

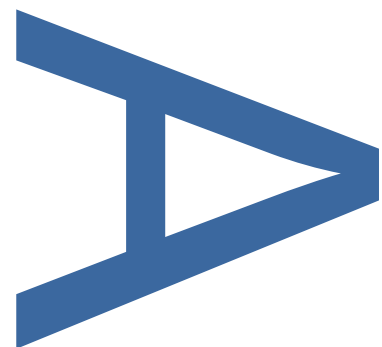
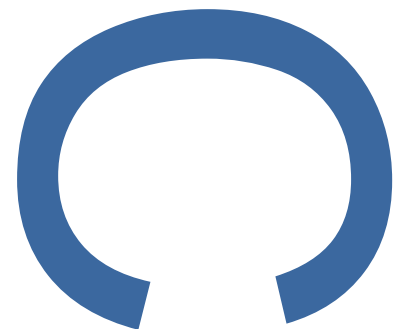
**LAND AT THE SUGAR BEET
FACTORY, SPROUGHTON, IP1 5AQ**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL
TRENCH EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
BANBERGH DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**PCA REPORT NO: 13005
SITE CODE: SPT059**

**SEPTEMBER 2017
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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land at the Sugar Beet Factory, Sproughton, Suffolk, IP1 5AQ: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at the Sugar Beet Factory, Sproughton, Suffolk (NGR TM 135 448) between the 10th and the 20th July 2017. Additional trenching was proposed by the Senior Archaeological Officer, James Rolfe at an on-site meeting on the 18th July in order to assess the extent of the modern truncation and landscaping of the area to the south of Area 1. These further three trenches were located in the north-east part of the site were excavated on the 29th November 2017. The archaeological work was commissioned by Ipswich Borough Council in prior to the proposed development and ground remediation works on the site. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

The earliest activity was evidenced by a small assemblage of struck flints dating to the Mesolithic/Neolithic period, a ring gully and key-hole oven indicative of settlement of likely Iron Age date and a rubbish deposit within a natural hollow. Small sherds of pottery tentatively dated to the prehistoric period were recovered from the oven, along with struck flints dating to the Mesolithic/Neolithic period – flints dating to this period were also recovered from the ring gully. Due to the form of the ring gully and oven it is believed that these features date to the Iron Age period, despite the lack of supporting cultural material. Industrial material and a significant number of seeds were recovered from the oven and the natural hollow, suggesting that these features were contemporary.

The majority of the site has been heavily truncated and landscaped by modern activity, predominantly relating to the former sugar beet factory that occupied the site in the latter 20th century.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at the Sugar Beet Factory, Sproughton, Suffolk, IP1 5AQ (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 135 448) from the 10th to the 20th July 2017 (Figure 1). Three further trenches in the north-east of the site (Trenches 32 – 34) were excavated on the 29th November of the same year (Figure 2).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Ipswich Borough Council prior to proposed development and remediation works on the site.
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Peter Crawley of PCA (Crawley 2017) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by James Rolfe (Rolfe 2017) of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT).
- 1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.5 A total of 34 2m wide trial trenches and thirteen 2m by 2m test pits were excavated and recorded. Due to on-site constrictions the trial trenches were variable in length; individual trench dimensions are outlined in the trench tables in Section 5.
- 1.6 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at SCCAS/CT Archaeology Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The underlying geology of the site is that of Newhaven Chalk Formation. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 71 to 86 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period, when the local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas (Open Geoscience).

2.1.2 The superficial geological deposits are River Terrace Deposits (Undifferentiated) Sand and Gravel. These deposits were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quarternary Period, when the local environment was previously dominated by rivers (Open Geoscience).

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site comprises an area of approximately 5.7ha. It is located in a large rectangular field adjacent to junction 54 of the A14 (Sproughton Road) on the west side of Ipswich. The site currently hosts a large sugar beet factory and is located on the north side of the River Gipping, within the flat floodplain of said river. The majority of the site is covered by low scrub with the factory located at the centre of the plot (Figure 2).

2.2.2 The site slopes gradually towards the centre of the site and lies at a height between c.9-8m AOD to the north and west, c.8m to the east and c.6.6m towards the centre of the site. The site has been heavily truncated by activity associated with the sugar beet factory, and therefore the ground level has been significantly altered in the latter part of the 20th century; to the north of the site the ground level has been lowered by at least a metre.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General

3.1.1 The site is situated within an extremely sensitive archaeological area on the edge of the River Gipping, which is a favourable location for archaeology of all periods (Rolfe 2017). The Suffolk Historic Environment (SHER) indicates that the site has the potential to contain heritage assets of local, regional and national significance.

3.2 Palaeolithic

3.2.1 An Upper Palaeolithic long blade industry site (SPT 001) was excavated approximately 400m south of the Proposed Development Area (PDA) in an area known as 'Devils Wood', located on the surface of a sand and gravel filled former channel of the River Gipping. Thousands of blades, cores, backed blades and graters were recovered from beneath a marsh clay layer and buried soil.

3.2.2 Palaeolithic implements, including cordate flint hand-axes and four Solutrean leaf-shaped implements were recovered from early 20th century investigations during quarrying activity at Bramford Road, approximately 940m northeast of the site (IPS 018). The artefacts were recovered via suction pump and therefore their exact location within the gravel sequence is not available, however it is believed they originated from between 4 and 5m AOD. Neolithic pottery, including a rim of Peterborough ware, a portion of retouched flint axe and part of a discoid hammer, and a Bronze Age urn were also recovered from the site at various stages of monitoring. Palaeolithic implements were also recovered in 1924 approximately 200m east of the PDA (SPT 004), whilst a Palaeolithic flake was recovered in the garden of the Old Rectory, 870m to the southwest of the PDA (SPT 026).

3.3 Mesolithic

3.3.1 A Tranchet axe was recovered from Lavenham Road, 900m south of the PDA (IPS 105), whilst cores, blades, unretouched blades and flakes, scrapers, and microliths were recovered from 'Devils Wood', 400m south of the PDA (SPT 001).

3.3.2 A Mesolithic occupation site (SPT 002) was discovered on a knoll 740m southwest of the site and 10 feet above the river flood plain. The occupation layer was recorded at 16 inches, or 0.4m below the ground level. Finds recovered over the years include; seven picks, 165 cores, 39 scrapers, circa 986 flakes, six axes including a Tranchet axe, and two microliths. Other finds recovered on the site include Neolithic flint flakes and Beaker pottery, recovered from pits excavated in 1958.

3.3.3 A series of small scale excavations carried out in 1975-79, in the far north-west corner of the current site, revealed a scatter of flints belonging to a Mesolithic blade industry (SPT 025). Finds included one tranchet axe, three other axes, 18 cores, circa 550 flakes, one scraper and five microliths (SPT 017, SPT 003). These finds were recovered within a layer of loam, 18 inches or 0.46m below ground level. The site was subsequently covered by sludge from the sugar beet factory.

3.4 Neolithic and Bronze Age

3.4.1 A chipped and reworked flint axe-head was recovered from the garden of 116 Sproughton Road, 600m to the north east of the PDA (IPS 097). Cropmarks of a ring-ditch (SPT 049) that represents a ploughed round barrow of prehistoric date can be seen 1km to the west of the study site. The ring-ditch is 26m in diameter with no entrances or internal features.

3.4.2 A settlement area dating to the late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age was uncovered at 'Devils Wood' (SPT 001). Postholes, a pit, pottery dating to the late Neolithic, with some beaker material and worked flint including; arrowheads, a borer and a knife, scrapers, cores and waste flakes were recorded on the site. The small pit was found to contain a cremation, possibly male with a Radio Carbon date of 1340 +/- 130 BC, along with a Bronze Age dirk with a flat mid section blade (SPT 018). The features were sealed by a marsh clay.

3.4.3 An Early Bronze Age collared urn (IPS 104), 4.35 inches high and undecorated was recovered from Harris Bacon Factory on Hadleigh Road, around 600m south of the study site. A small area of prehistoric ground

surface (IPS 449) was also recorded on the site, along with two modern ditches and made ground overlying river terrace gravels. A Neolithic perforated handaxe (IPS 917) was recovered during levelling works on Hadleigh Road during the 1920's.

3.4.4 An excavation at the Morrisons supermarket, to the immediate east of the study site, revealed the majority of a double ring ditch (IPS 400), measuring approximately 35m in diameter. Four intersecting graves dating to the Bronze Age were recorded at the centre of the monument. The graves contained little skeletal material but did include four near complete Beaker pots.

3.4.5 Two collared cinerary urns and fragments of others were recovered from a field drainage ditch along Gipping Road, 700m to the west of the site (SPT 005). One of the urns was 14.25 inches high, with no decoration and contained the remains of two individuals; one of which was female and one a probable female aged 20-21 years and 17-19 years. The other vessel had internal moulding decoration, filled triangles on the collar and a row of herring bone decoration on the shoulder. No associated cremated remains were found with the vessel.

3.4.6 A small Bronze Age cup, plain with an inturned rim was recovered on the study site during the construction of the sugar beet factory circa 1926 (SPT 010).

3.5 Iron Age and Roman

3.5.1 Several sherds of pottery dating to the Roman and Late Saxon periods (IPS 534) were recovered from a watching brief at a site on Sproughton Road, just to the northwest of the PDA. A worn and corroded Roman coin of Vespasian, 69-79 AD was recovered from a pit at Devil's Wood (SPT 001).

3.5.2 A watching brief at the Boss Hall Estate just to the east of the PDA revealed a buried channel/ancient pond (IPS 867) from which Late Iron Age pottery, Romano British tile fragments and one sawn red deer antler were recovered.

3.6 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

- 3.6.1 Around 400m north east of the eastern most edge of the PDA, within the Boss Hall industrial Estate, is the location of an early Anglo Saxon cemetery (IPS 986, IPS 1604). An excavation on the Boss Hall Estate in the 1990's revealed five cremations and 22 inhumations dating from the 6th to the early 7th century (IPS 231). One of the inhumations comprised of a large chamber grave around which were four 'satellite' cremations. Grave goods recovered from the inhumations included; spears, shields, knives, brooches and beads. One of the graves was for a particularly wealthy woman, buried around 700 AD. In 2014 an evaluation at the former Co-op dairy site on the Boss Hall Estate uncovered Early Saxon inhumations and urned cremations in the southwest corner of the site (IPS 735). It is believed that these marked the eastern extent of the cemetery. A pit from which a sherd of Early Saxon pottery was recovered was also recorded on the site (IPS 397), along with a ring ditch thought to be of similar date (IPS 1605).
- 3.6.2 A Henry III long cross penny (IPS 499) was recovered during an evaluation at The Kings Head pub on Sprouhgton Road, to the immediate northeast of the study site.
- 3.6.3 Three rims and seven sherds of Thetford ware, along with ox bones were recovered from the northwest corner of the PDA (SPT 017) during excavations conducted by J V Todd in the 1970's. They were recovered after the bulldozing of a circular cropmark which was located close to a Mesolithic site (see 3.3.3).

3.7 Medieval and Post-Medieval

- 3.7.1 There are no Domesday records of churches in the parish of Sproughton, however the medieval church of All Saints (SPT 016), located at the northern edge of Sproughton, is believed to one of two churches documented in the parish of Bramford. A Red ware bottle was discovered in an original scaffold hole in the church tower wall.
- 3.7.2 A groat of Henry VII was found in a garden in the village of Sproughton (SPT Misc).

3.7.3 Post 17th century pottery was recovered from monitoring at Boss Hall Industrial Estate (IPS 522). On the same estate an evaluation in 1994 uncovered four post medieval ditches and a pit (IPS 869).

3.7.4 Sproughton Bridge (SPT 027), which was shown on Bowen's 1755 and Hodkinson's 1783 maps crossing the River Gipping was located south of the study site. Sproughton Mill, a listed late Georgian red brick mill with a pantiled roof is also located on the River Gipping (SPT 034, SPT 036). The current building has been extensively rebuilt and is on the site of an earlier mill.

3.8 Undated

3.8.1 Seven trackways with ditches either side and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a ring ditch have been recorded on aerial photographs at Chantry park, 1km to the south of the study site (IPS 422).

3.8.2 Two skulls were apparently discovered from the footpath between Bramford Road and Sproughton Road, northwest of the PDA (IPS 535).

