

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

LAND ADJACENT TO LITTLE PRIORY, CHURCH STREET, WANGFORD WITH HENHAM WNF 025

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2008
(Pre Planning)

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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Mr Vaughn Keal, architect and funded by T&S Clarke builders. It was monitored by Bob Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team (SCCASCT)).

The evaluation was carried out by Roy Damant and Steve Manthorpe (Project Assistants) under the direction of Project Officer Clare Good, from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was managed by John Newman, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Summary

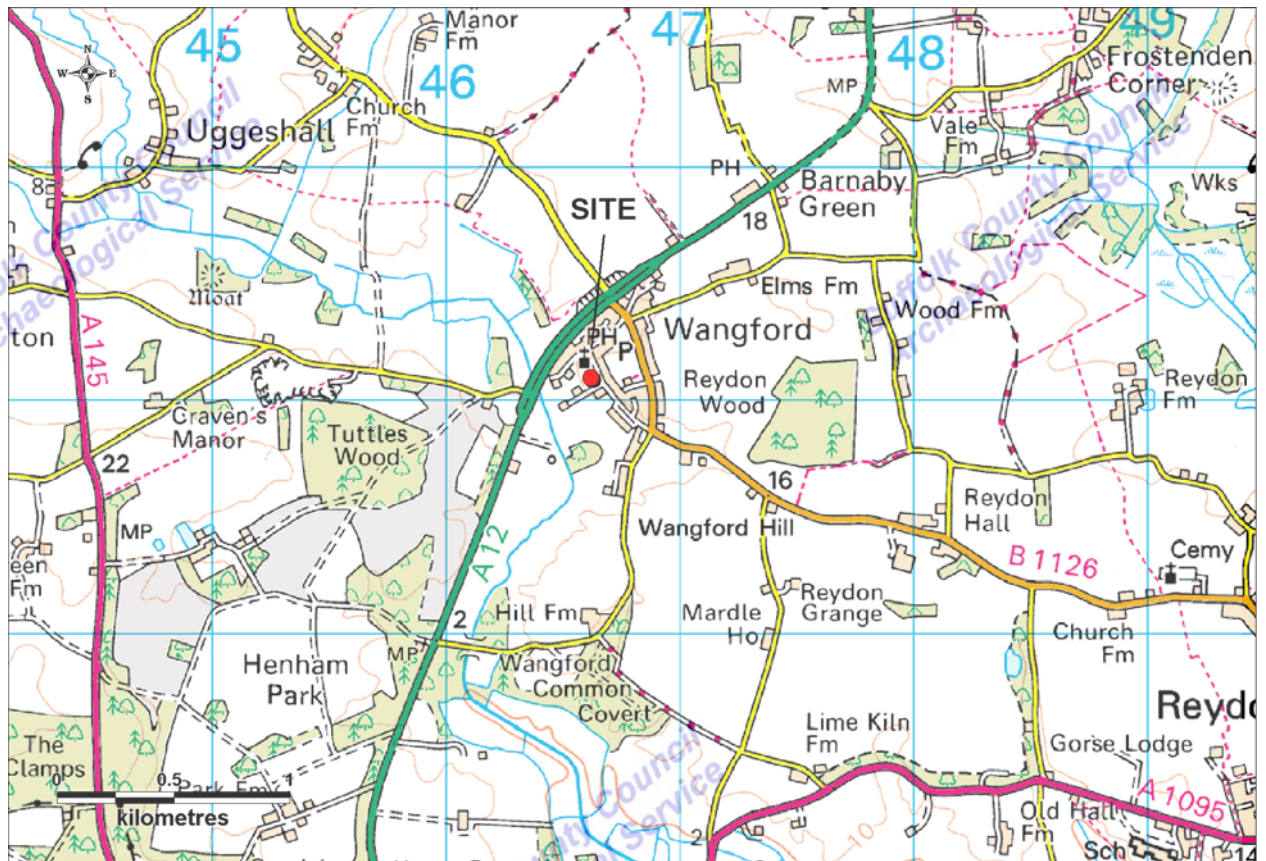
Land Adjacent to Little Priory, Church Street, Wangford with Henham (TM 4662 7906, WNF 025)

An archaeological evaluation undertaken prior to a planning application being submitted for a plot of land to the south of St Peter and St Paul's Church, Wangford with Henham, identified a small cluster of medieval features to the west of the site, close to the church. The plot is within the defined site of Wangford Priory (WNF 001) and the potential for the monastic church, and/or ancillary burials and buildings within the development area was high, as well as medieval dwellings fronting onto Church Street to the east. Six trenches were excavated over the plot, with those adjacent to Church Street revealing a Neolithic/Early Bronze Age ditch and pit, but no medieval evidence. This was restricted to the rear of the plot, where a large 12th - 14th century extraction pit and a small cluster of other medieval features were recorded. No evidence of the priory or ancillary buildings was revealed, with the medieval evidence somewhat expected due to the site's location adjacent to the church and within the medieval core of Wangford village.

C. Good, 2008/137, for T&S Clarke (builders).

HER information

Planning application no.	Pre Determination
Date of fieldwork:	3 rd March 2008 to 15 th April 2008
Grid Reference:	TM 4662 7906
Funding body:	T & S Clarke
Oasis I.D. number	Suffolkc1-40969



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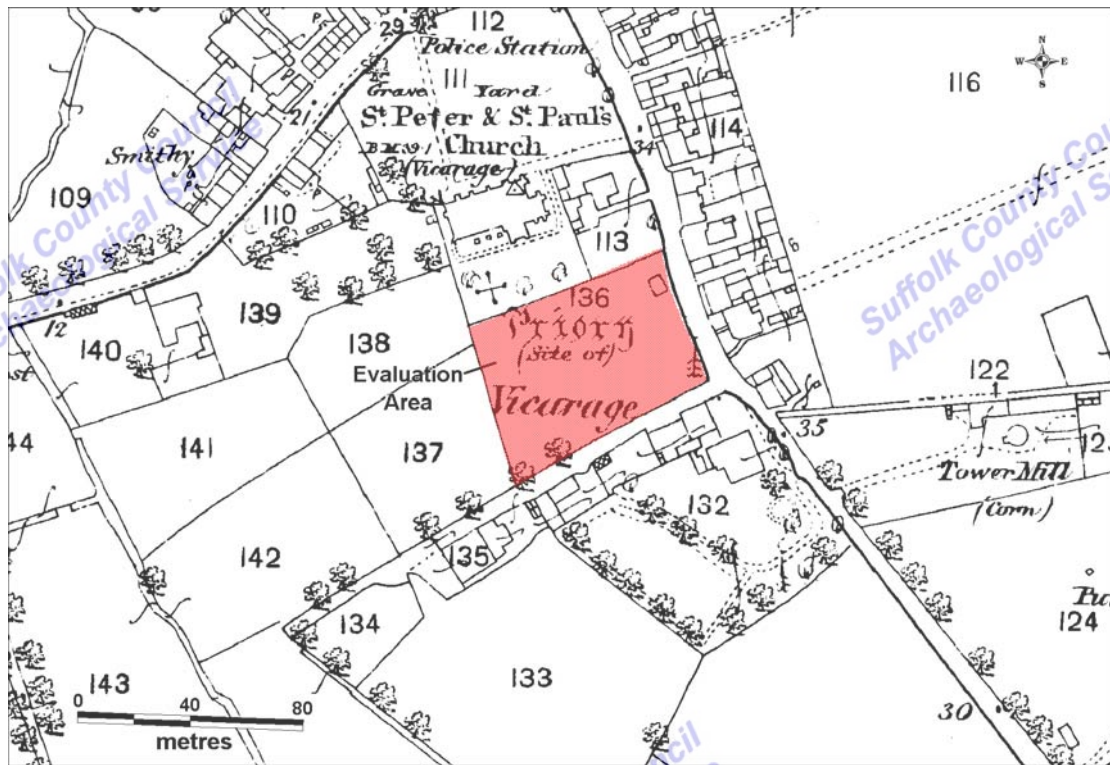
Figure 1. Site location

1. Introduction

Prior to a planning application being made on a plot of land to the south of Little Priory and St Peter and St Pauls' Church, Wangford, an archaeological evaluation was commissioned to determine the possible presence of the medieval priory of Wangford (WNF 001), which is known to have existed in the immediate area.

