



Land North of Burstall Lane, Sproughton, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

November 2019 revised August 2020

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behalf of Pigeon Capital Management 2 Ltd and
The Felix Thornley Cobbold Agricultural Trust
("The Landowners")**

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Land North of Burstall Lane, Sproughton, Suffolk Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between the 27th August and the 13th September 2019, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) conducted a programme of archaeological evaluation at Land off Burstall Lane, Sproughton, Suffolk (TM 11864 45046). A total of 76 trenches were excavated within a proposed development area of c.10.94ha of agricultural land three miles west of central Ipswich, on the western side of the Gipping valley.

Evidence for prehistoric activity was found in three areas. In the south-western part of the site, a previously recorded cropmark of a ring-ditch, with a diameter of c. 25m, was exposed in Trench 5, confirming the presence of this feature and exposing a fairly substantial ditch on both sides of the ring-ditch, although no finds were recovered. A second ditch was exposed on the western side of the ring-ditch – this may represent an outer ditch or associated feature, although it is also possible that it is associated with Iron Age activity in nearby Trench 75 as two sherds of Iron Age pottery came from its upper fill.

Evidence for Iron Age activity was also revealed in two other trenches. In the south-western part of the site (Trench 75), close to the ring-ditch, a pair of intercutting pits were found associated with a fairly substantial assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery and fired clay, whilst in the eastern part of the site (Trench 45) the corner of a probable enclosure ditch was revealed, which produced an assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery.

Across the site, a series of undated ditches were exposed: these were mostly aligned broadly east-to west or north to south and are probably comparable to similarly aligned field systems known as cropmarks from the surrounding area. A small number of modern pits and boundary ditches were recorded in several trenches in the eastern part of the site.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Aileen Connor. The fieldwork was directed by Toby Knight, who was supported by Anna Rogers, Francis Pitcher, James Green, Tamara Hadnagyev and Lindsey Kemp. Survey and digitising was carried out by Thomas Houghton and Gareth Rees. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Pigeon Investment Management on behalf of Pigeon Capital Management 2 Ltd and The Felix Thornley Cobbold Agricultural Trust (“The Landowners”) to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed new residential development.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to provide determination of a planning application submitted to Babergh District Council DC/19/00567. Following consultation with Rachel Abrahams of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), a written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the Local Authority’s requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process (Connor 2019). This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The village of Sproughton is located approximately 3 miles west of central Ipswich and is in the Babergh administrative district. The site itself is located north-west of the village, west of Lorraine Way, north of Burstall Lane and south of a tributary of the river Gipping and a trackway known as the Grindle (Fig. 1). The site lies on the western side of the River Gipping valley, with the modern course of the river lies c. 300m to the east.

1.2.2 The bedrock geology of the site belongs to the Thames Group (Clay, Silt and Sand). Overlying this are superficial deposits of sand and gravel of the Lowestoft Formation, laid down the Quaternary Period.

(<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). These sands and gravels have given rise to freely draining slightly acid loamy soils (<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>). The site is currently under grass and low scrub and is situated at a height of around 25m OD.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical background for the area surrounding the site, based on a search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (1km radius; commissioned 07/05/2019). The location of selected SHER monuments and find spots are plotted on Fig. 2.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 There is no definite evidence for Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity in the immediate area of the site, although important Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic finds have been made during quarrying on the floodplain of the river Gipping less than 1.5km downstream, at the Devils Wood Pit (Wymer 1976; Wymer et al 1975). Neolithic activity is represented by a polished flint axehead recovered from a location c. 600 m

south-south-east of the site (SPT 006), and perhaps by a small collection of worked flints found with the historic core of Sproughton, some 300m to the east (SPT 066).

1.3.3 Aside from these finds, the best evidence for prehistoric activity in the area is represented by the cropmarks of ring-ditches, interpreted as the ploughed-out remains of Early Bronze Age round barrows. One of these, the cropmark of a round barrow measuring c. 25m in diameter, lies within the site itself (SPT 041) whilst the cropmarks of at least eight further ring-ditches are known within 1km of the site, strung out along the western side of the river valley (BRF 064-067; SPT 050; SPT 049; SPT 019). A programme of evaluation trenching undertaken immediately to the east of the site (SPT058) investigated a ring-ditch previously identified by geophysical survey, revealing a substantial ditch up to 3.1m wide and 1m deep and defining an area some 25m in diameter, although no dating evidence was recovered (Boyles 2018). These ring-ditches are assumed to represent funerary monuments, and further evidence of such activity in the area is provided by two cremation burials held in Early Bronze Age pottery vessels (Collared Urns) found while cutting/cleaning a drainage ditch in the early 20th century some 750m to the east of the site (SPT 005).

1.3.4 No definite evidence for later Bronze Age or Iron Age activity is known from the immediate environs of the site, although some of the undated cropmarks of field systems/enclosures in the area may also be of later prehistoric date (see below).

Roman

1.3.5 The site lies immediately to the west of Bramford Road, which follows the course of a major Roman Road, Pye Road (BRF023/SPT024), which ran between Venta Icenorum (Caistor St Edmund) and Camulodunum (Colchester). Known findspots of Roman material in the area appear to have a close association with the road, with finds of 1st-2nd century coins made at two locations immediately adjacent to the road (SPT 015; BRF 119) and a small assemblage of Roman pottery recovered during a watching brief close to where Bramford Road passes Runcion Farm, some 650m north of the site.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

1.3.6 A single sherd of Ipswich Ware pottery recovered from close to the course of Pye Road, c. 700m north of the site provides evidence for Middle Saxon activity between the modern villages of Sproughton and Bramford (BRF 041). The historic core of Sproughton lies less than 500m west of the site, and the focus of the village appears to have been on the river crossing, where All Saints Church (SPT016) lies close to the location of a post-medieval bridge (SPT028), which may have had earlier origins. Findspots of medieval date include a 13th century silver half penny (BRF 117) and a small assemblage of 13th-14th century pottery (BRF 136) found within an area 300m north of the site. The programme of trial trenching carried out immediately to the east of the site revealed a number of ditched boundaries from which late Saxon and medieval pottery were recovered (SPT 058).

Post-medieval to modern

1.3.7 Stray finds of post-medieval metalwork have been found at several locations in the environs of the site (BRF 117; BRF 147; BRF 041). The bridge adjacent to All Saints Church in Sproughton was noted above, and is depicted on several 18th century maps, alongside a watermill (SPT034/036).

Undated cropmarks

1.3.8 Undated cropmarks of rectilinear field systems/boundaries have been recorded as cropmarks at several sites in the immediate area, (BRF 101, BRF 104, BRF 046; see Fig. 2 for plotting of cropmarks recorded by the National Mapping Programme). On morphological grounds, some of these seem likely to be of later prehistoric or Roman date but in lieu of excavation this remains speculative. Closer to the river, some 300m east of the site, the cropmark of a large circular enclosure measuring 65m in diameter has been recorded (SPT 027); this feature seems likely to be prehistoric, but again it remains undated.

Previous work

1.3.9 A geophysical survey was carried out across 21 hectares of land including the 10.94 hectares that is the subject of this evaluation (Figs 3 and 4). A small number of anomalies were interpreted as likely to be archaeological in origin. These were a pair of linear anomalies forming an approximate L-shaped feature (A), a group of discrete magnetic anomalies (B) that form a partial rectangular enclosure approximately 40m square, and a linear anomaly (C), possibly a ditch or service trench. With knowledge of the existence of the cropmark, a faint curvilinear anomaly in the approximate location of the cropmark ring-ditch (SPT041) can be discerned on the greyscale plot of the geophysics (Fig. 3).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The evaluation sought to establish the character, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works detailed below aimed to:

- 'ground truth' the results of the geophysical survey
- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
- provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
- provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
- set results in the local and regional archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions
- provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The archaeological evaluation and analysis were conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines. All work was conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations.

2.2.2 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance was provided to all excavators in the form of the OA Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

2.2.3 A total of 76 trenches (30m long by 1.8m wide) were excavated across the site (Fig. 5).

2.2.4 The trenches were set out by a Leica survey-grade GPS fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. The footprint of the trenches was also metal detected prior to machining.

2.2.5 All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. Overburden was excavated in spits not greater than

100mm thick. A toothless ditching bucket with a bucket size of 1.8m was used to excavate the trenches.

2.2.6 Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits were kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. The trenches were not backfilled until approved by the SCCAS.

2.2.7 All machine excavation took place under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. The top of the first archaeological deposit was cleared by machine but was then cleaned off by hand. Any archaeological deposits present were then excavated by context to the level of the geological horizon where safe to do so. Trench spoil was scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts.

2.2.8 Surveying was done using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

2.2.9 The site grid was accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B. Fig. 5 shows an overall plan of the trenches, with detailed trench plans appearing in Figs 6-12. Selected sections are illustrated in Fig. 13 and a selection of photographs are reproduced as Plates 1-12.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform across the site. The natural geology was variable, and consisted of clays, sands and gravels with occasional chalky outcrops (Plates 1, 2, 3a). Over much of the site the natural geology was overlaid by a silty clay subsoil (c. 0.30m deep) and a topsoil (c. 0.30m deep). In some trenches, however, colluvial deposits were identified underlying the subsoil. These were typically pale yellowish brown sandy silts up to 0.4m deep, and were concentrated in the far western and northern parts of the site (Trenches 1, 2, 3, 39, 45, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 59 and 62). When present, archaeological features were sealed by this colluvium, and in one trench a possible buried soil deposit was identified underlying the colluvium (Trench 1).

3.2.2 Where possible the colluvium was mechanically removed to expose any underlying features. In some cases, however, notably in Trenches 1 and 45, the colluvium had infilled deeper hollows/undulations in the natural geology and the base of the deposit was left unexcavated. In one trench, Trench 49, the colluvial deposits were investigated/sampled through test pitting, but this produced no finds.

3.2.3 Trench 1 was positioned on a steep south facing slope and revealed a sequence of overlying deposits of between 0.9m and 1.10m thick. The earliest deposit was a possible buried soil comprising a mid greyish-brown silty sand with occasional flint and gravel. The deposit was between 0.1 and 0.24m thick. It was relatively evenly distributed across the length and width of the trench, becoming slightly shallower and petering out at the lower (southern) end of the trench, it did not appear in nearby trenches (2 and 3).

3.2.4 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 The 76 excavated trenches were laid out over an area of approximately 11ha (Fig. 5). Archaeological features were present in 14 trenches (Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 18, 21, 33, 39, 45, 60, 65, 68, 69 and 75). Additionally, four trenches contained modern features (Trenches 52, 53, 58 and 64) and a further four trenches contained natural features/deposits which were subject to investigation and are also described here (Trenches 48, 49, 56 and 57).

3.3.2 The remains encountered in these trenches are described below by Trench number. Archaeological features were widely distributed across the site but can be grouped broadly into five main groups, as summarised here:

- *Ring-ditch.* The cropmark of a ring-ditch, assumed to represent a ploughed-out Early Bronze Age round barrow, was investigated in Trench 5, in the south-eastern part of the site. Two sections were excavated through a feature corresponding to the ring-ditch, but no firm dating evidence was recovered.
- *Early Iron Age pits.* A pair of pits associated with quantities of Early Iron Age pottery were exposed in Trench 75, close to the ring-ditch revealed in Trench 5, in the south-eastern part of the site. These pits appeared to cut an earlier, undated, ditch.
- *Middle Iron Age enclosure.* Trench 45 exposed the corner of an enclosure ditch which produced an assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery.
- *Undated ditches.* Across the site a number of undated ditches, mostly aligned broadly east to west/north to south were revealed. These included what appears to have been a single ditch (recut in places) running along the south-eastern edge of the site (identified in trenches 1, 3 and 5) and a series of ditches exposed in the main, eastern, part of the site (Trenches 21, 33, 39, 60, 65, 68)
- *Modern features.* Two modern field boundary ditches were exposed, one running north south through the eastern part of the site (Trenches 58, 65, 68) and another to the west, aligned east to west (Trench 64). Modern pits were also exposed in Trenches 52 and 53, in the north-eastern part of the site.

3.4 Trench descriptions

Trench 1 (Fig. 6)

3.4.1 Towards the southern end of this trench were two intercutting ditches (**42** and **44**), aligned north-east to south-west (Section 16, Fig. 13; Plate 3). The continuation of both features were excavated in Trench 3 to the east (see below). The earliest of the ditches (**42**) measured at least 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep whilst the later cut (**44**) was more substantial, measuring 0.8m wide and up to 0.5m deep. Both had 0.7m wide had gently sloping sides and a concave bases and were filled with mid-reddish brown, soft sandy silts. No finds were recovered from these features. The ditches were cut into the natural sand geology and overlain by a possible buried soil up to 0.2m thick (60) which was in turn sealed by a pale yellowish-brown silty-sand colluvium (14), subsoil, and topsoil (see Section 16, Fig. 13; Plates 3, 3a). This sequence was observed in almost the entire length of the trench, being absent only the northernmost 5m, a similar sequence was observed in Trenches 2 and 3, and appears to fill a natural hollow here. The possible buried soil (60) comprised a mid greyish-brown silty sand with occasional flint and gravel between 0.1m and 0.24m thick. Environmental samples of the fill of ditch **42** produced only sparse charcoal, whilst a sample of the buried soil (60) produced a moderate amount of hammerscale. It was relatively evenly distributed

across the length and width of the trench, becoming slightly shallower and petering out at the lower (southern) end of the trench (Section 16).

Trench 2 (Fig. 6)

3.4.2 This trench contained a pit (**46**) and a possible post hole (**48**). The pit was 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Section 17, Fig 13; Plate 4). The posthole was 0.25m wide and 0.07m deep with similarly gently sloping sides and concave base (Section 18, Fig. 13). The buried soil (60) did not appear in Trench 2, although a similar a pale yellowish-brown silty-sand colluvium (14) was observed overlying the features (Plate 4a).

