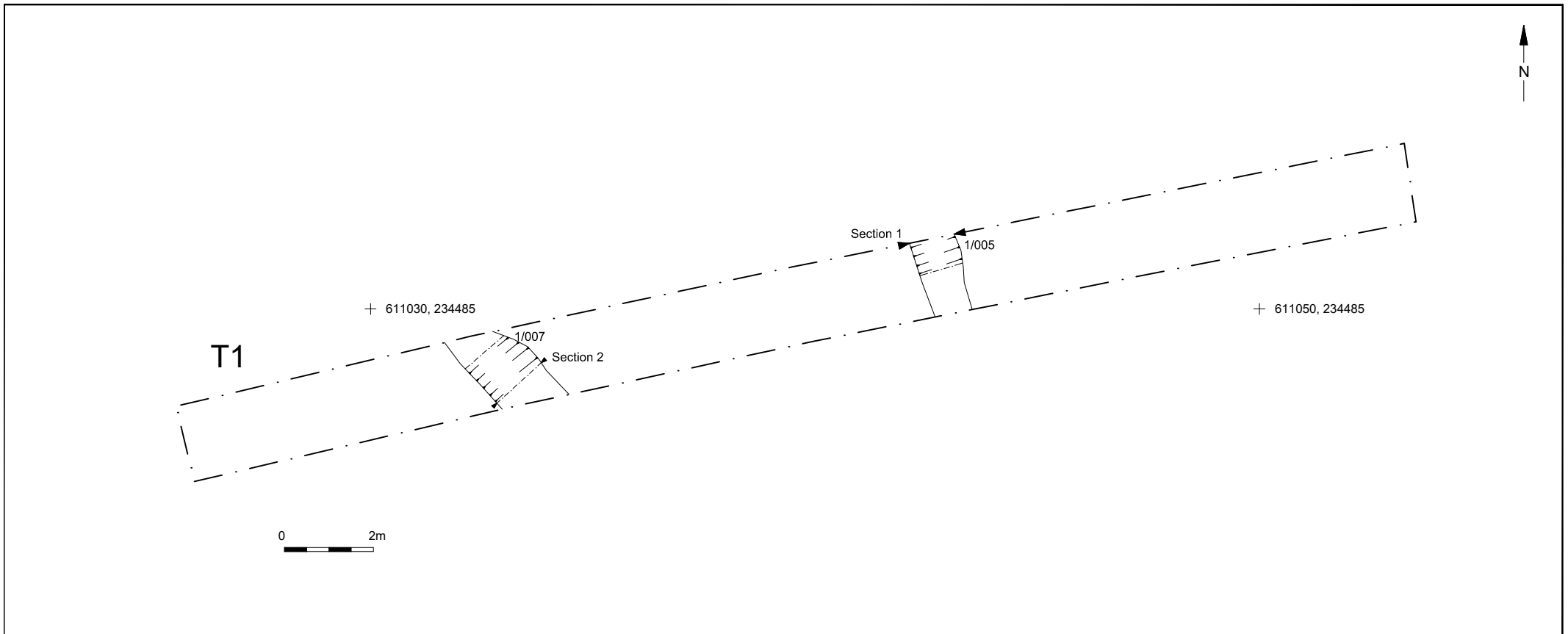




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Report No: 2020044	Drawn by: APL		

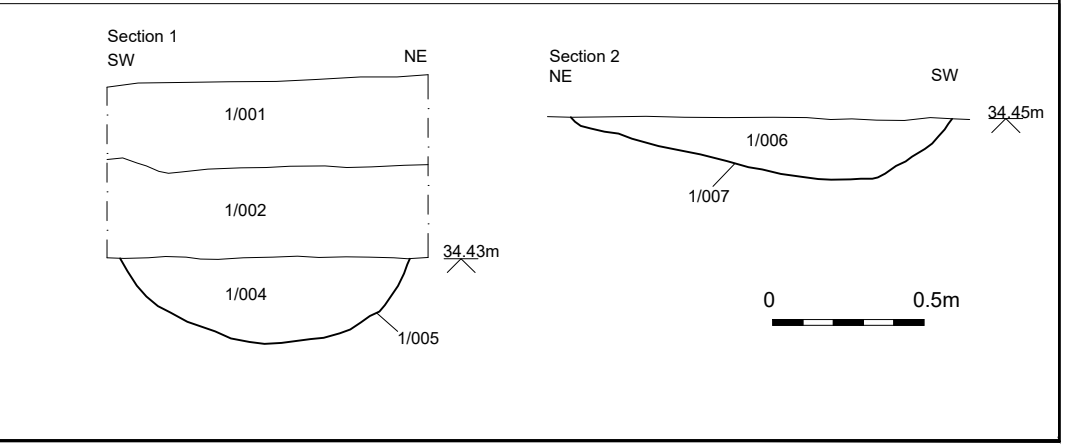




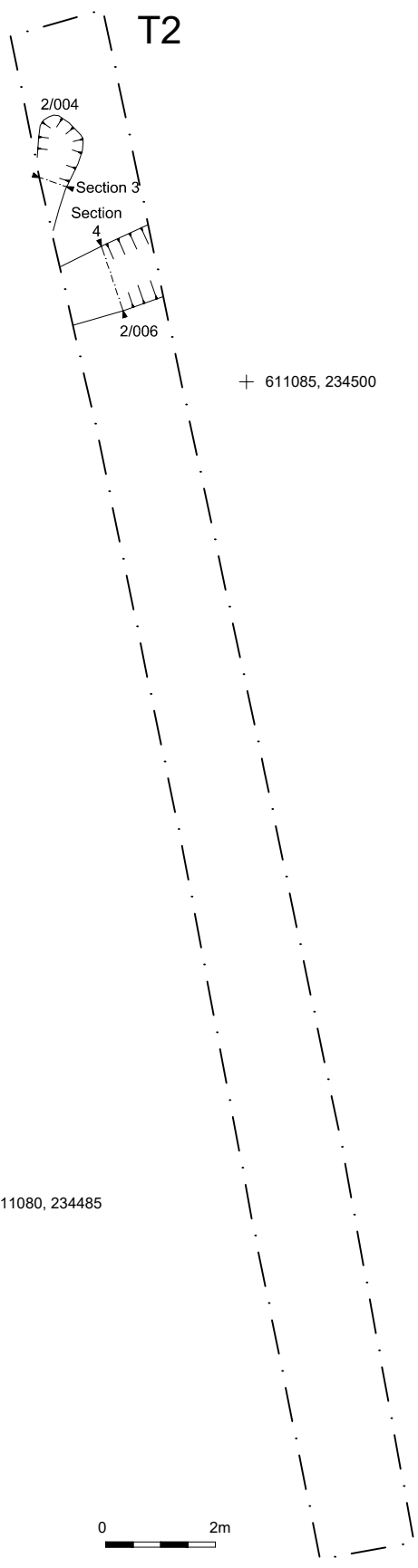
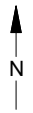


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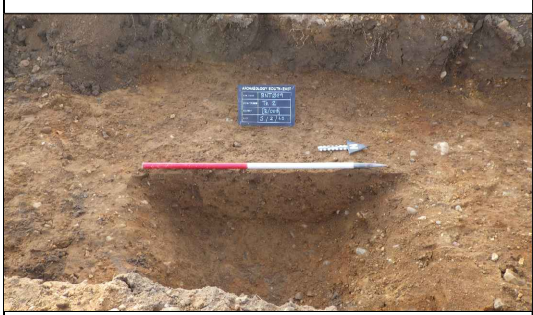
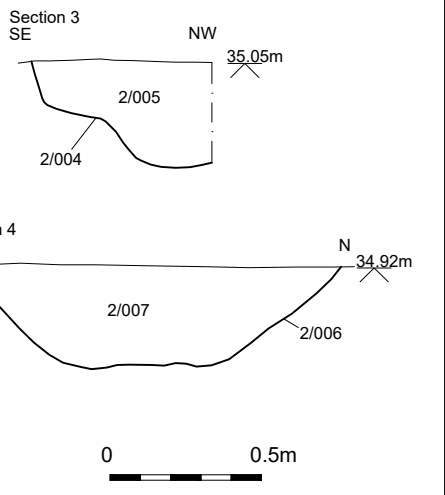
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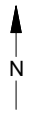


