

**LAND ADJACENT TO MENDLESHAM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE
NORWICH ROAD, WETHERINGSETT-CUM-BROCKFORD,
SUFFOLK**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Planning Ref.: N/A
NGR: TM 1210 6400
Suffolk HER No: WCB 068
Site code: BPSE 11
PCAS Ref: 565

Report prepared for

Eco2

by

M. Rowe

December 2011



Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
47, Manor Road,
Saxilby
Lincoln
LN1 2HX
Tel. 01522 703800
Fax: 01522 703656
e-mail: info@pre-construct.co.uk

CONTENTS

Summary	1
1.0 Introduction	2
2.0 Site location and description	2
3.0 Planning background	2
4.0 Archaeological and historical background	3
5.0 Aims and objectives	4
6.0 Methodology	4
7.0 Results	5
8.0 Discussion and conclusions	7
9.0 Effectiveness of methodology	8
10.0 Acknowledgements	8
11.0 Bibliography	8
12.0 Site archive	9

List of Figures

- Fig. 1:** General site location (Scale 1:25 000)
Fig. 2: Location of surface finds (Scale 1:1250)
Fig. 3: Trench location plan (Scale 1:1250)
Fig. 4: Trenches 4 and 9 – Ditch A (Scales 1:125 and 1:25)
Fig. 5: Trenches 19, 21 and 23 – Ditch B (Scales 1:125 and 1:25)
Fig. 6: Trenches 7, 17 and 24 – Ditch C (Scales 1:125 and 1:25)
Fig. 7: Trenches 1 and 36 (Scales 1:100 and 1:20)
Fig. 8: Trench 34 (Scales 1:100 and 1:20)
Fig. 9: Extract from the 1841 Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford Tithe Map (Not to scale)
Fig. 10: Extract from the 1845 Brockford Green Enclosure Award (Not to scale)

Appendix 1: Photographs

Appendix 2: Levels and context descriptions

Appendix 3: Specialists reports **Ceramic finds** (field walking) by Dr A. Irving

Flint (field walking) by J. Rylatt

Ceramic finds (evaluation) by Dr A. Irving

Small finds (evaluation) by N. Rogers

Appendix 4: Oasis documentation

Summary

- *Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by Eco2, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to the Mendlesham Industrial Estate, Norwich Road, Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford, Mid Suffolk District, Suffolk.*
- *This work was undertaken to inform a planning application for the construction of a renewable energy plant and has been undertaken on the advice of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).*
- *The evaluation consisted of a programme of field-walking and metal-detecting, followed by a 5 % of total surface area trial trench evaluation, comprising a total of 37 trenches each measuring 25m by 1.8m.*
- *No artefacts of archaeological significance were observed during the field-walking or metal-detecting survey. Only former field boundary ditches and modern features were recorded in the trenches and a small amount of medieval and post-medieval pottery and metal work was recovered as surface finds.*
- *The largely negative results from the relatively extensive examination of the site, which also includes a desk-based assessment, would suggest further investigation is unlikely to yield any more significant information.*

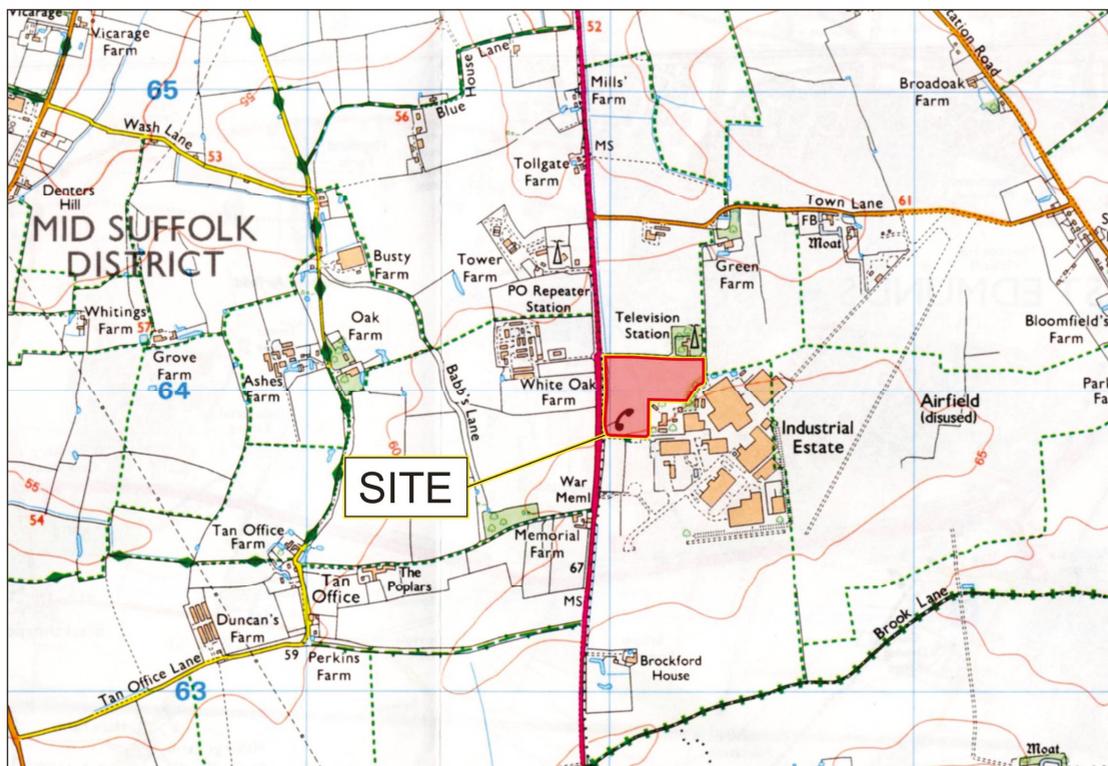


Fig. 1 Site location map. Scale 1:25 000
(O.S. copyright licence no: 100049278)

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by Eco2, to undertake a programme of field-walking and metal-detecting followed by a programme of trial trench evaluation on land to the northwest of the Mendlesham Industrial Estate, in the Parish of Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford, in the Mid Suffolk District, Suffolk. Site works were undertaken by Andy Pascoe, Karen Francis and the author between the 24/10/11 – 11/11/11.

This project was undertaken to meet the objectives of a project specification prepared by PCAS (2011a) in response to a brief issued by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) dated 14/03/11, the recommendations of *Planning Policy Statement 5 (Policy HE6)*, and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2008 as revised).

2.0 Site Location and description (see Figs. 1, 2 and Photo No. 1)

The proposed development site is located in Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford Parish, in the Mid Suffolk District of Suffolk, c. 6 km east of the market town of Stowmarket. The site is adjacent to a lay-by off the A 140 Ipswich to Norwich Road, which forms the parish boundary between Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford and Mendlesham. It is defined to the southeast by the remains of the World War II airfield, RAF Mendlesham (now disused and partly occupied by the Mendlesham Industrial Estate) and to the north by the Mendlesham Transmitter Station.

The site comprises a single, L-shaped arable field and covers c. 6.5 hectares. Most of the land is under cultivation, except the eastern extent which is currently uncultivated - around large concrete transmitter mast cable stays. It is centred on NGR TM 1210 6400 and situated at an average height of c. 60 - 65m AOD.

The site is located on a broad plateau within a predominantly undulating agricultural landscape. The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment includes the site within the Plateau Claylands Landscape category (PCAS 2011a). The soils in this area have been mapped as typical stagnogley soils (deep loams and clays) of the Beccles I Series, derived from the underlying glacially deposited chalky till which covers solid chalk deposits (Soil Survey 1983).

3.0 Planning background

Currently no planning application has been made, although one is due to be submitted for the construction of an electricity-generating renewable energy plant (REP). The applicant has been advised by SCCAS/CT that the location of the proposed development could affect important heritage assets with archaeological interest and, as such, has been requested to undertake an archaeological field evaluation prior to consideration of the proposal, in accordance with 'Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPS 5).

PPS5 was published by the Government on 23rd March 2010, replacing PPG's 16 (Archaeology and Planning, 1990) and 15 (Planning and the Historic Environment, 1994). The policies in PPS5 are a material consideration that must be taken into account during the planning and development process. Part of Policy HE6.1 of PPS5 states that:

...Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.

In August 2009 PCAS conducted an archaeological desk-based assessment, site walk-over, and air photographic assessment of the site (revised October 2011) (PCAS 2011b). This assessment will form part of the archaeological component of an Environment Impact Assessment, to be submitted with the planning application. The assessment found no known heritage assets within the proposed development area. However, the area had not been subject to any previous systematic archaeological investigation and is considered to be located within an area of archaeological potential for prehistoric and medieval remains.

As the proposed development has the potential to cause damage and destruction to any underlying archaeological remains, the SCCAS/CT has requested that the full archaeological implications of the proposed scheme be established by archaeological evaluation and impact assessment prior to determination of the application.

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

As noted above a desk-based assessment and air photograph assessment has already been undertaken for this site (PCAS 2011b), therefore only a brief summary of the results are provided here. Although no archaeological remains have been reported from the site or from the immediate surrounding area, the results of the desk-based assessment suggest a considerable, but untested, potential for the presence of archaeological remains on the site (*ibid.*).

Many archaeological artefacts were collected by R. Colchester during a systematic field-walking survey of the neighbouring Mendlesham Parish. These included numerous prehistoric flint artefacts, mostly Mesolithic and some Neolithic tools or waste material from flint working. A speculative prehistoric circular cropmark has also been identified to the west of the A 140.

The line of the modern A 140 road, to the immediate west of the site, has been identified as possibly following the course of a Roman road between the known centres at Coddenham and Scole. A small number of Roman period finds have been recovered by field-walking and metal-detecting, mostly some distance away from the A 140 to the west.

The site lies in the parish of Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford, in Hartismere hundred (former administrative division). Early medieval settlement within the parish appears to have been dispersed, with several *foci* in addition to the village centre, which was sited in the wooded valley with a small stream. The application site lies towards the south-western corner of the parish and against the parish boundary with Mendlesham on an area of locally high ground (*ibid.*).