Trench 3 (Fig. 6)

3.4.3 At the southern end of Trench 3 the continuation of the intercutting north-east to south-west aligned ditches observed in Trench 1 were exposed, recorded here as ditches **50** and **52**. Both ditches shared similar dimensions and fills to their counterparts in Trench 1 and a single flint flake was recovered from the fill of ditch **50**. The buried soil (60) did not appear in Trench 3, although a similar pale yellowish-brown silty-sand colluvium (14) was observed overlying the features (Plate 5).

Trench 5 (Fig. 7)

3.4.4 This trench was located over a cropmark ring-ditch recorded in the Suffolk HER (SPT 041, see Fig 2). When machined, the trench revealed a large, gently curving ditch (**54**) towards the western end of the trench and a smaller, gently curved ditch (**56**) at the eastern end, truncated by a north east to south west aligned gully (**58**). An extension to the trench at the western end was agreed and another 5m was stripped. This revealed another large ditch (**75**) running parallel to **54**, which may possibly represent a further, outer, ring-ditch, or perhaps represent a later linear feature immediately adjacent to the ring-ditch. Finds were very scarce and environmental sampling of the ditches produced no remains beyond sparse charcoal.

3.4.5 The earliest features revealed in Trench 5 were ditches corresponding to cropmark monument SPT041. The ditch (**54**) corresponding to the western arm of the cropmark monument, was 2.30m wide and 1.02m deep with fairly steep sides and a concave base (Plate 6; Section 20 Fig. 13). No finds were recovered from its single mid brownish grey silty sand fill (55). The ditch (**56**) corresponding with the eastern arm of the cropmark monument was less substantial - 1.0m wide and 0.53m deep (Section 21, Fig. 13), but had a similar mid-greyish brown, soft silty sand fill (57). A small amount of burnt flint was recovered from this feature. The alignment of the ditches suggests that the trench passed through the northern part of the ring-ditch, with the area between ditches **54** and **56** measuring up to 15m internally, whilst the cropmark of the ring-ditch suggests a diameter of c. 25m.

3.4.6 Layer 70, a mid-brownish grey silty sand, up to 0.4m thick lay across much of the length of Trench 5. It may represent denuded, ploughed out and weathered mound or bank material (Section 26, Fig. 13), and appeared to seal ditches **54** and **56**, although

the relationship was unclear. To the east of **56** it overlay a lighter orangey brown silty sand (83) that may represent modified natural.

3.4.7 Ditch **56** was cut by a shallow, narrow ditch (**58**) aligned north-west to south-east (Section 20, Fig. 13). No finds were recovered from this feature. It was unclear whether the ditch cut through layer 70 or was sealed by it.

3.4.8 To the west of Ditch 54 was another ditch (**75**). Ditch **75** was not apparent as a cropmark. It cut possible denuded mound layer 70 (Section 26, Fig. 13). This ditch lay immediately to the west of Ditch **54** and appeared to be parallel with it. It may represent a later remodeling of the ring-ditch, although its location could be coincidental. It was at least 1.0m wide and 0.65m deep (Section 25, Fig. 13). Its basal fill was a dark reddish brown silty sand (77), above which was layer 76, a dark greyish brown silty sand which may represent material slumped from a bank on the western side of the ditch and which produced two flint flakes. This was overlain by an upper fill (78) composed of interleaving lenses of light yellowish-brown sands and mid-yellowish-brown sandy silts (see Plate 6a). This deposit yielded two sherds of Iron Age pottery, one of which appears to come from a wheel thrown/finished Late Iron Age vessel. An alternative interpretation is that 78 was the fill of a later re-cut of Ditch **75**, this later re-cut having truncated fill 77 and layer 76.

Trench 18 (Fig. 8)

3.4.9 This trench contained one feature, a pit (**25**) located at the southern end of the trench which has been interpreted as a quarry pit. It was 4.60m wide and 0.65m deep, with steep sides and a flat base (Plate 7). No finds were recovered. Its sole fill (26) was a mid-orange brown silty sand.

Trench 21 (Fig. 8)

3.4.10 This trench contained a single ditch (**38**). Aligned east to west, it was 1.34m wide and 0.12m deep with a single fill (39) composed of a mid-yellowish brown, firm silty sand. No finds were recovered.

Trench 33 (Fig. 10)

3.4.11 Trench 33 contained a single ditch (**12**), aligned north-south across the trench. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single fill of light greyish yellow, indurated silty sand (13). No finds were recovered.

Trench 39 (Fig. 10)

3.4.12 This trench contained two parallel north-east to south-west aligned ditches (**8** and **10**). Ditch **8** was 0.78m wide and 0.17m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its sole fill was a light brownish yellow, firm clayey sand. Ditch **10** had gently sloping sides and a concave base, and was 0.84m wide and 0.32m deep with a single fill composed of a light brownish yellow, firm clayey sand. No finds were recovered in either feature.

Trench 45 (Fig. 11)

3.4.13 Towards the northern end of trench 45, a right-angled ditch corner was revealed (40). This was overlain by a colluvial deposit, which masked the full extent of the feature in the southern part of the Trench (14). The ditch was 0.76m wide and 0.30 m deep and contained a single fill (41) composed of a light brownish yellow, indurated silty sand (Section 15, Fig. 13; Plate 8). A fairly substantial assemblage of 17 sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery (201g) was recovered from this feature.

Trench 48 (Fig. 12)

3.4.14 This trench contained a single discrete feature which excavation suggested was of natural origin, probably a tree throw feature (6), which produced a single sheep/goat bone and a large flint flake potentially of Paleolithic date.

Trench 49 (Fig. 12)

3.4.15 Trench 49 exposed a large natural hollow (21=23), silted up with colluvial deposits (14=22=23). This was test pitted, revealing the hollow to be up to 0.55m deep from the bottom of the subsoil, with no indication of any preserved buried soils/land surfaces. The only finds recovered were a small number of cattle teeth.

Trench 52 (Fig. 12)

3.4.16 This Trench contained a single feature, probably a pit partially exposed at its western end. Based on the similarity of its fill to the modern features revealed in Trench 53, immediately to the east (see below) it is thought to be of similar date and it was not excavated.

Trench 53 (Fig. 12)

3.4.17 This trench contained two discrete pits, all of which shared a similar orangey grey fill. One was excavated (4) and found to be modern in date, containing ceramic plate fragments, modern glass, wire and CBM (Plate 9). None of this was retained and the other pits within the trench were not excavated.

Trench 56 (Fig. 11)

3.4.18 Trenches 56 and 57 were located so as to investigate several geophysical anomalies, possibly representing archaeological features (anomalies 'B', Fig. 4). No features were revealed in Trench 56 but a colluvium filled natural hollow/undulation was exposed, which may account for the results of the geophysical survey.

Trench 57 (Fig. 11)

3.4.19 This Trench was located to the east of Trench 56 and was also targeted on an area of geophysical anomalies (see above). This Trench revealed a colluvium filled hollow, perhaps the continuation of that recorded in Trench 56 and a roughly linear feature which excavation determined to be an irregular, natural, feature – probably the result of periglacial processes.

Trench 58 (Fig. 11)

3.4.20 Trench 58 contained a single ditch (**19**), aligned north to south and corresponding with a modern boundary ditch found in Trenches 65 and 68 (Plate 10). The feature was 0.94m wide and 0.36m deep. The sole fill (**20**) was a mid-yellowish brown, firm silty sand. Finds recovered included a CBM tile and the end of a shot gun cartridge. These finds were not retained.

Trench 60 (Fig. 12)

3.4.21 This trench contained two parallel intercutting ditches, aligned north to south (**34** and **36**). Ditch **34** was 0.72m wide and 0.28m deep and was truncated by ditch **36**, which was 0.92m wide and 0.23m deep. Both had gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from either feature.

Trench 64 (Fig. 9)

3.4.22 This trench contained one feature, a large ditch aligned approximately east to west (**65=71**; Section 24, Fig 13; Plate 11). The ditch was up to 7m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.7m - this demonstrated that it was a recent boundary ditch, producing modern metal, glass and CBM (not retained). A smaller, somewhat irregular ditch ran parallel to this ditch along its northern side (**62**); measuring 1.26 m wide and 0.23 deep this may represent the remains of a contemporary hedgerow.

Trench 65 (Fig. 10)

3.4.23 This trench contained one ditch at its eastern end, aligned east to west (**17**). It was 1.14m wide and 0.28m deep with a light brownish yellow, firm clayey sand fill (**18**). No finds were recovered. The trench also contained the modern boundary ditch exposed in Trenches 58 and 68, it was not excavated at this point.

Trench 68 (Fig. 10)

3.4.24 Trench contained one east to west aligned ditch located at the south western end (**15**). The feature was 1.16m wide and 0.34m deep with a single fill of light greyish yellow, indurated silty sand which produced one flint flake (**16**). The continuation of the modern boundary ditch excavated in Trench 58, and also exposed in Trench 65, was recorded in the north-western end of the trench.

Trench 69 (Fig. 10)

3.4.25 This Trench, located to the east of Trench 68, revealed the continuation of the east to west aligned ditch exposed in that trench; it was not excavated here.

Trench 75 (Fig. 7)

3.4.26 This trench was aligned north-east to south-west to the south-east of the ring-ditch exposed in trench 5. Three features were revealed; a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**27**) which was cut by a pair of intercutting pits (**29** and **31**; Section 12, Fig. 13; Plate 12). Ditch **27** was 0.70m wide and 0.39m deep and contained a single fill, from which no finds were recovered. This feature was cut on its north-eastern side by pit **29**; this feature was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave

base and measured at least 0.96m in diameter and 0.26m deep. It was filled by a mid-brownish grey sandy silt which produced ten sherds (79g) of Early Iron Age pottery, seven fragments of animal bone and a large assemblage (609 pieces, 2052g) of fired clay. This feature was cut by pit **31**, a similar sub-circular feature measuring 0.96m in diameter and 0.2m deep. This pit contained a single dark orangey brown fill from which 24 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (178g) and a single, presumably intrusive Roman sherd (8g) were recovered alongside a single cattle tooth. Environmental samples from both pits produced only sparse charcoal but occasional pieces of hammer scale were recovered from a sample of the fill of pit **29**.

3.5 Finds and Environmental Summary

Pottery

3.5.1 The evaluation produced 53 sherds of prehistoric pottery together with a single sherd of probable Roman date (526g in total). The prehistoric pottery includes 34 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery recovered from two pits in Trench 75 (features **29** and **31**) and 17 sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery from a ditch exposed in Trench 45 (feature **40**).

Flint

3.5.2 A small assemblage of nine struck flints was recovered during excavation. Of these, five were from Trench 5 and were associated with the probable barrow ditch or topsoil deposits within this trench. The only other flint of interest was found in Trench 48. A large flake potentially of Palaeolithic date. Unfortunately, this came from a natural feature (**6**) and may represent an isolated find.

Fired Clay

3.5.3 Sixty fragments (2052g) of fired clay were recovered during the evaluation, all from pit **29** in Trench 75, associated with Early Iron Age pottery. Its undiagnostic form means assigning a particular use is difficult.

Environmental samples

3.5.4 Eleven bulk samples were taken during the evaluation, the results of which were generally poor (Appendix C.1). This is most likely due to soil conditions and extensive rooting and bioturbation.

3.5.5 All of the bulk samples did, however, contain small to moderate amounts of charcoal and two contained hammer scale, occasional amounts in the fill of Early Iron Age pit **29** (Trench 75) and moderate amounts in a colluvial deposit (14) sampled in Trench 1.

Animal bone

3.5.6 A total of eleven fragments (116g) of animal bone was recovered from pits and natural features. Most of this bone (100g) came from two pits in Trench 75 and was

associated with Early Iron Age pottery – the only identifiable species here was cattle. The bone was considered to be in fair condition, but all fragments showed signs of erosion.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The results of the evaluation are considered reliable; the archaeological features were clearly visible where present within the trenches, and the geology of sands, gravels and clay meant that the geological horizon was clear when encountered. The only issue which hindered excavation was the depth of some trenches due to the presence of colluvial deposits.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The objectives of the evaluation have been achieved in so far as the presence of archaeological remains across the site has been established. Of the 76 trenches excavated, 14 contained archaeological features, whilst modern/natural features were encountered in a further eight trenches.

4.2.2 Ground truthing of the results of the geophysical survey was only partly successful and a set of anomalies which were suggested to perhaps represent archaeological features ('B', Fig. 4) were revealed to relate to natural features/deposits. The geophysical survey was not able to detect many of the linear features encountered during the trenching, probably as a result of the depth of overburden (especially colluvium).

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The archaeological works at Sproughton have revealed evidence for prehistoric activity in the form of a ring-ditch, previously known as a cropmark (Trench 5), two pits associated with Early Iron Age pottery (Trench 74) and a probable enclosure ditch of Middle Iron Age date (Trench 45). A series of poorly dated linear features, probably representing field systems were also encountered across the site. An interpretive, phased, plan of the main features and ditch alignments across the site is provided in Fig. 14.

Ring-ditch (Trench 5)

4.3.2 Trench 5, located over the cropmark of a ring-ditch previously recorded as a cropmark (SPT 041), uncovered two lengths of curvilinear ditch which appear to represent both sides of the monument (**54** and **56**). Evidence for the limited survival of possible mound and bank material (70, 76) were also present below the topsoil. On the basis of its morphology and the presence of probable remnant mound material, the ring-ditch is interpreted as representing the plough denuded remains of a round barrow, probably of Early Bronze Age date.

4.3.3 A parallel ditch (**75**) was revealed to the west of the ring-ditch (54) and initially thought to possibly represent an outer ring-ditch associated with it. However, this feature both cut possible mound deposit 70 and produced a small quantity of Iron Age pottery from its upper fill. No equivalent ditch was observed on the eastern arm of the ring-ditch and it may therefore be concluded that ditch **75** was not associated with the ring-ditch.

