

**Firholme, EltonPark,
Sproughton, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/19/03792

HER Ref: SPT 097

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(March 2020)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Firholme, Elton Park, Sproughton, Suffolk, IP2 0DG

Clients: Mr A Cotterell

Planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: DC/19/03792

Development: Erection of one dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 17 March, 2020

HER ref: SPT 097

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-388700

Grid ref: TM 13802 44528

Site area: c750m² (Plot)

Recent land use: Garden

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background
2. Evaluation methodology
3. Results

Table 1: Trench details

4. Conclusion

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

List of appendices

Appendix I- Images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- OASIS data collection form

Summary: Sproughton, Firholme, Elton Park (SPT 097, TM 13802 44528) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development on the southern side of the River Gipping in an area with potential for evidence for activity of prehistoric date did not reveal any archaeological features and the only stray find of any significance was a single secondary flint flake of Neolithic-Bronze Age date. (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr A Cotterell).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr A Cotterell commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned single dwelling residential development on land at Firholme, Elton Park, Sproughton (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/19/03792. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr M Baker of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area. 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, and bisected by the A14 road, 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 planned development site at Firholme, Elton Park, Hadleigh Road is in the eastern part of the historic parish, where the parish boundary has seen change since the 19th century as Ipswich has grown; some 1300m south-east of the parish church and c150m south of the River Gipping. Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk shows Chantry Park extending beyond its current boundary on the southern side of the Hadleigh Road to the nearby river edge therefore encompassing the area of this site in the late 18th century.

1.3 As noted above the site is to the south of the River Gipping with the British Geological Survey describing the local superficial deposits as being Lowestoft Formation sands and gravels. The site is just above 10m OD in area of gentle topography and at present is part of the garden of the existing house in an area of 20th century expansion of Ipswich on its western side.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location on the southern side of a major river valley where evidence of multi-period prehistoric activity has been recorded nearby (HER SPT 001, 002, 003, 004, 010, 018, 026 & 059- see Fig. 1). Some of these sites being of regional and national importance in particular with regard to very early deposits and finds of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic date focused around the edges of the flood plain of the River Gipping.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (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 the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually 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 were 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 Fig. 2 and Appendix I):

| Trench | Orientation | Length (m) | Topsoil depth (mm) | Subsoil depth (mm) | Drift geology | Archaeological/natural features & finds |
|--------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Northwest-southeast | 10 | 250 | 250 sandy mid brown subsoil | Pale brown very silty sand with flints | No features, one secondary flint flake of earlier prehistoric date |
| 2 | Northeast-southwest | 5 | 250 | 400 as T1 | As T1 | No features and only stray finds cbm frags of recent date |
| | | 15m (27m ²) | 250 | 250-400 | | No features and only one flint flake of prehistoric date |

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 250mm depth of topsoil above 250mm to 400mm of mid brown sandy subsoil giving a trench depth of 250mm to 400mm above glaciofluvial deposits which were a uniform pale brown very silty sand with flints.

3.3 No features of any date were revealed in the two trenches and the only stray find of any date was a secondary flint flake of earlier prehistoric, Neolithic- Bronze Age, date. The remaining stray finds were small fragments of brick and tile of recent date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance it was agreed with Mr Baker of SCCAS that a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds would not be required in this case. However a rapid on-line search was made for local archaeological sites noted in the relevant brief (see Fig. 1, information from <http://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk> accessed 30 March, 2020).

4.2 While this site is located in an area along the River Gipping where recorded evidence demonstrates a riverine zone with a high potential to reveal activity of early prehistoric date no archaeological features were found across the area of this small

scale development and the only stray find of any date was a single flint flake of Neolithic to Bronze Age date.

4.3 From these negative evaluation results with regard to features of any significance it is therefore recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this residential development on land at Firholme, Elton Park, Sproughton.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: SPT 097.