The manor of Wetheringsett was held by Thurston prior to the Norman Conquest, and was given to St Etheldreda's monastic community at Ely. A church at Wetheringsett is noted in the Domesday Survey of 1086, at which date a quarter of the manor was held by Ralph de Savigni from Ranulph Peverell. Following the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII in the 16th century, the manor became part of the king's lands (Barker 1908-9, 510).

Only a small number of Saxon finds have been reported within the local area, identified as a result of systematic field-walking or from metal-detector use. In contrast, numerous medieval pottery scatters have been identified in Mendlesham Parish during R. Colchester's extensive field-walking survey of the late 20th century. These scatters, concentrated to the west of the A 140, are indicative of both former dispersed settlement sites and of the carting of domestic rubbish onto fields with manure (PCAS 2011b).

The earliest available maps to show the site in detail date from the mid 19th century. The 1841 Tithe Map for Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford, with its accompanying Apportionment, shows that the site was then three arable fields. Most of the eastern field now forms part of the industrial estate, but with that exception, the perimeter field boundary is thought to be in the same position as at that date. Subsequent mapping shows the gradual alteration and amalgamation of these fields into the one remaining today (*ibid.*).

The application site lies immediately adjacent to the World War II airfield, RAF Mendlesham. This became operational in 1943, and was initially used by Fighter Command. From March 1944 it was re-designated United States Army Air Force Station 156 and became the operational base for the 34th Bombardment Group (Heavy) until July 1945. After the war the site was a sub-site of the No. 94 Maintenance Unit, and was used for ammunition storage between April 1950 and August 1952. It was reduced to inactive status in June 1954 and subsequently sold. Most of the former buildings have now been demolished and the runways and hardstands have been removed and much of the site has reverted to agricultural use (Bowyer 2000).

5.0 Aims and objectives

The purpose of the two-stage evaluation is to gather sufficient information to establish the presence / absence, extent, depth, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the site. Such information is used to assist the Local Planning Authority to reconcile development proposals within their own policy framework, of safeguarding archaeological remains when at risk from development proposals and inform the need for any further archaeological intervention and take into consideration such things as sympathetic foundation designs with a view to minimising damage to archaeological deposits (mitigation) where appropriate.

6.0 Methodology

The adopted methodology follows that outlined in the specification (PCAS 2011a) and is only briefly outlined here.

Initially a systematic field-walking and non-ferrous metal-detecting survey was conducted across the whole development site. This was undertaken to recover, identify and date artefacts from the plough soil and thus provide a distribution pattern for these artefacts in order to further inform the location of evaluation trenches. However, as no artefacts of archaeological significance were identified, a regular pattern of trenching was adopted, with a concentration in those areas where the REP buildings are proposed.

Subsequently, 37 evaluation trenches were located within the proposed development area at the location indicated in the specification (PCAS 2011a). Some minor adjustments to the location of the trenches along the southern and south-eastern boundaries were made to avoid uncultivated field margins. All trenches were then opened using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth blade down to the first archaeologically significant horizon / natural substrate. This was undertaken under constant supervision by the author. The trenches were then hand cleaned and potential archaeological features were partially excavated and recorded as appropriate. Following a site meeting with Mr J. Tipper, the planning archaeologist for SCCAS/CT, it was agreed that it was not necessary to continue to excavate sections through identified field boundary ditches or modern features.

Context sheets were completed for each feature/deposit, and multi-context drawings were produced in both plan and section. Plans were recorded at 1:100, sections at 1:20, and these scales were sufficient to allow a comprehensive understanding of relationships to be made and to show the detail of features and deposits. Colour slide and digital photographs were taken to complement these accounts.

7.0 Results (see Figs. 2-8 and Photo Nos. 2-9)

The field-walking and metal-detector survey (see Fig. 2)

As noted above the field-walking survey only identified early modern material and natural flint (see Appendix 3.1 and 3.2). Similarly the metal-detector survey only identified modern waste material, including machinery parts, tyre weights, cans, bottle tops etc., and so none of this material was retained.

The evaluation trenches (see Fig. 3)

All of the trenches opened demonstrated a uniform stratigraphic sequence across the site. A homogenous clayey plough soil was observed to be on average c. 0.3m thick. In all of the trenches, modern ploughing had cut into the surface of the underlying natural substrate, creating a heavily disturbed surface horizon to this layer. In each trench this was recorded as an interface layer and removed by machine to expose a clean horizon in which archaeological features would potentially be visible. The depth of this disturbed horizon was between c. 0.05m – 0.15m.

No distinct subsoil was observed to be present on this site. It is speculated here that any former sub soil has been turned over and incorporated into the modern plough soil. The natural substrate was characteristically variable across the site, ranging from light grey-yellow clay and silty clay to orange-brown sandy clay with lenses of natural flint and chalk nodules (see Photos 2, 8 and 9). Numerous land drains were observed across the site, but not specifically recorded.

As only a few features were identified during the course of the evaluation, the results are discussed thematically, rather than trench by trench.

The former field boundary ditches

Ditch A (see Figs. 3, 4 and Photo No. 3)

Trenches 4 and 9 identified an east-west aligned ditch (Ditch A), and a sample section was excavated through this in Trench 4. Ditch A [404] had moderately sloping sides with a broad, slightly concave, base and was c. 1.6m wide by c. 0.6m deep. A succession of silting fills (405) – (409) were sealed by deliberate in-filling deposits

(410) – (413). The upper surface of the in-fill deposit was heavily disturbed by subsequent ploughing within the interface layer. Fragments of coal, oyster shell and snail shell were observed within deliberate in-fill deposit (410). No dating evidence was recovered from the excavated section.

The section of this ditch identified in Trench 9 was not excavated. The ditch position corresponds with a ditch identified on the 1841 Tithe Map (see Fig. 9) but appears to have been backfilled prior to the creation of the 1892 Ordnance Survey Map (not illustrated).

To the south of ditch [404], a small irregular shaped feature [414] was investigated. This proved to be little more than a 'smudge', with no clear cut and little actual depth. It is speculated here that this may have been little more than root disturbance associated with a hedge that may have flanked the ditch whilst it was open. No artefactual material was recovered from this feature.

Ditch B (see Figs. 3, 5 and Photo No. 4)

Another east-west aligned ditch was identified in Trenches 19, 21 and 23 (Ditch B). A sample section was excavated through this in Trench 19. Ditch B [1904] had moderately sloping sides with a broad, slightly concave base and was c. 2.5m wide by c. 0.8m deep where examined. Three largely homogenous fills were identified by the excavator (contexts 1905–7). The upper surface of its final fill (1905) was heavily disturbed by subsequent ploughing within the interface layer. No finds were recovered from the excavated section.

Although there is no historical evidence for this ditch, its common alignment with Ditch A would seem to indicate that it was probably part of the same field system, but back-filled prior to the creation of the 1841 Tithe Map. The Tithe Map records that narrow fields were common in the local landscape at this time (see Fig. 9; see also Section 8.0, Discussion and conclusion).

Ditch C (see Figs. 3, 6 and Photo No. 5)

A north-south aligned ditch was identified in Trenches 7, 17 and 24 (Ditch C). The southern element of this ditch is recorded on the 1841 Tithe Map (see Fig. 9) and, some time prior to 1884, it was extended to reach the northern boundary of the site and this extended ditch is recorded on the 1892 Ordnance Survey Map (surveyed in 1884, not illustrated). The extended ditch remains on all subsequent mapping of the site right up until the later half of the 20th century and was clearly back-filled in recent times, as fragments of broken up and decaying roots were still apparent within its back-fill. A sample section was excavated through this ditch in Trench 24 [2404], in order to demonstrate that it was what it appeared to be.

Modern features (see Figs. 3, 7, 8 and Photos Nos. 6 and 7)

Two very similar features were identified in opposite corners of the site, in Trenches 1 and 36. Both appeared to have the same 'question mark' shape, consisting of a straight part and a curving part. Both appeared also to have been back-filled with re-deposited natural clay, indicating that they were deliberately filled soon after they had been excavated.

Feature [3604] appeared to truncate a land drain and a section was excavated through it at this location in order to confirm this. The trench like feature had near-vertical sides and a near-flat base, and it clearly did truncate the ceramic land drain.

Nothing was found within its backfill or at its base. These features/trenches remain enigmatic, but clearly post date the land drain and are thus of modern origin and as such were not further investigated.

In Trench 34 a large 'pit' [3406] was observed extending beyond the southern end of the trench. Initial investigation revealed it to contain modern demolition material, including concrete, ceramic tiles used to protect electric cables and safety glass. This feature was not further investigated. The material identified within it appeared to be consistent with the demolition of the wartime structures around the former airfield.

The northern edge of this 'pit' was cut by a deep modern surface water drainage trench. To the north of this, and aligned parallel with it, was a shallow possible gully [3404]. A sample section excavated through it could not convincingly demonstrate that it was of archaeological origin. It had a very shallow, rounded profile and appeared to be little more than a deep rut. Potentially this feature may have been created during the excavation of the nearby deep service trench or during the laying of the large concrete pipes within it. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

The other trenches (see Photo Nos. 8 and 9)

No features were identified in Trenches 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35 and 37. As noted above the same depositional sequence was observed throughout; a variable, but predominantly clayey natural substrate was sealed by a plough disturbed interface layer c. 0.1m thick, which in turn was sealed by c. 0.3m of plough soil.

Surface finds (see Fig. 2)

During the course of opening and subsequently backfilling the trenches, a small number of surface finds (pottery sherds) were recovered from trenches 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 22, 31 and 32. These consisted of 13 medieval sherds (11th – 13th century) and two post-medieval sherds (15th- 17th century - see Appendix 3.3). Fragments of ceramic building material were also observed in small quantities, but these were not retained as examples of this material had been recovered and identified during the programme of field-walking.

Two fragments of burnt flint were identified in the plough soil at the location of Trench 32. Metal-detecting of the spoil heaps identified a very heavily worn possible medieval or post-medieval token (Trench 10) and fragments of three post-medieval horse shoes (Trenches 19, 31 and 35 - see Appendix 3.4). Numerous modern items were also identified but were not retained.

8.0 Discussion and conclusion

No archaeologically significant features or concentrations of finds were identified during the course of the field-walking, metal-detecting or trial trenching at this site, where a consistent general lack of evidence for past activity has been observed.