4.3.4 The surrounding landscape includes a relatively large number of comparable ring-ditches overlooking the Gipping valley (see Section 1.3, Fig. 2), although only one has previously seen any excavation – a c. 25m diameter ring-ditch investigated during trial trenching to the east of the subject site, which also produced no dateable finds (SPT 058; Boyles 2018). Evidence for the kind of funerary activity that may have been associated with these ring-ditches was found in the early 20th century, when two cremations held in Early Bronze Collared Urns were discovered during maintenance of a drainage ditch some way to the east of the site (SPT 005; Fig 2), but it remains to be seen whether any burials or other traces of funerary activity have survived in association with the ring-ditch discussed here.

4.3.5 Ring-ditches are often, but not always, representative of the remains of a barrow. Few barrows survive in an undamaged state. Far greater numbers have been partly or completely levelled by agriculture and now appear as shallow swellings on the ground surface, or, as here, are visible from the air as soil marks indicating the position of buried ditches. Almost every parish contains at least one and often more (HEAG239 p.22).

4.3.6 The configuration of the ditches and suggestion (albeit slight) of a central mound and possible external bank indicates that this barrow falls within the category of barrow known as a bowl barrow. The majority of the estimated 30,000 round barrows in England are bowl barrows (HEAG239 p.22). Bell, disc and pond barrows are considerably rarer: by comparison only approximately 350 bell barrows, 72 disc barrows and 15 pond barrows are currently known nationally (*ibid*).

4.3.7 A number of factors are taken into consideration when assessing the significance of a possible barrow such as the example found here. Considerations include the rarity of the monument; in this case the barrow appears to be of the more common bowl barrow type.

4.3.8 The level of survival is also an important factor; bowl barrows that retain upstanding mounds and banks having greater significance than those that have been ploughed out. Other preservation factors that would increase significance include the presence of waterlogged remains. The example on this site has been largely ploughed out but does retain some slight vestiges of a mound and possibly a bank, although there is no evidence of preservation by waterlogging and carbonised remains appear relatively sparse, there is also no evidence that former land-surfaces have been preserved beneath the mound/bank.

4.3.9 The complexity of use and construction of these monuments is also a factor when considering significance. In this case the presence of another ditch on the west side of the monument could indicate that the barrow may have been re-modelled, however, there is no equivalent ditch on the east side of the ring-ditch and no trace of a second ring-ditch on aerial photographs or on the geophysical survey. It is therefore entirely possible that the adjacent ditch represents an unrelated feature, possibly associated with the Iron Age pits located in Trench 75.

Finally, the significance of a single ring-ditch such as this is often much increased when found in close association with other ring-ditches and/or other types of monument. Such clusters have significance for their group value and consequently the significance

of the individual monument will be enhanced. Whilst clusters of ring-ditches are known in the Gipping valley (e.g. BRF 064-067) the ring-ditch on this site appears to be one of a number of isolated and dispersed ring-ditches within the broader landscape overlooking the Gipping Valley.

Early Iron Age pits (Trench 75)

4.3.10 Under 50m south-west of the ring-ditch, in Trench 75, a pair of intercutting pits associated with Early Iron Age pottery were found cutting an undated ditch. Although both pits were shallow, they produced a relatively substantial assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery and a large quantity of fired clay, as well as a small assemblage of poorly preserved animal bone. It was not possible to establish exactly what kind of objects/structures the fired clay related to, but the presence of flattened pieces suggest it may have been a lining of some kind potentially associated with some kind of craft/industrial activity (see App. B.3). A small amount of hammerscale recovered from a sample taken from the fill of one of these pits (see App. C.1) may be of significance in terms of representing contemporary metal working- although this material has the potential to be intrusive. A somewhat larger quantity of hammerscale was also recovered from a probable buried soil in Trench 1, some 230m to the west.

4.3.11 The finds from the two pits are strongly suggestive of domestic type activity and further Early Iron Age features might be anticipated to be present in the area of Trench 75. Given the rarity of ditched boundaries of this period in the region, it is likely that any such activity is represented solely by discrete features (pits, posthole structures, wells etc.; see Brudenell 2018).

Middle Iron Age enclosure (Trench 45)

4.3.12 Trench 45 contained the corner of what appears to be a small enclosure. This produced a relatively substantial assemblage of handmade later Iron Age pottery and the absence of demonstrably Late Iron Age material suggest this probably dates to the Middle Iron Age (350-50 BC). The ditch was overlain by as much as 0.40m of colluvium (14) as well as deep deposits of topsoil and subsoil, and its partial exposure dictates that its extent and morphology are not fully understood. Nonetheless, the association of pottery with the ditch suggests that it may have been associated with settlement rather than representing part of an outlying field/boundary system.

Undated features

4.3.13 A relatively large number of undated linear features were exposed across the site, generally aligned broadly east to west or north to south, and with some showing evidence for recutting (see Fig. 14). These ditches may be multi-period and the only indication of dating for individual features comes from two cases in the south-eastern part of the site where ditches have stratigraphic relationships with better dated features. Ditch **58** cut across the ditch of the ring-ditch exposed in Trench 5, thus clearly, and unsurprisingly, postdating the Early Bronze Age. More intriguing is the relationship between a ditch exposed in Trench 75 (**27**), which is cut by the two Early Iron Age pits discussed above. This suggests it could represent part of Middle Bronze Age field system of the kind known from elsewhere in the region (but which remain

relatively rare in Suffolk; see Cooper 2018). However, as only one section of the ditch was exposed, and it was laid out on a markedly different alignment (north-west to south-east) to most of the other linear features across the site, its precise status and significance should be regarded as uncertain.

4.3.14 The remainder of the ditches may form part of the kind of rectilinear field systems known fairly widely as cropmarks from the local area (e.g. BRF 101, BRF 104, BRF 046, SPT 050; see Fig. 2), but these too are not well dated. Some are likely to be of later prehistoric or Roman date, but it is notable that ditches encountered during trial trenching to the east of the site produced Late Saxon and medieval pottery (SPT 058). Whatever their date, the almost complete dearth of finds from these ditches strongly suggests they were not associated with nearby settlement activity. A small number of undated discrete features (including a large probable quarry pit exposed in trench 18) may be broadly contemporary with the use of some of these ditched boundaries.

4.4 Further Work

4.4.1 A summary of the result of this Trial Trench Evaluation will be prepared for submission to the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology.

4.4.2 The project archive will be deposited with SCCAS in accordance with SCCAS “Guidelines for preparation and deposition of archaeological archives 2019”.

4.4.3 The results of the Trial Trench evaluation have identified no over-riding archaeological constraints that are likely to prohibit development. It has, however, identified archaeological remains within the proposed development area including: a ring-ditch of probable Bronze Age date (Trench 5); an enclosure of probable Middle Iron Age date (Trench 45); pits of possibly Early Iron Age date (Trench 75) and a ditch of possibly Iron Age date (Trench 5).

4.4.4 Mitigation of these remains is likely to be required as a planning condition should the development proceed. Mitigation is likely to include: outstanding trial trenching in the area of the scheme not accessible at the time of preparing this report; a phased programme of mitigation to include excavation, post excavation assessment, analysis, reporting, publication and archiving for areas of archaeological significance that will be impacted by the proposed development. Any works required will be led by SCCAS including the location of excavation areas. The scope of works will be set out in a Brief prepared by SCCAS and in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by the appointed Archaeological Contractor and approved by SCCAS.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained two ditches, running in an east-west alignment, with ditch 42 truncating ditch 44 . No finds were recovered. The features were overlain by a possible buried soil (60), a colluvial deposit (14) and subsoil and topsoil and were cut into the natural sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1.09
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.40	Colluvium	-	-
60	Layer	-	0.24	Buried soil	-	-
42	Cut	0.84	0.40	Ditch	-	-
43	Fill	-	0.40	Mid reddish brown, firm clayey silt	-	-
44	Cut	0.40	0.35	Ditch	-	-
45	Fill	-	0.35	Mid reddish brown, soft sandy silt	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a pit (46) and a posthole (48). No finds were recovered from either feature. Trench consisted of topsoil, subsoil and a colluvial deposit (14) all overlying natural sand geology					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1.10
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.24	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
14	layer	-	0.37	Colluvium	-	-
46	Cut	0.80	0.30	Pit	-	-
47	Fill	-	0.30	Mid orangish brown, soft sandy silt	-	-
48	Cut	0.25	0.07	Posthole	-	-
49	Fill	-	0.07	Dark greyish brown, soft sandy silt	-	-
61	Fill	-	0.07	Mid reddish brown, soft sandy silt	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of two ditches (NW-SE) that equate to ditches 42 and 44 in Trench 1. No other features were present. Overlying the natural sand and gravel geology was a colluvial deposit (14) at the SW end where the trench was deepest. This was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.90
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.31	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.42	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
14	layer	-	0.20	Colluvium	-	-
50	Cut	0.58	0.26	Ditch	-	-
51	Fill	-	0.26	Mid reddish brown, soft silty sand	-	-
52	Cut	1.18	0.50	Ditch	-	-
53	Fill	-	0.50	Dark reddish brown, firm clayey silt	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural gravel and sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.28	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.21	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench consisted of two sides of a probable barrow ditch (54) and (56) with ditch 58 (SW-NE) truncating ditch 56. The trench was extended at the western end by approximately 5m and a second ditch (75) was uncovered. Most likely this is the outer barrow ditch of the monument. The features were cut into the natural sand and gravel geology overlain by mound material (70) and topsoil.					Length (m)	35
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.31	topsoil	-Flint	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
54	Cut	2.30	1.02	Ditch	-	-
55	Fill	-	1.02	Mid brownish grey, loose silty sand	-	-
56	Cut	1.0	0.53	Ditch	-	-
57	Fill	-	0.53	Mid brownish grey, loose silty sand	-	-
58	Cut	0.50	0.25	Ditch	-	-
59	Fill	-	0.25	Mid greyish brown, loose silty sand	-	-
70	Layer	-	0.25	Mound Material, mid greyish brown, firm silty sand	-	-
75	Cut	-	0.65	Ditch	-	-
76	Fill/Layer	-	0.30	Possible bank material, mid greyish brown, firm silty sand	flint	
77	Fill	-	0.28	Mid reddish brown, soft silty sand	-	-
78	Fill	-	0.30	Mid greyish brown, firm silty sand	pot	IA
83	Layer		0.20m	?subsoil, Mid orangey brown silty sand		

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural gravel and sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.38	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.16	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural gravel and sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.26	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.17	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural gravel and sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.28	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.16	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural gravel and sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.33	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.11	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural gravel and sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.34	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural gravel and sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.31	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.14	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural gravel and sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.30	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.13	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural gravel and sand geology, with chalky outcrops.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.31	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.10	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural gravel and sand geology, with chalky outcrops.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.29	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.13	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural gravel and sand geology, with chalky outcrops.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.33	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.14	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand geology					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.40	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.16	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 17						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand geology					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.40	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.13	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 18						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench consisted of one large pit (25). This is most likely a quarry pit. No finds were recovered for dating. The feature was cut into natural sand geology and overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.34	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
25	Cut	1.60	0.65	Pit	-	-
26	Fill	-	0.65	Mid greyish brown, soft silty sand	-	-

Trench 19						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand geology					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.35	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.19	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 20						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand geology					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.35	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.23	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 21						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench consisted of one shallow ditch or gully (38) (E-W). No finds were recovered for dating. The feature was cut into natural sand geology and overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.33	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
38	Cut	1.34	0.12	Ditch	-	-
39	Fill	-	0.12	Mid yellowish brown, firm silty sand	-	-

Trench 22						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand geology					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.39	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 23						
General description Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand and gravel geology					Orientation	NW-SE
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.28	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 24						
General description Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand and gravel geology					Orientation	E-W
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.32	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.17	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 25						
General description Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand and clay geology.					Orientation	N-S
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.22	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 26						
General description Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand geology.					Orientation	E-W
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.78
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.39	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.39	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 27						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand and gravel geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.39	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 28						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand and gravel geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.38	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.10	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 29						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand and gravel geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.32	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 30						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand and gravel geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.87
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.33	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.54	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 31						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand and gravel geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.89
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.43	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.46	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 32						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand and gravel geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.67
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.43	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.24	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 33						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one ditch 12 (N-S). No finds were recovered for dating. The ditch was cut into the natural sand geology and was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.81
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.37	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.44	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
12	Cut	1.36	0.22	Ditch	-	-
13	Fill	-	0.22	Light greyish yellow, indurated silty clay	-	-

Trench 34						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.86
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.39	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.47	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 35						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Modern disturbance and intrusions present. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.33	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.17	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 36						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Modern disturbance and intrusions present. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.63
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.42	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.21	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 37						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Modern disturbance and intrusions present. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.83
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.57	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.26	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 38						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.83
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.40	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.43	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 39						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained two parallel gullies 8 and 10 . Aligned E-W, no finds were recovered for dating. Both features very shallow and flat bottomed. Possibly furrows. The gullies cut into the natural sand geology and were overlain by a colluvial deposit (14), subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.75
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.32	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.31	subsoil	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.12	Colluvium	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
8	Cut	0.78	0.17	Gully	-	-
9	Fill	-	0.17	Light brownish yellow, firm clayey silt	-	-
10	Cut	0.84	0.32	Gully	-	-
11	Fill	-	0.32	Light brownish yellow, firm silty sand	-	-

Trench 40						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.35	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.24	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 41						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.85
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.55	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.30	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 42						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.64
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.38	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.26	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 43						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.31	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.26	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 44						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.37	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 45						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained one ditch corner section (40). This contained 18 pottery sherds and was at considerable depth within the trench. The feature was overlain by a colluvial deposit (14), subsoil and topsoil and cut into the natural sandy geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1.11
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.47	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.31	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.40	Colluvium	-	-
40	Cut	0.76	0.30	ditch	-	-
41	Fill	-	0.30	Light brownish yellow, indurated silty sand	Pot	MIA