The plot is centred on TM 4662 7906 (Fig. 1) and is currently grassland and waste ground.

The land was formerly a paddock and has seemingly remained unoccupied for some period of time. An excerpt from the first edition OS map of 1880 (Fig. 2) shows the plot as empty at this time, and it has not been built on since. Previous settlement on this land is likely however, with medieval dwellings along the road frontage adjacent to Church Street and the former priory both possibly located on this plot of land.



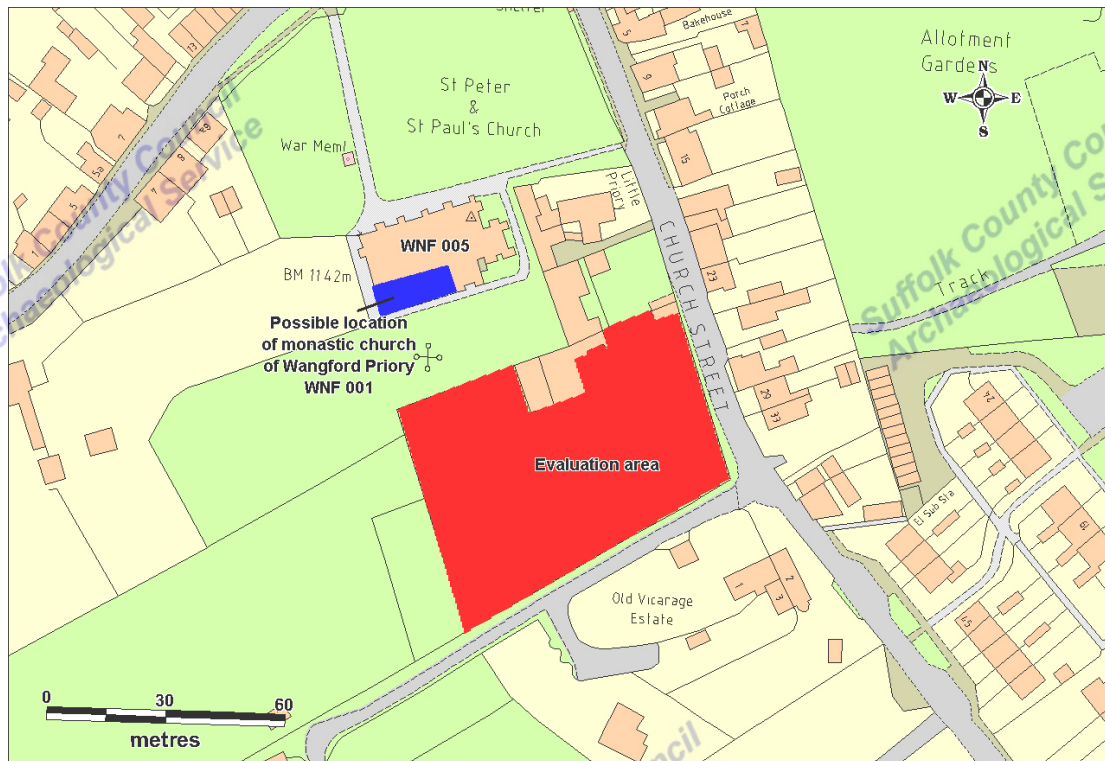
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Figure 2. Location of evaluation area on 1880 OS map of Wangford village

The precise form and location of the monastic buildings is unknown. It was a small priory of 2-3 monks which was founded in 1160 and dissolved in 1540. A documentary study commissioned by the owners of the property prior to building works commencing was undertaken by Anthony Breen in 2007. This identified the probable location of the priory as being immediately south of the church and probably perpetuated in part by the current parish church, and not within this plot of land (Breen, 2007) (Fig. 3). Despite this the site is still located within the defined site of Wangford Priory (WNF 001), with the potential of burials and structures ancillary to the priory church anywhere within this precinct.

The development covers an area of c. 3700 square metres and lies at roughly 12m OD at the front of the plot, dropping to roughly 9m OD to the rear (west). It is predominantly flat, with a steep drop of roughly 2m, some 15m from the western limits of the development area. It has an underlying drift geology of sand and gravel. It is bounded by Church Street to the east, a private lane to the south, open farmland to the west and the church yard of St Peter and St Pauls, and gardens of the Little Priory to the north.

This evaluation was commissioned prior to a planning application being made, to identify the archaeological potential of the land before any decisions were made over its future. Bob Carr of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) Conservation Team applied the condition of the evaluation, on the basis of the potential medieval evidence present.



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Figure 3. Location of evaluation area in relation to St Peter and St Paul's Church, WNF 005, and the possible location of the monastic church of the Priory, WNF 001

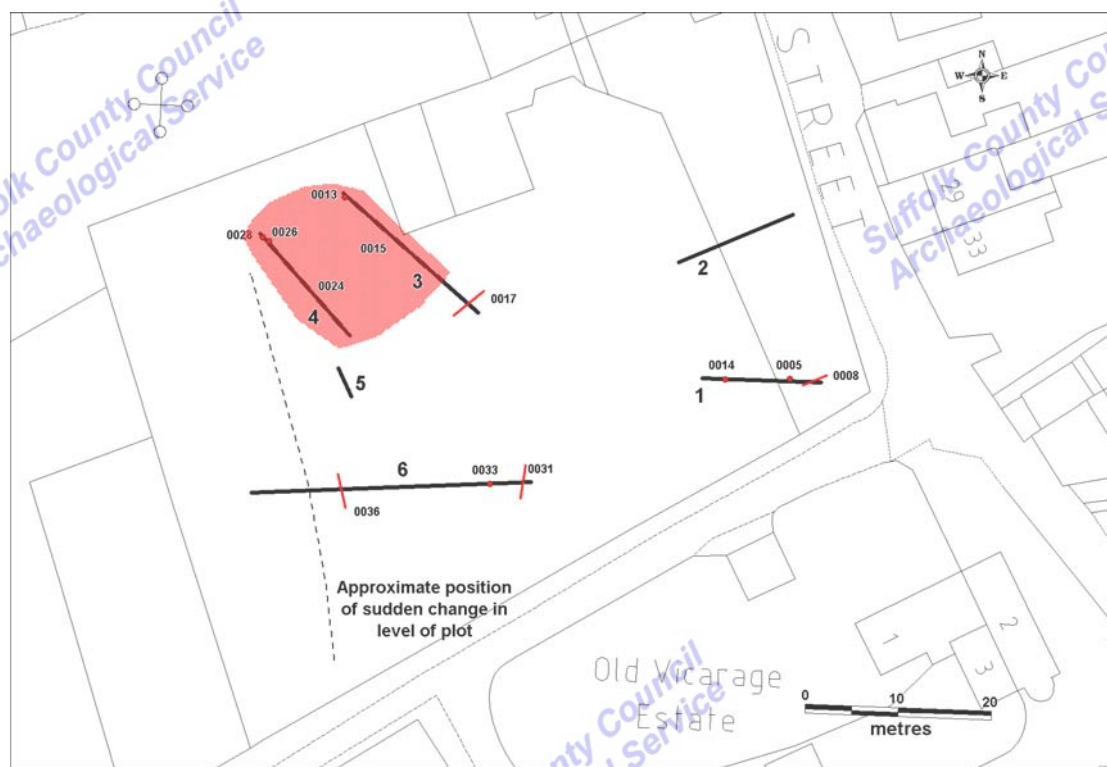
2. Methodology

Six trenches were excavated to the level of the natural subsoil using a wheeled JCB machine fitted with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were located across the development area, avoiding existing obstructions such as rubble piles and caravans, and targeting where development was most likely. Consequently two trenches were placed perpendicular to the road, to determine the possible presence of medieval road frontage, and the remaining trenches were located to the rear of the plot where development was most likely, and where evidence of the priory was most likely. These locations were agreed by SCCAS Conservation Team (Fig. 4). 92.3m of trench were excavated, representing roughly 4% of the total area, under constant supervision from the observing archaeologist.