Two of the three ditches identified by trial excavation are recorded historically (Ditches A and C); both of which were in existence prior to 1841 and are considered to be part of the post-medieval / post-enclosure landscape (PCAS 2011b). The third ditch (Ditch B) has an alignment consistent with this post-enclosure landscape and perhaps only indicates the amalgamation of smaller fields prior to 1841. Notably the

1845 Enclosure Award Map (see Fig. 10) shows that fields both to the north and south of the site had been amalgamated within the four years between the production of the two maps, demonstrating that the creation of larger fields was an ongoing phenomenon during the early 19th century, and as such Ditch B may have been in-filled only for a short time before the creation of the 1841 Tithe Map.

The medieval pottery recovered during the evaluation trenching appears to be consistent with the date and general thin distribution of material identified during the systematic field-walking undertaken in the adjacent parish. This appears to reflect the disposal of domestic waste and the manuring of fields rather than evidence for nearby habitation (PCAS 2011b). Nonetheless, at the very least this appears to indicate a high point of activity during the 11th-13th century, perhaps indicating the cultivation of open fields at this time, with a marked decline in activity during the late medieval and early post-medieval periods, perhaps indicating population decline and/or a conversion to pasture. Alternatively it may equally indicate nothing more than a change in waste disposal practices.

The proportionally large amount of early modern material may be seen as being consistent with population growth and a more intense use of agricultural land during this period. The modern features [104] and [3604], and pit [3406] identified in Trenches 1, 34 and 36 remain enigmatic but have limited heritage asset value and may be the product of activities undertaken during the use of the former wartime airfield and the subsequent demolition of its buildings and removal of the hardstanding.

The shallow undated features [414] and [3404] cannot be demonstrated to be archaeologically significant and, combined with the absence of any convincing archaeological features within the other evaluation trenches and the low number of surface finds, the site would appear to have very low potential to yield much further information relating to past human activity.

In summary, no archaeologically significant features, deposits or concentrations of finds were observed during the programme. It would therefore seem unlikely that any further work at this location would be beneficial to the archaeological record.

9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology employed was entirely sufficient to investigate the sites potential allow the investigation and recording of deposits exposed within the evaluation trenches.

10.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd would like to thank Pat Hitchcock and Jess Tipper for there assistance with this project.

11.0 Bibliography

Barker, H. R. 1908-9 *East Suffolk, Illustrated*.

Bowyer, M. J. F. 2000 *Action Stations Revisited: The Complete History of Britain's Military Airfields. No. 1: Eastern England*.

Institute for Archaeologists, 2008. *Code of Conduct*. Reading: IfA

Institute for Archaeologists, 2008. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*. Reading: IfA

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. 2011a *Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation: Biomass Plant on Land Adjacent to Mendlesham Industrial Estate, Norwich Road, Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford, Suffolk*.

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. 2011b *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Air Photographic Assessment: Proposed Biomass Fuelled Renewable Energy Plant on Land Adjacent to Mendlesham Industrial Estate, Norwich Road, Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford, Suffolk*.

Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983 *Soils of England and Wales: Sheet 4: Eastern England (1: 250 000) Harpenden*.

12.0 Site archive

The documentary and physical archive for this site is currently held by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. This will be deposited at the Suffolk County Store within six months of completion of this report under Suffolk HER No. WCB 068.

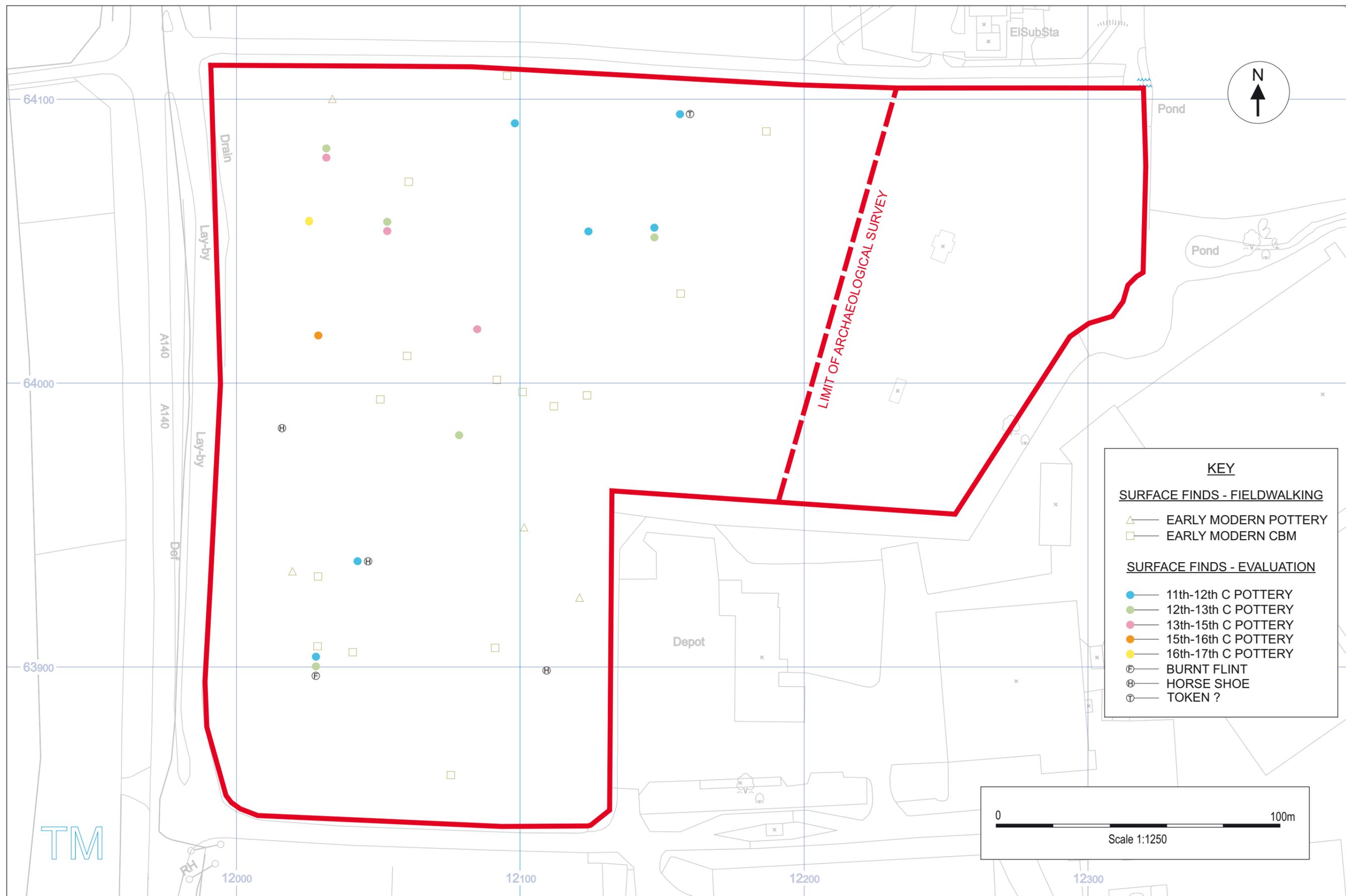


Fig. 2 Location of surface finds. Site outlined in red (Scale 1:1250)
(O. S. copyright licence no. 100049278)

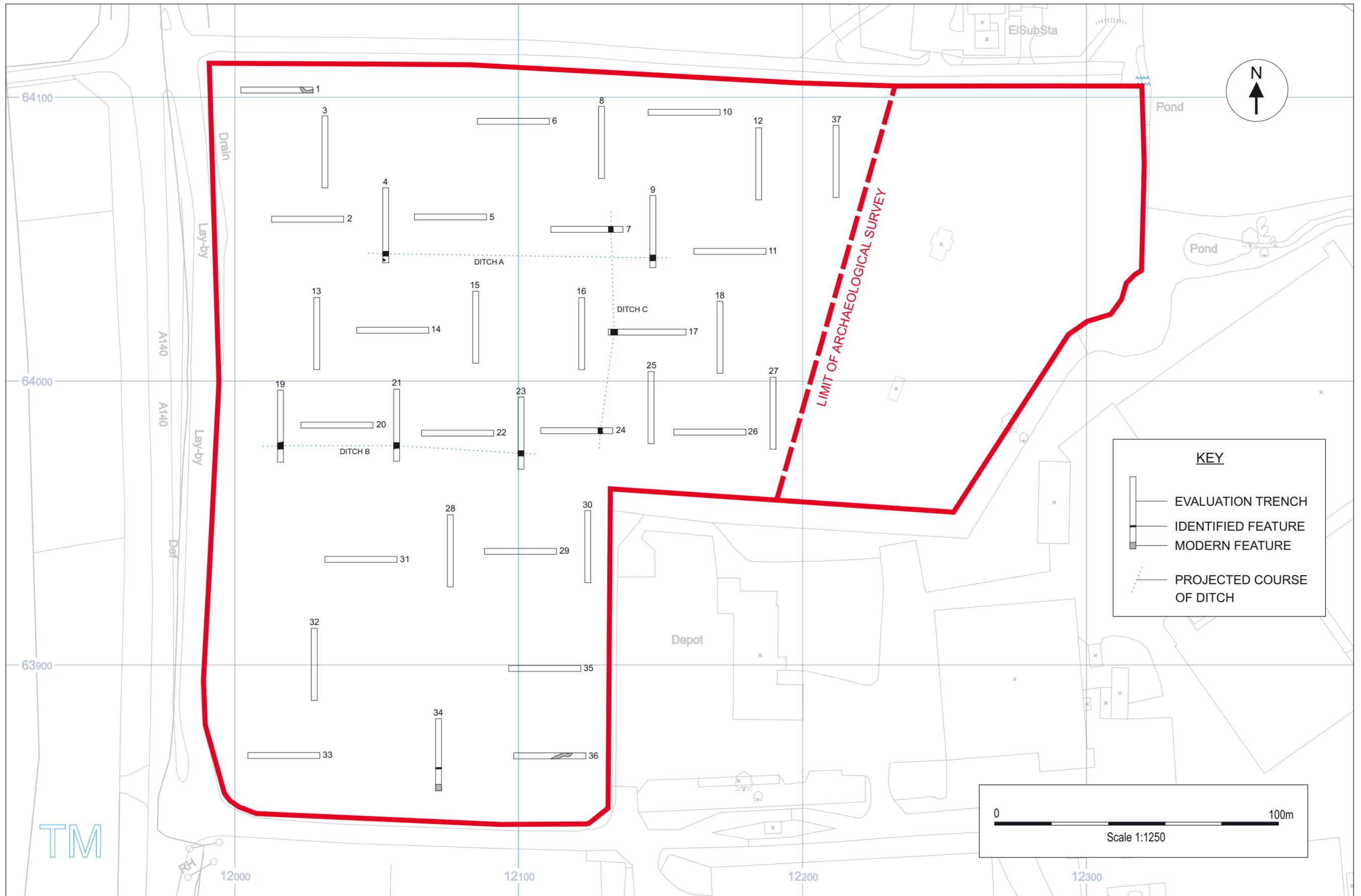


Fig. 3 Trench location plan. Site outlined in red (Scale 1:1250)
(O. S. copyright licence no. 100049278)