3.8.3 A polished and sharpened distal end of a sheep's tibia was recovered from a pit at the far south-western corner of the PDA in the 1970's (SPT 009).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Excavation and Sampling

4.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation proposed the excavation of 34 trial trenches and 18 test pits, distributed across the northern part of the site (Figure 2). Trenches were positioned in order to obtain a representative sample of the 'blank' spaces on the site.

4.1.2 Due to on-site constrictions relating to nesting birds and other ecological considerations areas some areas of the site were avoided. These restrictions also resulted in some trenches being moved and/or shortened to fit within the accessible areas. The updated layouts of trenches are shown in Figure 2.

4.1.3 Extra trenching was proposed by the Senior Archaeological Officer, James Rolfe at an on-site meeting on the 18th July in order to assess the extent of the modern truncation and landscaping of the area to the south of Area 1. These trenches are illustrated on Fig. 2 and include Trench 30, which was moved from the eastern edge of Area 1 to the west, due to it originally being placed on a skip park and road access. The second extra trench was numbered Trench 31. A further three trenches were excavated in November 2017; the trenches were located in the north-east part of the site.

4.1.4 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 21-ton tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil, subsoil and modern build up deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded where possible. Where the depth of the modern disturbance was so great the trenches were not excavated beyond 1.5m in depth. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. Overburden deposits were set aside beside each trench and examined visually and with a metal-detector for finds retrieval.

4.1.5 The site was identified by SCCAS to have potential for the presence of

Palaeolithic activity, trapped within river gravels from the River Gipping. Machine-dug test pits were therefore excavated through the natural gravels at the end of trenches where the depth of the natural was less than a metre below ground level. The gravels were sifted through by hand to see if any Palaeolithic flints were present – no such flints were found.

- 4.1.6 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoilheaps were scanned by metal-detector as they were encountered/ created.
- 4.1.7 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).
- 4.1.8 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.
- 4.1.9 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were at least 50% excavated and, where considered appropriate, 100% excavated.

4.2 Recording Methodology

- 4.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 4.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).
- 4.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are

signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

- 4.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits and black and white film photographs were taken when considered appropriate by the excavator and supervisor.
- 4.2.5 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (IfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The trenches and test pits are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated. Features and deposits are subdivided into feature type, before being described in numeric cut order within the trench. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil (101), unless otherwise stated.

5.1.2 The evaluation identified two curvilinear ditches, thought to form part of a ring gully for a roundhouse, and associated keyhole oven. The features were located within an area of ground towards the centre of the site that survived the extensive modern terracing and rubbish disposal that occurred across the site during the life span of the sugar beet factory. Eight undated ditches were also recorded.

5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 Trench 1 contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 1	Figure 2	Plate 1	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 7.5 Level of Natural (m OD): 7.9	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		SE End	NW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.55m	0.51m
Subsoil	(101)	0.31m	0.40m
Modern	(128)	0.27m	0.48m
Natural	(102)	1.41m+	1.39m+
Summary			
Trench 1 was located close to the north-western boundary of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.			

5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 Trench 2 contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 2	Figure 2	Plate 2
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Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 4.52 Level of Natural (m OD): N/A	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.43m	0.54m
Subsoil	(101)	0.26m	0.35m
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	1.25m+	1.19m+
Summary			
Trench 2 was located in the north-west of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.			

5.4 Trench 3

5.4.1 Trench 3 contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 3	Figure 2	Plates 3-4	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 7.72 Level of Natural (m OD): N/A	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		SW End	NE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.43m	0.50m
Subsoil	(101)	0.50m	0.80m
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	1.39m+	1.47m+
Summary			
Trench 3 was located towards the north-west corner of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.			

5.5 Trench 4

5.5.1 Trench 4 contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits. A number of modern rubbish/quarrying pits cut through the natural gravels.

TRENCH 4	Figure 2	Plate 5	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 8.02 Level of Natural (m OD): 8.02	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		SE End	NW End

Topsoil	(100)	0.35m	0.52m
Subsoil	(101)	0.44m	0.27m
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	0.84m+	0.79m+
Summary			
Trench 4 was located towards the northern boundary of the site. Modern rubbish/quarrying pits had been cut into the natural gravels towards the centre of the trench.			

5.6 Trench 5

5.6.1 Trench 5 contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits. A modern rubbish/quarrying pit was at the north-eastern end of the trench.

TRENCH 5	Figure 2	Plate 6	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 7.60 Level of Natural (m OD): 7.60	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.54m	0.39m
Subsoil	(101)	0.35m	0.67m
Modern	(128)	1.25m	N/A
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	N/A	1.06m+
Summary			
Trench 5 was located towards the north-western boundary of the site. A modern rubbish/quarrying pit had been cut into the natural gravels at the north-eastern end of the trench.			

5.7 Trench 6

5.7.1 Trench 6 contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits. Modern rubbish deposits and redeposited natural were present towards the south-western end of the trench.

TRENCH 6	Figure 2	Plate 7	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 7.51 Level of Natural (m OD): 7.83	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.36m	0.47m

Subsoil	(101)	0.32m	0.22m
Modern	(128)	N/A	1.24m+
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	0.68m+	N/A
Summary			
Trench 6 was located towards the north-western boundary of the site.			
Modern rubbish deposits and redeposited natural were present towards the south-western end of the trench.			

5.8 Trench 7

5.8.1 Trench 7 contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 7	Figure 2	Plate 8	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 7.65 Level of Natural (m OD): 7.70	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.57m	0.39m
Subsoil	(101)	0.41m	0.37m
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	0.98m+	0.76m+
Summary			
Trench 7 was located towards the north-western boundary of the site.			
No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.			

5.9 Trench 8

5.9.1 Trench 8 contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 8	Figure 2	Plate 9	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 7.60 Level of Natural (m OD): 8.07	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.51m	0.68m
Subsoil	(101)	0.34m	0.19m
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	0.85m+	0.95m+
Summary			
Trench 8 was located towards the north-western boundary of the site.			

No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.

5.10 Trench 9

5.10.1 Trench 9 contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 9	Figure 2	Plate 10	
Trench Alignment: WNW-ESE	Length: 50m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 7.62 Level of Natural (m OD): 7.70	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		WNW End	ESE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.51m	0.58m
Subsoil	(101)	0.57m	0.76m
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	1.08m+	1.34m+
Summary			
Trench 9 was located towards the north-western boundary of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.			

5.11 Trench 10

5.11.1 Trench 10 contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits. In order to avoid trees and brambles where there was a potential for nesting birds, the trench was excavated in an oblique L-shape. A live cable was present at the north end of the trench.

TRENCH 10	Figure 2	Plate 11-13	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 7.31 Level of Natural (m OD): 9.7-7.31	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.51m	0.32m
Subsoil	(101)	0.66m	0.75m
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	1.17m+	1.07m+
Summary			
Trench 10 was located towards the northern edge of the site. The trench contained evidence for past ground reduction; the natural gravels were at significantly higher OD height at the north of the trench than at the south, with a clear slope			

and drop off towards the centre of the trench.

5.12 Trench 11

5.12.1 Trench 11 contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 11	Figure 2	Plate 14	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 7.64 Level of Natural (m OD): 7.67	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.38m
Subsoil	(101)	0.47m	0.36m
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	0.79m+	0.74m+
Summary			
Trench 11 was located towards the north-western part of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.			

5.13 Trench 12

5.13.1 Trench 12 contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits. Modern rubbish and quarrying pits were present along the trench and a modern pipe trench was revealed towards the centre of the trench.

TRENCH 12	Figure 2	Plate 15	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.81 Level of Natural (m OD): 7.31	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.39m	0.46m
Subsoil	(101)	0.41m	0.35m
Modern (max machined depth NE End)	(128)	0.80m-1.2m+	0.51m
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	N/A	1.32-1.46m+
Summary			
Trench 12 was located towards the north-western part of the site. Modern rubbish and quarrying pits were present along the trench and a modern pipe trench was revealed towards the centre of the trench.			

5.14 Trench 13

5.14.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the trench. Modern rubbish pits and service trenches were present towards the centre and south-eastern part of the trench.

TRENCH 13	Figure 2		Plate 16	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.71 Level of Natural (m OD): 6.8		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		NW End	SE End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.22m	0.28m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.34m	0.17m	
Modern	(128)	N/A	0.69m	
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	0.56-1.46m+	1.14m+	
Summary				
Trench 13 was located in the northern part of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.				

5.15 Trench 14

5.15.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the trench. A modern rubbish pit and a service trench were present towards the centre and north-eastern part of the trench.

TRENCH 14	Figure 2		Plate 17	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.75 Level of Natural (m OD): 6.8		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		NE End	SW End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.28m	0.22m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.47m	0.34m	
Modern	(128)	0.25m	0.32m	
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	1m+	0.9m-1.5m+	
Summary				
Trench 14 was located in the northern part of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.				

5.16 Trench 15

- 5.16.1 Four ditches and an oven were present within the trench; two of the ditches formed part of a ring ditch (Figure 3). No dating material was recovered from any of the features, however the form of the features suggests they could be Iron Age in date.
- 5.16.2 Ditch [106] was located towards the centre of the trench, on a northwest-to-southeast alignment. It measured 0.85m wide and 0.3m deep, with a rounded profile and contained a fill of light greyish brown slightly silty sand (105). The ditch was cut by Ditch [108].
- 5.16.3 Ditch [108] was located just to the west of Ditch [106] and was on the same alignment. It measured 0.95m wide and 0.11m deep with shallow, moderately sloped sides and a flat base. The ditch contained a fill of light greyish brown slightly silty sand (107).
- 5.16.4 Ditch [110] (Plates 18 and 21) was a curvilinear ditch, likely to form part of an Iron Age roundhouse drip gully, located to the south-western part of the trench. The ditch measured 0.43m wide and 0.19m wide with a rounded profile and contained a fill of light greyish brown gravelly sand (109) from which two residual Mesolithic/Neolithic struck flints and one Mesolithic/Early Neolithic blade were recovered. Bulk sample <1> was taken from the fill from which a significant amount of industrial waste and a significant concentration of seeds including a sub species of rush, goosefoot, Elder, bedstraw, knotweeds and nettle were recovered (See Turner Section 6.4).
- 5.16.5 Ditch [113] was a curvilinear ditch, likely to form the eastern part of the Iron Age roundhouse drip gully that Ditch [110] was a part of. The ditch measured 0.49m wide and 0.26m deep with a rounded profile and contained a fill of light greyish brown gravelly sand (112) from which no finds were recovered. The ditch cut into the natural sand (111), a mid greyish brown sand that lay above the river gravels. The sand layer was only seen in this trench, and is thought to be a small remnant of the former Iron Age ground surface.
- 5.16.6 Oven [126] (Plates 19 & 20) was located to the immediate east of Ditch [113] and was keyhole in shape. The remains of the oven comprised a shallow pit

with moderately sloped sides and a concave base with a circular chamber to the southwest and a stokehole opening to the northeast. The oven measured 1.10m long, 0.7m at its widest at the chamber and 0.22m deep. The chamber of the oven contained a fill comprising of red, burnt sand with frequent burnt flint pebbles and occasional charcoal (124) inclusions. The burnt flints were slowly heated in a uniform fashion and likely formed part of the oven structure, either as a floor or as a temper in the walls (See Bishop Section 6.1). A single small undated trimming chip, two struck flints dating to the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period and a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic blade were also recovered from the fill. Fill (124) was bulk sampled <3> from which small fragments of probable prehistoric pottery (See Percival Section 6.2) , a single intrusive tiny fragment of glass and wood charcoal were recovered. The stokehole contained a fill rich in charcoal and ash (125) which was sampled <4>.

TRENCH 15	Figures 2 & 3	Plate 18	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 72m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.20 Level of Natural (m OD): 6.8	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.38m	0.41m
Subsoil	(101)	N/A	0.44m
Modern	(128)	0.52m	N/A
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	0.9m+	0.85m+
Summary			
<p>Trench 15 was located in the northern part of the site. The trench was extended to the southwest in order to assess the extent of surviving archaeology.</p> <p>Four ditches, two of which formed part of a ring gully, and a keyhole oven were recorded to the southwestern end of the trench. It is considered that the features were contemporary and were related to Iron Age settlement activity. A natural sand layer was also recorded in this part of the trench.</p> <p>Modern rubbish deposits and service trenches were present at the north-western end of the trench.</p>			

5.17 Trench 16

5.17.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the

trench. Modern rubbish pits and service trenches were present along the length of the trench.

