

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land at Chantry Vale, Poplar Lane
Ipswich, Suffolk**

**NGR: 612593 243364
(TM 1259 4336)**

**ASE Project No: 8328
Site Code: SPT 053**

**ASE Report No: 2015338
OASIS id: archaeol6-224002**





By Ian Hogg

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological evaluation at land at Chantry Vale, Poplar Lane, Ipswich, Suffolk. The archaeological work comprised the machine excavation of 26 trenches.

Natural Lowestoft Formation diamicton was recorded across the site at between 38.49m and 43.64m AOD. Across much of the site natural deposits were overlain by undisturbed subsoil and ploughsoil.

The earliest activity recorded was a pit of Middle Saxon date located in the south-west of the site. This area remained the main focus for activity during the medieval period with a series of probable enclosures as well as a building platform and postholes were located here. All of these features were of 12th or early 13th century date and are almost certainly related to the former hamlet of Felchurch and/or its church thought to have stood in this area. While no direct evidence of the church was recorded, the building platform was large and may have been for part of the church; a fragment of human bone within one of the enclosure ditches also hints at possible burials in the immediate area.

Further medieval evidence, two pits, was recorded to the east, close to the line of Poplar Lane, suggesting that this route may have been established by the medieval period. Activity on the site appears to have ceased during the 13th or 14th centuries as no features or finds of a later medieval date were discovered.

By the later post-medieval period the site was used for agricultural purposes as it was in the modern period. A series of field boundary ditches of probable 18th and 19th century or earlier date were recorded across the site; these correlate reasonably well with those shown on the 1838 Sproughton Tithe Map. A number of pits were also located close to the field boundaries in the corners of fields.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological evaluation at land at Chantry Vale, Poplar Lane, Ipswich (Figure 1, NGR: 612593 243364).
- 1.1.2 The site is currently given over to arable farmland and is bound to the west by the A14, the A107 to the north and the A1214 to the south. The site covers an area of approximately 25.1hectare and is located to the west of the town of Ipswich.
- 1.1.3 The evaluation comprised 26 machine excavated trenches (Figure 2).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site is underlain by Red Crag Formation sand which is overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation diamicton with areas of mid-Pleistocene sand and gravel (<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk>).
- 1.2.2 The site is generally flat, sloping up slightly from east to west; it lies at between 39m and 43m AOD.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 A planning application is being prepared for mixed use development of the site. Consultation with the Senior Archaeological Officer for Suffolk County Council confirmed that, in addition to the desk based assessment and geophysical surveys that were previously undertaken; a programme of trial trench evaluation was required in order to allow informed recommendations to be made on the application.
- 1.3.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs 2012) identified the high potential for medieval remains associated with a possible medieval chapel and hamlet in the south-west of the site. It also recorded a moderate potential for Bronze Age, Roman and post-medieval remains.
- 1.3.3 The geophysical survey (GSB 2014) undertaken to inform on the current application detected a small number of anomalies interpreted as possible archaeology. These were identified close to the presumed location of the medieval chapel. Further responses of an uncertain origin were also recorded, however, these are considered of low archaeological potential. Anomalies relating to former field boundaries, modern services and ferrous debris were also identified across the survey area.
- 1.3.4 Two phases of evaluation were undertaken pre-consent, to fit in with agricultural regimes, with a requirement for a further phase post-consent to bring the trenching percentage up to a fuller, more representative, sample of the site.

- 1.3.5 Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2015a and b) was prepared for each phase and submitted to the archaeology advisor to Suffolk County Council in accordance with the above condition. All works were carried out in accordance with the ClfA standards and guidance (ClfA 2014).

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluations and has been prepared in accordance with the Written Schemes of Investigation (CgMs 2015a and b). The work was supervised by Ian Hogg and Kieron Heard, with Sam Riley, Samara King and Rob Cullum assisting, surveying was carried out by Lukasz Miciak. The fieldwork was managed by Andy Leonard and the post-excavation work by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The full archaeological background to the site is presented in the archaeological desk based assessment (CgMs 2012) and geophysical survey report (GSB 2014) and will not be reproduced here. A brief summary of the results is presented below.
- 2.2 Based upon the recorded information from the surrounding area the potential for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains to be present within the site is considered to be low as activity in these periods appears to be concentrated along the river valley to the north. The potential for Neolithic remains rises slightly but is considered to be more likely to comprise chance finds of Neolithic flint work than settlement evidence, as again this seems to be concentrated to the north of the site. The potential for Bronze Age remains is considered to be moderate as evidence for this period is reasonably widespread and has been found in quite close proximity to the site itself. The evidence for Iron Age activity is a little more ephemeral and therefore the potential for remains of this period to exist within the site is considered low to moderate.
- 2.3 The evidence for Roman activity in the vicinity of the site would seem to indicate a reasonably low level of, or low intensity activity. The site is considered to have a moderate potential to contain some remains of Roman date, albeit at a similarly low intensity.
- 2.4 Whilst evidence for Saxon activity is relatively sparse in the search area one of the confirmed areas of activity is located very close to the southern boundary of the site. The southern part of the site is therefore considered to have a moderate potential to contain further evidence of Saxon activity.
- 2.5 Records of later medieval activity in the search area are sparse; however, one record does refer to the site itself. WSH 006 refers to the site of Felchurch Church and a possible associated hamlet. Felchurch or Velchurch is first recorded in 1254 and from documentary evidence is believed to have been located with the site. It was certainly abandoned some time before 1764 when Kirby wrote of the location of the ruined church but the date of its abandonment remains unclear.
- 2.6 The 1837 Washbrook tithe map which shows the portion of the site that lies to the south of Poplar Lane. The tithe map shows this part of the site as falling within 10 enclosed fields, one of which (Field 308) is called '*Chapel*' and which is taken as referring to the site of Felchurch church. There are four other pieces of glebe in the area all of which can be matched to the pieces described in the glebe terriers held in the parish collection. The earliest terrier available is amongst the diocesan collection and dated 1635. In this terrier there are six pieces of glebe in the area. 'The Chappell yarde' is described as containing 3 rods and abutting glebe lands to the north and south. Another piece containing by estimation 2.5 acres abuts '*the Kings hegh waigh leading from Hadly towards Ipswich towards the north and the other head abutteth upon the gleabe called Chapple yard towards the south*'. It appears to be the case that these two pieces listed in 1635 were joined together at a later date, to become '*Chapel*' on the 1837 tithe.

2.7 The southernmost dog-leg portion of this enlarged field, being about 3 rods in size, is the likely location of the church site according to the HER. However, there seems to be some disagreement in the sources here about location, with Ridgard (in Boulter 1995) stating that *'building stone and inhumations seem more likely in 302 than 308, if Kirby is to be relied upon'*. He also concluded that 'the apparent size of the church yard at 4 acres or more argues strongly for a full-scale parochial burial-ground'.

2.2 Project Aims and Objectives

2.2.1 The aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site;
- To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered;
- To provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable that archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed;
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- To inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains; and
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Historic Environment Record.

2.2.2 The results of the evaluation can enable reasoned and informed recommendations to be made to the local planning authority and help to inform a suitable mitigation strategy for the proposed development.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The evaluation comprised of 25 trenches measuring 50.00m x 2.00m at base. A contingency trench (Trench 26) was also excavated to test the possible remains of the chapel recorded in Trench 3.
- 3.1.2 All trenches were scanned using a cable avoidance tool (CAT) prior to excavation which was undertaken under archaeological supervision in spits of no more than 0.10m to the top of the underlying natural substrate, or to the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was higher.
- 3.1.3 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheet, with colours recorded by visual inspection only. Vertical sections were taken across features where necessary and a comprehensive photographic record taken.
- 3.1.4 Trenches were located using GPS and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.1.5 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned by eye for unstratified finds.
- 3.1.6 Trenches were backfilled using the machine bucket, no formal reinstatement was undertaken.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the local museum in due course.

Number of Contexts	150
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and section sheets	12
Bulk Samples	6
Photographs	145 digital
Bulk finds	23 bags
Registered finds	2
Environmental flots/residue	6

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	50.00	2.00	0.25	42.49-42.73
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	50.00	2.00	0.10-0.15	42.24-42.48
1/003	Fill	Ditch fill	11.05	0.65	0.34	42.13
1/004	Cut	Ditch	11.05	0.65	0.34	42.13
1/005	Fill	Ditch fill	11.05	0.88	0.48	42.18
1/006	Cut	Ditch	11.05	0.88	0.48	42.18
1/007	Fill	Upper ditch fill	2.10	0.95	0.12	42.28
1/008	Fill	Lower ditch fill	2.10	1.25	0.45	42.28
1/009	Cut	Ditch	2.10	1.25	0.46	42.28
1/010	Fill	Upper ditch fill	2.00	1.22	0.16	42.28
1/011	Fill	Lower ditch fill	2.00	1.50	0.50	42.28
1/012	Cut	Ditch	2.00	1.50	0.50	42.28
1/013	Fill	Ditch fill	2.00	2.70	0.95	42.24
1/014	Cut	Ditch	2.00	2.70	0.95	42.24
1/015	Layer	Dumped deposit	1.00	1.20	0.09	42.28

1/016	Fill	Ditch fill	6.50	1.03	0.46	42.12
1/017	Cut	Ditch	6.50	1.03	0.46	42.12
1/018	Fill	Ditch fill	6.50	0.60	0.40	42.17
1/019	Cut	Ditch	6.50	0.60	0.40	42.17
1/020	Layer	Natural	50.00	2.00	-	42.14- 42.38
1/021	Cut	Ditch	11.05	0.88	0.48	42.18
1/022	Cut	Ditch	6.50	1.03	0.46	42.17

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 was located in the west of the site and was aligned north to south. The trench was 0.35m deep at the northern end and 0.40m deep at the southern end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural Lowestoft diamicton.
- 4.1.2 The natural mid brown orange sandy silt [1/002] was overlain in the north of the trench by a dumped deposit rich in oyster shell [1/015]. The deposit comprised mid brownish grey sand silt with very frequent oyster shell; this deposit was 0.09m thick did not contain any dating evidence. Due to truncation by later features it is unclear whether this deposit lay within a cut or was simply dumped.
- 4.1.3 Ditch [1/009] cut the dumped deposit [1/015]; it was aligned east to west and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch measured 2.00m in length, 1.25m in width and 0.46m in depth. The primary ditch fill [1/008] comprised mid brown grey silt sand, it was 0.45m thick and contained sherds of pottery dated to the 12th to 13th centuries. The upper ditch fill [1/007] consisted of mid brownish grey silt sand, it measured 0.12m in thickness and did not contain any finds.
- 4.1.4 Ditch [1/012] also cut the dumped deposit [1/015]; it ran on an east to west alignment just to the south of [1/009]. It measured 2.00m in length, 1.50m in width and 0.50m in depth. Primary ditch fill [1/011] comprised dark grey silt sand and measured 0.50m in thickness. The fill contained medieval pottery, fired clay and a fragment of human bone, potentially evidence for burials associated with Felchurch Church. The upper ditch fill [1/010] consisted of mid brownish grey silt sand 0.16m thick; no finds were retrieved from this fill.

- 4.1.5 A north to south aligned ditch variously numbered [1/017], [1/019] and [1/022] lay in the northern part of the trench, it ran at a rough right angle to ditch [1/012] and appears to be contemporary. The ditch profile varied from steep sided with a flat base at the northern end to a wider shallower profile to the south. The ditch measured 6.50m in length, 1.03m in width and 0.46m in depth. The ditch fill [1/016], [1/018] comprised mid greyish brown clay silt and contained pottery of 12th or 13th century date.
- 4.1.6 The natural deposit was cut at the southern end of the trench by a second north to south aligned ditch [1/004], [1/006], [1/021]. The ditch was linear appearing to have termini visible at either end; alternatively these could be right angled turns. It was aligned north to south and had steep sides and a concave base; the ditch measured 11.05m in length, 0.88m in maximum width and 0.48m in maximum depth. The ditch fill [1/003], [1/005] comprised dark greyish brown clay silt and contained medieval pottery, fired clay and animal bone.
- 4.1.7 Immediately to the north of ditch [1/021] lay another east to west aligned ditch [1/014]. The ditch had steep sides and a concave base; it measured 2.00m in length, 2.70m in width and 0.95m in depth. The ditch fill [1/013] consisted of mid grey brown clay silt and contained animal bone, fired clay, marine shell as well as medieval pottery.
- 4.1.8 The features were overlain by a mid yellowish brown silty sand subsoil [1/002] between 0.10m and 0.15m thick. The subsoil was sealed by ploughsoil [1/001], a mid brownish grey clay silt 0.25m thick.