PLAN - TRENCH 4

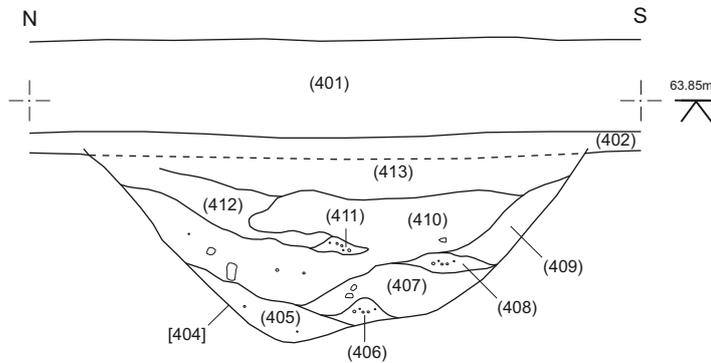
PLAN - TRENCH 9



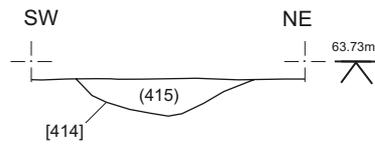
0 5m

Plans - Scale 1:125

SECTION 4.1



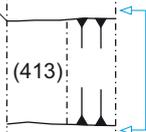
SECTION 4.2



0 1m

Sections - Scale 1:25

DITCH A
[404]



SECTION 4.1

[414]



SECT 4.2

(905)

DITCH A [904]

Fig. 4 Trenches 4 and 9 - Ditch A
Scales: Plans 1:125. Sections 1:25

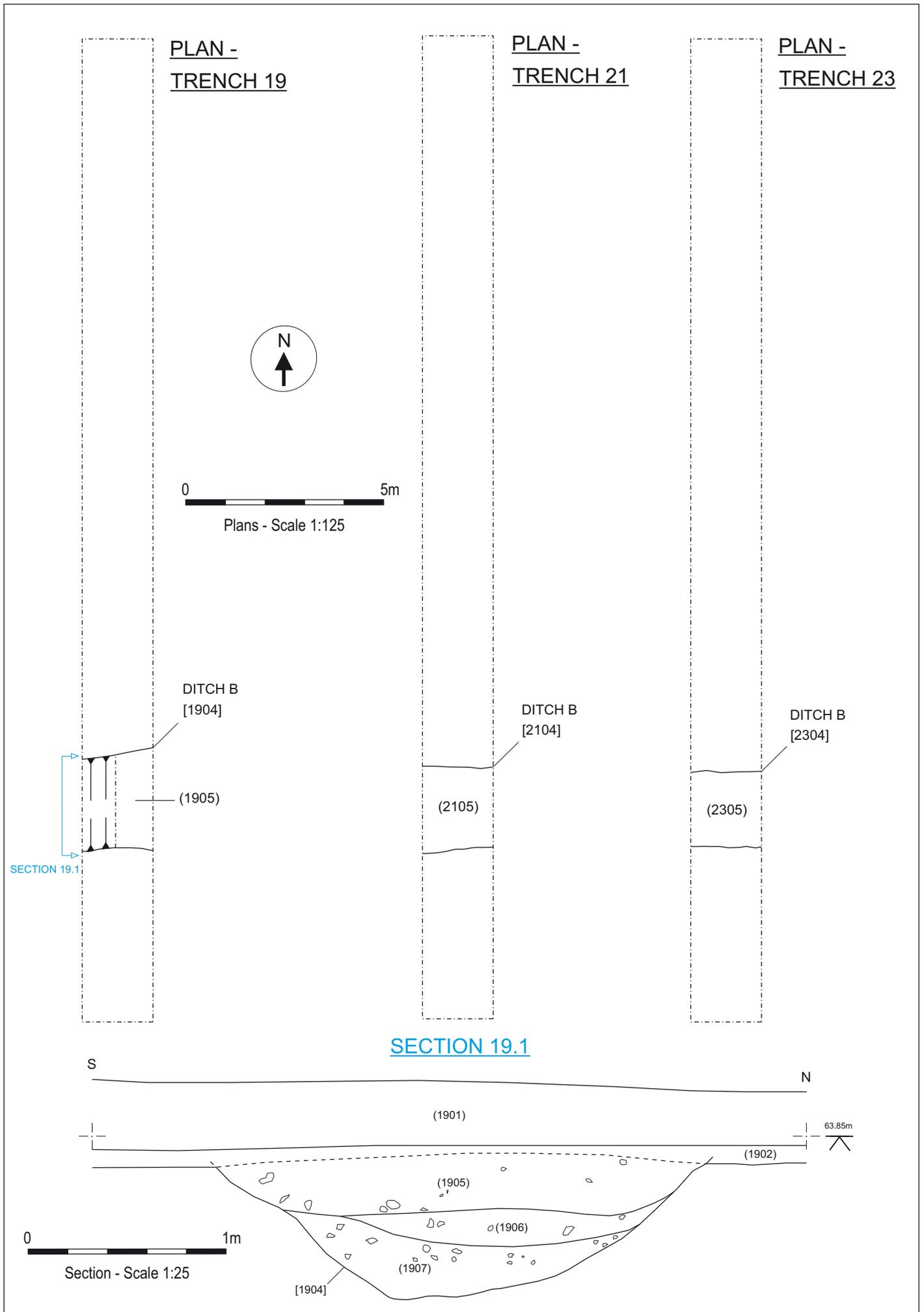
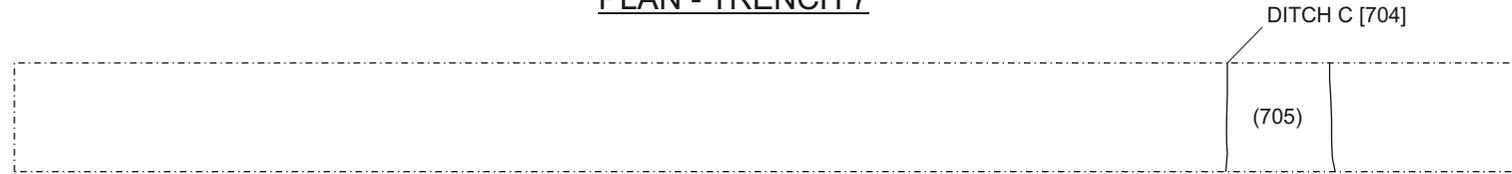
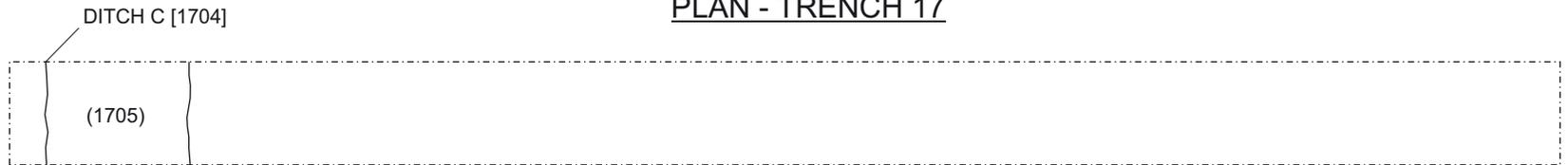


