

Land East of Brambles, Great Bricett, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
Brown Builders

CA Project: SU0108
CA Report: SU0108_1
OASIS ID: 383386
HER Ref: BCG 035

April 2020



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SUMMARY

Project name:	Land East of Brambles, Great Bricett, Suffolk
Location:	Great Bricett, Suffolk
NGR:	604123 250573
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	16–17th March 2020
Planning reference:	18/01756 and 18/05447
OASIS ID:	383386
Location of Archive:	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Store and Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	BCG 035
HER Invoice No.	9236537

In March 2020, a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out on a piece of land east of Brambles, Great Bricett, Suffolk prior to the construction of four dwellings with associated access and gardens. Nine archaeologically supervised trenches were excavated within the proposed development area.

The evaluation revealed a post-medieval ditch within Trenches 1 and 4 that was identified on early and later OS mapping and an aerial photograph from 1945. Two modern postholes and a large modern pit were identified within Trench 3 and an undated ditch in Trench 9 whilst three possible postholes were identified in Trench 8, two of which were undated whilst the third was tentatively dated to the medieval period. Single sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil within Trench 8 and a small assemblage of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) and animal bone was recovered from the overlying topsoil and colluvium deposits within Trench 1.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In March 2020 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation on a piece of land east of Brambles, Great Bricett, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 604123 250573; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Browns Builders.
- 1.2. The evaluation was required under the terms of the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site. The relevant planning application references are 18/01756 and 18/05447. The proposed development consists of the construction of four dwellings with associated access and gardens.
- 1.3. The evaluation was carried out according to a Brief (dated 25/07/2019) produced by the Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Hannah Cutler of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and then addressed by a Written Scheme of Investigation, prepared by CA (Boulter 2020) and approved by SCCAS. The fieldwork also followed Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014) and the Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003). It was monitored by Matthew Baker of SCCAS and included a single site visit on the 17th March 2020.

The Site

- 1.4. The site is located in the Mid Suffolk district of Suffolk, in the civil parish of Great Bricett centred at NGR: 604123 250573 (Fig. 1) The proposed development area is approximately c.0.8ha comprising a single field set to pasture located c.0.2km southeast of the historic core of the village of Great Bricett. The site is bounded by a stream and then woodland to the north, housing to the west and east and the B1078 road to the south. The site falls from c.77m OD to the south, to c.72m OD to the north. In recent years the field was split into three paddocks by fence lines noted on satellite imagery (Google Earth 2018).
- 1.5. The surface geology comprises Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton, superficial deposits formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These sedimentary deposits are glacial in origin; detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies. The underlying bedrock comprises Red Crag Formation – Sand, a sedimentary rock formed approximately two to four million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods

in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin; detrital, ranging from coarse to fine-grained (locally with some carbonate content) forming interbedded sequences.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods. This section has been compiled with information obtained through a 1km radius search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), as well as from other readily available sources.
- 2.2. The Brief from SCCAS states: *This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, near the medieval Priory of St Leonard (BCG 001). Medieval remains have been found (BCG 024, BCG 022) and roman material (BCG 003). Thus, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.*

Prehistoric and Roman

- 2.3. The only prehistoric and Roman evidence from the local area are from findspots which include a patinated flint found during works for a pipeline 300m south of the site (BCG 019) and a single Roman coin of Claudius Gothicus, AD 268-270 (BCG 003), found in a field c.170m WSW of the site.

Medieval

- 2.4. The present settlement of Great Bricett likely originated during the early-medieval period. It was included in the Domesday survey (1086) and referred to as Brieseta (Williams 2003), translated as a possible “fold or stable infested with gadflies” (Mills 2003, 76). It had a recorded population of twenty-seven households in 1086, putting it in the largest 40% of settlements and is listed under six owners in the Domesday Survey.
- 2.5. Little evidence of the villages early medieval origin has been identified. It is likely the early medieval settlement was located close to the Augustinian Priory of St. Leonard, founded between AD1114-1119 and which burnt down in AD1444 (BCG 001, 200m west-northwest of the site). Remains of the priory church can be identified in the present parish church of Saints Mary and Lawrence and parts of the cloister partially survive in Bricett Hall Farm, a 13th century manor farmhouse (BCG 034), located just to the north of the church.

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- 2.6. A circular moated site and of unknown origin is located just to the west of the Priory. The moated site is designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 1006048, BCG 002). Building debris is visible on the interior island which may be associated with domestic buildings relating to the priory.
- 2.7. A magnetometer survey of land adjacent to the church and the moated site was carried out in 2016 by the Suffolk Archaeological Fieldwork Group, however results remain unpublished. Archaeological monitoring of footings at Number 2 The Green, 180m west of the site, identified a dark soil that may relate to a larger pit or ditch. A single sherd of medieval pottery was also recovered (BCG 009).
- 2.8. A pottery scatter of medieval coarsewares was identified 50m and 300m south of the site during works to install a pipeline (BCG 022 and BCG 019, respectively), whilst a medieval harness pendent was found by metal detecting c.400m SW of the site (BCG 024).

Post-medieval

- 2.9. A number of un-listed buildings within the historic core of the village are likely to be from this period. The only listed building of this period is located 400m east of the site fronting on to the B1078 road (DSF 4681).

Modern

- 2.10. A WW2 heavy gun battery was located 200m SW of the site (BCG 016) and Wattisham Airfield (WAM 013), an active airfield that has been in use since 1939, is located 1km north of the site.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity and state of preservation. This information will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

3.2. Aims specific to the SCCAS Brief were to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 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. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of nine trenches (Fig. 2):
- 7no. 28m x 1.8m trenches; and
 - 2no. 14m x 1.8 trenches
- 4.2. The trenches were located to provide a representative sample of the site. Trench 3 was moved c.3m east from its intended location and Trench 6 was split into two smaller trenches and its centre due to a gas main running through the middle of the site in a NW-SE orientation.
- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. The ploughsoil within the line of the trenches was metal detected prior to machine excavation and the spoil heaps were visually scanned and metal detected looking for the presence of archaeological artefacts.
- 4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.7. Site data has been added onto a database and recorded using the County HER code BCG 035. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (Ref: Cotswold2-383386; Appendix D) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

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- 4.8. The archive from the evaluation is currently held by CA at their office in Suffolk. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the site archive will be deposited in the SCC Archaeological Store.

5. RESULTS

Soil conditions

- 5.1. The natural geological substrate was identified at a depth of between 0.35m and 1.15m and comprised an orange brown clay with occasional flints at the northern part of the site and a mixture of orange brown clay with flints and a light grey brown clay with frequent chalk nodules at the centre and southern parts of the site.
- 5.2. At the northern part of the site, within Trenches 1, 3 and 4, the natural was overlain by a deposit (0.15-0.60m) of colluvium comprising a mid-brown yellow silty clay with frequent chalk flecks that contained fragments of peg roof tile and animal bone. A small accumulation of alluvium was identified at the northern extent of Trench 1 and throughout Trench 3, and comprised a dark grey brown friable silty clay with red mottling. These deposits were in turn overlain by a topsoil deposit of dark brown silty clay (0.35 -0.6m thick). At the centre and southern parts of the site, within Trenches 2 and 5-9, the natural was directly overlain by the topsoil deposit (0.35m thick).

Presentation of results

- 5.3. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Full descriptions of the trenches are provided in Appendix A and detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix B. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix C. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7.

Summary of archaeological features

- 5.4. Nine trenches were excavated across the development area (Fig.2). A post-medieval ditch was identified in Trenches 1 and 4 and an undated ditch in Trench 9. Two modern postholes and a modern pit were identified in Trench 3 and three postholes were identified in Trench 8, two of which were undated whilst the third is tentatively dated to the medieval period.

Trench results

Trench 1 (Figs 2 and 3)

- 5.5. Trench 1 measured 25.7m x 1.8m and between 0.8-1.15m deep and was orientated NW-SE. A ditch which contained fragments of ceramic roof peg tile, an iron nail and surviving wood fragments was identified within the trench, whilst fragments of

medieval or post-medieval roof tile and animal bone were recovered from the overlying topsoil and colluvial deposits.