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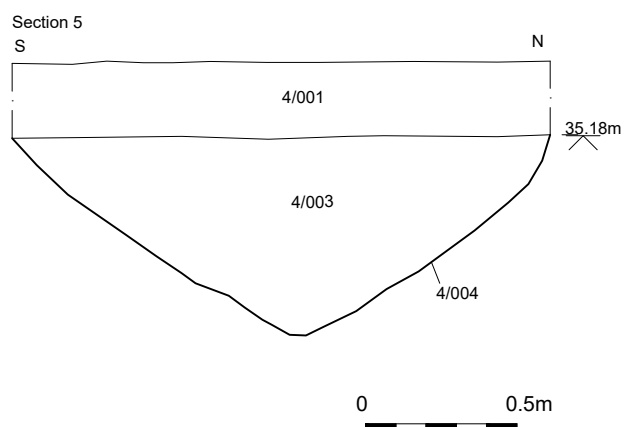
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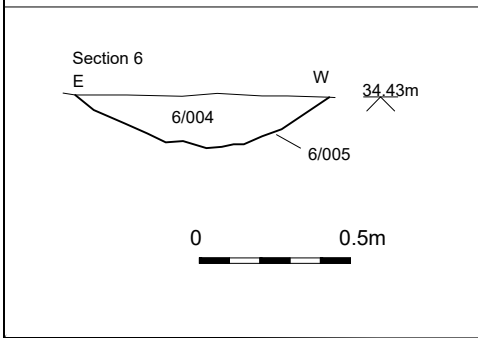
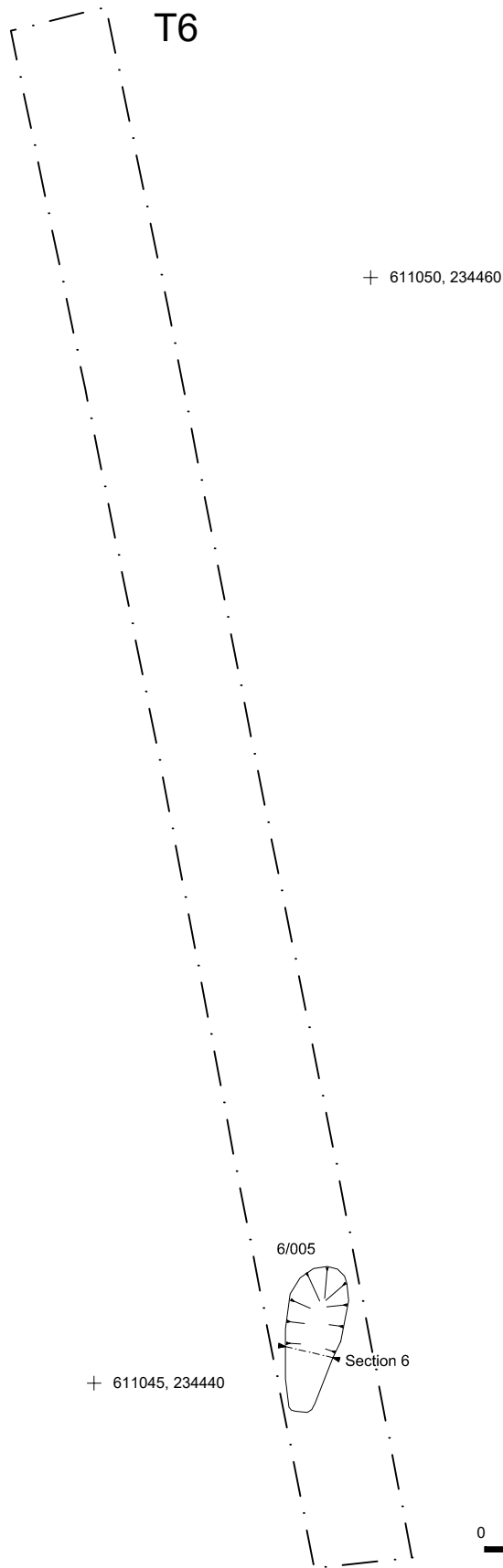
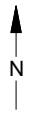
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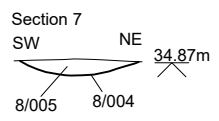
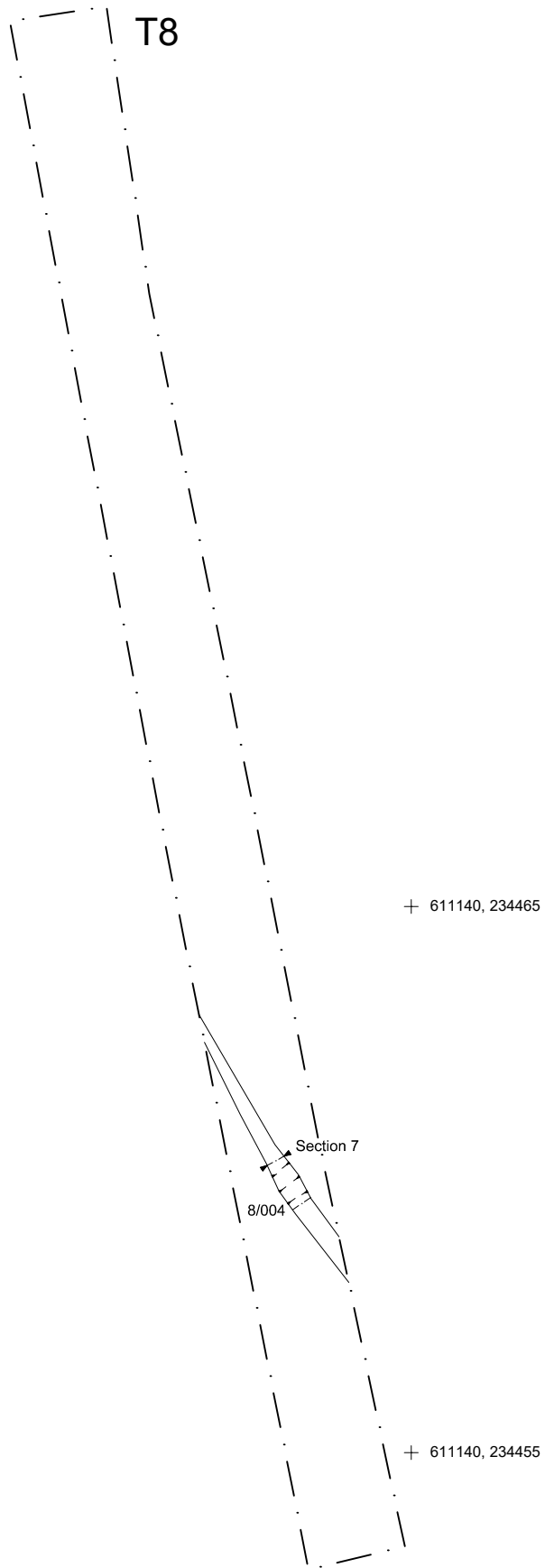
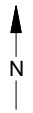
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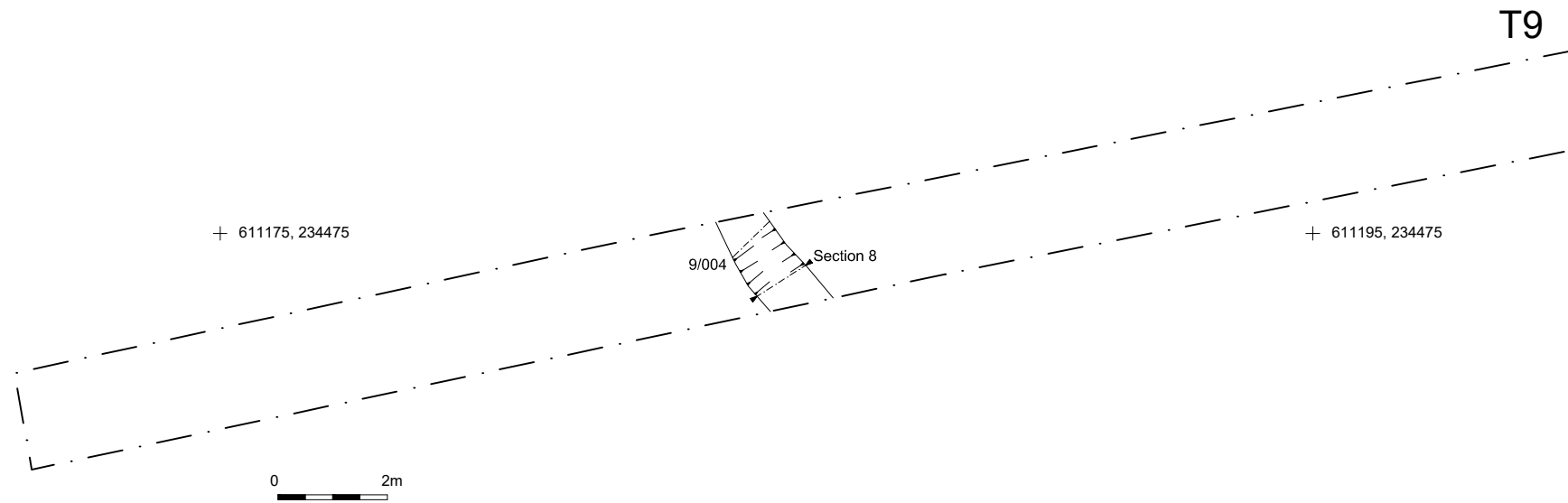
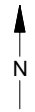
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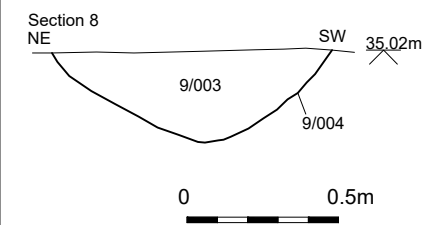
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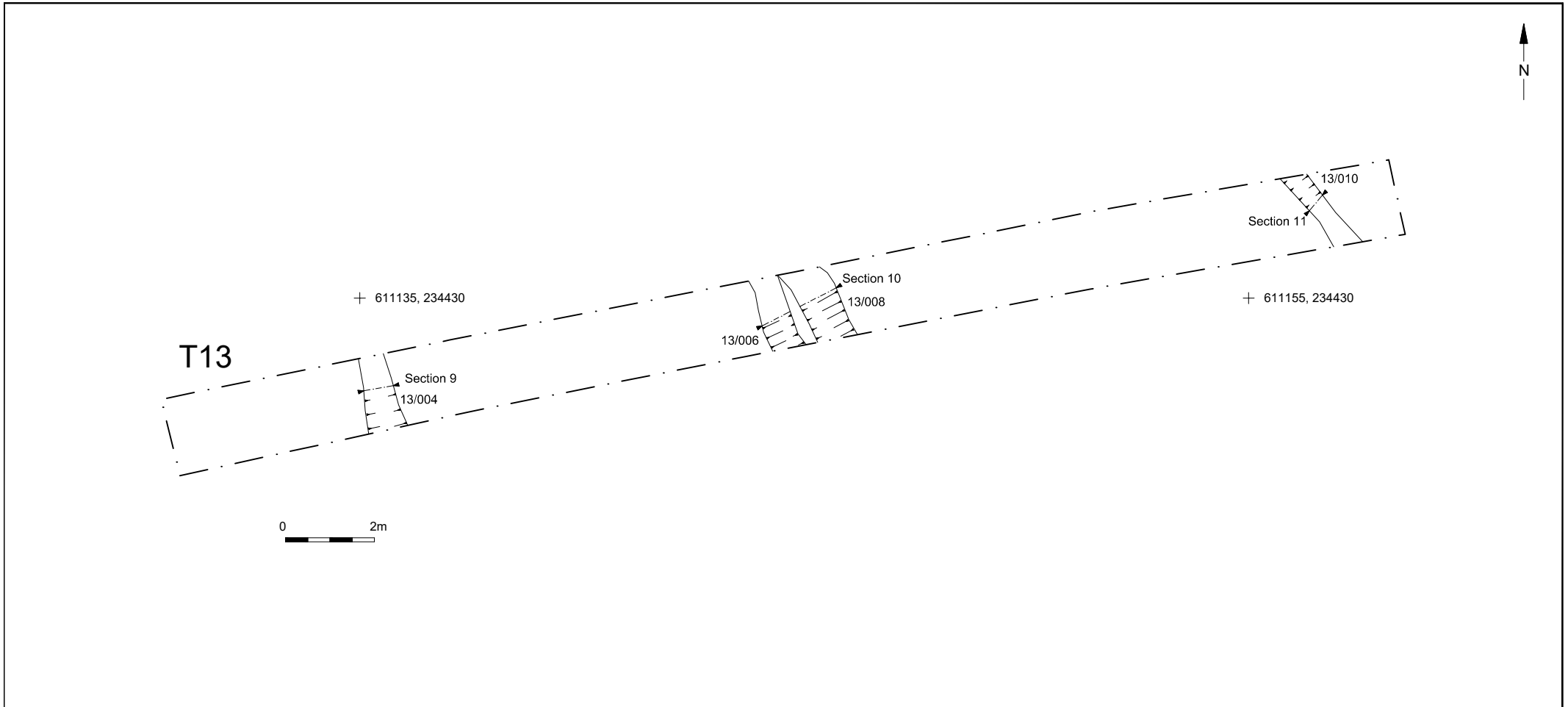
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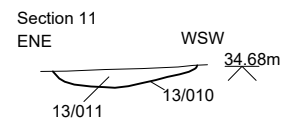
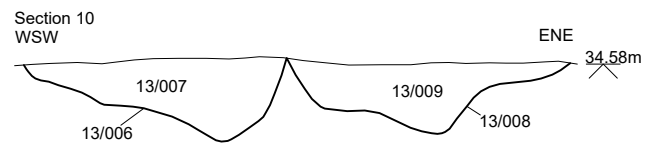
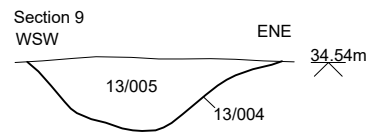
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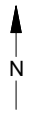


Ditches 13/006 and 13/008



© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 190626	Feb 2020	Trench 13 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2020044	Drawn by: APL		





T15

Section 12

15/004

+ 611095, 234415

+ 611090, 234400

0 2m

Section 12  
SW

NE

34.41m

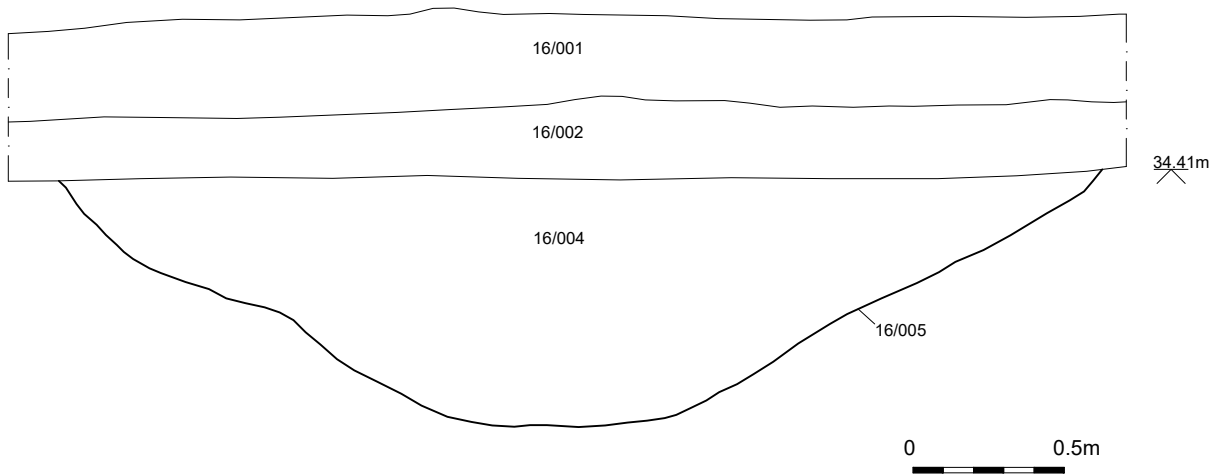
15/005

15/004

0 0.5m

Section 13  
NW

SE



T16



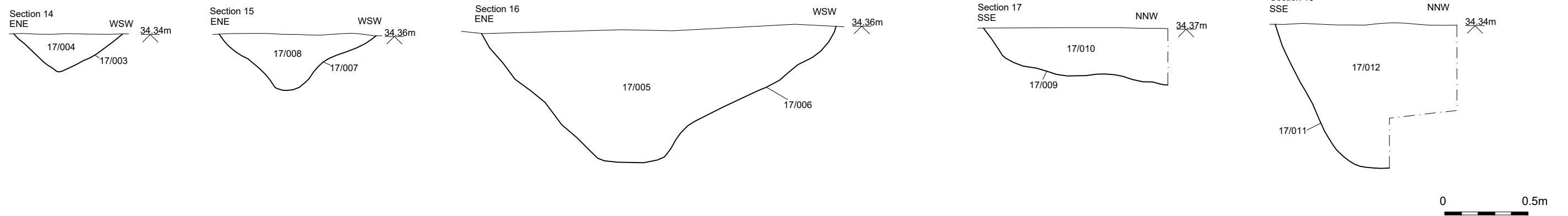
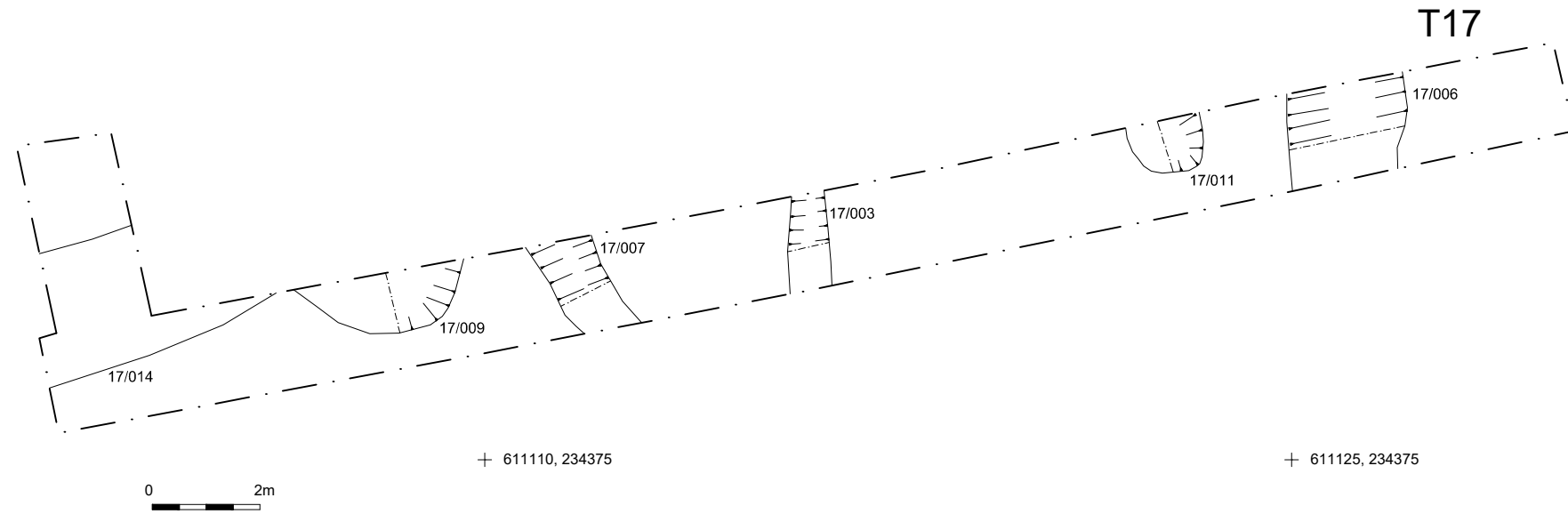
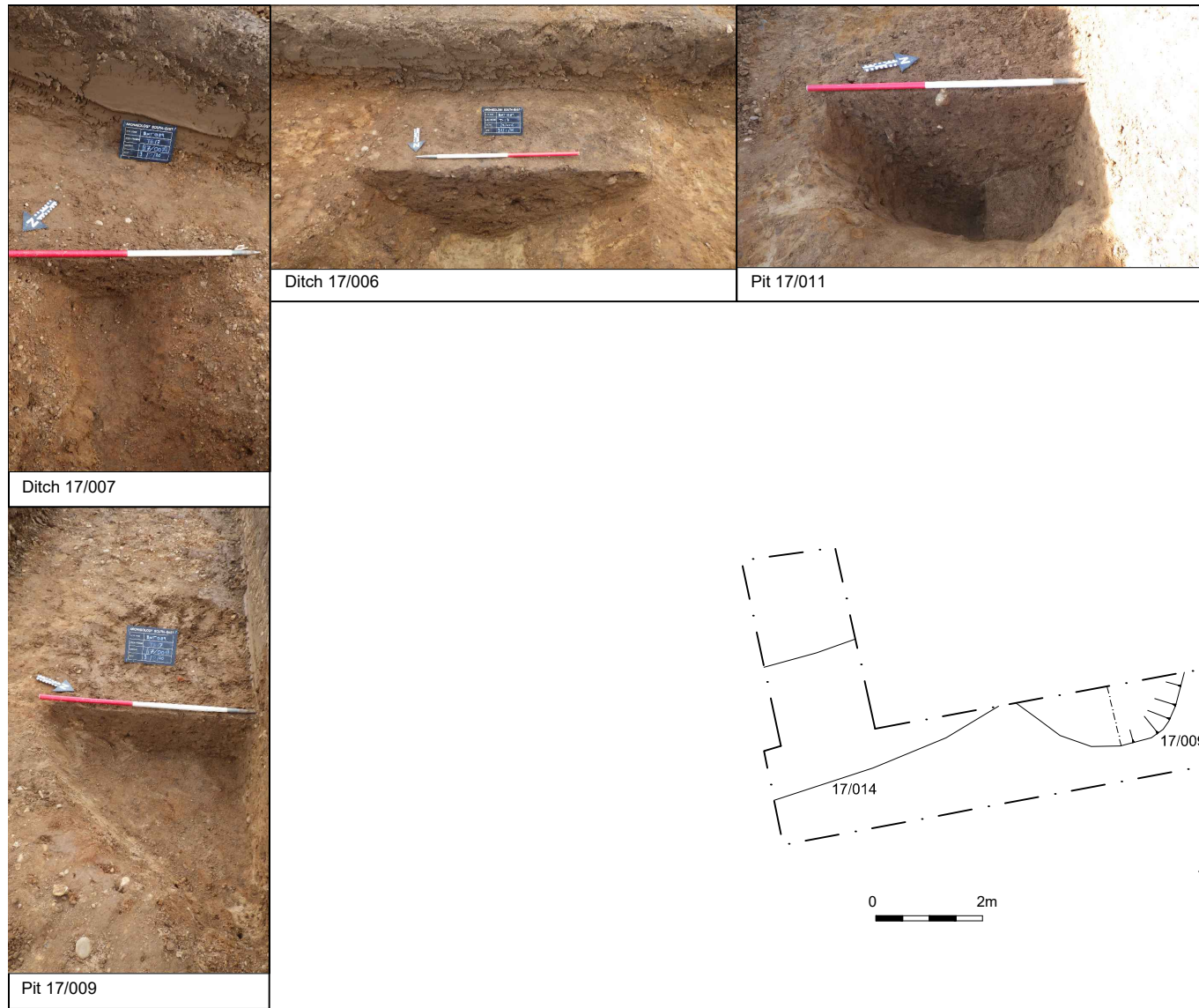
+ 611145, 234400