Both the excavated topsoil and the exposed surface of the trenches were examined visually for finds and features. Trench surfaces were metal detected by a competent operative. Where features were revealed, they were cleaned manually for definition and each allocated 'observed phenomena' (OP) numbers within a unique continuous numbering system under the HER code WNF 025, then partially excavated in order to recover dating evidence as well as to observe their form and possibly determine any function. Features were drawn on site at a scale of 1:20, and recorded photographically using a digital camera and camera with a black and white film. Trenches were planned at a scale of 1:50 and their locations within the development area determined using a measuring tapes. The site archive will be deposited in the County HER at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

The site and subsequent results are recorded on OASIS, the online archaeological database, under the code suffolkc1-40969.

3. Results



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Figure 4. Location of trenches and features revealed

Topsoil 0001 was a dark brown silty loamy sand, and was seen over the whole site. It was between 0.4m and 0.8m thick. All trenches were 1.5m wide, and the majority were excavated down to the natural subsoil. This was not possible in all of Trenches 3 and 4, due to large deep features within these. The natural subsoil comprised a mid orange yellow gravelly sand.

Prior to excavation it was revealed by the developers that the land had been used for dumping topsoil, possibly on a number of different occasions. The Wangford bypass was finished in 1977, and during its construction, much of the topsoil was apparently dumped on this site. The adjacent lane has a natural slope from Church Street down to the River Wang, which is some 180m from the rear of the plot. As discussed though, the development plot is relatively flat until it slopes sharply at roughly 15m from the rear of the plot. It is likely it would have had an even natural slope, similar to the lane adjacent, and the flat profile has been caused by build-up from local and numerous building works.

Trench 1 (Fig. 5)

Trench 1 was aligned E-W and was 12.7m long. It was 1m deep at the eastern end, adjacent to the road, rising to 0.8m deep at the western end. Two layers of dumped fill were obvious in section, under 0.4m of topsoil. Layer 0002 was an orange/light brown mixed gravelly sand some 0.16m thick. This was over layer 0003, a light/mid brown silty stony sand, roughly 0.35m thick. There were no finds in either of these

layers, but they were both thought to be dumped fill from the Wangford bypass works. A 0.2m thick layer of subsoil 0004 was seen beneath these layers, comprising a mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones.

Pit 0005 was partially exposed, partially in section. It was 1.6m in diameter, 0.32m deep with 0.8m exposed on the trench surface. It was semi-circular in plan with a bowl shaped profile. Its primary fill (0006) comprised a mid brown/orange stony silty sand, with a soft gravelly composition. This layer was thought to be slump. No finds were recovered from it. The secondary fill (0007) comprised a soft mid brown orange grey silty sand with frequent stones. Seven small and abraded pottery sherds and two worked flints were recovered from this fill. The sherds are so small and abraded that identification must be tentative, but as the flint found in this feature was dated as Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, the pottery may also be of this date.

Ditch 0008 was aligned WSW-ENE at the eastern end of Trench 1. Only a short section was visible within the trench, but it appears to butt end or turn southwards at the SSW bank. It had a concave base and was 0.41m wide and 0.22m deep. Two sections were excavated through it. Adjacent to the section and at the possible butt end, it was filled by 0009, a soft mid brown orange grey silty sand with frequent stones and no finds. The other section was filled by 0010, a soft mid brown orange grey silty sand with frequent stones. A single small flint blade was recovered from this fill, probably Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date.

Pit 0012 was seen at the western end of Trench 1. It was amorphous in plan, and again was only partially exposed. It was 1.5m wide by 0.2m deep and cut through subsoil 0004. It had an uneven base and was filled with 0012, a blackish very stony sand with regular burnt flints. The fill was comprised almost completely of stones and flint. This burnt flint cannot be closely dated beyond the prehistoric period.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was aligned ENE-WSW and was 13.1m long. It varied in depth between 0.6m at the western end, to 1m deep adjacent to the road. Again, dumping layers 0002 and 0003 were visible, as well as topsoil 0001 and subsoil 0004. No features were seen in this trench.

Trench 3 (Fig. 6, 7)

Trench 3 was aligned NW-SE and was 19.1m long. The depth varied considerably but the natural subsoil was noted at 0.85m, at the southern end.

Subsoil 0023 was only visible at the southern end of Trench 3. It comprised a mid brown stony silty sand, and had no finds. Layer 0018 and pit 0015 obscured this subsoil in the remainder of the trench. It is likely this is a similar subsoil to 0004, in Trenches 1 and 2.

Much of Trench 3 was obscured by a probable extraction pit 0015, thought to be late medieval in date. This pit was machine excavated and found to be 1.8m deep. It had layers of peg tile, oyster shell and animal bone throughout, as well as a copper alloy jetton found metal detecting, dating from c.1373-1415. It was beneath c.0.4m of topsoil 0001, and 0.2m of layer 0018. It was filled by 0016, a mid brown silty sand mixed with clay. The surface of this pit appeared to be almost 'sealed' by a layer of yellow chalky clay, 0.05-0.15m thick.

Pit 0013 was oval in shape and visible cutting the surface of pit 0015. It was seen from the interface of topsoil in section at 0.3m deep and so cut through layer 0018, and contained masonry and bone. It was not excavated, but was filled by 0014, a mid brown silty sand.

Layer 0018 was very mixed and sealed ditch 0017. It may be the upper layer of fill of extraction pit 0015, although this was not obvious in section and it was thought to be separate from this. It comprised a mixed brown silty sand with patches of greeny yellow clay and chalk flecks. It had moderate stone inclusion and some brown silty patches. It was machine excavated, and obscured subsoil layer 0023 throughout most of the trench.

Ditch 0017 was at the southern end of Trench 3. It was aligned NE-SW and had a blunt 'v' shaped profile. It was sealed by layer 0018, but was cut through topsoil layer 0023. Its upper fill 0019 comprised a soft mid brown silty sand with moderate stone inclusions. This layer was machine excavated. Tertiary fill 0020 was partially machine excavated and comprised a soft light brown silty sand with occasional stones. The secondary fill 0021 comprised a soft mid/dark brown silty sand with moderate stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks and lumps. The basal primary fill 0022 was a soft mid/light brown silty sand with occasional stones. No finds were recovered from this fill. Trench 5 was placed in line with this ditch in an effort to follow it elsewhere on site, but it was not found.

Trench 4 (Fig. 7, 8)

Trench 4 was aligned NW-SE and was 14.1m long. This trench was deliberately shortened due to the presence of another large extraction pit 0024, which may be the same feature as 0015 in Trench 3. Again its depth varied due to this pit, and no natural subsoil was encountered.

Pit 0024 covered the whole of Trench 4. It was excavated by machine to 1.8m deep to find the base, over natural yellow sand. It may be the same feature as 0015 in Trench 3 as these are adjacent. It was filled by 0025, a layered mid brown silty sand with pockets of clay. Again it appeared to be sealed by a layer of chalky clay under a rubbly fill. Occasional patches of animal bone and oyster shell were found throughout. This pit was beneath 0.8m of topsoil 0001.

The lower part of a medieval coarseware jar 0026 was found within this layer. It was not within a discrete feature, and appeared to just be 'within' this layer. It has been dated to late 12th – 14th century.

Pit 0027 was also cut into this layer at the same level as pot 0026, and immediately adjacent to it. This pit had no clear cut, and could only be determined by blacker dirty fill, which 'faded' into the surrounding layer. It was partially exposed, with this exposed section being 0.4m wide and 0.6m deep. It had steep sides and was filled by 0028, a banded light brown sand with occasional charcoal flecks and stones, with darker mid brown bands with occasional charcoal flecks and stones. There were at least three bands of each fill type within the pit. 17 sherds of 12th – 14th century pottery were found throughout 0028, representing a wide range of fabrics. Various

other undateable finds such as oyster shell, animal bone and lavastone were also recovered from this fill.

