



Land off Bramford Road Sproughton, Suffolk

Client:

CgMs on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd

Date:

August 2018

SPT 058
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2018/075
Author: Preston Boyles
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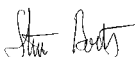
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Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	3
3. Archaeology and historical background	5
4. Methodology	11
5. Results	13
5.1 Introduction	13
5.2 Trench results	13
Trench 1	13
Trench 2	14
Trench 3	14
Trench 4	15
Trench 5	17
Trench 6	19
Trench 7	22
Trench 8	23
Trench 9	25
Trench 10	26
Trench 11	28
Trench 12	28
Trench 13	29
Trench 14	32
Trench 15	34
Trench 16	38
Trench 17	39

	Trench 18	41
	Trench 19	43
	Trench 20	45
	Trench 21	45
	Trench 22	46
	Trench 23	48
5.3	Group numbers	50
5.4	Phasing	50
	Bronze Age	50
	Roman	50
	Late Saxon	50
	Medieval	51
	Post-medieval	51
	Undated	51
6.	Finds and environmental evidence	52
6.1	Introduction	52
6.2	The Pottery	52
	Introduction	52
	Methodology	52
	Pottery by period	53
	Pottery by context	55
	Discussion	55
6.3	Ceramic building material	56
6.4	Fired clay	56
6.5	Struck flint	56
6.6	The small finds	56
	Introduction and recording method	56

6.7	Animal bone	57
	Methodology	57
	The assemblage – quantification, provenance and preservation	58
	Assemblage by date range	59
	Species, modifications and observations	59
	Discussion	61
6.8	Shell	61
6.9	Plant macrofossils and other remains	62
	Introduction and methods	62
	Quantification	62
	Results	62
	Conclusions and recommendations for further work	64
7.	Discussion	66
	Introduction	66
	Bronze Age ring-ditch	66
	Late Saxon/Early Medieval field system	67
	Medieval ditches	67
	Post-medieval rubbish pits	69
	Undated features	69
	Palaeo-channels	69
8.	Conclusions and realisation of the project objectives	70
9.	Archive deposition	74
10.	Acknowledgements	74
11.	Bibliography	75

List of Figures

Figure 1. Site location, with HER data	9
Figure 2. Trench locations	10

Figure 3. Trench 5, sections and plans.	18
Figure 4. Trench 6, sections and plans.	21
Figure 5. Trench 13, sections and plan.	31
Figure 6. Trench 14, section and plan.	33
Figure 7. Trench 15, sections and plan.	37
Figure 8. Trenches 17 and 18, sections and plans.	40
Figure 9. Trenches 16, 19, 22 and 23, sections and plans.	44
Figure 10. Interpretation of results.	65

List of Tables

Table 1. HER data summary	8
Table 2. Finds quantities	52
Table 3. Pottery quantities	53
Table 4. Pottery fabric distribution by context	55
Table 5. Faunal assemblage; quantification by context, feature and weight	58
Table 6. Faunal assemblage; quantification by context, feature and element count	58
Table 7. Faunal assemblage; quantification by date range and weight	59
Table 8. Faunal assemblage; quantification by species and NISP	60
Table 9. Plant macrofossils and other remains	63

List of Plates

Plate 1. The topography at the northern end of the site, prior to excavation.	4
Plate 2. The topography in the central area of the site, prior to excavation.	4
Plate 3. Trench 1, looking SSE, showing typical site surface geology	14
Plate 4. Trench 4 looking NNE, pre-extension. E edge of the palaeo-channel is visible	15
Plate 5. The sequence of deposits in Trench 4 palaeo-channel, looking NNW	16
Plate 6. Pits 0047 and 0049, Trench 5, looking SSW	17
Plate 7. Deposits at the NE end of Trench 6, looking SE	20
Plate 8. Deposits at the SW end of Trench 6, including palaeo-channel, looking SE	20
Plate 9. Trench 7, looking SSE	22
Plate 10. Sondage through the palaeo-channel, SSE end of Trench 7, looking ENE	23
Plate 11. Trench 8, looking ENE	24
Plate 12. Overburden in Trench 8, looking NNW	24
Plate 13. Trench 9, with palaeo-channel in the immediate foreground, looking NNW	25
Plate 14. Trench 10, looking ENE	26
Plate 15. Deposits at the WSW end of Trench 10, looking SSE	27
Plate 16. Deposits at ENE end of Trench 10 in the palaeo-channel, looking SSE	27
Plate 17. Trench 12, looking ENE	28
Plate 18. Trench 13, looking NNW	29
Plate 19. Ditch 0042, Trench 13, looking ENE	30
Plate 20. Ditch 0052, Trench 14, looking NNW	32
Plate 21. Trench 15, looking SSE	34
Plate 22. Ditch 0036, Trench 15, looking ENE	35
Plate 23. Ditch 0038, prior to removal of overburden, Trench 15, looking ENE	36
Plate 24. Ditch 0038, fully excavated, Trench 15, looking ENE	36
Plate 25. Deposits in Trench 16, looking NW	38
Plate 26. Ring-ditch 0021, Trench 17, looking SW	39
Plate 27. Ring-ditch 0025 and pit 0019, Trench 18 pre-extension, looking SSW	42
Plate 28. Ring-ditch 0025, fully excavated, with pit 0019, Trench 18, looking NNW	42
Plate 29. Ditch 0032, Trench 19, looking NNW	43
Plate 30. Trench 21, looking NNW	45

Plate 31. Ditch 0013, Trench 22, looking NNW	46
Plate 32. Posthole 0015, Trench 22, looking NNW	47
Plate 33. Trench 23, looking NNW	48
Plate 34. Modern material in pit 0009, Trench 23, looking WSE	49

List of Appendices










Appendix 1.	WSI
Appendix 2.	Context List
Appendix 3.	Finds catalogues
Appendix 4.	OASIS summary

Summary



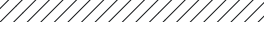





Twenty-three archaeological trial trenches were excavated at Land off Bramford Road, Sproughton, ahead of a proposed housing development. The northern part of the site was found to contain a series of silt-filled palaeo-channels, which can be traced on the results of a previous geophysical survey, alongside a medieval ditch and two undated pits. The southern half of the site contained a ring-ditch representing the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, alongside two ditches that may form part of a possible late Saxon enclosure system. A large 12th century medieval ditch was also found within this area, which might be related to a former boundary along the back of the nearby Sproughton Hall. The trenches along the far southern end of the site contained a series of 19th and 20th century rubbish pits, possibly associated with the houses which line the north side of Lower Street. Several undated pits and postholes, and an undated ditch, were also found.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number **0008**
- Archaeological Feature 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Uncertain 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Uncertain 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number **0088**
- Deposit Number 0089
- Ordnance Datum

S	N
55.27	
⋈	⋈

1. Introduction

Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Land off Bramford Road (previously designated as 'Land off Loraine Way' in earlier works), Sproughton, Suffolk (referred to hereafter as 'the site'), to inform decision-making on planning application DC/18/02010 for a proposed housing development by Hopkins Homes. The site consists of a c.3.4ha plot of land, c.2.5ha of which forms the proposed development area, located on the northern periphery of Sproughton village, along the east side of the B1113 road (Bramford Road/Loraine Way) and to the north of Lower Street (Fig. 1).

This present stage of archaeological work, which follows on from a previous geophysical survey (Fortuny & Brown 2017) and Desk Based Assessment (DBA; Harrison 2017), was requested by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), who advised the Local Planning Authority that archaeological work should be carried out prior to determination of the planning application. Although no formal Brief was produced for the present work, Rachael Abraham requested, in an email dated 08/08/2017, that the site be subject to a trenched archaeological evaluation, covering 4% (1360sqm) of the development area. This email states that the purpose of the archaeological evaluation is to assess the impact of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological remains, and to recover evidence to inform any archaeological mitigation strategy that may be required. The specific aims of the evaluation outlined in the email were:

- To test the *'ring feature to see whether it is the remains of a barrow, and if so, to assess survival and whether there are associated outlying burials'*.
- *'Test the potential for Mesolithic and Palaeolithic remains and the presence/survival of deposits which may contain them.'*
- *'Assess the palaeo-environmental potential here of the site given its location on the edge of the floodplain.'*
- *'Test whether there are any more ephemeral remains which the geophysical survey has not identified, as the valley location also gives high potential for archaeology of all periods'*.

Based upon this email, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by John Craven of SACIC, which was accepted by Rachael Abraham (included as Appendix 1).

This WSI called for twenty-three trial trenches to be excavated at the site. These were to consist of fifteen 30m x 1.80m and eight 15m x 1.80m trenches, covering 4% of the development area, whilst also targeting a number of anomalies detected during the geophysical survey that were interpreted as representing the remains of possible archaeological features. The most prominent of these, the 'ring feature' interpreted as a barrow, was to be targeted by two trenches. The position of the twenty-three trenches is depicted in Fig. 2.

Excavation of these trenches was conducted by SACIC between the 17th and 23rd July 2018. Myk Flitcroft of CgMs (part of RPS) provided consultancy support on behalf of Hopkins Homes, including site attendance to review the archaeological potential of the trenches.

In addition to the original DBA (Harrison 2017), an up-to-date County Historic Environment Record (HER) search was undertaken for monuments previously identified within a 500m radius of the site (HER search invoice number 9216746). The site has been given the HER parish code SPT 058 within the Historic Environment Record for Suffolk, and this code will be used to identify all material and reports pertaining to the site. The national OASIS record for the site is suffolka1-317783 (Appendix 4).

2. Geology and topography

The site occupies a c.3.4ha field, c.2.5ha of which comprises the proposed development area, on the northern outskirts of Sproughton village, to the west of Ipswich, Suffolk (Fig. 1). It sits on high ground overlooking the Gipping River valley to the east. This field is roughly trapezoidal in shape, being narrower at its northern end and is bounded to the north by agricultural fields, to the east by Sproughton Hall and the River Gipping valley, and to the west by the B1113 (Bramford Road/Loraine Way). The southern edge of the field is bounded by a series of properties, which line Lower Street, the main E – W road through Sproughton. A large overhead powerline and underground water-main cross the northern part of the field from NW to SE, whilst a gas-main runs beneath the eastern edge of the field; the area designated for archaeological evaluation does not include these services within its bounds.

The site is generally level (Pl. 1), the highest point being close to Trench 21 in the SW corner of the field (Fig. 2), at just over 12m above ordnance datum (AOD), gently falling away towards the NE, to around 7.50m AOD in the area of Trench 9 (Fig. 2). There is a shallow, irregularly-shaped dry valley running east to west across the centre of the site, roughly 10 – 15m wide, originating around the centre-point of Trench 10 and dropping towards the Gipping River in the area of Trenches 6, 8 and 9 (Fig. 2; just visible in the mid-ground of Pl. 2). The height of the valley's base falls from 8.40m AOD at the eastern end of Trench 10, to 7.50m AOD at the northern end of Trench 9, being generally 0.40m lower than the surrounding ground surface.

Currently, the field is used for horse paddocks, and contains several internal divisions demarcated by post and wire fencing. The southernmost sub-division of the field is separated from the rest by a hedgerow. The western half of this particular enclosure was overgrown with brambles prior to the commencement of the trial trenching, whilst the eastern half was a small paddock.

The surface geology of the site consists of sands and gravels, which the British Geological Survey (BGS 2018) identifies as part of the Lowestoft Formation, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, alongside undifferentiated River Terrace Deposits, formed up to 3 million years ago. These overlie a sedimentary bedrock, composed of Thanet Formation and Lambeth Group clays, silts and sands, formed

approximately 48 to 66 million years ago in the Paleogene Period, as well as parts of the Newhaven Chalk Formation, formed approximately 72 to 86 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.



Plate 1. The topography at the northern end of the site, prior to excavation.



Plate 2. The topography in the central area of the site, prior to excavation.

3. Archaeology and historical background

A search of the Suffolk HER monuments list was conducted for a 500m radius around the site boundary (see Fig. 1). A summary of these results can be found in Table 1.

The search revealed that a ring-ditch (SPT 049), perhaps the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, was located 370m south of the site. Around 220m east of this, a collection of Bronze Age cinerary urns was uncovered (SPT 005). 500m to the north of the site, four ring-ditches have been identified as cropmarks in aerial photographs (BRF 064, 065, 066 and 067), which might also constitute the remains of Bronze Age round barrows.

Bramford Road fossilises the route of the Roman road (BRF 023 and SPT 024; known as Pye Road), between Venta Icenorum (Caistor St Edmund) and Camulodunum (Colchester), specifically the segment along the western edge of the Gipping valley between Colchester and Coddendam (thought to be Roman Combretovium). A scatter of Roman greyware pottery (BRF 107) was found 500m north of site, along the east edge of road, whilst a Roman coin scatter (SPT 015) was found 70m SW of the site boundary, on the western edge of the road.

Post-Roman activity around the site includes a Saxon bridle fitting (BRF 061; not displayed in Fig. 1), dated to the 10th or early 11th century.

All Saints Church (SPT 016), largely of 13th – 14th century origin, is the parish church of Sproughton, located 150m SE of the site. This church does not appear in the Domesday records, although it might be one of the two churches mentioned for Bramford. Two medieval artefact scatters (BRF 117 and BRF 136) were located 500m to the north of the site.

Post-medieval activity recorded in the HER includes the Georgian mill building and mill house on the SE corner of the site (SPT 034 and 036), alongside an 18th or 19th century bridge (SPT 028) over the River Gipping. The mill sits within a group of yards containing a number of Listed Buildings, including a c.16th century weather-boarded barn (277375) and the 17th century 'Tithe Barn' (277372). Sproughton Hall (277373), a 17th century structure, sits to the north of these buildings, with the River Gipping running past it to

the east. Two scatters of post-medieval metalwork (BRF 041 and BRF 147) have been identified during metal detector surveys 500m to the north of the site.

A series of enclosures and trackways (SPT 027 and SPT 038), of undetermined date, have been identified as cropmarks 500m to the south and SE of the site.

The field in which the site is located has retained much the same shape and size as it had on the first edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map (1880's). Between 1890 and 1904, a WSW – ENE aligned boundary appeared across the southernmost part of the site, separating a small portion of the field from the rest. The current hedgerow along the northern edge of the southern paddock appears to be the remnant of this. Other subdivisions appear in the early 20th century, none of which appear to have been marked with anything more substantial than post and rail fencing.

HER no.	Period	Description
BRF 023	Roman	Roman road, part of Pye Road
BRF 037	Multi-period	Roman, Anglo-Saxon artefact and medieval artefact scatter of metalwork and pottery
BRF 041	Multi-period	Findspot of an Anglo-Saxon pottery sherd(ipswich Ware) and medieval pottery
BRF 041	Post Medieval	Post Medieval artefact scatter of pottery and metalwork, including a Nuremberg token.
BRF 046	Unknown	Curving trackway with small rectangular enclosure on north side, of unknown date.
BRF 064	Unknown	Ring-ditch of unknown date, one of four.
BRF 065	Unknown	Ring-ditch and field boundary or track leading to it, of unknown date.
BRF 066	Unknown	Ring-ditch with possible enclosure next to it, of unknown date.
BRF 067	Unknown	Ring-ditch cut by field boundary, of unknown date.
BRF 107	Roman	Romano-British Greyware sherds identified during pipeline replacement
BRF 108	Roman	Possible evidence of Roman road identified during gas pipeline replacement works at Bramford
BRF 109	Medieval to Post-medieval	Medieval and post-medieval artefact scatter
BRF 117	Medieval to post-medieval	Medieval and post medieval metal detectorist finds
BRF 119	Roman	Roman bronze coin scatter
BRF 136	Medieval to 20th century	Medieval pottery and 19th/20th century building debris
BRF 146	Medieval	Findspot of a medieval bronze token
BRF 147	Post Medieval	Findspot of a post-medieval silver threepence of Elizabeth I.
SPT 002	Mesolithic	Sproughton Knoll occupation site - Mesolithic to Bronze Age artefacts
SPT 003	Mesolithic	One tranchet axe, 3 others, 18 cores, circa 400 blades, one scraper, 5 microliths.
SPT 005	Early Bronze Age	Bronze Age cinerary urns
SPT 006	Neolithic	Axe
SPT 012	Undated	Two flint flakes
SPT 015	Roman	Roman coin
SPT 016	Medieval	Church of All Saints
SPT 017	Multi-period	Three rims and seven sherds Thetford ware; ox bones. Mesolithic artefacts
SPT 018	Bronze Age	Devil's Wood Pit
SPT 019	Later Prehistoric	Cropmarks of three ring-ditches

SPT 024	Roman	Roman road, part of Pye Road
SPT 025	Mesolithic	Artefact scatter
SPT 026	Palaeolithic	Artefact scatter
SPT 027	Unknown	Aerial photograph of circular enclosure
SPT 028	18th century to 19th century	Sproughton Bridge
SPT 030	Unknown	Hazel Wood
SPT 034	Post Medieval to Modern	Sproughton Mill, River Gipping
SPT 036	18th century	Sproughton Mill building
SPT 037	19th century	River's Farm Barn
SPT 038	Unknown	Undated features, some Mesolithic artefacts
SPT 041	Bronze Age	Partial ring-ditch
SPT 044	Unknown	Cropmarks of field boundaries
SPT 049	Later Prehistoric	Cropmarks of a ring-ditch
SPT 050	Bronze Age	Cropmarks of a series of boundaries, and a ring-ditch
SPT 059	Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age	Bronze Age/Iron Age ring gully and oven

Table 1. HER data summary

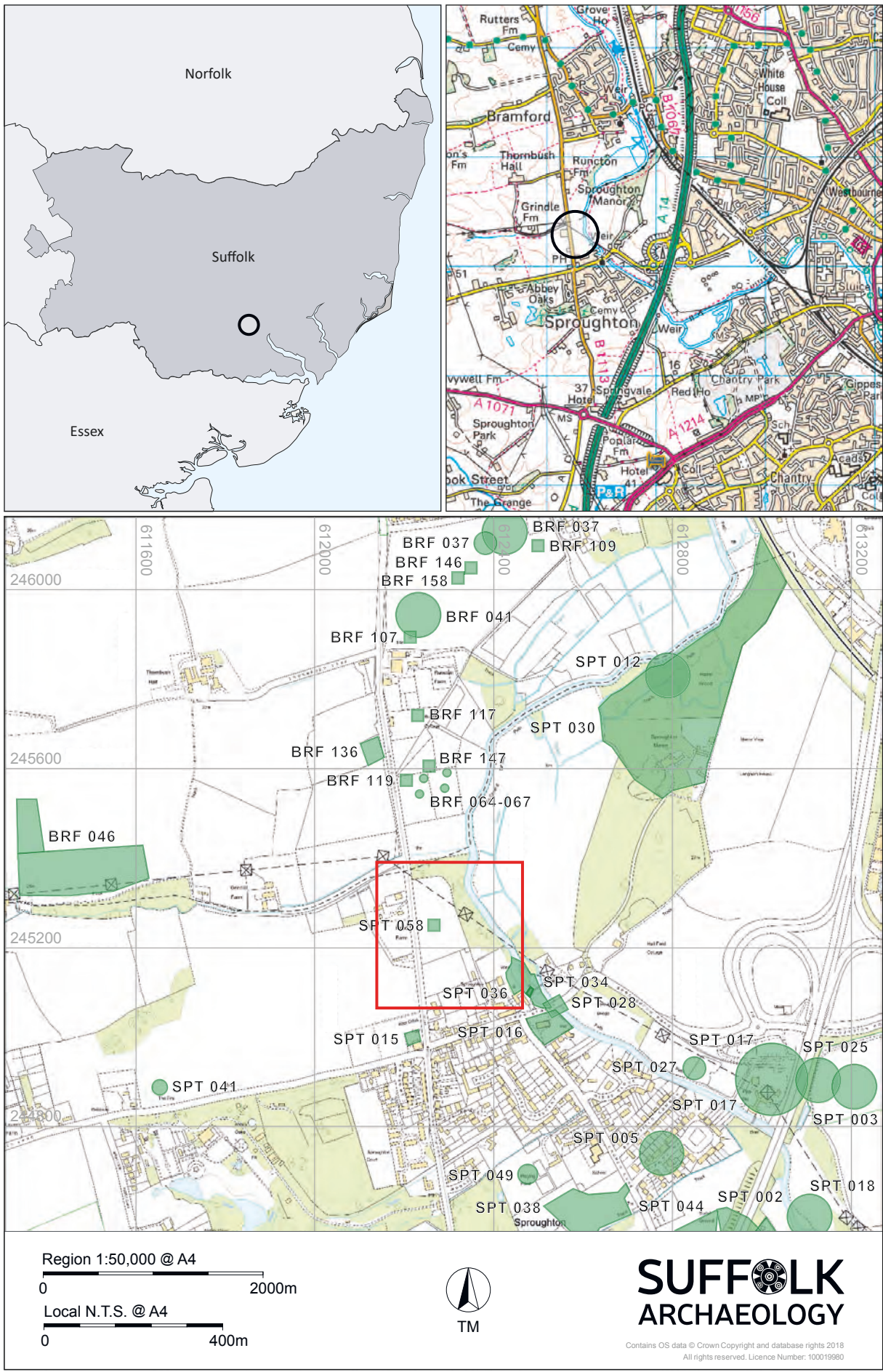


Figure 1. Site location (red) showing HER entries (green)



Figure 2. Feature plan

4. Methodology

The twenty-three trenches were laid out using an RTK GPS in the locations specified in the WSI (Fig. 2). Prior to excavation, a metal detecting survey was carried out along the lengths of the trenches. Excavation of the trenches was conducted using a tracked digger with a 1.80m wide toothless bucket. All machine excavation was conducted under direct archaeological observation, with the overburden removed to the level at which archaeology or surface geology was exposed. The bases of each trench were examined for features and deposits of archaeological interest, and where these were identified they were hand excavated. The up-cast spoil from the machining was checked visually for any archaeological finds and was also searched with a metal detector. A metal detecting survey was also conducted across the base of each trench. All trenches were photographed with a digital camera, and a SACIC *pro forma* trench recording sheet was produced for each trench. A section of the overburden deposits was recorded using digital photographs, a section drawing and written descriptions on each trench recording sheet. Trench outlines were recorded using an RTK GPS.