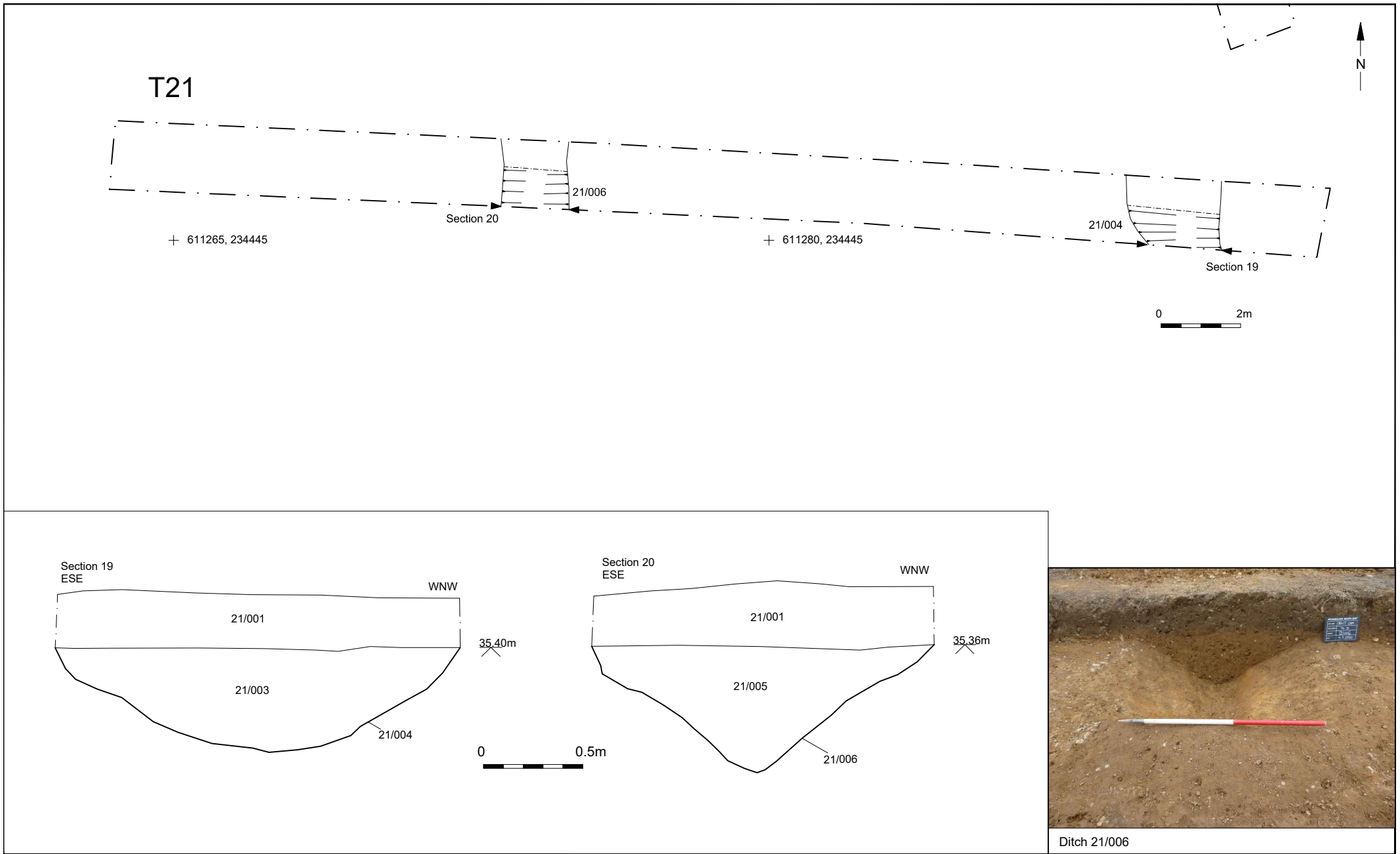
16/005

Section 13

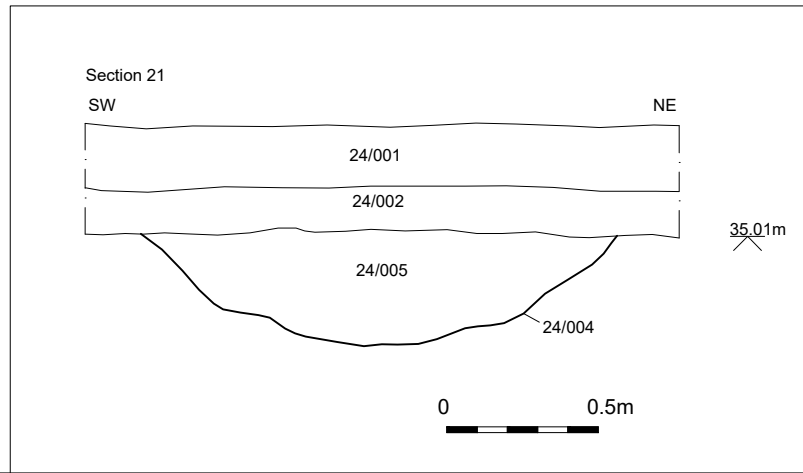
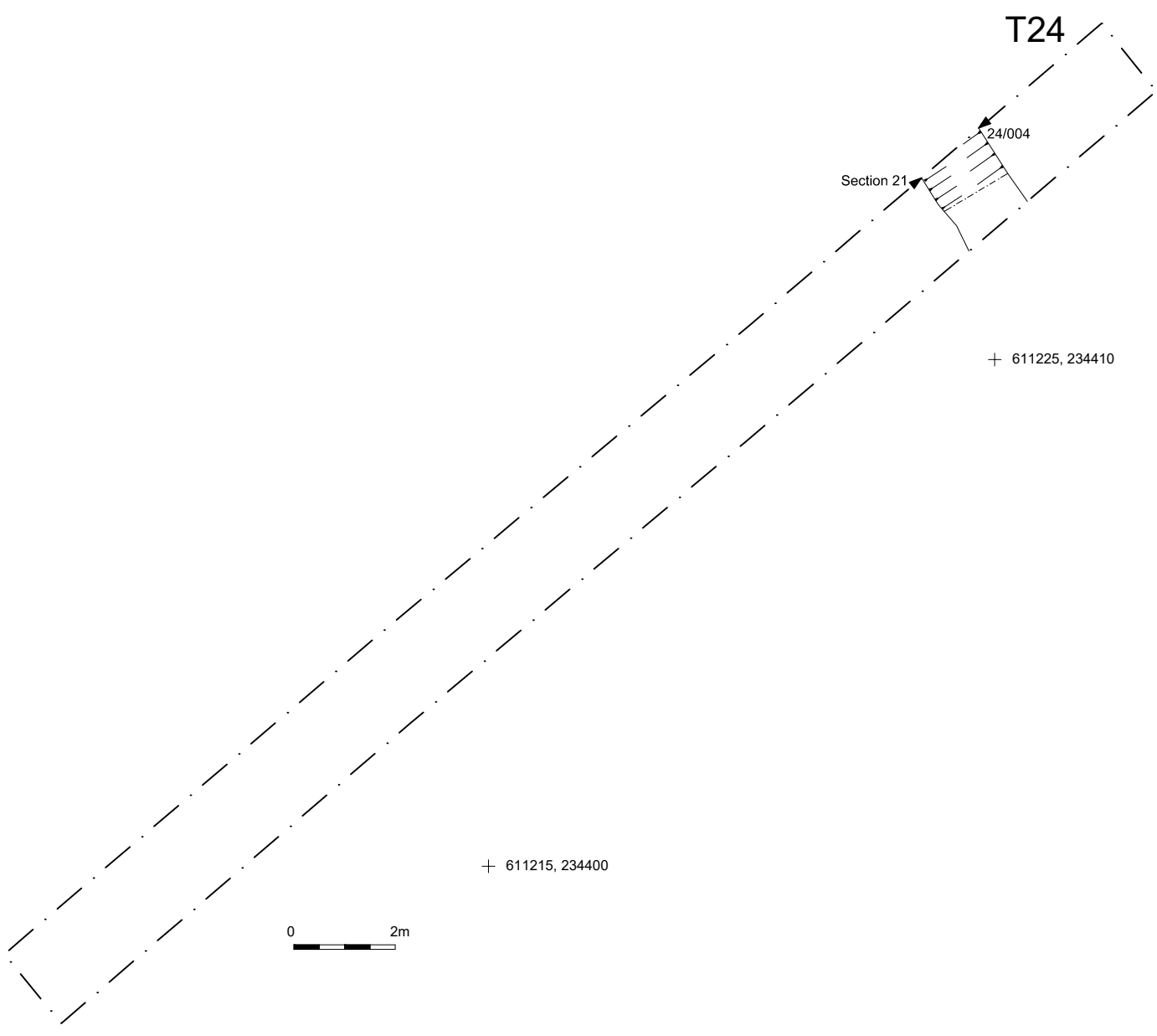
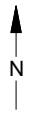
+ 611140, 234390