4.2 Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	50.00	2.00	0.26-0.45	42.66-42.75
2/002	Layer	Natural	50.00	2.00	-	42.21-42.49
2/003	Fill	Ditch fill	2.00	1.27	0.47	42.33
2/004	Cut	Ditch cut	2.00	1.27	0.47	42.33
2/005	Fill	Ditch fill	2.00	1.57	0.33	42.39
2/006	Cut	Ditch cut	2.00	1.57	0.33	42.39

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 2 was located in the south-west of the site and was aligned east to west. The trench was 0.45m deep at the western end and 0.26m deep at the eastern end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural Lowestoft diamicton.
- 4.2.2 The natural mid brown orange sandy silt [2/002] was cut at the western end of the trench by a ditch [2/004] and a second possible ditch [2/006]; both were aligned north to south. Ditch [2/004] steep sided with a concave base and measured 2.00m in length, 1.27m in width and 0.47m in depth. The ditch fill [2/003] comprised mid brown grey clay silt, it contained small fragments of animal bone and fired clay as well as pottery of 12th or 13th century date.
- 4.2.3 Possible ditch [2/006] had irregular sides and an undulating base, it measured 2.00m in length, 1.57m in width and 0.33m in depth. The fill [2/005] comprised mid greyish brown silt with occasional CBM flecks; this feature is likely to be the result of rooting. The ditches were overlain by mid brown grey clay silt topsoil [2/001] between 0.26m and 0.45m in thickness.

4.3 Trenches 3 and 26

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	50.00	2.00	0.24-0.38	42.26-42.52
3/002	Layer	Natural	50.00	2.00	-	41.82-42.14
3/003	Cut	Building platform	9.81	3.83	0.37	41.88
3/004	Fill	Demolition deposit	9.81	3.83	0.20	41.88
3/005	Fill	Demolition deposit	4.00	3.83	0.37	41.68
3/006	Cut	Building platform	9.81	3.83	0.37	41.88
3/007	Fill	Demolition deposit	4.50	3.83	0.33	41.78
3/008	Fill	Demolition deposit	9.81	3.83	0.37	41.88
3/009	Layer	Subsoil	10.00	2.00	0.06	41.99
3/010	Cut	Building platform	9.81	3.83	0.37	41.88
3/011	Fill	Demolition deposit	9.81	3.83	0.37	41.88
3/012	Cut	Possible posthole	0.70	0.30	0.33	41.67
3/013	Fill	Possible posthole fill	0.70	0.30	0.33	41.67
3/014	Cut	Possible posthole	0.30	0.30	0.18	41.75
3/015	Fill	Possible posthole fill	0.30	0.30	0.18	41.75
3/016	Cut	Possible posthole	0.25	0.25	0.14	41.79

3/017	Fill	Possible posthole fill	0.25	0.25	0.14	41.79
3/018	Cut	Ditch cut	4.20	2.00	-	41.93
3/019	Fill	Ditch fill	4.20	2.00	-	41.93
3/020	Cut	Possible robber trench	1.73	0.94	0.18	41.91
3/021	Fill	Possible robber trench fill	1.73	0.94	0.18	41.91
3/022	Cut	Possible posthole	0.60	0.60	0.40	41.58
3/023	Fill	Possible posthole fill	0.60	0.60	0.40	41.58
3/024	Layer	Subsoil	15.00	2.00	0.20	42.02
26/001	Layer	Topsoil	19.50	18.50	0.33-0.37	42.42
26/002	Layer	Natural	19.50	18.50	-	42.05
26/003	Fill	Ditch fill	2.00	0.91	0.40	41.89
26/004	Cut	Ditch cut	2.00	0.91	0.40	41.89
26/005	Fill	Upper fill of quarry pit	8.92	4.75	1.09	42.21
26/006	Fill	Lower fill of quarry pit	9.40	4.75	0.86	41.12
26/007	Cut	Quarry pit	9.40	4.75	1.95	42.21
26/008	Cut	Posthole cut	0.80	0.60	0.50	41.58
26/009	Cut	Posthole cut	0.70	0.66	0.50	41.62

26/010	Cut	Posthole cut	0.50	0.20	0.13	41.50
26/011	Cut	Building platform	9.81	3.83	0.37	41.88
26/012	Fill	Demolition deposit	9.81	3.83	0.37	41.88
26/013	Fill	Posthole fill	0.80	0.60	0.50	41.58
26/014	Fill	Posthole fill	0.50	0.20	0.13	41.50
26/015	Fill	Posthole fill	0.70	0.66	0.50	41.62

Table 4: Trenches 3 and 26 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 3 was located in the west of the site and was aligned north to south. The trench was 0.38m deep at the northern end and 0.44m deep at the southern end. Trench 26 was a contingency trench excavated to further assess the remains found in Trench 3. Trench 26 was T shaped; the southern portion measured 19.50m x 2.00m in plan while the northern area measured 18.50m x 4.00m and included the reopening of the northern part of Trench 3. Trench 26 was 2.30m deep at its western end, 0.37m deep at the eastern end and 0.38m deep at the northern end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural Lowestoft diamicton.
- 4.3.2 The natural mid orangey brown sandy silt [3/002] [26/002] was cut by a large subcircular quarry pit in the southwest of the trenches [26/007]. The quarry pit had steep sides and a flat base; its visible extent measured 9.40m in length, 4.35m in width and 1.95m in depth. The primary fill [26/006] comprised soft mid brown clay silt and measured 0.86m in depth. The upper ditch fill [26/005] consisted of extremely compact pale brown sandy silt with frequent flecks of charcoal and CBM. The quarry pit was undated despite the tiny flecks of CBM present.
- 4.3.3 To the north-east of the quarry pit lay a large rectangular feature interpreted as a building platform disturbed by later demolition; it was variously numbered [3/003], [3/006], [3/010] and [26/011]. The feature had relatively steep sides and a very undulating base indicative of a probable demolition phase during the removal of the building. This feature and its associated postholes may be the remains of Felchurch Church or possibly another substantial building within the hamlet.
- 4.3.4 Three postholes were cut into the western edge of the building platform [26/008], [26/009] also numbered [3/022], and [26/010]. These features showed some signs of disturbance associated with the post removal during the building demolition. Posthole [26/008] was subcircular with steeply

sloping sides and a concave base; it measured 0.80m in length, 0.60m in width and 0.50m in depth. The posthole fill [26/013] comprised yellowish brown silty clay and contained no finds.

- 4.3.5 Posthole [26/009] [3/022] was subcircular with vertical sides and a concave base, it measured 0.70m in length, 0.66m in width and 0.50m in depth. The posthole fill [26/015], also numbered [3/023] consisted of yellowish brown silty clay, the only finds recovered from this fill were sherds of modern pottery. Posthole [26/010] was again subcircular with steep sides and an irregular base, it measured 0.50m in diameter and 0.13m in depth. The posthole fill [26/014] was extremely similar to [26/015]; no finds were retrieved from this context.
- 4.3.6 Further probable postholes were recorded in the north-west of the building platform. These features [3/012], [3/014] and [3/016] all again showed signs of disturbance associated with the demolition. Probable posthole [3/014] was again subcircular with very steep sides and a flat base, it measured 0.30m in diameter and 0.18m in depth. The fill [3/015] consisted of dark greyish brown silty clay and again contained no finds. Fill [3/015] was cut by another posthole [3/012]; this was subcircular in shape with steep sides and a concave base, it measured 0.70m in diameter and 0.33m in depth. The fill [3/013] comprised mid brownish grey silty clay and contained no finds.
- 4.3.6 Posthole [3/016] was again subcircular with steep sides; it measured 0.25m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. The fill [3/017] consisted dark greyish brown silty clay, again with no finds.
- 4.3.7 The posthole fills were overlain by various dumped deposits interpreted as demolition material from the building. The lower demolition deposits [3/005] [3/011] and [3/007] and were only visible in the north of the features, they comprised mixed grey sandy silt and crushed fired clay and measured between 0.33m and 0.50m in thickness; they contained pottery again of 12th to 13th century date. The upper demolition deposits [3/004], [3/008] and [26/012] was extremely mixed from mid grey silt to patches of very dark grey silt rich in charcoal and in the south a burnt area of flint and gravel; the deposit measured up to 0.35m in thickness and contained medieval pottery, possible residual Roman CBM and a fragment of animal bone.
- 4.3.8 A possible foundation trench [3/020] ran north from the building platform and appears to be contemporary with it. It was linear with steep sides and a concave base; it measured 1.60m in length, 0.70m in width and 0.18m in depth. The foundation fill [3/021] consisted of brownish orange silty sand; no finds were retrieved from this context.
- 4.3.9 The building platform and possible foundation trench were cut by an east west aligned ditch [3/018]; the ditch was also recorded in Trench 1 as [1/014]. This ditch was not excavated as a profile had already been obtained in Trench 1; it measured 4.00m in length and 2.00m in width. The ditch fill [3/019] comprised soft, mid greyish brown silty sand, no finds were retrieved from this feature in this trench.
- 4.3.10 The demolition deposits were overlain by a probable subsoil deposit [3/009] which was recorded in the north of Trench 3, it comprised pale yellowish

brown silt up to 0.06m in thickness. Further subsoil [3/024] was recorded at the southern end of Trench 3; it consisted of mid brown clay silt 0.20m in thickness.

- 4.3.11 A field boundary ditch [26/004] was recorded in the east of Trench 26; it was aligned north-west to south-east and had steep sides and a flat base. The ditch measured 2.10m in length, 0.90m in width and 0.40m in depth. The ditch fill [26/003] consisted of compact greyish brown silt and contained 19th or 20th century pottery.
- 4.3.12 The subsoil and boundary ditch were sealed by mid greyish brown ploughsoil [3/001] [26/001] between 0.24m and 0.38m in thickness.

4.4 Trenches 4 and 5

- 4.4.1 These two trenches both measured 50.0m x 2.00m in plan and displayed the same stratigraphic sequence. The trenches did not contain any archaeology.
- 4.4.2 The natural Lowestoft diamicton [002] was overlain by between 0.25m and 0.34m of dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil [001]. Context detail for all of the archaeologically negative trenches is listed in Appendix 1 at the back of this report.

4.5 Trench 6

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
6/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	50.00	2.00	0.32-0.36	39.94-41.03
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	20.00	2.00	0.26	40.67
6/003	Layer	Natural	50.00	2.00	-	39.56-40.55
6/004	Fill	Pit fill	0.94	0.90	0.21	40.31
6/005	Cut	Pit cut	0.94	0.90	0.21	40.31

Table 5: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 Trench 6 was located in the south-west of the site and was aligned north to south. The trench was 0.52m deep at the north-western end and 0.32m deep at the southern end. Excavation ceased at the top of the Lowestoft diamicton.
- 4.5.2 The natural mid orangey brown sandy silt [6/003] was overlain by a mid brown sandy silt subsoil [6/002] up to 0.26m thick; this deposit was only present in the northern half of the trench. The subsoil was cut by a small pit [6/005]. The pit was circular steep sides and a flat base; it measured 0.94m in

diameter and 0.21m in depth. The pit fill [6/004] comprised mid brownish grey silty sand and contained sherds of middle Saxon pottery.