Ditch 104

Ditch 104 was located close to the southern end of the trench orientated NE-SW. The ditch measured 1.7m wide and 0.46m deep and contained two fills (105 and 106), interpreted as slumping deposits along the edge of the ditch, and an upper accumulation fill (107) of mid grey brown silty clay that contained fragments of wood and ceramic roof tile. The ditch cut through the colluvium deposit (102) and extended beyond the eastern and western limits of excavation, aligning with a ditch identified within Trench 4.

Trench 2

- 5.6. Trench 2 measured 27.15 x 1.8m and 0.35m deep and was orientated ENE-WSW. No archaeological finds or features were identified within the trench.

Trench 3

- 5.7. Trench 3 measured 24.07m x 1.8m and between 0.8-1m deep and was orientated NE-SW. Two modern postholes containing concrete and square wooden posts and a large modern pit containing polystyrene were identified within the trench.

Trench 4

- 5.8. Trench 4 measured 25.4m x 1.8m and between 0.45-1m deep and was orientated NW-SE. A ditch identified at the centre of the trench that aligned with the ditch in Trench 1 was not excavated. Fragments of wood were noted protruding out of the ditch fill following machining. The ditch cut through the colluvium deposit (401) and extended beyond the eastern and western limits of excavation.

Trench 5

- 5.9. Trench 5 measured 26.40m x 1.8m and 0.35m deep and was orientated NW-SE. No archaeological finds or features were identified within the trench.

Trench 6

- 5.10. Trench 6 was split into two separate trenches to avoid a buried gas main. Combined, the trench measured 27m x 1.8m and 0.35m deep and was orientated NE-SW. No archaeological finds or features were identified within the trench.

Trench 7

- 5.11. Trench 7 measured 13.28m x 1.8m and 0.35m deep and was orientated NW-SE. No archaeological finds or features were identified within the trench.

Trench 8 (Figs 2 and 4)

- 5.12. Trench 8 measured 27.48m x 1.8m and 0.35m deep and was orientated ENE-WSW. Three postholes were identified at the trench's western end and single sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery and a number of nails were recovered from the topsoil deposit.

Posthole 802

A posthole was identified at the western end of the trench, extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. The posthole measured 0.56m wide and 0.22m deep and contained a single fill of dark grey brown silty clay with frequent charcoal and fired clay inclusions.

An environmental sample (Sample 1) was taken to examine the environmental potential and recover artefacts. Results of the environmental sample were poor with rare amounts of charcoal and hazelnut shells and a moderate amount of heat-altered stone. A single small sherd of pottery tentatively dated to the medieval period was also recovered from the sample along with a single flint that was unclear as to whether it was deliberately struck opposed to naturally produced.

Posthole 804

An undated posthole was identified at the western end of the trench, just to the east of Posthole 802. The posthole measured 0.52m x 0.52m and 0.22m deep and contained a single fill of compacted mid yellow brown silty clay with chalk flecks. A single small piece of animal bone was recovered from the posthole's single fill.

Posthole 806

A shallow undated posthole was identified at the western end of the trench, just to the east of posthole 804. The posthole measured 0.30m x 0.28m and 0.08m deep and contained a single fill of compacted mid grey brown silty clay with flecks of chalk and fired clay. No finds were recovered.

Trench 9 (Figs 2 and 5)

- 5.13. Trench 9 measured 11.94m x 1.8m and 0.35m deep and was orientated NW-SE. A single undated ditch was identified within the trench.

Ditch 902

Ditch 902 was located at the southern end of the trench orientated NNW-SSE. The ditch measured 1.02m wide and 0.27m deep and contained a single fill of compacted mid grey brown silty clay. The ditch extended beyond the eastern and southern limits of excavation. No finds were recovered.

6. THE FINDS

Introduction

- 6.1. A small quantity of bulk finds that include pottery sherds, struck flints, heat-altered flints and ceramic building material were recovered during the evaluation. These can be divided into three groups base on the type of finds and chronology.
- 6.2. The first group is made up of a small assemblage of peg tile, dating to the medieval or post-medieval period, together with pieces of animal bone which came from soil layers and a ditch context located in Trench 1.
- 6.3. The second group consists of two sherds of medieval pottery from a soil layer in Trench 8.
- 6.4. The third is a group of finds from the fill of a posthole in Trench 8, made up of heat altered flint, a small struck flint and a small sherd of pottery. All of these finds, apart from the struck flint, were recovered during processing a bulk soil sample. The group could indicate a prehistoric date; although while not closely dated the pottery sherd appears almost certainly to be medieval and the struck flint is possibly a natural strike. However, it can be noted that pieces of hazelnut shell were also recovered from this feature (7.8) and which, although possibly of any date or period, are often associated with earlier prehistoric (Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age) occupation. A single struck flake, also of uncertain status, was also recovered from the area of Trench 8 as an unstratified find.
- 6.5. In addition, a small number of metal objects were also recovered during the evaluation but consist almost entirely of iron nails and are of limited archaeological significance.
- 6.6. All of the bulk finds are listed by context in Table 1 (Appendix C).

Pottery

- 6.7. Two sherds of pottery (weight 45g) were recovered from layer (800) in Trench 8. In addition, a small pottery sherd was recovered from a bulk soil sample (Sample 1) taken from the fill (803) of posthole 802 in Trench 8. The pottery is listed by context and fabric type in Table 2 (Appendix C).
- 6.8. One sherd from layer (800) is a sandy, grey coloured coarseware (11g) containing sparse iron sand pellets and sparse clay pellets. It is probably a medieval

coarseware, Suffolk Fabric code (MCW) and of late 12th-14th century date. The other (34g) is from the base edge of a wheel thrown pot and the base underside is flat; not sagging as is common seen on most medieval pots. The fabric is brownish orange with a grey core and contains common sand including some white/milky quartz. It can be identified as Late medieval and transitional ware (Jennings 1981, 61-62) Suffolk Fabric code LMT, current in the period of the 15th-16th century. The piece has only light abrasion.

- 6.9. The sherd from the sample taken from the posthole fill (803) is very small (weight 1g). It is in a hard, sandy greyware-like fabric, most typical of the Roman and medieval period and appears hand-made so that a medieval date is most likely. However, the size of the piece makes close dating very difficult.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

- 6.10. A small quantity of CBM, all pieces of peg tile, was associated with several contexts in Trench 1. In total there are twelve pieces, together weighing 668g. The CBM is listed by context and fabric type in Table 3 (Appendix C).
- 6.11. The tile comes from topsoil (100), a colluvium deposit (102) and the fill (107) of ditch 104. Almost all the pieces are similar in appearance at between 10mm-12mm thick with an orange coloured, medium sand fabric (ms). Rare small pieces of dark iron sand and clay pellets were noted in some pieces. Many or all of these pieces could have come from the same source. One piece from 102 has small stones in the fabric (msss) while another, from ditch 104 was hard fired with differently coloured fabric core and margins. This also contained some small (flint) stones in the fabric. Where peg holes were present all were round in form.
- 6.12. Peg tiles first appeared in the period of the late 12th century but probably were not in common use prior to the late 13th or 14th century, after that time remaining a common roofing type into the late post-medieval and early modern era.

Struck flint

- 6.13. There are two pieces of struck flint, recovered from Trench 1 and 8. One (2g) was recovered from the fill (803) of posthole 802. The other (10g) is an unstratified find (108). The status of these as deliberately struck flints is equivocal.
- 6.14. Both pieces are in grey coloured flint and appear patinated. The flint recovered from the posthole fill (803) is a small, irregular secondary flake with cortex on one edge.

The unstratified piece (108) is a tertiary flake with earlier flake scars on the dorsal surface. The distal end has been snapped off. Both flakes have been created with hard hammer strikes, one of them (803) having a broad striking platform. In places the edges (where not more recently chipped) are blunt and rounded, suggesting ancient rolling within water or gravel deposits. Neither has any secondary working, although there is some edge damage on (803). The overall appearance of patination also suggests some age.

- 6.15. Although both flakes have been removed from larger stone pieces by an impact or strike and while one (803) is not unconvincing as a worked (human struck) flint, it is not clear that either is necessarily a deliberately struck flake rather than a naturally produced one.