5.17.2 Trench 16 was moved due to the presence of a large mound across the centre of the trench. The trench was also shortened as not to restrict access to the site.

TRENCH 16	Figure 2	Plate 22	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 27.5m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.02 Level of Natural (m OD): 6.39	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		SW End	NE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.49m	0.85m
Subsoil	(101)	0.06m	N/A
Modern (max machined depth E end)	(128)	0.25m	1.50m+
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	0.80-1.18m+	N/A
Summary			
Trench 16 was located towards the centre of the site.			
No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present. Evidence of ponds were present at the south-western end of the trench.			

5.18 Trench 17

5.18.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the trench. Modern rubbish pits and service trenches were present along the length of the trench.

5.18.2 The trench was shifted and shortened in order to keep access to the site open and to avoid a large mound located to the south of the trench.

TRENCH 17	Figure 2	Plate 23	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 38m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 5.65 Level of Natural (m OD): 5.7	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		SW End	NE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.26m	0.36m
Subsoil	(101)	0.38m	0.44m
Modern	(128)	0.32m	N/A
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	0.96-1.13m+	0.8m+

Summary

Trench 17 was located towards the centre of the site.
 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.

5.19 Trench 18

5.19.1 A single undated ditch was recorded towards the centre of the trench and a natural hollow was identified at the northwest end of the trench (Figure 4). Modern rubbish pits and service trenches were present along the length of the trench. A single Mesolithic/Early Neolithic plunged blade was recovered from a modern pipe trench within the trench.

5.19.2 Ditch [104] (Plate 25) was located to the centre of the trench, on a northeast-to-southwest alignment and measured 0.73m wide and 0.32m deep with steep sloping sides and a flat base. The fill of the ditch comprised mid greyish orange brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions (103). No finds were recovered from the fill.

TRENCH 18	Figures 2 & 4	Plate 24	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 5.95 Level of Natural (m OD): 6.42	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.29m	0.30m
Subsoil	(101)	0.23m	0.19m
Modern	(128)	N/A	0.15m
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	N/A	0.64-0.8m+
Natural fill of hollow (max machined depth)	(127)	0.62-1.02m+	N/A

Summary

Trench 18 was located towards the centre of the site.
 A single undated ditch was located towards the centre of the trench and a natural hollow filled with a mid brown slightly silty sand (127) was located at the northwest end of the trench. A single Mesolithic/Early Neolithic plunged blade was recovered from a modern pipe trench within the trench.

5.20 Trench 19

5.20.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the

trench. Modern rubbish pits and service trenches were present along the length of the trench. A natural hollow (127) was located at the south and centre parts of the trench.

5.20.2 The trench was shifted to avoid a large mound located to the south of the original trench location.

TRENCH 19	Figure 2	Plate 26	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 52.5m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.35 Level of Natural (m OD): 7.06	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.60m	0.40m
Subsoil	(101)	0.40m	0.20m
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	N/A	0.95m
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	1m+	N/A
Summary			
Trench 19 was located towards the centre of the site.			
No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present. A natural hollow filled with a mid brown silty sand (127) was located towards the south and centre part of trench at a height of 6.47m OD.			

5.21 Trench 20

5.21.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the trench. Modern rubbish pits and service trenches were present along the length of the trench. The trench was shortened due to the presence of an open drainage ditch at the south-eastern end of the trench.

5.21.2 A natural hollow (127) was located at the south-western end of the trench. The hollow was filled with a mid brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks inclusions and rare small flint inclusions. A machine dug slot was excavated through the fill at the south-western end of the trench and the sand material sieved to check for any cultural material; no finds were recovered. Bulk sample <2> was taken from the fill; from this 26 animal bones were recovered including those identified as rodent, fish, sheep sized and small mammal (See Reilly Section 6.3). Industrial residue waste concretions and

slag, as well as a significant concentration of seeds including a sub species of rush, goosefoot and Elder were also recovered from the bulk sample (See Turner Section 6.4).

TRENCH 20	Figure 2		Plates 27 & 28	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 40m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.17 Level of Natural (m OD): 6.26		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		NE End	SW End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.27m	0.50m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.41m	0.27m	
Modern	(128)	N/A	0.33m	
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	0.68m+	1.4m+	
Summary				
Trench 20 was located towards the centre of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present. A natural hollow filled with a mid brown silty sand (127) was located towards the south end of trench at a height of 6.2m OD.				

5.22 Trench 21

5.22.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the trench. Modern rubbish pits and service trenches were present along the length of the trench.

5.22.2 The trench was shifted and shortened to avoid a large mound and an open drainage ditch located to the north of the original trench.

TRENCH 21	Figure 2		Plate 29	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 35m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 5.52 Level of Natural (m OD): 6.11		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		NE End	SW End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.40m	0.30m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.15m	N/A	
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	0.45m	0.30m	
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	1m+	N/A	
Summary				

Trench 21 was located towards the centre of the site.
 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.

5.23 Trench 22

5.23.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the trench. Modern rubbish pits were present along the length of the trench.

5.23.2 The trench was shifted to avoid a large mound located to the north of the original trench location.

TRENCH 22	Figure 2	Plate 30	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 52.5m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.50 Level of Natural (m OD): 6.54	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.25m	0.25m
Subsoil	(101)	N/A	0.15m
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	0.37m+	0.40m+
Summary			
Trench 22 was located towards the centre of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.			

5.24 Trench 23

5.24.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the trench.

5.24.2 The trench was shifted to avoid a large mound located to the north of the original trench location.

TRENCH 23	Figure 2	Plate 31	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 65m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.59 Level of Natural (m OD): 6.59	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.55m	0.30m
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	0.55m+	0.3-0.37m+
Summary			

Trench 23 was located towards the centre of the site.
 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.

5.25 Trench 24

5.25.1 Two undated ditches were located at the western end of the trench (Figure 5).

5.25.2 The trench was shifted and shortened to avoid long grass and brambles which were to be avoided for ecological reasons.

5.25.3 Ditch [119] (Plate 33) was located at the far western end of the trench, on a northwest-to-southeast alignment and measured 1.13m wide and 0.23m with moderate sloping sides and a flat base. The fill of the ditch comprised of light greyish brown silty sand (118) from which no finds were recovered.

5.25.4 Ditch [121] (Plate 34) was located to the east of Ditch [119], on a northwest-to-southeast and measured 0.58m wide and 0.10m deep with shallow moderate sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled with a light greyish brown slightly silty sand (120) from which no finds were recovered.

TRENCH 24	Figures 2 & 5	Plate 32	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 28m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.05 Level of Natural (m OD): 6.05	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.29m	0.23m
Subsoil	(101)	0.31m	0.44m
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	0.6m+	0.47m+
Summary			
Trench 24 was located towards the centre of the site.			
Two undated ditches were present at the western end of the trench. One ditch was on a northeast-to southwest alignment whilst the other was aligned northwest-to-southeast.			

5.26 Trench 25

5.26.1 Two undated ditches were located at the south-western end of the trench. Modern rubbish pits were present towards the north-eastern end of the trench (Figure 5).

5.26.2 The trench was shifted south to avoid an area of high potential for nesting birds and a line of trees.

5.26.3 Ditch [115] (Plate 36) was located at the south-western end of the trench, on a northeast to southwest alignment and measured 0.93m wide and 0.17m deep with moderate sloping sides and a flat base. The ditch contained a fill comprised of light greyish brown silty sand (114) from which no finds were recovered.

5.26.4 Ditch [117] (Plate 37) was located to the northeast of Ditch [115], on a northeast to southwest alignment and measured 0.63m wide and 0.13m deep with a shallow u-shaped profile. The ditch contained a fill comprised of light greyish brown slightly silty sand (116) from which no finds were recovered.

TRENCH 25	Figures 2 & 5	Plate 35	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 52.5m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 5.52 Level of Natural (m OD): 5.98	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.50m	0.55m
Subsoil	(101)	0.20m	N/A
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	1.35m+	N/A
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	N/A	0.55-0.85m+
Summary			
Trench 25 was located towards the centre of the site.			
Two undated ditches on a northeast-to-southwest alignment were located at the south-western end of the trench.			

5.27 Trench 26

5.27.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the trench. Modern rubbish deposits were present along the length of the trench.

5.27.2 The trench was shortened to avoid a line of trees and undergrowth to the north of the trench.

TRENCH 26	Figure 2	Plate 38
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Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 40m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.35 Level of Natural (m OD): N/A	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.45m	0.45m
Subsoil	(101)	0.55m	0.40m
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	1.15m+	1.20m+
Summary			
Trench 26 was located towards the centre of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.			

5.28 Trench 27

5.28.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the trench. A modern rubbish pit was located at the south-western end of the trench.

5.28.2 The trench was shortened to avoid a line of trees and undergrowth to the north of the trench.

TRENCH 27	Figure 2	Plate 39	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 22.5m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.09 Level of Natural (m OD): 6.63	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	1m	0.90m
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	0.10m	0.9-1.1m+
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	1.1m+	N/A
Summary			
Trench 27 was located towards the centre of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.			

5.29 Trench 28

5.29.1 The trench was shortened to avoid a line of trees and undergrowth to the north of the trench and realigned to avoid the skip park to the east. A single undated ditch was located at the north end of the trench (Figure 6).

5.29.2 Ditch [123] (Plate 41) was located at the north end of the trench, on an east-

to-west alignment and measured 1.10m wide and 0.41m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a fill comprising of light greyish brown silty sand (122) from which no finds were recovered.

TRENCH 28	Figures 2 & 6		Plate 40	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 41m		Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.64 Level of Natural (m OD): 6.64	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		NW End	SE End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.90m	0.40m	
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	0.20m	0.40m	
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	1.1m+	0.80m+	
Summary				
Trench 28 was located towards the centre of the site.				
A single ditch on an east-to-west alignment was recorded at the north end of the trench.				

5.30 Trench 29

5.30.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the trench. Modern rubbish deposits were present along the length of the trench.

TRENCH 29	Figure 2		Plate 42	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 44m		Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.64 Level of Natural (m OD): 6.76	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		NW End	SE End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.80m	0.15m	
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	0.20m	N/A	
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	1m+	0.15-0.30m+	
Summary				
Trench 29 was located towards the centre of the site.				
No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.				

5.31 Trench 30

5.31.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the trench. Modern rubbish deposits were present along the length of the trench.

TRENCH 30	Figure 2		Plate 43	
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Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.53 Level of Natural (m OD): N/A	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.30m	0.22m
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	0.30-1.30m+	0.22-0.92m+
Summary			
Trench 30 was located towards the northwest boundary of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.			

5.32 Trench 31

5.32.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the trench. Modern rubbish deposits were present along the length of the trench.

TRENCH 31	Figure 2	Plate 44	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 12.5m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.00 Level of Natural (m OD): 6.68	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.35m	0.30m
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	0.55-0.90m+	0.40m
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)		0.40m+
Summary			
Trench 31 was located towards the northwest boundary of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.			

5.33 Trench 32

5.33.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the trench. The trench appeared to only impact into modern disturbed ground

TRENCH 32	Figure 2	Plate 57	
Trench Alignment: SW-NE	Length: 7m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.29 Level of Natural (m OD): N/A	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		-	-
Topsoil	(100)	0.3m	-
Modern (max machined depth)	(129)	0.8m	-

Natural (max machined depth)	(130)	0.88m+	-
Summary			
Trench 32 was located towards the northeast corner of the site. Natural was not encountered in the trench.			
No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.			

5.34 Trench 33

5.34.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the trench. The trench appeared to only impact into modern disturbed ground.

TRENCH 33	Figure 2	Plate 58	
Trench Alignment: SW-NE	Length: m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.88 Level of Natural (m OD): N/A	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.35m	0.30m
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	0.55-0.90m+	0.40m
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)		0.40m+
Summary			
Trench 33 was located towards the northeast corner of the site. Natural was not encountered in the trench.			
No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.			

5.35 Trench 34

5.35.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the trench. The trench appeared to only impact into modern disturbed ground

TRENCH 34	Figure 2	Plate 59	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 12.5m	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 5.83 Level of Natural (m OD): N/A	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.35m	0.30m
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	0.55-0.90m+	0.40m
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)		0.40m+
Summary			
Trench 34 was located towards the northeast corner of the site. Natural was not			

encountered in the trench.
 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.