4.5.3 The pit was sealed by mid brown grey clay silt ploughsoil [6/001] between 0.32m and 0.36m in thickness.

4.6 Trench 13

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
13/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	50.00	2.00	0.25-0.40	39.88-40.07
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.00	0.20-0.34	39.63
13/003	Layer	Natural	50.00	2.00	-	39.27-39.61
13/004	Layer	Made ground	20.00	2.00	0.10-0.40	39.67
13/005	Fill	Pit fill	2.16	1.15	0.37	39.56
13/006	Cut	Pit cut	2.16	1.15	0.37	39.56
13/007	Fill	Pit fill	0.88	0.85	0.20	39.60
13/008	Cut	Pit cut	0.88	0.85	0.20	39.60
13/009	Fill	Ditch fill	2.40	0.90	0.36	39.40
13/010	Cut	Ditch cut	2.40	0.90	0.36	39.40

Table 6: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 Trench 13 was located in the south--east of the site and was aligned west to east. The trench was 0.49m deep at the eastern end and 0.87m deep at the western end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural Lowestoft diamicton.

4.6.2 The natural mid brown orange sandy silt [13/003] was overlain in most of the trench by a mid brown sandy silt subsoil [13/002] between 0.20m and 0.34m thick. The subsoil was cut at the eastern end of the trench by a ditch [13/010] aligned north to south; the ditch had a v-shaped profile and measured 2.40m in length, 0.90m in width and 0.36m in depth. The ditch fill [13/009] comprised mid grey brown clay silt and contained ironwork, glass, CBM and pottery, this

feature appears to be of late 17th or more likely early 18th century date. This ditch is almost certainly field boundary ditch and was still visible on the 1838 Sproughton Tithe Map (Figure 13).

4.6.3 In the western half of the trench two pits [13/006] and [13/008] cut the natural deposit. Pit [13/006] was subcircular in shape with steep sides and a flat base; it measured 2.16m in diameter and 0.37m in depth. The pit fill [13/005] comprised mid greyish brown clay silt and contained glass, CBM, ironwork clay tobacco pipe and pottery; the pipe, glass and pottery were of a late 17th or early 18th century date. Pit [13/008] was again subcircular with steep sides and a concave base; the pit measured 0.88m x 0.85m in plan and was 0.37m deep. The pit fill [13/007] consisted of mid greyish brown clay silt and contained a single fragment of CBM.

4.6.4 The pits were overlain by a compact mid brownish grey made ground deposit [13/004] which contained CBM; this deposit seems to have been laid down to raise the ground level and was up to 0.40m thick. The made ground was overlain by mid greyish brown clay silt ploughsoil [13/001] between 0.25m and 0.40m in thickness.

4.7 Trench 17

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
17/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	50.00	2.00	0.26-0.35	37.19-38.68
17/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.00	0.11-0.41	36.84-38.42
17/003	Layer	Natural	50.00	2.00	-	36.73-38.01
17/004	Fill	Pit fill	1.90	1.50	0.60	37.87
17/005	Cut	Pit cut	1.90	1.50	0.60	37.87
17/006	Fill	Pit fill	1.21	1.20	0.30	37.94
17/007	Cut	Pit cut	1.21	1.20	0.30	37.94
17/008	Fill	Ditch fill	2.00	1.01	0.30	37.94
17/009	Cut	Ditch cut	2.00	1.01	0.30	37.94

Table 7: Trench 17 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 Trench 17 was located in the east of the site and was aligned west to east.

The trench was 0.46m deep at the eastern end and 0.67m deep at the western end. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural Lowestoft diamicton.

- 4.7.2 The natural mid brown orange sandy silt [17/003] was by a mid brown sandy silt subsoil [17/002] between 0.11m and 0.41m thick. The subsoil was cut at the western end of the trench by two pits [17/005] and [17/007]. Pit [17/005] was oval in shape, with steep sides and a concave base; it measured 1.90m in length, 1.50m in width and 0.60m in depth. The pit fill [17/004] comprised greyish brown sand silt with charcoal inclusions; the fill contained residual flintwork, fired clay as well as animal bone and pottery of late 13th or 14th century date.
- 4.7.3 The second pit [17/007] was also oval in shape with gently sloping sides and a flat base; it measured 1.21m in length, 1.20m in width and 0.30m in depth. The pit fill [17/006] was extremely similar to the other pit fill [17/004] and contained pottery of 12th or 13th century date. The pit was cut by a field boundary ditch [17/009], this feature was aligned north to south and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base; the ditch measured 2.00m in length, 1.01m in width and 0.30m in depth. The ditch fill [17/008] consisted of mid grey sand silt and contained a range of finds including animal bone, clay tobacco pipe and pottery which appear to indicate a 19th century date for this feature.
- 4.7.4 The features were overlain by mid greyish brown clay silt ploughsoil [17/001] between 0.26m and 0.35m thick.

4.8 Trench 23

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
23/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	50.00	2.00	0.30-0.48	40.94-41.98
23/002	Layer	Subsoil	50.00	2.00	0.15-0.22	40.64-41.50
23/003	Layer	Natural	50.00	2.00	-	40.47-41.25
23/004	Fill	Ditch fill	2.10	0.70	0.53	41.11
23/005	Cut	Ditch cut	2.10	0.70	0.53	41.11

Table 8: Trench 23 list of recorded contexts

- 4.8.1 Trench 23 was located in the north-west of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was 0.47m deep at the north-eastern end and 0.63m deep at the south-western end. Excavation ceased at the top of the Lowestoft diamicton.

4.8.2 The natural mid orangey brown sandy silt [23/003] was overlain by a mid brown sandy silt subsoil [23/002] between 0.15m and 0.22m thick. The subsoil was cut by a field boundary ditch [23/005]. The ditch was aligned north to south with a v-shaped profile and measured 2.10m in length, 0.70m in width and 0.53m in depth. The ditch fill [23/004] comprised pale greyish brown silt and contained no finds. The boundary ditch is recorded on the Sproughton Tithe Map of 1838.

4.8.3 The ditch was overlain by mid brown grey clay silt ploughsoil [23/001] between 0.30m and 0.48m in thickness.

4.9 Trench 24

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
24/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	50.00	2.00	0.39-0.45	42.70-43.27
24/002	Layer	Subsoil	50.00	2.00	0.16-0.25	42.31-42.87
24/003	Layer	Natural	50.00	2.00	-	42.07-42.71
24/004	Fill	Pit fill	0.85	0.85	0.15	42.39
24/005	Cut	Pit cut	0.85	0.85	0.15	42.39

Table 9: Trench 24 list of recorded contexts

4.9.1 Trench 24 was located in the north-west of the site and was aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was 0.63m deep at the north-western end and 0.56m deep at the south-eastern end. Excavation ceased at the top of the Lowestoft diamicton.

4.9.2 The natural mid orangey brown sandy silt [24/003] was cut by a small pit [24/005]. The pit was circular steep sides and a flat base; it measured 0.85m in diameter and 0.15m in depth. The pit fill [24/004] comprised mid greyish brown silt and contained no finds were retrieved from this feature, environmental samples showed evidence of charred cereal remains.

4.9.3 The pit was overlain by a mid brown sandy silt subsoil [24/002] between 0.16m and 0.25m thick. The subsoil was sealed by mid brown grey clay silt ploughsoil [24/001] between 0.39m and 0.45m in thickness.

4.10 Trenches 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 25

4.10.1 These sixteen trenches all measured 50.0m x 2.00m in plan and displayed the same stratigraphic sequence. The trenches did not contain any archaeology.

4.10.2 The natural Lowestoft diamicton [003] was overlain by mid brown sandy silt subsoil [002] between 0.07m and 0.36m in thickness. The subsoil was overlain by between 0.25m and 0.50m of dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil [001]. Context detail for all of the archaeologically negative trenches is listed in Appendix 1 at the back of this report.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A medium-sized assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Chantry Vale, Ipswich. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (appendix 2). In addition, two finds were assigned unique registered finds numbers (table 11). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014). No further conservation is required.

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 A total of nine pieces weighing 16g were recovered from five trenches during the evaluation work. The artefacts were retrieved through hand collection and from four environmental samples. The small assemblage consists entirely of débitage, including eight flakes and one blade-like flake. Five pieces are broken. Overall, they display moderate edge damage probably caused by slight movement within the soil matrix. No pieces could be confidently dated on chronological grounds.

5.3 The Pottery by Helen Walker

Summary

5.3.1 A total of 218 sherds, weighing 2772g was excavated from twenty-two contexts and has been catalogued according to Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16). Some of Cunningham's rim codes are quoted in this report. The pottery spans the Mid-Saxon to modern periods.

Mid-Saxon pottery

5.3.2 Pottery of this date was found in only one feature, pit 6/005 at the southern end of the site and comprises two sherds of Ipswich-type ware spanning the mid-7th to mid-9th centuries, although recent research indicates a start date of not before the early 8th century is likely for this ware (Blinkhorn 2012,8). Both sherds are in the smooth Ipswich fabric and are most likely from jars, one is from the shoulder of a possible jar and the second is from the body of a very large vessel indeed and has a laminated internal surface.

12th to early 13th century pottery

5.3.3 Pottery of this date was excavated from the ditches in trench 1 and the building platform discovered in trenches 3 and 26 and post-hole [26/008] in the western part of the site, and in pit [17/007] in the eastern part of the site. Although there was some vertical stratigraphy in trenches 1, 3 and 26, no differences in date between the lower and upper features could be discerned. The finds comprise sherds of shell-and-sand-tempered ware, sand-with-shell-tempered ware, early medieval ware, small amounts of medieval coarseware and a few sherds of Hedingham fineware.

- 5.3.4 The early medieval ware and shelly wares span the 10th/11 to early 13th centuries and featured sherds comprise externally bevelled rims from jars or cooking-pots in shell-and-sand-tempered ware and early medieval ware, and beaded cooking-pot rims in early medieval ware. The bevelled rims could span the entire production period of these wares, but the beaded rims are a 12th century type.
- 5.3.5 Cut [3/010] produced a large fragment of cooking-pot in sand-with-shell-tempered ware showing a slightly more developed B4 rim datable to c.1200.
- 5.3.6 Medieval coarseware is the latest coarseware, gradually superseding early medieval ware around 1200. Featured sherds in this ware comprise another example of an externally bevelled rim from pit [17/007], an early rim type for this ware, a B2 rim dating to c.1200 and an example of an H1 rim produced throughout the 13th century. The latter are both from ditch [1/017]. Some of the medieval coarseware is in the relatively fine, buff coloured fabrics characteristic of Suffolk manufacture.
- 5.3.7 Featured sherds of Hedingham fineware, an industry in operation from the mid-12th to mid-14th centuries, comprise sherds from cuts [3/006] and [3/010] showing rows of dimpled decoration under a mottled green glaze. This decoration is similar to that found on London-type ware early rounded jugs of the late 12th century (cf. Pearce et al.1985. fig. 18.30-2) although the mottled green glaze might suggest an early 13th century date is more likely. Sherds from this vessel were also found in post-hole 26/008 and their presence indicates that all three features may have been open at the same time.
- 5.3.8 Also in Hedingham ware is a very abraded thickened everted jug rim showing splashes of decomposed glaze, from demolition layer [26/012], with the addition of another jug rim in a fine sandy orange fabric, which may be a Hedingham product, from pit [17/007]. Ditch [1/014] produced an unglazed sherd, perhaps from the shoulder of a jug, in an unidentified pale grey sandy fabric with a distinct very dark grey core. It appears to be semi-wheel-thrown and may also be 13th century.
- 5.3.9 The pottery from these features therefore spans the 12th to early 13th centuries with the presence of Hedingham fineware and medieval coarseware precluding a date before the mid-12th century. Much of this pottery, especially from trench 1, is markedly unabraded showing that it is undisturbed and unlikely to be residual.

Late 13th to 14th century pottery

- 5.3.10 Pit [17/005] contained pottery that may be a little later than that above, dating to the later 13th to 14th centuries. Finds include sherds from a jug in a fine sandy orange ware fabric probably of Suffolk origin, decorated with raspberry stamped bosses as sometimes found on Kingston-ware jugs of the late 13th to mid-14th century (Pearce and Vince 1988, 82-4). In addition, some of the coarsewares are wheel-thrown indicating a date of not before the mid- to late 13th century. Of interest from this feature is a possible medieval coarseware bowl fragment showing a collared rim and a row of oblique thumb or finger marks around the neck.