Heat-altered stone

- 6.16. A small groups of shattered pieces of heat-altered (burnt) stone, all flint, was recovered. These come from a bulk soil sample (Sample 1) taken from the fill (803) of posthole 802 located in Trench 8. In total there are twenty-eight pieces weighing 80g.
- 6.17. Almost all of the pieces are whitened, being calcified and crazed. This would come from exposure to relatively fierce or intense heat, most likely in a fire or hearth.
- 6.18. Although significant quantities of heat-altered stones are most commonly encountered on prehistoric sites, of themselves they are not closely datable and essentially rely on context for dating. Based on the associated finds the context here might possibly be prehistoric; however, a struck flint flake from the same feature appears more likely to be natural than prehistoric (6.14) while a small piece of pottery from this context is probably of medieval date rather than earlier (6.9).

Metal finds

- 6.19. A number of metal objects were recovered. All are iron and almost all are nails. Together they weight a total of 49g. It is likely that most if not all of these represent discarded debris, probably dating from the post-medieval or modern era and are of little archaeological significance.
- 6.20. The objects were collected from two contexts. A single nail was retrieved from the upper fill (107) of ditch 104 in Trench 1. Eight nails, or fragments of, and a piece of

a metal object with simple rim, were recovered from the topsoil layer (800) in Trench 8.

- 6.21. The nails are all hand forged; the example from the ditch fill in Trench 1 has a flat, sub-oval head while those from Trench 8 have smaller, square, flat heads. None are intrinsically datable.
- 6.22. The metal object with simple rim from context (800) could be from a container. The weight and lack of corrosion indicates good survival of the iron itself and thus a relatively recent date for the object.

7. THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Animal bone

- 7.1. Pieces of animal bone were recovered from soil layers in Trench 1 and a small piece of bone also came from the fill of a posthole in Trench 8.
- 7.2. The bone from Trench 1 came from topsoil (100) and from a layer identified as colluvium (102). This consists of parts of two bovid (probably cow) long bones. One (100) is a radius/ulna which almost certainly comes from a mature animal, the other (102) is a metapodial. The bone from Trench 8 comes from, from the fill (805) of posthole 804 and is a small piece that is part of a flat bone, probably from the edge of a pelvis.

Shell

- 7.3. A single oyster shell (10g) was recovered from a layer of colluvium (102) in Trench 1.

Plant macrofossils

Introduction and Methods

- 7.4. A single 40 litre bulk sample of soil (Sample 1) was taken from the fill (803) of posthole 802. At the time of writing this feature remains undated. The sample was processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.
- 7.5. The sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300µm mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts were noted. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles, (Stace 1997).
- 7.6. The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts present were retained for inclusion with the bulk finds.

Results

- 7.7. The volume of flot material recovered from the sample was very small, being less than 10ml. The majority of this volume was made up of fine fibrous rootlet fragments which are considered to be modern and intrusive within the deposit.

-
- 7.8. Wood charcoal fragments were present in the sample flot but were rare and generally too comminuted to be suitable either for species identification or for radiocarbon dating. A small number of hazelnut shell fragments were also recovered from the flot and these may be suitable for radiocarbon dating if required. The charcoal and nut shells could represent food waste or material accidentally incorporated within wood gathered as fuel.
- 7.9. Terrestrial snail shells were also present but rare within the flot. However, for the purposes of this report, no attempt at identification of these has been undertaken.

Conclusion

- 7.10. The sparse nature of the material from the sample meant it was difficult to determine with any certainty the processes from which the material recovered from (803) derived. It most likely represents domestic detritus that was lying about the area and which has become incorporated within the fill of the feature; perhaps through the actions of wind, water or trample. However, of itself the material recovered from the sample is too sparse to provide any information of value to the results of the evaluation, other than it is likely domestic activities were taking place in the vicinity.

8. DISCUSSION

Deposit model

- 8.1. The natural geological surface and pre- modern archaeological horizon is present at a depth of 0.35m within Trenches 2 and 5-9 and between 0.45-1.15m, within Trenches 1, 3 and 4 where a build-up of colluvium and alluvium deposits were present.

Medieval

- 8.2. The three postholes identified within Trench 8 are likely to be contemporary and could relate to past roadside activity. Of these, Posthole 802 contained a small amount of heat-altered stone, hazelnut shells and a single struck flint all typical findings on a prehistoric site however a single small sherd of pottery tentatively dated to the medieval period suggest the feature is probably medieval in date opposed to earlier.
- 8.3. Charcoal deposits recovered from the fill of Posthole 802 were not suitable for radiocarbon dating.
- 8.4. The tentatively dated medieval posthole within Trench 8 is of local significance and it is thought to have minimal potential to address regional research aims for the period.

Post-medieval and modern

- 8.5. Ditch 104 identified within Trench 1 and Ditch 403 identified within Trench 4 align with one another and are likely to be the same feature. The ditch is located on the same alignment as a boundary identified on early (1885) and later (1980) OS mapping and a linear feature identified in an aerial photograph from 1945 (Google Earth). The feature likely delineates a limit to past agricultural activity next to the lowest point of the field close to the stream.
- 8.6. The two modern postholes and pit identified within Trench 3 contained concrete and polystyrene.
- 8.7. The archaeological deposits of the later historic periods are of local significance and there is a low potential for the presence of similar features across the development site. The site is thought to have minimal potential to address regional research aims for the period.

Undated features

- 8.8. The undated ditch identified within Trench 9 likely once formed a boundary, perhaps extending southwards from the road.

Confidence rating

- 8.9. The evaluation took place in dry weather conditions. Full co-operation was received from the client and a high degree of confidence is attached to the results of the evaluation.

9. CONCLUSION

- 9.1. The evaluation trenching has successfully defined the character, significance and deposit model of the heritage assets present within the development site
- 9.2. The evidence suggests the survival of an archaeological horizon with the presence of three broad phases of past activity in the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.
- 9.3. The posthole tentatively dated to the medieval period within Trench 8 is a heritage asset of local significance and the results of the evaluation suggest that there is potential for other features of this date along the southern periphery of the site.
- 9.4. The post-medieval ditch and modern pit and postholes are heritage assets of local significance, but the results of the evaluation suggest that the archaeological potential for other features of these periods are low.
- 9.5. The final decision on whether further work is required to mitigate the impact of the development on heritage assets rests with SCCAS.

10. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was carried out by Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA and James Sinclair MA and directed by Martin Cuthbert. Project management was undertaken by Stuart Boulter BSc MCIfA.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin BA (Hons) PgDip MCIfA. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians. The specialist finds report were produced by Stephen Benfield, with Ruth Beveridge: *Metal finds* and Anna West: *Plant macrofossils*

The report was written by Martin Cuthbert, the illustrations were prepared by Krissy Moore and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Clare Wootton and Ruth Beveridge MA.

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APPENDIX A: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench Number	Length	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Comments	Summary	Associated Contexts
1	25.7	NW-SE	Orange brown clay occasional flints	0.8-1.15	topsoil over alluvium at the Trench's NW end and topsoil over colluvium at the SE end.		Post-med Ditch 104	100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108
2	27.15	ENE-WSW	Mid orange brown clay occasional flints	0.35	Topsoil over Natural		Blank	200, 201
3	24.07	NE-SW	grey light brown clay rare flints	0.8m-1m	modern made ground over alluvium at the East end and topsoil over alluvium at the West end that in turn overlay the natural	moved 3m east to avoid a gas main	1 modern pit, 2 modern postholes	300, 301, 302, 303
4	25.4	NW-SE	Orange Clay with rare flints and light-yellow clay	0.45m-1m	topsoil over colluvium that in turn overlay the natural		Ditch 403 - unexcavated	400, 401, 402, 403
5	26.4	NW-SE	grey light brown clay frequent chalk	0.35	topsoil over natural		blank	500, 501
6	27	NE-SW	light grey brown clay frequent chalk	0.35	topsoil over natural	trench split into two due to gas main running directly through the centre of the trench NW-SE	blank	600, 601
7	13.28	NW-SE	light grey brown clay frequent chalk	0.35	Topsoil over natural		blank	700, 701
8	27.48	ENE-WSW	orange brown clay occasional flint and chalk	0.35	topsoil over natural		3 x postholes - undated	800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807
9	11.94	NW-SE	mid yellow brown silty clay occasional flint	0.35	topsoil over natural		Single Ditch	900, 901, 902, 903