0 2m

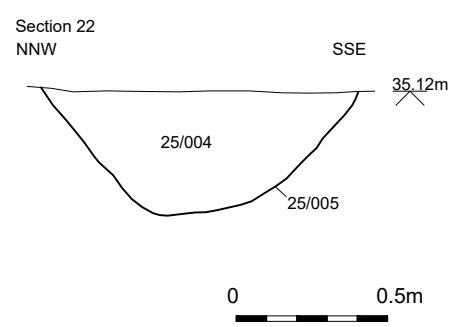
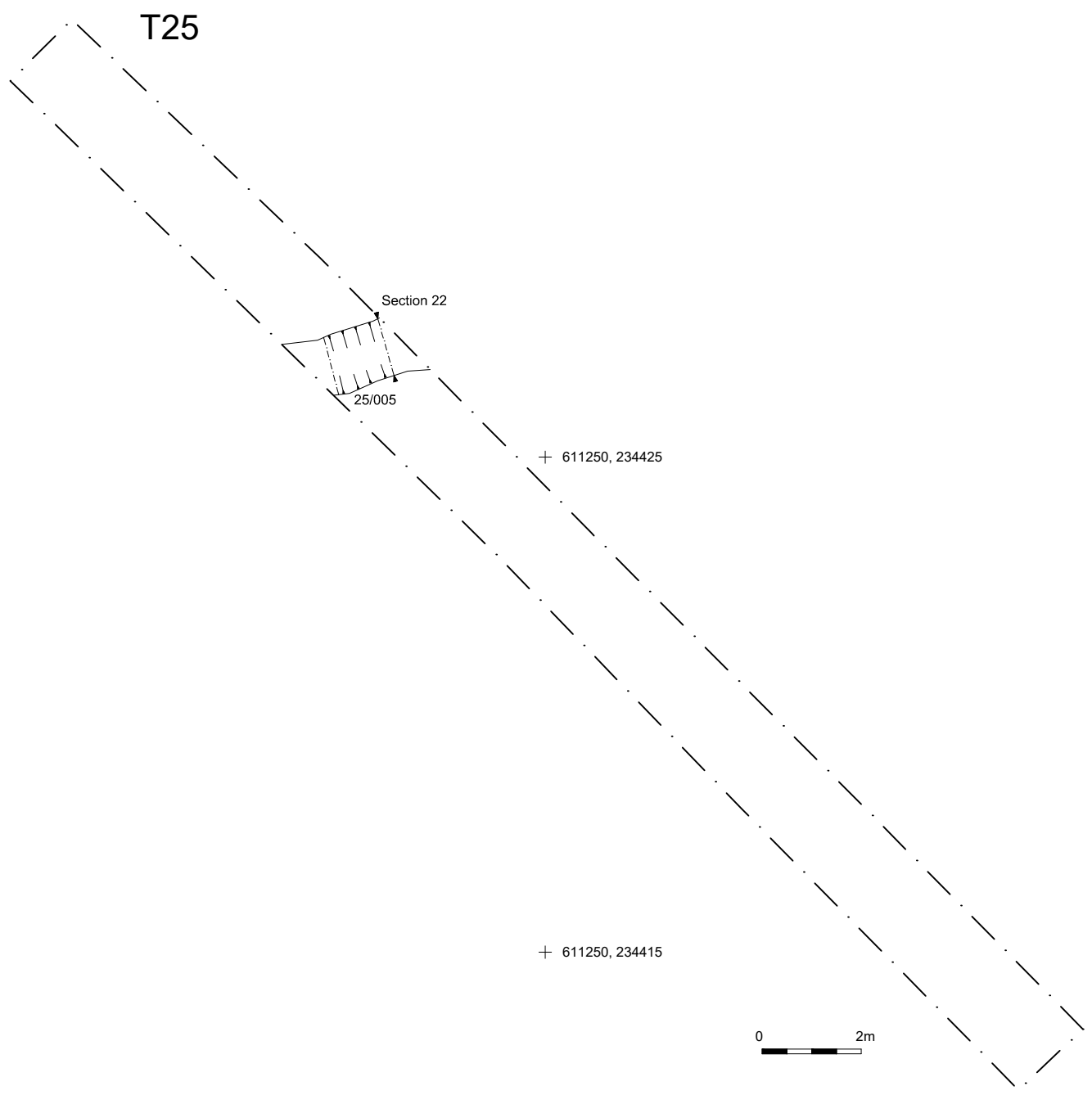
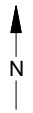




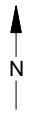
© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 190626	Feb 2020	Trench 21 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2020044	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham	Fig. 14
Project Ref: 190626	Feb 2020	Trench 24 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2020044	Drawn by: APL		



<b>© Archaeology South-East</b>		Land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham	Fig. 15
Project Ref: 190626	Feb 2020	Trench 25 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2020044	Drawn by: APL		



T26

+ 611295, 234410

+ 611295, 234395

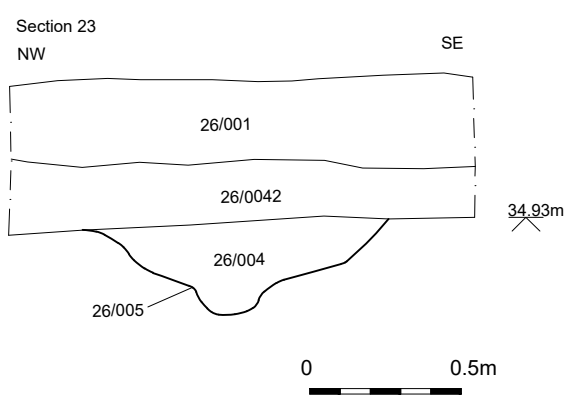
26/005

Section 23

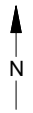
0 2m



Ditch 26/005



© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham	Fig. 16
Project Ref: 190626	Feb 2020	Trench 26 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2020044	Drawn by: APL		

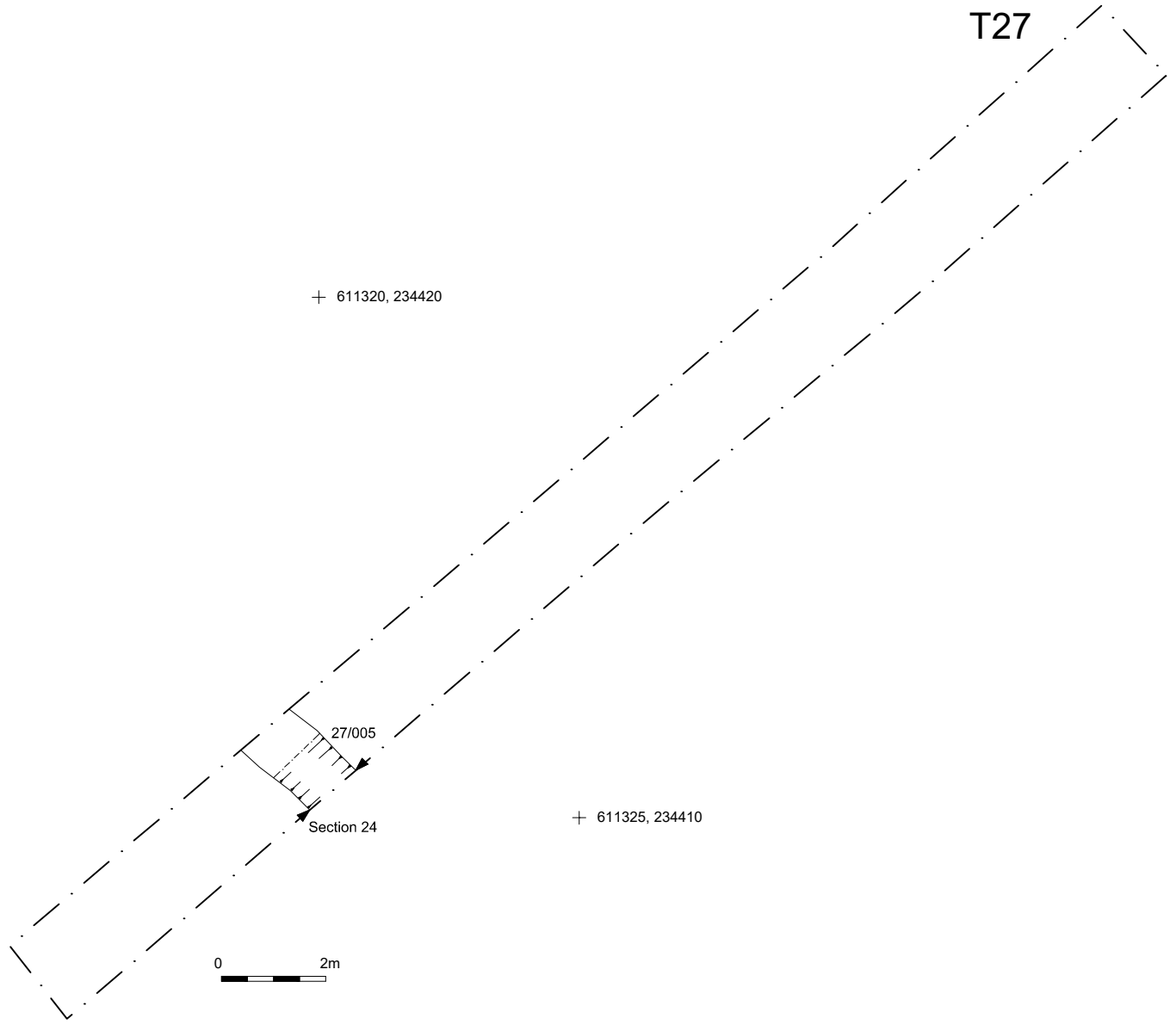


T27

+ 611320, 234420

+ 611325, 234410

0 2m



Ditch 27/005

Section 24  
NE

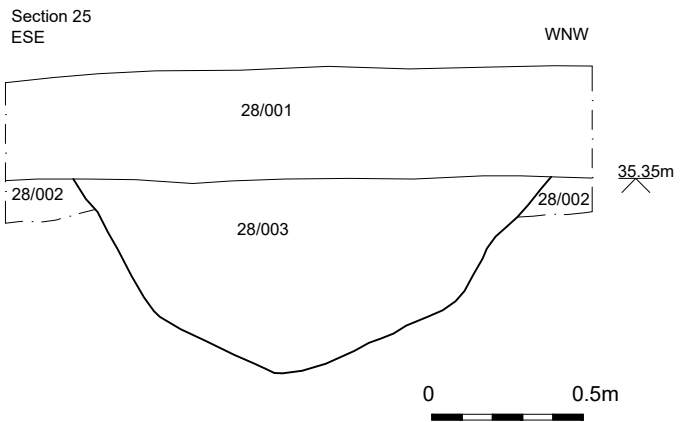
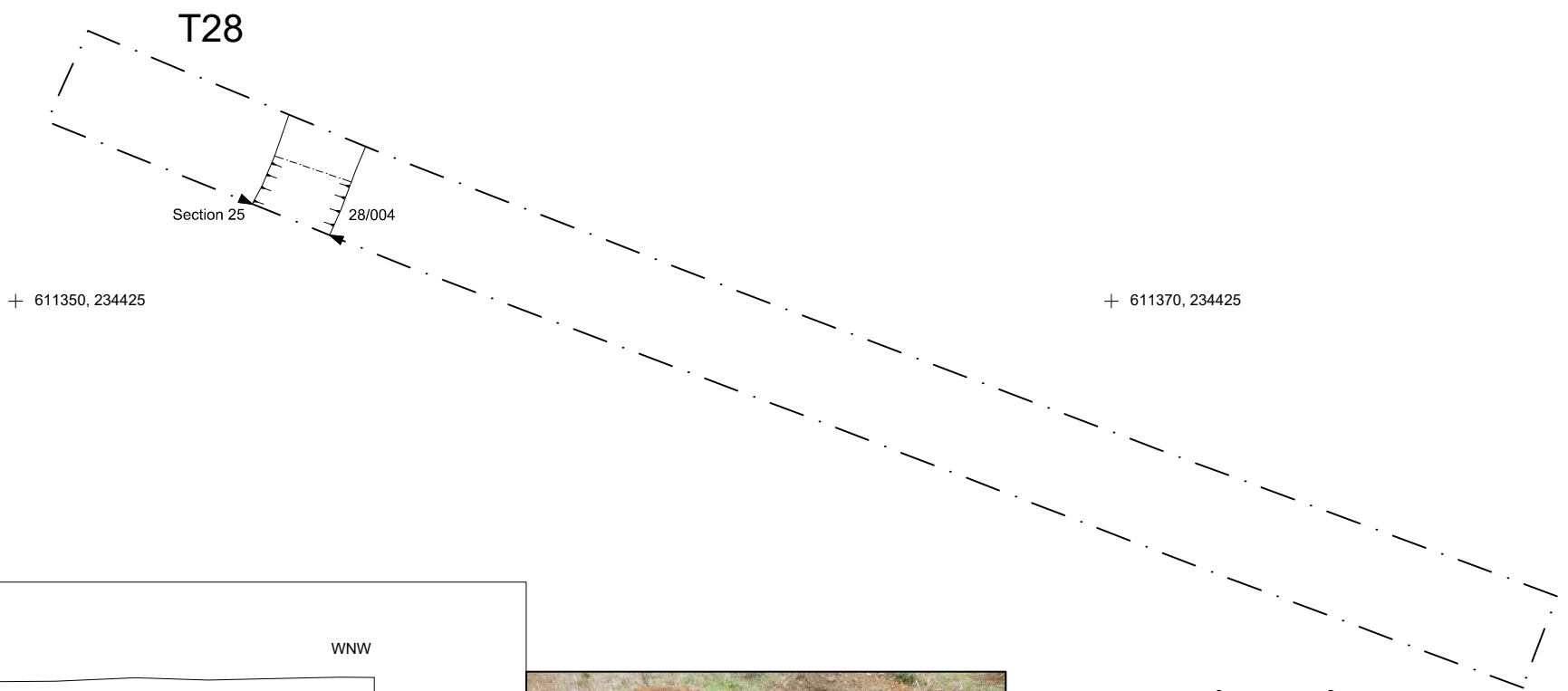
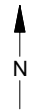
SW



0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham	Fig. 17
Project Ref: 190626	Feb 2020	Trench 27 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2020044	Drawn by: APL		