A small patch of burnt fill was evident alongside pit 0027 and pot 0026. Again this did not form a discrete feature, but merely a 'patch' of burnt fill. No finds were recovered from it, and it was not deep enough to be sectioned.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was aligned NNW-SSE and was 3.3m long. Natural subsoil was found at 1.4m, with layers of build up above this. This trench was placed in line with the end of Trench 3, in an effort to follow ditch 0017. However, this ditch did not continue through here and no features were seen.

Trench 6 (Fig. 8, 9, 10)

Trench 6 was placed to bisect the 'hump' between the changes of level on the plot, to determine the possible origins of this. This is also a likely plot for future development. It was aligned E-W, and was 30m long. It varied considerably in depth, from 1m at the eastern end, to 2m through the 'hump', to just 0.2m on the lower ground to the west. The deepest sections were unstable due to poor ground conditions, and the trench collapsed at this point. Again a layer of made up ground (0040) was visible in places between the topsoil (0001) and subsoil (0039) layers, comprising mid orange brown gravelly sand. Subsoil 0039 comprised a mid brown stony silty sand, and was similar to subsoil 0004 in Trench 1.

After excavation of this trench it was clear that the 'hump' in the land at this point comprised a relatively modern build-up, as was suspected. Through the hump the trench was 2m deep, comprising c.0.5m of topsoil 0001, c.1.1m of build-up layer 0040, and c.0.4m subsoil 0039. This build-up was similar to layers 0002 and 0003 in Trenches 1 and 2, and is likely to have come from the same source.

Three sherds of 12th – 14th century pottery were found unstratified in Trench 6.

Ditch 0030 was seen at the eastern end of the trench. It was a large open 'v' shaped ditch with a rounded base. It was 1.1m deep by 3.4m wide and was aligned NNE-SSW. Its primary fill 0031 comprised a yellowy orange coarse silty sand with frequent stones. The upper fill 0032 comprised dark brown loam with lenses of yellowy orange coarse sand and clay, some burnt/reddened. 13th – 14th century medieval coarseware pottery sherds were recovered from this fill, as well as animal bone and shell fragments.

Pit 0033 was only partially exposed at the edge of the trench. It appeared oval, and was steep-sided with a flat base. It was cut through subsoil 0039 at the base of this layer. It was 0.4m (N-S) by 0.3m (E-W) and was 0.9m deep. The primary fill 0034 comprised a light brown gravelly silty sand. The upper fill 0035 comprised a dark brown loam with lenses of very dark sticky loam. Frequent charcoal flecks and some charcoal patches were evident throughout this layer. Various finds were recovered from this layer, including animal bone fragments, an iron nail, oyster shell and eighteen fragments of late medieval to post-medieval plain roof tiles.

Ditch 0036 was a small open 'v' shaped ditch with a rounded base. It was aligned N-S and was 0.6m wide by up to 0.4m deep. Its relationship with subsoil 0039 above it was unclear, meaning the true depth could not be determined. It was filled by 0037, a light orange brown gravelly sand. No finds were recovered from this ditch.

4. Finds and Environmental Evidence

By Richenda Goffin

Introduction

Finds were collected from twelve contexts, as shown in the table below.

OP	Pottery		Flint		Burnt Flint		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0001	1	39					2	143		L12th-14th C
0007	7	11	2	7	1	2				Prehistoric
0010			1	3						
0012					30	337				
0014							9	380		
0016									Cu alloy jetton	L14th-E15th C
0025	3	28								L12th-14th C
0026	53	1165					1	3		L12th-14th C
0028	17	204					4	19	1 shell @ 24g, 1 CBM @ 3g & 1 lavastone @ 2g	L12th-14th C
0032	23	439					25	261	10 shell @ 106g	13th-14th C
0035							8	123	1 fired clay @ 16g, 1 iron nail @ 9g, 5 shell @ 41g, 18 CBM @ 647g	15th-18th C
0038	3	55								L12th-14th C
Total	107	1941	3	10	31	339	46	929		

Table 1: Finds Quantities

Pottery

A hundred and seven fragments of pottery were recovered from the evaluation (1.941kg). Most of the assemblage is medieval, but two features in Trench 1 contained earlier finds.

Seven small and mainly abraded body sherds were found in pitfill 0007 in Trench 1. The fragments are all hand-made. Two sherds made in a light corky fabric with circular voids, which have orange external margins and a dark grey could be made in the Grooved ware tradition, but they are so small and abraded that any identification must be tentative. Three additional thick-walled sherds made in a denser, harder fabric containing occasional sparse small flint, medium quartz and organic material are also difficult to date, as are two further small and abraded fragments made in sandy fabrics. As the flint recovered from this feature is dated to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age the pottery too may also be of this date.

The remainder of the pottery is medieval, with a small number of sherds belonging to the earlier part of this period. Two fragments of Yarmouth-type ware dating to the

11th-12th centuries were identified amongst the unstratified material recovered from Trench 6.

The remains of the lower part of a medieval coarseware jar were recovered from pitfill 0026 (Trench 4), dating to the late 12th-14th century. The vessel is finewalled and fired to a mid-dark grey colour, with a definite 'fumed' effect. It is made in a medium sandy fabric with fine silver mica, and is similar in appearance to Hollesley coarseware, which is dated to the late 13th-14th centuries. The jar has a sagging base but as the upper part does not survive it is not possible to determine the overall shape or rim form of the vessel.

A wider range of medieval fabrics of late 12th-14th century date was present in pitfill 0028. Several different medieval coarsewares were identified, including reddish-brown sandy oxidised fabrics. A thick-walled fragment made in a sandy fabric with occasional shell and chalk inclusions dates to the twelfth century and it is likely that some of the other sherds from this context are also of this date, rather than later. Once again, no rims or other diagnostic features were present so it is not possible to refine the dating.

Further medieval wares were found in the upper fill 0032 of ditch 0030 (Trench 6). In addition to several coarsewares, the remains of a glazed jug were present. The vessel is made in a medium- coarse sandy fabric similar but not the same as Grimston ware, and is covered with a poor quality lead glaze with applied thumbed strips and iron oxide decoration. Such decorative elements can be dated to the 13th to 14th century.

Ceramic building material

Nineteen fragments of ceramic building material were collected, weighing 0.500kg. A small fragment probably from a brick was recovered from pitfill 0028. It is made from a red-firing sandy fabric with iron oxide inclusions and is likely to be post-medieval. As it was found with fragments of medieval pottery it is probably an intrusive find.

Eighteen fragments of late medieval to post-medieval plain rooftiles were recovered from the upper fill 0035 of pit 0033 in Trench 6. These were all made in red-firing clays and some of these had round peg holes, with a few showing evidence of mortar.

Fired clay

A small fragment of fired clay from pitfill 0035 in Trench 6 made from a fine buff fabric with sparse flint and chalk and occasional organic inclusions is likely to be medieval. There is no evidence of structural impressions to provide further evidence for its function.

Lavastone

A very small and abraded piece of Rhenish lavastone was found in pitfill 0028. It is completely featureless without any surviving diagnostic elements and is possibly burnt.

Iron

A single iron nail was recovered from pitfill 0035.

Flint (identifications by Colin Pendleton)

Three fragments of struck flint were collected from pitfill 007 and ditchfill 0010, both in Trench 1. An unpatinated snapped large flake with slight edge retouch/use wear in fill 0007 is probably Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. An unpatinated square irregular flake with limited edge retouch/use wear and a natural striking platform dates to the Later Prehistoric period. A third flint from ditchfill 0010 is an unpatinated small blade with subtriangular cross section. It is probably Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

Burnt Flint

Thirty fragments of burnt flint recovered from pitfill 0012 at the west end of Trench 1 cannot be closely dated beyond the prehistoric period.

Shell

Oyster shell fragments were recovered from pitfills 0028, 0032 and 0035 and were discarded after quantification.