APPENDIX B: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Samples
100	1		Layer	moderately compacted dark grey brown silty clay	Topsoil			0.35	107, 101				
101	1		Layer	dark brown grey silty clay with red mottling	alluvium			0.6m	103, 102	100			
102	1		Layer	mid brown yellow silty clay freq chalk flecks	colluvium				103	101	104		
103	1		Layer	orange brown clay occ flints	natural					101, 102			
104	1	Ditch	Cut	linear in plan with concave sides and a concave base orientated NE-SW	cut of ditch- same as ditch 403		1.7	0.46		105, 106		102	
105	1	Ditch	Fill	light orange brown silty clay with moderate compaction with rare pebbles-	possible slump fill		0.48	0.2	104	107			
106	1	Ditch	Fill	light orange brown silty clay with moderate compaction with rare pebbles-	possible slump fill		0.46	0.34	104	107			
107	1	Ditch	Fill	mid grey brown silty clay with rare chalk flecks	Upper fill of ditch		1.24	0.46	105, 106	100			
108	1		Other	unstrat finds from Tr. 8									
200	2		Layer	moderately compacted dark grey brown silty clay	Topsoil			0.35	201				

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Samples
201	2		Layer	orange brown clay occ flints	Natural					200			
300	3		Layer	concrete rubble	Modern made ground			0.35	302				
301	3		Layer	moderately compacted dark grey brown silty clay	Topsoil			0.35-0.60	302	300			
302	3		Layer	dark grey brown silty clay occ red mottling	alluvium			0.4	303	301, 300			
303	3		Layer	light grey brown clay with flints	natural					302			
400	4		Layer	moderately compacted dark grey brown silty clay	Topsoil			0.3-0.4	401				
401	4		Layer	mid brown yellow silty clay occ chalk flecks	Colluvium			0.15-0.60	402	400	403		
402	4		Layer	orange clay with rare flints and light grey yellow with freq chalk flecks	natural					401			
403	4	Ditch	Cut	Un-excavated ditch cutting the colluvium	ditch- as seen in Tr.1							401	
500	5		Layer	moderately compacted dark grey brown silty clay	Topsoil				501				
501	5		Layer	Grey light brown clay freq chalk flecks	natural					500			
600	6		Layer	moderately compacted dark grey brown silty clay	topsoil			0.35	601				

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Samples
601	6		Layer	light grey brown clay freq chalk flecks	natural					600			
700	7		Layer	moderately compacted dark grey brown silty clay	topsoil			0.35	701				
701	7		Layer	light grey brown silty clay freq chalk flecks	natural					700			
800	8		Layer	moderately compacted dark grey brown silty clay	topsoil			0.35	801, 803, 805, 807				
801	8		Layer	orange brown clay with occ flint and light-yellow brown clay with freq chalk flecks	natural					800, 900	802, 804, 806		
802	8	Posthole	Cut	sub circular in plan with vertical slightly undercutting sides to a sharp break of slope and a flat base	Possible posthole		0.56	0.22		803		801	
803	8	Posthole	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay occasional fired clay flecks, chalk flecks and freq charcoal	Single fill of possible posthole, burning may have been in situ		0.56	0.22	802	800			1
804	8	Posthole	Cut	sub circular in plan with steep 60-degree sides leading to a sharp break of slope and a sharp concave base	possible posthole	0.52	0.52	0.32		805		801	
805	8	Posthole	Fill	mid yellow brown silty clay with	fill of possible	0.52	0.52	0.32	804	800			

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Samples
				occasional chalk flecks	posthole								
806	8	Posthole	Cut	sub circular in plan with steep sides leading to a flat base. Very shallow	possible shallow posthole	0.28	0.3	0.08		807		801	
807	8	Posthole	Fill	mid grey brown silty clay with chalk flecks and rare fired clay flecks	Fill of possible posthole	0.28	0.30	0.08	806	800			
900	9		Layer	dark grey brown silty clay occasional stone and chalk flecks	Topsoil			0.35	901, 903				
901	9		Layer	mid yellow brown clay with regular chalk inclusions	natural						902		
902	9	Ditch	Cut	linear in plan orientated NNE-SSW with moderate sloping convex sides leading to a flat base,	cut of ditch on an NNE-SSW alignment, possible boundary ditch	5m+	1.02	0.27		903		901	
903	9	Ditch	Fill	mid grey brown silty clay with occ stone and flint inclusions	single accumulation fill of ditch	5m+	1.02	0.27	902	900			

APPENDIX C: THE FINDS

Table 1 Bulk finds by context (initial processing quantification)

Context	Pottery		CBM		Struck flint		Heat-altered stone (flint)		Metal work (iron)		Animal bone		Other finds and Finds from bulk soil samples	Spotdate (initial processing)
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
100			3	267							3	191		Med-p-med
102			4	256							2	76	Oyster shell (1)	Med-p-med
107			5	145					1	4				Med-p-med
108					1	10								
800	2	45							9	45				Late med/p-med
803	1	1			1	2	28	80					Pottery (1 sherd, 1g) and heat-altered stone are from Sample 1	
805											1	3		
Totals	3	46	12	668	2	12	28	80			6	270		

Table 2 Pottery by context

Ctxt no.	Trench no.	Feature/layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No.	Wt/g	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min. No.)	Description/comments	Pottery dating	Potential to draw/illustrate?
800	8		layer		med	MCW			1	11			1	Fabric contains sparse iron sand pellets and sparse clay pellets	c. L12-14C	
800	8		layer		med	LMT		B	1	34			1	Base edge, base flat	c. 15-16C	
803 <1>	8	802	Posthole			MCW?			1	1			1	Very small, dark grey sandy sherd, appears hand-made (sherd from Sample 1)	c. L12-14C?	

Table 3 Ceramic building material (CBM) by context

Ctxt no.	Trench no.	Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Period	Form/ type	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Thick mm	Abr / brt	Description/ comments	CBM dating	Associated context dating	Potential to draw/ illustrate ?
100	1		topsoil	CBM	Med/ p-med	PT	ms	3	267	12		Three pieces c. 12mm thick, two with round peg holes, orange fabric medium sand (ms) with some Rare small iron sand pellets and rare small clay pellets	Med-p-med		
102	1		colluvium	CBM	Med/ p-med	PT	ms	3	226	c.10-12		Three pieces c.10-12mm thick, two with round peg holes, orange fabric	Med-p-med		
102	1		colluvium	CBM	Med/ p-med	PT	msss	1	30	10		Single piece, orange medium sand fabric with some small stones (msss)	Med-p-med		
107	1	104	ditch	CBM	Med/ p-med	PT	ms	4	123	c.10-12		orange fabric, one with part of round peg hole	Med-p-med		
107	1	104	ditch	CBM	Med/ p-med	PT	msss	1	22	12		Hard fired, dull red fabric core, dark margins, some small flint stones pieces (burnt)	Med-p-med		

Table 4 Animal bone by context

Ctxt no.	Trench no.	Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	No.	Wt/g	Butchery marks	Abr/ brt	Description/ comments	Associated context dating	Potential to photo illustrate?
100	1		topsoil	A Bone	3	191			Bovid (probably cow) radius/ulna, proximal end and part of shaft, mature animal	Med-p-med	
102	1		colluvium	A bone	2	76			Bovid (probably cow) metapodial, distal end and part of shaft (75g); one other bone piece	Med-p-med	
805	8	804	Posthole	A bone	1	3		A	Edge piece from a flat bone, curving edge, probably pelvis, abraded surfaces		