Archaeological features were hand excavated with a trowel and shovel, with 1.00m long segments excavated through linear features. The WSI set a maximum depth of excavation for features at 1.20m from the top of the trench. This was only exceeded where the top of the trench could be stepped back to lower the height of the overburden deposits below the 1.20m threshold. This was necessary in three trenches, Trenches 4, 15 and 18.

Deposits, feature cuts and feature fills were given individual context numbers, within the range 0001 to 0088, with numbers 0089 to 0093 assigned in the post-excavation phase as group numbers to tie together features and deposits identified in multiple trenches (a full list of assigned context numbers is included as Appendix 2). Sections excavated through features were photographed using a digital camera with a scale bar and north-arrow included. These sections were hand drawn at 1:20 scale on SACIC *pro forma* gridded permatrace sheets. A 1:20 hand-drawn plan, also on SACIC *pro forma* gridded permatrace sheets, was made of each trench containing archaeological features. Levels, referencing height in metres above ordnance datum (AOD), were taken using an RTK GPS. SACIC *pro forma* context sheets were used to record context information.

Finds recovered at all stages of the evaluation were identified with the context number of the deposit from which they were removed. All pre-modern finds were brought back to SACIC premises to undergo processing and temporary storage. A total of three 40-litre bulk soil samples were collected from three feature fills, in accordance with the sampling strategy outlined in the WSI. These were processed by the SACIC environmental team.

Where palaeo-channels were encountered, machine excavated sondages were dug through them to test for palaeo-environmental deposits. The position of these channels, and the sequence of deposits within them, was recorded with plans, written descriptions on trench sheets and digital photographs.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Twenty-three trenches were excavated (locations shown in Fig. 2), of which twelve contained archaeological features. These were Trenches 5, 6, 11 – 19, 21, 22 and 23. In Trenches 4 – 7 and 10 sondages were machine excavated through silt-filled palaeo-channels. The metal detecting survey uncovered a number of obviously modern finds from the topsoil, which were not recorded.

The overburden in each trench consisted of a topsoil deposit over a subsoil deposit, given individual context numbers within each trench. The topsoil consisted of a mid-brownish grey, soft sandy silt, containing moderate small and medium sized rounded and angular stones. Fragments of CBM and chalk flecks were seen throughout this layer. The subsoil consisted of a mid-greyish brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones.

The trenches were all 1.80m wide. The majority of archaeological features consisted of ditches, which all crossed the full width of the trench they were located in. A full list of issued context numbers can be found in Appendix 2. Palaeo-channels were not issued context numbers unless they contained cultural material. All palaeo-channels were located beneath the subsoil.

The trenching was conducted during an exceptionally prolonged dry period, and as a consequence the ground was highly desiccated. Therefore, descriptions of the colour and consistency of deposits and feature fills may not be truly reflective.

5.2 Trench results

Trench 1

Trench 1 was orientated NNW – SSE and measured 14.45m long (Fig. 2). The top of the NNW end of the trench was 8.75m AOD, the top of the SSE end was 9.83m AOD. The topsoil, 0065, was a consistent 0.36m thick, and lay over subsoil 0066, which measured 0.40m thick. The surface geology was a coarse, gravelly red sand, with outcrops of chalk towards the southern end of the trench (Pl. 3). No archaeological features were encountered.



Plate 3. Trench 1, looking SSE, showing typical site surface geology

Trench 2

Trench 2 was orientated WSW – ENE, and measured 30m long (Fig. 2). The top of the WSW end of the trench was 9.02m AOD, and the top of the ENE end was 8.39m AOD. The topsoil, 0067, measured 0.36m thick and sat over subsoil 0068, which measured 0.28m thick. The underlying surface geology consisted of a coarse, gravelly red sand, with outcrops of chalk. Two large palaeo-channels were recorded in plan crossing the trench from north to south, one measuring around 8.70m wide and located 7m in from the western trench edge, the second measuring 7.40m wide and positioned 2.25m east of the first. Both contained a mid-greyish and reddish brown, soft sandy silt, with occasional small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones. No archaeological features were detected in the trench.

Trench 3

Trench 3 measured 15m long and was orientated NNW – SSE (Fig. 2). The top of the NNW end of the trench measured 8.62m AOD, whilst the top of the SSE end measured 8.56m AOD. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0069, 0.36m thick, over subsoil 0070,

0.24m thick. The underlying surface geology consisted of reddish-brown, coarse gravelly sands with small chalk outcrops. The southern portion of the trench contained a palaeo-channel, which was recorded in plan, the northern edge of which was 6m in from the SSE end of the trench. The fill of this channel was a mid-greyish and reddish brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones. No archaeological features were detected in the trench.



Plate 4. Trench 4 looking NNE, pre-extension. E edge of the palaeo-channel is visible

Trench 4

Trench 4 measured 15m long and was orientated WSW – ENE (Fig. 2). The top of the WSW end of the trench was 8.42m AOD, the top of the ENE end was 8.15m AOD. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0061, 0.36m thick, over subsoil 0062, 0.44m thick. The surface geology consisted of pale yellow sand at the western end, and red, coarse gravelly sand with chalk outcrops at the east end.

The centre of the trench was dominated by a large, deep palaeo-channel (Pl. 4), through which a sondage was machine excavated. A 3m wide, 8m long and 1m deep step was excavated along the north edge of the trench, to allow access. The eastern edge of the palaeo-channel was 3m in from the ENE end of the trench, whilst the western edge was not seen. The channel had a steep, concave eastern side, and a broad concave base. At its deepest point, 5.50m in from the WSW end of the trench, the channel was just over 1m deep, the base being 6.40m AOD compared to 7.51m AOD for the top of the east edge. The channel contained two deposits, 0063 and 0064 (Pl. 5).

Deposit 0063

Deposit 0063 formed the uppermost layer within the palaeo-channel measuring 0.50m thick at its deepest point. The deposit consisted of a mid-reddish brown, soft sandy silt, containing moderate small to medium sized rounded and angular stones. A single piece of Roman amphora was uncovered from this layer.

Deposit 0064

Deposit 0064 was the lowest layer within the palaeo-channel measuring around 0.50m thick at the channel's deepest point. It consisted of a mid-reddish brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional small rounded stones.



Plate 5. The sequence of deposits in Trench 4 palaeo-channel, looking NNW

Trench 5

Trench 5 measured 30m long, and was orientated WSW – ENE (Fig. 2). The top of the WSW end of the trench was 9.10m AOD, dropping gradually to 8.28m AOD at the top of the ENE end. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0056, 0.36m thick, over subsoil 0057, 0.40m thick. The surface geology was a reddish, coarse gravelly sand, with small outcrops of chalk. A palaeo-channel was located 3m in from the ENE end of the trench, and measured 9m wide. It was excavated with a machine, and found to be around 0.46m deep, containing a mid-greyish and reddish brown, soft sandy silt, with occasional small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones.

Two pits, 0047 and 0049, were identified at the western end of the trench (Fig. 3; Pl. 6). The stratigraphic relationship between them was not visible, but both were sealed beneath subsoil 0057.



Plate 6. Pits 0047 and 0049, Trench 5, looking SSW

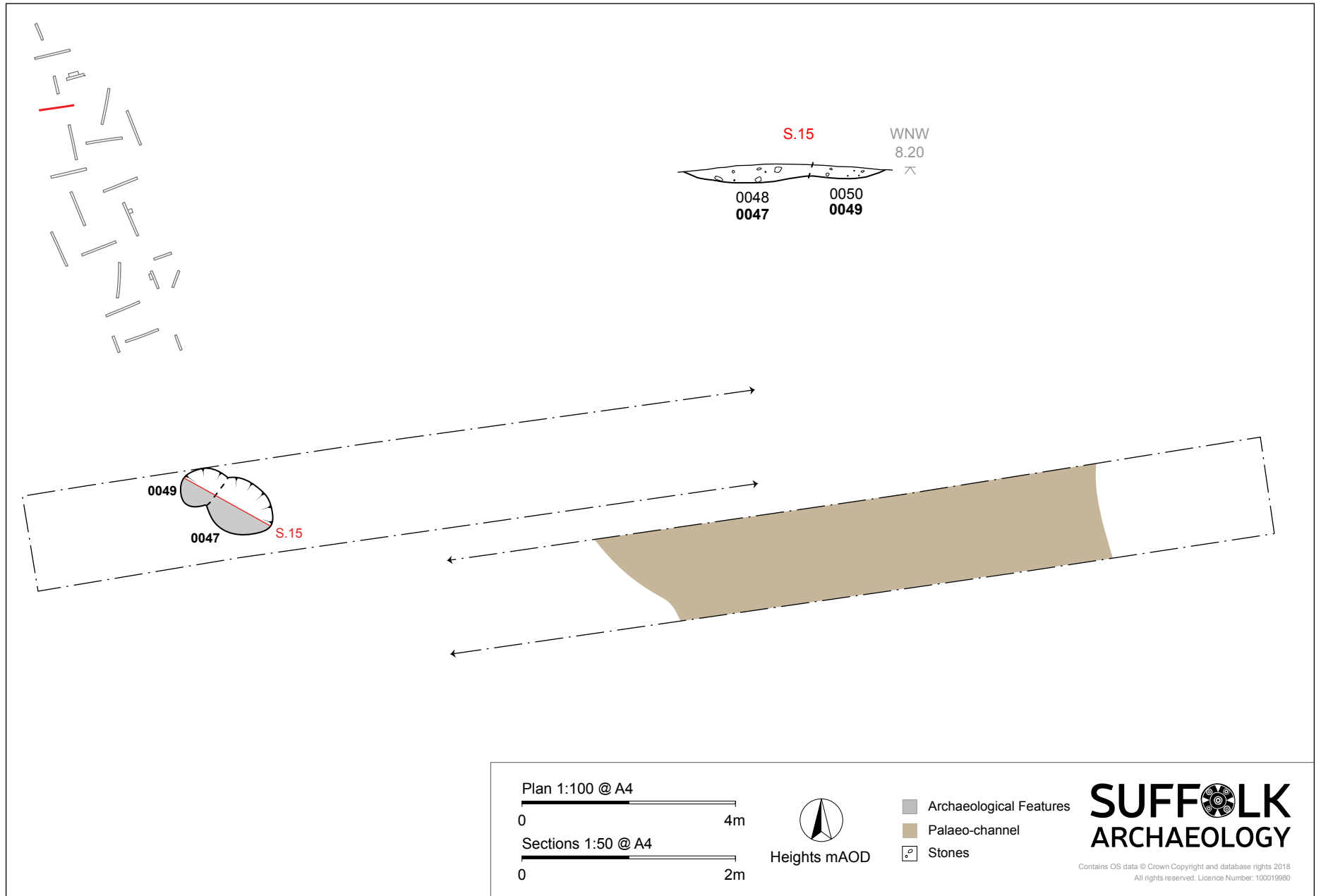


Figure 3. Plan and section of Trench 5

Pit 0047

Pit 0047 had a sub-oval cut in plan, aligned E – W, with gradual concave sides and a shallow concave base. It measured 1.20m long, 1.02m wide and 0.17m deep, containing a single fill, 0048. This was a mid-greyish brown, loose silty sand with occasional large flint nodules and moderate small and medium sized stones. No finds were recovered.

Pit 0049

Pit 0049 had a sub-oval cut in plan, aligned N – S, with gradually sloping concave sides and a shallow concave base. It measured 0.80m long, 0.68m wide and 0.12m deep. The fill, 0050, consisted of a mid-greyish brown, loose silty sand, with occasional large flint nodules and small to medium sized stone inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was 30m long, and orientated NNE – SSW (Fig. 2). The top of the SSW end of the trench was 8.03m AOD, dropping gradually to 7.68m OAD at the top of the NNE end. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0059, 0.36m thick, over subsoil 0060, which was 0.40m thick at the northern end of the trench, decreasing slightly to 0.30m at the southern end (PI. 7). The topsoil contained a single 12th – 14th century pottery sherd. The surface geology was a red, gravelly sand, with outcrops of chalk, including a large outcrop near the centre of the trench. A single archaeological feature, ditch 0051, was identified in the trench (Fig. 4).

Two palaeo-channels crossed the trench on a roughly NW – SE alignment. One was located 7m in from the NNE end of the trench, and measured around 4m wide, whilst the second was located at the southern end of the trench. Only one edge of this channel was located in the trench, extending from 7.50m in from the SSW trench end. This channel was machine excavated, the edge being a gradual concave slope, achieving a maximum depth of 0.70m at the SSE end of the trench (PI. 8). Both palaeo-channels contained a mid-greyish and reddish brown, soft sandy silt, with occasional small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones.



Plate 7. Deposits at the NE end of Trench 6, looking SE



Plate 8. Deposits at the SW end of Trench 6, including palaeo-channel, looking SE

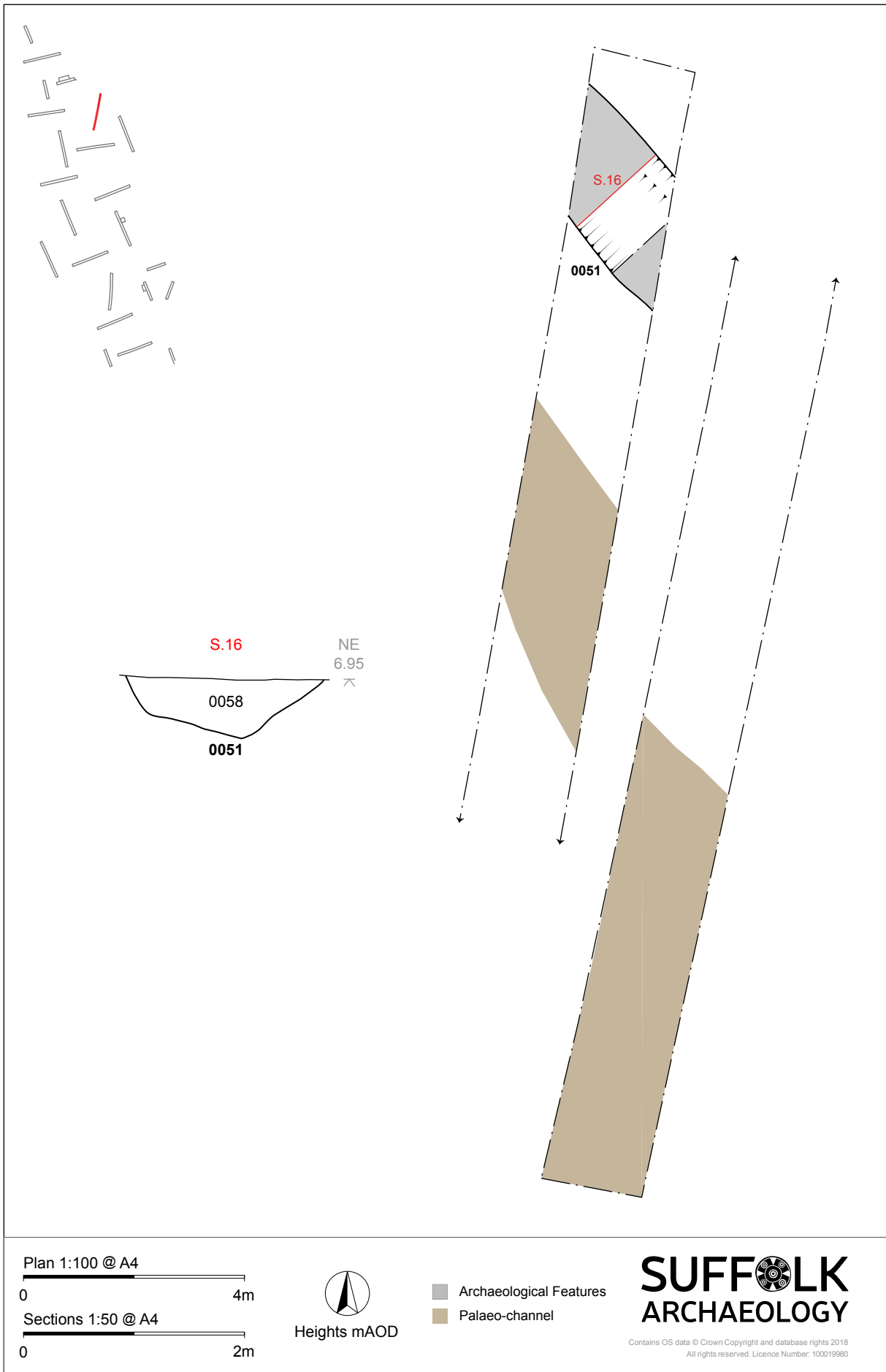


Figure 4. Plan and section of Trench 6

Ditch 0051

Ditch 0051 had a linear cut in plan, aligned NW – SE, with steep concave sides and a slightly undulating concave base (Fig. 3). It measured 1.80m wide and 0.52m deep, and contained fill 0058, a mid-brownish grey, firm silty sand with frequent small to medium sized sub-rounded stones. This contained eleven sherds of 11 – 13th century pottery, and one Roman sherd. The ditch appeared to cut subsoil 0060, although this relationship was not entirely clear.



Plate 9. Trench 7, looking SSE

Trench 7

Trench 7 was 30m long, and orientated NNW – SSE (Fig. 2). The top of the NNW end of the trench was 8.58m AOD, the top of the SSE end was 8.53m AOD. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0071, 0.36m thick, over subsoil 0072, a fairly consistent 0.64m thick along the length of the trench, shallowing where there were prominent outcrops of chalk. The surface geology was a red, coarse gravelly sand, with occasional small outcrops of chalk (Pl. 9). No archaeological features were identified in the trench.

A palaeo-channel was located at the southern end of the trench, which was excavated with a machine sondage. The northern edge was located around 9.70m in from the SSE end of the trench, whilst the southern edge was not seen. The depth of the channel varied from around 0.20 – 0.30m deep, and contained a mid-greyish and reddish brown, soft sandy silt, with occasional small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones (Pl. 10).