Fig. 5 Trenches 19, 21 and 23 - Ditch B
Scales: Plans 1:125. Section 1:25

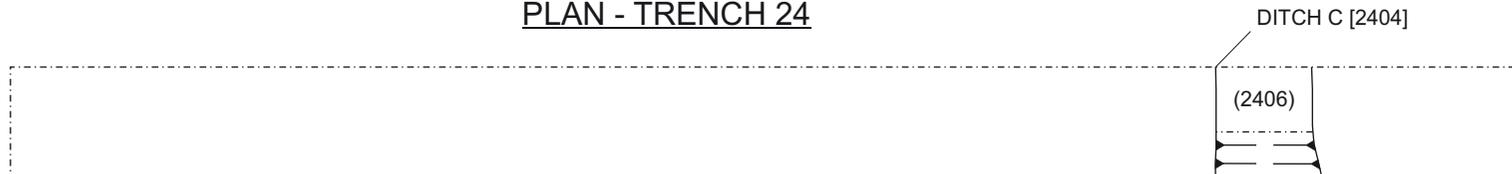
PLAN - TRENCH 7



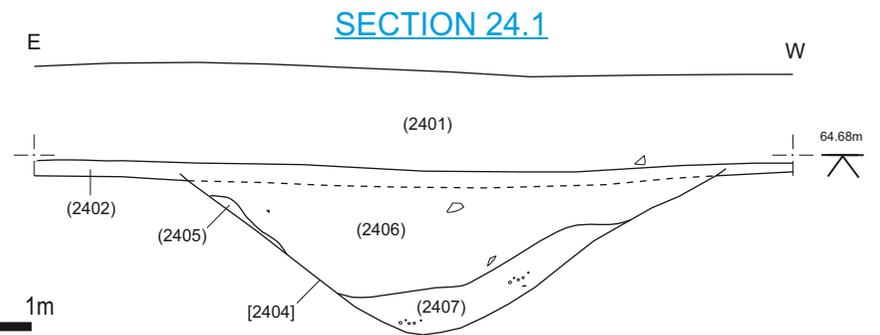
PLAN - TRENCH 17



PLAN - TRENCH 24



Plans - Scale 1:125



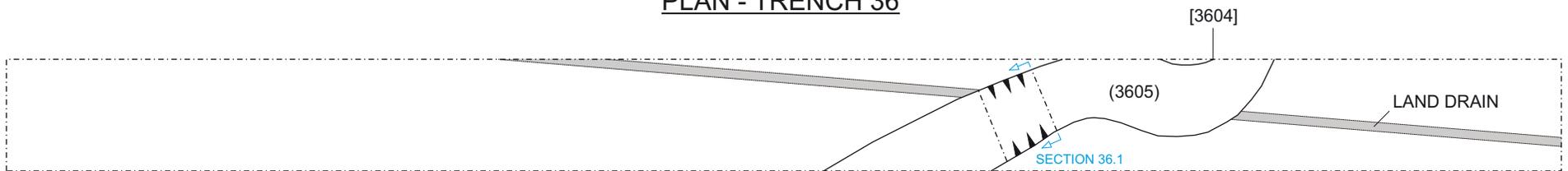
Section - Scale 1:25

Fig. 6 Trenches 7, 17 and 24 - Ditch C
Scales: Plans 1:125. Section 1:25

PLAN - TRENCH 1

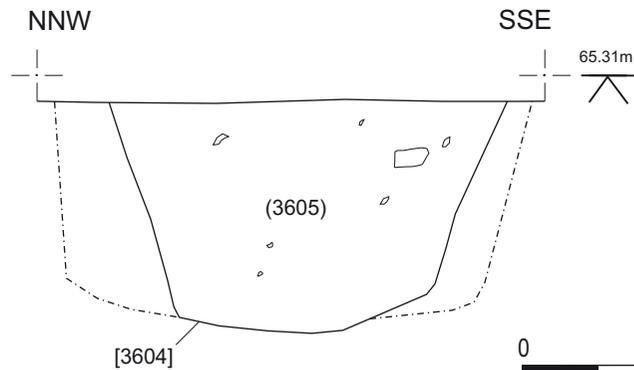


PLAN - TRENCH 36



Plans - Scale 1:100

SECTION 36.1



Section - Scale 1:20

Fig. 7 Trenches 1 and 36
Scales: Plans 1:100. Section 1:20

PLAN -
TRENCH 34



SECTION 34.1

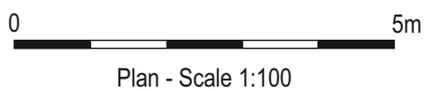
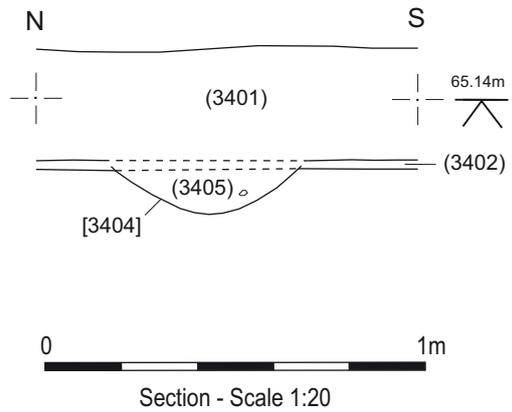


Fig. 8 Trench 34
Scales: Plan 1:100. Section 1:20

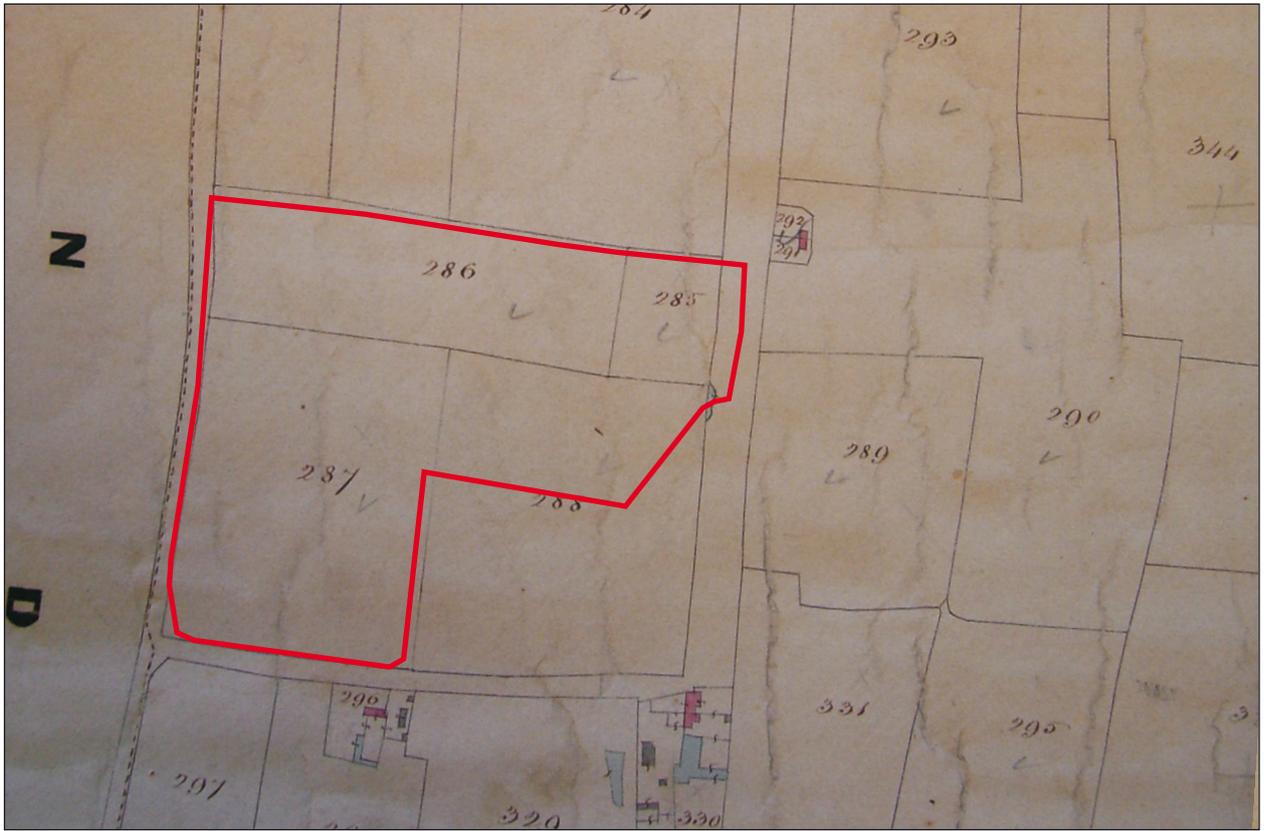


Fig. 9 Extract from the 1841 Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford Tithe Map (PCAS 2011b). Not to scale. Site outlined in red. Suffolk Record Office (Ipswich) FB 151/C4/1.

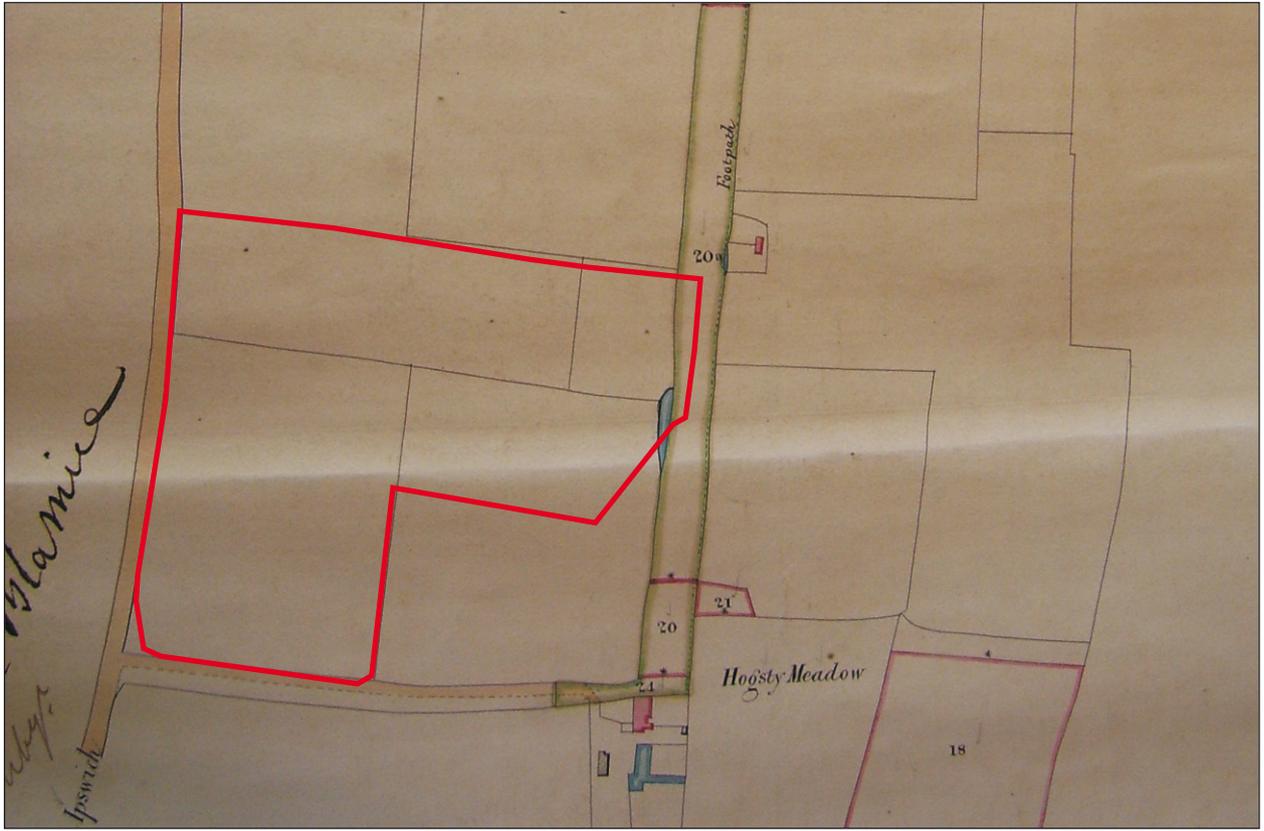


Fig. 10 Extract from the 1845 Brockford Green Enclosure Award (Wetheringsett with Brockford parish) (PCAS 2011b). Not to scale. Site outlined in red. Suffolk Record Office (Ipswich) B/150/1/3.5.