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OASIS ID: cotswold2-383386

Project details

Project name	Land East of Brambles, Great Bricett
Short description of the project	In March 2020, a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out on a piece of land east of Brambles, Great Bricett, Suffolk prior to the construction of four dwellings with associated access and gardens. Nine archaeologically supervised trenches were excavated within the proposed development area. The evaluation revealed a post-medieval ditch within Trenches 1 and 4 that was identified on early and later OS mapping and an aerial photograph from 1945. Two modern postholes and a large modern pit were identified within Trench 3 and an undated ditch in Trench 9 whilst three possible postholes were identified in Trench 8, two of which were undated whilst the third was tentatively dated to the medieval period. Single sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil within Trench 8 and a small assemblage of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) and animal bone was recovered from the overlying topsoil and colluvium deposits within Trench 1.
Project dates	Start: 16-03-2020 End: 17-03-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SU0108 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BCG035 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	18/01756 and 18/05447 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLES Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLES Modern
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval

Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK GREAT BRICETT Land East of Brambles
Postcode	IP7 7DH
Study area	0.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 04123 50573 52.115228866195 0.981648346008 52 06 54 N 000 58 53 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 70m Max: 75m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk)
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Martin Cuthbert
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Browns Builders

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk Museums
Physical Archive ID	BCG035
Physical Contents	"Environmental", "Metal", "Animal Bones", "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Museum Services
Digital Archive ID	BCG035
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Museum Services
Paper Archive ID	BCG035
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	land east of Brambles, Great Bricett, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cuthbert, M.
Other bibliographic details	SU0108_1
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Land East of Brambles, Great Bricett, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation



for
Brown Builders

OASIS ID: cotswold2-383386
HER Ref: BCG 035

February 2020



Land East of Brambles, Great Bricett, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: SU0108
OASIS ID: cotswold2-383386
HER reference: BCG 035



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A	03/02/20	S. BOULTER		DRAFT	CURATORIAL SCRUTINY	

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Figure 1 Site location

Figure 2 Location of proposed evaluation trenches

Summary Project Details

Location	Site Name	Land East of Brambles	
	Parish/County	Great Bricett/Suffolk	
	Grid Reference	604123 250573	
Site details	Project type	Trenched evaluation	
	Size of Area	0.8 hectares	
	Access	From B1078	
	Planning proposal	Residential	
Staffing	No. of personnel (CA)	Estimated as 1 x PO + 1 Project Assistant, surveyor and metal detectorist as required	
	No. of subcontractor personnel	NA	
Project dates	Start date	Spring 2020	
	Fieldwork duration	Projected as 2 - 3 days	
Reference codes	Site Code	BCG 035	
	OASIS No.	Cotswold2-383386	
	Planning Application No.	18/01756 and 18/05447	
	HER Search Invoice Number	TBA	
	CA Jobcode	SU0108	
Key persons	Project Manager	Stuart Boulter	
	Project Officer	TBA	
	Metal Detectorist	Steve Hunt or Mike Green	
Hire details	Plant	Client to provide	-
	Welfare	Client to provide	-
	Tool-hire	NA	

Personnel and contact numbers

Cotswold Archaeology; Suffolk Office	Office Head	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
	Project Managers	John Craven, Joanna Caruth	01449 900121
		Stuart Boulter	01449 900122
	Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
	H&S	John Craven	01449 900121
Client	EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
	Client	Brown Builders	-
	Client Contact	Paul Brown	07710 080700
Archaeological	Landowner/Tenant	-	-
	Curatorial Officer	Hannah Cutler, now Matthew Baker	01284 741329
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	07707 649302 01223 582707

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) covering an archaeological trenched evaluation for a parcel of land to the east of a property known as 'Brambles', Great Bricett, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 604123 250573) (Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Planning Applications 18/01756 and 18/05447 attracted planning conditions requiring a programme of archaeological work. The scope of the required archaeological works was detailed in a Brief prepared by Hannah Cutler of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and dated 25th of July 2019. Going forward, Matthew Baker will be the SCCAS archaeological curator for this project and the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) will be submitted directly to him. The WSI covers the trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required as a consequence of the evaluation's results would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.3 This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the SCC Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2019), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3* (English Heritage 2008), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

The site

- 1.4 The overall development site covered by the two planning applications is c.0.8 hectares located on the southern side of a shallow south-west to north-east aligned, north-east draining valley. The site falls from c.75m OD to the south, to c.70m OD to the north.
- 1.5 The surface geology comprised Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton, superficial deposits formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These sedimentary deposits are glacial in origin; detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies. The underlying bedrock

comprises Red Crag Formation – Sand, a sedimentary rock formed approximately two to four million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin; detrital, ranging from coarse to fine-grained (locally with some carbonate content) forming interbedded sequences.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record near to the medieval Priory of St. Leonard (BCG 001). Medieval remains have also been found (BCG 024, BCG 022) along with Roman deposits (BCG 003). **A full HER search will be undertaken as part of the evaluation.**

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

3.2 Aims specific to the SCCAS Brief are to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

- 3.3 Any archaeological remains that are identified will be put into their local and regional context with reference to the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medleycott 2011).
- 3.4 Any changes to the following specifications and methodologies proposed by the CA Project Manager (Stuart Boulter) will be communicated directly to SCCAS for their approval.

4. METHODOLOGY

Excavation and recording

- 4.1 The SCCAS Brief requires that a 5% sample, by area, of the site must be opened. On that basis, the evaluation will comprise the excavation of a combined trench length of c.222m divided between nine individual trenches (7 x 1.8m by 28m and 2 x 1.8m x 14m) (Fig. 2). The trenches have been positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the entire site while avoiding the known overhead cable and underground service on the east side of the site, both marked on Fig. 2. The trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The position of the trenches may be adjusted on site to account for previously unknown services and other constraints, with the approval of the archaeological advisor to the LPA (SCCAS). The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded with GPS. Where the mechanical plant needs to traverse under the overhead cable, goal-posts will be employed to ensure a safe transit.
- 4.2 The trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket with topsoil and subsoil stored separately adjacent to each trench. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first) or at a depth where health and safety considerations make further excavation without trench support problematic. Should the depth of the archaeological deposits be such that unsupported excavation cannot continue, there will be discussions with SCCAS regarding the need to proceed; if deeper excavation is deemed necessary then, in the first instance, stepping/battering of the trench edges may be required or, in extreme circumstances, other methods such as formal shoring

may be employed and will represent an additional expense to the client. Where deep excavations need to remain open overnight, security fencing will be erected.

- 4.3 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (high resolution digital images only) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 Unless agreed with SCCAS, all archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (2019) and Excavation (2017). Where complex or unexpected deposits are encountered or deposits that are suitable for mechanical excavation, there will be discussion with SCCAS to agree an excavation strategy.
- 4.5 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will, wherever possible, be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified above. Wherever possible excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date. However, the general assumption is that a minimum of 1m wide slots will be manually excavated across the width of linear features, while for discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled, although in some instances 100% may be requested by SCCAS. Stratified deposits will be cleaned manually and then sampled by sondage unless it is agreed with SCCAS that at the evaluation stage of the project the deposit should remain intact. Where complex stratigraphy is encountered, provision will be made to record long trench-sections. It is assumed that unless agreed with SCCAS that all features will be sampled.

- 4.6 Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron), undertaken by an experienced metal-detectorist (CA staff Steve Hunt or Michael Green), will take place throughout the project. This means prior to the trenches being dug, during the machine excavation and the subsequent hand-excavation phase as well as scanning the upcast spoil. Metal finds recovered which are not from hand-excavated features will have their location recorded by GPS.
- 4.7 All pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 4.8 All finds will be brought back to the CA Suffolk premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists (see below).
- 4.9 Should circumstances on site require additional security measures, for example fencing, then the client will be informed and the additional measures put in place.

Human remains

- 4.10 In the case of the discovery of human remains (skeletal or cremated), at all times they should be treated with due decency and respect. For each situation, the following actions are to be undertaken:
- In line with the recommendations *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (APABE 2017) human burials should not be disturbed without good reason. However, investigation of human remains should be undertaken to an extent sufficient for adequate evaluation. Therefore, a suspected burial feature (inhumation or cremated bone deposit) will be investigated to confirm the presence and condition of human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not be disturbed further and will instead be left *in situ* - unless further disturbance is absolutely unavoidable and required by SCCAS.
 - Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary by SCCAS, this will be conducted following the provisions of

the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation and post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *ClfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (ClfA 2004).