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 the site owner Alan Cotterell and Eric the machine operator for their close cooperation)

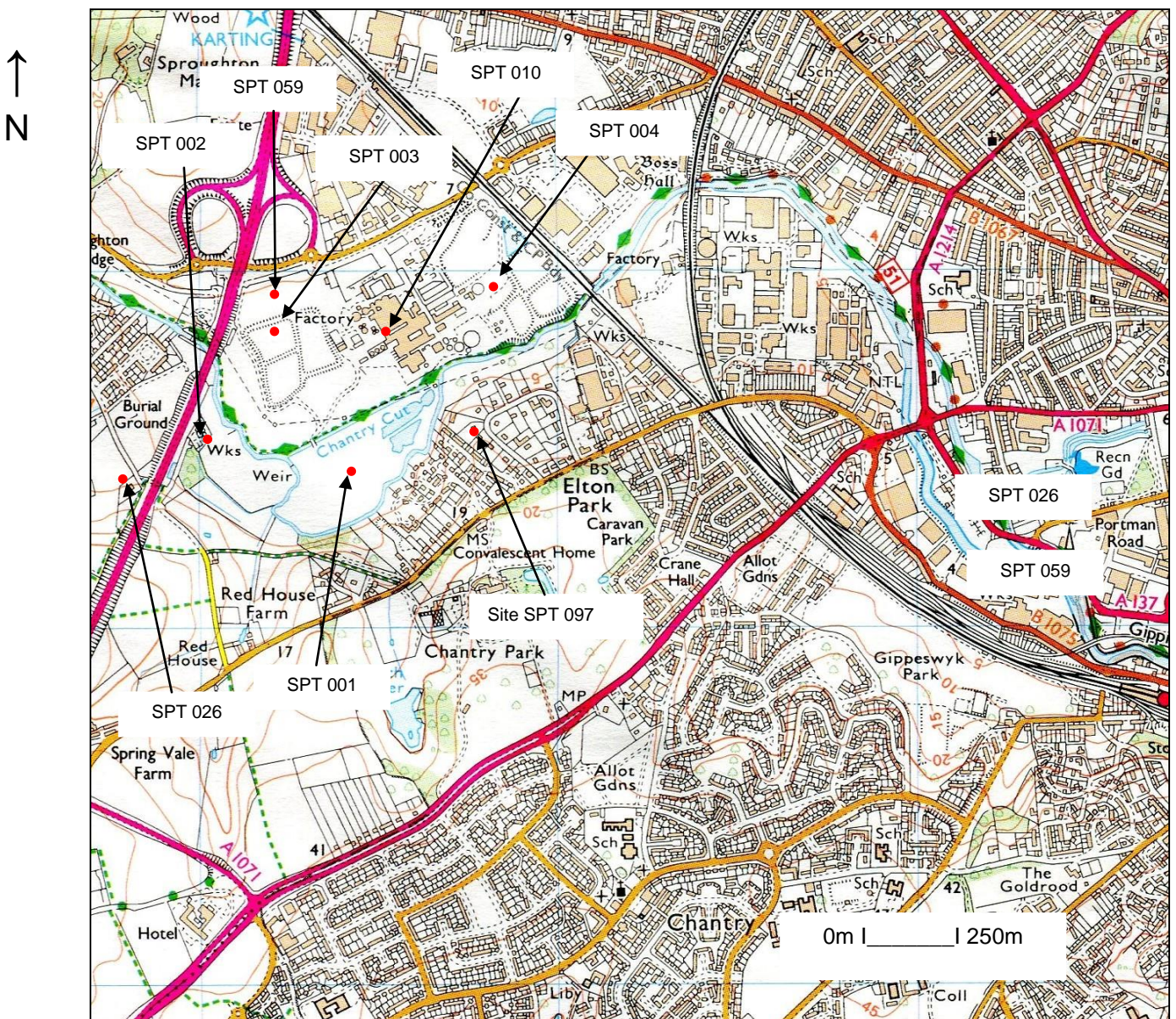


Fig. 1: Site location

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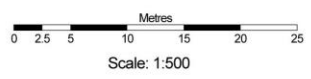
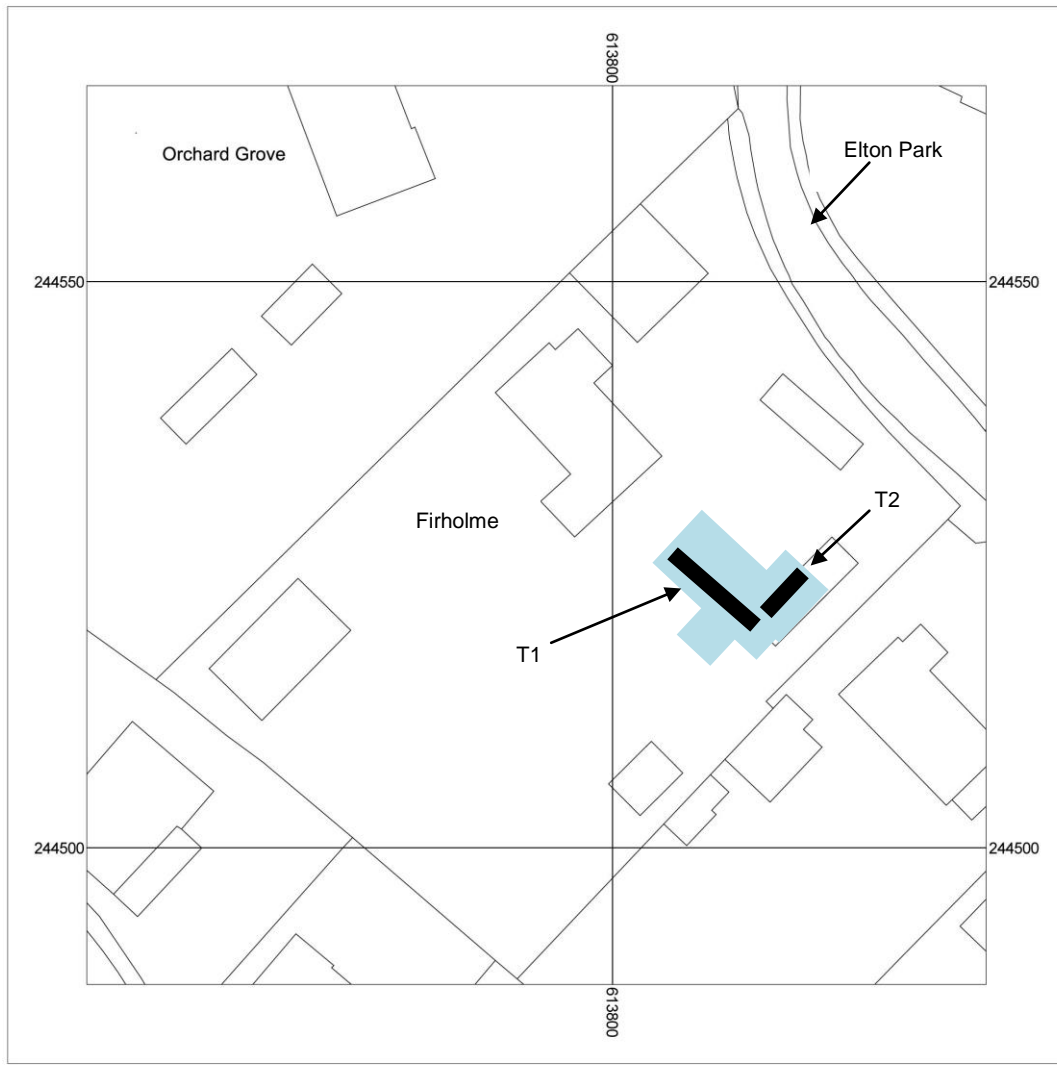


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned footprint area)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from north



Trench 1 from northwest



Trench 2 from northeast



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 deposit profile

**Firholme, Elton Park,
Sproughton, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

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

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

Site details

Name: Firholme, Elton Park, Sproughton, Suffolk, IP2 0DG

Client: Mr A Cotterell

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: DC/19/03792

Proposed development: Erection of one dwelling

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS 19_03792 Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Firholme Elton Park Sproughton

Grid ref: TM 13805 44528

Area: Less than 0.1 ha

Current site use: Garden

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

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1. Introduction

1.1 Mr A Cotterell has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation at a single dwelling development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/19/03792 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr M Baker 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 a single dwelling on land at Firholme, Elton Park, 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 2018 (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 DC/19/03792. 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, and bisected by the A14 road, 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 Firholme, Elton Park, Hadleigh Road is in the eastern part of the historic parish, where the parish boundary has seen change since the 19th century as Ipswich has grown; some 1300m south-east of the parish church and c150m south of the River Gipping. Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk shows Chantry Park extending beyond its current boundary on the southern side of the Hadleigh Road to the nearby river edge therefore encompassing the PDS in the late 18th century.