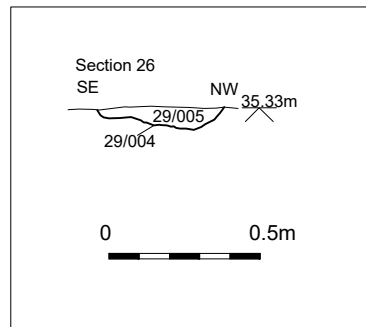
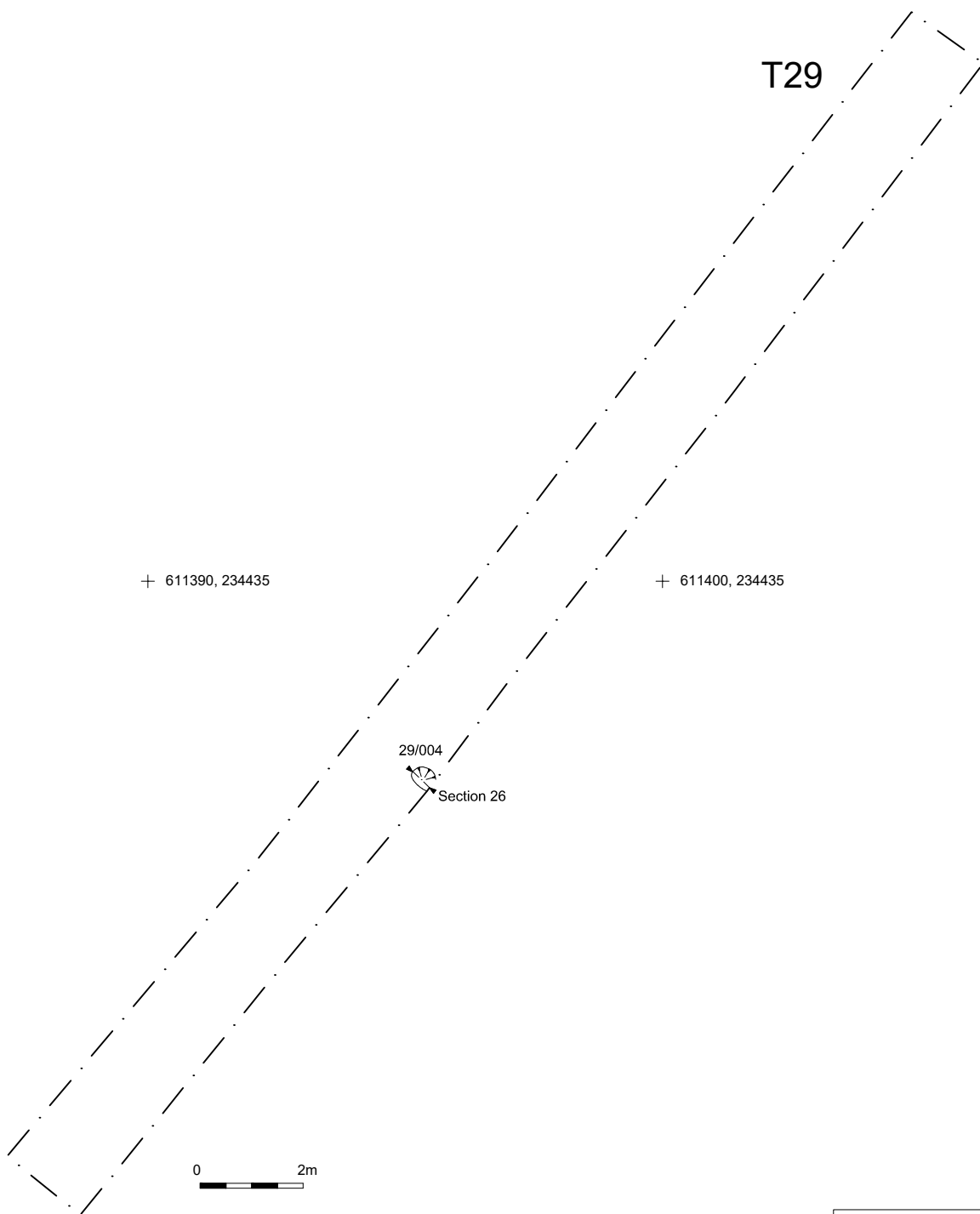
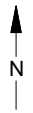




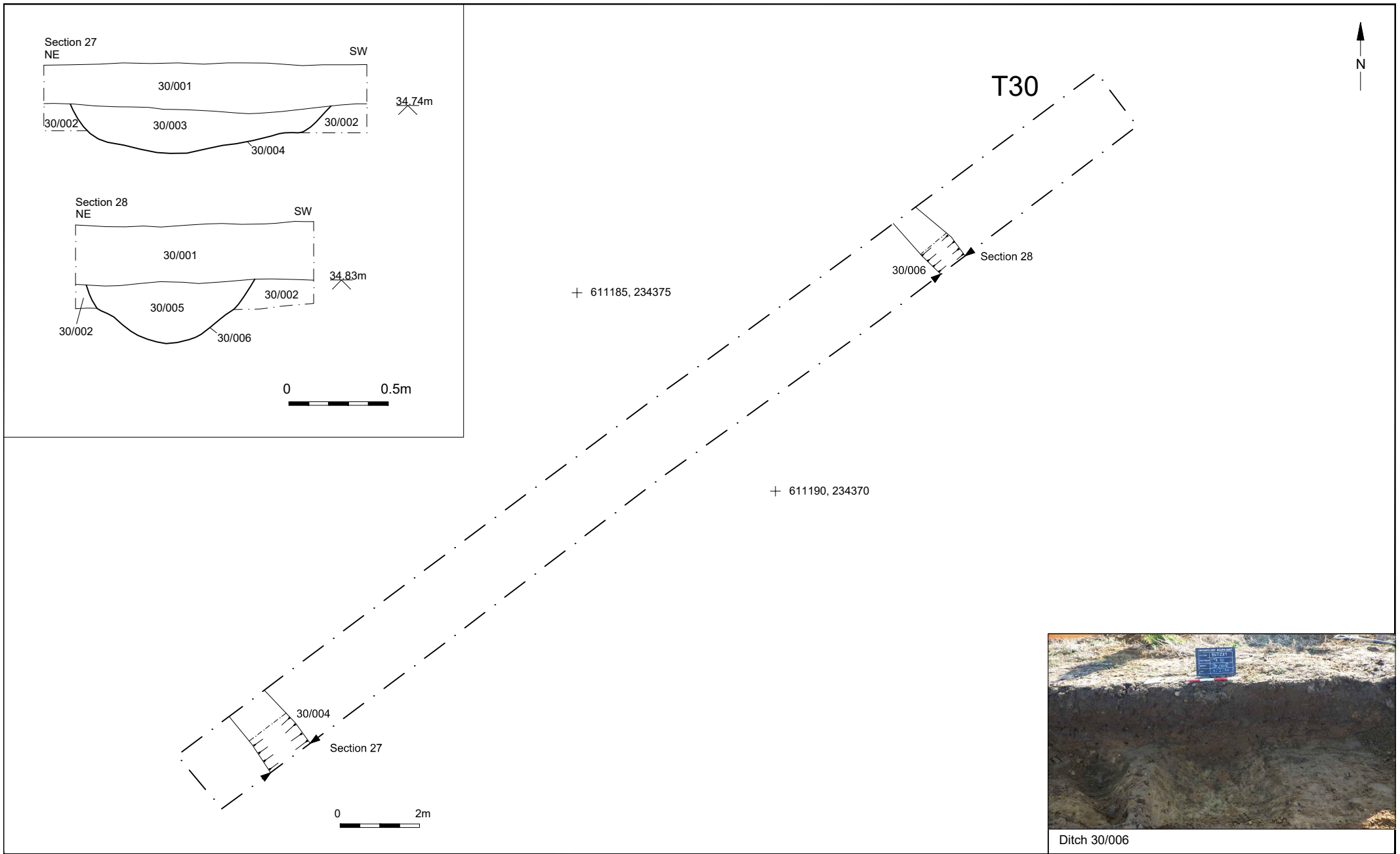
Ditch 28/004



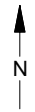
© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham	Fig. 18
Project Ref: 190626	Feb 2020	Trench 28 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2020044	Drawn by: APL		



<b>© Archaeology South-East</b>		Land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham	Fig. 19
Project Ref: 190626	Feb 2020	Trench 29 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2020044	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham	Fig. 20
Project Ref: 190626	Feb 2020	Trench 30 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2020044	Drawn by: APL		



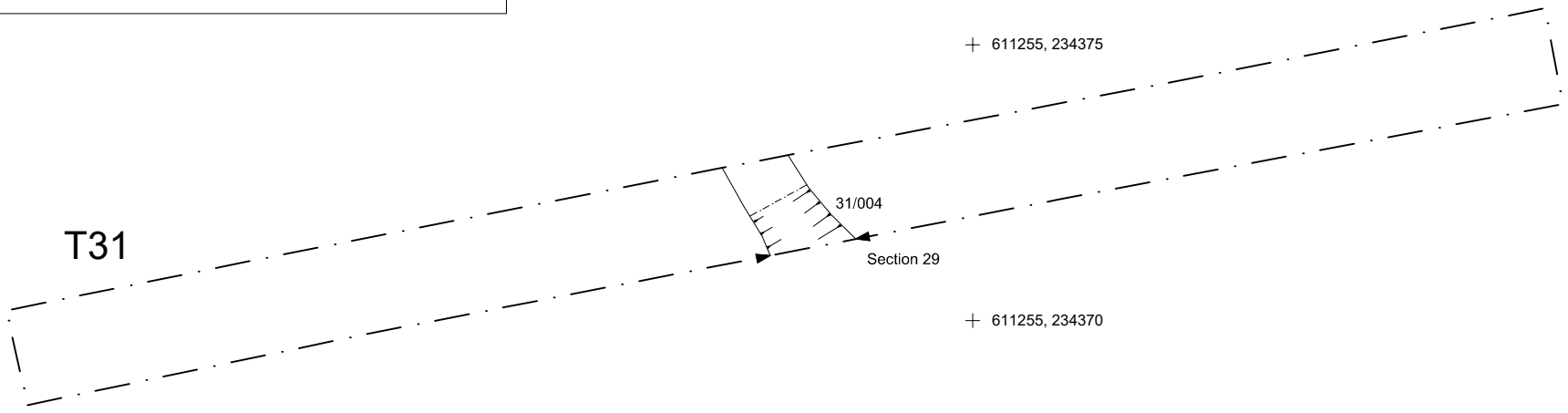
Section 29  
WNW ESE



34.85m



T31

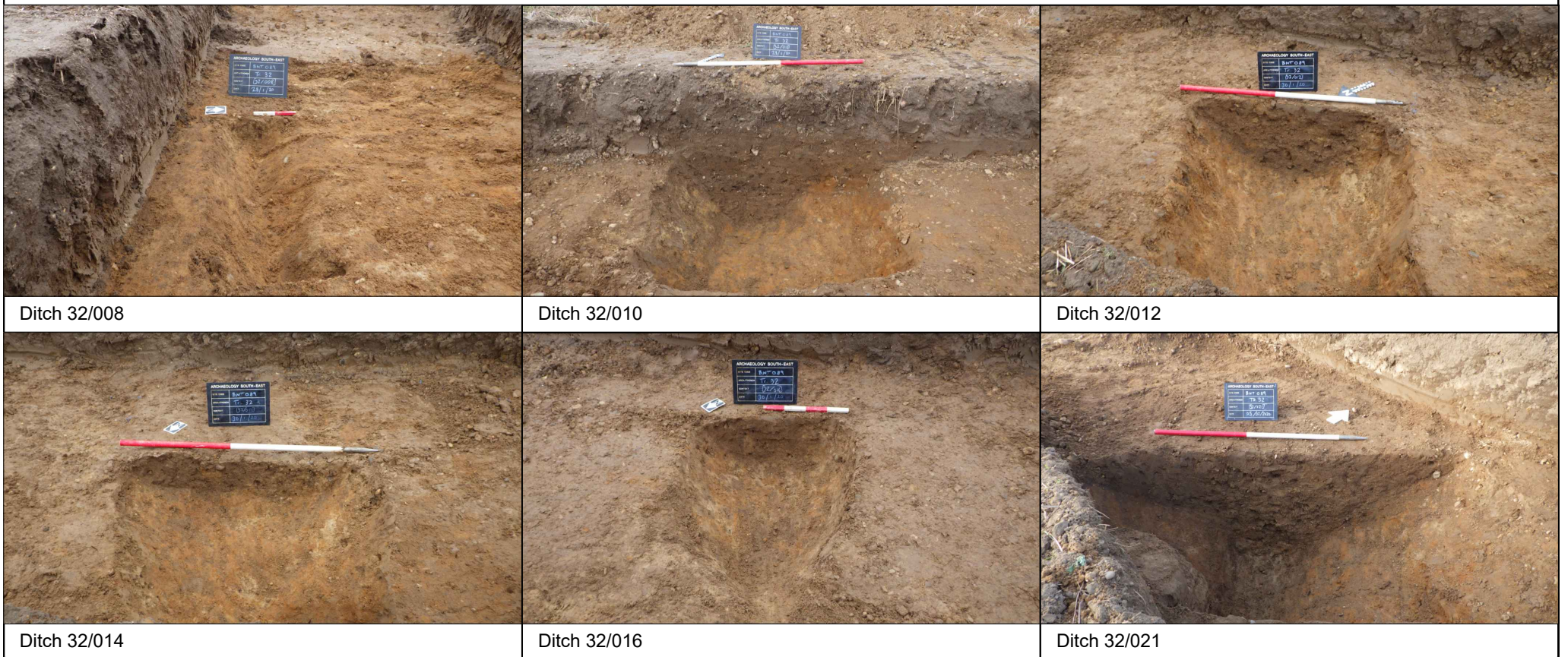
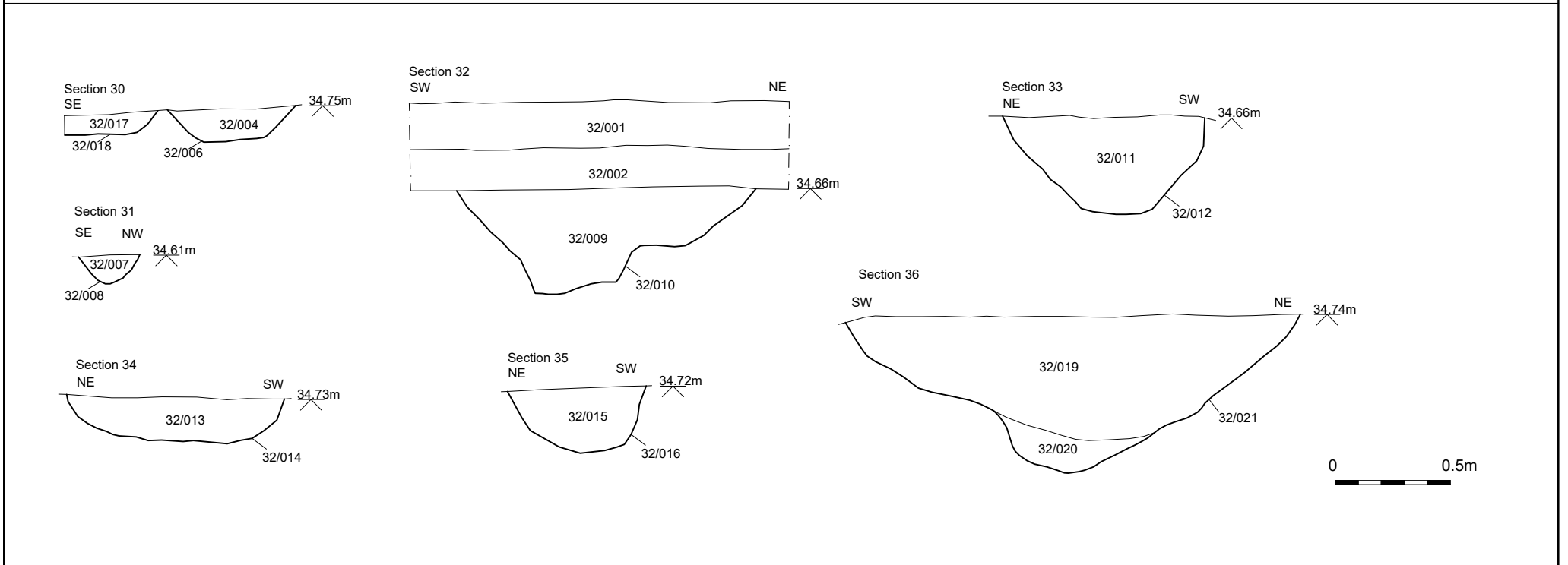
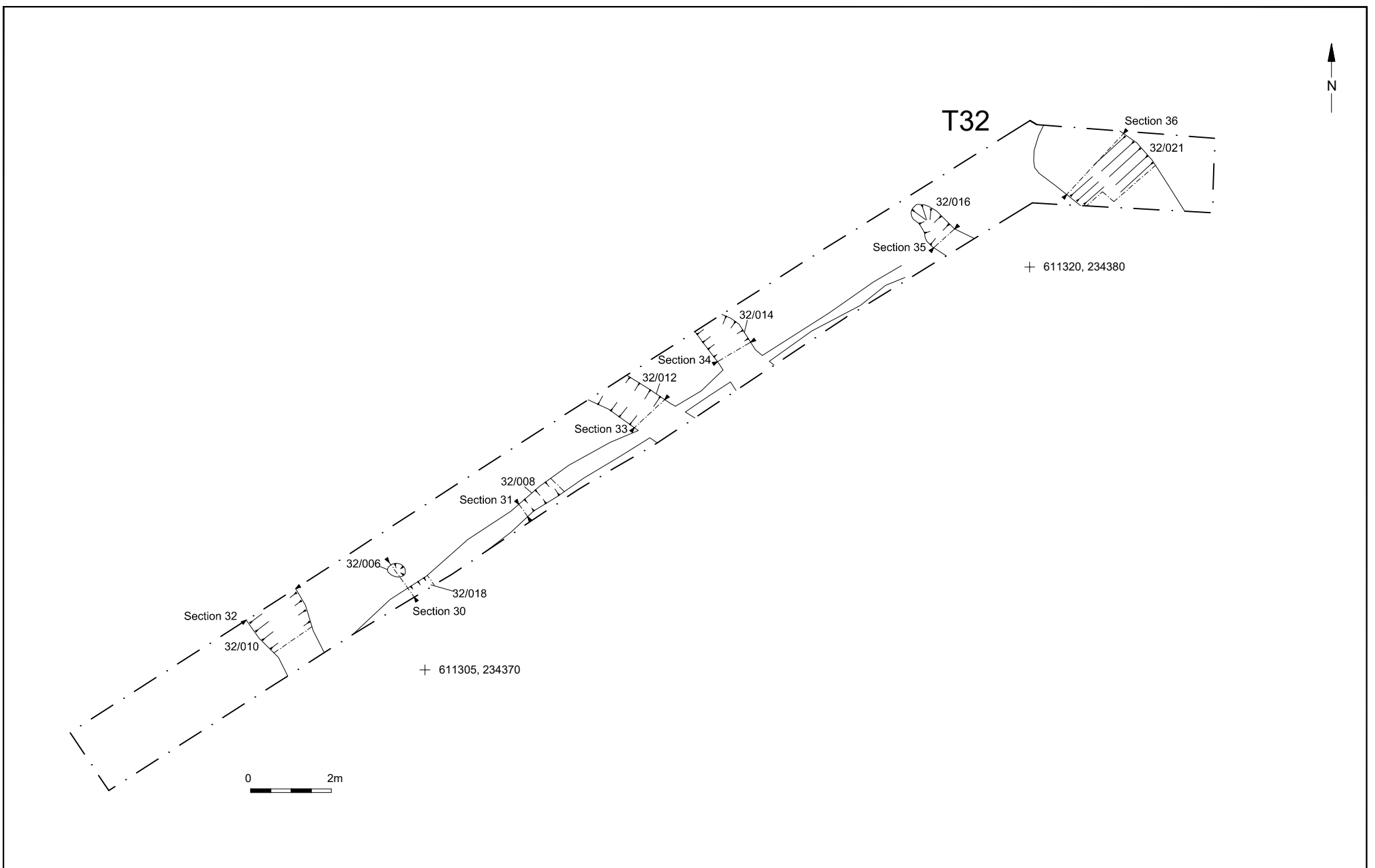