5.36 Test Pit 1

5.36.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the test pit.

TEST PIT 1	Figure 2	Plate 45
	Size: 2m ²	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 5.80 Level of Natural (m OD): 6.75
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)
Topsoil	(100)	0.25m
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	1.2m+
Summary		
Test pit 1 was located towards the northeast boundary of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.		

5.37 Test Pit 2

5.37.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the test pit.

TEST PIT 2	Figure 2	Plate 46
	Size: 2m ²	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 5.15 Level of Natural (m OD): 6.05
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)
Topsoil	(100)	0.20m
Modern	(128)	0.90m
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	1.10-2m+
Summary		
Test pit 2 was located towards the northeast boundary of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.		

5.38 Test Pit 3

5.38.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the test pit.

TEST PIT 3	Figure 2	Plate 47
	Size: 2m ²	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.01 Level of Natural (m OD): N/A
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)
Topsoil	(100)	0.15m
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	1.55m+
Summary		
Test pit 3 was located towards the northeast boundary of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.		

5.39 Test Pit 4

5.39.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the test pit.

TEST PIT 4	Figure 2	Plate 48
	Size: 2m ²	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 5.08 Level of Natural (m OD): N/A
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)
Topsoil	(100)	0.50m
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	0.55m+
Summary		
Test pit 4 was located towards the northeast boundary of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.		

5.40 Test Pit 5

5.40.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the test pit.

TEST PIT 5	Figure 2	Plate 49
	Size: 2m ²	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 5.69 Level of Natural (m OD): N/A
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)
Topsoil	(100)	0.30m
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	2.25m+
Summary		
Test pit 5 was located towards the northeast boundary of the site.		

No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.

5.41 Test Pit 6

5.41.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the test pit.

TEST PIT 6	Figure 2	Plate 50
	Size: 2m ²	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.30 Level of Natural (m OD): N/A
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)
Topsoil	(100)	0.25m
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	1.50m+
Summary		
Test pit 6 was located towards the northeast boundary of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.		

5.42 Test Pit 7

5.42.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the test pit.

TEST PIT 7	Figure 2	N/A
	Size: 2m ²	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.30 Level of Natural (m OD): N/A
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)
Topsoil	(100)	0.25m
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	1.50m+
Summary		
Test pit 7 was located towards the northeast boundary of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.		

5.43 Test Pits 8 to 12

5.43.1 These test pits were not excavated due to onsite restrictions (See Section 4.1.2).

5.44 Test Pit 13

5.44.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the test pit, however an undated flake, which had been heavily rolled was

recovered from the natural gravels.

TEST PIT 13	Figure 2	Plate 51
	Size: 2m ²	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 5.40 Level of Natural (m OD): N/A
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)
Topsoil	(100)	0.40m
Natural (max machined depth)	(102)	1.60m+
Summary		
Test pit 13 was located towards the eastern boundary of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.		

5.45 Test Pit 14

5.45.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the test pit.

TEST PIT 14	Figure 2	Plate 52
	Size: 2m ²	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 5.45 Level of Natural (m OD): N/A
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)
Topsoil	(100)	0.20m
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	1.80m+
Summary		
Test pit 14 was located towards the eastern boundary of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.		

5.46 Test Pit 15

5.46.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the test pit.

TEST PIT 15	Figure 2	Plate 53
	Size: 2m ²	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.05 Level of Natural (m OD): N/A
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)
Topsoil	(100)	0.20m
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	1.70m+
Summary		

Test pit 15 was located towards the eastern boundary of the site.
 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.

5.47 Test Pit 16

5.47.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the test pit.

TEST PIT 16	Figure 2	Plate 54
	Size: 2m ²	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 5.85 Level of Natural (m OD): N/A
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)
Topsoil	(100)	0.20m
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	2.15m+
Summary		
Test pit 16 was located towards the eastern boundary of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.		

5.48 Test Pit 17

5.48.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the test pit.

TEST PIT 17	Figure 2	Plate 55
	Size: 2m ²	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.50 Level of Natural (m OD): N/A
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)
Topsoil	(100)	0.25m
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	1.90m+
Summary		
Test pit 17 was located towards the eastern boundary of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.		

5.49 Test Pit 18

5.49.1 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present within the test pit.

TEST PIT 18	Figure 2	Plate 56
	Size: 2m ²	Max Machine Depth (m OD): 6.70

		Level of Natural (m OD): N/A	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
Topsoil	(100)	0.27m	
Modern (max machined depth)	(128)	1.80m+	
Summary			
Test pit 18 was located towards the eastern boundary of the site. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were present.			

6 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Flint

Dr. Barry Bishop

Introduction

6.1.1 The archaeological investigations at the above site resulted in the recovery of a small assemblage of struck flint and a larger quantity of unworked burnt stone. Each piece has been comprehensively catalogued and this includes details of raw materials, condition and a suggested date range (Appendix 1). This report summarises the information contained in the catalogue. It describes the general characteristics of the assemblage and assessing its wider archaeological significance and potential to contribute to the further understanding of the nature and chronology of activity at the site. It also recommends any further work required to achieve its full research potential. All measurements follow the methodology of Saville (1980).

Quantification and Distribution

Trench	Flake	Prismatic blade	Non-prismatic blade	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)
Trench 15	4	2	2	749	4474
Trench 18		1			

Table 1: Quantification of the struck flint

6.1.2 In total nine struck flints and 4.5kg of burnt but otherwise unworked stone fragments were recovered. All of the burnt stone came from the Iron Age oven [126] in Trench 15. The struck flint also mainly came from Trench 15, with four of the pieces coming from oven [126] and a further three from ring gully [110]. One of the remaining struck pieces was unstratified from Trench 18 and the other flake came from natural deposit [102].

Unworked Burnt Stone

6.1.3 Fill [124] of oven [126] produced a notable quantity of burnt stone, amounting to 749 pieces weighing nearly 4.5kg. The stone all consists of

rounded and sub-rounded flint pebbles and small cobbles that measure up to a maximum of 90mm diameter although most considerably smaller. Most have a smooth worn cortex, indicating they were gathered from alluvial gravels deposits, such as would be present in the superficial geology at the site. They have all been heated to a uniform degree, causing them to redden, and most have started to crack or spall at the surface. Few show any evidence for any intensive burning such as would accrue from being subjected to direct flames, however, and it appears they had slowly been heated, perhaps from being placed within the oven itself or from use in its construction, such as being part of a floor or used as temper within its walls.

Struck Flint

Raw Materials

- 6.1.4 All of the struck pieces were made from a fine-grained 'glassy' flint. Recortication has obscured the colour of some pieces but where it can be discerned it is translucent or semi-translucent and varies from light grey to black. Cortex, where present, is mostly smooth worn and thermal (frost) fractured surfaces are common. One piece retains a green cortex with an orange band beneath that is characteristic of flints from the 'bullhead beds' that can be found at the base of the Thanet Sands (Shepherd 1972), which outcrop close to the site on the south side of the river Gipping (Moir 1914; Wymer and Rose 1976). The variety of flint colours and the rolled cortex suggest that the raw materials were most probably gathered from the gravels terrace deposits that are common in the vicinity (Gibbard 1986).

Condition

- 6.1.5 The condition of the assemblage is variable and ranges from sharp to heavily abraded, and the pieces also show variable degrees of recortication.

Technology, Typology and Dating

- 6.1.6 No chronologically diagnostic or retouched implements are present but most of the pieces show technological traits that reflect the use of a systematic, blade-based reduction strategy which can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. This is best demonstrated by the presence of three prismatic blades, one each from the oven and ring gully in Trench 15 and the

remainder coming from Trench 18. The two non-prismatic blades, both recovered from the oven in Trench 15, both represents attempts at core shaping and these are also likely to result from systematic reduction and can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. The rest of the assemblage comprises flakes that are more difficult to date. The example from the oven is a small undateable chip but the two from the ring gully are simply struck and quite short and thick, as is typical of later industries, and they may even be contemporary with the ring gully. This possibility is supported by the flakes' good condition and, if contemporary would represent a rare example of Later Iron Age flintworking (cf Humphrey 2003).

Discussion

- 6.1.7 The quantity of burnt flint recovered from oven [126] is notable and it appears to have been deliberately gathered and heated in or close to the oven. It was possible that the flint held some structural purpose, perhaps as a floor to the oven, or it may have facilitated the heating process.
- 6.1.8 The struck flint indicates low level activity at the site during the Mesolithic / Early Neolithic. It conforms to a pattern widely repeated across East Anglia, where the available evidence for both periods overwhelmingly comprises small collections of struck flint collected from the surface or found residually within later features. Such collections are well represented within the Ipswich conurbation (Wessex Archaeology and Jacobi 2014), the finds most probably representing temporary campsites or stopping points within networks of movement along the margins of the river Gipping.
- 6.1.9 There are also some suggestions that flintworking was occurring at the site during the Iron Age, although this has yet to be fully demonstrated. The reality of Iron Age flintworking is now generally accepted although it is poorly documented and its further investigation seen as a research priority (Haselgrove *et al.* 2001, 21).

Recommendations

- 6.1.10 The use of flint in the oven, either to facilitate heating or as a possible structural element, is of interest and should be mentioned in any descriptive

account of its form and construction.

6.1.11 Due to the size and paucity of secure contextual associations the struck flint assemblage's interpretational value is limited and no further analytical work is recommended. However, it does demonstrate prehistoric activity at the site which further fieldwork could potentially elucidate. Should further work at the site be considered, the assemblage reported here should be re-documented in conjunction with any additional flintwork following the completion of the archaeological programmes. From the point of view of the lithic material, any further fieldwork should focus on obtaining as large and closely contextually defined lithic assemblage as possible, in order to attempt to understand the nature, extent and chronology of any prehistoric lithic-based activities. Should sufficient quantities of lithic artefacts be procured from any future work, full metrical, typological and technological analysis may be warranted.

6.2 Prehistoric Pottery

Sarah Percival

6.2.1 A total of three small scraps of pottery weighing 3g were recovered from sample <3>, context (124) cut [126]. The assemblage comprises a very small burnt scrap in sandy fabric and two scraps in oxidised sandy fabric one with possible grog inclusions. The sherds are undatable but are perhaps earlier prehistoric.

6.3 Faunal Remains

Kevin Rielly

Introduction

6.3.1 This site was located in a former sugar beet field on the periphery of the village of Sproughton, this situated some 3km west of Ipswich. There were a total of 31 trial trenches excavated within a large area, these providing the remains of a probable Iron Age roundhouse (trench 15) and of a series of as yet undated ditches. Animal bones were limited to the contents of a sample taken from trench 20.

Methodology

6.3.2 The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. A concerted effort was undertaken to refit as many bones as possible, noting the actual number of fragments prior to refitting.

Description of faunal assemblage

6.3.3 There was a single small collection, provided by a sample taken from 'natural' deposit (27). This comprised a total of 26 bones, consisting of small rodent (8 bones) and fish bones (2 fragments) as well as a few indeterminate sheep-size and small mammal bones, with 8 and 10 bones respectively. All of these bones were in a good state of preservation. The fish include a vertebra and a head part, while the small rodents are composed of 3 teeth, a maxilla, 2 humerii and 2 vertebrae. None of the latter bones can be identified to species, these fitting in to a broad mouse/vole category. In contrast one of the two fish bones could be identified, as a herring/sprat vertebra.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

6.3.4 It is difficult to gauge the potential of this small collection. A large part would probably represent incidental waste (the small rodents), while there is some evidence for food waste as shown by the fish and the indeterminate domesticated remains. The good preservation certainly bodes well for the recovery of further collections of bones at this site. These good points must be weighed against the general absence of bones across the site as well as the lack of dating evidence within a major proportion of the features, here including the deposit within which the bones were found. The most interesting aspect is the presence of fish within what could be a mainly prehistoric landscape, the incidence of herring clearly indicative of food waste rather than, it being a natural level, the possible remains of some local fish that died in the vicinity of this site. It is well known that fish was a rather little used food resource during this era and where fish bones were found,

they generally referred to local usage, in particular shown by marine fish essentially limited to coastal sites (and see Hambleton 2008 24-5 and 35).

6.3.5 Attaining dateable materials will obviously be paramount to any future interpretation of the site. Any additional bone collections will have very little value unless well dated. However, on present evidence, it is perhaps unlikely that further excavation will produce more than a moderately sized collection; this undoubtedly provided more by bulk sampling than by hand recovery.

