

**Third Mile, London Road,
Sproughton, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/16/00098/FUL

HER Ref: SPT 057

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(March 2017)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Third Mile, London Road, Sproughton, Suffolk, IP8 3LE

Clients: Mr & Mrs C Deasy

Planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/16/00098

Development: Erection of 3 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 2 March, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25352

HER ref: SPT 057

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-269600

Grid ref: TM 1262 4280

Site area: 1700m²

Recent land use: Back garden

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Summary: Sproughton, Third Mile, London Road (SPT 057, TM 1262 4280) evaluation trenching for a small residential development did not locate any features except a pit of recent date and the only stray find of any age was a small sherd of Roman pottery (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs C Deasy).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr & Mrs C Deasy commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a small scale residential development comprising three dwellings at Third Mile, London Road, Sproughton (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application B/16/00098. The evaluation requirements were set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Sproughton village is located 2.5 miles west of the historic centre of Ipswich on the western side of the River Gipping whose valley forms the major route way across Suffolk from the coast towards Bury St Edmunds and the Fens to the west. While the modern village of Sproughton is much enlarged and changed as it forms a dormitory settlement for Ipswich it was formerly a relatively small village focused on the area between the parish church and the staggered crossroads to the west where Lower Street and Burstall Lane meet High Street/Lorraine Way. The proposed development site at Third Mile on the northern side of London Road is located in an isolated location some 1800m south of the current edge of Sproughton village. However the adjacent London Road, which along this stretch is now in effect a cul-de-sac, formerly was the main link between Ipswich and Colchester and areas to the south-west until the creation of the nearby bypass caused the road layout to be altered.

1.3 This site lies between the lighter and better drained sandy soils of east Suffolk and the heavy soils of the Till deposits of central Suffolk with areas of lighter sands and gravels close to water courses. Topographically Third Mile has a south-westerly aspect at 38m OD with the Belstead Brook being some 750m to the south-west.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to recorded evidence for Roman and Saxon activity to the south (HER WSH 012) and further Roman finds to the east (HER PIN 003). In addition the site is close to the site of the deserted medieval hamlet and chapel of Felchurch (HER WSH 006 & 008) which is to the north but whose exact location and size is not known.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with all 3 of the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	10	250	250 of mid brown sandy subsoil	Silty orange sand with flints	No features or finds save occasional small fragments of recent brick and tile
2	Northwest-southeast	10	200	400 of mid brown silty sand	Very silty orange sand	The only feature was a modern pit that was 2.40m x 1.80m+ in size and no finds except modern debris
3	Northwest-southeast	10	250	250 as T1	As T1	No features and 1 small sherd (wt 3g) of abraded Roman greyware pottery
		30 (54m ²)	200-250	250-400		Overall trench depth was 500mm to 600mm with only one modern feature and one Roman sherd being revealed

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches varied between a depth 500mm and 600mm. The natural glaciofluvial deposit at the site varied from silty orange sand with flints in the northern half and very silty sand in the southern part.

3.3 The 30m of evaluation trenching revealed one feature in trench 2 that was a modern pit in the area where an attempt had been made to create a pond. The only stray find of any date was a small Roman sherd from the spoil of trench 3.

3.4 The metal detector search did recover any significant finds with only modern debris being identified.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned. The lack of features and finds at the site suggesting that this area has only been in general agricultural use in the past.

4.3 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this development for three new dwellings on land at Third Mile, London Road, Sproughton.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: SPT 057.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to everyone on site for their close cooperation and hospitality)