Trench 46						
General description Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand geology.					Orientation	E-W
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.41	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.29	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 47						
General description Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand geology.					Orientation	N-S
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.35	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.30	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 48						
General description Trench contained one natural hollow and one probable tree throw (6). A small amount of animal bone was recovered. The feature cut into natural sand geology and was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Orientation	NW-SE
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.34	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.10	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6	Cut	1.12	0.20	Tree throw	-	-
7	Fill	-	0.20		Animal Bone	-

Trench 49						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained a large deposit of colluvium (14) sat within what appears to be a natural hollow. Two test pits were excavated into this to confirm 21 and 23 . No finds were recovered. The natural geology was sand, and this was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.29	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.21	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.10	Colluvium		
21	Cut	2.50	0.46	Natural hollow	-	-
22	Fill	-	0.46	Mid greyish brown, soft silty sand	-	-
23	Cut	1.0	0.43	Natural hollow	-	-
24	Fill	-	0.43	Mid greyish brown, soft silty sand	-	-

Trench 50						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying a colluvial deposit (14) and natural sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1.18
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.43	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.51	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.24	Colluvium	-	-

Trench 51						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying a colluvial deposit (14) and natural sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1.04
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.35	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.33	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.36	Colluvium	-	-

Trench 52						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one modern pit containing glass bottles, barbed wire etc. so surveyed but not recorded. The geology was sand, and this was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.35	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.19	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 53						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained three modern pits, one of which was excavated (4). This contained glass, plate fragments and metal work (not retained). These features were cut into the natural sand and gravel geology and overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.40	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.11	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 54						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying natural sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.63
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.48	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 55						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying a colluvial deposit (14) and natural sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1.10
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.39	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.44	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.27	Colluvium	-	-

Trench 56						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil, overlying a colluvial deposit (14) sat within a natural hollow and natural sand geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	1.07
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.37	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.43	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.27	Colluvium	-	-

Trench 57						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Contained one natural glacial scar (tested) and one natural hollow. The natural geology was sand, overlain by a colluvial deposit (14), subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1.13
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.34	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.43	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.36	Colluvium	-	-

Trench 58						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one modern boundary ditch (19). This was also exposed in trenches 65 and 68. Contained shot gun cartridge and modern brick and CBM. The feature was cut into the natural sand geology and overlain by a colluvial deposit (14), subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1.09
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.43	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.41	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.25	Colluvium	-	-
19	Cut	0.94	0.36	Ditch	-	-
20	Fill	-	0.36	Mid yellowish brown, firm silty sand.	Shot gun cartridge, CBM (not retained)	Mod.

Trench 59						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of natural sand geology, overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.69
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.38	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.31	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 60						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained two parallel ditches 34 and 36 , aligned north east-south west. 36 truncated 34 . No finds were recovered. There was also a natural hollow within the trench that was tested, surveyed but not recorded. The natural clay and gravel geology were overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.28	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.11	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
34	Cut	0.72	0.28	Ditch	-	-
35	Fill	-	0.28	Mid reddish brown, firm clayey silt	-	-
36	Cut	0.92	0.23	Ditch	-	-
37	Fill	-	0.23	Mid reddish brown, firm clayey silt	-	-

Trench 61						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of natural sand geology, overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.87
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.46	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.41	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 62						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of natural sand geology, overlain by a colluvial deposit (14), subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.98
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.37	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.50	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.11	Colluvium	-	-

Trench 63						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of natural sand and gravel geology, overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.38	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 64						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one large ditch (71) with two possible smaller ditches on the NE side, 62 and 65. This appears to be a large field boundary with associated hedge line. This was cut into natural sand geology and was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.29	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.19	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
62	Cut	1.26	0.23	Ditch	-	-
63	Fill	-	0.13	Mid greyish brown, indurated sandy silt	-	-
64	Fill	-	0.10	Mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt	-	-
65	Cut	1.30	0.43	Ditch	-	-
66	Fill	-	0.08	Mid brownish yellow, indurated silty sand	-	-
67	Fill	-	0.08	Mid yellowish brown, firm sandy silt	-	-
68	Fill	-	0.30	Mid greyish brown, indurated sandy silt	-	-
69	Fill	-	0.13	Mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt	-	-
71	Cut	2.34	0.70	Ditch	-	-
72	Fill	-	0.27	Mid yellowish brown, indurated sandy silt	Glass bottle, metal frags (not retained)	mod
73	Fill	-	0.24	Mid yellowish grey, indurated sandy silt	-	-
74	Fill	-	0.33	Mid yellowish brown, indurated sandy silt.	CBM (Not retained)	mod

Trench 65						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained two features. One modern field boundary, undug at this point as excavated elsewhere. Also, a ditch (17), aligned E-W at the Eastern end of the trench. No finds were recovered. The features cut into the natural sand geology and were overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.87
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.43	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.44	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
17	Cut	1.14	0.28	Ditch	-	-

18	Fill	-	0.28	Light brownish yellow, firm clayey sand.	-	-
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Trench 66

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of natural sand and gravel geology, overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.68
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.33	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.35	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 67

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of natural sand and gravel geology, overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.72
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.39	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.33	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 68

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench Contained two ditches. One modern boundary ditch exposed in other trenches, so un-excavated here. The other ditch (15) was at the south-eastern end of the trench, aligned NE-SW. No finds were recovered for dating. The features cut into the natural sand geology and were overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.77
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.38	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.39	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
15	Cut	1.16	0.34	Ditch	-	-
16	Fill	-	0.34	Light greyish yellow, indurated silty sand.	-	-

Trench 69

General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained a ditch (15) from Trench 68 at the southern end. It was un-excavated at this point. The feature cut into the natural sand geology and was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.76
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.37	topsoil	-	-

2	Layer	-	0.39	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 70

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The natural sand geology was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.25	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.16	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 71

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The natural sand geology was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.98
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.46	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.52	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 72

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. The natural sand geology was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.73
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.45	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.28	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 73

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. The natural sand geology was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.40	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.25	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 74						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. The natural sand geology was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.67
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.37	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.30	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 75						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one ditch (27) and two pits (29 and 31). Ditch was aligned SE-NW and was truncated by both pits. No finds were recovered from the Ditch, however both pits contained pottery and a small amount of animal bone as well as a large amount of fired clay/daub like material from pit 31. These features were cut into the natural sand and gravel geology and were overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.29	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.16	subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
27	Cut	0.70	0.39	Ditch	-	-
28	Fill	-	0.39	Mid yellowish grey, indurated sandy silt	-	-
29	Cut	0.96	0.26	Pit	-	-
30	Fill	-	0.26	Mid brownish grey, indurated sandy silt	Daub, pot, animal bone	EIA
31	Cut	0.96	0.20	Pit	-	-
32	Fill	-	0.20	Dark orangish brown, firm silty sand	Pot, animal bone	EIA
33	Fill	-	0.20	Light brownish grey, firm silty sand	-	-

Trench 76						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. The natural sand geology was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.41	topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	subsoil	-	-

3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
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APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Nick Gilmour

Introduction

- B.1.1 The evaluation yielded 54 sherds of prehistoric pottery (526g) with a moderate mean sherd weight (MSW) of 9.7g. The pottery was recovered from four contexts relating to two ditches and two pits in Trenches 5, 45 and 75 (Table 1).
- B.1.2 The pottery dates largely from the Early and Middle Iron Age, with a small amount of later pottery. It includes a small number of feature sherds characteristic of Early Iron Age ceramics, together with fabrics typically associated with these ceramic traditions in the region.
- B.1.3 The pottery is in moderate to poor condition. Most sherds are small and abraded, as reflected by the low MSW.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Spot Date	No sherds	Weight (g)
5	78	75	Ditch	IA	1	47
5	78	75	Ditch	LIA	1	13
45	41	40	Ditch	MIA	17	201
75	30	29	Pit	EIA	10	79
75	32	31	Pit	EIA	24	178
75	32	31	Pit	Rom?	1	8
<i>Total</i>					<i>54</i>	<i>526</i>

Table 1. Quantification of prehistoric pottery

Methodology

- B.1.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim, shoulder and/or other diagnostic features, the vessel was categorised by ceramic tradition (Collared Urn, Deverel-Rimbury etc.)
- B.1.5 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (36 sherds); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (16 sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (two sherds). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Prehistoric pottery fabrics

SG1: Frequent quartz sand moderate quartz grit.

G1: Moderate fine grog in a micaceous sandy clay matrix.

F1: occasional medium flint, rare coarse flint (>5mm), in a sandy clay matrix.

F2: frequent fine flint, sandy clay matrix.

F3: moderate fine to medium flint, sandy clay matrix.

F4: rare coarse flint (~4mm), micaceous sandy clay matrix.

F5: rare fine flint, micaceous sandy clay matrix.

SA1: Frequent quartz sand.

SA2: Frequent sand and rare quartz grit.

SF1: Frequent sand and rare medium flint.

OXS: Oxidised sandy-ware (reduced core).

Fabric type	Fabric group	Sum of No sherds	Weight (g)	% fabric (by weight)	MNV
F1	Flint	16	136	25.86	
F2	Flint	2	6	1.14	
F3	Flint	5	39	7.41	
F4	Flint	3	37	7.03	
F5	Flint	9	42	7.98	1
G1	Grog	1	13	2.47	
OXS	Sand	1	8	1.52	
SA1	Sand	5	36	6.84	
SA2	Sand	5	44	8.37	
SF1	Sand and flint	6	118	22.43	
SG1	Sand	1	47	8.94	1
Total		54	526	100.00	2

Table 2. Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric. MNV calculated as the total number of different rims and bases (two rims, no bases).

Early Iron Age pottery

B.1.6 A total of 34 sherds (257g) from the evaluation were assigned an Early Iron Age date. The pottery derived from two contexts relating to pits 29 and 31 in Trench 75.

B.1.7 The assemblage is characterised by sherds in flint tempered fabrics F1, F2, F3, F4 and F5, which are typical of the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age in this region. Several diagnostic sherds, including part of a rim from a burnished shouldered bowl, place this assemblage in the Early Iron Age.

Pit 29

B.1.8 Ten body sherds (79g) of flint tempered pottery (fabric F1, 47g; fabric F2, 6g; fabric F3, 11g; fabric F4, 7g; fabric F5, 8g) were recovered from context 30, pit 29. These have been assigned to the Early Iron Age on the basis of their fabric and also the presence of three more diagnostic sherds. One sherd (in fabric F5, 8g) is burnished on the

exterior and retains part of a shoulder. A further sherd (in fabric F4, 7g) also retains a shoulder. A single sherd (in fabric F3, 11g) is very highly burnished on both the interior and exterior.

Pit 31

- B.1.9 The largest group of Early Iron Age pottery derived from context 32, pit 31. This comprises 24 sherds weighing 178g. All the pottery is in fabrics F1 (89g), F3 (25g), F4 (30g) and F5 (34g). These include a rim sherd (fabric F5, 11g) from a highly burnished angular-shouldered vessel. Three further sherds (10g) in fabric F5 are also from highly burnished vessels. Two further sherds (in fabric F5, 9g) are also from a shouldered vessel.

Middle Iron Age pottery

- B.1.10 Pottery assigned to the Middle Iron Age comprises 17 sherds weighing 201g. The pottery derived from a single context in trench 45. This is context 41, the fill of ditch 40.
- B.1.11 The assemblage is characterised by sherds in sand tempered fabrics SA1, SA2, SF1 and SF2, which are typical of Middle Iron Age wares in the region. Diagnostic sherds are lacking, although a single sherd is from the base of a vessel.

Other pottery

- B.1.12 A further three sherds (68g) of pottery were also recovered from the site. Two sherds (60g) were recovered from context 78, a fill of ditch 75 in Trench 5. One sherd (13g) is in fabric SG1 and is wheel finished, or possibly wheel made. The fabric of this sherd and the fact that it is wheel finished place it in the Late, or Latest, Iron Age. The second sherd from this context (47g) is in fabric SG1. This sherd is from the rim of a vessel, which is expanded and flat-topped. This form is not very closely dateable within the Iron Age period.
- B.1.13 A single sherd (8g) of pottery, which is of Romano-British date was also recovered from context 32, a fill of pit 31. This is an abraded plain body sherd in fabric OXS. It is intrusive within a much larger assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery (see above).

Discussion

- B.1.14 The pottery assemblage is largely Iron Age in origin, with a mix of generally small, fragmented Early and Middle Iron Age wares recovered. Diagnostic feature sherds are relatively rare but include fragments of vessels typical of the Early Iron Age.
- B.1.15 The condition and overall character of the pottery is typical of that recovered from Iron Age contexts in this region. It is of note, that although the assemblage from this site is small, it does conform to expectations. Early Iron Age material is more commonly recovered from pits and rarely from ditches. Middle Iron Age material is commonly found in both pits and ditches, as ditches appear to be being excavated far more regularly in the Middle Iron Age.

B.2 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction and quantification

B.2.1 A small assemblage of nine struck flints and a single fragment (2g) of unworked burnt flint was recovered during the evaluation. The assemblage has been catalogued according to a simple technological/typological scheme and is quantified by context in Table 3.

Trench	Context	Cut	Context type	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Total worked	unworked burnt count	unworked burnt weight (g)
5	76	75	Ditch		1	1		2	1	2
5	99999		Topsoil	1		2		3		
48	7	6	Tree throw	1		1		2		
68	16	65	Ditch				1	1		
75	32	31	Pit		1			1		
Totals				2	2	4	1	9	1	2

Table. 3. Basic quantification of the flint assemblage

Distribution and deposition

B.2.2 The flint was recovered from the fills of cut features and from topsoil deposits, and was recovered in low densities, with no individual feature producing in excess of three pieces. Over half of the we worked flints were recovered from Trench 5, from topsoil deposits and from the fill of the probable outer ditch of a prehistoric ring-ditch. Most of the flint exhibited minor edge damage/rounding consistent with having seen at least some post-depositional disturbance and is likely to represent material inadvertently caught up in the fills of later features.