Environmental remains

- 4.11 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and, if necessary, the Heritage England Science Advisor (currently Zoe Outram), but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.
- 4.12 Secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits will be sampled appropriately (100%) for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples for the recovery of slag and hammer scale will be taken. Sample sizes will be a minimum of 40 litres, or 100% of the context where deemed more suitable.
- 4.13 Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains, will be considered. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeo-channels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from this kind of deposit, as appropriate, to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.

- 4.14 The need for any more specialist samples, such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology will be evaluated and will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialist.
- 4.15 The processing of samples will be done in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the Historic England general environmental processing guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.16 Upon completion of the evaluation the backfilling will not be undertaken without the consent of SCCAS. Once this is acquired, trenches will be backfilled by mechanical excavator. Spoil will be pushed back into trenches in the correct sequence and tracked over by the attending machine in order to ensure the ground surfaces are flat safe and level. More formal reinstatement is not offered by CA.

5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

- 5.1 This project will be managed by CA Project Manager Stuart Boulter MCIfA.
- 5.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the CA Project Leader (TBA) who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 5.3 It is projected that the field team will consist of a maximum of two staff: a Project Officer (acting as Project Leader) and one Archaeologist.
- 5.4 It is envisaged that the project will require two days of fieldwork, although if archaeological deposits are revealed in the trenches, an additional day has been included in the estimates as a contingency. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further four - six weeks.

5.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

Ceramics	Ed McSloy, Steve Benfield (CA)
Metalwork	Ed McSloy, Ruth Beveridge (CA)
Flint	Jacky Sommerville, Michael Green (CA)
Animal Bone	Julie Curl (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough (CA)
Environmental Remains	Sarah Wyles, Anna West (CA)
Conservation	Pieta Greeves (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

5.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by Cotswold Archaeology is contained within Appendix A.

6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

6.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and SCCAS guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the relevant recipient Museums' collection policy.

6.2 An illustrated report will be compiled on the results of the fieldwork and assessment of the artefacts, palaeoenvironmental samples etc. The report will include:

- (i) an abstract containing the essential elements of the results preceding the main body of the report;
- (ii) a summary of the project's background;
- (iii) description and illustration of the site location;
- (iv) a methodology of the works undertaken;
- (v) integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
- (vi) a description of the project's results;
- (vii) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;

- (viii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- (ix) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
- (x) a plan showing the location of the trenches and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
- (xi) plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xii) appropriate section drawings of trenches and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. These will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they provide significant information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xiii) photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- (xiv) a consideration of evidence within its wider local/regional context;
- (xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- (xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;
- (xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).

6.3 Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessment will take into account the wider local/regional context of the archaeology and will include:

- (i) specialist aims and objectives
- (ii) processing methodologies (where relevant)
- (iii) any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality
- (iv) quantity of material; types of material present; distribution of material

(v) for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation
(vi) summary and discussion of the results to include significance in a local and regional context

- 6.4 Copies of the draft report will be distributed to the Client or their Representative and to the LPA's Archaeological Advisor (SCCAS) thereafter for verification and approval. Subsequently, copies of the approved report will be issued to the Client, LPA's Archaeological Advisor (SCCAS) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER). Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate) except where hard copies have been specifically requested, and will be supplied to the HER along with shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated, if required.
- 6.5 Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive (both physical and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and the *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* guidelines (SCCAS 2019). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 6.6 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects). In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 6.7 Should items considered to be Treasure as detailed in the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein, be identified the following guidelines will be followed.
- The client (and landowner if different) and curator will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the Coroner within fourteen days of discovery or identification. ECCPS, the British Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.

- Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at CA and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.
- Upon discovery of potential treasure, the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward, which is normally 50% of the market value. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to CA and the project archive. Employees of CA, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

Academic dissemination

- 6.8 As the limited scope of this work is likely to restrict its publication value, it is anticipated that only a short publication note will be produced, suitable for inclusion within the PSIAH. The archaeological advisory and planning role of the SCCAS Historic Environment Team will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, including the upload of a digital (PDF) copy of the final report, which will appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

Public dissemination

- 6.9 In addition to the ADS website, a digital (PDF) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via Cotswold Archaeology's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page, generally within 12 months of completion of the project (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/>).

Archive deposition

- 6.10 CA will make arrangements with SCCAS for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- 7.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

8. INSURANCES

- 8.1 CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

9. MONITORING

- 9.1 Notification of the start of site works will be made to the archaeological advisor to the LPA (SCCAS) at least ten working days before commencement of the trenching in order that a site visit can be booked in to check on the quality and progress of the work. Post-excavation and archiving progress will also be subject to review by SCCAS. For their part, CA will keep SCCAS informed regarding the progress of the project through both the fieldwork and post-excavation phases.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 10.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (CIfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.
- 10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

- 11.1 This project will not afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 6 above.

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 12.1 CA has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning Career Development Programme for its staff, which ensures a consistent and high quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.
- 12.2 As part of the company's requirement for Continuing Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and an associated log which is reviewed within the Performance Management system. All staff are subject to probationary periods on appointment, with monthly review; for site-based staff additional monthly Employee Performance Evaluations measure and record skills and identify training needs.

13. REFERENCES

APABE (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England) 2017 *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England, 2nd Edition*.

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2016 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 9 February 2016

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS**Ceramics**

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton)
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield (CA)
(Samian) (Amphorae stamps)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Sue Anderson (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance)
South West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
East of England	Steve Benfield (CA) Richenda Goffin (CA)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance)
Ceramic Building Material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance)
Other Finds	
Small Finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Ruth Beveredge (CA)
Metal Artefacts	Katie Marsden BSc (CA) Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)
Lithics (Palaeolithic)	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked Stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)

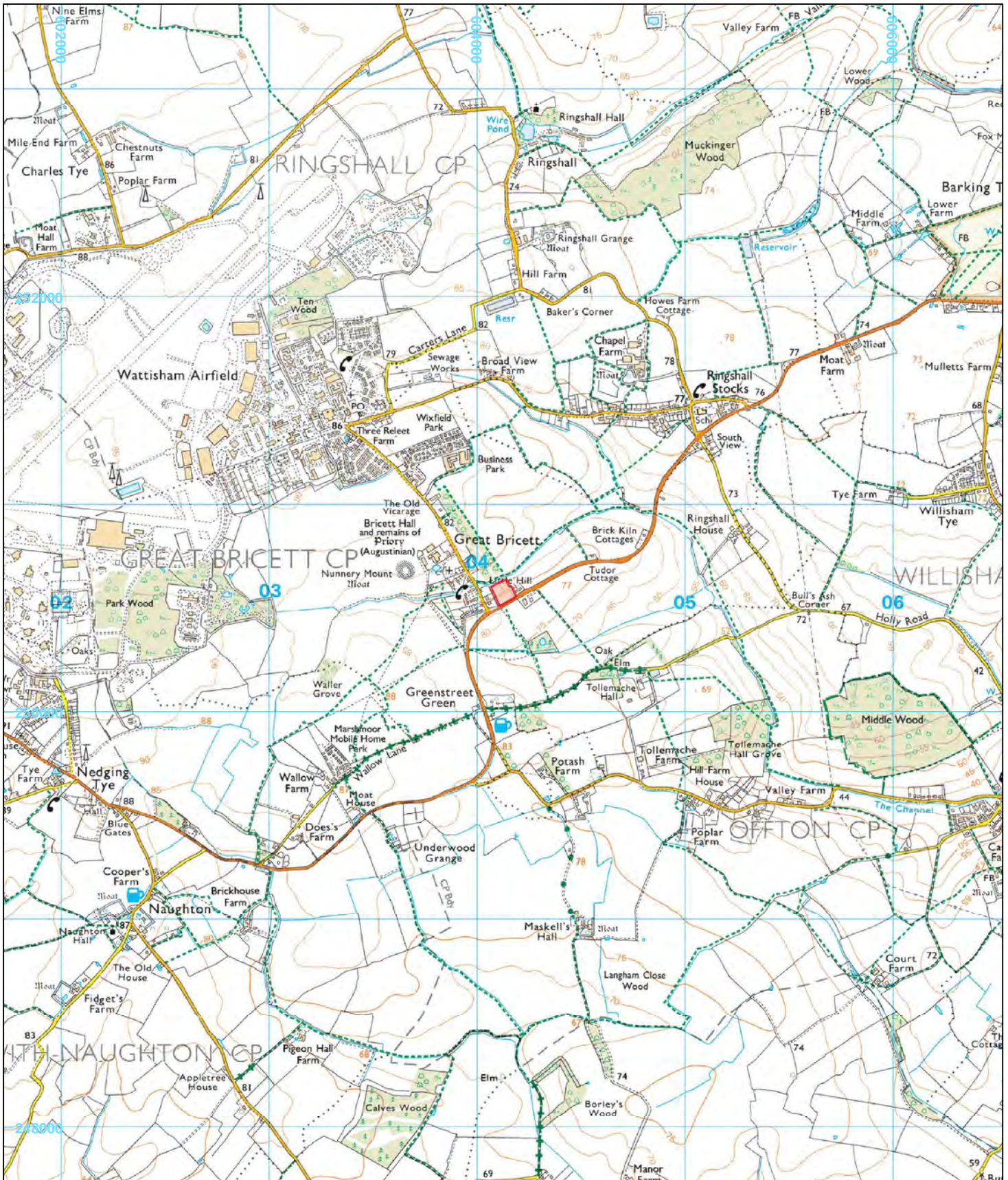
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)
Biological Remains	
Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Anna West (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred Plant Remains	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/Charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	
Soil micromorphology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Scientific Dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	
	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