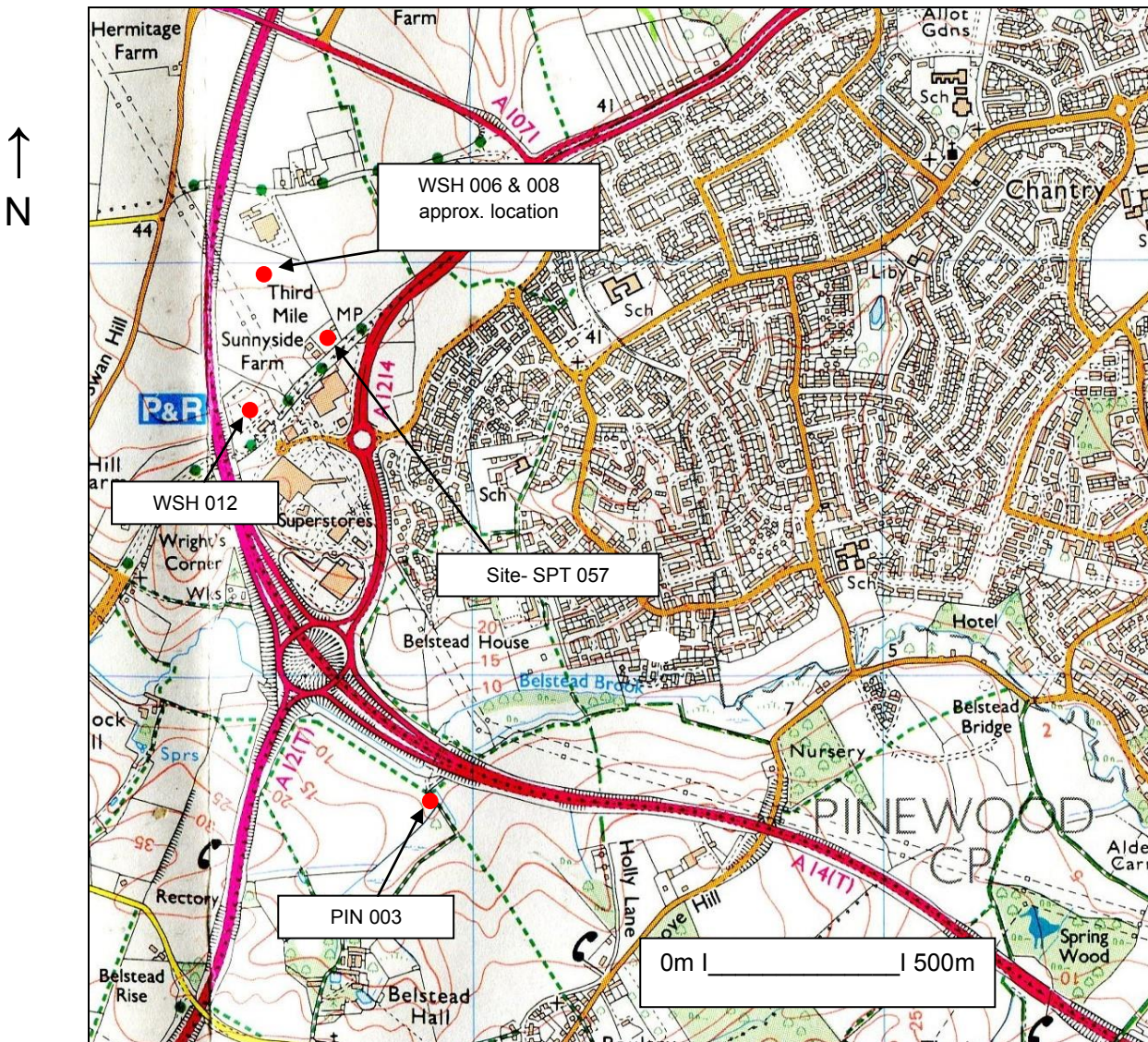


Fig. 1: Site location

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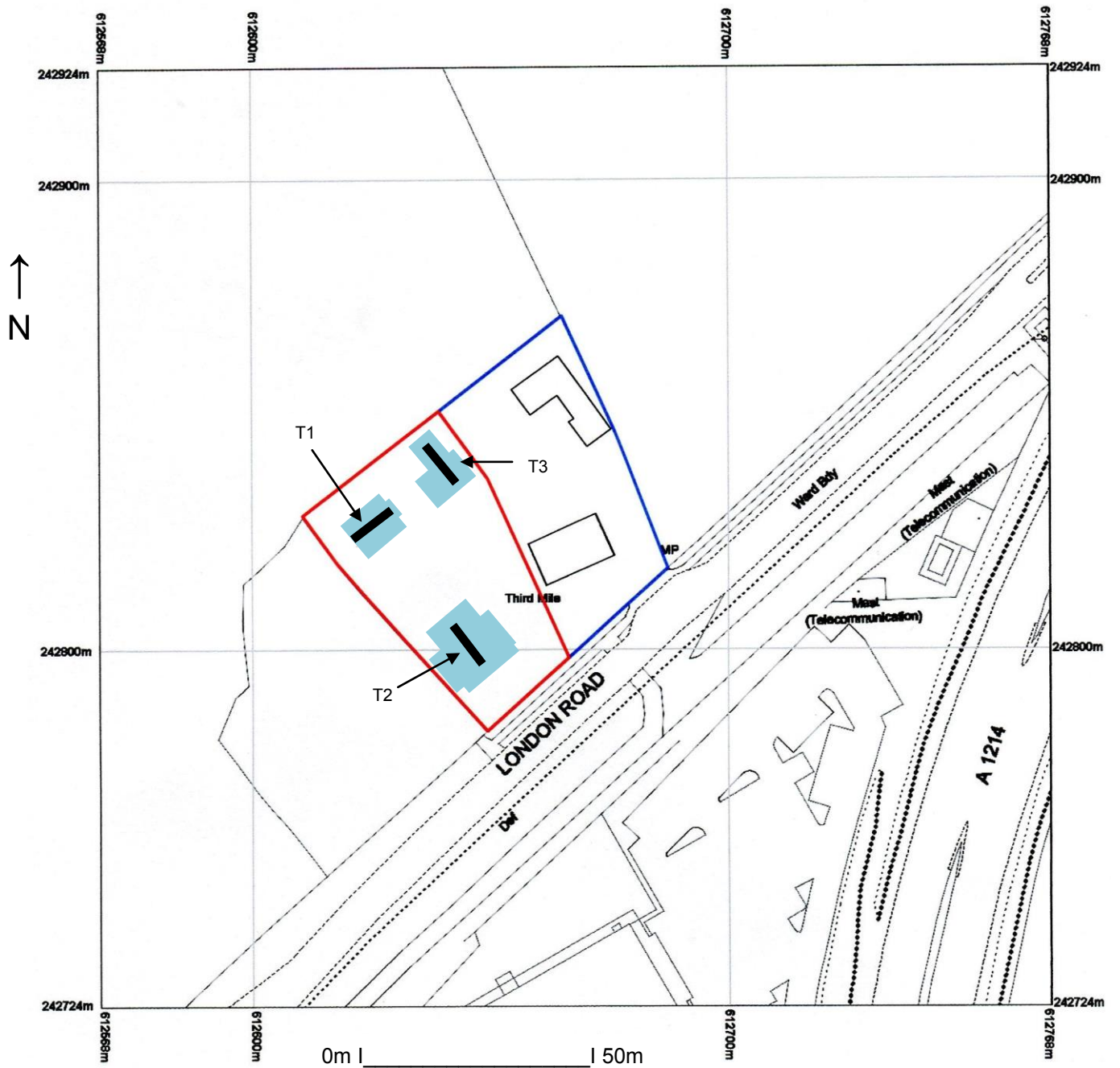


Fig 2: Location of evaluation trenches
 (Light blue- planned footprint areas)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from north



Trench 1 from west



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from southwest



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from north



Trench 3 deposit profile

**Third Mile, London Road,
Sproughton, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Third Mile, London Road, Sproughton, Suffolk, IP8 3LE

Client: Mr & Mrs C Deasy

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/16/00098

Proposed development: Erection of 3 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2017_01_12 SCCAS TrenchedArchEval DC 16 00098 Third Mile Sproughton

Grid ref: TM 1262 4280

Area: 1700m²

Current site use: garden

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
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Proposed location of trial trenches

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr & Mrs C Deasy have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application B/16/00098 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of 3 dwellings at Third Mile, London Road, Sproughton.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent B/16/00098. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Sproughton village is located 2.5 miles west of the historic centre of Ipswich on the western side of the River Gipping whose valley forms the major route way across Suffolk from the coast towards Bury St Edmunds and the Fens to the west. While the modern village of Sproughton is much enlarged and changed as it forms a dormitory settlement for Ipswich it was formerly a relatively small village focused on the area between the parish church and the staggered crossroads to the west where Lower Street and Burstall Lane meet High Street/Lorraine Way. The proposed