+ 611255, 234375

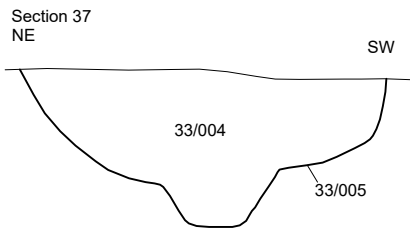
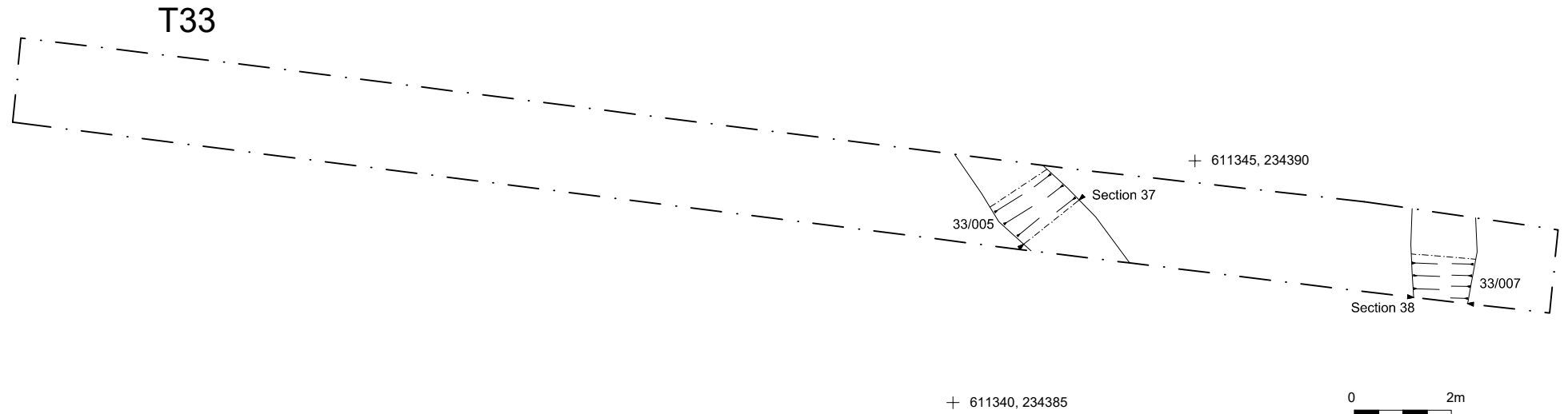
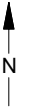
+ 611255, 234370



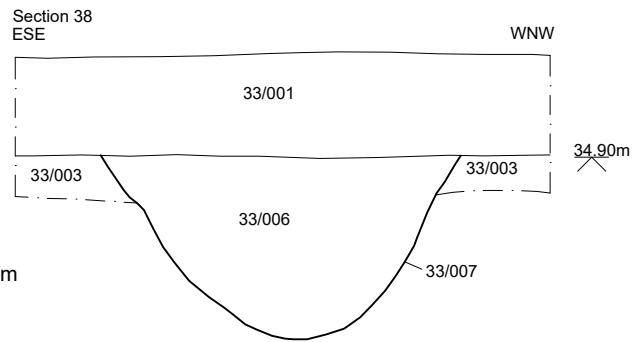
© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham	Fig. 21
Project Ref: 190626	Feb 2020	Trench 31 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2020044	Drawn by: APL		