Animal bone

Animal bone remains were collected from six contexts weighing 0.929kg in total. Much of the material was fragmentary. Part of a bovine mandible was an unstratified find in Trench 1. Larger bone fragments recovered from pitfill 0014 included the proximal end of a bovine metatarsus, and several bovine ribs, one of which showed cut marks. Small fragments of split animal bone were present in pitfill 0035, with an immature metacarpus from an ox or cow. The bone from pitfill 0032 was also fragmentary, with a fragment of a bovine humerus, and the remains of part of the lower jaw of a pig.

Small Finds

Two small finds were collected from the evaluation. A copper alloy jetton recovered from pitfill 0016 in Trench 3 (SF1001) dates to c1373-1415 (Mitchener 1988, 184). The jetton from South-Eastern France shows a dolphin holding a purse with inscription on the obverse of 'Ave Maria Gratia' and a triple-stranded straight cross fleuretty in the tressure on the reverse (Jane Carr, pers. comm).

A fragment of a lead sheet recovered from pitfill 0014 from the same trench is probably post-medieval.

Discussion

The finds recovered from the features in Trench 1 date to the prehistoric period, with the flint dating to the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. The lack of diagnostic features on the pottery and their small size and condition has prevented close dating, other than to suggest a similar date tentatively.

Substantial quantities of medieval pottery were recovered from features in Trenches 4 and 6. A few fragments of earlier medieval wares dating to the 11th-12th century were identified as unstratified sherds from Trench 6, but the majority of pottery consists of later medieval coarsewares. The presence of a highly decorated glazed jug in Trench 6 dating to the 13th-14th centuries, the Hollesley-type wares, and the French jetton in Trench 3, all indicate activity from the late 13th century and into the 14th century. The medieval finds were mainly recovered from pits in the area closest to the church at the south-west of the site. The latest finds were fragments of late medieval/post-medieval roof tile collected from the upper fill of pit 0033 in Trench 6.

5. Discussion

It is clear from this evaluation that this potential development plot has been quite heavily disturbed, but predominantly in the upper layers only. The archaeology over most of the site appears to be intact below the dumped layers, with the exception of the north west of the site, around Trenches 3 and 4, where the extensive probable extraction pit potentially masks further archaeology. It appears this extraction pit may be medieval in date, due to the 12th-14th century evidence found within it, and demonstrates a small focus of activity in this corner, specifically towards the church where pit 0027 and pot 0026 were found within the layers of this pit. Similarly Trench 6 has a further small cluster of medieval features.

Medieval evidence was expected along the Church Street, in the form of dwellings and such like along the road frontage. However, two prehistoric features were revealed here, with no medieval evidence present. These prehistoric features are archaeologically significant, providing evidence of this period for the first time in this area. The alignment of the ditch does not correspond with any current boundaries, showing that these have changed in the past.

The dumping of topsoil on this land during the Wangford bypass construction has given this land a false profile, building the plot up to be level. It is likely to have had a gradual slope from the west rising to the east, similar to the adjacent lane but this modern build-up is obvious from 15m from the western edge, with the artificial sloping 'hump'. The natural levels can be seen to the west of this hump where the natural subsoil occurs at only c.0.2m below the surface.

The medieval evidence appears to be restricted to the western edge of the site, closest to the church, although the nature of an archaeological evaluation only allows a 'snapshot' of evidence to be revealed. There doesn't appear to be any obvious evidence of the priory or its ancillary buildings within this development area. The small clusters of medieval evidence are perhaps expected due to the position of the site in relation to the church, and its position within the medieval core of the village of Wangford. The medieval ditches revealed are large in size and so are almost certainly boundary ditches. The quantity of medieval evidence found within them suggests

they were located within a medieval settlement situation, implying further medieval evidence is located near by.

6. Recommendations

No evidence of the Priory was revealed during this evaluation and so there is no reason to refuse any planning condition. However, a number of medieval and two prehistoric features were identified and so a combination of archaeological monitoring of any ground disturbance, and localised small scale excavations depending on the size and location of the development is recommended as a further condition on the plot. The recommendation is entirely dependent on the type of development this plot will undergo, but any archaeological intervention is likely to be of reasonably small scale, and localised to the building plots only.

The presence of features and pottery within the extraction pit is archaeologically significant and somewhat mysterious. This feature should not be unduly damaged by strip footings and so a programme of pile footings may be appropriate for it, should it be affected by development.

References

Breen, A., 2007, *Little Priory, (Formerly Church House) Wangford*

Mitchener, M., 1988 *Jettons, medalets and tokens, the medieval period and Nuremberg* (Seaby)

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Division alone. The need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its archaeological advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting service cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

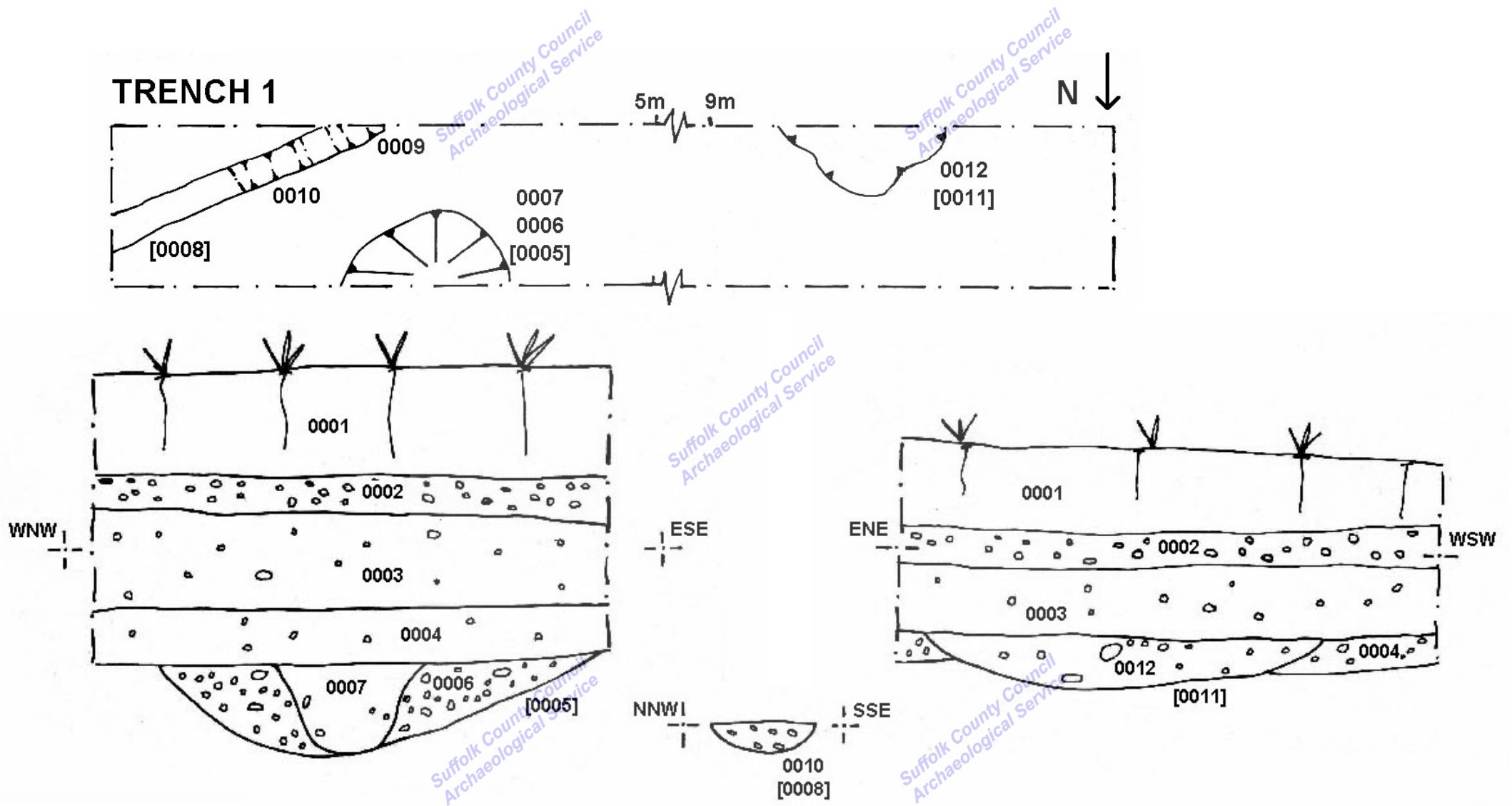


Figure 5. Trench 1 plan (1:50) and Trench 1 sections (1:20)