6.4 Plant Macrofossils

Kate Turner

Introduction

6.4.1 This report summarises the findings of the rapid assessment of three bulk samples taken during the archaeological excavation of land at a former sugar beet factory on the outskirts of Sproughton, Suffolk. These samples were taken from a ditch feature, an Iron Age oven and a natural layer, the context information for which is given in table 2.

6.4.2 The aim of this assessment is to:

1. Give an overview of the contents of the assessed samples;
2. Determine the environmental potential of these samples;
3. Establish whether any further analysis is necessary.

Context No.	Cut	Trench number	Context type	Context category	Period	Interpretation
109	110	15	Fill	Ditch	Iron Age	Ring Gully
124	126	15	Fill	Oven	Iron Age	Oven
127		20	Layer	Natural		Natural hollow

Table 2: Context information for environmental samples

Methodology

6.4.3 Three environmental bulk samples, of between twenty and twenty-eight litres in volume, were processed using the flotation method; material was collected

using a 300 µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1 mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4 mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items).

6.4.4 The light residue (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material.

Results and discussion

Residues

6.4.5 The heavy residues contained very little in the way of environmental remains; no archaeobotanical material was identified, and only a small amount of small animal and fish bone was extracted, from sample <2>. This sample was additionally found to contain a substantial amount of industrial residue, including waste concretions and slag. Sample <1>, taken from the fill of an Iron Age ring gully, also yielded over one hundred pieces of industrial waste. Sample <3>, along with a small amount of fragmented pottery and glass, contained a significant amount of burnt flint (>100 pieces).

6.4.6 A full account of the material reported in the residues is given in table 3.

Sample No.	1	2	3
Context No.	109	127	124
Feature No.	110		126
Volume of bulk (liters)	28	20	26
Method of processing	F	F	F
HEAVY RESIDUE			
Small animal bone		2	
Fish bone		1	
Glass			1
Pottery			1

Burnt flint			4
Burnt concretions	4	4	
Slag		3	

Table 3: Assessment of environmental residues

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Flots

- 6.4.7 All of the processed samples produced flots, ranging from six to one-hundred and four millilitres in volume. Wood charcoal was reported throughout the assemblage, with the largest abundance of sizeable material (>4 mm in length/width) being observed in sample <3>, taken from the fill of an Iron Age oven. Samples <1> and <2> contained a moderate amount of charcoal, though each had less than five specimens that could be identified to species level.
- 6.4.8 Weed seeds were recorded in all three samples. Samples <1> and <2> contained the greatest concentration of seeds, with between thirty and one-hundred specimens recognised in each deposit. Species diversity was low, with the majority of represented taxa being sub-species of rush (*Juncus* sp.), suggesting that the containing features may have become damp or waterlogged at some juncture. Goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) were also found in all of the assessed residues, though in low densities (<30 specimens per sample). Other observed seed types include elder (*Sambucus* sp.), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), knotweeds (*Persicaria/Polygonum* sp.) and nettle (*Urtica* sp.). Several modern specimens of *Medicago* sp. (medicks) were also observed in sample <3>. A low concentration of charred calamint (*Clinopodium* sp.) was also tentatively identified in this sample.
- 6.4.9 Terrestrial mollusc remains were identified in samples <2> and <3>; sample <2> had the highest density of material, with over one-hundred shells reported. The majority of these were, however, of the species *Cecilioides acicula*, a non-native subterranean species which, when found in archaeological deposits, is often interpreted as evidence of burrowing activity. Aside from *Cecilioides acicula*, low numbers of *Vallonia* sp., *Vertigo*

sp., *Cernuella* sp., *Lauria cylindracea*, and *Cochlicopa lubrica* were also recognised in this sample, along with a number of juvenile specimens and snail eggshells.

6.4.10 In terms of other remains, low concentrations of insect remains, the majority likely modern intrusions, were recorded in all of the deposits. Samples <2> and <3> also contained moderate to high concentrations of worm/insect eggs and, in addition, sample <2> contained a minimal amount of small animal/amphibian bone. Industrial by-products, in the form of coal, burnt coal and/or vitreous globules were present throughout.

6.4.11 Evidence of modern contamination, in the form of roots and modern grasses, was recognised in all of the assessed samples. Alongside the modern snails and seeds that were present, it must be considered that these deposits have been subject to an unknown degree of bioturbation, and therefore some of the remains may no longer be in situ.

6.4.12 A full account of the material reported in the flots is given in Table 4.

Sample No.	1	2	3
Context No.	109	127	124
Feature No.	110		126
Volume of bulk (liters)	28	20	26
Volume of flot (milliliters)	25	6	104
Method of processing	F	F	F
FLOT RESIDUE			
Charcoal			
Charcoal >2 mm	2	1	4
Charcoal 1-2 mm	2	2	4
Charcoal <1 mm	4	3	4
Frag. of ID size	<5	<5	✓
Seeds			
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	Oraches	1	
<i>Brassica</i> sp.	Cabbages		1
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedges	1	
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Goosefoots	2	1
<i>Euphorbia pepus</i>	Petty spurge	1	
<i>Fallopia</i> sp.	Knotweeds		
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common fumitory		1
<i>Galium</i> sp.	Bedstraws		1
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rushes	3	3
<i>Medicago</i> sp.	Medicks		1
<i>Persicaria/polygonum</i> sp.	Knotweeds	1	
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	Brambles		1

Sample No.		1	2	3
Context No.		109	127	124
Feature No.		110		126
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Docks		1	
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.	Elders	1		1
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Stitchworts			1
<i>Urtica</i> sp.	Nettles		1	
Unknown				
Charred seeds				
cf. <i>Clinopodium</i> sp.	Calamints			1
Other plant macrofossils				
Straw/grasses		2	1	
Roots				3
Molluscs				
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Terrestrial		4	2
<i>Ceruella</i> sp.	Terrestrial		1	
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i>	Terrestrial		1	
<i>Lauria cylindracea</i>	Terrestrial		1	
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	Terrestrial		1	
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.	Terrestrial		1	
Snail eggs			1	1
Juveniles (no sp. ID)			2	1
Other remains				
Insect remains		2	1	2
Insect eggs/worm cases			4	2
Small animal bone			1	
Burnt coal			2	
Coal		1	1	1
Vitreous material		1	2	1

Table 4: Assessment of environmental flots

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

6.4.13 To summarise, the preservation of environmental remains in the Sproughton samples was mixed. The mollusc assemblage in sample <2>, and the charcoal assemblage in sample <3> are of a suitable size to warrant further investigation (>100 specimens per type, per sample), however the majority of material in the latter is likely intrusive, therefore further work is not suggested on this. Sample <3> could be submitted for specialist analysis, as identification of the charcoal in this oven feature could shed light on the kind of fuel being used in the Iron Age. However, whilst sizeable, the bulk of the material from this context was still relatively small, with the largest piece not exceeding 11 mm in length and 4 mm in width, so this is not recommended.

6.4.14 A summary of the results of this assessment should be included in any subsequent site publications.

7 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Prehistoric Activity

- 7.1.1 A small area of probable Iron Age settlement activity was identified towards the centre of the site. A small ring gully, a keyhole oven and a hollow containing waste material were recorded in Trenches 15, 18, 19 and 20. Dating material recovered from the features was either too small to definitively date (pottery), or residual (struck flint). Despite this, the form and size of the ring gully and oven heavily suggest an Iron Age date. The similarities in finds and environmental remains recovered from the hollow to the settlement features heavily indicate that it was used as an area of waste and refuse disposal during the same period as the settlement.
- 7.1.2 Eight undated ditches were also recorded towards the centre of the site; possibly forming the boundaries of small enclosures. However due to the paucity of material recovered from the ditches and the keyhole nature of trenching, this conclusion is tentative.
- 7.1.3 The results of the evaluation coincide with the archaeology of the local area; the site is located within a known prehistoric landscape dating potentially from the Palaeolithic onwards. An excavation on the site during the 1970's identified a Mesolithic working area in the north-west corner of the site, where a number of blades were recovered from a loam 0.46m below ground level (SPT 025, SPT 017, SPT 003). Mesolithic/Neolithic flints have been recovered during the course of the evaluation, however these were small in number and residual; suggesting low level activity taking place, though more likely any possible remaining Mesolithic archaeology on the site has been removed by activity relating to the sugar beet factory. This is supported by notes from the 1970 excavations which observed that the excavation area was covered by sludge from the factory and a nearby cropmark was bulldozed away.
- 7.1.4 No archaeology was seen in the eastern part of the site, in the area of test pitting; where there was over 1.50m in depth of modern overburden. The full extent of the over burden was not investigated due to health and safety

issues. A Bronze Age ringwork and related burials were uncovered immediately east to the site, during excavations on what is now Morrison's Supermarket, at heights of between 5.98m and 5.88m AOD (Everett 2001). There is a possibility that any evidence of activity in this area of the site could still be present, sealed beneath the modern ground, as the test pits reached depths of between 6.70m and 5.08m AOD.