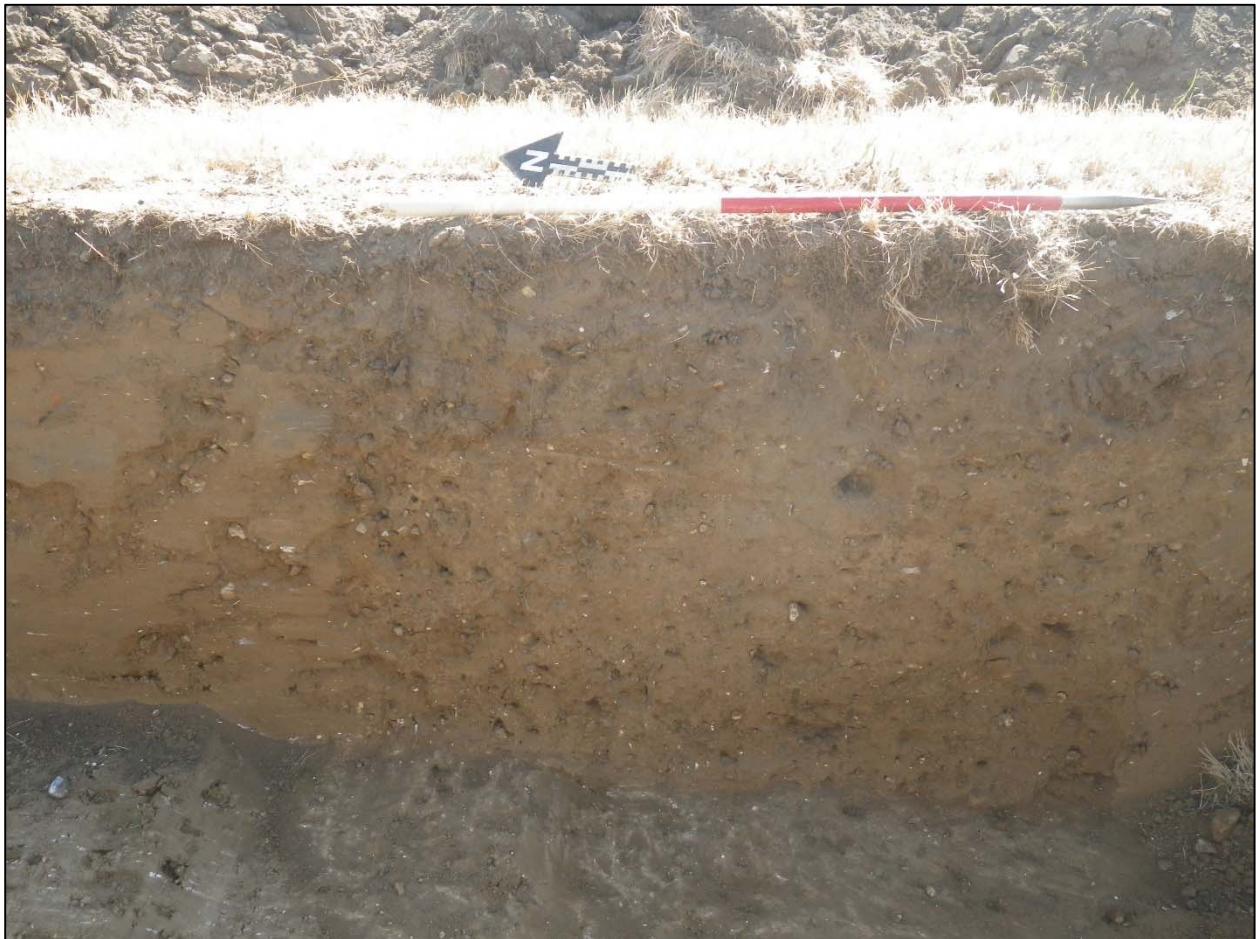


Plate 10. Sondage through the palaeo-channel, SSE end of Trench 7, looking ENE

Trench 8

Trench 8 was 30m long, and orientated WSW – ENE (Fig. 2). The top of the WSW end was 8.21m AOD, whilst the top of the ENE end was 7.80m AOD. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0073, 0.36m thick, overlying subsoil 0074, 0.24m thick (Pl. 12). The surface geology consisted of red gravelly sand, with occasional, small outcrops of chalky material (Pl. 11). A palaeo-channel crossed N – S around 5.50m in from the ENE end of the trench, and measured 5.00m wide. It contained a mid-greyish and reddish brown, soft sandy silt, with occasional small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones. No archaeological features were identified in the trench.



Plate 11. Trench 8, looking ENE



Plate 12. Overburden in Trench 8, looking NNW

Trench 9

Trench 9 was aligned NNW – SSE, and measured 30m long (Fig. 2). The top of the NNW end of the trench was 7.50m AOD, the top of the SSE end was 7.73m AOD. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0075, 0.36m thick, over subsoil 0076, 0.20m thick. The surface geology consisted of reddish brown, gravelly, coarse sands with occasional outcrops of chalk. No archaeological features were identified in the trench.

Three palaeo-channels crossed the trench from E – W. The northernmost of these extended from the NNW end of the trench for 6m. The central channel was 10m in from the SSE end of the trench and measured 3.40m wide. The southernmost palaeo-channel was located 2.20m in from the SSE trench end, and measured 4m wide. All three contained a mid-greyish and reddish brown, soft sandy silt, with occasional small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones.



Plate 13. Trench 9, with palaeo-channel in the immediate foreground, looking NNW

Trench 10

Trench 10, orientated WSW – ENE, measured 30m long (Fig. 2). The overburden consisted of topsoil 0077, 0.35m thick, over subsoil 0078, which varied between 0.38m and 0.50m thick across the length of the trench (Pl. 15). The surface geology was red gravelly sand, with occasional outcrops of chalk. No archaeological features were identified in the trench (Pl. 14).

The trench was excavated along the length of a palaeo-channel, the edge of which began around 5m in from the WSW end of the trench. From this edge, the channel gently dropped to 0.32m deep after 5m, and then to 0.42m after 10m. It then maintained this depth for a further 10m, before dropping to 0.60m at 20m from the edge of the channel (Pl. 16). The channel contained two deposits, the uppermost consisting of a reddish-brown gravelly silty sand, measuring 0.30m thick at its deepest, the lowest consisting of a mid-greyish brown, soft silty sand with occasional small rounded stones, measuring 0.40m thick at its deepest.



Plate 14. Trench 10, looking ENE



Plate 15. Deposits at the WSW end of Trench 10, looking SSE

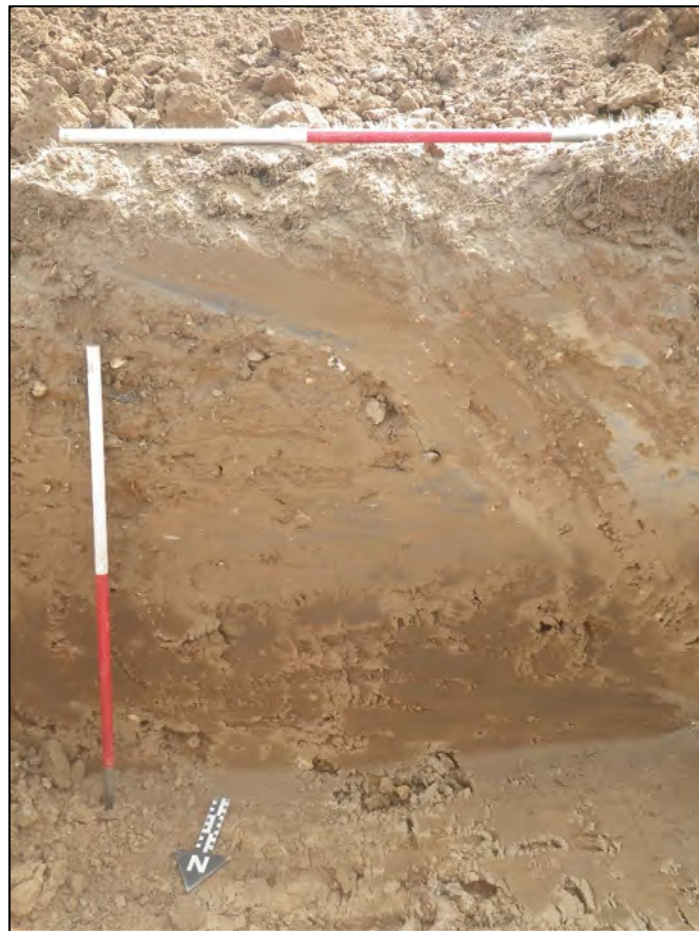


Plate 16. Deposits at ENE end of Trench 10 in the palaeo-channel, looking SSE

Trench 11

Trench 11 measured 30m long, and was aligned NNW – SSE (Fig. 2). The top of the NNW end of the trench was 9.23m AOD, the top of the SSE end 10.14m AOD. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0079, 0.36m thick, over subsoil 0080, 0.14m thick. The surface geology was red, gravelly sand with outcrops of chalk. No archaeological features were identified in the trench.

Trench 12

Trench 12 was orientated WSW – ENE, and measured 30m long (Fig. 2). The top of the WSW end of the trench was 8.82m AOD, the top of the ENE end was 8.31m AOD. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0081, 0.36m thick, over subsoil 0082, 0.76m thick. The surface geology comprised a pale grey-yellow sand at the west end of the trench, becoming a coarse red, gravelly sand at the eastern end (Pl. 17). No archaeological features were identified.



Plate 17. Trench 12, looking ENE



Plate 18. Trench 13, looking NNW

Trench 13

Trench 13 was 30m long, and aligned NNW – SSE (Fig. 2). The top of the NNW end of the trench was 10.51m AOD, the top of the SSE end 11.10m AOD. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0045, 0.40m thick, over subsoil 0044, 0.46m thick. The surface geology was reddish-brown gravelly sand, with outcrops of brown silt and chalk (Pl. 18).

A palaeo-channel, containing a mid-greyish and reddish brown, soft sandy silt, with occasional small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones, and measuring around 7.50m wide, was located 5.50m in from the NNW end of the trench (Fig. 5).

A single archaeological feature, ditch 0042, was identified in the trench, sealed beneath the subsoil (Fig. 5). In addition, the area of the palaeo-channel was cleaned, and test slots were hand-excavated into it, as a feature identified in Trench 15, ditch 0038, was on an alignment that intersected with Trench 13 in this area if it continued on further west. However, this ditch was not identified, although a slight step on the edge of ditch 0042 further south in the trench might be the remnants of it.

Ditch 0042

Ditch 0042 had a linear cut in plan, aligned WSW – ENE, with steep convex sides (Pl. 19). There was a slight step on the southern edge of the ditch, which may represent the remains of another feature, or it could be the result of erosion of the ditch edges (Fig. 5). No difference in fill could be detected between the main body of the ditch and this step in the section, although the prevailing weather conditions were unfavourable for distinguishing subtle differences in deposits. The base of the ditch was not uncovered in this trench, due to the depth of the overburden. The cut was 2.38m wide and at least 0.46m deep, and contained fill 0043. This was a mid-greyish brown, firm silty sand with occasional small and medium sized stones, and flecks of charcoal. Seventeen sherds of late Saxon pottery were recovered along with twenty-two pieces of animal bone.



Plate 19. Ditch 0042, Trench 13, looking ENE

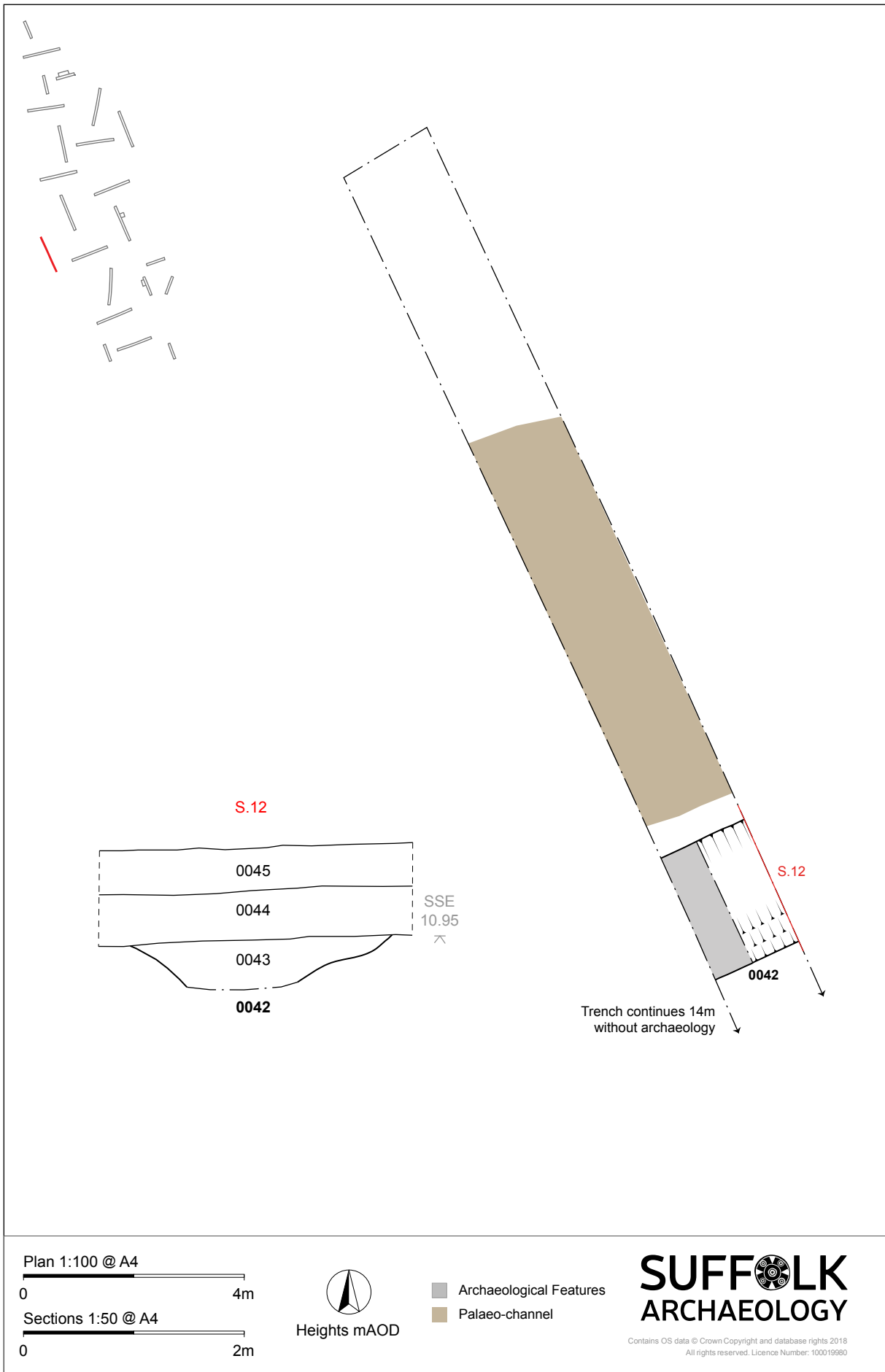


Figure 5. Plan and section of Trench 13

Trench 14

Trench 14 was 30m long, and orientated WSW – ENE (Fig. 2). The top of the WSW end of the trench was 10.65m AOD, the top of the ENE end was 10m AOD. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0055, 0.36m thick, over subsoil 0054, 0.44m thick. The surface geology was a red gravelly sand, with occasional outcrops of chalk and brown silt. A single feature, ditch 0052, was identified in the trench sealed beneath the subsoil (PI 20; Fig. 6).

Ditch 0052

Ditch 0052 had a linear cut in plan, aligned NNW – SSE, with steep concave sides and a concave base (Fig. 6). It measured 1.94m wide and 0.45m deep, and contained fill 0053, a mid-brownish grey, firm silty sand with frequent amounts of small sub-rounded stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. Six pieces of animal bone were recovered.



Plate 20. Ditch 0052, Trench 14, looking NNW

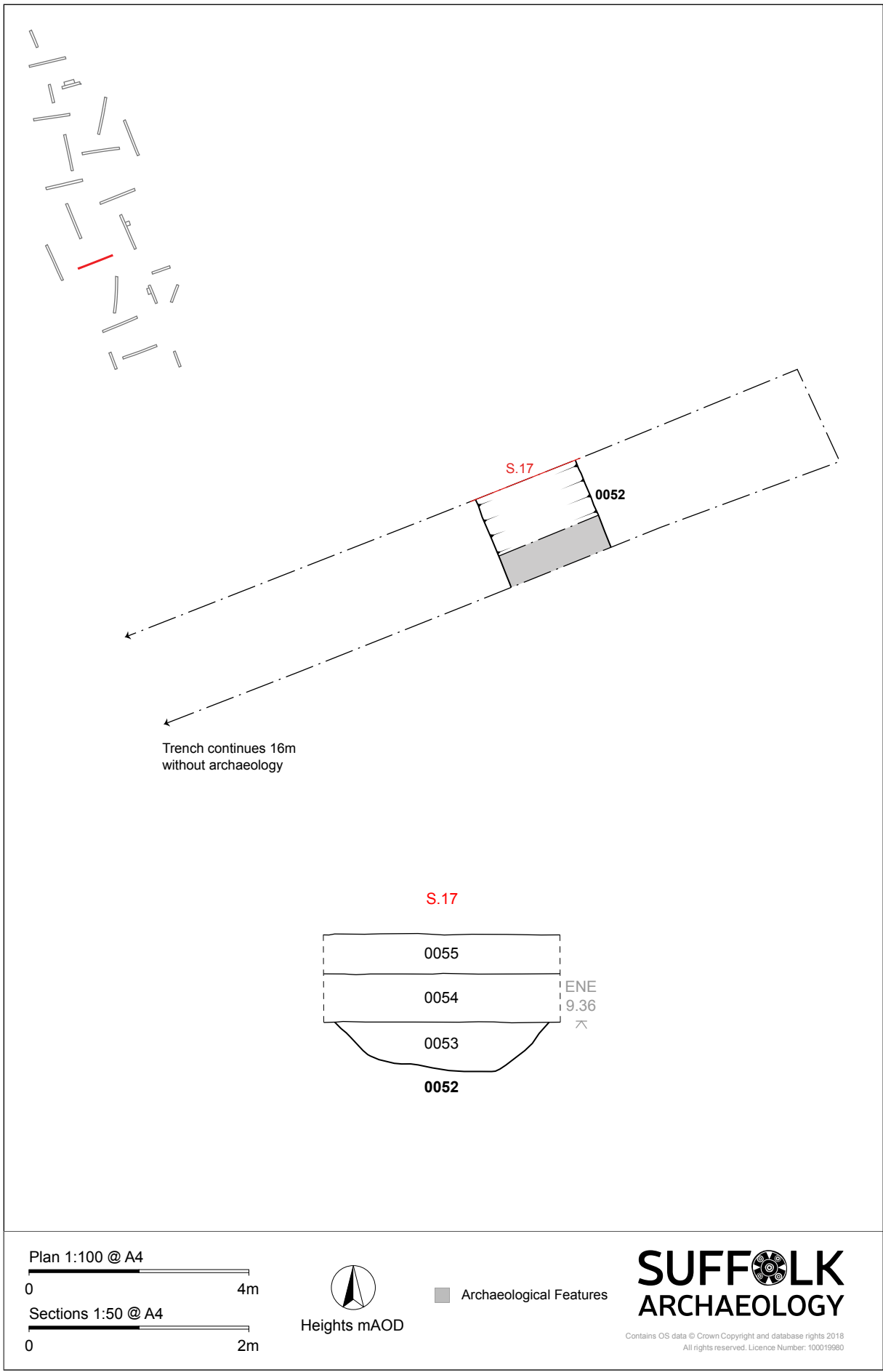


Figure 6. Plan and section of Trench 14

Trench 15

Trench 15 was aligned NNW – SSE, and measured 30m long (Fig. 2). The top of the NNW end of the trench was 8.97m AOD, the top of the SSE end was 9.38m AOD. The overburden deposits consisted of topsoil 0040, 0.46m thick, over subsoil 0041, 0.40m thick. The surface geology consisted of pale yellow sand, with coarse, gravelly red sand and occasional outcrops of chalk (Pl. 21). Two features were identified in the trench, ditches 0036 and 0038 (Fig. 7). Whilst the subsoil was seen to seal ditch 0036, the relationship with ditch 0038 was less certain. A 3.50m square area along the eastern trench edge above ditch 0038 was lowered with a machine by 0.90m, to allow safe excavation of the ditch to take place.



Plate 21. Trench 15, looking SSE

Ditch 0036

Ditch 0036 had a linear cut in plan, aligned ENE – WSW, with moderately sloping concaves sides and a concave base (Fig. 7). It measured 1.85m wide and 0.45m deep, and contained fill 0037, a mid-greyish brown, soft sandy silt with moderate small to medium sized stones. Twenty-two pieces of animal bone were recovered.