Characterisation

B.2.3 The worked flint is made up entirely of unretouched removals. The most distinctive piece is a large tertiary flake from tree throw feature 6 (Trench 48) – this piece is a relatively large, well-struck piece with a curving longitudinal profile and complex dorsal scar pattern and may derive from the production of a bifacially flaked core tool or elaborately shaped core. It is recorticated and mineral stained and exhibits heavy edge damage, setting it apart from the rest of the assemblage (including a primary

flake recovered from the same deposit). The technological attributes and condition of this piece are suggestive of a Palaeolithic date and it is possible it derives from hand axe production during the Lower/Middle Palaeolithic or from the preparation/maintenance of an Upper Palaeolithic blade core.

- B.2.4 The remainder of the worked flint consists largely of simple hard-hammer struck flakes, alongside one more systematically produced blade-like flake; none of this material is strongly chronologically diagnostic but is consistent with a broad Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date.

Discussion

- B.2.5 The small size of the assemblage and the absence of closely datable forms hinders any interpretation of the prehistoric activity represented by the flintwork, although the slight concentration of flintwork in Trench 5 hints at the potential for further investigation of the ring-ditch to produce a more substantial flint assemblage, some of which may be contemporary with the construction and use of the monument. The presence of a possible Palaeolithic flake is of some interest, but it was clearly recovered from a secondary context and may represent an isolated find.

B.3 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

- B.3.1 Archaeological work recovered 60 fragments, 2052g, of fired clay. This assemblage comprised an assemblage of flattened clay – probably lining – and larger amorphous fragments with no clear form. The material was collected from the single fill of pit 29 in Trench 75.

Methodology

- B.3.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Results of Analysis

Fabrics

- B.3.3 The assemblage was made in a fine sandy clay with fine quartz, dark grit and voids with fine to coarse sub-rounded calcareous pellets and rare coarse sub-rounded flint and gritty material. The division in form is reflected in a slight difference in this fabric. The lining was made in the calcareous-rich base clay, compacted and fired to a mid-orange-brown with dull buff surfaces and the amorphous fragments were in a looser more friable version of the same clay with a dull orange-brown colour and patches of yellow-grey. A fragment of lining remained attached to a fragment of looser clay

indicating it was probably the backing of the former, suggesting the differences seen here are a result of varied exposure to heat. The fabric should be considered as deriving from local clays with some degree of refinement. Full fabric descriptions can be found with the site archive.

Assemblage

- B.3.4 The whole fired clay assemblage was recovered from Pit 29, trench 75. Twenty-one fragments (407g) of lining were recorded. These fragments of flattened clay were hand-pressed with smoothed surface and a regular but unfinished reverse. They were between 5 and 11mm thick, the largest fragment undulates to 20mm, with digit impressions and signs of wiping evident on their faces. These fragments appear to be an applied layer related to the larger amorphous 'body' type fragments in this context, indicated by a fragment of lining still attached to a piece of the looser clay. The amorphous fragments (39, 1645g) were had no clear form, but some refits suggested a large blocky shape. These fragments were likely the backing to the lining from a feature or structure, or the body of an object wrapped in a clay layer.

Statement of Potential

- B.3.5 Owing to the fragmentary and undiagnostic nature of the material more specific identification is not possible. It may relate to a light industrial process such as an oven or hearth, but this should not be overstated.

Recommendations for Further Work

- B.3.6 This material has been fully recorded. It should be retained for comparison with material recovered at excavation stage.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Remains

By Martha Craven

Introduction

- C.1.1 Eleven bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area north of Burstall Lane, Sproughton, Suffolk in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within trenches 1,2,5,45 and 75 (see Table 4).
- C.1.2 The total volume (up to 18L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified *Siraf*-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Sample 4, fill 43 of ditch 42 (Trench 1), was soaked in a solution of sodium carbonate for 24hrs prior to processing to break down the heavy clay matrix.
- C.1.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible.

Quantification

- C.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:
- # = 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens
- C.1.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance
- + = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant
- C.1.6 Key to tables:
- U=untransformed

Results

- C.1.7 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and is generally poor; many of the flots contain rootlets and the burrowing snail (*Ceciliodes acicula*) which may have caused movement of material between contexts.

C.1.8 All the bulk samples contained small to moderate quantities of charcoal. Sample 13, layer 70 (Trench 5), also contained a small quantity of untransformed elder seeds (*Sambucus nigra*).

C.1.9 Several of the samples produced pottery fragments, which may be suitable for dating.

Trench no.	Sample no.	Context no.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Tree/shrub macrofossils	Cecilioides	Small bones	Charcoal volume (ml)	Pottery	Fired clay	Flint debitage	Hammerscale
1	4	43	42	Ditch	18	1	0	#	0	<1	0	0	0	0
1	10	60	N/A	Layer	8	2	0	#	0	<1	0	0	0	0
1	11	60	N/A	Layer	10	5	0	#	0	<1	#	0	#	++
2	5	47	46	Pit	8	2	0	#	0	<1	0	0	0	0
2	6	49	48	Post-hole	2	1	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0
5	7	57	56	Ditch	14	120	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0
5	8	55	54	Ditch	16	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	13	70	N/A	Layer	8	50	#U	#	0	<1	0	0	0	0
45	3	41	40	Ditch	16	10	0	0	0	<1	#	0	0	0
75	1	30	29	Pit	8	50	0	#	#	2	0	###	0	+
75	2	32	31	Pit	9	50	0	#	0	10	#	0	#	0

Table 4: Environmental samples from evaluated area north of Burstall Lane, Sproughton, Suffolk

Discussion

C.1.10 The recovery of small to moderate quantities of charcoal indicates that there is some potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site.

C.1.11 The lack of other types of botanical remains, such as cereal remains which would indicate culinary processes, suggests that these features may not be directly related to settlement activity.

C.1.12 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

C.2 Animal Bone

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction and Methodology

- C.2.1 Eleven fragments of animal bone weighing 116g were recovered from pits and natural features during the evaluation at Burstall Lane, Sproughton. All bone was identified using Schmid (1972). Surface preservation was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004 14-15).

Results

- C.2.2 The surface condition of the bone on average represents a 3 to 4 on the scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (ibid). On all fragments the entire surface of the bone is masked by erosion. Only six fragments were identifiable to taxon; five fragments of cattle bone and a single sheep/goat metapodial. An MNI (minimum number of individuals) of one is recordable for both taxa.

Summary and Recommendations

- C.2.3 There is little other information that can be gleaned from the material. The bone from natural features can be dispersed.

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature	Taxon	Element	Weight	Count
48	6	7	Tree throw	Sheep/goat	metatarsal	5	1
49	23	24	Natural hollow	Cattle	Loose maxillary row	11	3
75	29	30	Pit	Cattle	Radius	85	1
75	29	30	Pit	Large Mammal	Rib	12	4
75	29	30	Pit	Medium mammal	Long Bone	1	1
75	31	32	Pit	Cattle	Loose mandibular cheek tooth	2	1
Total						116	11

Table 5: Total weight, count, taxon and elements present.

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APPENDIX E

OASIS REPORT FORM

Site name: Land off Burstall Lane, Sproughton, Suffolk
Site code: XSFBUS19
Grid Reference TM 11864 45046
Type: Evaluation
Date and duration: 27/08/19-13/09/19
Area of Site ***

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-349086		
Project Name	Land off Burstall Lane, Sproughton, Suffolk		
Start of Fieldwork	27/08/2019	End of Fieldwork	13/09/2019
Previous Work	no	Future Work	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SPT065	Planning App. No.	DC/19/00567
HER Number	SPT065	Related Numbers	

Prompt	
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ring-ditch	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)	Pottery	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Pit	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)	Pottery	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)
Ditch	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)	Fired clay	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Ditch	Uncertain	Animal bone	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)

		Flint	Palaeolithic (- 500 000 to - 10 000)
--	--	-------	--------------------------------------

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Address (including Postcode)
District	Babergh	Burstall lane
Parish	Sproughton	Sproughton
HER office		Ipswich
Size of Study Area	11ha	IP8 3DJ
National Grid Ref	TM 11864 45046	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East (OAE)
Project Brief Originator	Rachael Abraham (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service)
Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor (OAE)
Project Manager	Aileen Connor (OAE)
Project Supervisor	Toby Knight (OAE)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	OAE	
Digital Archive	OAE	
Paper Archive	OAE	

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media

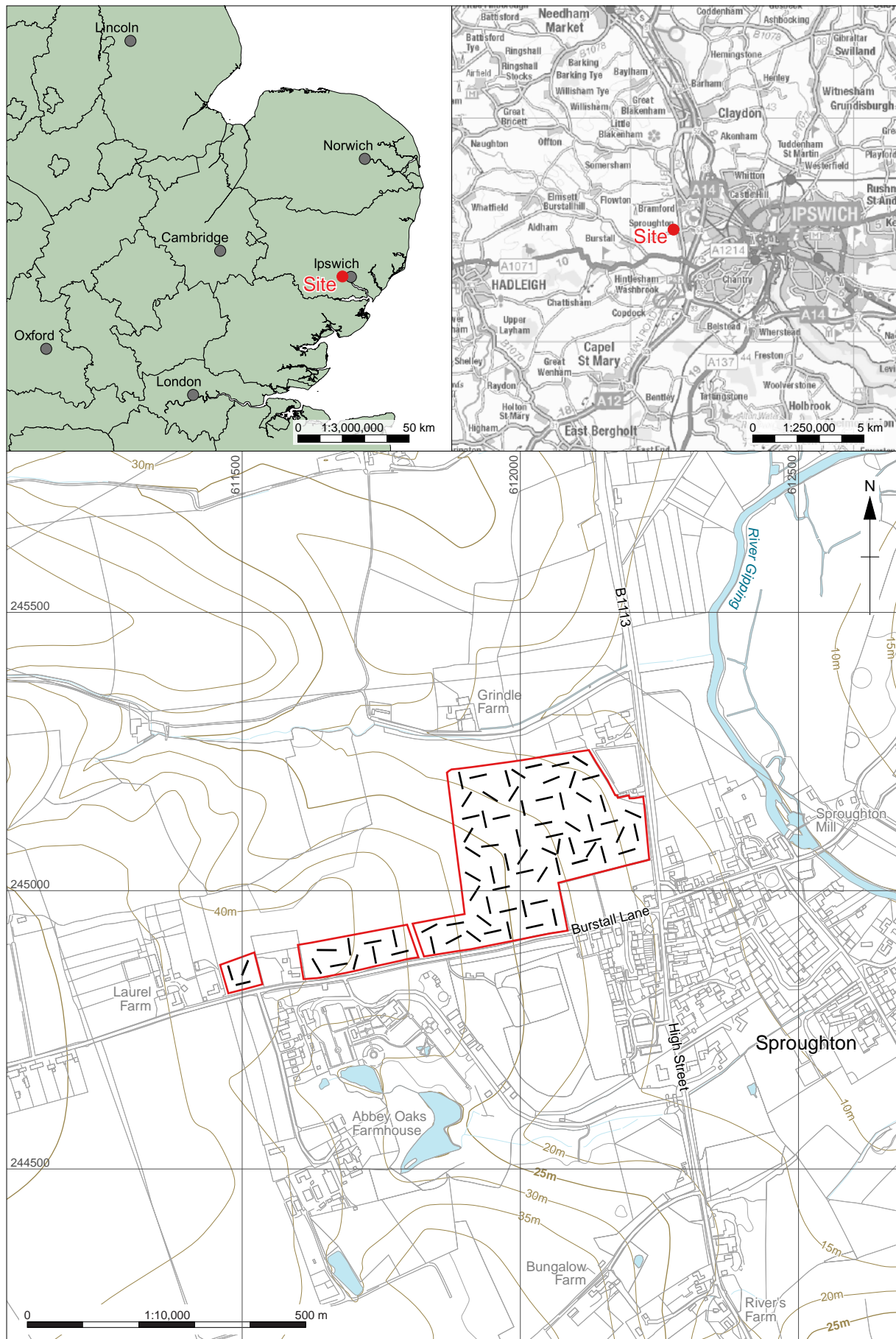
Database ☒

Paper Media

Aerial Photos ☐

GIS	<input type="checkbox"/>	Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>	Correspondence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>	Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>	Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Plans	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Sections	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>

Further Comments



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area outlined (red)