development site (PDS) at Third Mile on the northern side of London Road is located in an isolated location some 1800m south of the current edge of Sproughton village. However the adjacent London Road, which along this stretch is in effect a cul-de-sac, formerly was the main link between Ipswich and Colchester and areas to the south-west until the creation of the nearby bypass caused the road layout to be altered.

2.2 The PDS lies in an area of generally heavy soils being on the south-eastern side of the Till deposits of central Suffolk with areas of lighter sands and gravels close to water courses. Topographically the PDS has a south-westerly aspect at 38m OD with the Belstead Brook being some 750m to the south-west.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential as recorded by information held by the County Historic Environment Record (HER). Roman and early Anglo-Saxon remains are recorded to the south of the site (WSH 012), and Roman remains to the east (PIN 003). There is documentary evidence for the 'lost' medieval chapel and hamlet of Felchurch, which is thought to be located c200m to the north of the development area, although the exact location is not known (WSH 006, WSH 008). The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit and below ground heritage assets that exist.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required 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. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to the site's location close to recorded activity of Roman and Saxon date in addition to being close to the deserted medieval hamlet and church of Felchurch whose exact location is uncertain. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS with evaluation trenching under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of 3 dwellings. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires 30m to 40m of 1.8m wide trenching across the area of the overall development. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage.