TRENCH 3

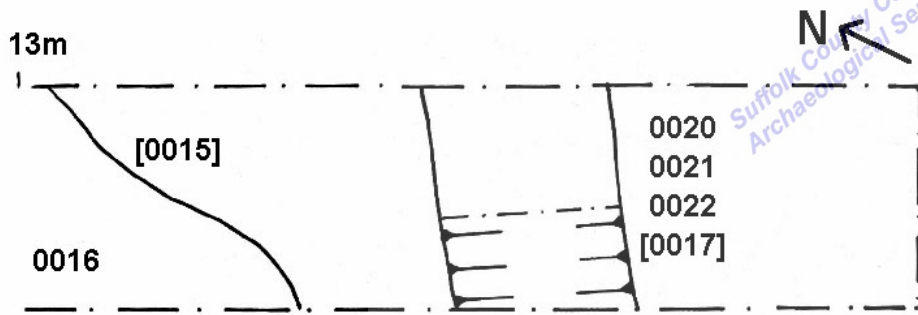
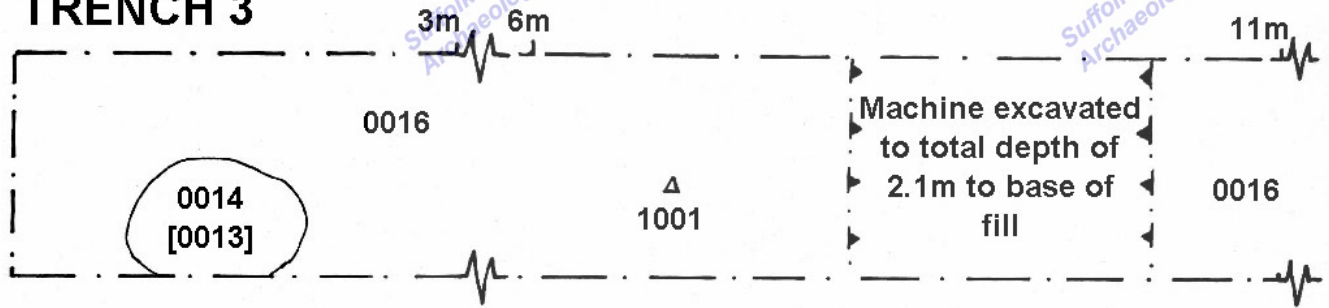


Figure 6. Trench 3 plan (1:50)

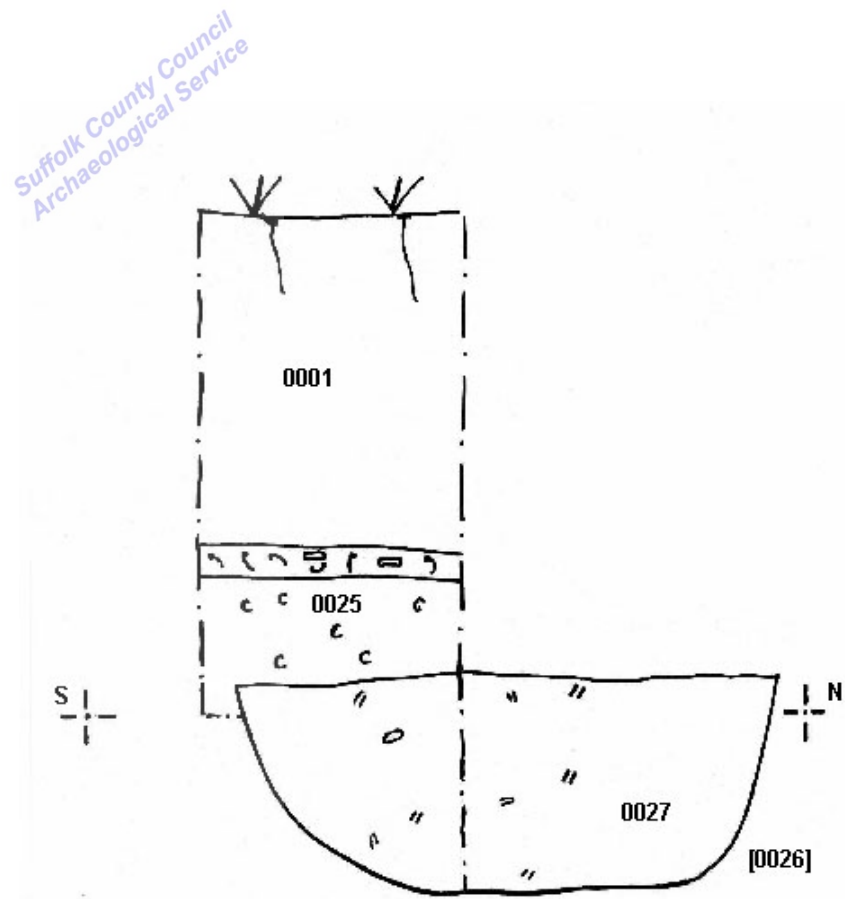
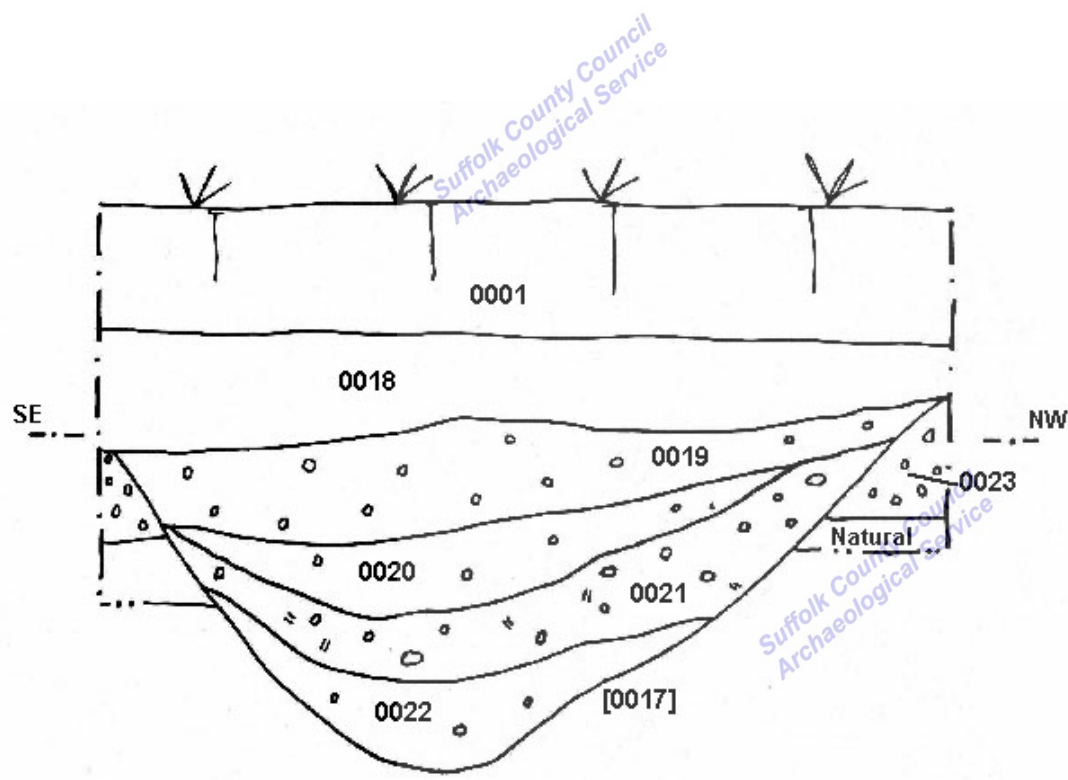
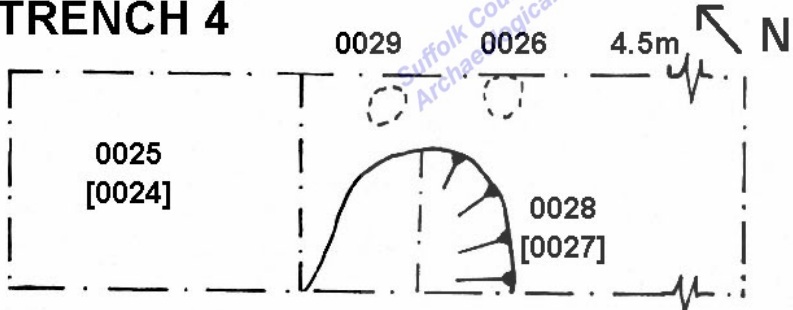