Post-medieval pottery

- 5.3.11 All the pottery from trench 13 in the south-eastern part of the site is post-medieval and dates to the 17th to 18th centuries. A substantial group was excavated from pit [13/006]. Finds include part of a Frechen stoneware bellarmine and a Surrey-Hampshire whiteware collared bowl rim datable to the 17th century. The remaining pottery dates to, or is more likely to date to, the 18th century and finds include sherds of Westerwald stoneware, fragments from Staffordshire-type slipware press-moulded dishes and a part of a wide cup or porringer in this ware.
- 5.3.12 Most show the typical feathered slip decoration, but one of the press-moulded dishes is more unusual with areas of dark and light brown slip decoration picked out by slip-trailed lines. These wares are most likely to date to the earlier 18th century.
- 5.3.13 There are also sherds of plain English tin-glazed earthenware and part of an English salt-glazed tavern mug. Examples of post-medieval red earthenware are common and date to either the 17th or 18th centuries. Vessel forms in post-medieval red earthenware include fragments from dishes and a possible bowl.
- 5.3.14 Field boundary ditch [13/010] produced only a single sherd of post-medieval red earthenware, a rim sherd perhaps from a flanged dish dating to the 17th century or later.

Modern pottery

- 5.3.15 Small amounts of modern pottery dating to the 19th to 20th centuries was recovered from field boundary ditch 2/004 and post-hole [26/008] and is described in the quantification table (Appendix 2).

Discussion

- 5.3.16 There is good evidence for activity in the Mid-Saxon period although this is confined to a single feature at the southern end of the site. The majority of the pottery spans the 12th to 13th century and may have continued into the 14th.
- 5.3.17 The medieval assemblage seems typical of domestic assemblages comprising a small amount of finewares and a larger quantity of coarseware consisting mainly of cooking-pots with a few examples of other vessel forms such as bowls.
- 5.3.18 While the domestic nature of the assemblage does not support the possibility that the building platform and associated features in trenches 3 and 26 belong to the church, neither does it preclude it as churches were used as general purpose buildings for meetings etc. as well as for religious services. In addition, vessels specifically for religious purposes don't come into use until the late medieval period. However, the pottery from these features shows no evidence of activity after the 14th century, so that if the church was here, it appears to have gone out of use well before the diocesan records of 1635.

5.3.19 Elsewhere on site, there is no evidence of late medieval activity but good evidence for 17th to 18th century activity in the south-eastern part of the site, the assemblage again reflecting domestic activity and the presence of both table wares and kitchen wares.

Significance and further work

5.3.20 The unidentified pottery should be examined by a specialist familiar with medieval pottery from Ipswich. Further excavation would reveal more about the extent and nature of Saxon to post-medieval activity at this site.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Materials by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.4.1 A total of 18 pieces of ceramic building materials (CBM) weighing 1695g were recovered from eight contexts during the evaluation of Chantry Vale, Ipswich. All of the CBM was fragmentary and abraded, with some pieces so worn that their original form was unclear. Eleven fragments were determined to be brick, and a further six tile.

5.4.2 Four fabrics were identified within the assemblage, although it is possible that one of these (F1a) is an over-fired variation of type F1 (see table 10). There was no apparent correlation between fabric and CBM form, which may indicate that a local clay was used – or the same clay source – or be due to the much perished nature limiting the identification of separate fabrics.

5.4.3 One of the tiles, in F1, may have had the worn remnants of a peg hole. This same fabric was found on a brick fragment with the folded or layered clay texture often seen on Roman bricks, and another brick in F3 also may be Roman, as they often broke larger bricks to create triangular shaped facing bricks. However, this assemblage is too limited and degraded to date with any certainty.

Fabric code	Descriptions
F1	Fine, sandy fabric; abundant fine quartz; fine Fe oxide speckle; sparse medium-coarse red Fe-rich clay deposits.
F1a	Hard purple matrix. Very similar to F1 - possibly a vitrified / over fired version of F1? Sparse very coarse (up to 2mm) rounded quartz and burnt flint (up to 10mm).
F2	Sandy matrix with abundant unsorted rounded quartz up to 0.5mm. Sparse medium - coarse Fe-rich inclusions.
F3	Matrix slightly marbled with paler clay; common, unsorted medium-coarse unsorted quartz; sparse coarse Fe oxide inclusions.

Table 10: Fabric descriptions for Chantry Vale, Ipswich, SPT053

5.5 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 A total of eleven clay tobacco pipe fragments (weight 47g) were found in two different contexts. The majority derives from [13/005], which contained nine stem fragments and one bowl fragment. The four earliest stem fragment dates to c. 1640-60 and may be residual. Three fragments can be dated to c. 1660-1710, and a further five date between c. 1680 and 1750. Stem fragments are all unabraded. A bowl type AO20 (c. 1680-1710; Atkinson and Oswald 1969) was also recovered from [13/005]. Traces of an abraded, illegible first initial remain on the heel.
- 5.5.2 Finally, context [17/008] contained a stem fragment of 19th-century date.

5.6 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.6.1 A small assemblage of 12 glass fragments representing two bottles (539g) was recovered from two different contexts. Context [13/005] contained c. 55% of a green glass wine bottle, including the short, wide neck and the base (c. 144mm diameter), which dates between c. 1685 and 1715. Two body shards from a second green glass bottle dating to between c. 1650 and 1750 were recovered from [13/009].

5.7 The Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

- 5.7.1 Two finds were allocated registered finds numbers (Table 11; RF <00>). The clay tobacco pipe fragment has been described above.

RF No	Context	Object	Material	Period	Wt (g)	Description
1	13/005	RING	COPP	PMED	<2	
2	13/005	CPIP	CERA	PMED	5	v abraded illeg maker's initial

Table 11: Overview of the registered finds

- 5.7.2 Ring RF <1> is very crude, and flattened, with slightly bevelled, oval profile. It is uneven with an external diameter of 24 to 25mm and an internal diameter of 19 to 21mm, and measures 1.5mm thick. Although it could be a small, crude buckle frame, it is more likely that the ring represents a miscellaneous fitting, e.g. suspension ring or strap guide.

5.8 The Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

- 5.8.1 A small assemblage comprising six fragments of ironwork (wt 47.5g) was recovered from five different contexts. Both hand-collected material and ironwork found in environment residues have been included. Two very small sheet fragments measuring 2.5 and 1.4mm thick were recovered from [1/015] and [13/009]. The remainder comprises general purpose nails. Only one complete nail survives ([17/004]), measuring 38mm long with a rectangular head measuring 9 by 14mm. In addition, [17/008] contained a short tack (length 22mm) with a circular head of 6.5mm diameter. All nails are hand-wrought and none are intrinsically dateable.

5.9 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

- 5.9.1 A small assemblage of fired clay comprising 70 fragments weighing 239g was recovered from nine individually numbered contexts. Included are both hand-collected pieces and fragments recovered from environmental residues. Three different fabrics were noted. The majority was in fabric F1, which is an orange fabric with moderate chalk inclusions to 4mm, moderate coarse quartz, moderate medium quartz and rare red iron oxides to 1mm. Less common were fabrics F2, which is orange with common medium quartz and rare coarse quartz, and F3, with sparse fine quartz temper. The majority of fired clay is amorphous, although a few pieces retain one flat surface. A corner fragment was noted in [17/004].
- 5.9.2 Fragments are relatively small and the current assemblage is too undiagnostic to identify, although most are likely to be from structural daub.

5.10 The Human Bone by Hayley Forsyth

- 5.10.1 A single fragment of disarticulated human bone weighing 102g was recovered from context [1/011] during the evaluation excavations. The bone has been identified as a right-sided femoral shaft fragment from an adult individual. The bone is in moderate condition with some signs of surface erosion observable.

5.11 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

- 5.11.1 A very small quantity of material classified as slag was recovered from the site, all coming from one of six environmental residues. All of these were dominated by magnetic fines (<1 to 2g in weight per sample). These consist of sub-rounded granules of burnt clay and stone that have been magnetised through heating.
- 5.11.2 Such material could be the result of any high temperature process including domestic hearths and casual burning. However, all of these residues also contained small quantities of iron slag from smithing.
- 5.11.3 Between 5-10 hammerscale flakes were present in residues from contexts [1/011], [1/015], [6/004] and [17/004]. The latter two also produced 5-10 and 10-20 hammerscale spheres respectively. The residues from [24/004] and [26/012] also produced spherical hammerscale (5-10 and 0-5 pieces receptively), but in each case under 5 hammerscale flakes. However, context [26/012] also produced 11 granules (2g) of general iron smithing slag.
- 5.11.4 The overall assemblage suggests iron smithing in the area, but the quantities are so small that the activity is unlikely to have been occurring anywhere near the evaluation trenches.

5.12 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.12.1 The only stone recovered during the evaluation came from the environmental residue from context [26/012]. This produced six tiny granules (c. 3g) of German lava from rotary querns.

5.13 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

5.13.1 The archaeological evaluation produced a small animal bone assemblage containing 114 hand-collected fragments. A further 36 grams of bone was recovered from whole earth samples 12g of which were charred and calcined, the bulk of the assemblage derives from ditches.

Methods

5.13.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spread sheet, the more complete specimens have been recorded in accordance with zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Mammalian elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and identified as large, medium and small mammal. The state of fusion has been noted as well as evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology. The assemblage does not contain any measurable bones or complete, recordable mandible.

The Assemblage

TAXA	NISP
Cattle	61
Sheep/Goat	5
Pig	5
Horse	1
Large Mammal	8
Medium Mammal	1
Small Mammal	1
Domestic Fowl	1
Goose	1
Corvid	1
Whiting	1
Herring	4
Flat Fish	3
Bird	3
Total	96

Table 11: NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens)

5.13.3 The hand-collected assemblage is in a moderate to good condition containing some large fragments though no measurable bones were recovered. The majority of the bones from the whole earth samples are small and unidentifiable though a small number of fish vertebrae were recovered. A

range of taxa are represented including cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, domestic and wild birds and fish (Table 11).

- 5.13.4 The range of taxa represented are typical of a domestic assemblage being comprised of food and working animals whilst the corvids represent scavengers. Both meat-bearing and non -meat-bearing bones are represented though no butchery marks were noted. The limited evidence suggests the presence of an older cattle and sheep/goat population indicating a focus on secondary products rather than prime meat. Diets would have been supplemented with fish and domestic fowl and goose.

5.14 The Marine Shell by Elke Raemen

- 5.14.1 A total of 402 fragments (wt 1456g) of marine shell were recovered from eight different contexts. The majority was found in environmental residues, although nine hand-collected fragments were also included. Large quantities of small, undiagnostic oyster shell fragments were recovered from the residues, particularly residue <2> from [1/015], and at this stage only fragments with umbo were taken into account. The vast majority of the assemblage comprises Common Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). A minimum number of 97 of these were recovered from [1/015]. Most examples are mature, with only minor traces of parasitic activity and virtually none of overcrowding.
- 5.14.2 Common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) fragments were found in [1/011] and [1/015], together representing a minimum of three different specimen. Other species encountered are the common cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*) and whelk (*Buccinum undatum*), both in [1/015].

5.15 The Environmental Samples by Angela Vitolo

Introduction

5.15.1 During the archaeological evaluation at the site, 6 bulk soil samples were taken to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The samples were taken from various feature types, including a ditch, pits, a demolition deposit and an unknown feature or possible layer. The following report summarises the contents of these samples and discusses the contribution that the environmental remains can give with regards to the local vegetation environment, fuel use and selection and the agricultural economy or other plant use.

Methodology

5.15.2 Samples were processed by flotation in their entirety. The flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residues from the flotation samples were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 13). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The dried flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 15). Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

Results

5.15.3 As no dating information was available at the time of writing this report on the environmental samples and because they display similarity in regards to their plant contents, all the samples are considered together here. It should be noted, however, that they were recorded as possible prehistoric (sample <1>), Medieval (samples <2>, <3>, <4> and <6>) and Saxon (sample <5>) on the sample forms.

5.15.4 All the flots contained a large amount of uncharred vegetative matter, such as rootlets, which are likely to have infiltrated the deposits through root action. Charred plant remains were recorded from all samples, except sample <1>, and included cereal caryopses as well as wild plants. Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) was recorded from most samples, some caryopses displaying a clear hull mark. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) was also very common in the samples. Some wheat caryopses presented a clear rounded shape, typical of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum cf aestivum*), although, given the variability wheat caryopses can display, identification based on rachis internodes would be more reliable.