Appendix 1: Photographs

Lay-by adjacent to the A 140 Norwich Road

Mendlesham transmitting station

Mendlesham industrial estate
within the former airfield



N

NE

E

Photo No.1 Photograph taken of the site from the southwest corner, looking northeast towards the transmitting station mast, following the backfilling of the trenches. The site is located upon a broad plateau within an undulating landscape along the western side of the former airfield.



Photo No.2 Trench 5 being excavated: the location of the trench was marked out with ranging poles, topsoil and the plough scarred top of the natural substrate, were piled separately, away from the trench edge. Looking east.



Photo No.3 Section excavated through former field boundary ditch [404] (Ditch A). Looking east. Scale: 1m.

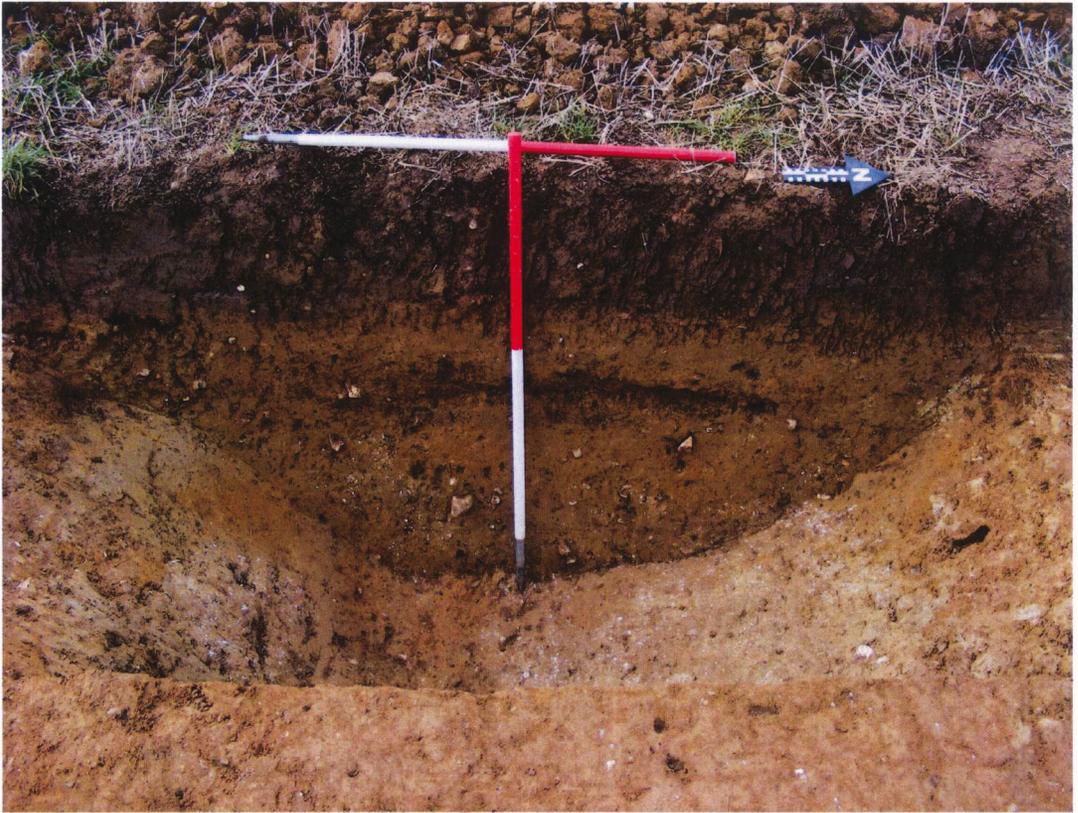


Photo No.4 Section excavated through former field boundary ditch [1904] (Ditch B). Looking west. Scales: 1m.



Photo No.5 Section excavated through former field boundary ditch [2404] (Ditch C). Looking south. Scale: 2m.



Photo No.6 Section excavated through gully/rut ? [3404]. Looking east. Scale: 1m.



Photo No.7 Section excavated through trench [3604]. The purpose of this unusual shaped feature, and its twin, seen in Trench 1, remains unclear, although by truncating the ceramic land drain it was clearly shown to be modern. Looking northeast. Scale: 1m.

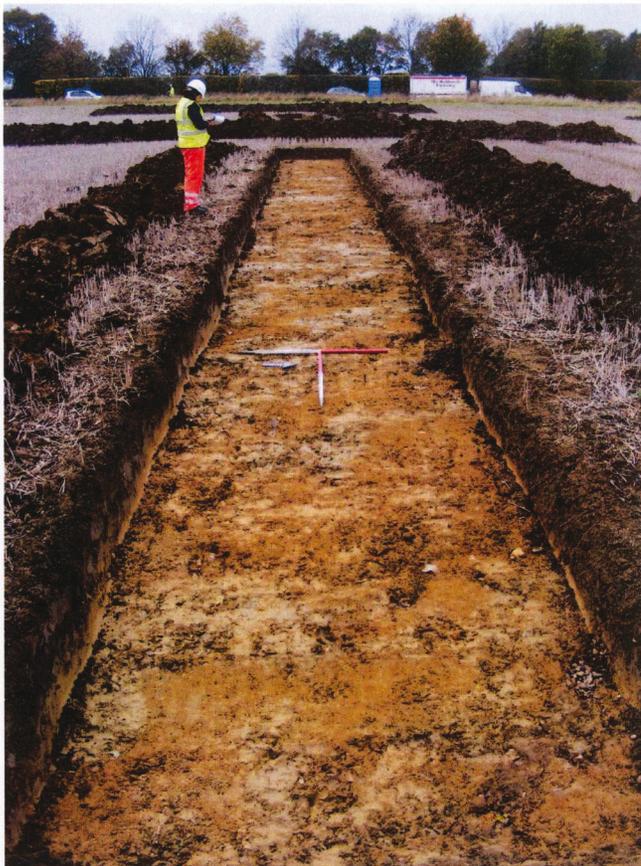


Photo No.8 Trench 22 machined, exposing the mixed silts and clay natural substrate. Looking west. Scales: 1m.

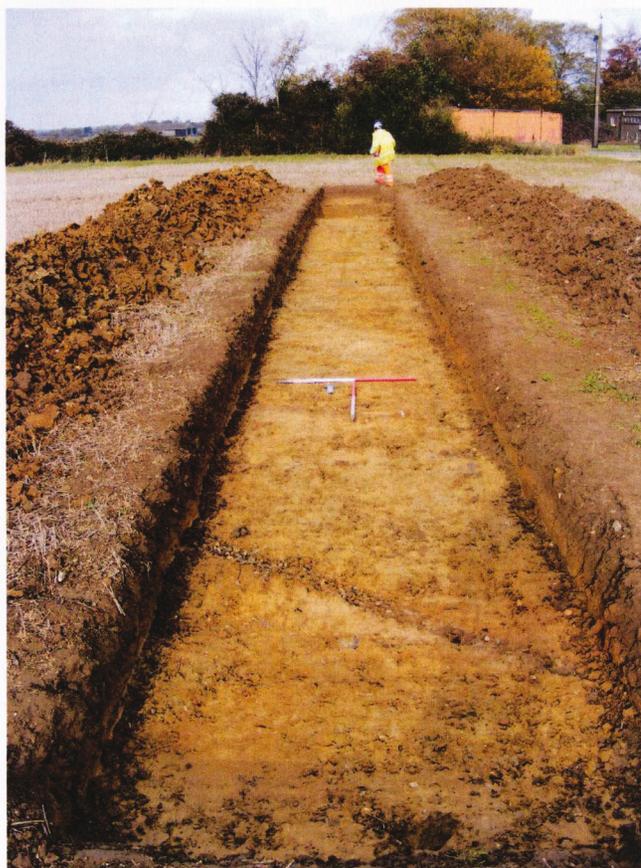


Photo No.9 Trench 37 machined; numerous land drains were apparent across the site. Looking north. Scales: 1m.

Appendix 2: Levels and context descriptions

Levels are recorded as meters above Ordnance Datum (OD), calculated from a levels survey carried out by the client. Specifically levels are traversed from a 'BT' inspection cover (65.40m OD) in the southwest corner of the site.

Trench 1: Ground level 63.39m OD (E) – 63.43m OD (W).

Context No.	Type	Description
101	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.3m thick.
102	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.15m thick.
103	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow/orange-brown sandy clay with frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.
104	Cut	Curvi-linear trench, characteristically the same as [3604].
105	Fill of 104	Re-deposited natural consisting of mixed light grey-brown clay with small chalk pieces and mid brown silt (former plough soil).

Trench 2: Ground level 63.67m OD (W) – 63.89m OD (E).

Context No.	Type	Description
201	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.3m thick.
202	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.12m thick.
203	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow/orange-brown sandy clay with frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 3: Ground level 63.57m OD (N) – 63.72m OD (S).

Context No.	Type	Description
301	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.3m thick.
302	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.15m thick.
303	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow/orange-brown sandy clay with frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 4: Ground level 63.96m OD (N) – 64.06m OD (S).