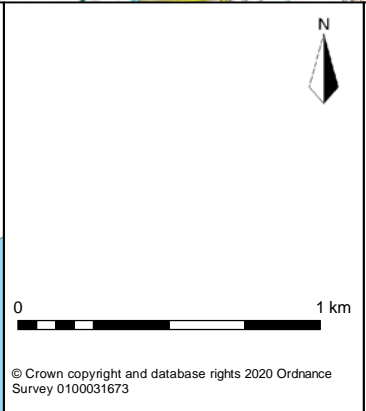
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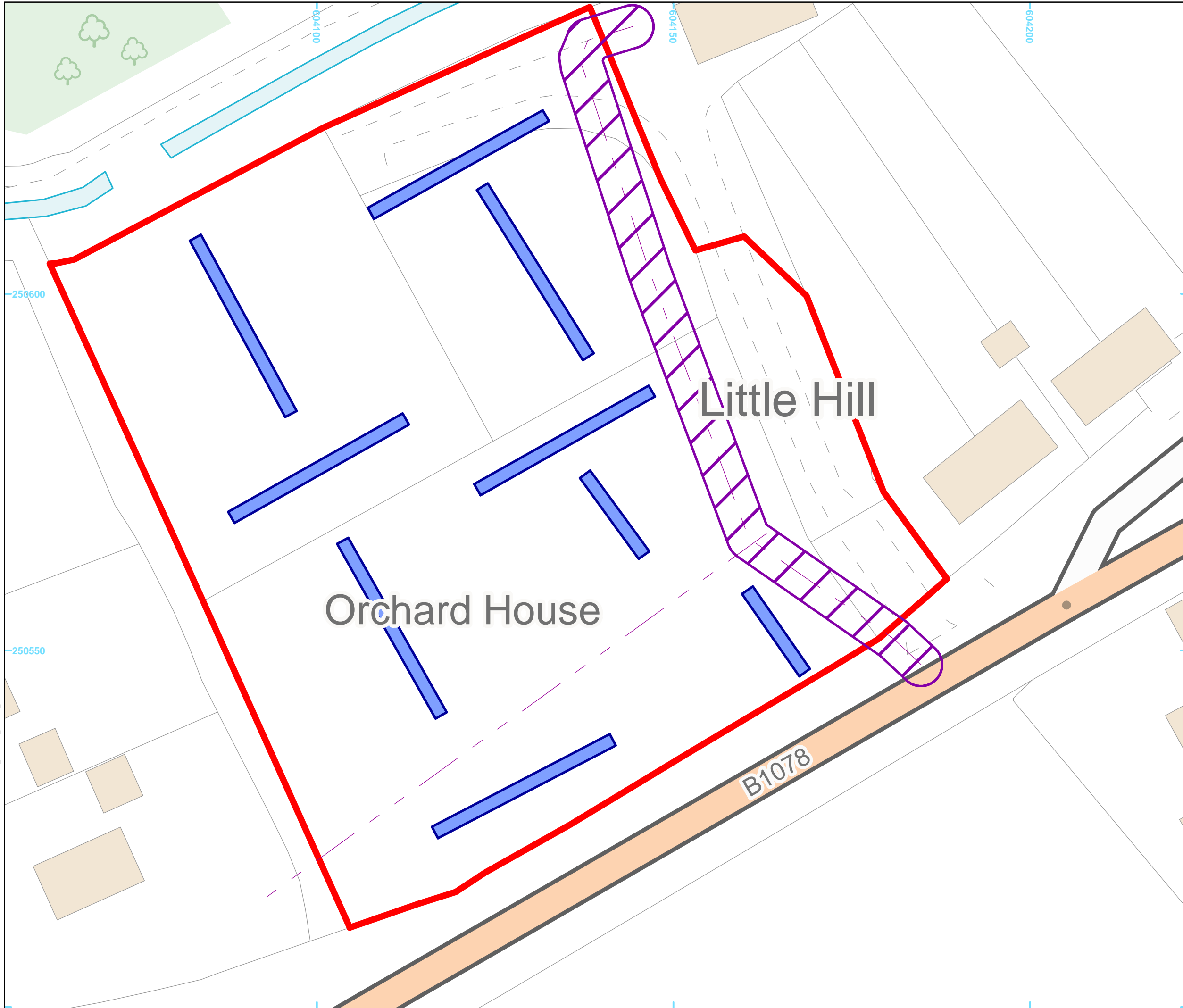
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land East of The Brambles, Great Bricett
 Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY JSJ	PROJECT NO. SU0108	FIGURE NO. 1
CHECKED BY JSJ	DATE 03/02/2020	
APPROVED BY SB	SCALE @ A4 1:25,000	

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Legend

- ▭ Site boundary
- ▭ Proposed evaluation trench
- ▭ Constraint



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PROJECT TITLE
Land East of the Brambles, Great Bricett
Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Proposed Trench Plan

DRAWN BY JSJ	PROJECT NO SU0108	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DATE 05/02/2020	2
APPROVED BY SB	SCALE@A3 1:500	