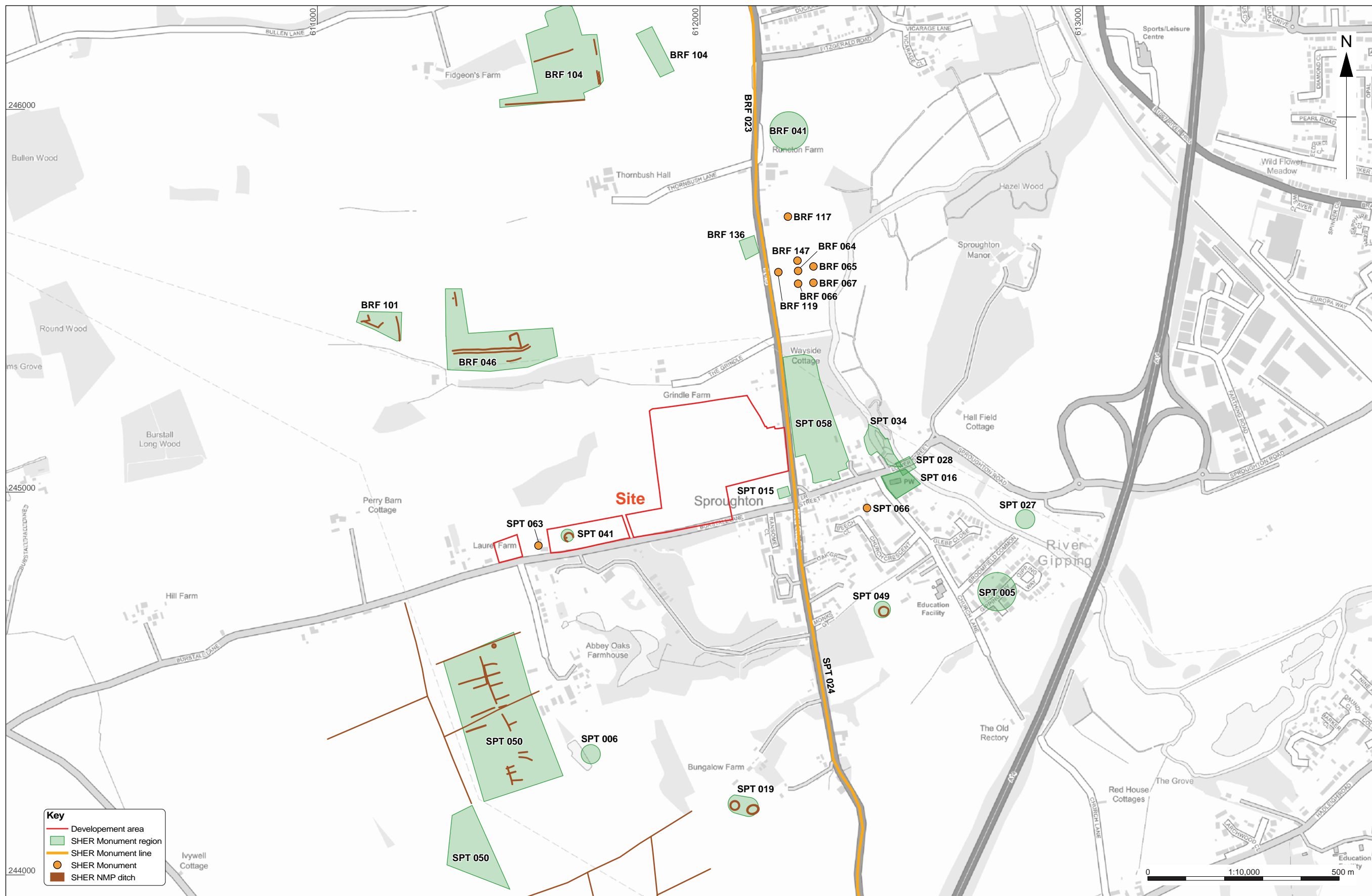


Figure 2: SHER plot



Figure 3: Plan of all trenches overlying geophysical plot

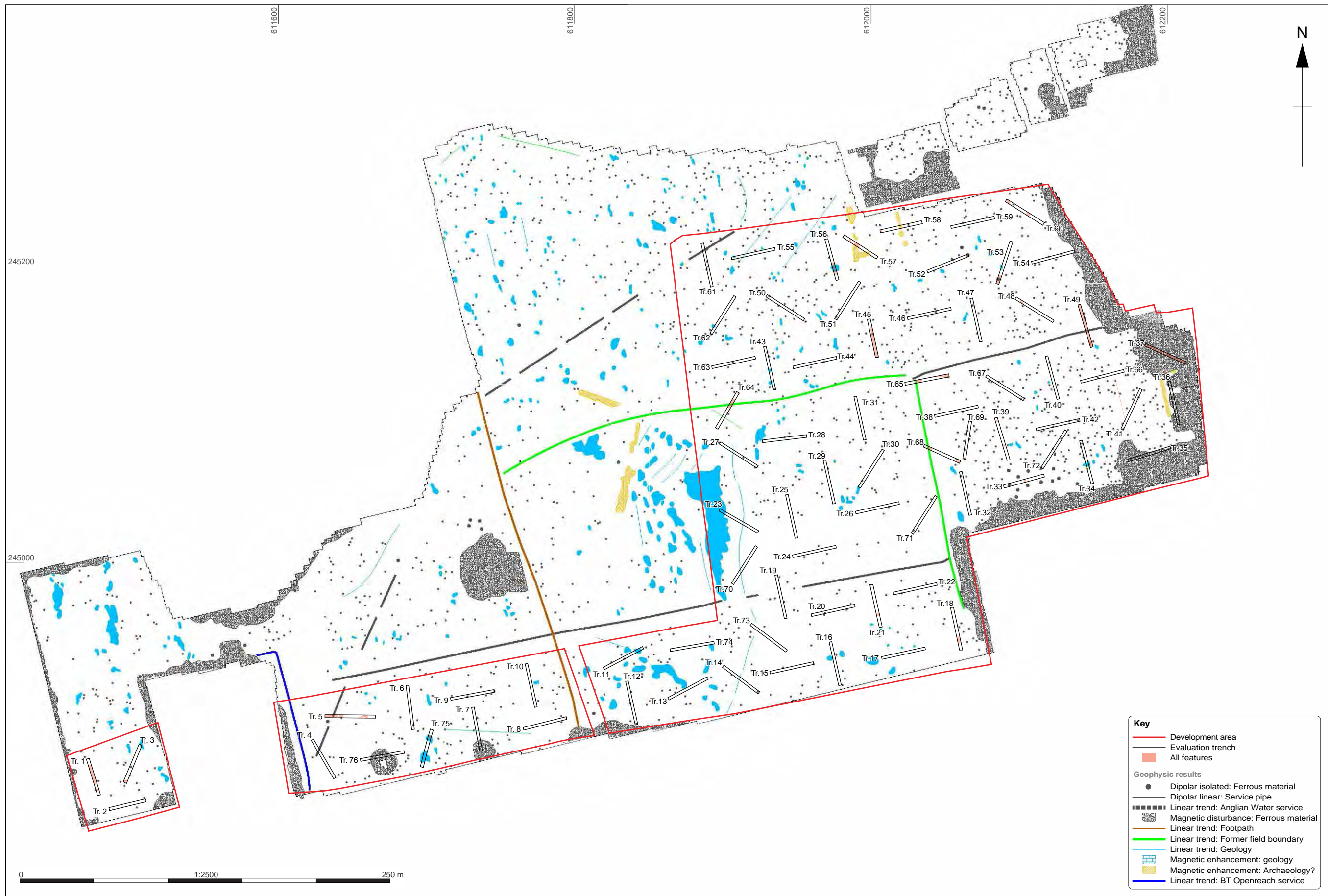


Figure 4: Plan of all trenches overlying interpretation of geophysical plot

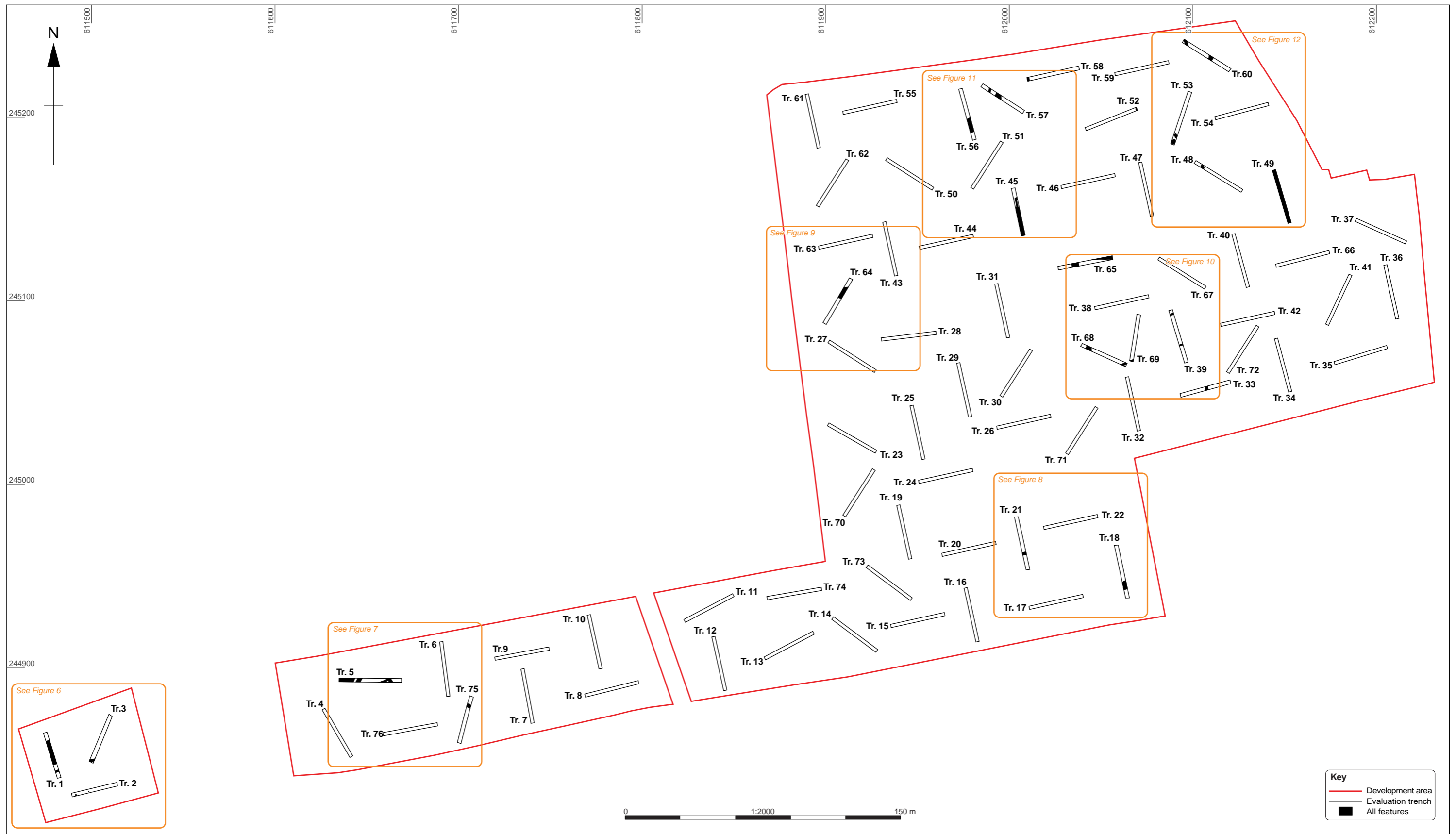


Figure 5: General plan showing all the trenches and features and the location of the detailed figures