5.15.5 Finally, a small amount of oat (*Avena* sp.) grains were recorded. The absence of floret bases meant that it was not possible to tell whether it was a wild or cultivated oat species. Furthermore, there were not enough caryopses to necessarily suggest oat cultivation and use. Seeds of wild plants included medium and large grasses (Poaceae), ivy leaved speedwell (*Veronica*

hederifolia), vetches (*Vicia/Lathyrus* spp.) and a possible dogwood (cf. *Cornus sanguinea*). Some of these plants could occur as crop weeds. Other charred botanical remains included hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshells, a tuber and thorns.

- 5.15.6 Heavy residues contained environmental remains, such as mammal, fish and burnt bone fragments and marine molluscs, as well as finds, including German lava, fired clay, flint, nail, pottery and magnetised material. Charcoal was present in small quantities in all the samples, but its amount was not enough to warrant identification work.

Discussion

- 5.15.7 Despite the presence of modern contaminants, in the form of uncharred rootlets, in all the flots, the samples from Chantry Vale contain information in terms of diet and economy at the site. Hulled barley, wheat (possibly free-threshing type) and perhaps oat were used either for human consumption or for fodder, or for both. It is also possible that wild resources, such as hazel nuts and tubers, were collected and consumed, although their number is too low to suggest they were consistently exploited for food.
- 5.15.8 However, the paucity of feature/fill dating hampers further interpretation or comparison with other sites in the region. Certainly the presence of plant macrofossils and, to a lesser extent, charcoal, has shown the potential of the local deposits for the preservation of charred plant remains and any future work at the site should continue sampling, targeting primary deposits.
- 5.15.9 Furthermore, if any further work is carried out, the grain rich samples recorded here should be incorporated into, or referred to, during assessment of excavation samples. Further analysis of these samples would be dependent on the date and type of these deposits and it should be reviewed as and when this kind of contextual information is available.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 Natural Lowestoft diamicton was recorded in all of the trenches at between 38.49m and 43.64m aOD. It was overlain across the vast majority of the site by subsoil deposits absent in parts of the southwest of the site. The subsoil was sealed uniformly by ploughsoil.
- 6.1.2 The natural deposit was cut by a small undated pit in the north-west of the site. Elsewhere features cut the subsoil deposits. The majority of the archaeological activity was focussed on the south-west of the site in the area thought to have contained Felchurch Church and hamlet. While the majority of these remains comprised enclosure ditches, a probable building platform was also recorded and may be associated with the former church. Further medieval activity was also recorded to the east close to Poplar Lane.
- 6.1.3 A large undated feature, thought to represent a quarry pit was located adjacent to the building platform and may post date it. Post-medieval activity comprised boundary ditches and pits close to the field boundaries, most of these boundaries are consistent with those seen on the 1838 map (Figure 13) and are probably of 18th and/or 19th century date, or earlier.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 An undisturbed stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the site with no evidence of modern truncation; made ground deposits were recorded only in Trench 13 and appear to be associated with a post-medieval attempt to raise the ground level.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

- 6.3.1 Apart from some residual flintwork and possible Roman CBM, the earliest activity is Middle Saxon and comprised a single pit in the south-west of the site. The location of this feature in the area of Felchurch may suggest that the hamlet had Saxon origins. Given the lack of other Saxon features on site this remains uncertain.
- 6.3.2 The most significant area of archaeological activity was in the south-west, in an area thought to hold the remains of a medieval chapel and possible hamlet. A large rectangular feature is very likely to be a building platform; the feature had postholes cut into its base. The size of the feature suggests a building of some size, possibly Felchurch Church, a chapel known to have occupied this area of the site. The surrounding trenches contained a series of probable enclosure ditches. The pottery from these features is dated to the 12th or early 13th century and is domestic in nature. While this is consistent with the proposed founding of Felchurch Church and the associated hamlet, it should be noted that no finds of an obviously religious nature were recorded. The presence of disarticulated human bone, found in Trench 1, may indicate that a cemetery was associated with the church.
- 6.3.3 The probable enclosure ditches seen in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 26 suggest intensive land partitioning. The amount of finds retrieved from these features

suggests the close proximity of settlement activity, or perhaps activity relating to the former church. A large undated quarry pit lay immediately to the south-west of the building platform, but despite the lack of dating evidence, the feature is likely to post-date the building platform given that it respected it and yet was dug close enough to it to have caused structural problems.

- 6.3.4 Further medieval activity was recorded in the east of the site close to the line of Poplar Lane and may therefore suggest a medieval origin for this routeway. It comprised a pair of pits, one of which contained 12th or 13th century pottery while the other contained 13th or 14th century finds. The function of these pits remains unclear, however, they do suggest the proximity of settlement activity.
- 6.3.5 The post-medieval activity was agricultural in nature; field boundary ditches recorded in Trenches 13, 17, 23 and 26 were mainly consistent with those on the 1838 Sproughton Tithe Map (Figure 13). The ditch in Trench 13 appears to have been of an 18th century or earlier date indicating that the field system was well established by the time of the tithe map. Post-medieval pitting was also recorded in Trench 13 and was overlain by made ground that was probably deposited here in order to raise the ground level of this area.

6.4 Consideration of research aims

- 6.4.1 The evaluation achieved its aims in establishing the presence of Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity on the site. While the Saxon activity was limited to a single pit it does illustrate the potential for further Saxon remains in the south-western part of the site.
- 6.4.2 The vast majority of activity on site was medieval in date and was located in the south-west of the site in the where Felchurch hamlet and church are thought to have been situated. While no direct evidence of the church was recorded, the large building platform and the presence of human bone within one of the surrounding features supports the notion that the church stood here, or nearby. The surrounding features primarily comprised of finds-rich enclosure ditches suggesting intensive land division around the building.
- 6.4.2 The settlement appears to have been abandoned, certainly by the 15th century and by the 18th century the site was part of an agricultural landscape with boundary ditches recorded across the site.

6.5 Conclusions

- 6.5.1 The evaluation recorded medieval activity associated with Felchurch hamlet and possibly the former church in the south-western part of the site. As well as this there was some evidence for Saxon activity in the form of a single pit. The medieval remains included a probable building platform as well as enclosure ditches one of which contained human remains. Further medieval activity was recorded to the east along the line of Poplar Lane.
- 6.5.2 The activity in the south-west apparently ceased in the late medieval period and no further dateable evidence was recorded here until the post-medieval period when field boundaries were established.

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Appendix 1: Archaeological Negative Trenches, List of Recorded Contexts

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
4	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.30-0.34	41.94-42.18
4	002	Layer	Natural	-	41.60-41.88
5	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.25-0.30	41.44-42.06
5	002	Layer	Natural	-	41.19-41.76
7	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.23-0.33	40.19-40.60
7	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.20	39.96-40.27
7	003	Layer	Natural	-	39.81-40.17
8	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.26-0.33	40.71-40.99
8	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.08-0.17	40.44-40.70
8	003	Layer	Natural	-	40.27-40.61
9	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.25-0.29	40.91-40.95
9	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.06-0.13	40.62-40.69
9	003	Layer	Natural	-	40.56-40.61
10	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.28-0.29	42.17-42.39
10	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.05-0.14	41.88-42.10
10	003	Layer	Natural	-	41.79-42.05
11	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.26-0.31	41.13-41.63
11	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09-0.16	40.87-41.34
11	003	Layer	Natural	-	40.78-41.20
12	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.27-0.30	40.54-40.73
12	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.07-0.15	40.27-40.43
12	003	Layer	Natural	-	40.12-40.36
14	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.36-0.50	39.48-39.88
14	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.17-0.30	39.03-39.38
14	003	Layer	Natural	-	38.80-39.21
15	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.33-0.40	38.92-39.94
15	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.24	38.59-39.54
15	003	Layer	Natural	-	38.49-39.30
16	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.34-0.37	34.85-36.61
16	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.19-0.40	34.50-36.24
16	003	Layer	Natural	-	34.10-35.99
18	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.35-0.44	39.89-40.73
18	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.07-0.36	39.54-40.36
18	003	Layer	Natural	-	39.08-40.29
19	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.30-0.36	40.90-41.52
19	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.07-0.35	40.54-41.22

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
19	003	Layer	Natural	-	40.47-40.87
20	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.25-0.30	39.76-40.49
20	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12-0.20	39.51-40.19
20	003	Layer	Natural	-	39.37-40.05
21	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.30-0.34	40.91-41.90
21	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20-0.40	40.57-41.60
21	003	Layer	Natural	-	40.17-41.40
22	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.30-0.36	41.65-42.28
22	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.24-0.30	41.31-41.92
22	003	Layer	Natural	-	41.03-41.62
25	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.40-0.43	43.57-44.18
25	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11-0.22	43.14-43.75
25	003	Layer	Natural	-	42.96-43.64

Table 13: Archaeological Negative Trenches, List of Recorded Contexts

Appendix 2: Finds and Environmental Quantification

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F Clay	Wt (g)	H. Bone	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)
1/003	9	80			18	336									7	26						
1/005	5	22			2	44									4	14						
1/008	2	16																				
1/011	4	14													1	24	1	102				
1/013	40	302			15	70	1	2							5	8						
1/016	11	124					7	56														
1/018	1	16																				
2/003	3	10	6	152	1	<2									1	2						
3/001	1	4			1	22																
3/005	1	4																				
3/007	2	6													6	30						
3/011	10	298																				
6/002									1	4												
6/004	1	34																				
13/005	63	1014	5	196	14	176	1	4					2	38					8	35	10	532
13/007			1	70																		
13/009	1	18	2	840									1	4							2	8
17/004	25	216			55	334			1	2	1	12			3	12						
17/006	17	108	1	4																		
17/008	3	12	1	104	5	32	1	4					1	<2					1	2		
26/003	1	30	2	52																		
26/012	5	40	1	324	1	2																
26/013	1	8																				
Total	206	2376	19	1742	112	1016	10	66	2	6	1	12	4	42	27	116	1	102	9	37	12	540

Table 13: Finds Quantification

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	6/004	Pit	20	**	<2	**	<2																	Flint */<2 - Magnetised Material **/2
2	1/015	Unknown/shell rich layer	30	**	<2	*	<2			*	<2									****	2234	*	10	Pot */2 - Magnetised Material **/2
3	1/011	Ditch	30	**	4	**	<2	***	2	**	6			*	<2			*	<2	***	66			Pot */18 - Flint */2 - Magnetised Material **/4
4	17/004	Pit	40	**	<2	**	<2	**	<2	**	8			*	<2	*	<2							Nail */2 - Pot **/14 - Flint */4 - FCF */10 - Magnetised Material **/2
5	24/004	Pit	25	**	<2	**	2					*	2	*	<2	**	<2			*	<2			F.Clay */2 - Pot */8 - Flint */20 - Magnetised Material **/2
6	26/012	Demolition	40	*	<2	**	<2	**	<2	**	<2					*	<2			*	<2			German Lava */4 - Flint **/24 - Slag **/2 - F.Clay **/42 - Pot */6 - Magnetised Material **/4

Table 14: Residue Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Marine molluscs	
1	6/004	5	50	50	70	10			**											
2	1/015	5	60	60	40	30	*	**	***	**	<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> , cf <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+/**	*	Poaceae, <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> spp.	+					***
3	1/011	10	100	100	30	10		**	****	***	<i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> , <i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> spp., Cerealia	+/**/****	**	Poaceae	+/**	*	cf <i>Corylus</i> <i>avellana</i>	+		
4	17/004	9	150	100	30	10		***	****	***	<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> , cf <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (hulled)	+/**/****	*	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> spp., cf <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> , <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> spp., Poaceae	+/**	*	<i>Corylus</i> <i>avellana</i> (1)	++		
5	24/004	8	120	100	50	10	*	***	****	*	Cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	+	*	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	++					
6	26/012	12	150	100	50	10	*	**	****	***	<i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i>	+/**/****	**	Poaceae medium/large, <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> spp.	+/**	*	thorns, tuber to ID	+++		