2.2 As noted above the PDS is to the south of the River Gipping with the British Geological Survey describing the local superficial deposits as being Lowestoft Formation sands and gravels. The PDS is just above 10m OD in area of gentle topography and at present is part of the garden of the existing house in an area of 20th century expansion of Ipswich on its western side.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, sited on the high ground overlooking a Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age settlement, Mesolithic activity area and Upper Palaeolithic artefact scatter at Devils Wood (SPT 001). Close to the site are Mesolithic and Bronze Age settlement sites (SPT 002 & SPT 059), Bronze Age and Iron Age activity (SPT 003), as well as numerous prehistoric finds spots (SPT 004, 010, 018 & 026). As a result, 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.'

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.

3.2 The archaeological potential of the PDS therefore relates to the its location close to recorded sites where evidence for multi-period prehistoric settlement related and probable burial activity has been investigated in addition to being near where various stray finds of prehistoric have been found. This sand and gravel terrace close to the River Gipping having been an attractive area from the earliest prehistoric periods.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 The main aims of the evaluation are therefore to define and characterise the archaeological potential of the PDS so, if heritage deposits of prehistoric date in particular are revealed, an appropriate mitigation strategy can be formulated in consultation with SCCAS.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of a single dwelling on soft ground. 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 Prior to the evaluation starting the relevant SCCAS officer will be informed of the start date with 10 days notice so a monitoring visit can be arranged with close contact being kept by mobile phone once works are underway. If any change to the relevant specifications are deemed necessary this will only be undertaken in consultation with SCCAS and any developments relating to the site and reporting works will be also be communicated to SCCAS. The Brief requires sample trenching which is to be 15m long and 1.8m wide across the area of the development (in this case an allowance has been made for 1.5 person days on site for the evaluation followed by 1 day for reporting plus an estimate of 1-2 days for specialist finds and environmental sample assessment though the latter two components may be revised in light of the site results). 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 with allowance for an all metal search if this appears to appropriate. 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 evaluation. 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 and full trench sections will be recorded if complex stratigraphy is revealed at 1:20 or 1:50. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 to give 2-3mb jpeg images and 8-9mb tif images if the exposed deposits merit greater detail).

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5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording, machine investigation of large or recent features will only be carried out following consultation with SCCAS. All 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. Should complex or unexpected deposits be revealed the strategy for their examination will be discussed and agreed with SCCAS. 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. 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 to medium).

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

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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:

- 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)

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 revised version 2019). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with SCCAS and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the evaluation, reporting and any further archaeological works. The advisory and planning role of SCCAS with regard to this project will be fully acknowledged as will any specific advice and help with regard to what is revealed in any report of publication.

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. If unexpected results are revealed during the reporting stage these will be discussed with SCCAS before a final draft report is submitted.

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

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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.

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.