Plate 22. Ditch 0036, Trench 15, looking ENE

Ditch 0038

Ditch 0038 had a linear cut in plan, aligned E – W, with steep convex sides and a narrow concave base, producing a V-shaped profile (Pl. 24; Fig. 7). It measured 1.95m wide and 0.89m deep, and contained two fills, 0046 and 0039. Fill 0046 was the lowest deposit, consisting of a mid-reddish brown, loose silty sand with frequent small stones. It was 0.70m wide and 0.25m deep. The upper fill, 0039, was a mid-brownish grey, loose silty sand with moderate small and medium sized stones, and occasional large flint nodules, measuring 1.95m wide and 0.64m deep. It contained six sherds of 12th century pottery and six pieces of animal bone. The relationship between this fill and the subsoil was ambiguous (Pl. 23).



Plate 23. Ditch 0038, prior to removal of overburden, Trench 15, looking ENE



Plate 24. Ditch 0038, fully excavated, Trench 15, looking ENE

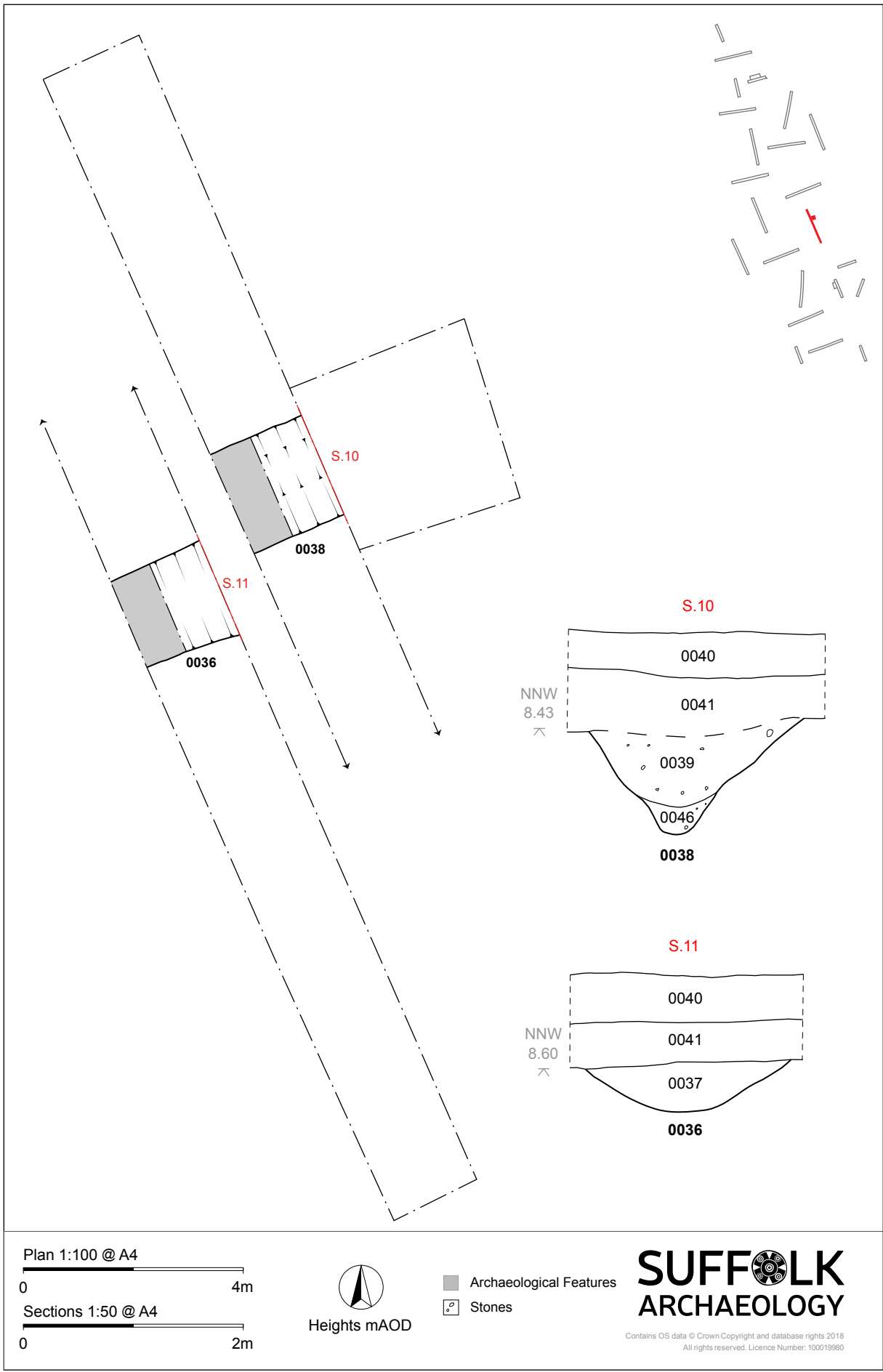


Figure 7. Plan and sections of Trench 15

Trench 16

Trench 16 was orientated NE – SW, and measured 30m long (Fig. 2). The top of the NW end of the trench was 10.35m AOD, the top of the SW end was 11.16m AOD. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0031, 0.36m thick, overlying subsoil 0030, 0.44m thick (Pl. 25). The surface geology consisted of pale yellow sand and red gravelly sands. A single archaeological feature, ditch 0028, was identified in the trench, and was found to be sealed beneath the subsoil (Fig. 9).



Plate 25. Deposits in Trench 16, looking NW

Ditch 0028

Ditch 0028 had a linear cut in plan, aligned NNW – SSE (Fig. 9), with moderately sloping, slightly convex sides and a broad concave base. The western edge had a slight shelf. The ditch measured 1.76m wide and 0.32m deep, and contained fill 0029, a mid-greyish brown, loose sandy silt, with moderate small and medium sized rounded and angular stones. There were no finds from the excavated section.

Trench 17

Trench 17 was 15m long, and orientated ENE – WSW (Fig. 2). The top of the WSW end of the trench was 9.53m AOD, the top of the ENE end was 9.06m AOD. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0024, 0.36m thick, over subsoil 0023. The subsoil was 0.40m thick at the east end of the trench, decreasing to 0.20m thick at the west end. The surface geology consisted of pale yellow sand and coarse, gravelly red sand. Ring-ditch 0021, sealed beneath the subsoil, was identified in the trench (Fig. 8).

Ring-ditch 0021

Ring-ditch 0021 was recorded, but not excavated, in the trench. The ditch crossed N – S and bowed towards the east, measuring 4m wide (Pl. 26; Fig. 8). It contained fill 0022, a mid-brownish grey, loose silty sand, with moderate small rounded and sub-angular stones. A single struck flint was recovered from the surface.



Plate 26. Ring-ditch 0021, Trench 17, looking SW

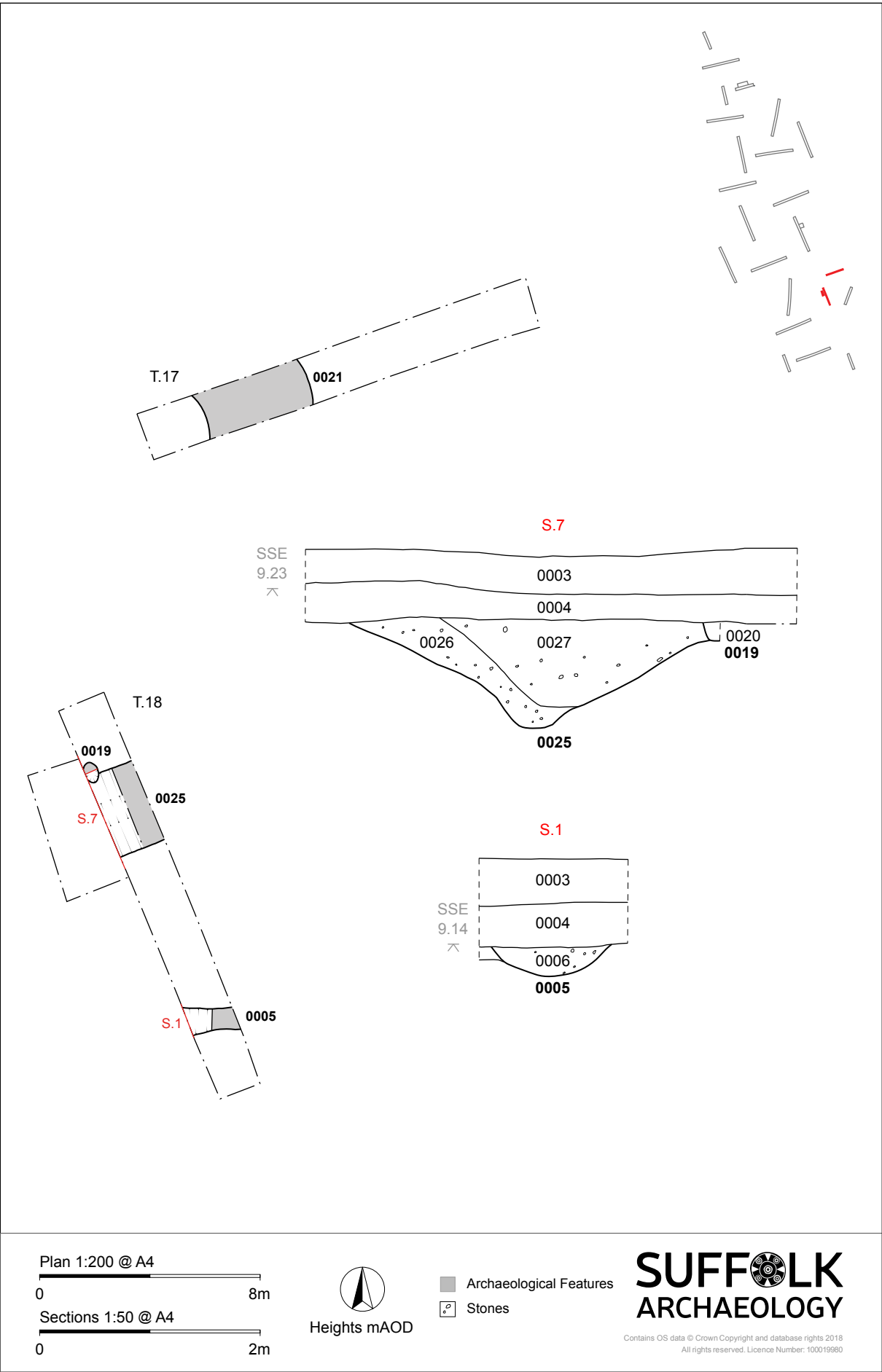


Figure 8. Plans and sections of Trenches 17 and 18

Trench 18

Trench 18 was 16m long, and orientated NNW – SSE (Fig. 2). The top of the NNW end of the trench was 9.78m AOD, the top of the SSE end was 9.87m AOD. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0003, 0.42m thick, over subsoil 0004, 0.38m thick (Pl. 27). The surface geology consisted of pale yellow sand towards the southern end of the trench, and red gravelly sand towards the north. Three archaeological features, ditch 0005, pit 0019 and ring-ditch 0025, were identified in the trench (Fig. 8). All three were sealed beneath the subsoil. A 2.50m wide x 5m long box was lowered 0.90m by machine along the western trench edge next to ring-ditch 0025, to allow safe excavation of the feature.

Ditch 0005

Ditch 0005 had a linear cut in plan, aligned NW – SE, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base (Fig. 8). It measured 1.10m wide and 0.26m deep, and contained fill 0006. This consisted of a mid-brownish grey, loose silty sand with frequent small stone and gravel inclusions. There were no finds from the excavated section.

Pit 0019

Pit 0019 had a sub-oval cut in plan, aligned N – S, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base (Fig. 8). It measured 0.78m long, 0.66m wide and 0.41m deep, containing fill 0020, a dark grey-brown, loose silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, and small to medium sized stones. This pit cut ring-ditch 0025, and appeared to be sealed beneath subsoil 0004, although this was not entirely certain. There were no finds.

Ring-ditch 0025

Ring-ditch 0025 crossed the trench E – W, bowing out towards the south. It had moderately sloping convex sides with a narrow concave base, forming a roughly V-shaped profile, which was 3.10m wide and 0.99m deep. It contained two fills (Pl. 27, Pl. 28), the lower fill being 0026 and the upper 0027 (Fig. 8). Fill 0026 was concentrated against the southern edge and base of the ring-ditch, and consisted of mid-greyish brown, loose silty sand, with frequent small and medium sized stones, measuring 1.08m wide and 0.42m deep. Fill 0027, 2.28m wide and 0.79m deep, consisted of mid-brownish grey, loose silty sand, with moderate amounts of small and medium sized stones. No finds were recovered.



Plate 27. Ring-ditch 0025 and pit 0019, Trench 18 pre-extension, looking SSW



Plate 28. Ring-ditch 0025, fully excavated, with pit 0019, Trench 18, looking NNW

Trench 19

Trench 19 was 30m long, and orientated ENE – WSW (Fig. 2). The top of the WSW end of the trench was 11.65m AOD, the top of the ENE end of the trench was 10.64m AOD. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0035, 0.38m thick, over subsoil 0034, 0.24m thick (Pl. 29). The surface geology was pale yellow sand and red gravelly sand, with occasional small outcrops of chalk. Ditch 0032 was identified in the trench, sealed beneath the subsoil (Fig. 9).

Ditch 0032

Ditch 0032 had a linear cut in plan, aligned NNW – SSE, with steep convex sides and a narrow concave base (Fig. 9). It contained a single fill, 0033, consisting of mid-brownish grey, firm silty sand with frequent small to medium sized stones (Pl. 29). There were no finds recovered from the excavated section.



Plate 29. Ditch 0032, Trench 19, looking NNW

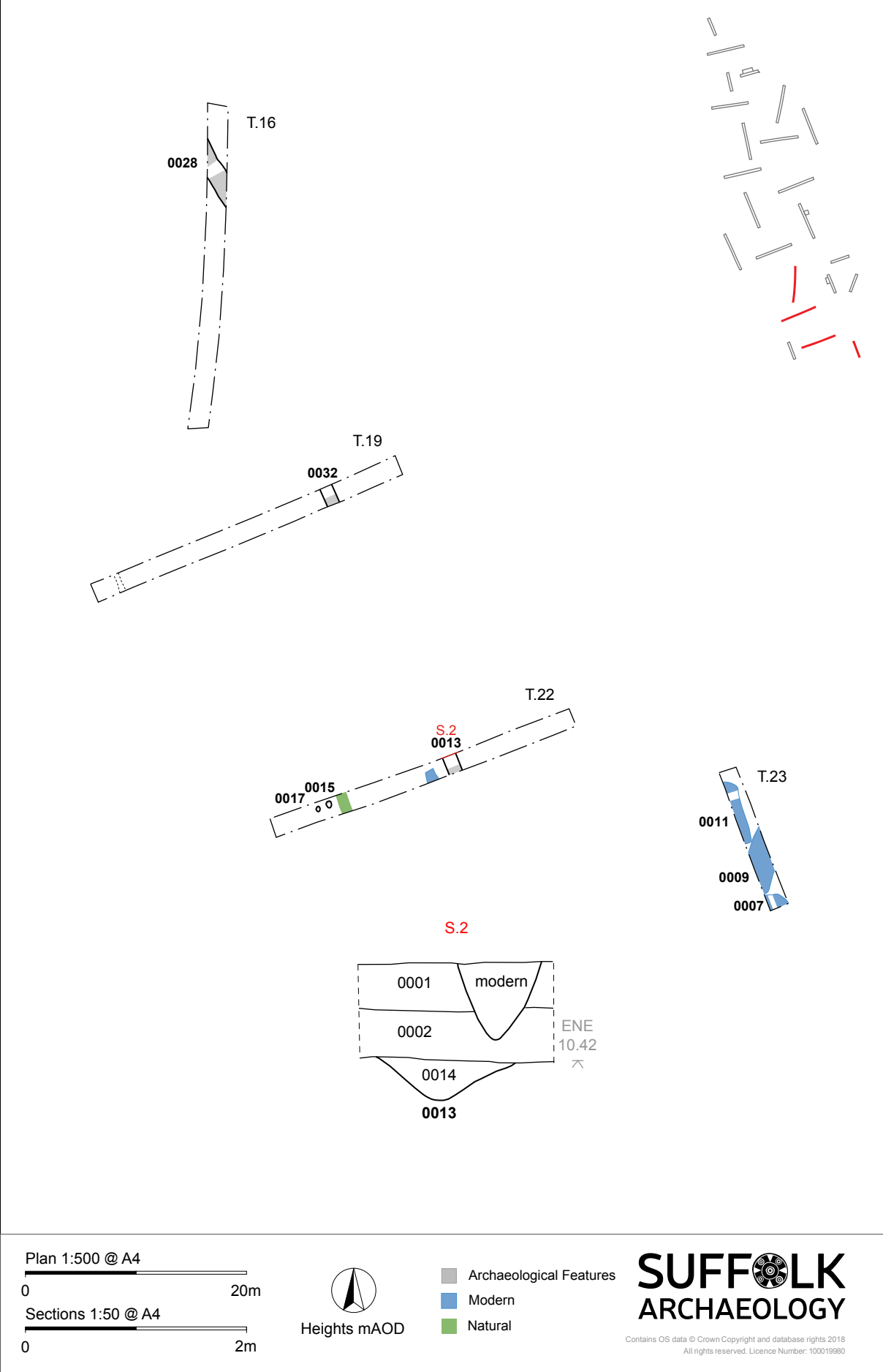


Figure 9. Plans and section of Trenches 16, 19, 22 and 23

Trench 20

Trench 20 was orientated NE – SW, and measured 15m long (Fig. 2). The top of the NW end of the trench was 9.05m AOD, the top of the SW end was 9.50m AOD. The overburden in the trench consisted of topsoil 0083, 0.35m thick, over subsoil 0084, 0.34m thick. The surface geology was yellow sand and coarse, gravelly red sand. No archaeological features were detected in the trench.

Trench 21

Trench 21 was 14m long, and aligned NNW – SSE (Fig. 2). The top of the NNE end of the trench was 12.13m AOD, the top of the SSE end was 12.30m AOD. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0085, 0.45m thick, over subsoil 0086, 0.41m thick. The surface geology consisted of red gravelly sand, with outcrops of brown silt and yellow sand (Pl. 30). No archaeological features were detected in the trench.



Plate 30. Trench 21, looking NNW

Trench 22

Trench 22 was 29m long, and aligned ENE – WSW (Fig. 2). The top of the ENE end of the trench was 10.68m AOD, the top of the WSW end was 11.99m AOD. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0001, 0.40m thick, over subsoil 0002, 0.50m thick. This subsoil contained a sherd of Thetford ware pottery. The surface geology consisted of red gravelly sand, with areas of yellow sand. A ditch, 0013, and two postholes, 0015 and 0017, were identified beneath the subsoil (Fig. 9). In addition, several 19th and 20th century features were seen to cut both the topsoil and subsoil. This included a large pit, filled with glass bottles, porcelain, slate and metal, recorded in plan only (Fig. 9). A shallow linear feature was excavated at the western end of the trench; this was thought to be a natural feature rather than archaeological, and has been recorded in plan only (depicted as 'Natural' on Fig. 9).

Ditch 0013

Ditch 0013 had a linear cut in plan, aligned NNW – SSE, with steep, concave sides and a concave base (Fig. 8). It measured 1.24m wide and 0.37m deep, and contained fill 0014, which consisted of a mid-brownish grey, firm silty sand with occasional small to medium sized sub-rounded stones (Pl. 31). There were no finds.



Plate 31. Ditch 0013, Trench 22, looking NNW

Posthole 0015

Posthole 0015 had an oval-shaped cut in plan, with steep concave sides and a concave base, which measured 0.60m long, 0.46m wide and 0.14m deep. It contained fill 0016, a dark greyish brown, firm silty sand, with occasional flecks of charcoal and sub-rounded stones (Pl. 32). There were no finds.



Plate 32. Posthole 0015, Trench 22, looking NNW

Posthole 0017

Posthole 0017 had a sub-circular cut in plan, with shallow concave sides and a concave base. The NE edge was steeper than the SW edge. The posthole measured 0.46m long, 0.36m wide and 0.10m deep, and contained fill 0018. This was a dark grey-brown, firm silty sand, with occasional flecks of charcoal and sub-rounded stones. There were no finds.

Trench 23

Trench 23 was 12.80m long, and orientated NNW – SSE (Fig. 2). The top of the NNW end of the trench was 10.12m AOD, the top of the WSW end was 10.16m AOD. The overburden consisted of topsoil 0087, 0.36m thick, over subsoil 0088, 0.40m thick. The surface geology consisted of yellow sand, with red gravelly sand (Pl. 33). The trench contained three large 19th or 20th pits, 0007, 0009 and 0011, which were cut through the subsoil (Fig. 9).