34.84m



34.90m



Ditch 33/005

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Project Ref: 190626

Feb 2020

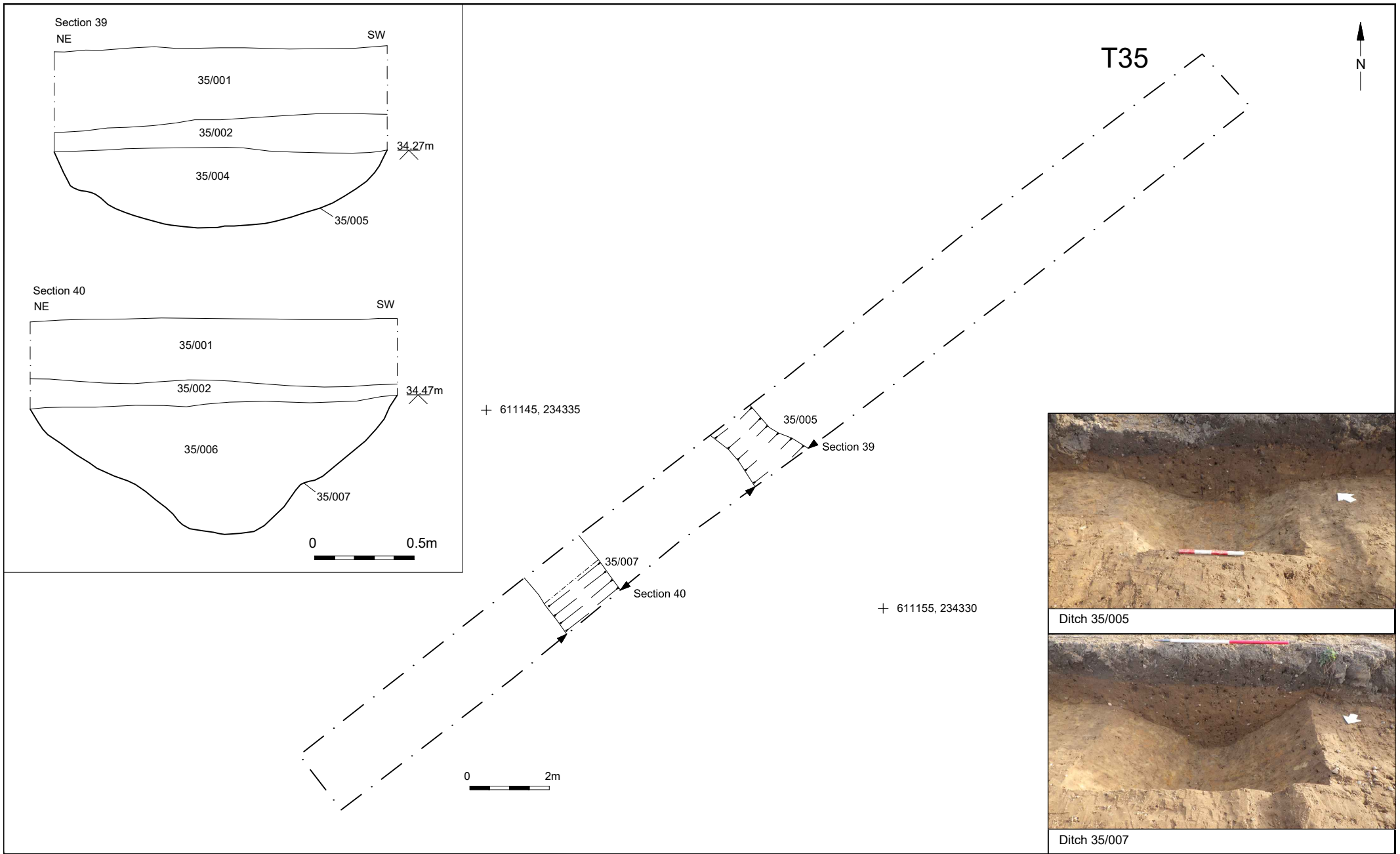
Report Ref: 2020044

Drawn by: APL

Land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham

Trench 33 plan, sections and photograph

Fig. 23

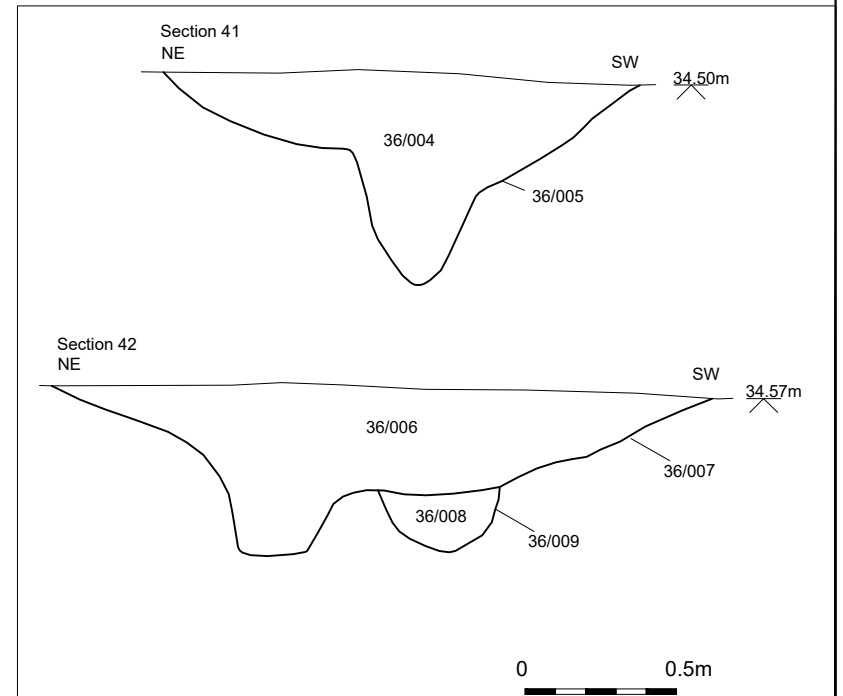
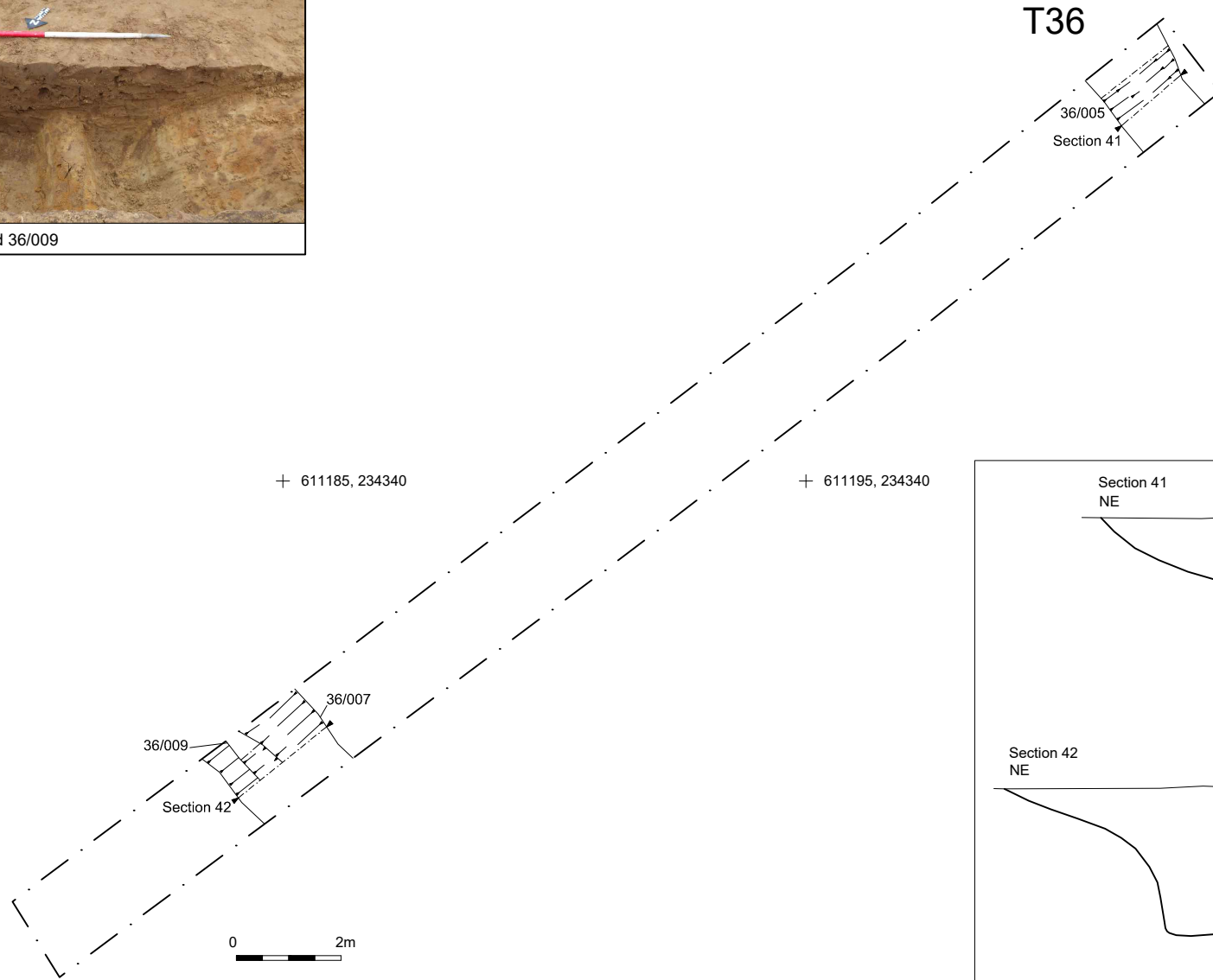


© <b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham	Fig. 24
Project Ref: 190626	Feb 2020	Trench 35 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2020044	Drawn by: APL		



Ditches 36/007 and 36/009

T36



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Project Ref: 190626 Feb 2020  
 Report Ref: 2020044 Drawn by: APL

Land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham

Trench 36 plan, sections and photograph

Fig. 25





T37

+ 611260, 234345

+ 611240, 234340

Section 43

37/004

Section 43

SE NW

37/001

37/005

37/004

35.01m

0 0.5m

0 2m



Ditch 37/004

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Land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham

Project Ref: 190626

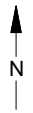
Feb 2020

Report Ref: 2020044

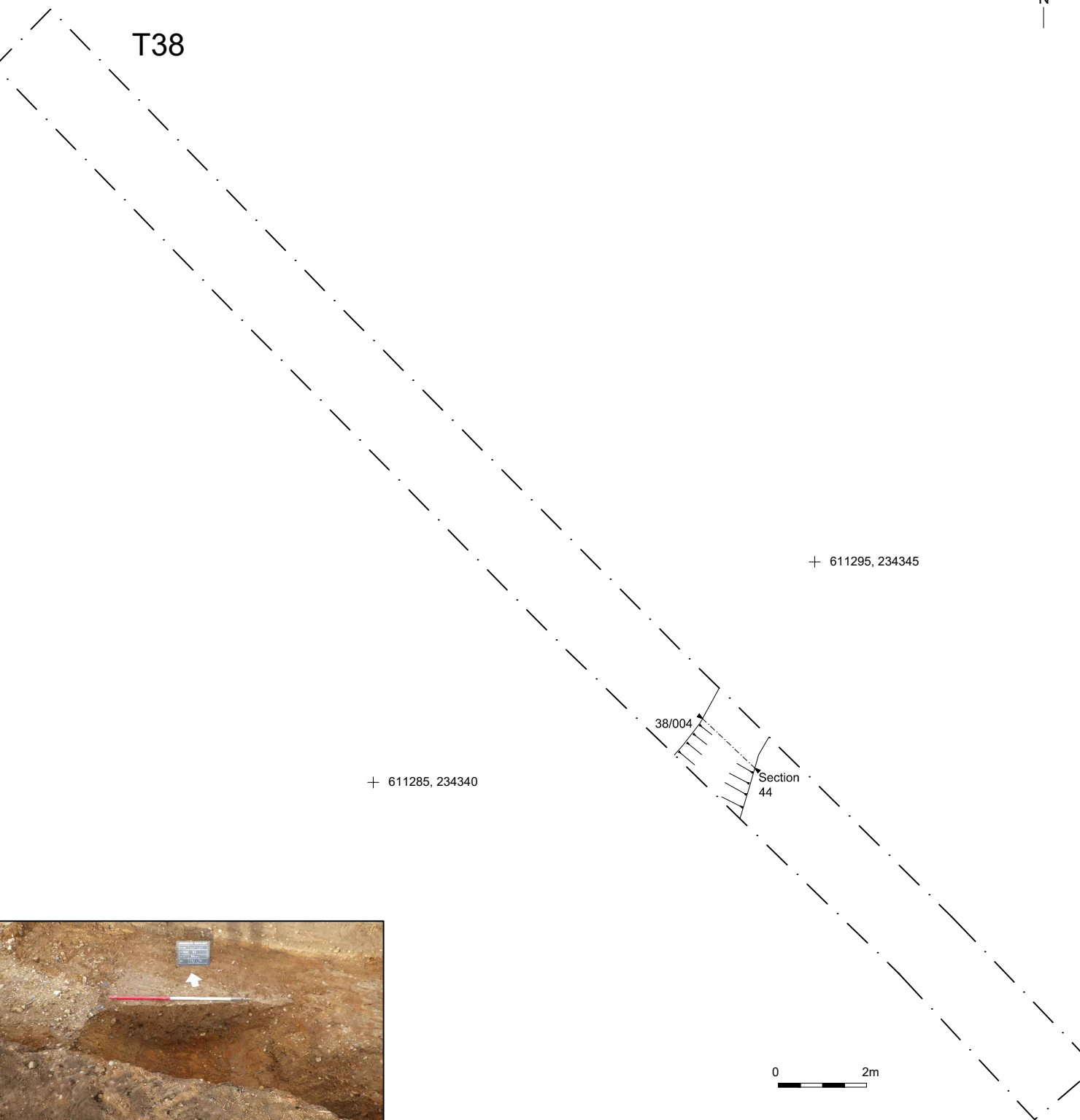
Drawn by: APL

Trench 37 plan, section and photograph

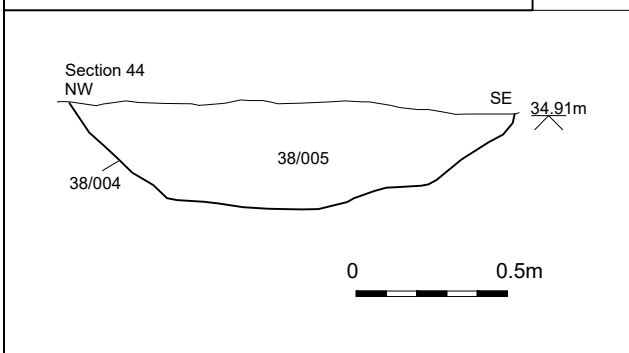
Fig. 26



T38



Ditch 38/004



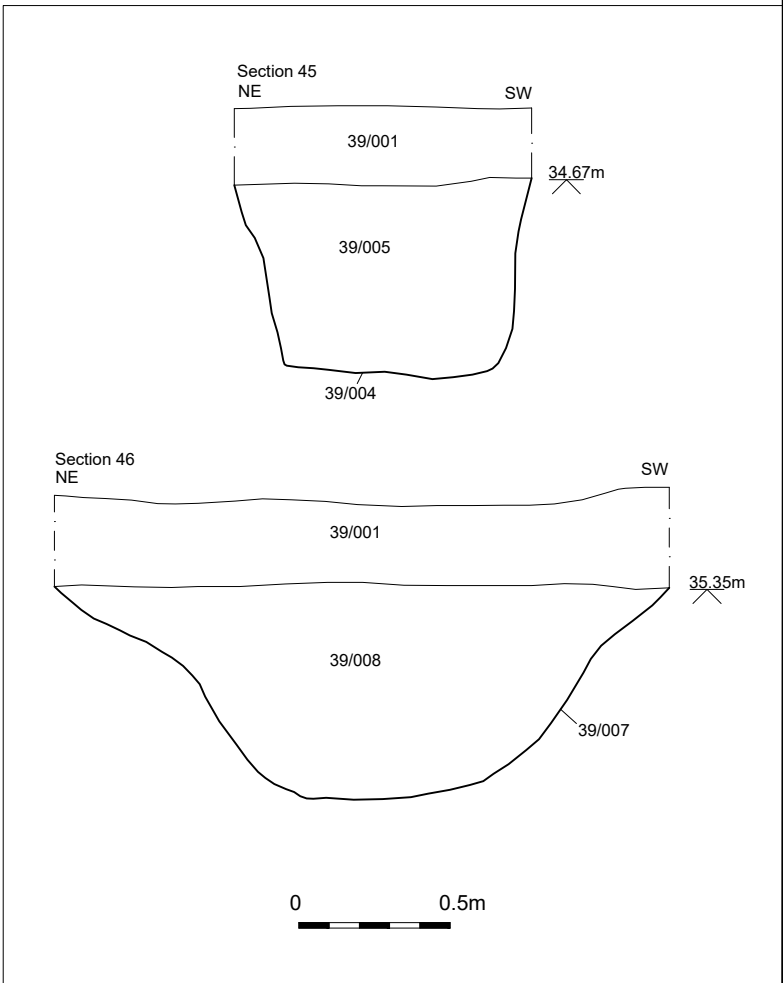
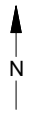
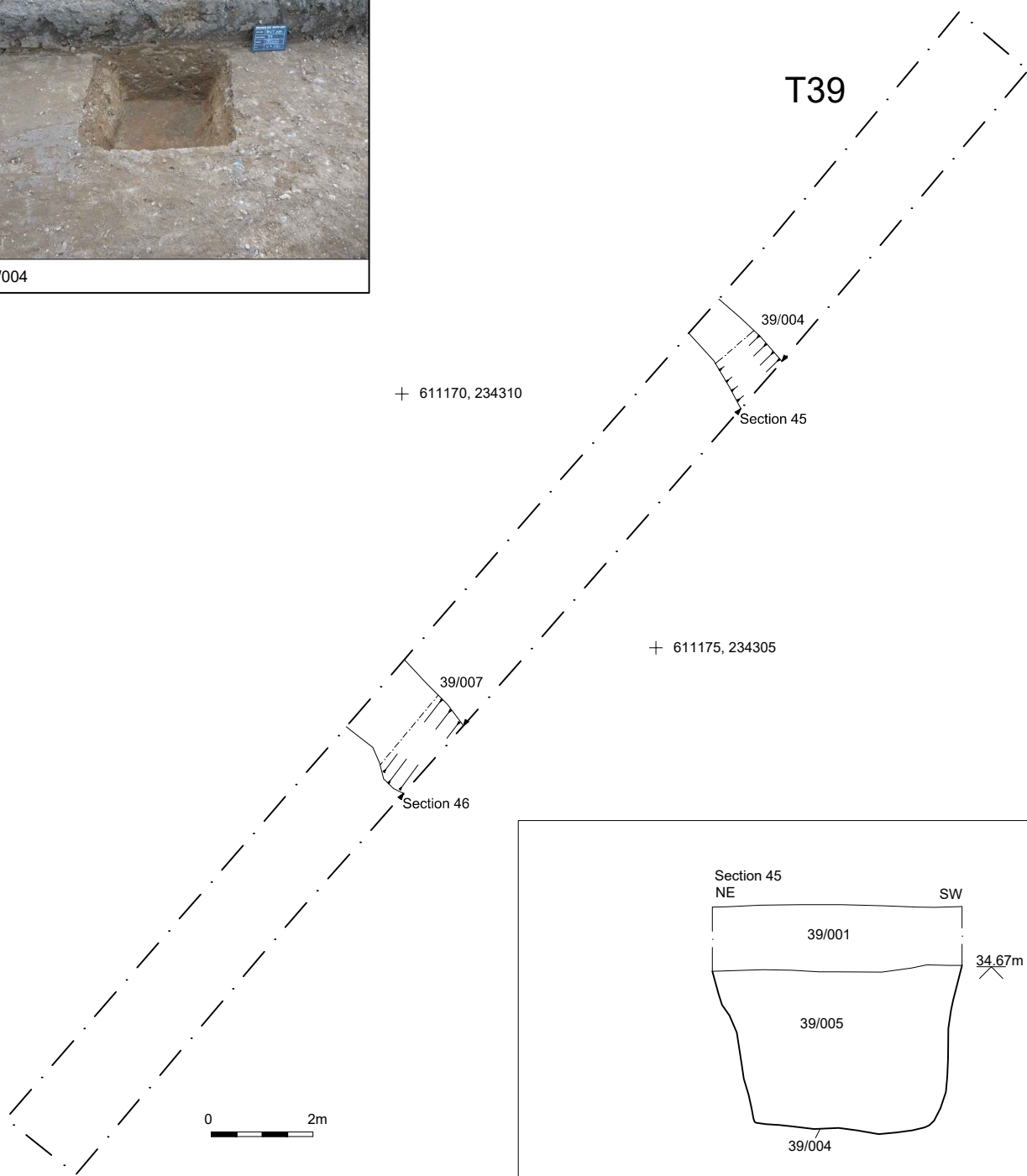
<b>© Archaeology South-East</b>		Land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham	Fig. 27
Project Ref: 190626	Feb 2020	Trench 38 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2020044	Drawn by: APL		