Context No.	Type	Description
401	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.35m thick.
402	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
403	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow/orange-brown sandy clay with frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.
404	Cut	Ditch: E-W aligned with moderate sloping sides and a narrow concave base. > 1.8m long x < 1.8m wide x < 0.6m deep.
405	1 st fill of 404	Silting: Mid-dark brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks. < 0.12m thick.
406	2 nd fill of 404	Silting: Light grey-brown clay with frequent chalk flecks. < 0.08m thick.
407	3 rd fill of 404	Silting: Light grey-brown clay with occasional chalk flecks. < 0.18m

		thick.
408	4 th fill of 404	Silting: Light grey-brown clay with frequent chalk flecks. < 0.06m thick.
409	5 th fill of 404	Silting: Light grey-brown clay with occasional chalk flecks. < 0.16m thick.
410	In-fill in 404	In-fill: Mid orange-brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk flecks. < 0.4m thick.
411	In-fill in 404	In-fill: Light grey-brown clay with frequent chalk flecks. < 0.04m thick.
412	In-fill in 404	In-fill: Mid-dark brown silt. < 0.14m thick.
413	In-fill in 404	In-fill: Mid brown silt. < 0.12m thick.
414	Cut	Shallow 'scoop': extending beyond the edge of the trench to the west, with a curving plan and shallow concave profile. > 0.7m long x <0.6m wide x <0.1m deep.
415	Fill of 415	Mixed mid-dark brown silt with occasional small flint fragments. > 0.7m long x <0.6m wide x <0.1m thick.

Trench 5: Ground level 64.13m OD (W) – 64.30m OD (E).

Context No.	Type	Description
501	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.3m thick.
502	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.12m thick.
503	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow/orange-brown sandy clay with light yellow-grey clay lenses and frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 6: Ground level 63.96m OD (W) – 64.19m OD (E).

Context No.	Type	Description
601	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.25m thick.
602	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.12m thick.
603	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange-brown sandy clay with light yellow-grey clay lenses and frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 7: Ground level 64.44m OD (W) – 64.56m OD (E).

Context No.	Type	Description
701	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.25m thick.
702	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
703	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange-brown sandy clay with light yellow-grey clay lenses and frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.
704	Cut	Ditch: N-S aligned. > 1.8m long x < 1.7m wide.
705	Fill of	Light-mid yellow-brown fine silt with occasional flint nodules and partially decayed roots. > 1.8m long x < 1.7m wide.

Trench 8: Ground level 64.22m OD (N) – 64.42m OD (S).

Context No.	Type	Description
801	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.28m thick.
802	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.

803	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange-brown sandy clay with light yellow-grey clay lenses and frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.
-----	-------	--

Trench 9: Ground level 64.53m OD (N) – 64.69m OD (S).

Context No.	Type	Description
901	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.25m thick.
902	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
903	Layer	Ditch: E-W aligned. > 1.8m long x < 2.1m wide.
904	Cut	Light-mid yellow-brown fine silt with occasional flint nodules. > 1.8m long x < 2.1m wide.
905	Fill of 904	Natural substrate: Mid yellow/orange-brown sandy clay with frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 10: Ground level 64.25m OD (W) – 64.36m OD (E).

Context No.	Type	Description
1001	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.35m thick.
1002	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.15m thick.
1003	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange-brown sandy clay with light yellow-grey clay lenses and frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 11: Ground level 64.67m OD (W) – 64.77m OD (E).

Context No.	Type	Description
1101	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.25m thick.
1102	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
1103	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange-brown sandy clay with light yellow-grey clay lenses and frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 12: Ground level 64.60m OD (N) – 64.64m OD (S).

Context No.	Type	Description
1201	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.3m thick.
1202	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.15m thick.
1203	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow-brown silty clay with orange-brown sandy clay lenses and frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 13: Ground level 63.94m OD (N) – 64.09m OD (S).

Context No.	Type	Description
1301	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.35m thick.
1302	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
1303	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow-brown silty clay with orange-brown sandy clay lenses and frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of

		excavation.
--	--	-------------

Trench 14: Ground level 64.14m OD (W) – 64.38m OD (E).

Context No.	Type	Description
1401	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.35m thick.
1402	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
1403	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow-brown silty clay with orange-brown sandy clay lenses and frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 15: Ground level 64.38m OD (N) – 64.56m OD (S).

Context No.	Type	Description
1501	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.35m thick.
1502	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
1503	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow-brown silty clay with orange-brown sandy clay lenses and frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 16: Ground level 64.64m OD (N) – 64.80m OD (S).

Context No.	Type	Description
1601	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.35m thick.
1602	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
1603	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow-brown silty clay with orange-brown sandy clay lenses and frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 17: Ground level 64.75m OD (W) – 64.93m OD (E).

Context No.	Type	Description
1701	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.3m thick.
1702	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
1703	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow-brown silty clay with orange-brown sandy clay lenses and frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.
1704	Cut	Ditch: N-S aligned. > 1.8m long x < 2.5m wide.
1705	Fill of 1704	Mid-dark brown silt with occasional flint fragments, re-deposited natural clay and decaying root fragments. > 1.8m long x < 2.5m wide.

Trench 18: Ground level 64.89m OD (N) – 65.15m OD (S).

Context No.	Type	Description
1801	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.3m thick.
1802	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.

1803	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow-brown silty clay with orange-brown sandy clay lenses and frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.
------	-------	---

Trench 19: Ground level 63.57m OD (N) – 63.72m OD (S).

Context No.	Type	Description
1901	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.3m thick.
1902	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.15m thick.
1903	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow-brown silty clay with orange-brown sandy clay lenses and frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.
1904	Cut	Ditch: E-W aligned with moderate sloping sides and a narrow concave base. > 1.8m long x < 2.4m wide x < 0.72m deep.
1905	3 rd fill of 1904	Mid orange-brown sandy clay with occasional flint fragments. < 0.32m thick.
1906	2 nd fill of 1904	Mid grey/yellow-brown sandy clay with occasional flint fragments. < 0.16m thick
1907	1 st fill of 1904	Mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional flint fragments. < 0.42m thick

Trench 20: Ground level 64.22m OD (W) – 64.41m OD (E).

Context No.	Type	Description
2001	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.3m thick.
2002	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
2003	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow-brown silty clay with orange-brown sandy clay lenses and frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 21: Ground level 64.43m OD (N) – 64.56m OD (S).

Context No.	Type	Description
2101	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.3m thick.
2102	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
2103	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow-brown silty clay with orange-brown sandy clay lenses and frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.
2104	Cut	Ditch: E-W aligned. > 1.8m long x < 2.2m wide.
2105	Fill of 2104	Mid yellow/orange-brown sandy silt-clay with occasional re-deposited natural clay lenses and flint fragments. > 1.8m long x < 2.2m wide.

Trench 22: Ground level 64.57m OD (W) – 64.75m OD (E).

Context No.	Type	Description
2201	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.25m thick.
2202	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
2203	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow-brown silty clay with orange-brown sandy clay lenses and frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of

		excavation.
--	--	-------------

Trench 23: Ground level 64.69m OD (N) – 64.81m OD (S).

Context No.	Type	Description
2301	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.3m thick.
2302	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.15m thick.
2303	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange-brown sandy clay with frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.
2304	Cut	Ditch: E-W aligned. > 1.8m long x < 1.9m wide.
2305	Fill of 2304	Mid orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small chalk flecks and flint nodules. > 1.8m long x < 1.9m wide.

Trench 24: Ground level 64.84m OD (W) – 65.00m OD (E).

Context No.	Type	Description
2401	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.3m thick.
2402	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.15m thick.
2403	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow-brown silty clay with orange-brown sandy clay lenses and frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.
2404	Cut	Ditch: N-S aligned with moderate sloping sides and a narrow concave base. > 1.8m long x < 2m wide x < 0.63m deep.
2405	Root disturbance	Mid grey-brown sandy clay.
2406	In-fill in 2404	Mid grey-brown sandy clay with occasional flint fragments. < 0.52m thick.
2407	1 st fill of 2404	Dark grey-brown sandy clay with occasional flint fragments. < 0.48m thick.

Trench 25: Ground level 64.96m OD (N) – 65.11m OD (S).

Context No.	Type	Description
2501	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.3m thick.
2502	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.05m thick.
2503	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow/orange-brown sandy clay with frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 26: Ground level 65.12m OD (W) – 65.23m OD (E).

Context No.	Type	Description
2601	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.2m thick.
2602	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
2603	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow/orange-brown sandy clay with frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 27: Ground level 65.20m OD (N) – 65.32m OD (S).

Context No.	Type	Description
2701	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine

		silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.3m thick.
2702	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
2703	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow-brown silty clay with orange-brown sandy clay lenses and frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 28: Ground level 64.87m OD (N) – 65.01m OD (S).

Context No.	Type	Description
2801	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.25m thick.
2802	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
2803	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow-brown sandy clay with frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 29: Ground level 64.98m OD (W) – 65.18m OD (E).

Context No.	Type	Description
2901	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.25m thick.
2902	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
2903	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid yellow-brown silty clay with orange-brown sandy clay lenses and frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 30: Ground level 65.26m OD (N) – 65.32m OD (S).

Context No.	Type	Description
3001	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.25m thick.
3002	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
3003	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange-brown sandy clay with frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 31: Ground level 64.62m OD (W) – 64.85m OD (E).

Context No.	Type	Description
3101	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.25m thick.
3102	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
3103	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange-brown sandy clay with frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 32: Ground level 64.86m OD (N) – 64.98m OD (S).

Context No.	Type	Description
3201	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.25m thick.
3202	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very

		heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
3203	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange-brown sandy clay with frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 33: Ground level 65.09m OD (E) – 65.34m OD (W).

Context No.	Type	Description
3301	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.25m thick.
3302	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
3303	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange-brown sandy clay with frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 34: Ground level 65.23m OD (N) – 65.38m OD (S).

Context No.	Type	Description
3401	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.3m thick.
3402	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.05m thick.
3403	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange-brown sandy clay with frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.
3404	Cut	Rut or gully? E-W aligned with shallow sloping sides/concave base. > 1.8m long x < 0.5m wide x < 0.14m deep.
3405	Fill of 3404	Mid grey-brown silt with occasional flint fragments. > 1.8m long x < 0.5m wide x < 0.14m deep.
3406	Cut	Large modern pit: extends beyond limit of trench to south, east and west. >1.8m long x >2m wide.
3407	Fill of 3406	Mixed brown soil and yellow-brown sand with modern demolition material. >1.8m long x >2m wide.