Plate 33. Trench 23, looking NNW

Pit 0007

The cut for pit 0007 was located against the SW corner of Trench 23. What was visible in the trench measured 1.70m long and 1.40m wide, and appeared to be rounded in plan, with shallow concave sides and a concave base. It was 0.50m deep, and contained fill 0008, a mid-greyish brown, loose/fine sandy silt with ash flecks, occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flints and stones. The fill contained fragments of CBM and post-medieval rubbish, including parts of a metal bucket. Amongst this were seven sherds of 15th – 16th century pottery.

Pit 0009

Pit 0009 appeared as a roughly linear feature running NE – SW across the centre of the trench, measuring 3m wide. It was not excavated, as the fill, 0010, contained a large amount of obviously post-medieval detritus, included fragments of brick, porcelain, slate and glass, and a large lump of concrete (Pl. 34).



Plate 34. Modern material in pit 0009, Trench 23, looking WSE

Pit 0011

Pit 0011 was partially visible against the western edge of Trench 23 as a roughly oblong feature, with steep vertical sides. It measured 4m long and 0.60m deep, and contained fill 0012. This consisted of a mid-greyish brown, soft/loose sandy silt, with frequent small/medium sub-rounded flints and gravel. Post-medieval CBM, including brick and tile, pottery and glass were seen in the fill. A single sherd of Thetford ware pottery was also recovered from the fill.

5.3 Group numbers

Five group numbers were issued following the end of field work, to tie together layers and features identified in multiple trenches. Where appropriate, these group numbers will be used to refer to these specific layers and features during all further discussion of the results, rather than the individual context numbers assigned on a trench by trench basis.

- Group number 0089 refers to the topsoil identified in all twenty-three trenches
- Group number 0090 refers to the subsoil, which was also identified in all trenches
- Group number 0091 refers to the ring-ditch, identified as 0021 in Trench 17 and 0025 in Trench 18
- Group number 0092 refers to the NNW – SSE aligned ditch detected as 0052 in Trench 14, 0028 in Trench 16, 0032 in Trench 19 and 0013 in Trench 22.
- Group number 0093 refers to the WSW – ENE aligned ditch detected as 0042 in Trench 13 and 0036 in Trench 15

5.4 Phasing

Bronze Age

Whilst no dating evidence was recovered from ring-ditch 0091, its morphology and size are typical of a feature that originally would have enclosed a round barrow, together forming a funerary monument likely to be associated with burial/s of earlier Bronze Age date (Ashbee1960).

Roman

A single sherd of Roman amphora was recovered from layer 0063, the uppermost deposit within the palaeo-channel in Trench 4. Another sherd in ditch 0051 in Trench 6 might be a Roman greyware, although it could also be from a early Medieval greyware. No features have been identified as Roman.

Late Saxon

Ditch 0093 contained late Saxon pottery in segment 0042, dated mid-9th to 11th century. Ditch 0092 was undated, but its alignment with ditch 0093 might suggest that they are

related. Late Saxon pottery was also recovered in small amounts from the topsoil in Trench 21 and amongst the post-medieval detritus in pit 0010 in Trench 23.

Medieval

Two ditches, 0051 in Trench 6 and 0038 in Trench 15, contained medieval pottery. This was dated to the 12th – 13th century.

Post-medieval

Pits 0007, 0009 and 0011 in Trench 23, and the pit located in Trench 22, contained 19th and 20th century waste material. The position of these pits behind the houses lining Lower Street might suggest that this material originated as rubbish from these dwellings. 15th – 16th century pottery was also recovered from amongst this material.

Undated

All other features were undated. Stratigraphically, they were all sealed beneath subsoil 0090, which did not contain any dating evidence. However, the subsoil was found to seal late Saxon features, as well as deposit 0063 which contained Roman pottery, whilst it appeared to be cut through by at least one medieval feature, ditch 0051, and perhaps also by ditch 0038. This may suggest that the current subsoil developed sometime between the Roman period and the 12th century.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Small quantities of finds of wide-ranging date were recovered from the evaluation, as shown in Table 2 below. One small find was identified, and three samples were taken to recover plant macrofossils and other remains.

Context	Pottery		Flint		Animal Bone		Shell		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0002	1	6								Late Saxon
0008	7	47			12	93	5	3	CBM 1 – 72g	15th - 16th c.
0012	1	3								Late Saxon
0022			1	5						
0029			1	9	5	6				
0037					46	502				
0039	6	86			5	188	9	33	Charcoal 2 – 1g	Med
0043	17	71			22	958				10th-11th C
0048					3	14				
0053					5	16				
0058	12	224			2	8				Med
0059	1	31								Med
0063	1	64								Roman
Total	46	532	2	14	100	1785	14	36		

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Pottery (46 sherds, 532g) was collected from eight contexts during the evaluation (Appendix 3).

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric

series for Suffolk. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Pottery by period

Table 3 shows the quantities of pottery by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No.	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Roman greyware	RBGW	Roman	1	9	0.11	1
Amphorae	RBAM	Roman	1	64		1
Thetford-type ware	THET	L.9th-11th c.	16	69	0.20	16
St. Neots-type ware	STNE	850-1150	3	11		2
Essex-type EMW	EMWE	11th-13th c.	1	9		1
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th-12th c.	1	9		1
EMW micaceous	EMWM	11th-13th c.	1	3	0.10	1
Melton shelly ware	MTN1	12th-13th c.	4	87	0.11	3
St. Neots ware developed	STND	12th-13th c.	5	83		1
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	12th-13th c?	2	39		2
Medieval coarseware	MCW	12th-14th c.	3	81	0.16	3
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	M.12th-M.14th c.	1	21		1
Late Colchester-type ware	COLL	15th-16th c.	6	42	0.31	4
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	1	5		1
Totals			46	532	0.99	38

Table 3. Pottery quantities

Roman (1st – 4th century)

A cavetto rim fragment from a jar was found in ditch 0051, fill 0058 (Trench 6) and was probably a Roman greyware. However, it was unabraded and found in association with early medieval wares, so it may be a contemporary import.

An abraded body sherd of Roman amphora was recovered from layer 0063 (Trench 4), which was within a palaeo-channel.

Late Saxon (L.9th – 11th century)

Sixteen sherds of Thetford-type ware were recovered from three contexts, subsoil 0002, pit fill 0012 (Trench 23) and ditch 0042, fill 0043 (Trench 13). The majority were in fine

sandy blue-grey fabrics typical of the Ipswich kilns, although a few were slightly different and could be non-local (or burnt) or possibly Roman. Only one rim was present, a medium jar with a parallel-sided everted rim. Two vessels had girth-grooving.

Three St. Neots-type ware sherds were collected from ditch 0042, fill 0043. All were abraded body sherds.

Medieval (11th – 14th century)

Twelve sherds of handmade early medieval ware vessels were found. Two body sherds (EMWE, EMWG) were similar to Essex wares of the period, and there was a micaceous simple everted rim from a small jar (70mm diameter), although the latter could be earlier (perhaps Iron Age or early Anglo-Saxon?). Four sherds of Melton shelly ware were found, including an upright beaded jar rim. There were five sherds of a developed St Neots-type ware sagging base.

Two sherds in heavily gritted reduced fabrics have been recorded as MCWG, although it is possible that at least one was handmade. Three sherds of unprovenanced wheelmade medieval coarsewares included fragments of a jar with a flat-topped everted rim (Essex type H1) and a bowl with an everted thickened rim with internal thumbing. Details of fabrics are included in Appendix 3. One body sherd of Hedingham coarseware was also present.

Late medieval and early post-medieval (15th – 16th century)

All late medieval pottery in this assemblage was of Colchester type. Two rim sherds were from a jar or cauldron with a lid-seating (*cf* Cotter 2000, fig. 90, no. 115) and all-over white slip with a spot of clear glaze externally. Two sherds were part of an undecorated jug rim of triangular beaded form. A body sherd with thumbed decoration appeared to be part of the hollow pedestal base of a chafing dish or possibly a mug, and was also covered in white slip with clear glaze externally and copper green glaze internally. One other plain sherd was also recovered. These sherds were all found in pit fill 0008, along with an abraded body sherd of glazed red earthenware.

Pottery by context

Table 4 shows the distribution of pottery by context and feature with suggested spotdates.

Trench	Feature	Context	Type	Fabrics	Spotdate
4	-	0063	Layer	RBAM	Roman+
6	0051	0058	Ditch	RBGW, EMWE, EMWG, MTN1, MCWG, MCW, HCW	M.12th - 13th c.
6	-	0059	Topsoil	MCW	13th c.?
13	0042	0043	Ditch	THET, STNE	11th c.
15	0038	0039	Ditch	EMWM, STND	12th c.?
22	-	0002	Subsoil	THET	L.9th - 11th c.+
23	0007	0008	Pit	COLL, GRE	16th c.*
23	0011	0012	Pit	THET	L.9th - 11th c.*

Table 4. Pottery fabric distribution by context

* later material noted by excavator but not collected

The largest quantities were recovered from ditch fills 0043 (17 sherds) and 0058 (12 sherds), perhaps representing concentrations of medieval and Late Saxon activity respectively.

Discussion

A small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered, hinting at possible Roman activity in the vicinity. Otherwise, the earliest activity on the site appears to be of Late Saxon date and occurred particularly in Trench 13 with other possible sherds occurring residually in Trenches 22 and 23 (although both of the latter could be Roman). This group comprises largely local (i.e. Ipswich) Thetford-type wares with a few Cambridgeshire shelly wares also present, suggesting an 11th-century date. Early and high medieval wares were found in Trench 6 in particular, and appear to represent 11th – 13th century activity. The coarseware fabrics in this group include some that are similar to Essex wares, from the kilns at Great Horkesley and Mile End to the north of Colchester and from Hedingham. There were no 13th – 14th century wares in this assemblage. The late medieval wares found in Trench 23 were exclusively of Colchester type, but these were found in association with typical Suffolk glazed red earthenware.

A larger group of pottery was recovered to the south of the parish at Chantry Vale in 2015 (Walker 2015), but this was different in character to the present assemblage from

north of the village. Walker notes several shelly early medieval wares, which are usually fairly common in this part of Suffolk. She also notes a number of medieval coarseware sherds in fine buff fabrics 'characteristic of Suffolk manufacture' (*ibid* p.21). None of these occurred at Bramford Road, but this may simply be due to the smaller size of the assemblage. Immediately to the south of Chantry Vale, Copdock Park & Ride (WSH 012) produced a large quantity of Thetford-type ware in Ipswich fabrics (Anderson 1996).

6.3 Ceramic building material

A fragment of plain roof tile (72g; Appendix 3), in a coarse sandy fabric with grog tempering, was found in pit fill 0008 (Trench 23) in association with late medieval and early post-medieval pottery, and is likely to be contemporary.

6.4 Fired clay

Seven fragments (<7g) of fired clay in fine sandy fabrics, sometimes with chalk, were recovered from bulk samples in three contexts (Appendix 3). All were small and abraded and their function is indeterminate.

6.5 Struck flint

Two pieces of struck flint were recovered from the evaluation. The first is a small flake found in the upper fill, 0022, of ring-ditch 0021 in Trench 17. The second flint is a flake which was collected from fill 0028 in ditch 0029 (Trench 16). Both flints are not datable beyond the later prehistoric period.

6.6 The small finds

Ruth Beveridge

Introduction and recording method

A single iron object was recorded as a small find. It has been fully recorded and catalogued on the database with the assistance of low powered magnification but without radiography. A complete listing is provided as Appendix 3. Any future digital x-

ray plates will be included in the archive. The overall condition of the small find is poor, with detail masked by corrosion products and dirt.

Iron

SF1000, fill 0008 of pit 0007, Trench 23. Strip of wrought iron that tapers along its length; broken at both ends. It is plano-convex in cross-section. It is likely to have been part of a strip fitting for a piece of furniture or a structural object. It is associated with post-medieval pottery and is probably of the same date.

The iron object SF1000 represents post-medieval activity on the site in the form of discarded debris in refuse pit 0007.

6.7 Animal bone

Julie Curl

Methodology

The assemblage consisted of both hand-collected material and bone from sieved samples. Bone was identified to species wherever possible, and was assessed for the presence of suitable pieces for ageing, measuring for estimates of species, stature and breed. The mammal bones were recorded and estimated following a modified version of guidelines described in Davis (1992) and Baker and Worley (2014). A small quantity of bird and fish bones were recovered from two soil samples, but were not recorded in detail at this stage.

Butchering was recorded, where possible noting the butchery type, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of butchering. A note was also made of any burnt bone. Pathologies were noted where easily observed. Other modifications were also recorded, such as any possible working, working waste or animal gnawing.

Weights and total number of pieces counts had been taken for each context for the hand-collected bone; these appear in Appendix 3. Samples were not quantified at this stage. Bones that were assessed as measurable (following Von Den Dreisch, 1976) and countable (following Davis, 1992) were noted as present by context. Selected bones were measured for an estimation of height and breeds for animals present. All information was recorded directly into an Excel spreadsheet for analysis. A catalogue is

provided as Appendix 3, giving a summary of all of the faunal remains by context. The full data record is available in the digital archive and a summary table is provided for the appendix.

The assemblage – quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 1,796g of bone, consisting of seventy-seven pieces, with the assemblage quantified by context number and feature type in Tables 5 (by weight) and 6 (by count).

Context	Feature Type and weight (g)		Totals
	ditch	pit	
0008		94	94
0029	7		7
0037	512		512
0039	186		186
0043	957		957
0048		14	14
0053	16		16
0058	10		10
Totals	1,688	108	1,796

Table 5. Faunal assemblage; quantification by context, feature and weight

The bone was produced from two pit fills and six ditch fills (Tables 5 and 6). Fill 0037, in ditch 0036, is possibly Late Saxon in date. Fill 0043 in ditch 0042 is of a more certain Late Saxon date. Other fills are of a medieval date, aside from pit 0007, fill 0008, which is of a post-medieval date.

Context	Feature Type and count		Totals
	ditch	pit	
0008		12	12
0029	4		4
0037	22		22
0039	6		6
0043	22		22
0048		3	3
0053	6		6
0058	2		2
Totals	62	15	77

Table 6. Faunal assemblage; quantification by context, feature and element count

The assemblage is in good condition. A little more wear and erosion has occurred on the bone from the possible Late Saxon ditch, which would be expected if these remains are of an earlier date than the rest of the assemblage. The good condition of the rest of the bone would suggest quite a rapid burial.

Canid gnawing was seen on an equid talus from pit fill 0008 and on cattle metapodials and a tibia from the ditch 0036, fill 0037. The condition of the bone is good, and this suggests rapid burial, so gnawing is not likely to be from scavengers around the rubbish. It is likely that butchering and food waste was given to domestic or working dogs and disposed of with the general meat waste.

Assemblage by date range

Over 53% of the assemblage was recovered from the dated Late Saxon ditch fill 0043, which consisted of a range of cattle limb bones, some of which had been gnawed. The undated, but possibly also Late Saxon, ditch fill 0037 yielded over 28% of the remains, mainly vertebrae and ribs. The remaining bone, which is all quantified by date range in Table 7, is of a medieval or later date, with small amounts of undated bone from a ditch and pit fill.

Date range	Feature Type and weight (g)		Total
	ditch	pit	
?Late Saxon	512		512
Late Saxon	957		957
LM/PM		94	94
Medieval	196		196
Undated	23	14	37
Total	1,688	108	1,796

Table 7. Faunal assemblage; quantification by date range and weight

Species, modifications and observations

Three species were identified from the assemblage, which is quantified in Table 8.

The most frequent species was cattle, which was found in three ditch fills, with two fills producing larger groups of cattle bone.

Species	Feature Type and NISP		Totals
	ditch	pit	
cattle	24		24
equid		1	1
mammal	35	9	44
sheep/goat	3	5	8
Totals	62	15	77

Table 8. Faunal assemblage; quantification by species and NISP

Ditch fill 0037 yielded numerous cattle vertebrae and ribs which had been butchered. The Late Saxon ditch fill 0043 produced a metatarsal and a metacarpal, two tibias, a cuboid and a femur from a sub-adult individual. The metrical data from the cow from 0043 indicates an animal of approximately 1.2m at the shoulder, which is in the range for the female Celtic Short-Horn cattle. Elements from the bovids suggest primary and secondary waste. The strong muscle attachments on the tibia from the cow in ditch fill 0043, which would suggest a traction animal.

Sheep/goat were recovered from two ditch fills and one pit fill. The sheep/goat are all from adult animals and very fragmented from butchering and food debris.

Equid was identified from the late medieval/post-medieval pit 0007, fill 0008 with a small talus. The size of the talus compares well with mule or donkey, but a very small pony of light build is possible. The bone had been gnawed, which would suggest the animal had probably been skinned (although no butchering was visible on this particular bone) and the lower limbs might have been available for feeding dogs.

Butchering

Fine cuts were noted on lower leg bones from cattle and sheep/goat from the skinning process. These species also showed heavy cleaver chops from dismemberment and preparation of cuts of meat. Finer knife cuts were observed from the removal of meat, particularly on the upper limb bones from the cattle. The cattle mandible from ditch fill 0039 showed fine cuts on the inner mandible from the removal of the tongue.

Pathologies

No pathologies were evident on any of the bones in this assemblage, although a traction animal is indicated from the strong muscle attachments on the cow from ditch fill 0043.

Discussion

The bulk of the assemblage is derived from the main domestic food mammals and consists of primary and secondary butchering and food waste, with a range of cuts of meat indicated from the butchering evidence. The equid in the assemblage was a small individual and might have been used for load-bearing and perhaps skinned and even consumed once dead.

The assemblage is relatively small and of mixed date and therefore difficult to interpret fully. The remains are broadly similar to other assemblages from mixed date sites with a dominance of cattle and sheep/goat. The cattle remains suggest a small breed and one used for traction, either pulling a plough or cart. Both cattle and sheep/goat are kept for milk and meat and other by-products. Dog or possibly wolf is clearly represented in the assemblage with the gnawed bones.

While preservation is good, there is a lack of small species. This may be due to a recovery bias as fish and bird bones were recovered from two of the soil-samples. It is recommended that any further work includes the taking of samples for wet sieving to maximise the recovery of small elements and increase the recovery of smaller species.

6.8 Shell

Fourteen fragments of oyster shell weighing 36g in total were recovered from two contexts, as listed in Table 2. One of these, 0007 was a late post-medieval pit in Trench 23, whilst further shell was found in fill 0039 of ditch 0038 in Trench 15.

6.9 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Three 40 litre bulk samples were taken from a, presumably, Bronze Age ring-ditch and two medieval ditches during this evaluation. The samples were processed in full, in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Table 9. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

For the purposes of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:

+ = *rare*, ++ = *moderate*, +++ = *abundant*

Results

Table 9 lists the types of plant macrofossils and other remains that were noted from the samples.

S.S. No.	Context No.	Feature/cut no.	Feature type	Approx. date of deposit	Flot contents
1	0043	0042	Ditch	Med	charred cereal grains # charred legumes # charred seeds # charcoal + animal bone frags # snails +++ uncharred seeds # rootlets +++
2	0026	0025	Ditch	BA	charred cereal grains # charred seeds # charcoal + uncharred seeds # rootlets ++
3	0046	0038	Ditch	Med	charred cereal grains # charred legumes # charred nutshell # charred seeds # charcoal ++ fish bones + animal bone frags ++ snails + uncharred seeds # rootlets +++

Table 9. Plant macrofossils and other remains

All the flots were small in volume being 20ml or less. Fibrous rootlets were common within all the flots; these are considered to be modern contaminants and intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

The plant macrofossil material recovered is sparse; the preservation is through charring and is fair to poor. Wood charcoal was relatively sparse and was generally highly comminuted making it unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

Although cereal grains were present in all the samples in low numbers, the majority of the grains present were puffed, fragmented and abraded, making identification of some fragments difficult to impossible. Bread wheat type (*Triticum aestivum* L.) grains were recorded in all the flots but as less than ten specimens at a time. Possible barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were observed in Sample 2, ditch fill 0026 and Sample 3, ditch fill 0046, in very low numbers or as single specimens. No chaff remains were observed within any of the samples.