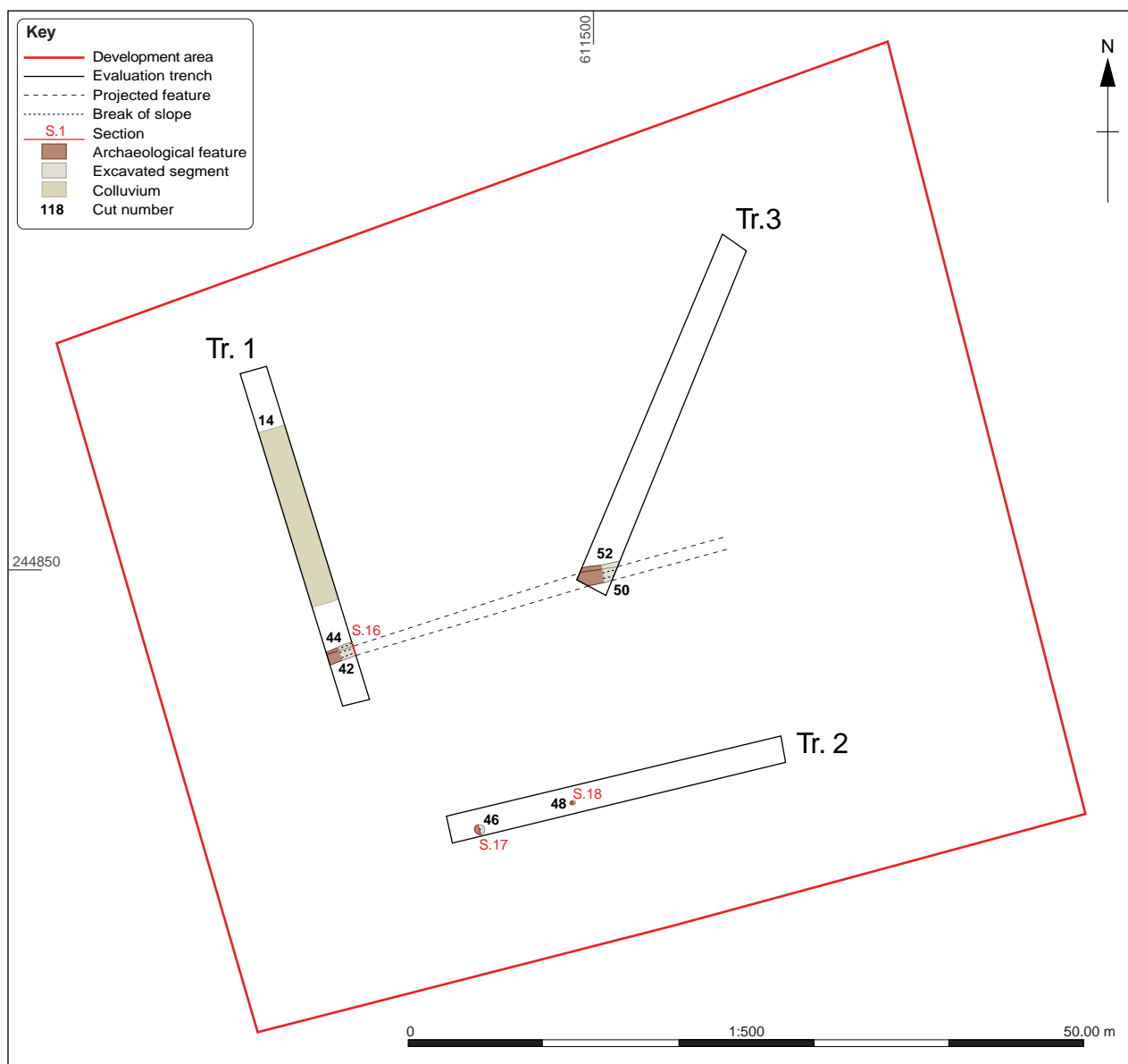


Figure 6: Detailed plan of Trenches 1-3

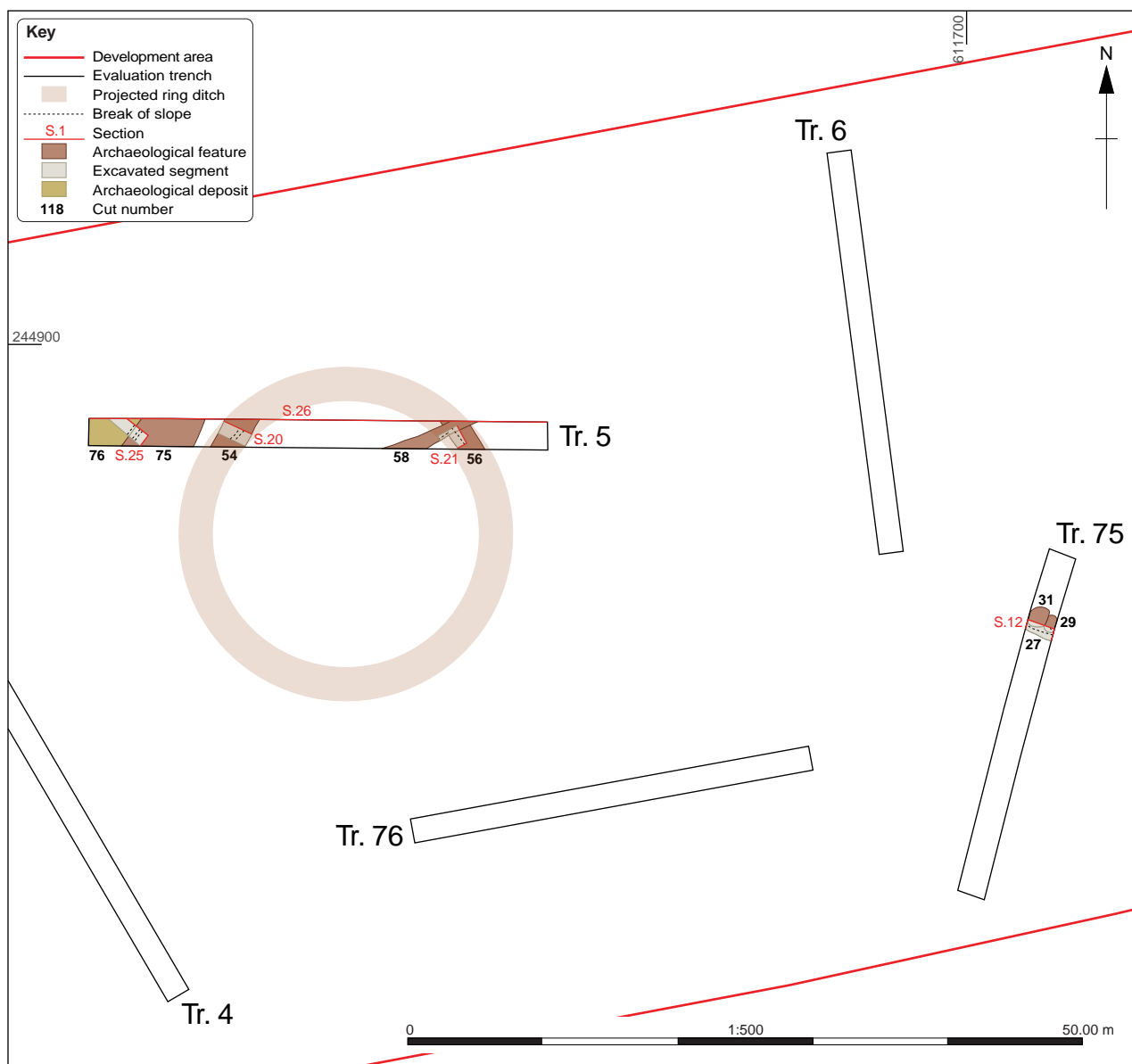


Figure 7: Detailed plan of Trenches 4-6 and Trenches 75-76

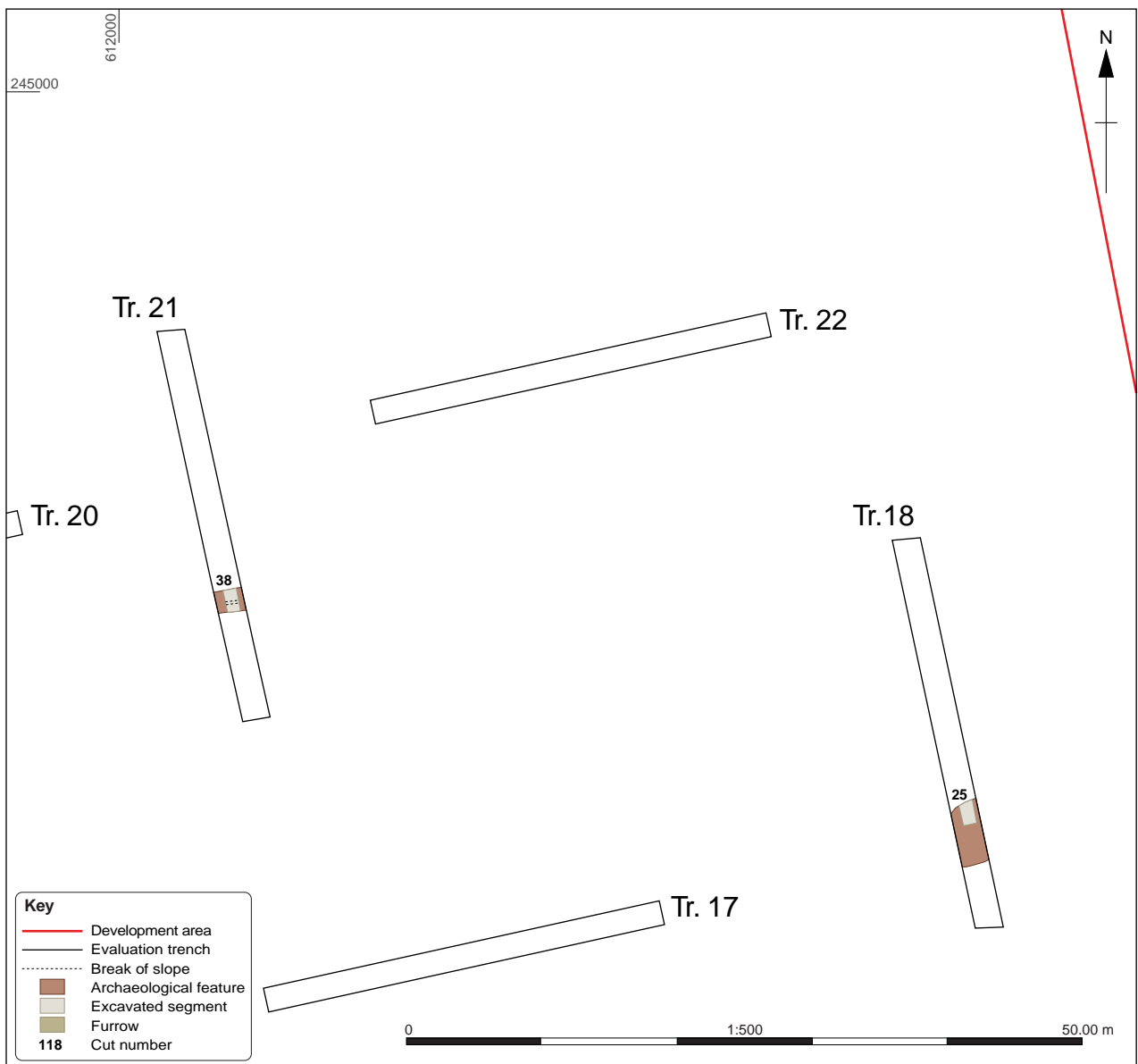


Figure 8: Detailed plan of Trenches 17-18 and Trenches 20-22

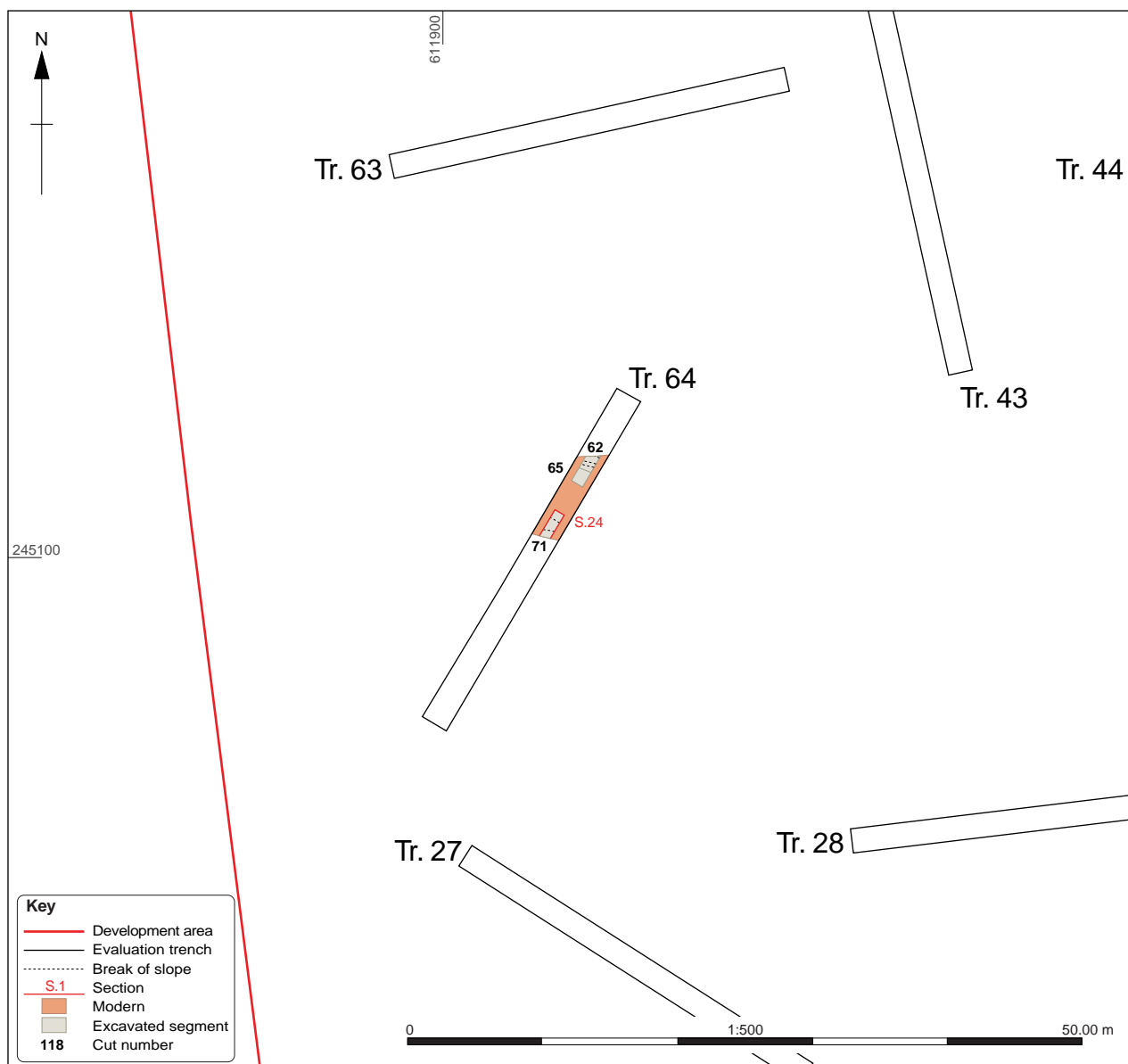


Figure 9: Detailed plan of Trenches 27-28, Trenches 43-44 and Trenches 63-64

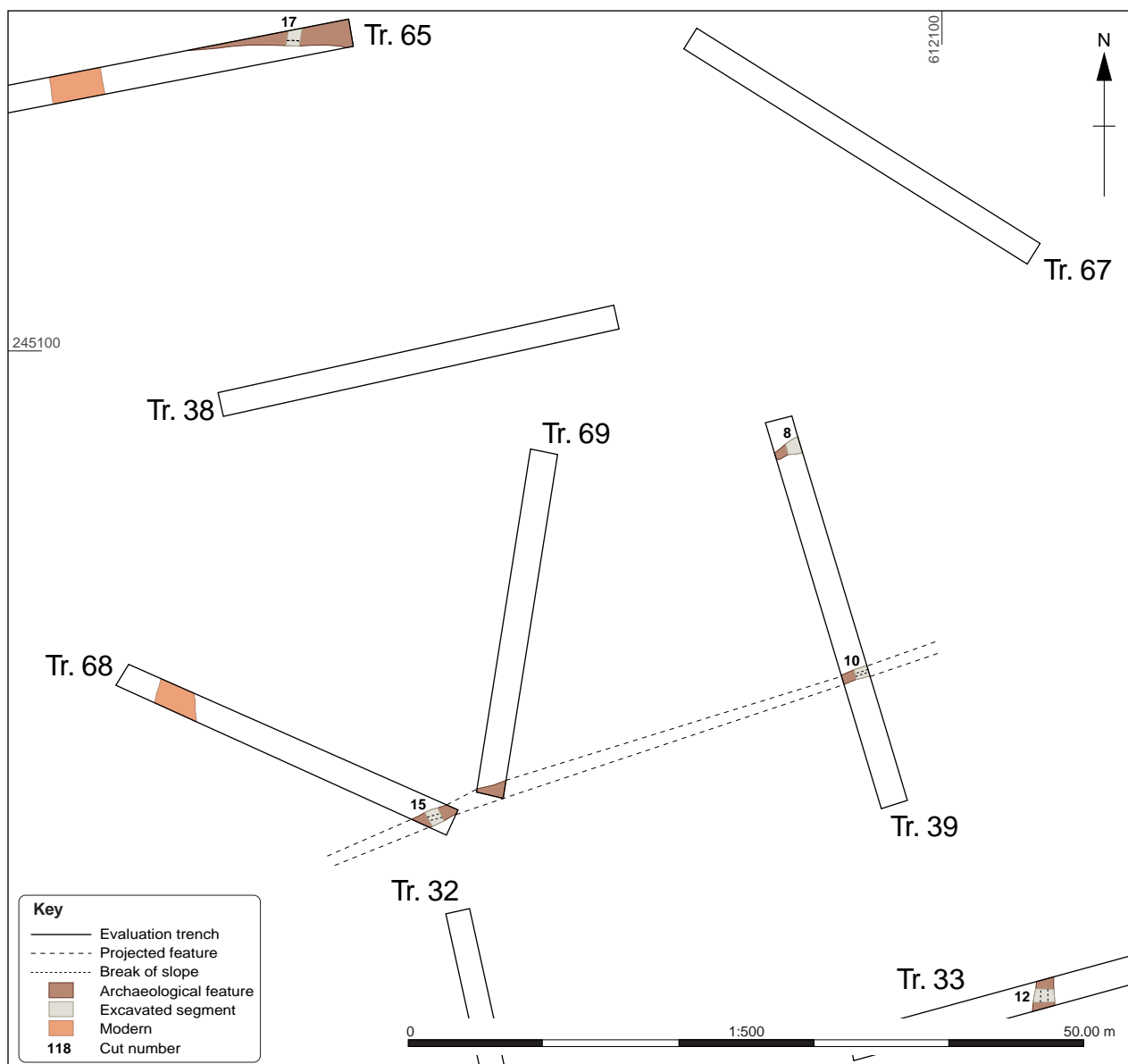


Figure 10: Detailed plan of Trenches 32-33, Trenches 38-39, Trench 65 and Trenches 67-69