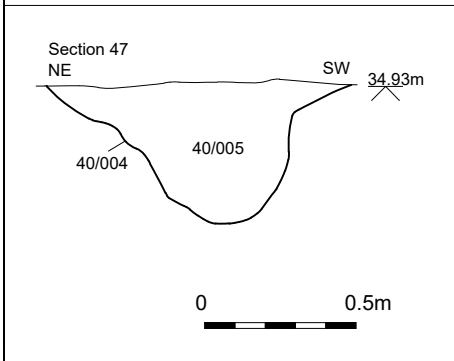
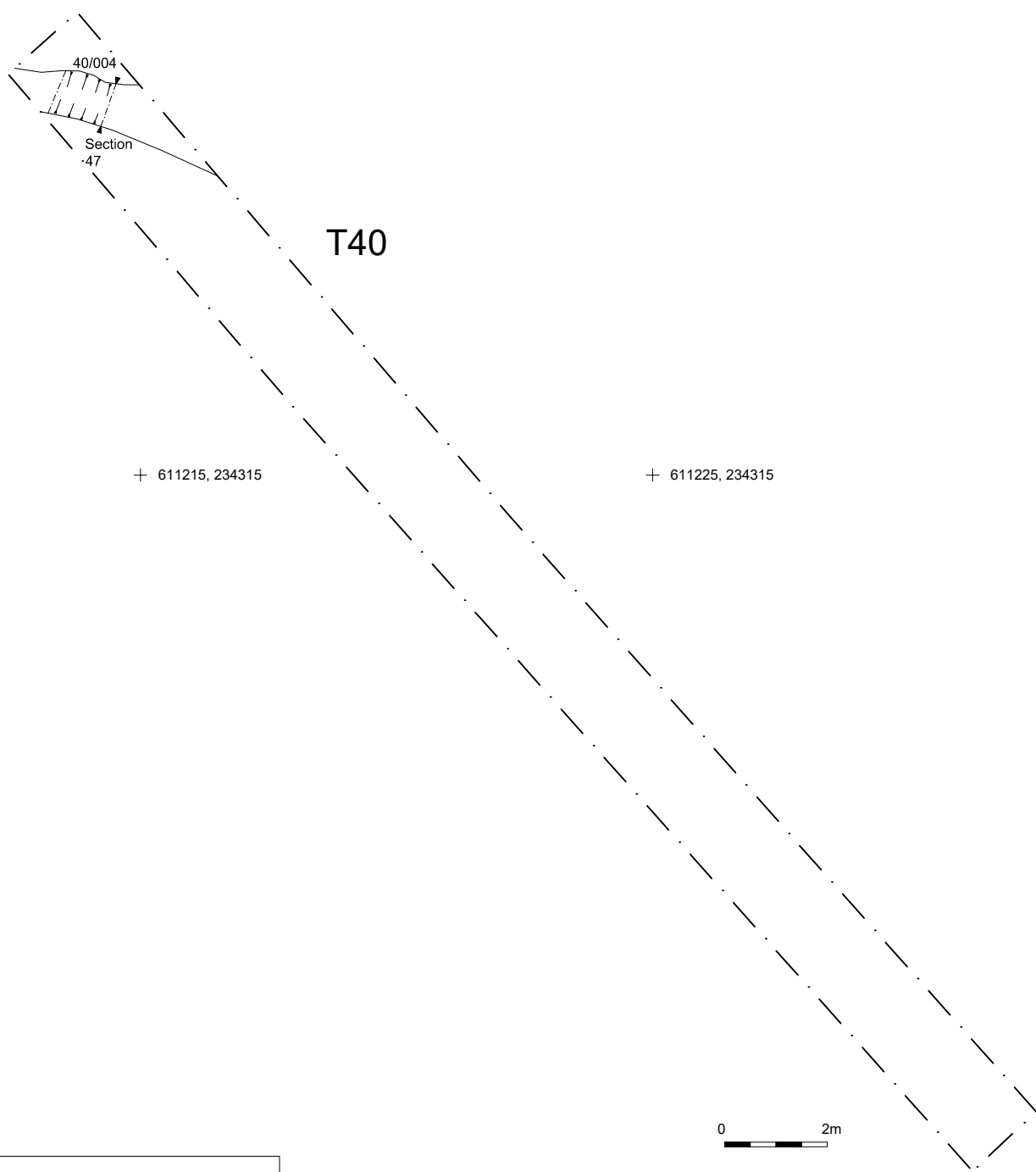
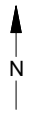


Ditch 39/004

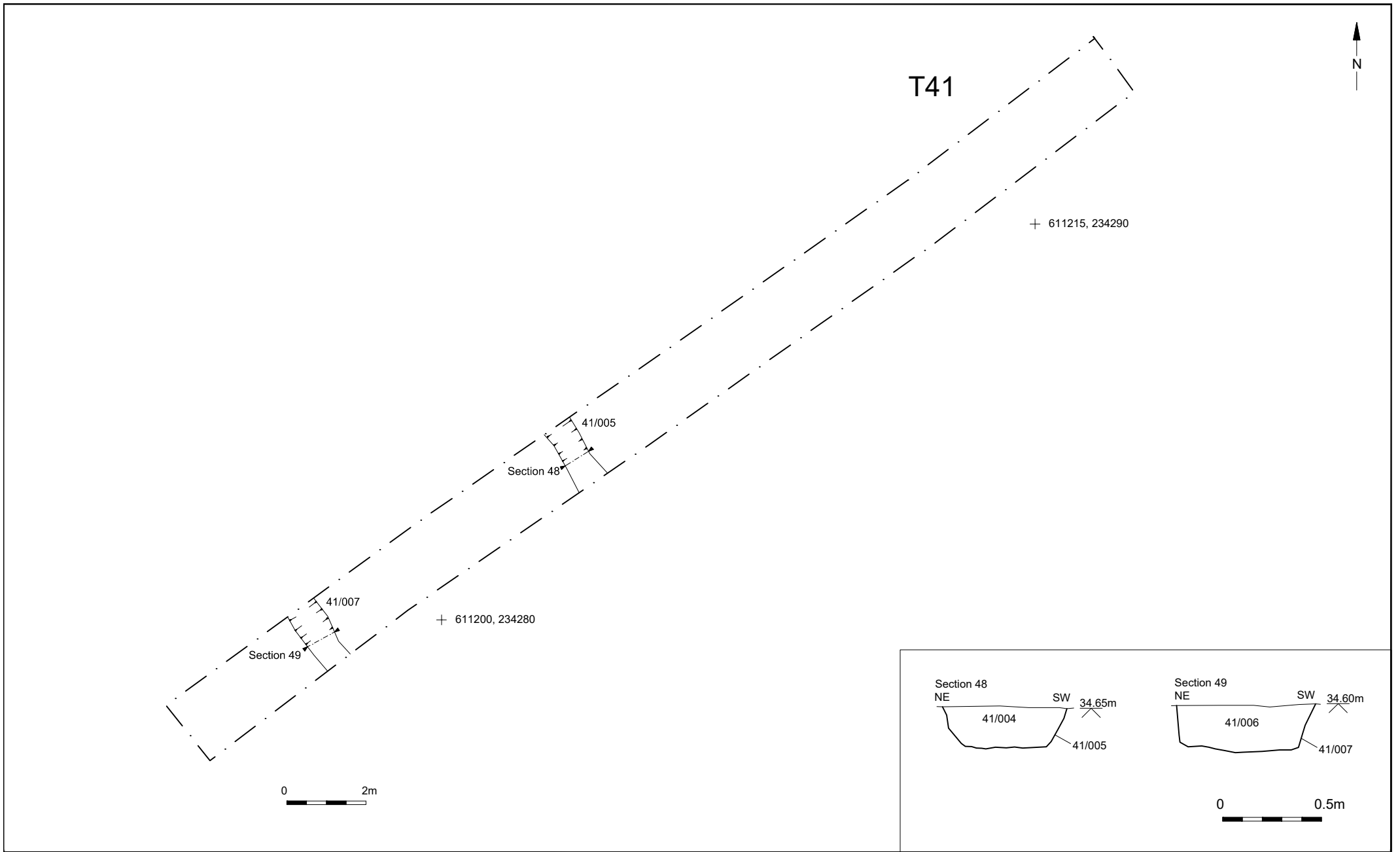


Ditch 39/007





© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham	Fig. 29
Project Ref: 190626	Feb 2020	Trench 39 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2020044	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Ipswich Road, Brantham	Fig. 30
Project Ref: 190626	Feb 2020	Trench 41 plan and sections	
Report Ref: 2020044	Drawn by: APL		





Trench 3



Trench 5



Trench 7



Trench 10



Trench 12



Trench 11



Trench 14



Trench 18



Trench 19



Trench 20



Trench 22

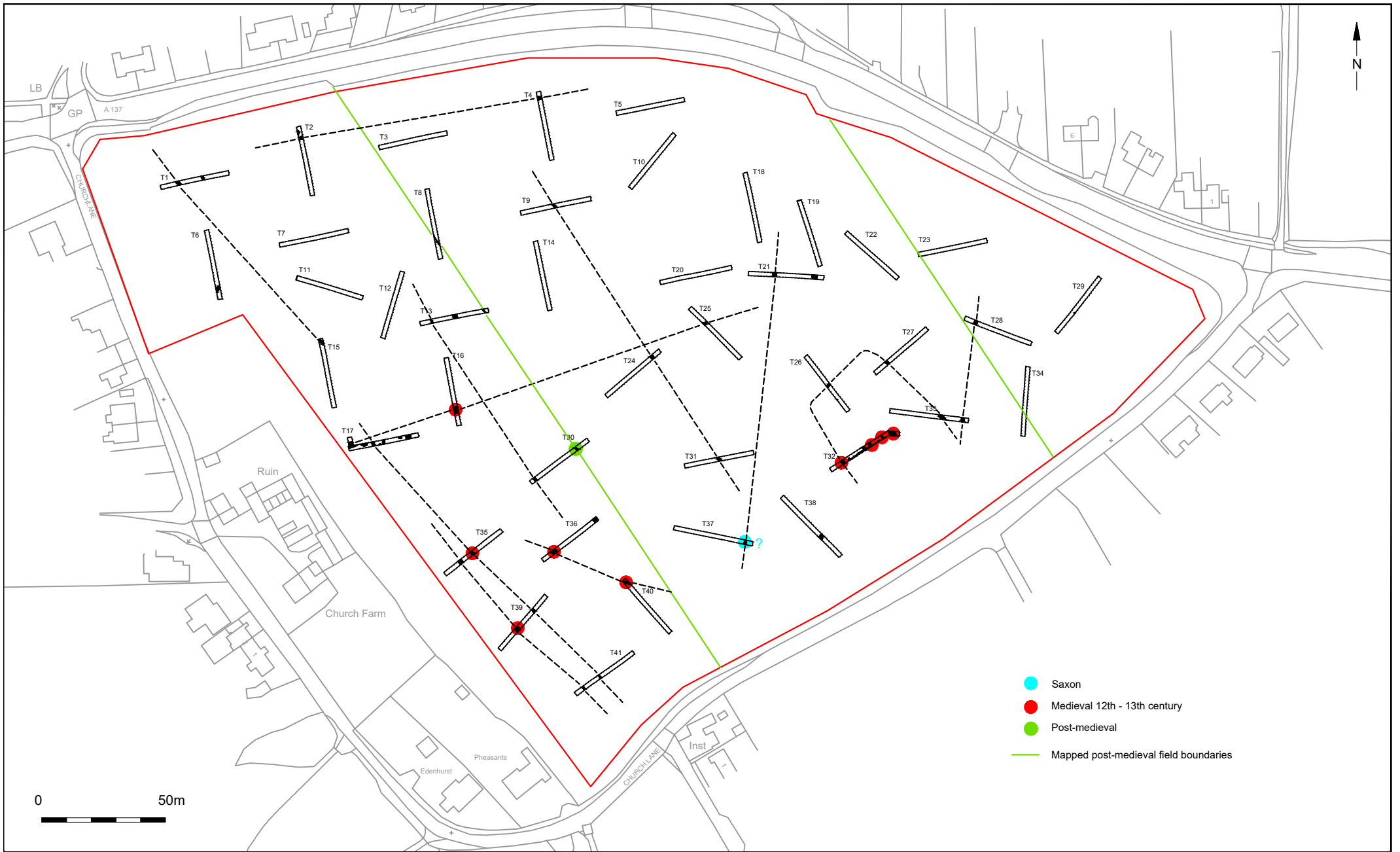


Trench 23



Trench 34





© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Ipswich Road, Branham	Fig. 32
Project Ref: 190626	Feb 2020	Post excavation plan with dated features	
Report Ref: 2020044	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Ipswich Road, Branham	Fig. 33
Project Ref: 190626	Feb 2020	Post excavation plan with 1837 tithe map	
Report Ref: 2020044	Drawn by: APL		





© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Ipswich Road, Branham	Fig. 34
Project Ref: 190626	Feb 2020	Post excavation plan with 1881-1902 Ordnance Survey	
Report Ref: 2020044	Drawn by: APL		

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