7.2 Modern

7.2.1 There is clear evidence of modern quarrying, landscaping and terracing across the whole of the site. Trench 10 shows the natural gravels at a height of 9.70m AOD on top of what is now a bank, which then falls to between c.8m and 6m AOD across the rest of the site. A clear cut through the gravels can be seen in the section of the trench (Plate 3). It is likely that the modern intrusions have had a considerable negative impact on any surface archaeology that was once on the site.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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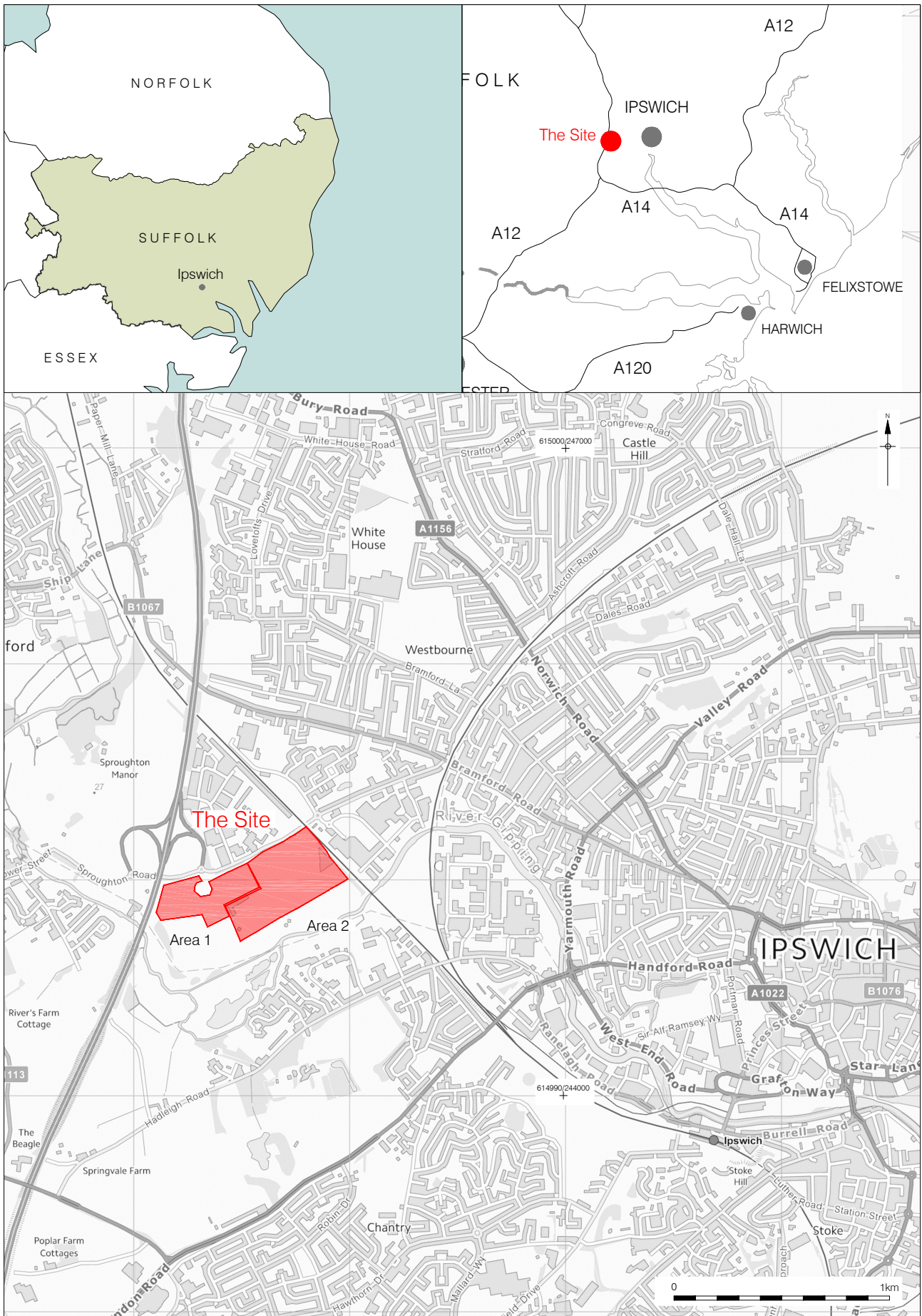
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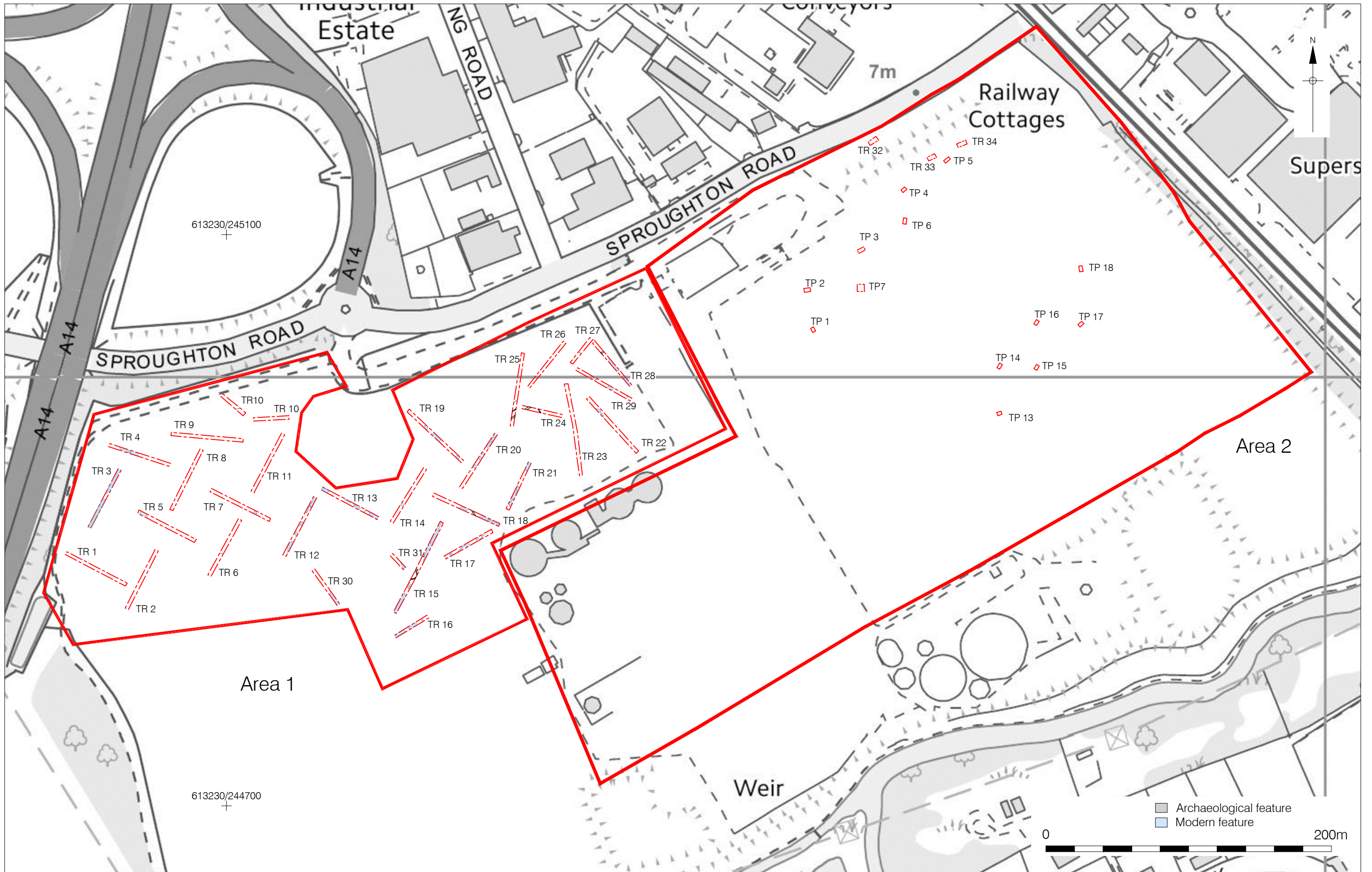
1) <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>. Date accessed 03/09-14

Figure 1 Site Location



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 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2017
 16/08/17 TC

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:25,000 at A4



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 29/08/17 TC amended 01/12/17 CF

Figure 2
 Site Location
 1:2,500 at A3

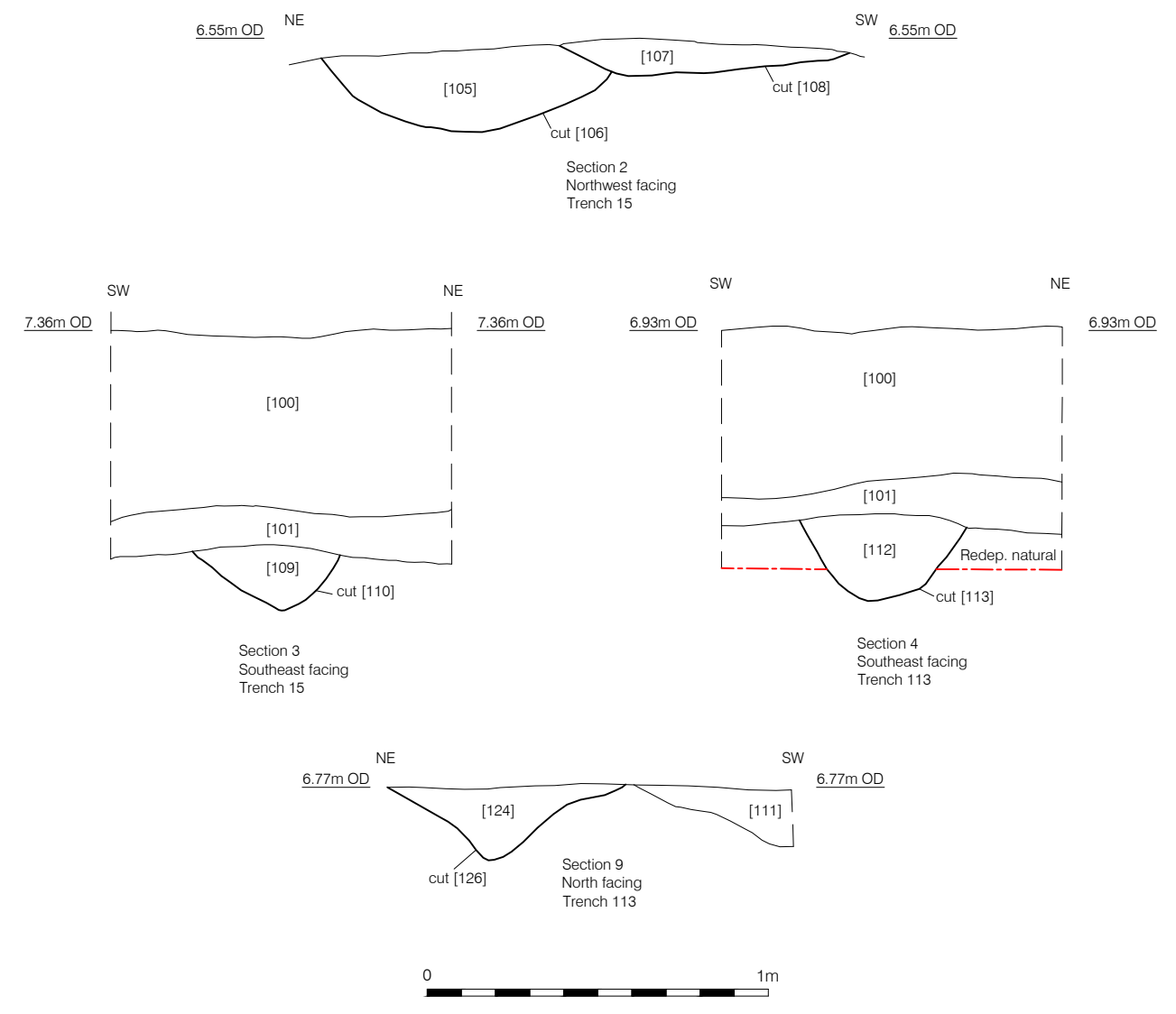
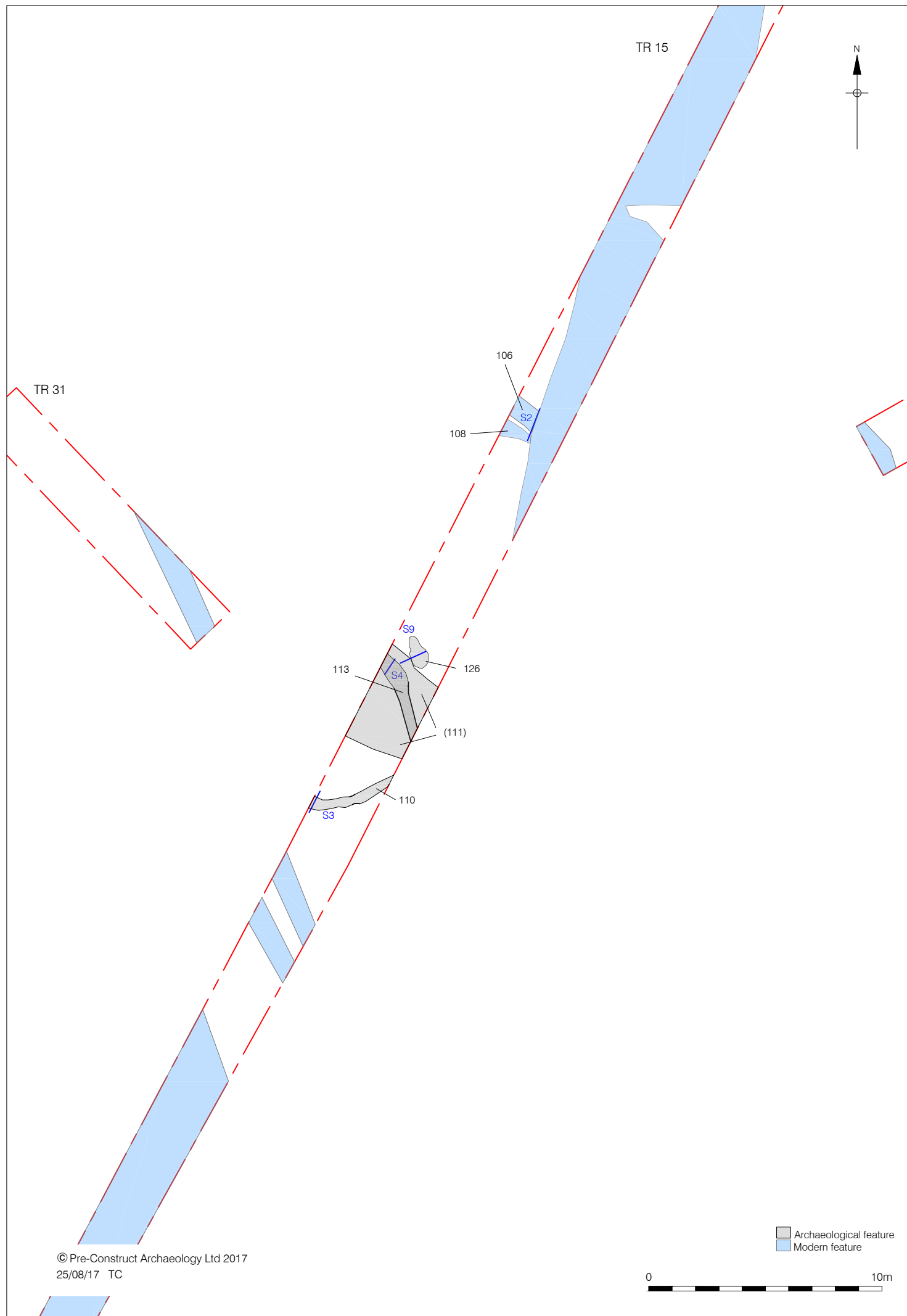