Trench 35: Ground level 65.28m OD (W) – 65.43m OD (E).

Context No.	Type	Description
3501	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.25m thick.
3502	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
3503	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange-brown sandy clay with frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Trench 36: Ground level 65.45m OD (N) – 65.58m OD (S).

Context No.	Type	Description
3601	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.25m thick.
3602	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.1m thick.
3603	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange-brown sandy clay with frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.
3604	Cut	Trench: irregular curvi-linear aligned NE-SW with near vertical sides and a flat base. > 5m long x < 1m wide x < 0.62m deep.
3605	Fill of 3604	Re-deposited natural consisting of mixed light grey-brown clay with small chalk pieces and mid brown silt (former plough soil). > 5m long x < 1m wide x < 0.62m deep.

Trench 37: Ground level 64.42m OD (N) – 64.54m OD (S).

Context No.	Type	Description
3701	Layer	Plough soil: Mid slightly greyish yellow-brown, slightly sandy silt (fine silt-clay) with frequent flint fragments (plough damaged) and nodules and small chalk pieces. < 0.3m thick.
3702	Layer	Plough soil/Natural substrate interface: Top of natural substrate into which ploughing, ruts and roots have penetrated, resulting in a very heavily disturbed horizon. < 0.15m thick.
3703	Layer	Natural substrate: Mid orange-brown sandy clay with frequent small flint nodules. = Limit of excavation.

Appendix 3.1 Field-walking at the proposed Eco2 Plant, Medlesham, Suffolk (BPSE 11)

THE CERAMIC FINDS

Dr Anne Irving

THE POTTERY

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the established type series for Lincolnshire, which also covers other counties. A total of four sherds from four vessels, weighing 59 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery dates to the post-medieval and early modern periods.

Condition

The sherds are in poor condition.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
46	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	Jug?	1	1	24	BS with HJ	Possible mottled ware imitation?; very sandy fabric	18th?
47	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	Jar/ bowl	1	1	15	BS	Very abraded; ?ID	17th to 19th
62	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	Bottle/ jar	1	1	7	BS		19th to 20th
65	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	Bowl	1	1	13	BS	Abraded	18th to 19th

Potential

All of the pottery is suitable for discard. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small collection of re-deposited pottery was recovered during fieldwalking.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of 15 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 359 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

Condition

Overall the fragments are in poor condition.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
48	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	19	Flat roofer; abraded	17th to 19th
49	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	22	Flat roofer; abraded	17th to 19th
51	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	25	Flat roofer; abraded	17th to 19th
52	BRK	Brick	1	32	Abraded	19th to 20th
55	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	12	Flat roofer; abraded	17th to 19th
56	CBM	Ceramic building material	1	19		?
57	NIB	Nibbed tile	1	39	Flat roofer; very abraded	17th to 19th
59	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	37	Flat roofer; abraded	16th to 18th
60	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	27	Flat roofer; flake	17th to 19th
61	PANT	Pantile	1	10	Flake	19th to 20th
63	CBM	Ceramic building material	1	29	Very abraded	?
64	MODDRAIN	Modern land drain	1	27		17th to 19th
66	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	10	Flat roofer; abraded	17th to 19th
67	CBM	Ceramic building material	1	4		?
69	PANT	Pantile	1	47	Nib	19th to 20th

Potential

All of the fragments are suitable for discard. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small collection of re-deposited brick and tile was recovered during fieldwalking.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group	CXT	Context
BS	Body sherd	LHJ	Lower Handle Join
CBM	Ceramic Building Material	NoF	Number of Fragments
		NoS	Number of sherds

NoV Number of vessels
UHJ Upper Handle Join
W (g) Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenck, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford, Oxbow)

Appendix 3.2 Field-walking at the proposed Eco2 Plant, Mendlesham, Suffolk (BPSE 11)

Flint

Jim Rylatt

Introduction

Four pieces of flint were submitted for analysis, all of which were natural pebbles and chips. Consequently, this lithic material does not provide any evidence for a human presence on the site during prehistory.

Methodology

Macroscopic analysis of all of the lithic objects demonstrated that they lacked any attributes associated with structured core reduction.

Catalogue

Point No.	Description	Weight (g)	Comments
42	Pebble	6.3	Irregular fragment with smaller thermal flakes detached, worn/rounded arises & margins, heavy patination, surface gloss
44	Pebble	16.7	Irregular fragment with unpatterned flake surfaces, significant crushing & chipping of margins, some patination
45	Pebble	48.7	Tabular thermal flake removing cortical surface of one side of pebble, flake surface heavily patinated, irregular chipping/plough damage along margins
58	Chip	3.5	Rod-like pebble fragment which has shattered along latent thermal fractures, worn/rounded arises & margins, areas of heavy patination & surface gloss

Discussion

None of the lithic material submitted for analysis exhibited any indications of human modification. It is probable that these fragments of flint are derived from the drift geology overlying the site, or situated in its immediate environs. The principal drift deposit exposed across this area is the Lowestoft Formation, a till incorporating a significant chalk and flint component (BGS 1995).

References

BGS 1990 *Eye: England and Wales Sheet 190*. Solid and Drift Edition. 1:50,000 Provisional series. Keyworth, British Geological Survey.

Appendix 3.3 Evaluation at the proposed Eco2 Plant, Medlesham, Suffolk (BPSE 11)

THE CERAMIC FINDS

Dr Anne Irving

THE POTTERY

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the established type series for Lincolnshire, which also covers other counties. A total of fifteen sherds from fifteen vessels, weighing 97 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery dates to the Medieval and post-medieval periods.

Condition

The sherds are in poor condition.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Context	Cname	Full name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
201	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	Jug	1	1	12	Handle	Abraded	16th to 17th
301	EAG	East Anglian Gritty ware	Jar/ bowl	1	1	4	BS	Abraded	12th to 13th
301	GRIM	Grimston ware	Jug	1	1	9	Rim	Abraded	13th to 15th
401	GRIM	Grimston ware	Bowl	1	1	14	Rim	Abraded; everted rim	13th to 15th
601	THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	?	1	1	1	BS	Abraded	11th to 12th
701	THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	Jar/ bowl	1	1	3	BS	Abraded	11th to 12th
901	EMHM	Early Medieval Handmade ware	Jar	1	1	9	Rim	Internal soot	12th to late 13th
901	THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	Jar/ bowl	1	1	5	Base	Soot	11th to 12th
1002	THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	Jar/ bowl	1	1	8	Base	Soot	11th to 12th
1301	DUTRT	Dutch Red Earthenware-types	?	1	1	3	BS		15th to 16th
1501	ESMIC	Essex Micaceous ware	?	1	1	10	BS	?ID	13th to mid 15th
2202	EAG	East Anglian Gritty ware	Bowl	1	1	14	Rim	Triangular rim	12th to 13th
3101	THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	?	1	1	1	BS	Abraded	11th to 12th
3201	EAG	East Anglian Gritty ware	?	1	1	3	BS	Soot; abraded	12th to 13th
3201	THETT	Thetford-type fabrics	?	1	1	1	BS	Soot; abraded	11th to 12th

Potential

All of the pottery is suitable for discard. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small collection of re-deposited pottery was recovered from top-and sub-soil.

SPOT DATES

Table 2, Context Spot Dates

Cxt	Date	Comment
201	16th to 17th	Date on a single sherd
301	13th to 15th	
401	13th to 15th	Date on a single sherd
601	11th to 12th	Date on a single sherd
701	11th to 12th	Date on a single sherd
901	12th to late 13th	
1002	11th to 12th	Date on a single sherd
1301	15th to 16th	Date on a single sherd
1501	13th to mid 15th	Date on a single sherd
2202	12th to 13th	Date on a single sherd
3101	11th to 12th	Date on a single sherd
3201	12th to 13th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group	NoV	Number of vessels
BS	Body sherd	UHJ	Upper Handle Join
CBM	Ceramic Building Material	W (g)	Weight (grams)
CXT	Context		
LHJ	Lower Handle Join		
NoF	Number of Fragments		
NoS	Number of sherds		

REFERENCES

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 3.4 Evaluation at the proposed Eco2 plant, Mendlesham, Suffolk
(BPSE 11)

Small Finds Assessment

Nicky Rogers - York Archaeological Trust

28/11/2011

Seventeenth century or later horseshoes: Context (1901) x 1, Context (3501) x 1 (in 2 fragments), Context (3101) x 1.

Possible token Context (1001) – requires numismatist to i/d, possibly more cleaning to enable i/d.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Land adjacent to Mendlesham Industrial Estate - Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

OASIS ID - preconst3-115123

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	R. D. Savage	rachel@pre-construct.co.uk	2 December 2011
View 2	2	Mrs. R. D. Savage	rachel@pre-construct.co.uk	2 December 2011

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	preconst3-115123_1.doc [1,366.00kb] preconst3-115123_10.cdr [35.09kb] preconst3-115123_11.cdr [30.75kb] preconst3-115123_12.cdr [27.70kb] preconst3-115123_13.cdr [26.38kb] preconst3-115123_14.doc [100.00kb] preconst3-115123_15.jpg [637.47kb] preconst3-115123_16.jpg [564.37kb] preconst3-115123_17.jpg [702.64kb] preconst3-115123_18.jpg [662.78kb] preconst3-115123_19.jpg [693.38kb] preconst3-115123_2.doc [214.50kb] preconst3-115123_20.jpg [543.27kb] preconst3-115123_3.doc [99.21kb] preconst3-115123_4.doc [44.50kb] preconst3-115123_5.doc [106.33kb] preconst3-115123_6.doc [24.00kb] preconst3-115123_7.cdr [104.53kb] preconst3-115123_8.cdr [110.64kb] preconst3-115123_9.cdr [39.24kb]
Report release delay specified?	Yes	Release delay	Release into ADS library once signed off
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

[Upload boundary file](#)

[Request record re-opened](#)

[Printable version](#)

[Email Suffolk SMR about this OASIS record](#)

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2011 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Monday 20 June 2011

Cite only: /d1/export/home/web/oasis/form/formctl.cfm?OID=preconst3-115123 for this page