Table 15: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

HER Summary

Site Code	SPT 053					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Chantry Vale, Poplar Lane, Ipswich					
County, District &/or Borough	Babergh, Suffolk					
OS Grid Refs.	TM 1259 4336					
Geology	Lowestoft Formation					
Arch. South-East Project Number	8328					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.					
Type of Site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 05/05/2015 to 21/08/2015					
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Ian Hogg/Kieron Heard					
Period Summary						
	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-medieval			
<p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological evaluation at land at Chantry Vale, Poplar Lane, Ipswich, Suffolk. The archaeological work comprised the machine excavation of 26 trenches.</i></p> <p><i>Natural Lowestoft Formation diamicton was recorded across the site at between 38.49m and 43.64m AOD. Across much of the site natural deposits were overlain by undisturbed subsoil and ploughsoil.</i></p> <p><i>The earliest activity recorded was a pit of Middle Saxon date located in the south-west of the site. This area remained the main focus for activity during the medieval period with a series of probable enclosures as well as a building platform and postholes were located here. All of these features were of 12th or early 13th century date and are almost certainly related to the former hamlet of Felchurch and/or its church thought to have stood in this area. While no direct evidence of the church was recorded, the building platform was large and may have been for part of the church; a fragment of human bone within one of the enclosure ditches also hints at possible burials in the immediate area.</i></p> <p><i>Further medieval evidence, two pits, was recorded to the east, close to the line of Poplar Lane, suggesting that this route may have been established by the medieval period. Activity on the site appears to have ceased during the 13th or 14th centuries as no features or finds of a later medieval date were discovered.</i></p> <p><i>By the later post-medieval period the site was used for agricultural purposes as it was in the modern period. A series of field boundary ditches of probable 18th and 19th century or earlier date were recorded across the site; these correlate reasonably well with those shown on the 1838 Sroughton Tithe Map. A number of pits were also located close to the field boundaries in the corners of fields.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-224002

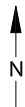
Project name	Land at Chantry Vale, Ipswich
Short description of the project	<p>The archaeological work comprised the machine excavation of 26 trenches. Natural Lowestoft Formation diamicton was recorded across the site at between 38.49m and 43.64m AOD. Across much of the site natural deposits were overlain by undisturbed subsoil and ploughsoil.</p> <p>The earliest activity recorded was a pit of Middle Saxon date located in the south-west of the site. This area remained the main focus for activity during the medieval period with a series of probable enclosures as well as a building platform and postholes were located here. All of these features were of 12th or early 13th century date and are almost certainly related to the former hamlet of Felchurch and/or its church thought to have stood in this area. While no direct evidence of the church was recorded, the building platform was large and may have been for part of the church; a fragment of human bone within one of the enclosure ditches also hints at possible burials in the immediate area. Further medieval evidence, two pits, was recorded to the east, close to the line of Poplar Lane, suggesting that this route may have been established by the medieval period. Activity on the site appears to have ceased during the 13th or 14th centuries as no features or finds of a later medieval date were discovered.</p> <p>By the later post-medieval period the site was used for agricultural purposes as it was in the modern period. A series of field boundary ditches of probable 18th and 19th century or earlier date were recorded across the site; these correlate reasonably well with those shown on the 1838 Sproughton Tithe Map. A number of pits were also located close to the field boundaries in the corners of fields.</p>
Project dates	Start: 05-05-2015 End: 21-08-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SPT053 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	8328 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Uncertain
Monument type	BUILDING PLATFORM Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval

Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH Land at Chantry Vale, Poplar Lane
Postcode	IP8 3HL
Study area	25.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 1259 4336 52.047261338925 1.100639383605 52 02 50 N 001 06 02 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 38.49m Max: 43.64m
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard/Dan Swift
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg
Project supervisor	Kieron Heard
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
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Entered on	18 September 2015



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Project Ref: 8328	July 2015	Site location		
Report No:	Drawn by: APL			



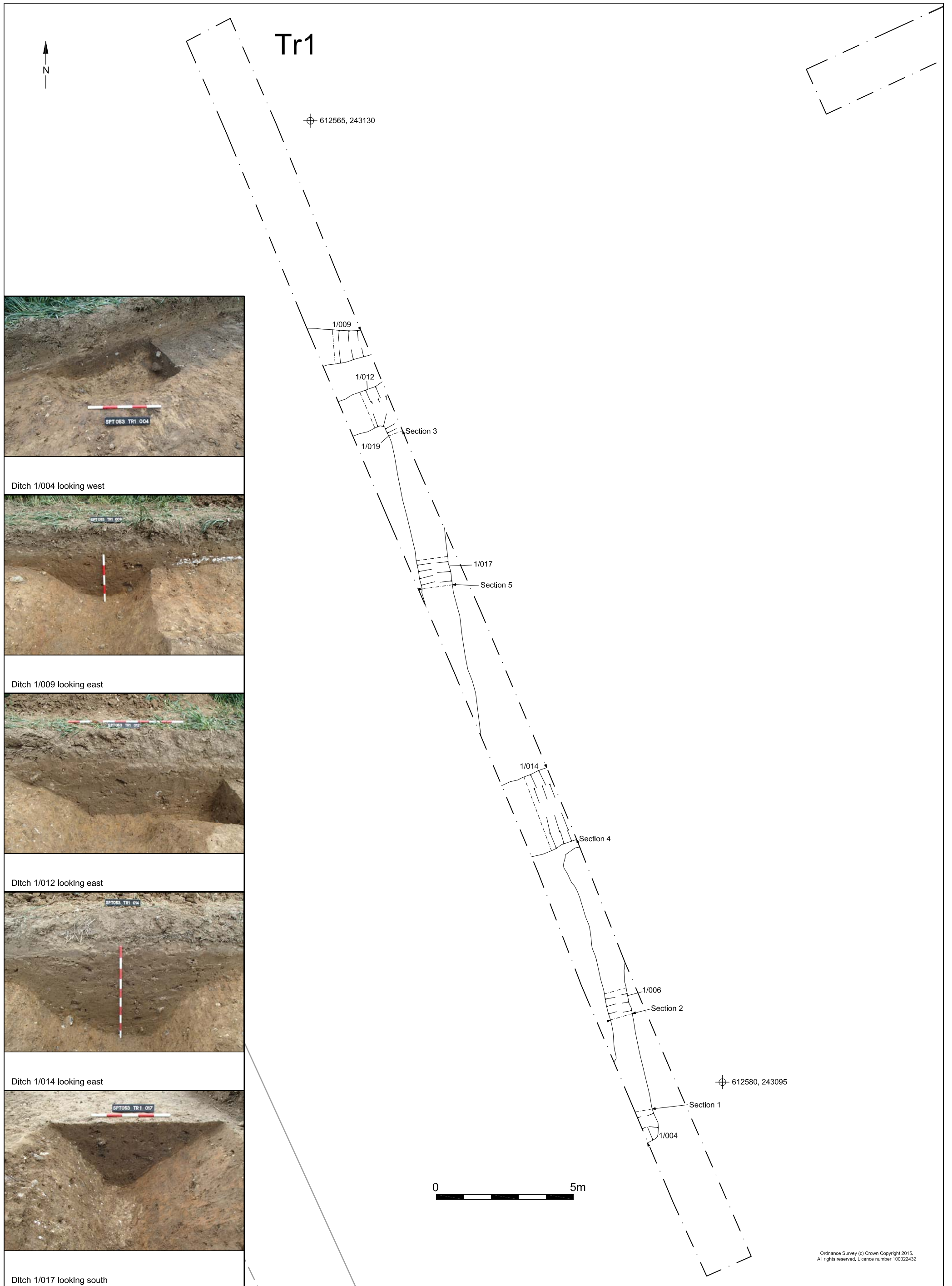
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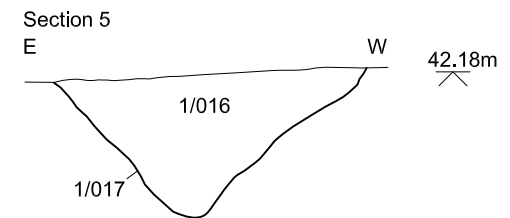
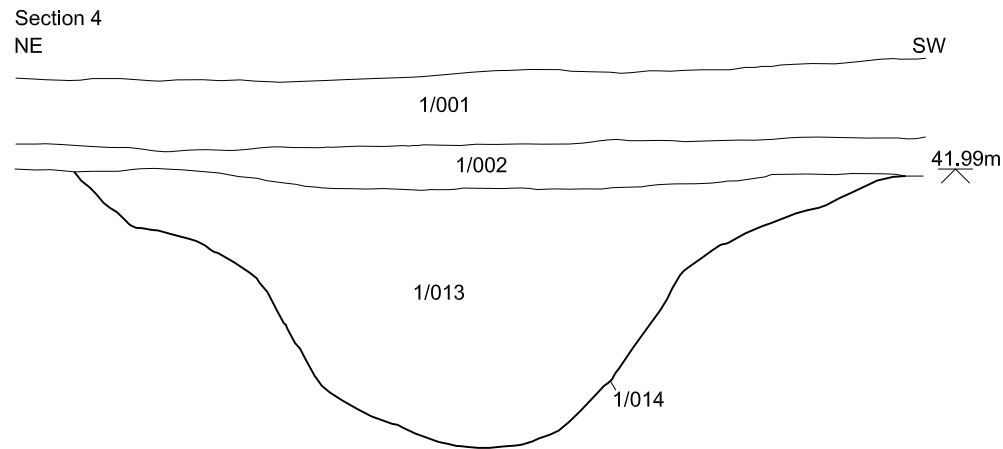
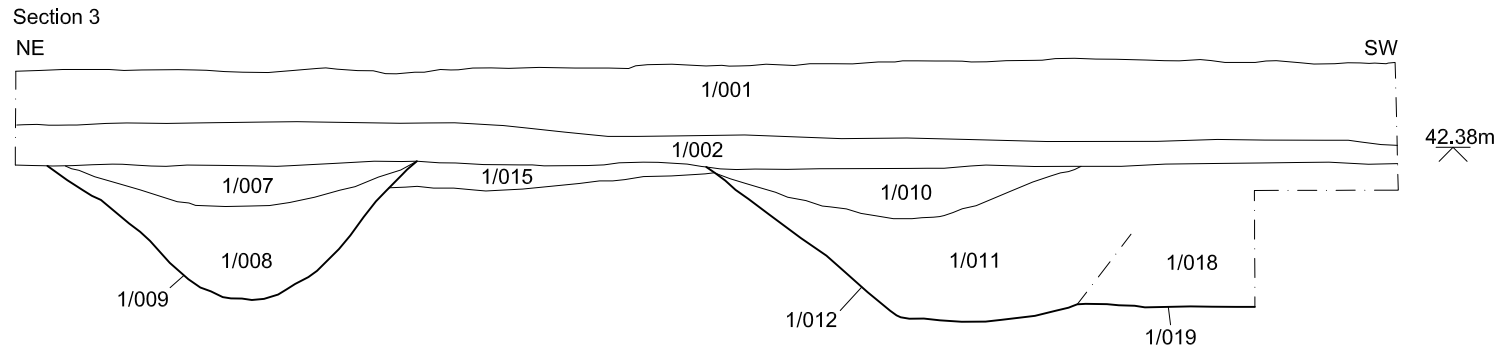
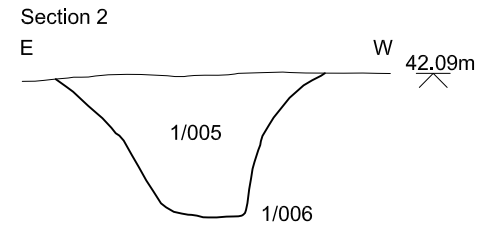
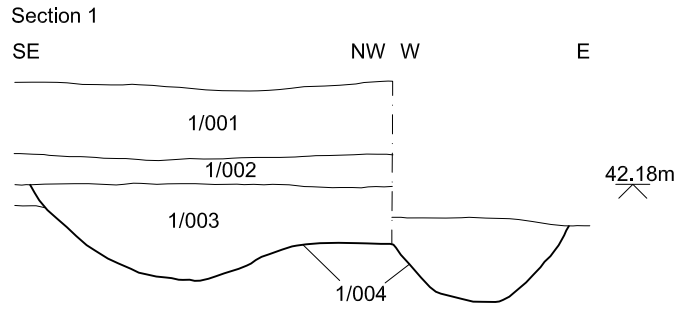