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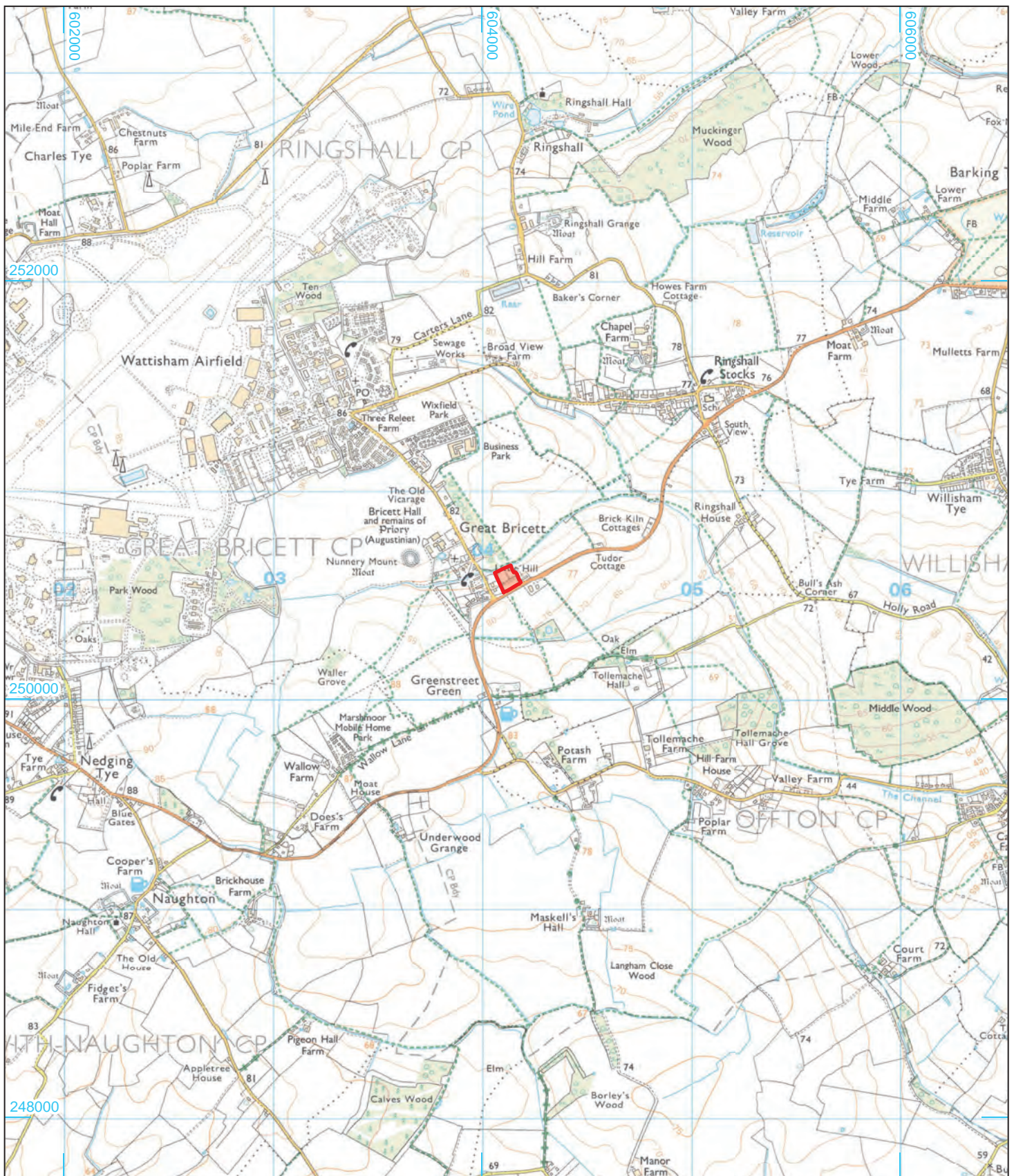
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 Site boundary

0  1km



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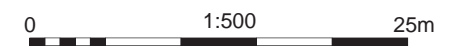
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FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	KM	PROJECT NO.	SU0108	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/03/2020	1
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



- Site boundary
- Trench
- (excavated/unexcavated) Archaeological feature
- Projected course of ditch
- Section location
- Limit of excavation - top
- Limit of excavation - bottom



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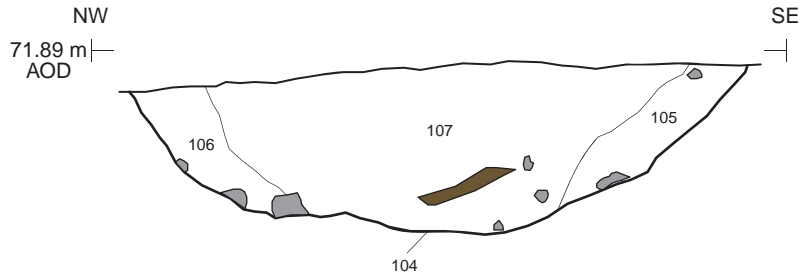
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench locations

<small>DRAWN BY</small> KM	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> SU0108	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 26/03/2020	2
<small>APPROVED BY</small> MC	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:500 & 1:50	

Section AA



- Wood
- Stone



A

Ditch 104, looking north-east (1m scale)



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Land East of Brambles, Great Bricett,
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FIGURE TITLE

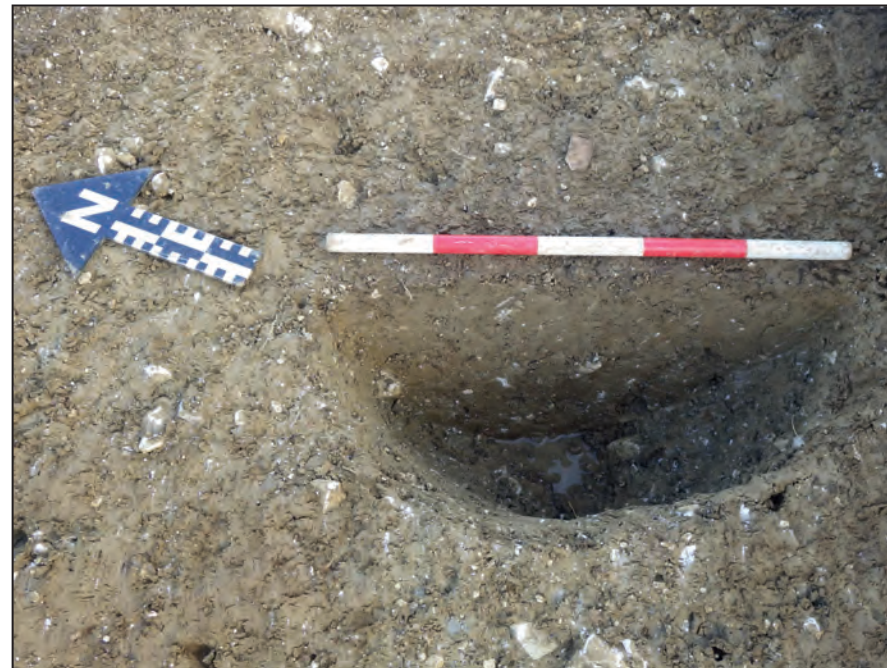
Trench 1: ditch 104 section and
 photograph

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/03/2020	
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A4	1:20	3



B

Posthole 802, looking north-west (0.5m scale)



C

Posthole 804, looking north-east (0.5m scale)



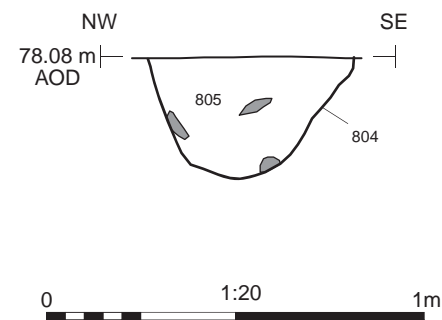
D

Posthole 806, looking north-east (0.2m scale)

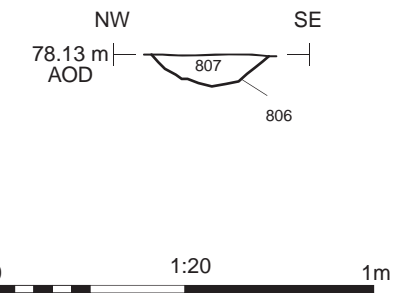
Section BB



Section CC



Section DD



Stone



E

Trench 8, postholes 802, 804 and 806, looking north-east


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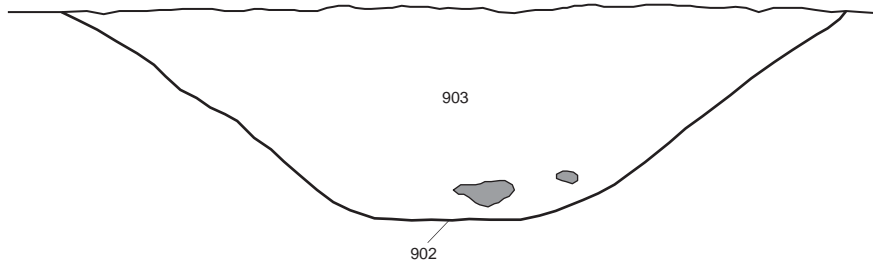
FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 8: postholes 802, 804 & 806
 sections and photographs**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/03/2020	4
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Section EE

E
77.91 m
AOD

W



Stone



Ditch 902, looking south (0.5m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 9: ditch 902 section and
photograph

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/03/2020	5
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A4	1:20	

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