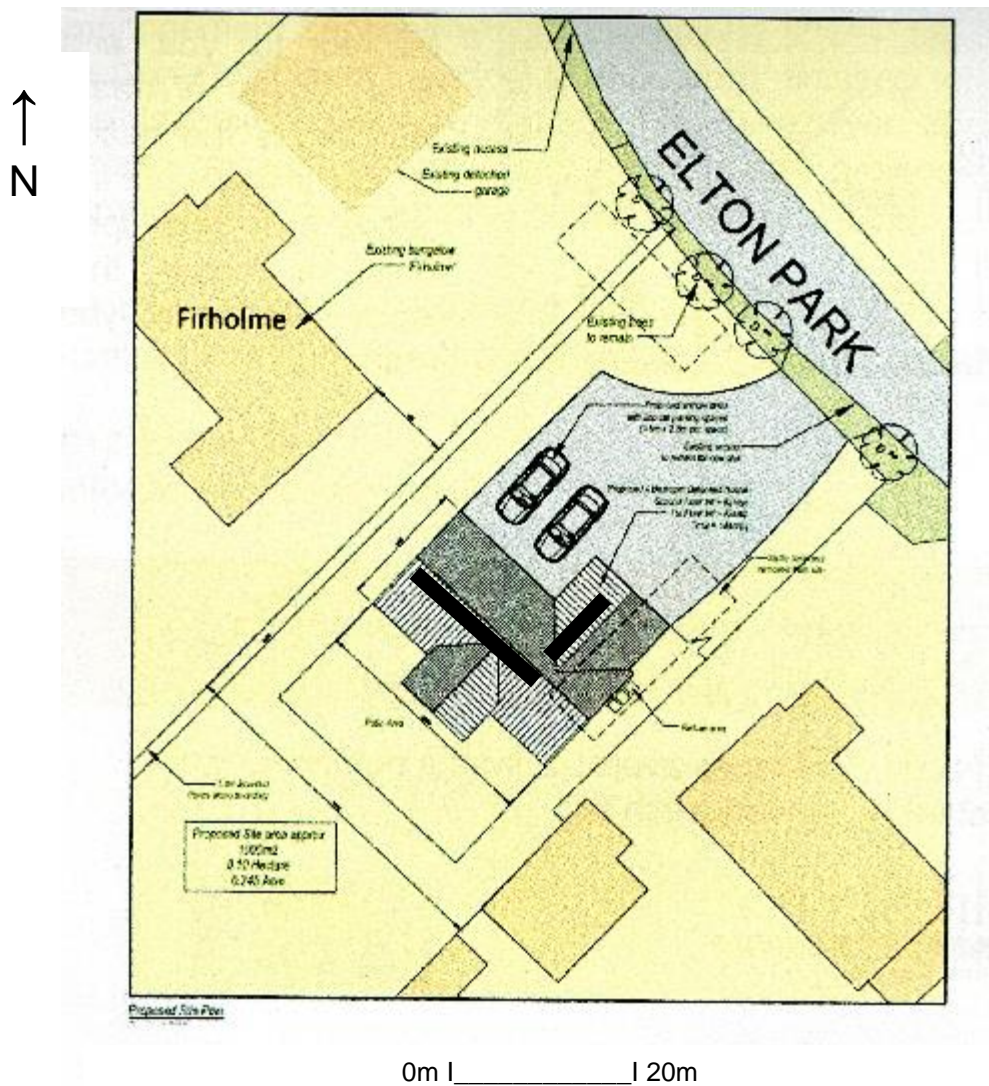
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

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 | tbc |

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| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 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: | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Medieval coins: | M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum) |
| Post Roman small finds: | JNAS |



Proposed location of trial trenches (1 x 5m & 1 x 10m)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-388700

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | Firholme, Elton Park, Sproughton, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report |
| Short description of the project | Sproughton, Firholme, Elton Park (SPT 097, TM 13802 44528) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development on the southern side of the River Gipping in an area with potential for evidence for activity of prehistoric date did not reveal any archaeological features and the only stray find of any significance was a single secondary flint flake of Neolithic-Bronze Age date. |
| Project dates | Start: 17-03-2020 End: 17-03-2020 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | SPT 097 - Related HER No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | DC/19/03792 - Planning Application No. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Other 5 - Garden |
| Monument type | NONE None |
| Significant Finds | LITHIC Bronze Age |
| Methods & techniques | "Sample Trenches" |
| Development type | Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.) |
| Prompt | Planning condition |
| Position in the planning process | After full determination (eg. As a condition) |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK BABERGH SPROUGHTON FIRHOLME, ELTON PARK |
| Postcode | IP2 0DG |
| Study area | 250 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TM 13802 44528 52.057279206706 1.119019107976 52 03 26 N 001 07 08 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 9m Max: 10m |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Project creators | |
| Name of Organisation | John Newman Archaeological Services |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning 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 | "Worked bone" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk CC Archaeological Service |
| Digital Contents | "Worked stone/lithics" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk CC Archaeological Service |
| Paper Contents | "Worked stone/lithics" |
| Paper Media available | "Report" |
| Project bibliography | |
| 1 | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Firholme, Elton Park, Sproughton, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Newman, J |
| Date | 2020 |
| 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

30 March 2020