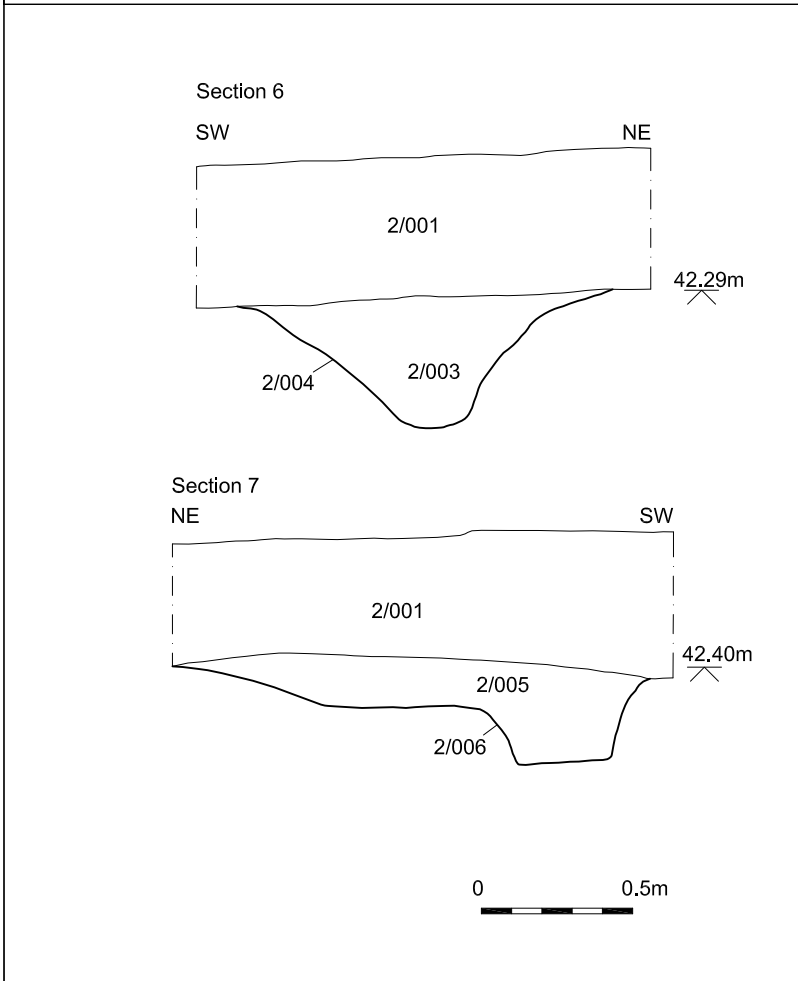
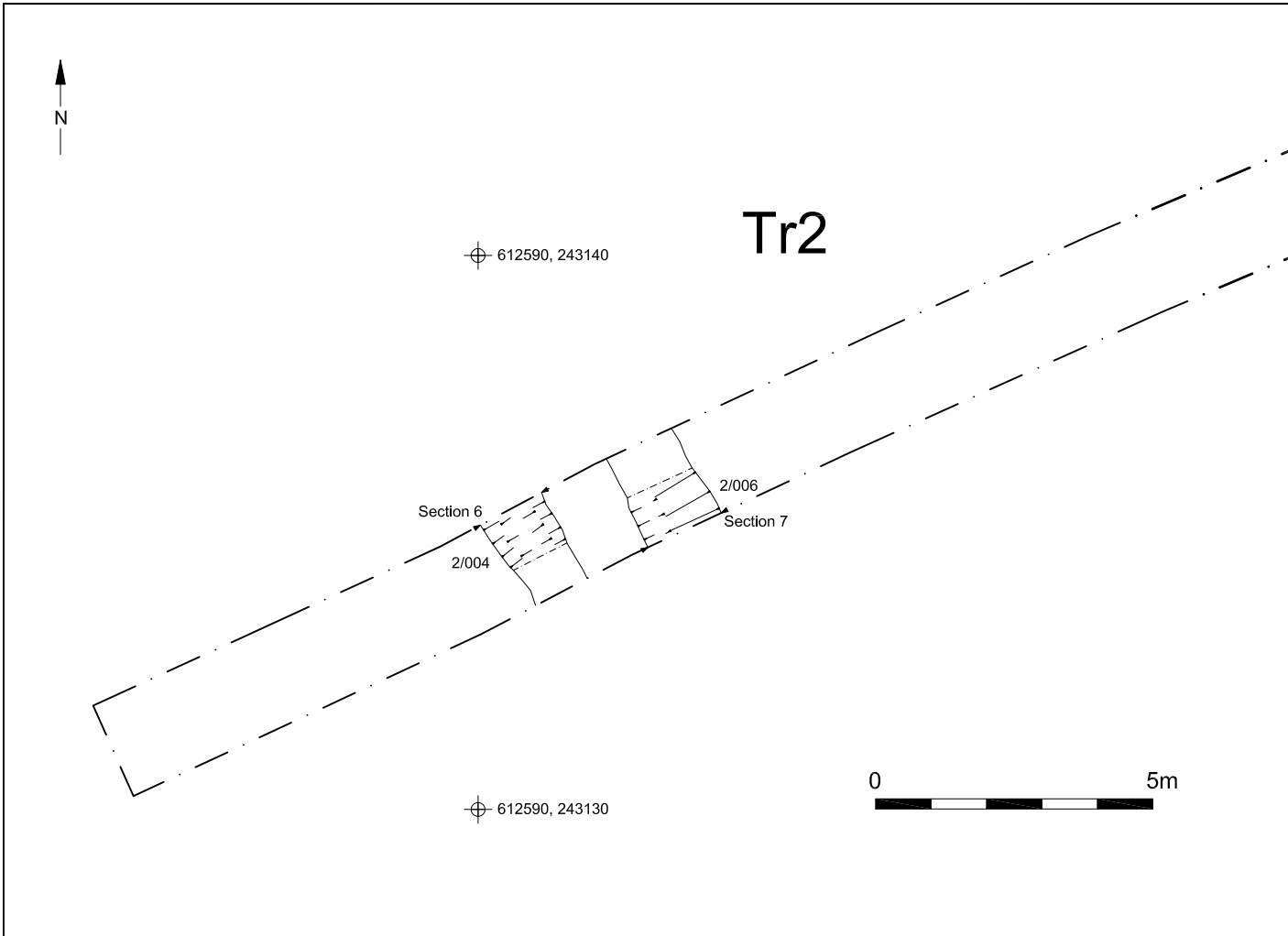
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© Archaeology South-East		Land at Chantry Vale, Ipswich	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 8328	Aug 2015	Trench locations	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 8328	Aug 2015	Trench 1 plan and photographs	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: APL		