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If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

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- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

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5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

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6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

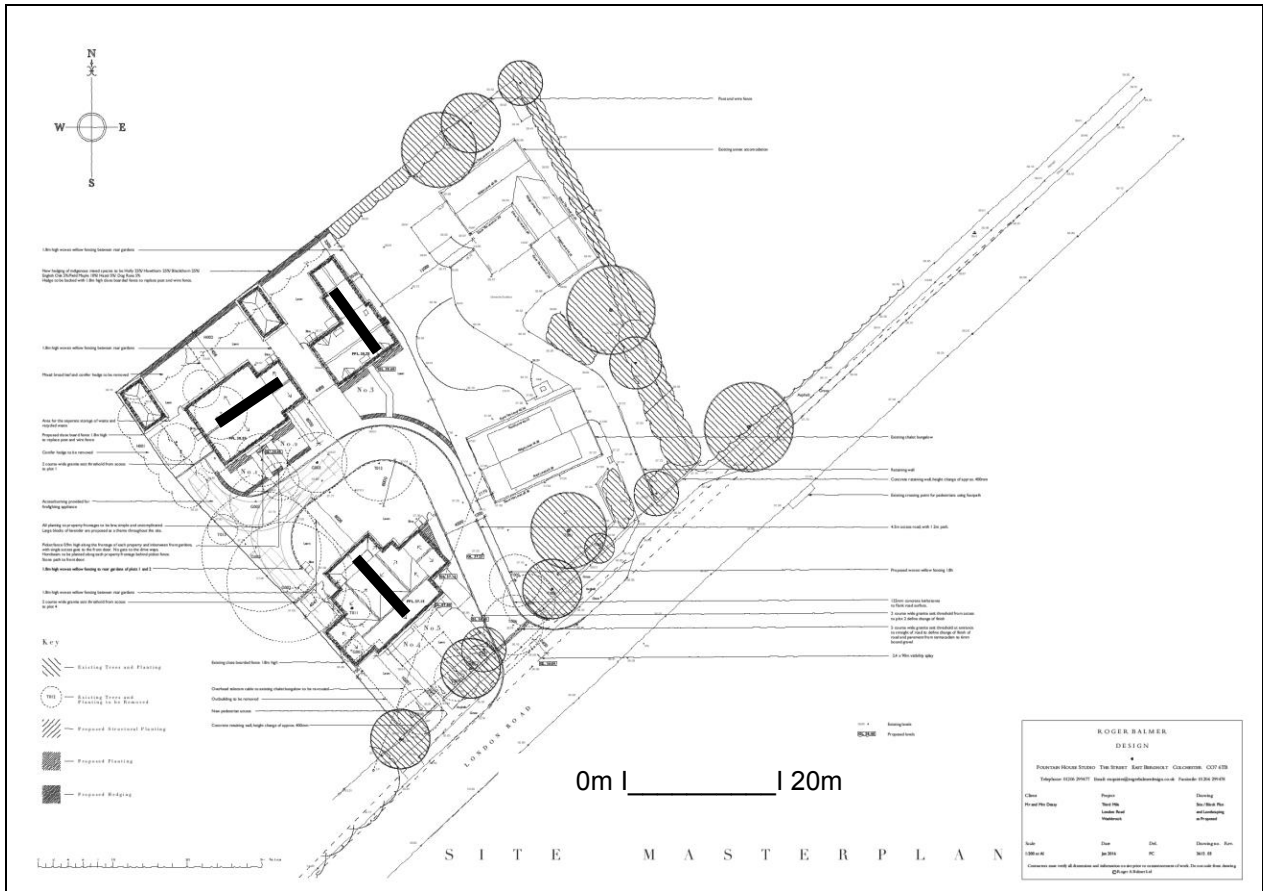
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches (3 x 10m and 10m left as contingency to be used dependant on results)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-278016

Project details

Project name	Third Mile, London Road, Sproughton, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Sproughton, Third Mile, London Road (SPT 057, TM 1262 4280) evaluation trenching for a small residential development did not locate any features except a pit of recent date and the only stray find of any age was a small sherd of Roman pottery,
Project dates	Start: 02-03-2017 End: 02-03-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25352 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	SPT 057 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	B/16/00098 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH SPROUGHTON THIRD MILE, LONDON ROAD
Postcode	IP8 3LE
Study area	1700 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1262 4280 52.042221873956 1.10072792826 52 02 32 N 001 06 02 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 33m Max: 34m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning

originator	Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Discarded
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Third Mile, London Road, Sproughton, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	23 March 2017