Figure 3
Trench 15: Plan and sections
Plan at 1:200, sections at 1:20 at A3

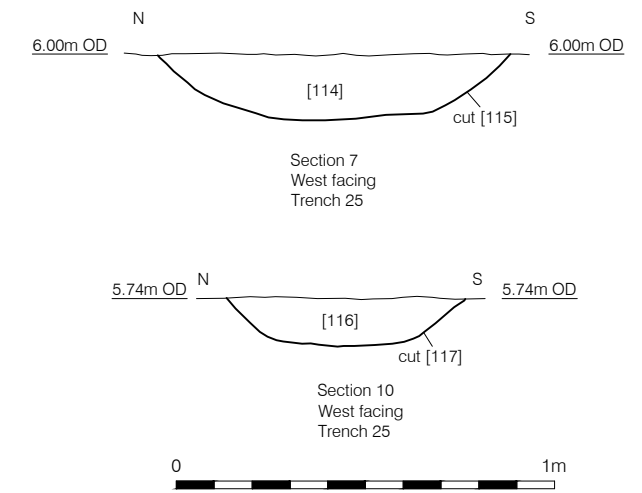
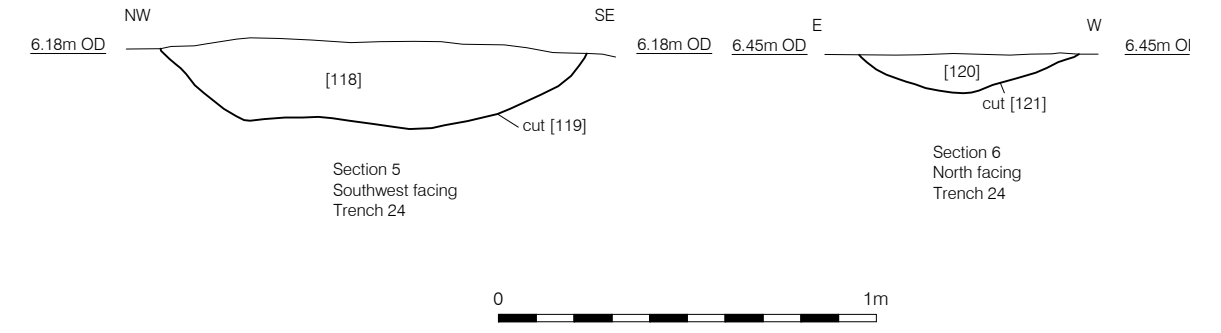
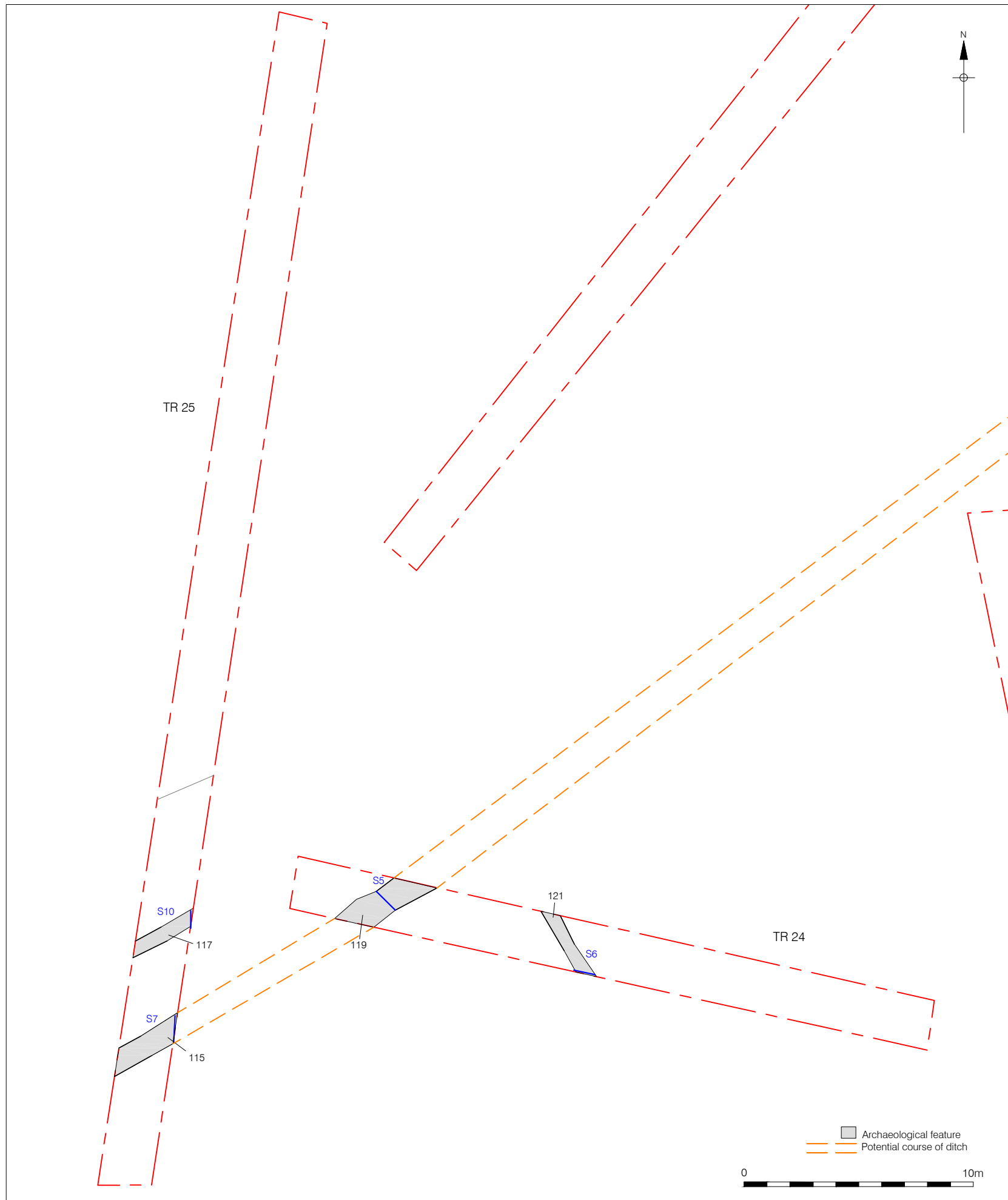
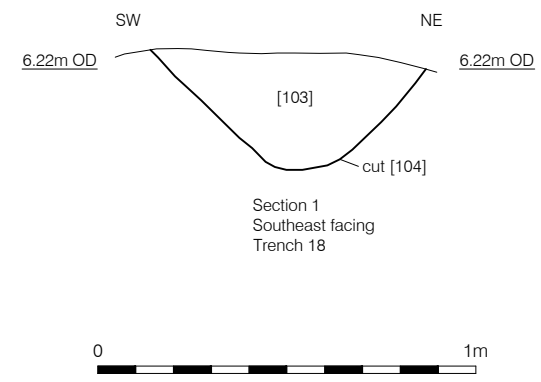
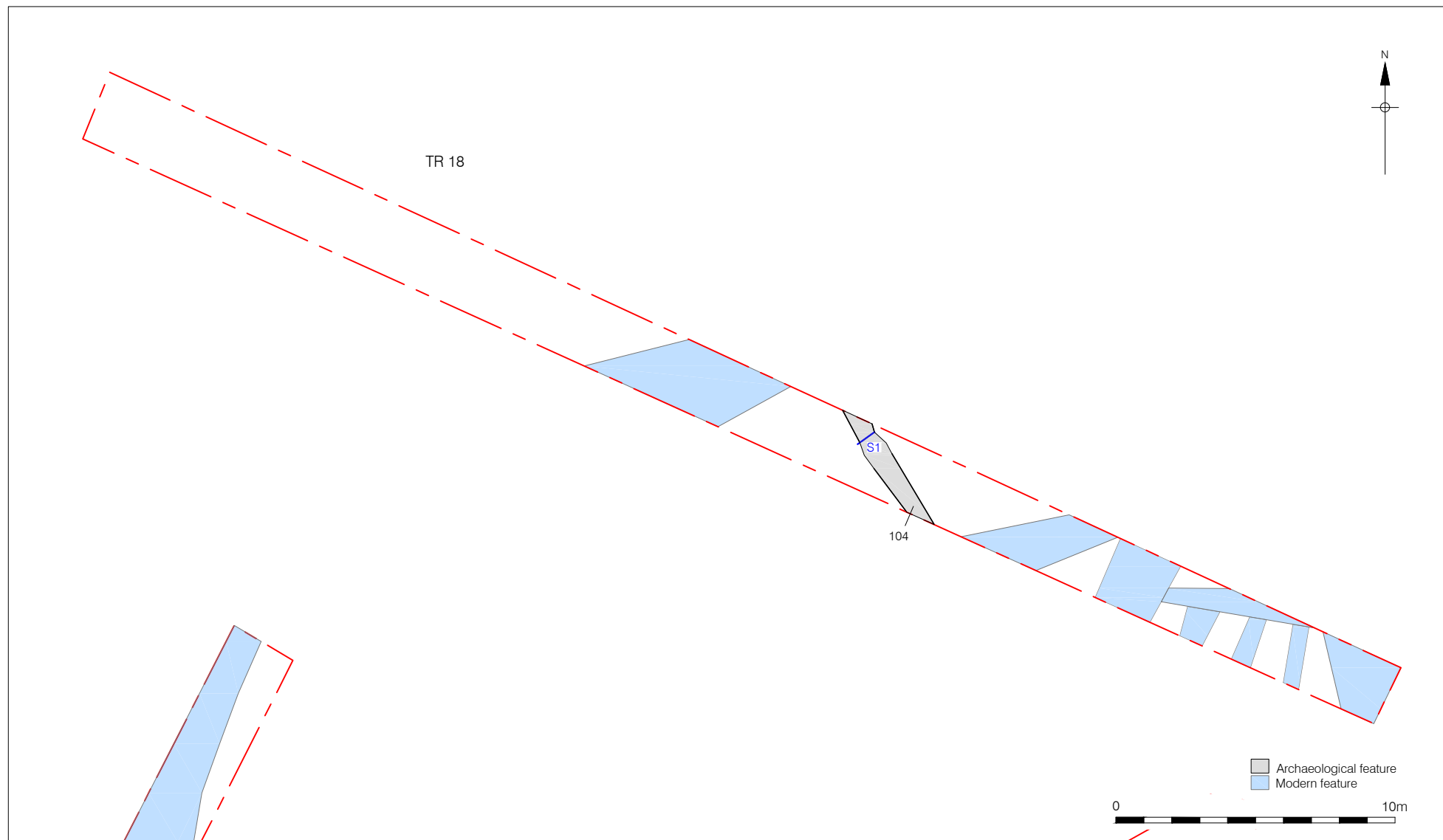


Figure 5
Trenches 24 - 25: Plans and sections
Plan at 1:200 and sections at 1:20 at A3