Figure 7. Sections in Trench 3 [0017], and Trench 4 [0026] (1:20)

TRENCH 4



TRENCH 6

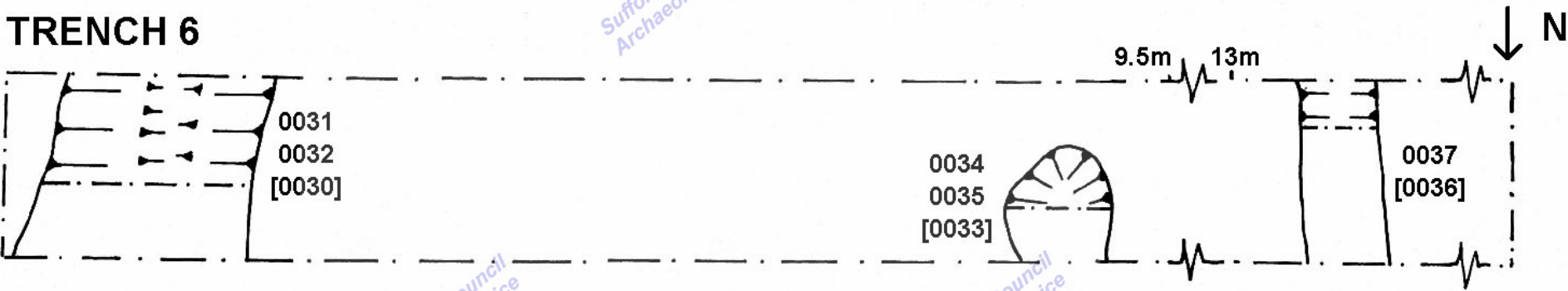


Figure 8. Trench 4 and 6 plan (1:50)

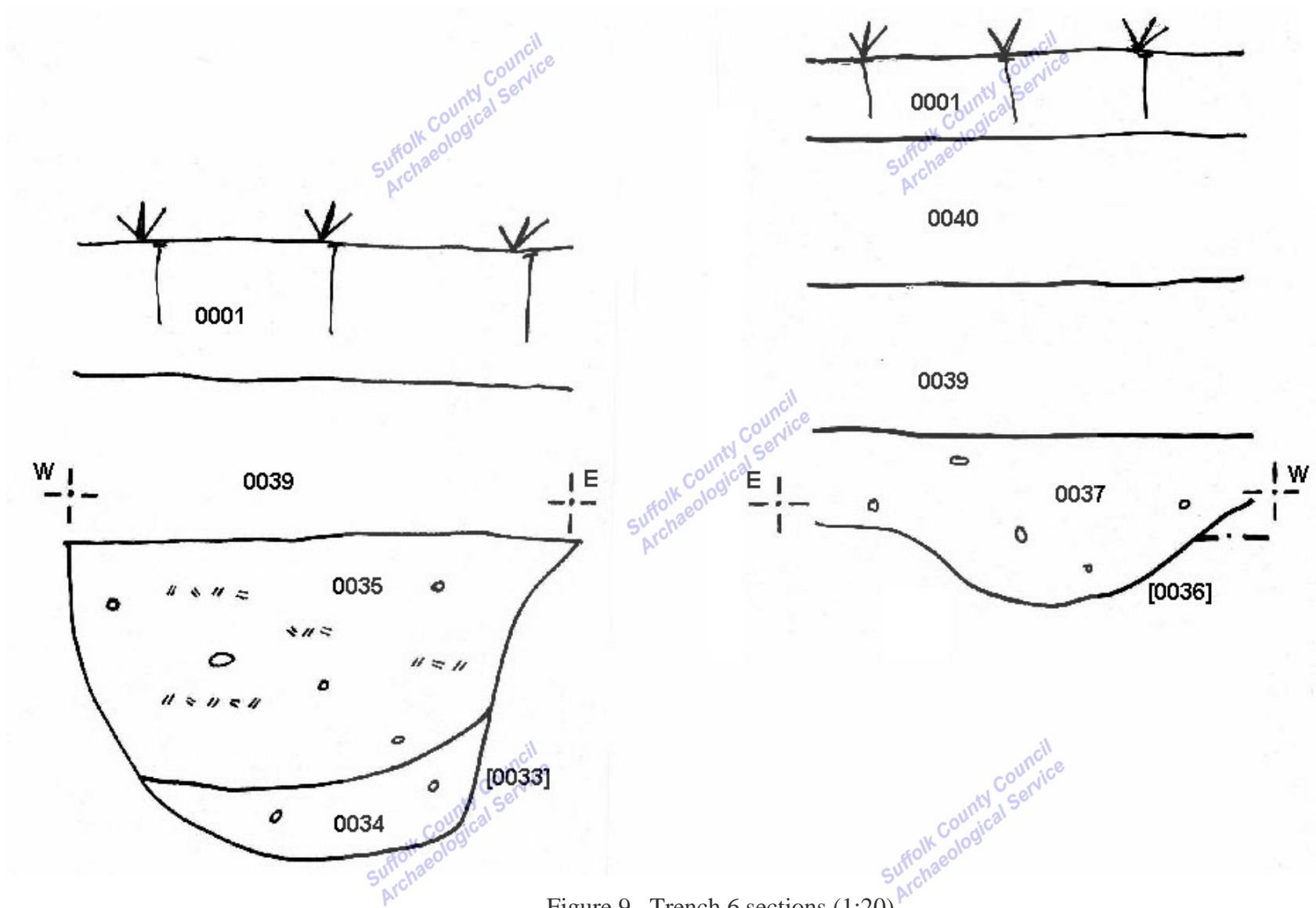


Figure 9. Trench 6 sections (1:20)