Charred legumes in the form of possible peas (*Pisum sativum* L.) were present in Sample 1, ditch fill 0043 and Sample 3, ditch fill 0046. A complete celtic bean (*Vicia faba* L.) was also recovered from fill 0046 along with a small number of unidentified legume fragments. Pulses provide an important source of protein within the medieval diet, and as a fodder crop. However, as they do not require processing with heat prior to cooking in the way that cereals do they are often under-represented in the archaeological record. The presence of legumes suggest that horticulture activity was taking place in the vicinity of the site.

A single charred hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell fragment was recovered from Sample 3, fill 0046. It is not clear whether this represents a collected food resource or material incorporated within gathered fuel. Charred seed fragments of grasses (Poaceae) were present in all the samples and mustard family (*Brassica* sp.) were present in Sample 2, fill 0025, but in very low numbers.

Fish bones and animal bone fragments were observed within two samples, particularly Sample 3, medieval ditch fill 0046. These remains suggest domestic waste, possibly deliberately disposed of within the feature.

Terrestrial snails were abundant in Sample 1, ditch fill 0043, no attempt has been made to identify these for the purposes of this report.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general, the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. Both charred plant macrofossils and charcoal were infrequent within the flots recovered. The remains were insufficient to draw any detailed conclusions beyond the fact that agricultural, horticultural and domestic activities were taking place in the vicinity of the site during the medieval period. Although it is possible some of the material may have been deliberately deposited within the features whilst they were open, particularly within ditch 0038. On the whole, the sparse nature of the material may represent domestic detritus that has been moved across the site through the action of wind, water or trample before becoming incorporated into the contexts sampled. The remains recovered from the probably Bronze Age ring-ditch are consistent with the medieval remains recovered from the later features, therefore it is likely this material is intrusive within this feature.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on these samples as it would offer little additional information to the results of the evaluation. However, if further interventions are planned on this site, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out with a view to investigating the nature of the cereal and legume waste. Any accompanying weed seed assemblage is likely to provide an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

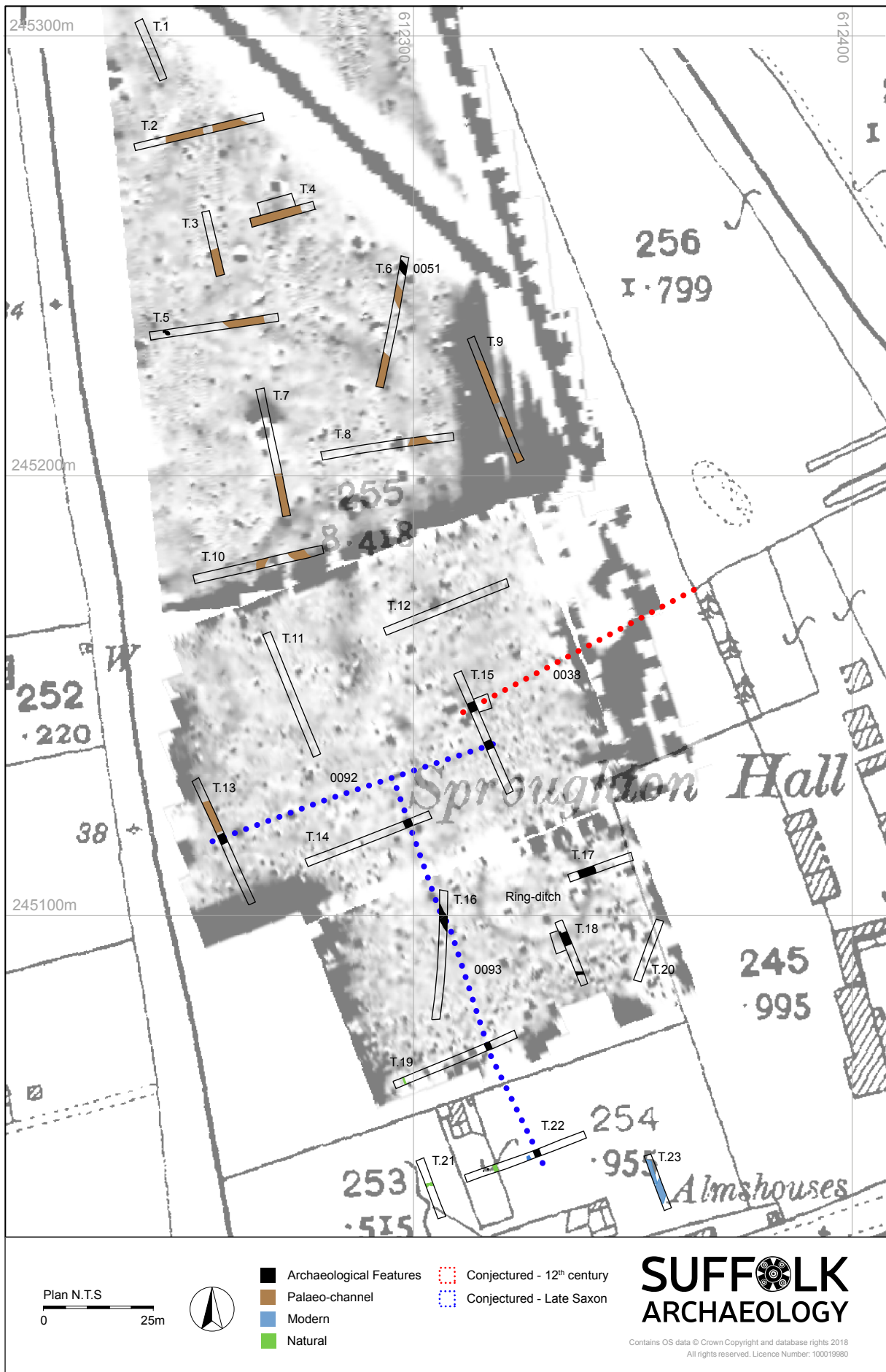


Figure 10. Interpretation of results

7. Discussion

Introduction

The majority of archaeological features were located in the southern half of the site, principally in Trenches 13 – 23. This included a, presumably, Bronze Age ring-ditch, elements of a possible late Saxon or early medieval field system, a large medieval boundary ditch, a number of 19th and 20th century rubbish pits and five undated features. Aside from the ring-ditch, these features are not obviously visible in the geophysical survey plots (Fortuny and Brown 2017). The northern half of the site contained fewer archaeological features, limited to a single medieval ditch in Trench 6 and two undated pits in Trench 5. However, the northern trenches did reveal a network of silt-filled palaeo-channels, the courses of which can be traced in the geophysical survey results (*ibid.*).

Bronze Age ring-ditch

Ring-ditch 0091 was uncovered in Trenches 17 and 18. This ring-ditch featured prominently in the geophysical survey results as a circular anomaly measuring 25m in circumference (Fig. 10). The evaluation trenches were targeted on the ditch itself with no attempt made to identify any associated burials in the area enclosed by the feature. Artefactual evidence from the excavated ditch section was limited to a single undiagnostic flint flake. However, based on the morphology and character of the ditch and its location within a landscape that contains other similar features, it must be considered likely that it represents the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow. No traces were found of an accompanying mound which, if originally present, appear to have been completely ploughed out. The monument is located on high ground overlooking the Gipping River, which places it amongst a series of Bronze Age funerary monuments lining the valley, including the barrows identified in the HER as SPT 049, BRF 064, 065, 066 and 067, and the small collection of Bronze Age cremation burial urns to the south of the site, SPT 005. The small pit, 0019, cut into the top of the ring-ditch was not the remains of a cremation burial, and relates to activity post-dating the infilling of the ring-ditch. Its exact purpose is unknown.

Late Saxon/Early Medieval field system

Ditches 0092 and 0093 may, if contemporary, represent the remains of a late Saxon or early medieval field system (Fig. 10). Ditch 0093 crossed the site on a ENE – WSW alignment, whilst ditch 0092 was at a right angle to this, orientated NNW – SSE. Ditch 0092 was not seen further north than Trench 14, and therefore may not have extended beyond ditch 0093. The ditch alignments are consistent with those of the extant Bramford Road and Lower Street.

Ditch 0093 was found to contain a significant assemblage of domestic waste material, in the form of late Saxon (mid-9th – 11th century) pottery, oyster shell and animal bone. The condition of this material was relatively fresh and not damaged or abraded by post-depositional activity. This suggests that it was in its primary context of deposition, probably not far from where it had been generated, rather than if it had been deposited on a field during manuring and only finding its way into the ditch over time. Animal bone was also found in ditch 0092, at segment 0052 in Trench 14, closest to the possible junction with ditch 0093. If these features are contemporary, then this may suggest that waste material was being preferentially dumped along the northern field boundary as the very little material was recovered from the more southerly sections through ditch 0092. Late Saxon pottery was also found in small amounts in the topsoil of Trench 21 and within post-medieval features in Trench 23, at the southern end of the site near Lower Street, perhaps indicating a settlement close to or along this road.

The dates for the pottery suggest that the fill within ditch 0093 accumulated during or after the 11th century. Sproughton is not listed in the Domesday survey (c.1086) as an independent manor in either the pre- or post-Norman conquest period, and so this enclosure system provides limited evidence for late Saxon settlement at Sproughton not obviously available from the principal written sources. The alignment of ditch 0093 with Lower Street may also suggest that that road dates to at least the 11th century. Ditch 0038, just to the north of ditch 0093, was found to contain later medieval pottery, and might be a recut of this boundary.

Medieval ditches

Ditches 0038 and 0051 contained 12th – 13th century pottery, which may have been generated in Sproughton village itself or another focus of activity such as an isolated

farmstead. The exact direction and extent of these ditches is unclear, as each ditch was only encountered in one trench and neither were clearly visible on the geophysical survey results (Fig. 10 and *Ibid.*).

Ditch 0038 in Trench 15 (Fig. 10) was found to be a substantial feature, which did not appear to extend as far as Trench 13, suggesting that it may have turned or terminated before this point. Another possibility is that the slight step seen on the southern edge of ditch 0042 (a segment of ditch 0093) in Trench 13 (Pl. 19) represents the remains of this ditch, rather than signs of erosion as initially interpreted. The ditch is located just to the north of ditch 0093, which is potentially 11th century, and might be a later recut of the same boundary, dated to at least the 12th century.

Ditch 0038 also appears to align with a ditch 40m to the east, outside of the site, which once formed the rear property boundary to Sproughton Hall (Fig. 10). That particular ditch is shown on O.S. maps from the first edition (1880's) onwards and is still partly extant in 2018. Ditch 0038 may therefore have marked an earlier continuation of this boundary line or its medieval predecessor, perhaps as early as the 12th century. The juxtaposition with the adjacent Sproughton Hall may be significant if this ditch is found to represent an earlier, 12th century, enclosure associated with the hall site. While clearly predating the current building, the structure of which is dated c.1600 at the earliest, it could be argued that these ditches are indicative of a continuity of activity on the site extending back at least into the medieval period.

Ditch 0051 in Trench 6 (Fig. 10), which contained 12th – 13th century pottery, appears to be orientated parallel to Bramford Road, as well as to the river Gipping, and it may have formed part of a boundary between a medieval field system and the floodplain of the river valley immediately to the east.

Ditch 0051, and perhaps also ditch 0038, appeared to have been cut through subsoil 0090, which might therefore represent a soil horizon predating the infilling of these medieval ditches. In the case of 0038, this relationship was not entirely certain, and it might be that this particular ditch was earlier. The subsoil may have originated in part as a worked agricultural soil, since the earlier features sealed beneath it were apparently truncated above the upper level of the surface geology (e.g. ditch 0042 on Fig. 5). As much of the site is on the top of a ridge overlooking a river valley, rather than on the

bottom or edge of the valley sides, the depth of the subsoil, up to 0.40 – 0.50m thick at the highest point of the site in Trenches 21 and 22, suggests that it did not form from natural, gravitational colluvial action. The composition of the subsoil, a brown sandy silt with few inclusions, is consistent across the site and does not reflect the underlying surface geology, further suggesting that it had not formed as a result of colluvial erosion of the upper geological strata.

Post-medieval rubbish pits

The post-medieval pits, seen in Trench 22 and in Trench 23 as 0007, 0009 and 0011, might represent the remains of 19th and 20th century refuse pits dug behind the properties along the north side of Lower Street. It is also possible that some of these features originated as gravel extraction pits, as the first edition O.S. map (1880's) shows a small gravel quarry in a field just to the NE of the site, within the grounds of Sproughton Hall.

Undated features

Pits 0047 and 0049, postholes 0015 and 0017, and ditch 0005 are of unknown date, although were found to be sealed by subsoil 0090. The lack of any obvious wider context to these features hinders discussion. Pits 0047 and 0049 might have been part of the same overall feature rather than separate, and it is possible that this shallow pit was not in fact archaeological, but a naturally formed depression, such as a tree bole. Postholes 0015 and 0017 were adjacent, and might represent the remains of a structure. Ditch 0005 was only detected in Trench 18, and does not appear to align with any other feature on the site.

Palaeo-channels

A number of palaeo-channels were uncovered in Trenches 2 – 10, filled with colluvial silt deposits. The position of the palaeo-channels, which were all sealed beneath subsoil 0090, correlated with anomalies depicted on the geophysical survey results (Fig. 10). The geophysical results show that these channels run down towards the River Gipping, with those in Trenches 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 apparently converging in the area east of Trench 10. The site topography in this area forms a shallow dry valley (see Section 2:

Geology and topography, above), heading eastwards from the centre of Trench 10 towards the river. The other palaeo-channels are not readily visible on the surface.

A fragment of Roman pottery in deposit 0063, the uppermost layer filling the deep palaeo-channel in Trench 4, suggests that the build-up of material in the top of some of the channels did not occur until at least the Roman period. If the northern part of the site was more undulating because of the presence of these partially-extant palaeo-channels, it may account for why the pre-12th century archaeology is located on what would have been the more-level southern half of the site. The discovery of the Roman pottery sherd in the palaeo-channel also provides further, though limited, evidence that the overlying subsoil may have formed sometime after the Roman period. If this subsoil is the remains of a post-Roman agricultural soil, suggested by its stratigraphic relationship with pre-medieval features, then its presence across the whole site, including filling the tops of palaeo-channels, might be evidence that much of the field was eventually turned over to arable agriculture sometime during or after the 11th century. The formation of this subsoil, and subsequently the current topsoil, would have largely removed these palaeo-channels as visible features from the landscape.

8. Conclusions and realisation of the project objectives

The WSI (Craven 2018), included a series of project objectives; some provided by SCCAS and other, more generic objectives by SACIC. Each of these objectives is considered individually below with regard as to what degree the field evaluation has addressed each issue:

- **SCCAS 1:** *Test the 'ring feature to see whether it is the remains of a barrow, and if so, to assess survival and whether there are associated outlying burials'*

The ring feature was exposed in two of the evaluation trenches confirming its presence at the location indicated by the geophysics results (ibid.). While dating evidence was sparse, the character and morphology of the feature was consistent with its identification as a Bronze Age funerary monument. However, the presence or absence of associated burials was not ascertained during the evaluation, although the potential for their presence remains high.

- **SCCAS 2:** *'Test the potential for Mesolithic and Palaeolithic remains and the presence/survival of deposits which may contain them.'*

Given the location of the site on the margins of the river Gipping floodplain, the potential for the presence of earlier prehistoric deposits needed to be explored. None of the trenches revealed riverine deposits that could potentially hold evidence for Mesolithic activity and while the recorded palaeo-channels may have earlier prehistoric origins, no associated archaeological evidence was recovered. However, the date of the drift geology (Lowestoft formation) of the site does not entirely preclude the presence of Palaeolithic deposits, although none of the evaluation trenches revealed sediment types that could be considered as potentially productive.

- **SCCAS 3:** *'Assess the paleo-environmental potential here of the site given its location on the edge of the floodplain.'*

Despite the location of the site on the margins of the current flood plain, no high potential waterlogged deposits were identified. The three bulk samples that were taken were found to contain only small amounts of material, the majority of which was preserved by the process of charring.

- **SCCAS 4:** *'Test whether there are any more ephemeral remains which the geophysical survey has not identified, as the valley location also gives high potential for archaeology of all periods'*

Generally, the results from the geophysical survey (ibid.) were consistent with the findings from the trial-trenching, the former clearly identifying the ring-ditch and the palaeo-channels, although some of the boundary ditches were only recorded in the trenches.

- **SACIC 1:** *'Ground truth' the results of the geophysical survey.*

See SCCAS 4:

- **SACIC 2:** *Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ.*

While the decision as to whether any of the recorded archaeological deposits are of sufficient archaeological importance to be preserved *in situ* lies with SCCAS, given the character of the deposits that were identified during the evaluation, on balance, it seems unlikely that this will be deemed to be the case.

- **SACIC 2:** *Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.*

The sample excavation of the exposed features provided sufficient information to assess the character of the principal deposits within the application area the details of which were presented in the overall Discussion section of the report.

- **SACIC 3:** *Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.*

The evaluation trenches have recorded a representative sample of the archaeological deposits within the application area while also defining the depth of overburden and quality of preservation.

- **SACIC 4:** *Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.*

The results of the evaluation have indicated that the surviving archaeological deposits are now protected below an intervening layer of subsoil between the present plough/topsoil and the underlying drift geology. However, the subsoil itself may have been generated by earlier dynamic processes, either natural or agricultural, that may have truncated shallow lain deposits. In addition, there was no evidence to suggest that there was the vestiges of a mound surviving within the ring-ditch.

- **SACIC 5:** *Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.*

See SCCAS 3:

- **SACIC 6:** *Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).*

The principal periods recorded were Early Bronze Age (ring-ditch), later Saxon/early medieval (ditches), medieval (ditches); the significance of these deposits in relation to the Regional Research Framework is presented below:

Early Bronze Age: the presence of a presumed funerary monument, part of a wider group in the Gipping Valley, has the potential to provide information in regard to one of the future research topics defined in the revised research framework where it states that *'Patterns of burial practice need further exploration. This should include the relationship between settlement sites and burial, and the development and use of monuments, including burial mounds as key elements in determining and understanding the landscape'* (Medlycott 2011, 20).

Late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval: evidence for later Anglo-Saxon occupation is still relatively rare, possibly as a result of settlement sites often underlie extant villages/towns focussed around a parish church. The revised research framework states in the section entitled Rural landscapes and Settlements that *'The region would benefit from a detailed study of the changes in settlement types and forms over time during the early, middle and late Anglo-Saxon periods....'* and *'....with reference to the way that Anglo-Saxon settlements and organisation of the landscape influenced the medieval landscape.'* (Medlycott 2011, 58). Given the significant assemblage of finds recovered from ditches, the presence of later Saxon/early-med occupation deposits within the confines of the site, particularly its southern end, is a possibility. However, the vast majority of the material was recovered from a single ditch; other trenches were either blank or produced no artefactual evidence from the excavated ditch sections.

Medieval: while limited to two ditches, the relationship of one with an extant boundary associated with Sproughton Hall immediately to the east may be significant. The revised research framework includes within its future research topics a section on Rural settlement (Medlycott 2011, 70) components of which may be considered relevant to

the Sproughton site.

- **SACIC 7:** *Provide sufficient information for SCCAS to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.*

The results of the evaluation which form the basis of this report are considered to provide sufficient information with which to inform any future archaeological mitigation strategy put in place by SCCAS.

- **SACIC 8:** *Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.*

If further mitigation work is required by SCCAS and the client continues with the implementation of the development, the contents of this report include sufficient information on which an archaeological contractor can base costs and provide a time-frame for the archaeological work. **Please note, that the need for and scope of any future archaeological work will be defined solely by SCCAS.**

9. Archive deposition

The entire site archive will be deposited with the Suffolk HER, with all elements of the archive identified with the HER code SPT 058.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Luis Gomez, Nathan Griggs and Rebecca Pritchard, and was directed by Preston Boyles while project management was undertaken by John Craven, who also provided advice during the production of the report. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Sue Anderson, Ruth Beveridge, Julie Curl and Richenda Goffin. The specialists environmental report was produced by Anna West. The specialist finds report was collated by Richenda Goffin. The report illustrations were created by Gemma Bowen, and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter.