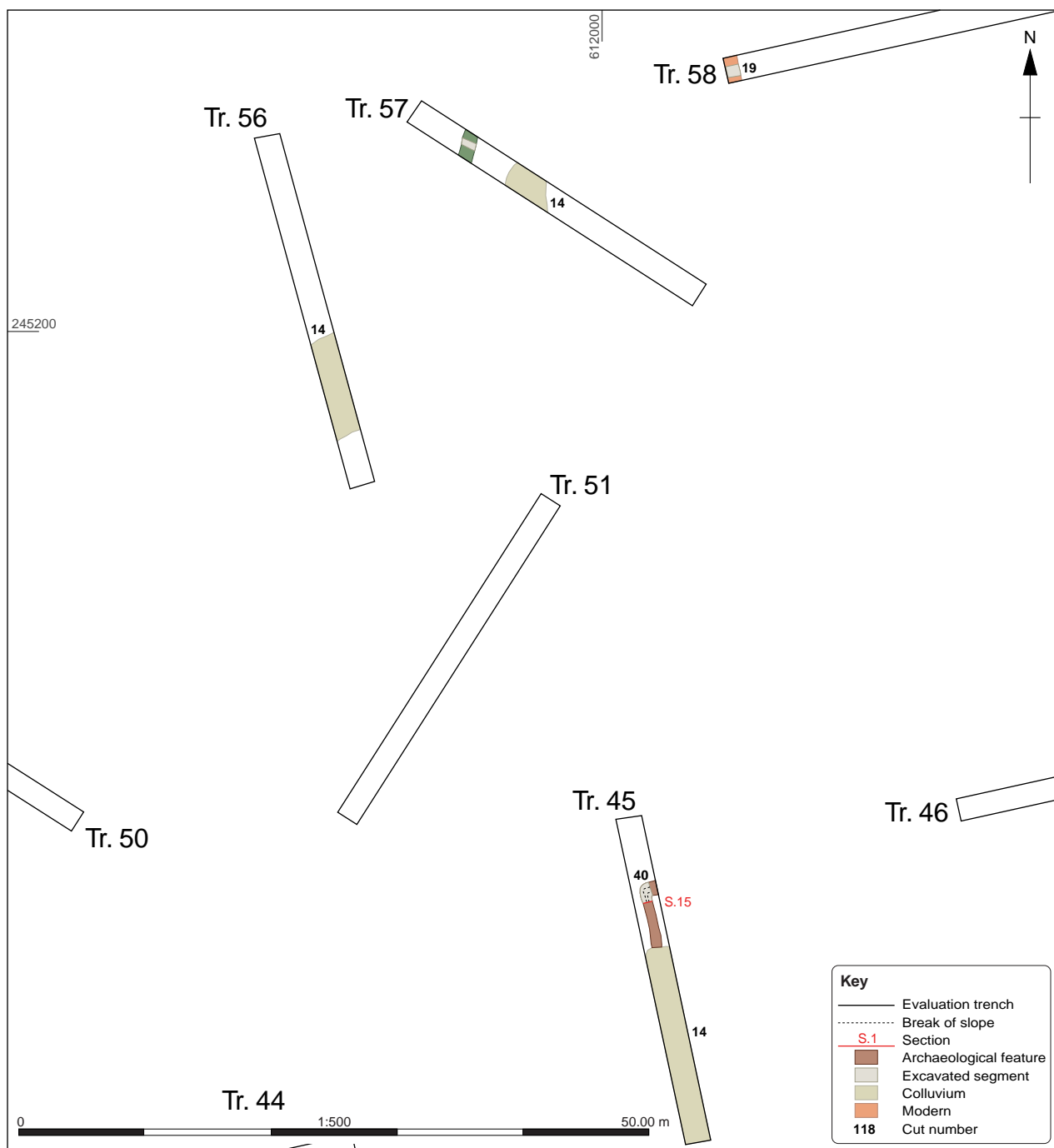


Figure 11: Detailed plan of Trenches 44-46, Trenches 50-51 and Trenches 56-58



Figure 12: Detailed plan of Trenches 47-49, Trenches 53-54 and Trenches 59-60

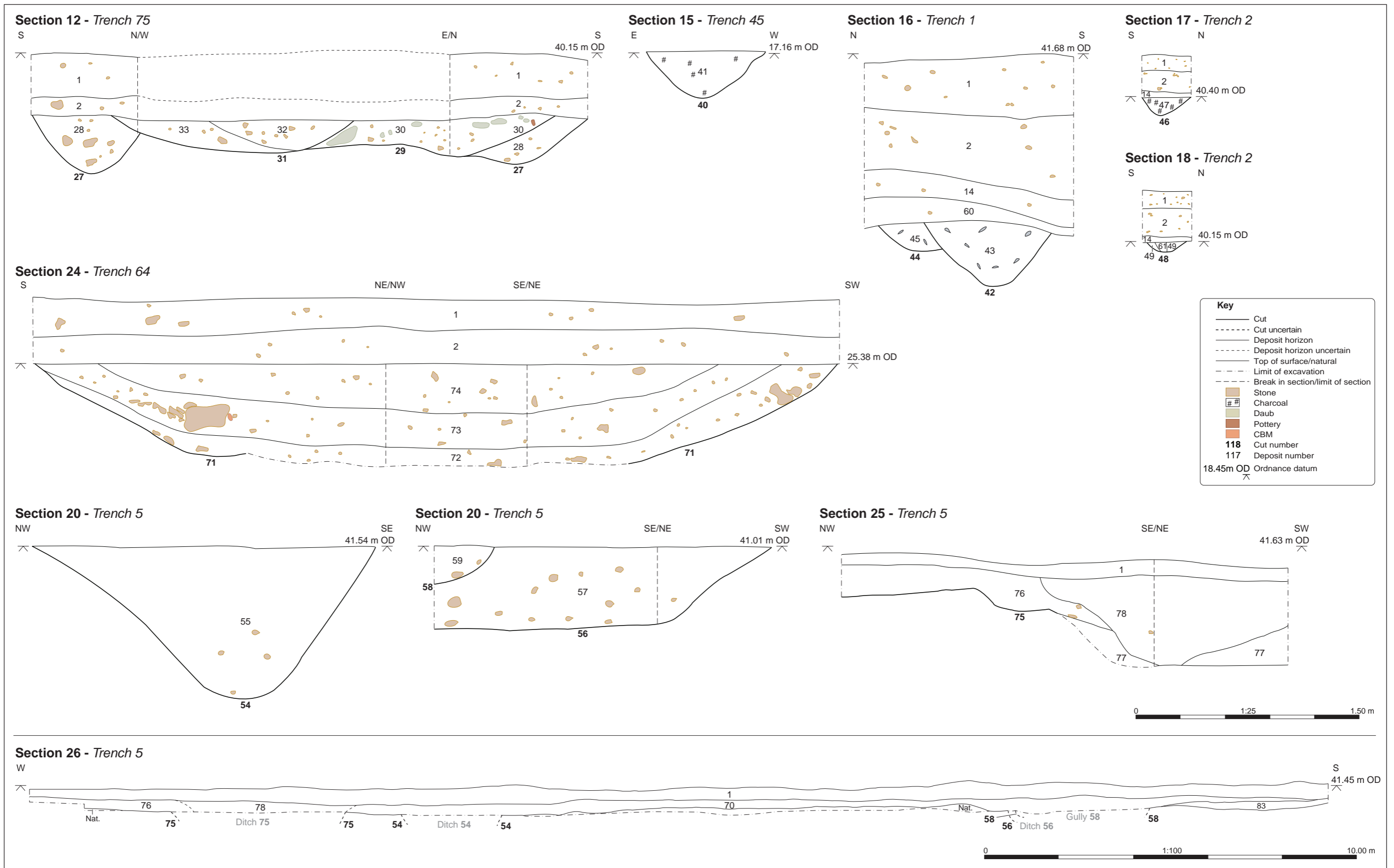


Figure 13: Selected sections



Figure 14: Plan showing main features and ditch alignments



Plate 1: Trench 40, looking north



Plate 2: Trench 59, looking west



Plate 3: Ditches **42** and **44**, Trench 1, looking north-east



Plate 3a: Trench 1 looking north-north-west



Plate 4: Pit 46, Trench 2, looking south-west



Plate 4a: Trench 2 looking east-north-east



Plate 5: Trench 3 looking north-east



Plate 6: Ring-ditch 54, Trench 5, looking north-east

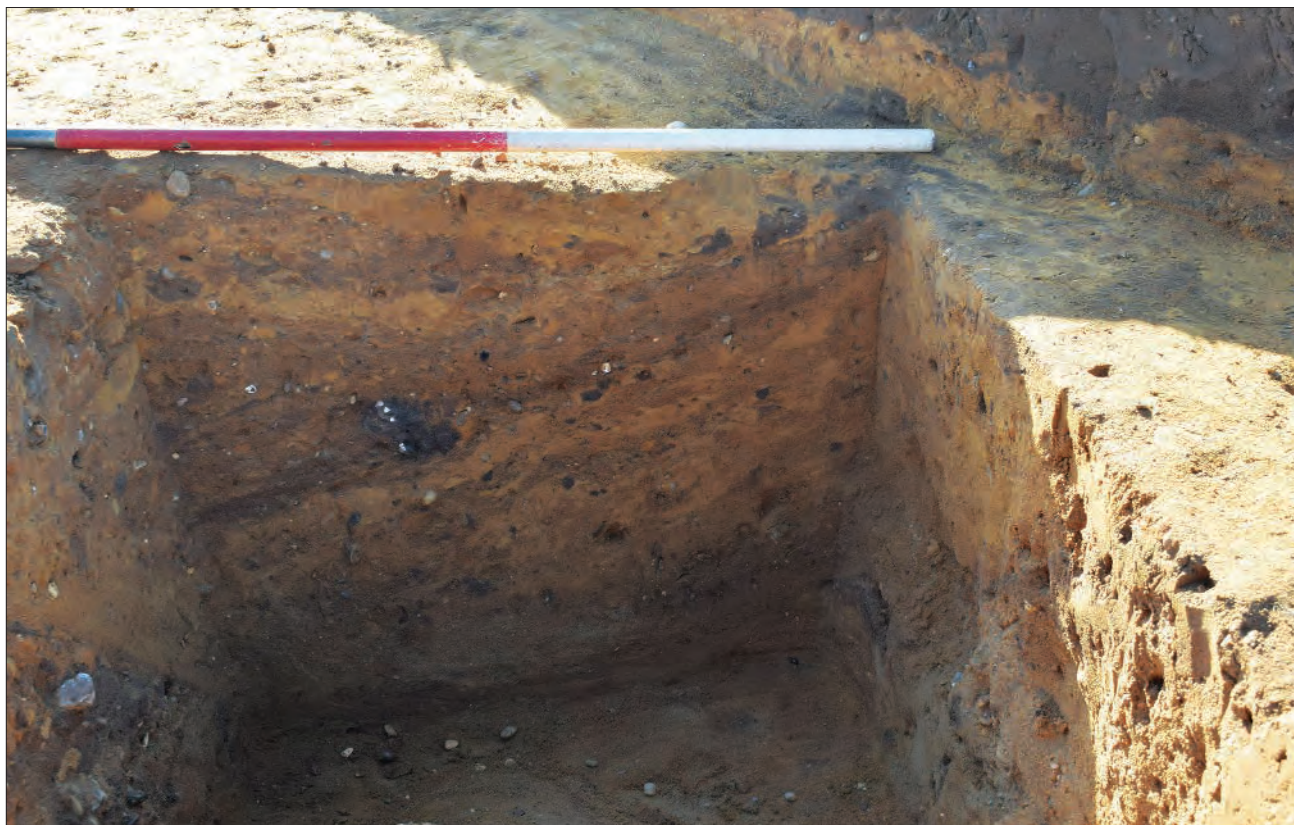


Plate 6a: Ditch **75**, Trench 5, looking south-east



Plate 7: Pit **25**, Trench 18, looking east



Plate 8: Ditch 40, Trench 45, looking south-east



Plate 9: Pit 4, Trench 53, looking south



Plate 10: Ditch **19**, Trench 58, looking south



Plate 11: Ditch **71**, Trench 64, looking north-west



Plate 12: Ditch **27** and pits **29** and **31**, Trench 75, looking north



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