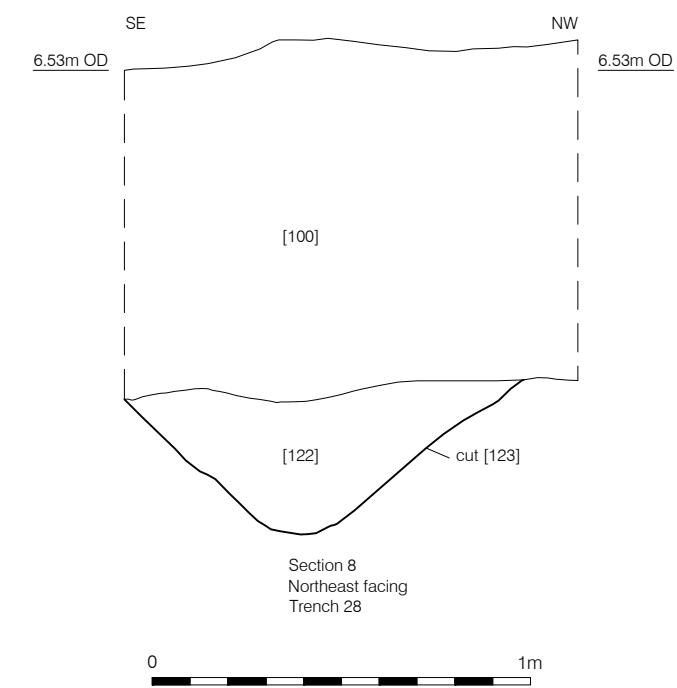
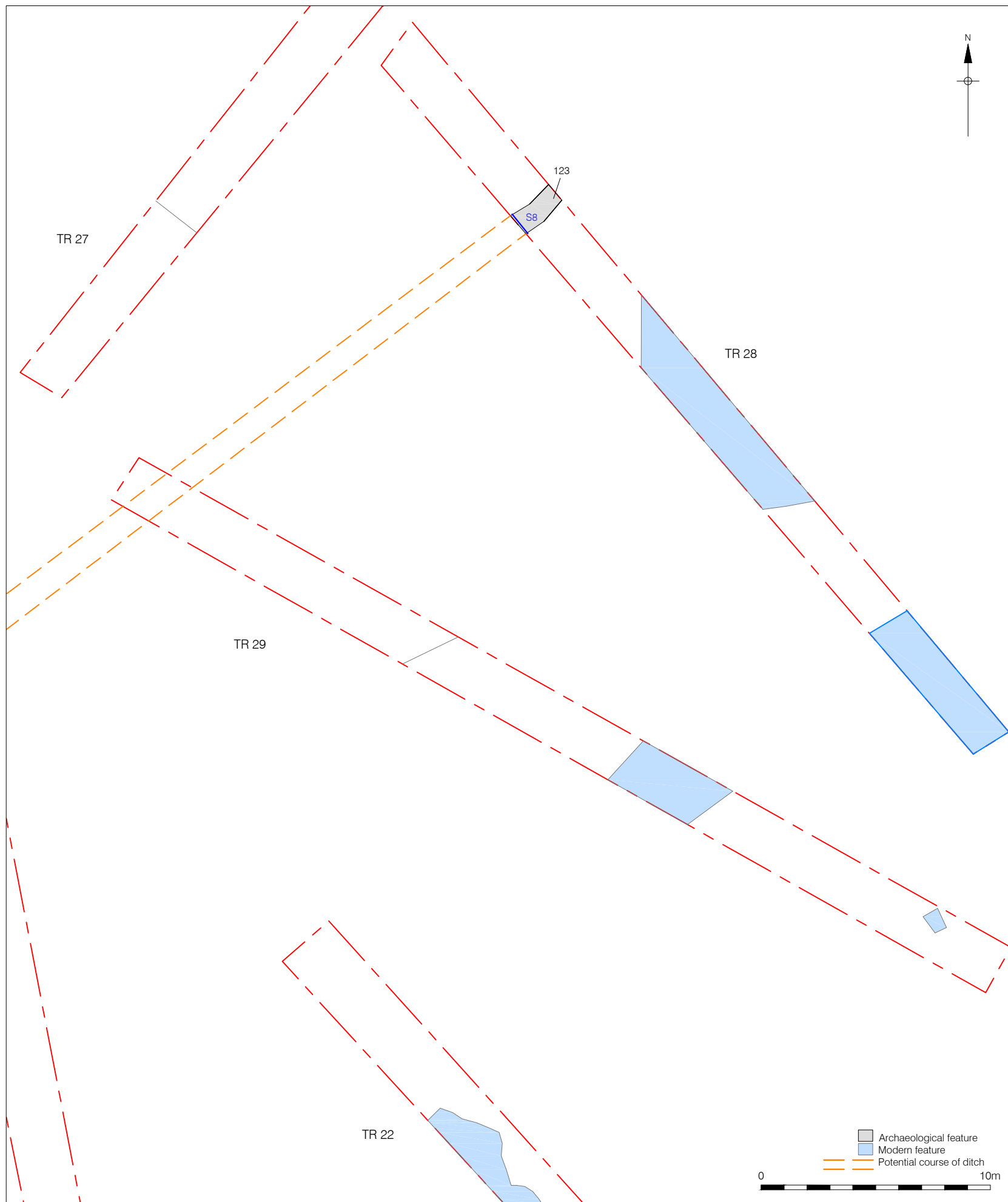


Figure 6
Trenches 22, 27 - 29: Plans and sections
Plan at 1:200 and sections at 1:20 at A3

10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, view north-west



Plate 2: Trench 2, view south-west



Plate 3: Trench 3, view north-east



Plate 4: Trench 3, view south-east showing sample section



Plate 5: Trench 4, view north-west



Plate 6: Trench 5, view south-west



Plate 7: Trench 6, view north-west



Plate 8: Trench 7, view north-west



Plate 9: Trench 8, view north-east



Plate 10: Trench 9, view south-east



Plate 11: Trench 10, view north-west



Plate 12: Trench 10, view east, showing section through modern truncation



Plate 13: Trench 10, view east



Plate 14: Trench 11, view north-east



Plate 15: Trench 12, view south-west



Plate 16: Trench 13, view north-west



Plate 17: Trench 14, view south-west



Plate 18: Trench 15, view north-east, showing ring gully [110] in foreground



Plate 19: Trench 15, view north-west, showing oven [126] pre-excitation



Plate 20: Trench 15, view south, showing oven [126]



Plate 21: Trench 15, view north, showing section through gully [110]



Plate 22: Trench 16, view east



Plate 23: Trench 17, view west



Plate 24: Trench 18, view north-west



Plate 25: Trench 18, view north-east, showing Ditch [104]



Plate 26: Trench 19, view north



Plate 27: Trench 20, view south-east, showing layer (127)



Plate 28: Trench 20, view south-east, showing layer (127) in section



Plate 29: Trench 21, view south-west



Plate 30: Trench 22, view south



Plate 31: Trench 23, view south-west



Plate 32: Trench 24, view west



Plate 33: Trench 24, view south, showing Ditch [119].



Plate 34: Trench 24, view south, showing Ditch [121]



Plate 35: Trench 25, view north-east



Plate 36: Trench 25, view south-east, showing Ditch [115]



Plate 37: Trench 25, view south-east, showing Ditch [117]



Plate 38: Trench 26, view east



Plate 39: Trench 27, view east



Plate 40: Trench 28, view north-west



Plate 41: Trench 28, view west, showing [123]



Plate 42: Trench 29, view south-east



Plate 43: Trench 30, view north



Plate 44: Trench 31, view north



Plate 45: Test pit 1, view west



Plate 46: Test pit 2, view south



Plate 47: Test pit 3, view north



Plate 48: Test pit 4, view south



Plate 49: Test pit 5, view north



Plate 50: Test pit 6, view north



Plate 51: Test pit 13, view north



Plate 52: Test pit 14, view north



Plate 53: Test pit 15, view north



Plate 54: Test pit 16, view south



Plate 55: Test pit 17, view north-east



Plate 56: Test pit 18, view west



Plate 57: Trench 32, view south-west



Plate 58: Trench 33, view south-west



Plate 59: Trench 34, view south-east

11 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Trench Number
100	-	Layer	Topsoil	Overburden	-
101	-	Layer	Subsoil	Overburden	-
102	-	Layer	Natural	Natural	-
103	104	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [104]	18
104	104	Cut	Ditch	Undated Ditch	18
105	106	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [106]	15
106	106	Cut	Ditch	Undated Ditch	15
107	108	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [108]	15
108	108	Cut	Ditch	Undated Ditch	15
109	110	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [110]	15
110	110	Cut	Ditch	Ring Gully	15
111	-	Layer	Natural	Natural Loam	15
112	113	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [113]	15
113	113	Cut	Ditch	Same as [110]	15
114	115	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [115]	25
115	115	Cut	Ditch	Undated Ditch	25
116	117	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [117]	25
117	117	Cut	Ditch	Undated Ditch	25
118	119	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [119]	24
119	119	Cut	Ditch	Undated Ditch	24
120	121	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [121]	24
121	121	Cut	Ditch	Undated Ditch	24
122	123	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [123]	28
123	123	Cut	Ditch	Undated Ditch	28
124	126	Fill	Oven	Fill of [126]	15
125	126	Fill	Oven	Fill of [126]	15
126	126	Cut	Oven	Keyhole Oven	15
127	-	Fill	Deposit	Deposit of waste material within a natural hollow	20
128	-	Layer	Modern	Modern Overburden	-

12 APPENDIX 3: LITHIC CATALOGUE

Context	Feature	Ref	Trench	Flake	Prismatic blade	Non-prismatic blade	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Recorticated	Suggested date range	Comments
102	Nat	TP13	N/A	1					Translucent mid brown	Smooth worn	Chipped	Blue-white	Undated	Large, reasonably well struck, very rolled condition
109	RD110		15	1					Translucent grey	Bullhead	Good	No	Neo-IA	Distal missing, thick but reasonably well struck
109	RD110		15	1					Semi-translucent black	Ancient thermal scar	Good	No	Neo-IA	Thick and rather 'squat'
109	RD110		15		1				Translucent grey	None	Slightly chipped	No	Meso/ENeo	Proximal end of a systematically produced blade
124	Ov126	<3>	15				749	4474	Unknown / mixed	Smooth worn	Burnt	No	Undated	Moderately heated: reddened and some fire cracking but mostly unshattered
124	Ov126		15	1					Unknown	None	Slightly chipped	Blue-white	Undated	Small trimming chip
124	Ov126		15		1				Unknown	None	Chipped	Blue-white	Meso/ENeo	Systematically produced blade
124	Ov126		15			1			Unknown	Ancient thermal scar	Slightly chipped	No	Meso-EBA	Core shaping - from blade based reduction
124	Ov126		15			1			Translucent mid brown	None	Slightly chipped	Blue-white	Meso-EBA	Small trimming blade
U/S	Unstrat		18		1				Translucent light grey	Ancient thermal scar	Slightly chipped	Milky	Meso/ENeo	Wide plunged systematically produced blade

13 APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

13.1 OASIS ID: preconst1-294744

Project details

Project name Sproughton Evaluation

Archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at the Sugar Beet Factory, Sproughton, Suffolk (NGR TM 135 448) between the 10th and the 20th July 2017 and additional trenching 29th November.. The archaeological work was commissioned by Ipswich Borough Council in prior to proposed development and ground remediation works on the site. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. The earliest activity was evidenced by a ring gully, key-hole oven and a rubbish deposit within a natural hollow. Small sherds of pottery tentatively dated to the prehistoric period were recovered from the oven, along with struck flints dating to the Mesolithic/Neolithic period - flints dating to this period were also recovered from the ring gully. Due to the form of the ring gully and oven it is believed that these features date to the Iron Age period, despite the lack of supporting cultural material. Industrial material and a significant number of seeds were recovered from the oven and the natural hollow, suggesting that these features were contemporary. The majority of the site has been heavily truncated and landscaped by modern activity, predominantly relating to the former sugar beet factory that occupied the site in the latter 20th century.

Short description of the project

Project dates Start: 10-07-2017 End: 29-11-2017

Previous/future work No / Yes

Any associated project reference SPT059 - Sitecode codes

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed

Monument type RING GULLY Iron Age

Monument type OVEN Iron Age

Monument type DEPOSIT Iron Age

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Significant Finds FLINT Mesolithic

Significant Finds POTTERY Uncertain

Significant Finds ANIMAL BONE Uncertain

Significant Finds INDUSTRIAL WASTE Uncertain

Methods & "Sample Trenches"
techniques

Development type Not recorded

Prompt Voluntary/self-interest

Position in the
planning process Pre-application

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH SPROUGHTON Land at the former sugar beet factory,
Sproughton

Postcode IP1 5AQ

Study area 5.7 Hectares

Site coordinates TM 135 448 52.059838371637 1.114790483536 52 03 35 N 001 06 53 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 5.98m Max: 8.07m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief
originator James Rolfe

Project design
originator Peter Crawley

Project
director/manager Mark Hinman

Project supervisor Clare Jackson

Type of
sponsor/funding City Council
body

Name of Ipswich Borough Council

sponsor/funding

body

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council

Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council

Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Map","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land at the Sugar Beet Factory, Sproughton, Suffolk, IP1 5AQ: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Jackson, C. and House, J.

Date 2017

Issuer or publisher PCA

Place of issue or publication Cambridge

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