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Land off Bramford Road, Sproughton, Suffolk

Client:

CgMs on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd

Date:

May 2018

SPT 058

Written Scheme of Investigation

Archaeological Evaluation

Author: John Craven

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Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. The Site	3
2.1. Location and land-use	3
2.2. Topography and geology	3
3. Archaeological and historical background	4
4. Project Objectives	5
5. Archaeological method statement	9
5.1. Management	9
5.2. Project preparation	9
5.3. Fieldwork	10
5.4. Post-excavation	14
5.5. Report	15
5.6. Project archive	16
6. Project Staffing	19
7. Bibliography	20

List of Figures

Figure 1. Site location plan	2
Figure 2. Proposed trench plan	6
Figure 3. Proposed trench plan in relation to geophysics	7
Figure 4. Proposed trench plan in relation to geophysics interpretation	8

Project details

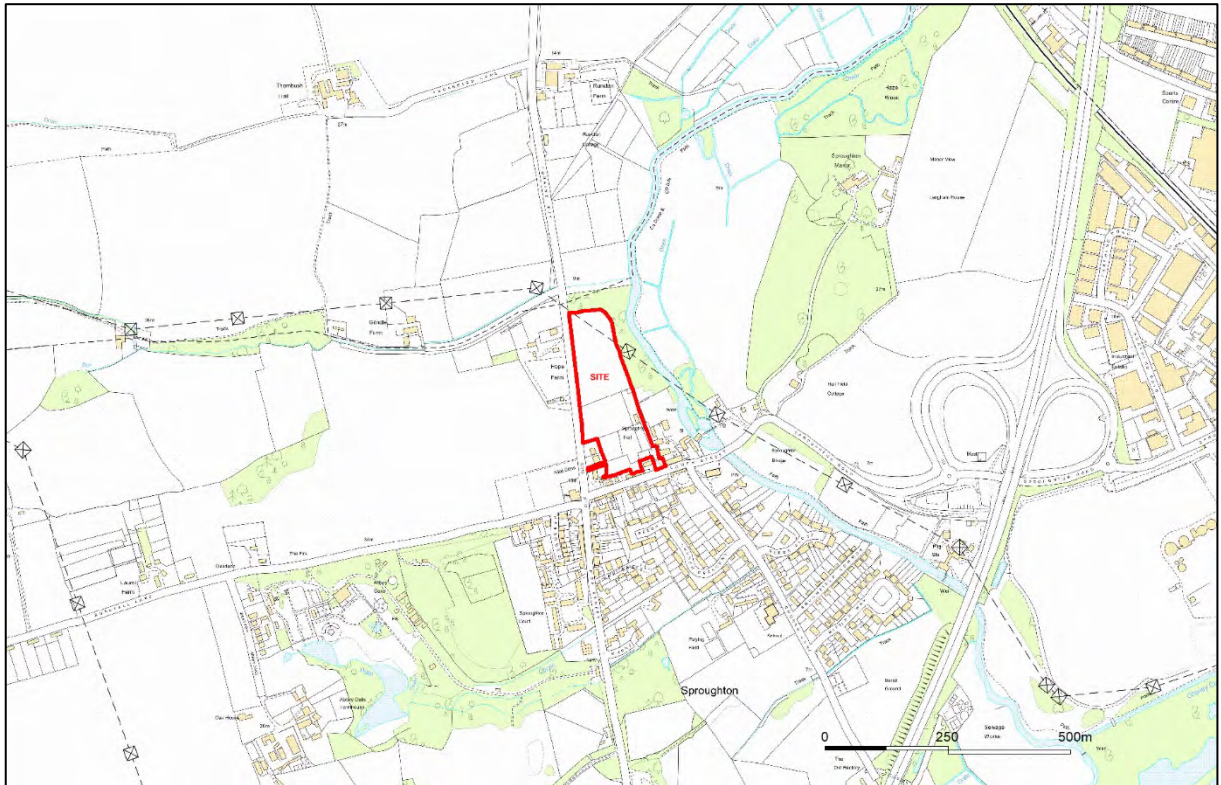
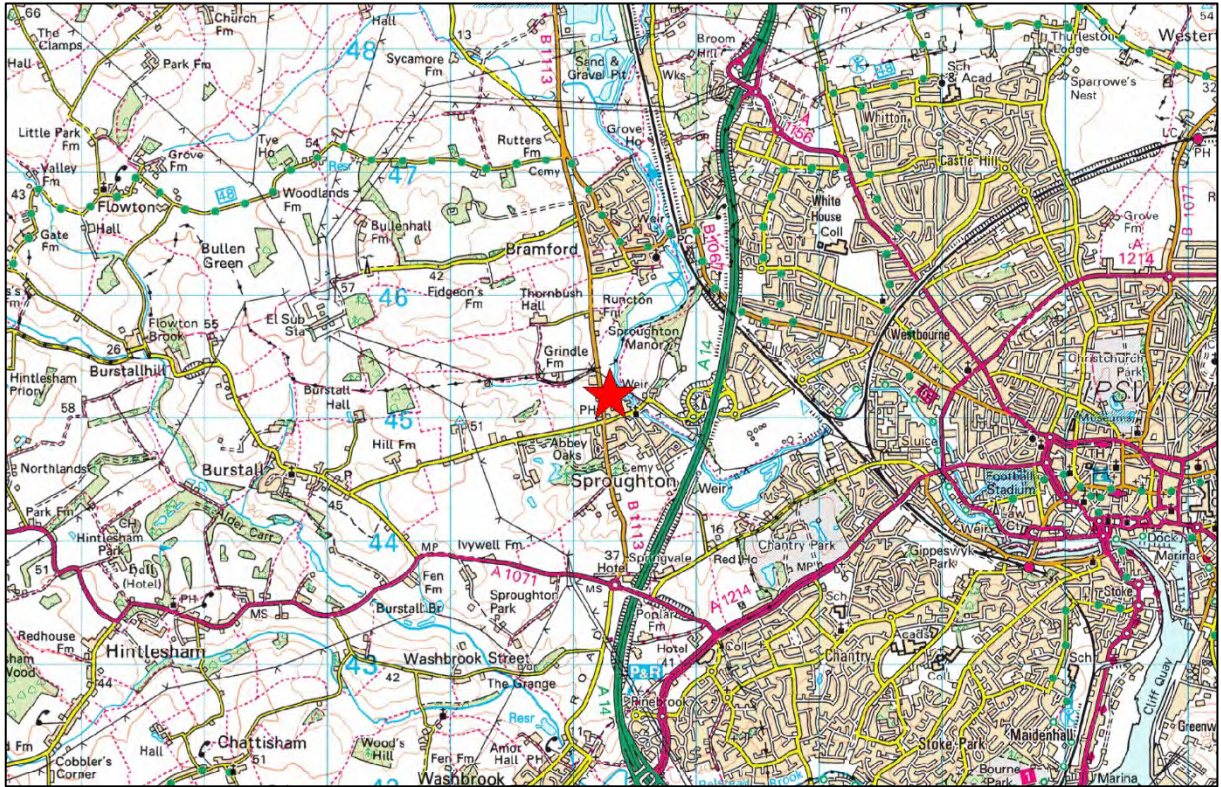
Location	Site Name Parish, County Grid Reference	Land off Bramford Road Sproughton, Suffolk TM 1232 4519
Site details	Project type Size of Area	Trial trench evaluation 3.4ha (2.5ha available)
Staffing	No. of personnel (SACIC) No. of subcontractor personnel	4 1
Project dates	Start date Fieldwork duration	11/06/2018 c. 5 days
Reference codes	Site Code OASIS No. Planning Application No. SACIC Jobcode	SPT 058 317783 DC/18/02010 SPTLOR001
Key persons	Project Manager Project Officer	John Craven Preston Boyles

Project Contacts

SACIC	Managing Director	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
	SACIC Project Manager	John Craven	01449 900121
	SACIC Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
	SACIC H&S	John Craven	01449 900121
	SACIC EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
	SACIC Outreach Officer	Alex Fisher	01449 900126
Client	Client	Hopkins Homes Ltd	
	Client Agent	Chris Harrison (CgMs)	01636 642707
	Landowner/Tenant		
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham (SCCAS)	01284741232
	Consultant		
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of residential development on land east of Bramford Road, Sproughton, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, in accordance with paragraphs 128 and 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The project has been requested by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) following the completion of a geophysical survey (Fortuny & Brown 2017) and the production of an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA, Harrison 2017) in advance of the submission of planning application DC/18/02010.
- Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the project will be carried out in accordance with the typical requirements of an SCCAS Evaluation Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2017), and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval prior to submission to the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.
- It should be noted that the evaluation is only a first stage in a potential program of works and that this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. Following completion of the evaluation the decision as to whether any further archaeological work will be required in relation to the proposed development will be made by SCCAS and the LPA. Any further stages of work will be specified by SCCAS and will require new documentation (Brief, WSI, RAMS etc) and a new estimate of costs. Such works could have considerable time and cost implications for the development and the client is advised to consult with SCCAS as to their obligations following receipt of the evaluation report.
- This archaeological WSI is accompanied by a separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document which details how the fieldwork project will be carried out and addresses health and safety issues.



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Figure 1. Site location plan

2. The Site

2.1. Location and land-use

- The site, an area of c.3.4ha, lies on the northern edge of modern Sproughton on the western fringe of Ipswich at TM 1232 4511. The site lies to the east of Bramford Road (B1113) and is bounded by woodland to the north and east and residential properties bordering Bramford Road (also known as Loraine Way) and Lower Street to the south.
- The site consists of a series of pasture fields and paddocks; the northern half consists of one field, the southern half a series of smaller fields. To the north the site is crossed by a water main and a line of electricity pylons and overhead powerlines. A gas main runs down the full length of the eastern boundary, with several distribution runs in the southeast corner to various properties.

2.2. Topography and geology

- The following description of site geology and topography is taken from the DBA (Harrison 2017).
 - *The British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 records the geology within the Site as clay, silt and sand of the Thanet Sand Formation and Lambeth Group across the majority of the Site – with Newhaven Chalk lining the northern part of the eastern and the north boundary of the Site. (www.bgs.ac.uk).*
 - *Within the Site, superficial deposits overlying the bedrock are Lowestoft formation sand and gravel in the southwest corner, river terrace deposits of sand and gravel across the majority of the eastern part half of the Site, with Clay Silty Alluvium running along the eastern boundary of the Site and along the edge of the river Gipping.*
 - *The soils consist of freely draining slightly acid loamy soils, with a small strip of loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater on the eastern boundary (Soilscapes, 2017).*

- *The ground within the Site lies on the western slopes of the Gipping Valley and falls slightly from west to east but is generally flat. The 10m contour runs through the centre dividing the ground slope from c.11m AOD in the west to c.9m AOD in the east. The river Gipping runs from North to South c.100-200m to the east of the Site.*

3. Archaeological and historical background

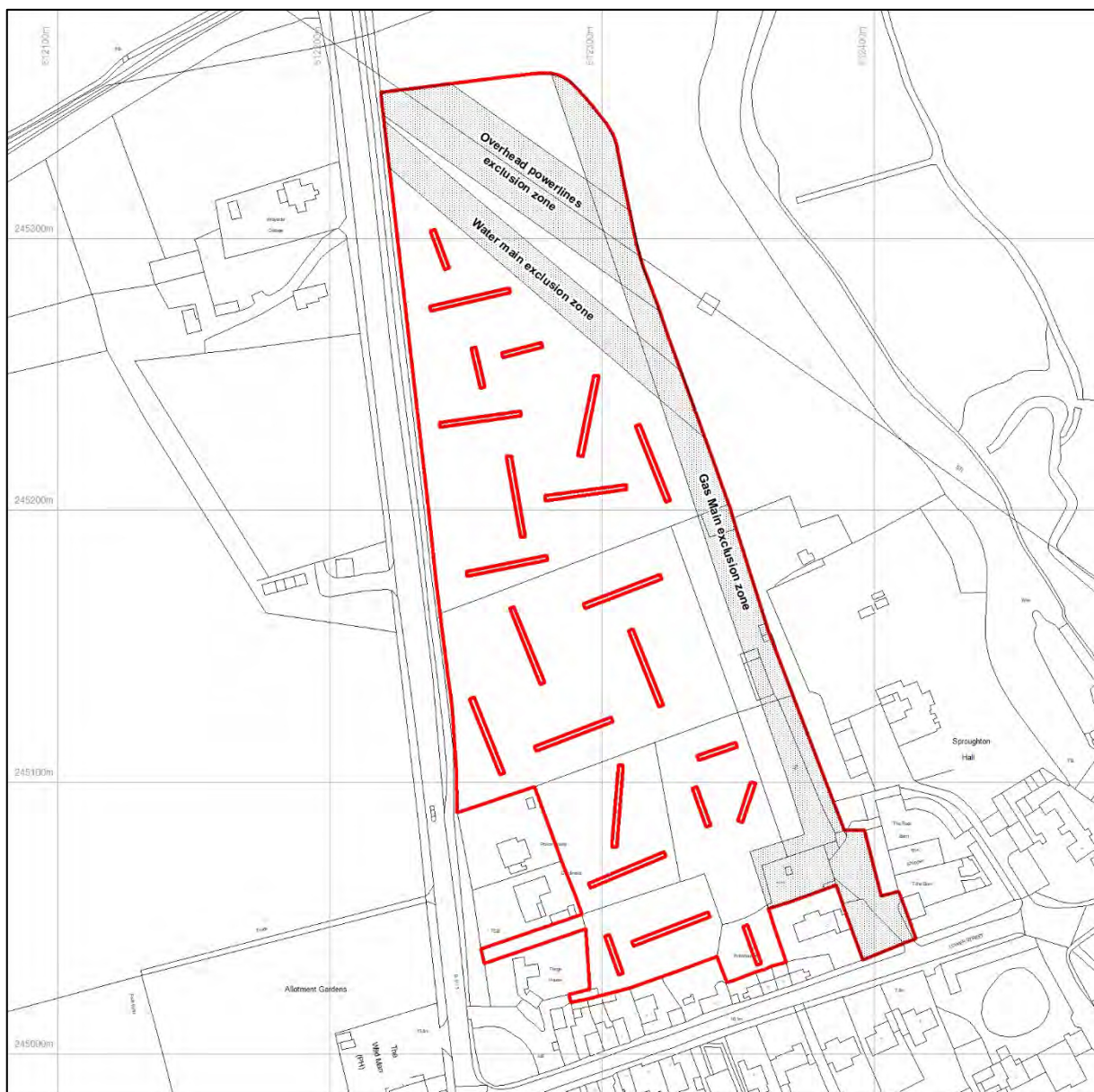
- The geophysical survey of the site (Fortuny and Brown 2017) revealed possible archaeological evidence in the form of *‘a C-shaped anomaly of 23m diameter, which may reflect the presence of a ploughed out barrow or ring ditch’* in the southern part of the site, together with general results reflecting *‘natural soil/geological variation and modern activity’*. A possible second, smaller and indistinct, C-shaped anomaly was also noted in the centre of the site.
- The subsequent DBA (Harrison 2017), which comprised of an examination of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), the Suffolk Archives and online resources such as Historic England’s National Heritage List for England, concluded that the sites potential for archaeological deposits is as follows:
 - In addition to the ring ditch features there is *‘high potential for artefacts of Palaeolithic to Neolithic date’* due to the sites location near to the river Gipping.
 - *‘Moderate potential for Iron Age or Roman archaeology’*.
 - *‘Low potential for significant (nonagriculture related) Saxon to Modern activity’*.
- Due to this potential the DBA concluded that *‘a scheme of archaeological trial trenching should be undertaken to further evaluate and confirm the archaeological potential and significance of that archaeology within the Site.’*

4. Project Objectives

- The overall aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the impact of the proposed development upon heritage assets can be made.
- Following completion of the geophysical survey and DBA Rachael Abraham of SCCAS requested, in an email dated 08/08/2017, that the site be subjected to a 4% trial trench evaluation (1360sqm), with particular aims being to:
 - Test the *'ring feature to see whether it is the remains of a barrow, and if so, to assess survival and whether there are associated outlying burials'*.
 - *'Test the potential for Mesolithic and Palaeolithic remains and the presence/survival of deposits which may contain them.'*
 - *'Assess the paleo-environmental potential here of the site given its location on the edge of the floodplain.'*
 - *'Test whether there are any more ephemeral remains which the geophysical survey has not identified, as the valley location also gives high potential for archaeology of all periods'*.
- The evaluation will:
 - 'Ground truth' the results of the geophysical survey.
 - Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
 - Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000,

Medycott 2011).

- Provide sufficient information for SCCAS to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
- Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.



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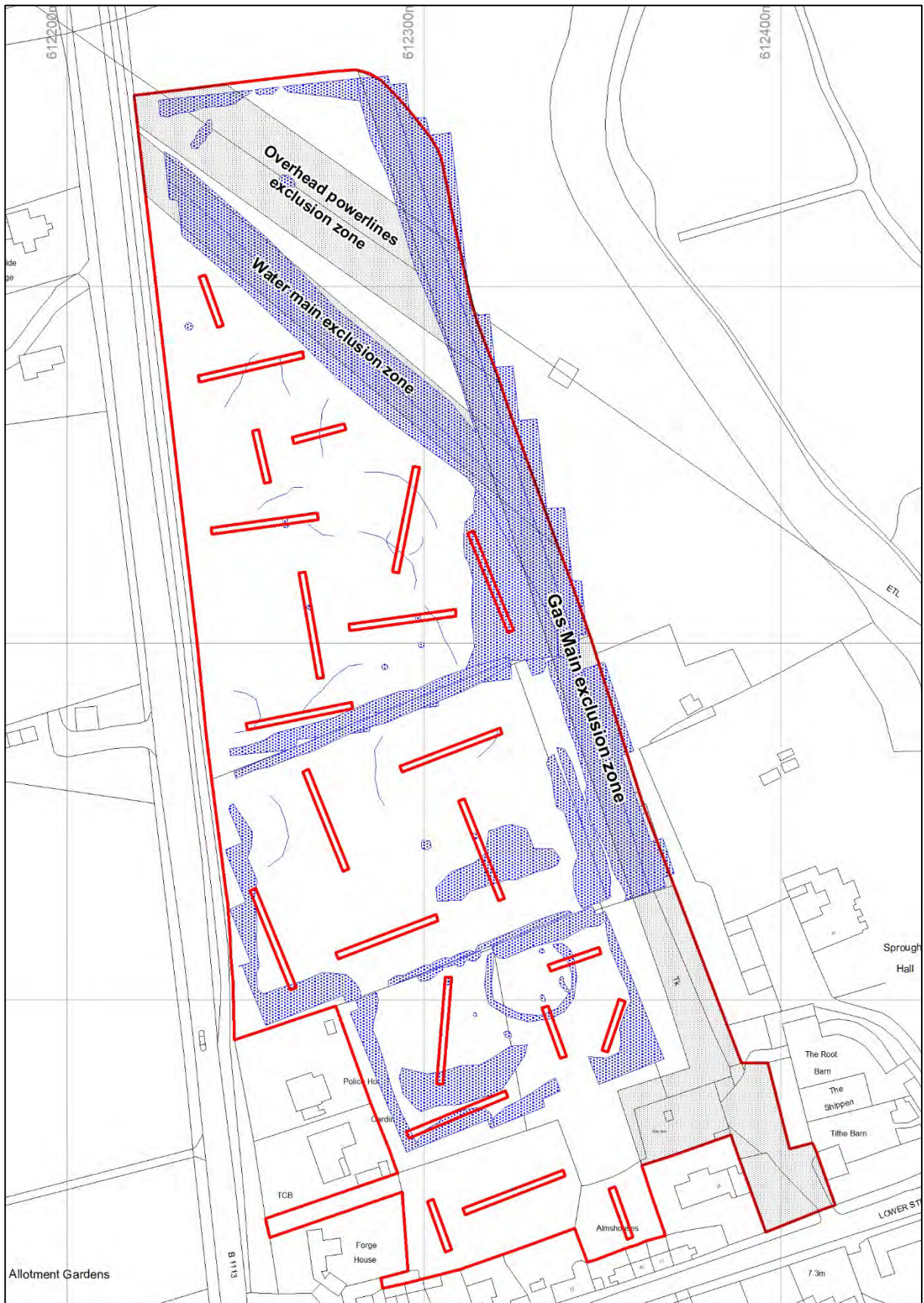
Figure 2. Proposed trench plan



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Figure 3. Proposed trench plan in relation to geophysics

Geophysics data extracted from Fortuny, M. & Brown, H., 2017, *Geophysical Survey Report of Land off Loraine Way, Sproughton, Ipswich, Suffolk*. Magnitude Surveys Report No. MSTM149.



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Figure 4. Proposed trench plan in relation to geophysics interpretation

Geophysics data extracted from Fortuny, M. & Brown, H., 2017, *Geophysical Survey Report of Land off Loraine Way, Sproughton, Ipswich, Suffolk*. Magnitude Surveys Report No. MSTM149.