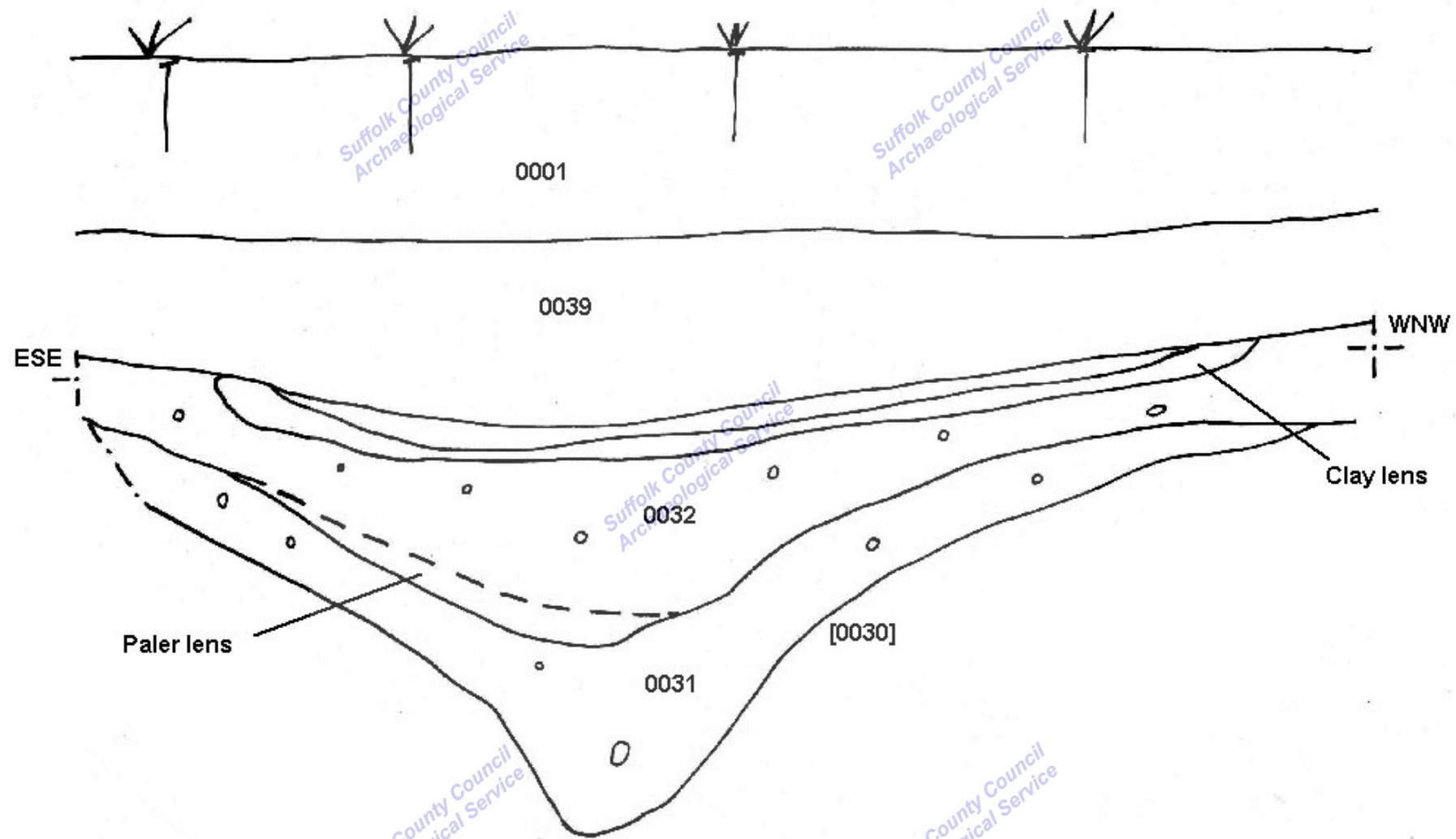


Figure 10. Trench 6 section (1:20)

Appendix I: Context List

OP No	Feature No	Trench	Identifier	Description	Finds
0001			Topsoil	Dark brown silty loamy sand	
0002		1	Layer	Layer of dumped fill (from Wangford bypass). Orange/light brown mixed gravelly sand	
0003		1	Layer	Layer of dumped fill (from Wangford bypass). Light/mid brown silty stony silty sand.	
0004		1	Subsoil	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Subsoil in trench 1.	
0005	0005	1	Pit Cut	Pit in section - only partially exposed. Semi circular in plan with a dished base. Sealed by 0004.	
0006	0005	1	Pit Fill	Primary fill of pit 0005 - Mid brown/orange stony silty sand. Soft gravelly composition. Possible slump layer	N
0007	0005	1	Pit Fill	Secondary fill of pit 0005 - Soft mid brown orangey grey silty sand with frequent stones.	Y
0008	0008	1	Ditch Cut	WSW-ENE ditch cut. Only short stretch visible within trench but appears to butt end or turn at the SSW bank. Concave base.	
0009	0008	1	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0008 - section against SSW bank. Soft mid brown orange grey silty sand with frequent stones.	N
0010	0008	1	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0008 - soft mid brown orange grey silty sand with frequent stones.	Y
0011	0011	1	Pit Cut	Pit at W end of trench 1. Mostly in section - amorphous within trench. Shallow, of medium size with an uneven base. Probable recently modern burning pit - below 0003 but cut through subsoil 0004	
0012	0011	1	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0011 - blackish very stony sand with regular burnt flints. Almost completely stones and flint.	Y
0013	0013	3	Pit Cut	Oval 'modern' pit. Seen from interface of topsoil at 30cm deep. Not excavated.	
0014	0013	3	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0013 - mid brown silty sand with masonry, bone etc.	N
0015	0015	3	Pit Cut	Very large pit. Covers most of trench 3, and may extend to trench 4. Possible extraction pit. At least 1.8m deep - excavated by machine. Peg tile, oyster shell and animal bone throughout.	
0016	0015	3	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0015 - mid brown silty sand mixed with clay. Appears to be sealed with layer of yellowy chalky clay 5-15cm thick.	Y
0017	0017	3	Ditch Cut	Cut of ditch in trench 3, at SE end of trench. Aligned NE-SW with a blunt V shaped profile.	
0018		3	Layer	Very mixed layer in trench 3, sealing ditch 0017. Mixed yellow brown silty sand with patches of greeny yellow clay and chalk flecks. Moderate stones, some brown silty patches. Machine excavated.	
0019	0017	3	Ditch Fill	Upper fill of ditch 0017. Soft mid brown silty sand with moderate stone inclusion. Machine excavated.	N
0020	0017	3	Ditch Fill	Tertiary fill of ditch 0017. Soft light brown silty sand with occasional stones. Partially machine excavated.	N
0021	0017	3	Ditch Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 0017. Soft mid/dark brown silty sand with moderate stone inclusion and occasional charcoal flecks and lumps.	N

<i>OP No</i>	<i>Feature No</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Identifier</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Finds</i>
0022	0017	3	Ditch Fill	Primary fill of ditch 0017 - soft mid/light brown slightly silty sand with occasional stones.	N
0023		3	Subsoil	Subsoil layer in trench 3. Mid brown stony silty sand. Probably same as 0004 in trench 1. Cut by ditch 0017.	
0024		4	Pit Cut	Very large pit covering all of trench 4. Excavated by machine to 1.8m deep to find base over natural yellow sand. May be extraction pit and same feature as in trench 3 - trenches adjacent.	
0025	0024	4	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0024. Layering of mid brown silty sand with pockets of clay. Appears to be sealed by a layer of clay (chalky) under a bubbly fill. Occasional patches of animal bone and oyster shell throughout. Pot 0026 within this layer - not in discrete feature.	Y
0026	0024	4	Pot	Whole pot within layer 0025. Not in a discrete feature. Almost whole - partially damaged by machine on discovery.	Y
0027		4	Pit Cut	Medium sized pit cut within layer 0025 in trench 4. Can only determine cut by blacker dirty fill - no other clear distinction and fill just fades into layer 0025. Steep sided, partially in section. Immediately adjacent to Pot 0026.	
0028	0027	4	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0027 - Bands of light brown sand with occasional charcoal flecks and stones, with darker mid brown bands with occasional charcoal flecks and stones. At least 3 bands of each fill type within pit. Finds from throughout.	Y
0029	0025	4	Spread	Patch of burning adjacent to pot 0026. Not discrete feature, patch within layer 0025.	
0030		6	Ditch Cut	Large open V shaped ditch with rounded base. Aligned NNE-SSW.	
0031	0030	6	Ditch Fill	Primary fill of ditch 0030 - yellowy orange silty coarse sand, with frequent stones.	N
0032	0030	6	Ditch Fill	Upper fill of ditch 0030 - dark brown loam with lenses of yellowy orange coarse sand and clay, some reddened.	Y
0033		6	Pit Cut	Pit partially showing from edge of trench. Appears oval. Steep sided with flat base. Cut through subsoil 0039.	
0034	0033	6	Pit Fill	Primary fill of pit 0033 - light brown gravelly silty sand.	
0035	0033	6	Pit Fill	Upper fill of pit 0033 - dark brown loam with lenses of very dark sticky loam. Frequent charcoal flecks, some charcoal patches throughout.	Y
0036		6	Ditch Cut	Small open V shaped ditch with rounded base. Aligned N-S. Relationship with 0039 unclear.	
0037	0036	6	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0036 - light orangey brown gravelly sand.	N
0038		6	Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds from trench 6.	Y
0039		6	Subsoil	Subsoil layer in trench 6. Mid brown stony silty sand. Probably same as 0004 in trench 1.	
0040		6	Layer	Layer within trench 6 comprising a mid orange brown gravelly sand.	