5. Archaeological method statement

5.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Manager John Craven in accordance with the following local, regional and national standards and guidance:
 - *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
 - *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Papers 14).
 - *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).
 - *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS, 2017a).
- SCCAS will be given ten days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

5.2. Project preparation

- A site code has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- The archaeological DBA (Harrison 2017) included a full search of the Suffolk HER for an area extending 1km from the site boundary. The results of the DBA will be used to inform fieldwork and the subsequent report.
- A pre-site inspection and RAMS document for the project has been completed.

5.3. Fieldwork

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by a Project Officer (TBC). The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable full-time professional staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator (John Henry Phillips).
- Approximately 2.5ha of the 3.4ha area is available for trenching, once safe exclusion zones for the various electric, water and gas services are taken into account. It should be noted that current design proposals are also leaving the northeastern part of the site as open land due to these services and so this entire area is omitted from the trench plan.
- 4% of this reduced area equates to 1000sqm and a trench plan of fifteen 30m x 1.8m and eight 15m x 1.8m trenches (1026sqm) has been designed (Fig. 2). The trenching is designed to cover the available area whilst investigating geophysical anomalies (Figs. 3 and 4) and respecting existing internal boundaries. If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance, contamination or other obstacles.
- The agreed project costing includes provision of a trenching contingency consisting of five 30m x 1.8m trenches and for deeper/stepped excavation of sondages by machine in up to three trenches to investigate the sites potential for buried soil surfaces and palaeoenvironmental remains.
- The trench locations will be marked out using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.5m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Trenches are likely to range from 0.4m to 1m deep.
- If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If the trench depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of SCCAS so that further requirements can be established. If over three linear trenches require deepening this will incur further costs to the client and time must

be allowed for this to be established and agreed.

- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological and/or palaeo-environmental deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer.
- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.
- In particular the trenching plan includes two trenches across the southern ring ditch. A single cross-section of the ditch in one of these trenches will be excavated by hand.
- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) will take place throughout the project, both prior to and during machine excavation, and the subsequent hand-excavation phase, by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as

appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.

- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All environmental samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.

- If dee pmachine-dug sondages identify buried land surface sequences or palaeoenvironmental deposits (e.g. natural peat layers) a total of up to 3 monolith columns will be taken from suitable points. The position of each column will be recorded on the site plan and on a drawn section of the trench profile.
- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and the Coroner and SCCAS informed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. SCCAS will be consulted to determine the subsequent work required but it is expected that the evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff.
- If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance, such as McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004 etc. will be consulted. On completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.
- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless

otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

5.4. Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SACIC Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by John Craven. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SACIC store at Needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the evaluation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any

environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.

- Monolith column samples will be initially assessed by a suitable specialist with a view to establishing their potential for analysis/absolute dating in a future phase of works.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.

5.5. Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.

- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report may include SACIC's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS and the LPA. Any further stage of works will require new documentation and are not covered by this WSI.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual '*Archaeology in Suffolk*' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.
- On approval of the report a printed and bound hard copy, and a digital .pdf file, will be lodged with SCCAS for submission to the Suffolk HER, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the Historic England Science Advisor if it contains the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments or other scientific analyses.

5.6. Project archive

- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological

Data Service.

- An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be held in the SACIC Archaeological Store at Needham Market, Suffolk, until deposition, within 6 months of completion of fieldwork, with the SCCAS Archaeological Store within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. If SACIC is engaged to carry out any subsequent stages of fieldwork then deposition of the evaluation archive may be delayed until the full archive is completed. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2017b).
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the finds archive to SCCAS will be completed on the client/landowners behalf by SACIC and will be included in the project archive.
- The client and/or landowner will have the opportunity to request retention of part/all of the material finds archive prior to deposition. In such circumstances they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
 - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996.
 - The client (and landowner if different) will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. SCCAS, the British Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.
 - Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SACIC and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.
 - Upon discovery of potential treasure the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward, which is 50% of the market value. Employees of SACIC, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

- If the landowner waives their share the British Museum and Coroner will be informed and the object returned to the project archive for deposition in an appropriate repository. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to SACIC and the project archive.
- Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SACIC, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.
- SACIC will retain copyright of all documentation and records but a form granting SCCAS a perpetual, royalty free, licence will be included in the archive.

6. Project Staffing

6.1. In-house staff

A summary of key project staff is presented below. Short CV's of key staff are available on request. The project will be managed by John Craven. The fieldwork team will be led by one of the listed Project Officers who will also produce the subsequent site report. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin and members of the SACIC post-excavation team will contribute to finds analysis, report production and archive preparation, and supervise junior staff as required.

Department	Role	Name	CifA level
Management	Dr Rhodri Gardner	Managing Director	MCifA
	John Craven	Project Manager	MCifA
	Richenda Goffin	Finds Manager	MCifA
	Jo Caruth	Senior Project Officer	MCifA
	Stuart Boulter	Senior Project Officer	MCifA
Fieldwork	Preston Boyles	Project Officer	PCifA
	Rob Brooks	Project Officer	MCifA
	Simon Cass	Project Officer	
	Martin Cuthbert	Project Officer	ACifA
	Linzi Everett	Project Officer	
	Michael Green	Project Officer	ACifA
	Jezz Meredith	Project Officer	MCifA
	Mark Sommers	Project Officer	
Post-excavation	Ryan Wilson	Graphics Officer	
	Dr Ioannis Smyrniaios	Finds Officer	ACifA
	Dr Ruth Beveridge	Finds Officer	
	Anna West	Environmental Officer	
Outreach	Alex Fisher	Outreach Officer	PCifA

6.2. External specialists

SACIC also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below, further details are available on request.

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Kristina Krawiec	Palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating	Archaeology South-East
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Donna Wreathall	Illustration	SCCAS

7. Bibliography

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- Campbell, G, Moffett, L and Straker V., 2011, *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*. Portsmouth: English Heritage.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*.
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- Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.
- Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.
- McKinley, J., I and Roberts, C., 1993, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*. IFA Technical Paper No 13.
- Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.
- SCCAS, 2017a, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (updated March 2017)*.
- SCCAS, 2017b, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*.
- Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds*. Third Edition, revised. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

Websites

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Appendix 2. List of Contexts

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0001	22		Deposit				0.40m	Topsoil in Trench 22
0002	22		Deposit				0.50m	Sub-soil in Trench 22
0003	18		Deposit				0.42m	Topsoil in Trench 18
0004	18		Deposit				0.38m	Subsoil in Trench 18
0005	18	Ditch	Cut	0005		1.10m	0.26m	Shallow ditch, undated. Predates subsoil 0004
0006	18	Ditch	Fill	0005		1.10m	0.26m	Build-up of silt and sand in ditch 0006
0007	23	Pit	Cut	0007	1.70m	1.40m	0.50m	Post-Medieval/19th century waste pit. Located next to several others, 0009 and 0011, as well as a number in Trench 22
0008	23	Pit	Fill	0007	1.40m	1.70m	0.50m	Waste backfilled into 19th century pit 0007
0009	23	Pit	Cut	0009	6m	3m		Large quarry pit or waste pit?
0010	23	Pit	Fill	0009	6m	3m		Mixture of redeposited sand in pit 0009.
0011	23	Pit	Cut	0011	4m	1m	0.60m	Possible quarry or waste pit, located next to 0007 and 0009.
0012	23	Pit	Fill	0011	4m	1m	0.60m	Backfill in pit 0011
0013	22	Ditch	Cut	0013		1.24m	0.37m	Undated field boundary ditch
0014	22	Ditch	Fill	0013		1.24m	0.37m	Build-up of silt in ditch 0013
0015	22	Posthole	Cut	0015	0.60m	0.46m	0.14m	Undated posthole. Close to 0017, a similar feature
0016	22	Posthole	Fill	0015	0.60m	0.46m	0.14m	Fill of posthole 0015, mostly formed from natural silting
0017	22	Posthole	Cut	0017	0.46m	0.36m	0.10m	Undated posthole
0018	22	Posthole	Fill	0017	0.46m	0.36m	0.10m	Build-up of silt in posthole 0017.
0019	22	Pit	Cut	0019	0.78m	0.66m	0.41m	Cut of small pit. It could be related in some way to ring ditch 0025/the barrow. No sign of cremated bone to suggest a cremation burial
0020	22	Pit	Fill	0019	0.78m	0.66m	0.41m	Fill of pit 0019. Charcoal could be a sign of deliberate dumping of material. No cremated bone in fill, so not the remains of a cremation burial
0021	17	Ditch	Cut	0021		4m		Cut of ring ditch, seen in Trench 17. Bronze Age round barrow? Same as 0025 in Trench 18.
0022	17	Ditch	Fill	0021		4m		Build-up of silt in top of ring ditch 0021.
0023	17		Deposit				0.40	Subsoil in Trench 17
0024	17		Deposit				0.36m	Topsoil in Trench 17

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0025	18	Ditch	Cut	0025		3.10m	0.99m	Cut of ring ditch, perhaps a Bronze Age round barrow? Same as 0021 in Trench 17. Cut by pit 0019.
0026	18	Ditch	Fill	0025		1.08m	0.42m	Erosion of material into ring ditch 0025.
0027	18	Ditch	Fill	0025		2.28m	0.79m	Build-up of material in ring ditch 0025.
0028	16	Ditch	Cut	0028		1.76m	0.32m	Undated field boundary ditch
0029	16	Ditch	Fill	0028		1.76m	0.32m	Build-up of silt in ditch 0028
0030	16		Deposit				0.44m	Subsoil in Trench 16
0031	16		Deposit				0.36m	Topsoil in Trench 16
0032	19	Ditch	Cut	0032				Cut of boundary ditch, undated
0033	19	Ditch	Fill	0032				Build-up of silt in ditch 0032
0034	19		Deposit				0.24m	Subsoil in Trench 19
0035	19		Deposit				0.36m	Topsoil in Trench 19
0036	15	Ditch	Cut	0036		1.85m	0.45m	Large (Roman?) ditch. Same as 0042 in Trench 13?
0037	15	Ditch	Fill	0036		1.85m	0.45m	Build-up of silt in ditch 0036
0038	15	Ditch	Cut	0038		1.95m	0.89m	Cut of large boundary ditch, perhaps early medieval?
0039	15	Ditch	Fill	0038		1.95m	0.64m	Upper fill in ditch 0038. Large amounts of animal bone may indicate ditch was used to dump waste into
0040	15		Deposit				0.46m	Topsoil in Trench 15
0041	15		Deposit				0.40m	Subsoil in Trench 15
0042	13	Ditch	Cut	0042		2.38m	0.46m	Cut of large (Roman?) boundary ditch
0043	13	Ditch	Fill	0042		2.38m	0.46m	Build-up of silt in ditch 0042, perhaps also with dumping of waste material
0044	13		Deposit				0.46m	Subsoil in Trench 13
0045	13		Deposit				0.40m	Topsoil in Trench 13
0046	15	Ditch	Fill	0038		0.70m	0.25m	Material eroded from the edges of ditch 0038.
0047	5	Pit	Cut	0047	1.20m	1.02m	0.17m	Shallow pit. Unsure of relationship with 0049, perhaps part of the same pit
0048	5	Pit	Fill	0047	1.20m	1.02m	0.17m	Redeposited sand and silt in pit 0047
0049	5	Pit	Cut	0049	0.80m	0.68m	0.12m	Shallow pit, perhaps part of pit 0047
0050	5	Pit	Fill	0049	0.80m	0.68m	0.12m	Redeposited silt and sand in pit 0049
0051	6	Ditch	Cut	0051		1.80m	0.52m	Cut of (medieval?) boundary ditch
0052	14	Ditch	Fill	0052		1.94m	0.45m	Cut of undated boundary ditch
0053	14	Ditch	Fill	0052		1.94m	0.45m	Build-up of silt in ditch 0052

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0054	14		Deposit				0.44m	Subsoil in Trench 14
0055	14		Deposit				0.36m	Topsoil in Trench 14
0056	5		Deposit				0.36m	Topsoil in Trench 5
0057	5		Deposit				0.40m	Subsoil in Trench 5
0058	6	Ditch	Fill	0051		1.80m	0.52m	Build-up of silt in ditch 0051
0059	6		Deposit				0.36m	Topsoil in Trench 6
0060	6		Deposit				0.40m	Subsoil in Trench 6
0061	4		Deposit				0.36m	Topsoil in Trench 4
0062	4		Deposit				0.44m	Subsoil in Trench 4
0063	4		Deposit			10m	0.50m	Colluvial layer in hollow, Trench 4
0064	4		Deposit			10m	0.50m	Colluvial layer in base of natural hollow in Trench 4
0065	1		Deposit				0.36m	Topsoil, Trench 1
0066	1		Deposit				0.04m	Shallow subsoil, Trench 1
0067	2		Deposit				0.36m	Topsoil, Trench 2
0068	2		Deposit				0.28m	Subsoil, Trench 2
0069	3		Deposit				0.36m	Topsoil, Trench 3
0070	3		Deposit				0.24m	Subsoil, Trench 3
0071	7		Deposit				0.36m	Topsoil, Trench 7
0072	7		Deposit				0.64m	Subsoil, Trench 7
0073	8		Deposit				0.36m	Topsoil, Trench 8
0074	8		Deposit				0.24m	Topsoil, Trench 8
0075	9		Deposit				0.36m	Topsoil, Trench 9
0076	9		Deposit				0.20m	Subsoil, Trench 9
0077	10		Deposit				0.36m	Topsoil, Trench 10
0078	10		Deposit				0.38m	Subsoil, Trench 10
0079	11		Deposit				0.36m	Topsoil, Trench 11
0080	11		Deposit				0.14m	Subsoil, Trench 11
0081	12		Deposit				0.36m	Topsoil, Trench 12
0082	12		Deposit				0.40m	Subsoil, Trench 11
0083	20		Deposit				0.35m	Topsoil, Trench 20
0084	20		Deposit				0.34m	Subsoil, Trench 20

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0085	21		Deposit				0.45m	Topsoil, Trench 2
0086	21		Deposit				0.41m	Subsoil, Trench 21
0087	23		Deposit				0.30m	Topsoil, Trench 23
0088	23		Deposit				0.40m	Subsoil, Trench 23
0089			Other					Topsoil across the site
0090			Other					Subsoil seen across the site
0091			Other					Ring ditch of a Bronze Age round barrow?
0092			Other					Undated ditch, perhaps related to Roman ditch 0093 - do they form an enclosure system?
0093			Other					Large Roman boundary ditch, perhaps related to ditch 0092

Appendix 3. Finds catalogues

Table 1. Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
0002	THET			1	6	or RBGW		10th-11th c.
0012	THET			1	3	brown, fsm, hard		10th-11th c.
0008	COLL	Jar?	LS	2	13		15-16	15th-16th c.
0008	COLL	Chafing dish?		1	7	part of hollow pedestal??		15th-16th c.
0008	COLL	Jug	TRBD	2	17			15th-16th c.
0008	COLL			1	5	slightly reduced ext		15th-16th c.
0008	GRE			1	5			16th-18th c.
0039	STND			5	83			Med
0039	EMWM	Jar	SEV	1	3	fine silty, sparse fs, moderate mica, occ coarse Fe. Could be earlier?		11th-13th c.
0043	STNE			1	8			850-1150
0043	STNE			2	3			850-1150
0043	THET			6	9	hard grey fsm		10th-11th c.
0043	THET			1	2	hard grey fsm		10th-11th c.
0043	THET			1	5	grey ext, brownish red int, hard, abundant white fs, occ calc		10th-11th c.
0043	THET			4	19	hard grey fsm		10th-11th c.
0043	THET	Medium AB jar	4	1	20	hard grey fsm		10th-11th c.
0043	THET			1	5	fsm, occ calc? softer, poss burnt		10th-11th c.
0058	RBGW	Jar	CAV	1	9			RB
0058	MTN1			2	31			12th-13th c.
0058	MTN1	Jar	UPBD	2	56	wheel-finished		12th-13th c.
0058	EMWG			1	9	f/ms, common cq		11th-12th c.
0058	EMWE			1	9	fsm, moderate red cp		11th-13th c.
0058	MCWG			2	39	abundant cs - Essex?		L.11th-13th c?
0058	MCW	Jar	FTEV	1	32	oxid surfaces, fs, sparse white ms & cq, Essex type	M-L.13?	L.12th-14th c.
0058	HCW			1	21	oxid ext & int margin, black int		L.12th-13th c.
0058	MCW			1	18	sparse fs, sparse mica, sparse boo, hard grey with buff ext margin		L.12th-14th c.
0059	MCW	Bowl	EVTH	1	31	fsm, occ cs, occ Fe, abundant v fine calc & black inclusions visible microscopically		L.12th-14th c.
0063	RBAM			1	64			RB

Key: Rims: EVTH – everted thickened; FTEV – flat-topped everted; UPBD – upright beaded; CAV – cavetto; SEV simple everted; TRBD – triangular bead; LS – lid-seated.

Notes: fs/ms/cs – fine sandy/medium/coarse sandy; cq – coarse quartz; oxid – oxidised; ext/int – external/internal; cp – clay pellets; fsm – fine sandy micaceous; Fe – iron.

Table 2. Ceramic Building Material

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Comments	Date
0008	csg	RT	1	72					fully oxid	lmed?

Fabric: csg – coarse sandy with grog

Table 3. Fired clay

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
0026	<2>	fs		1	1	red			+	tiny
0043	<1>	fsc		1	3	grey		wattle?	+	
0043	<1>	fsc		2	1	cream/red		grass	+	
0043	<1>	fs		2	1	buff/red			++	joining frags, soft, dense
0046	<3>	fs		1	1	red			+	tiny

Fabric: fs – fine sandy; fsc – fine sandy with chalk

Table 4. Small Finds

Small Find No	Context No	Object	Material	Frag. No	Weight (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Period
1	0008	Fitting	Iron	1		Strip of wrought iron that tapers along its length; broken at both ends. It is plano-convex in cross-section. It is likely to have been part of a strip fitting for a piece of furniture or a structural object. It is associated with post-medieval pottery and is probably of the same date.	5	16.8	116.3	Pmed

Table 5. Animal Bone

Ctxt	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	LM	SMM	M	Species	NISP	Ad	Element range	Cou	Butchering	Ch	C	Skin	Man	T	Scap	Pel	Misc	Comments
0008	12	94	1			equid	1	1	talus											v small talus, Mule sized, some gnawing on the bone
0008				5		sheep/goat	5	5	MT, humerus, teeth, pelvis	2	cut, chopped	3	1			2		1		upper molars, low wear
0008			1		5	mammal	6		fragments										6	
0029	4	7			4	mammal	4		fragments										4	
0037	22	512	12			cattle	12	12	Vertebrae and ribs		cut, chopped	7	2							Included lge mam chopped and gnawed rib
0037				1		sheep/goat	1	1	scapula	1	chopped						1			
0037					9	mammal	9		fragments										9	
0039	6	186	2			cattle	2	2	mandible, calcaneus	2	cut, chopped	2	1	1	1					knife cuts on mandible on outer from skinning on inner from tongue removal, low wear on teeth but enamel hypoplasia
0039					4	mammal	4		fragments										4	
0043	22	957	10			cattle	10	Sub Ad	MT, MC, femur, tibia, cuboid	5	cut, chopped	2	4	2						light build, but robust and strong muscles on tibia, light hacks on distal outer MT, some gnawing on MT and MC and tibia
0043			5		7	mammal	12		fragments										22	probably fragments of the cattle bone
0048	3	14			3	mammal	3		fragments		chopped								3	
0053	6	16			6	mammal	6		fragments										6	
0058	2	10		2		Sheep/goat	2	2	scapula	1	cut		1				1		1	Fragment of blade broken off

Appendix 4. OASIS summary

OASIS ID: suffolka1-317783

Project details

Project name	Land off Bramford Road, Sproughton
Short description of the project	Twenty-three archaeological trial trenches excavated at Land off Bramford Road, Sproughton
Project dates	Start: 24-07-2018 End: 10-08-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SPT 058 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/02010 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Early Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	RING DITCH Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Monument type	FINDSPOT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	OYSTER SHELL Roman
Significant Finds	FLINT Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Environmental Sampling","Metal Detectors","Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH SPROUGHTON Land off Bramford Road
Study area	2.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 1232 4519 52.063795858314 1.097844991343 52 03 49 N 001 05 52 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Rachael Abraham
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Preston Boyles
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs on behalf of Hopkins Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Survey","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Survey","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off Bramford Road, Sproughton
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