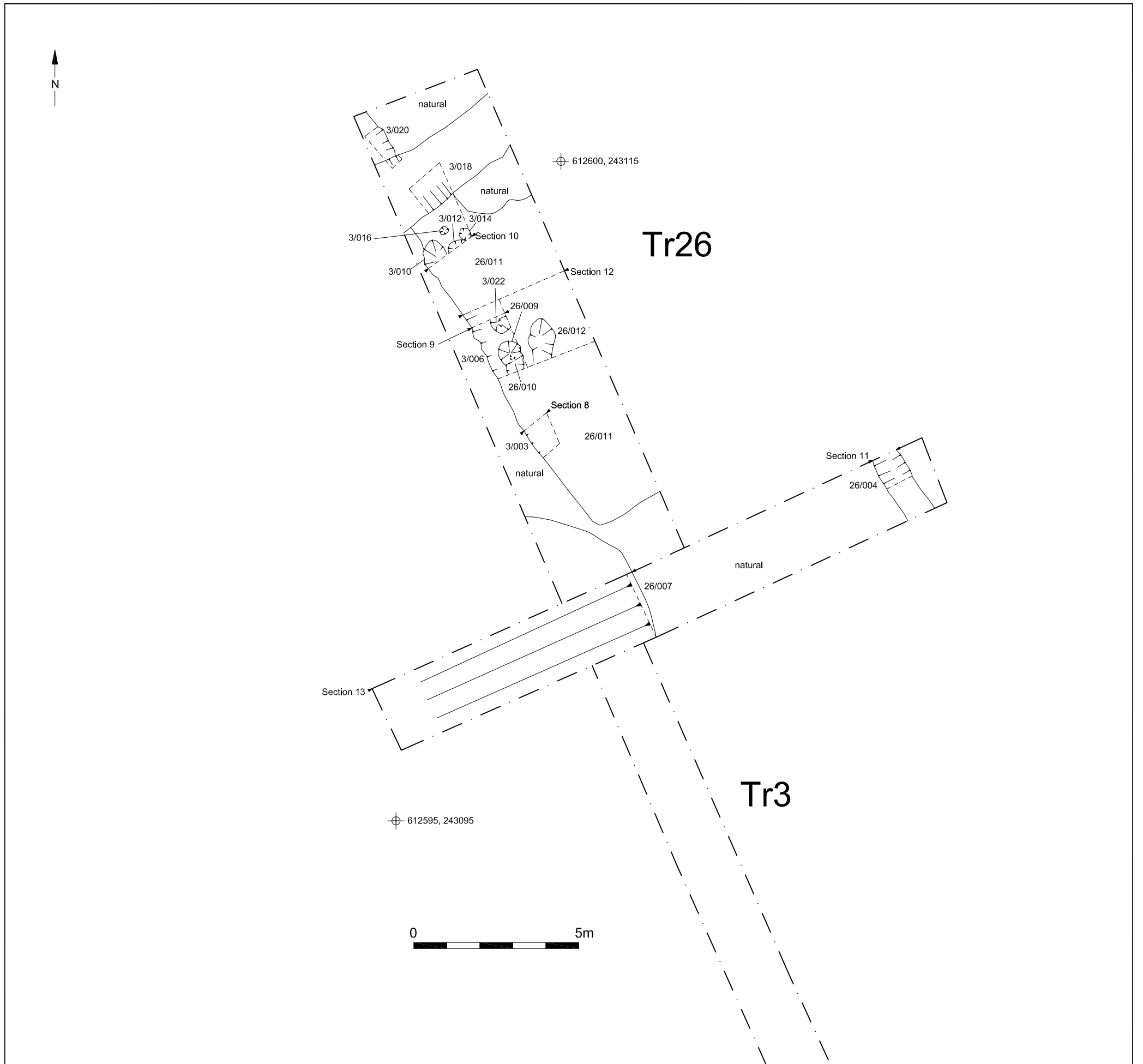


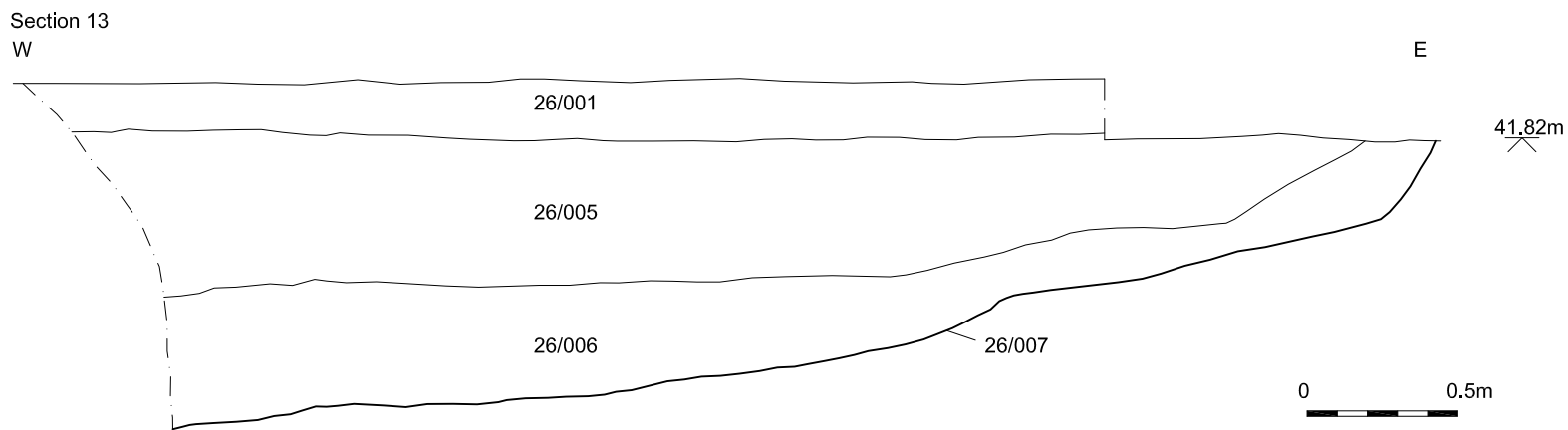
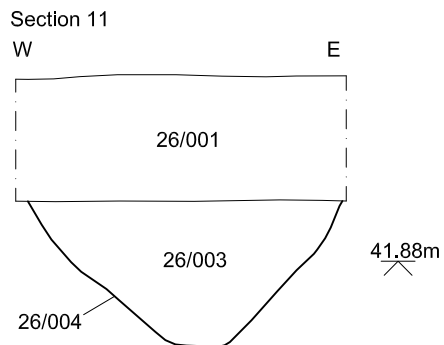
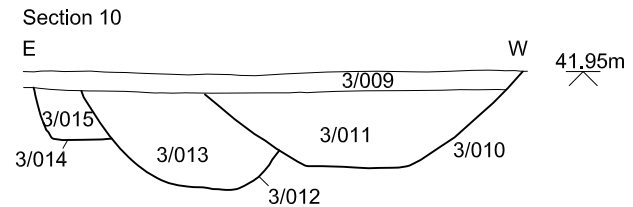
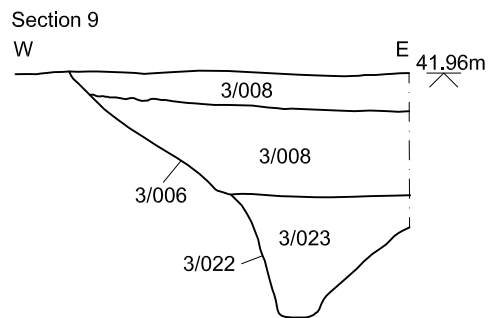
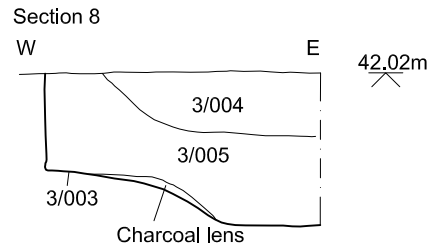


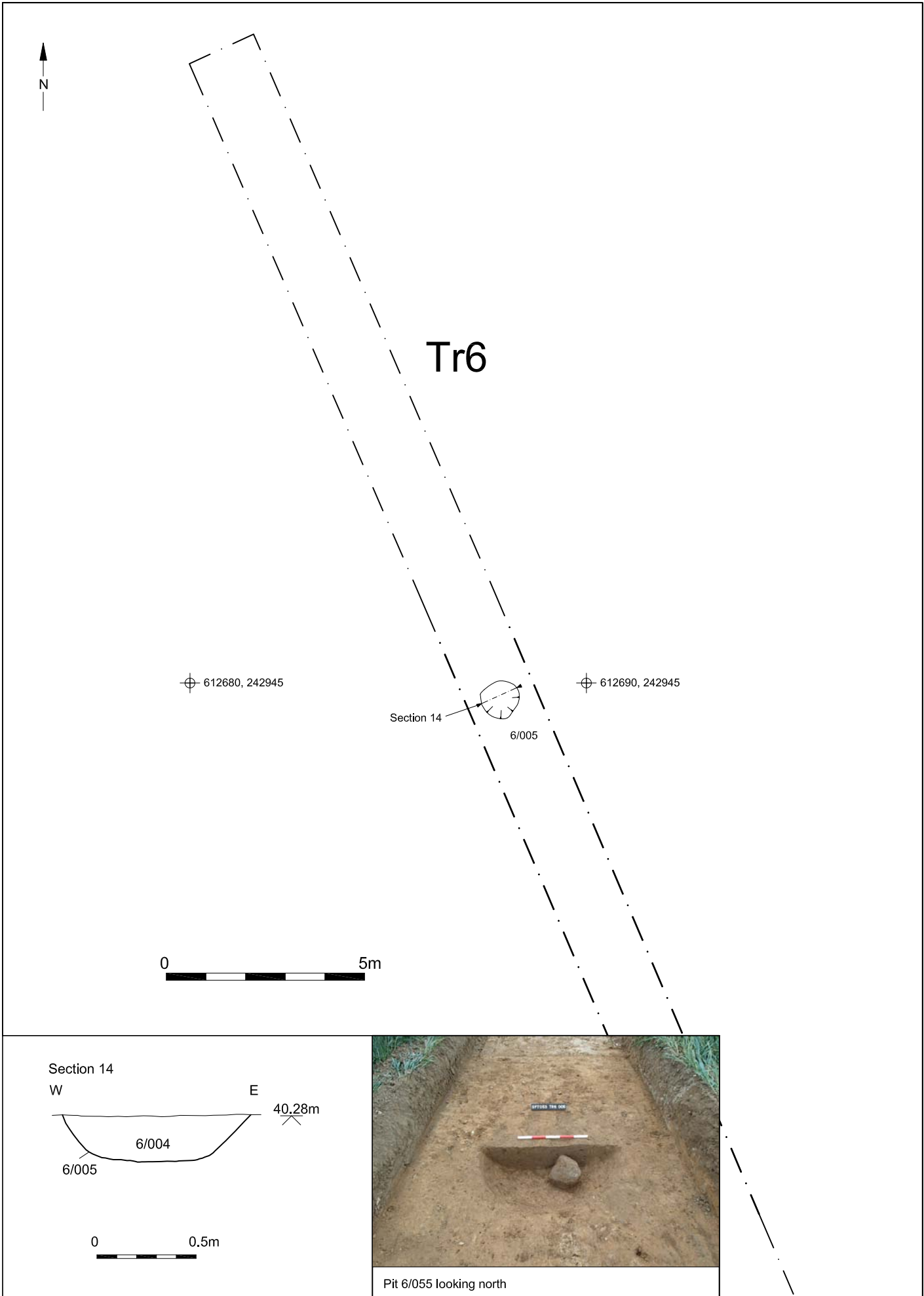
Ditch 2/004 looking north



Ditch 2/006 looking south







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Project Ref: 8328	Aug 2015	Trench 6 plan, sections and photographs	
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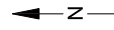
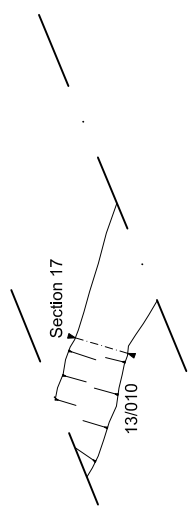


Pit 13/006 looking north-east

Pit 13/008 looking south-west

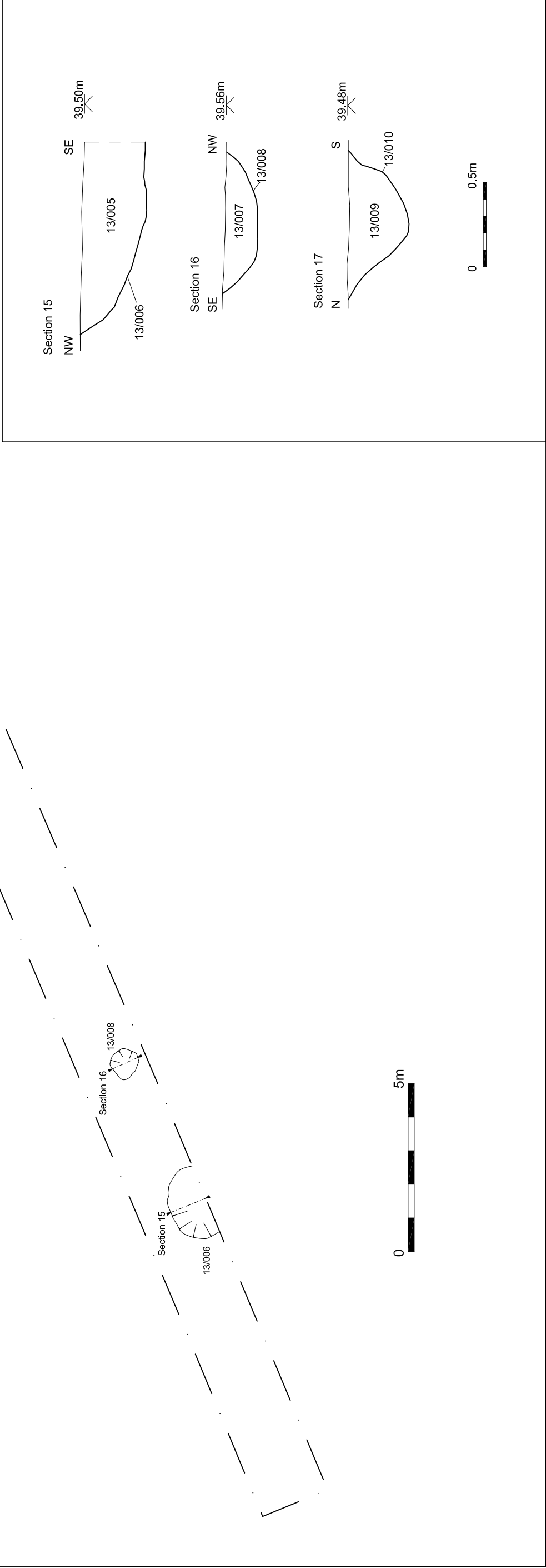
Ditch 13/010 looking east

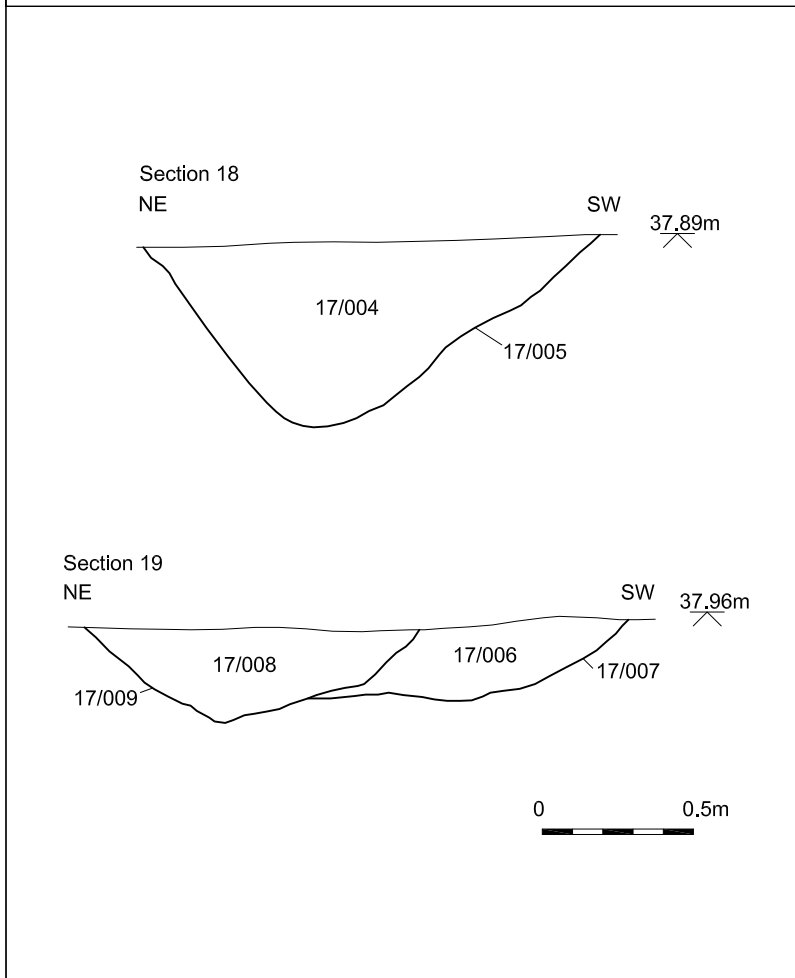
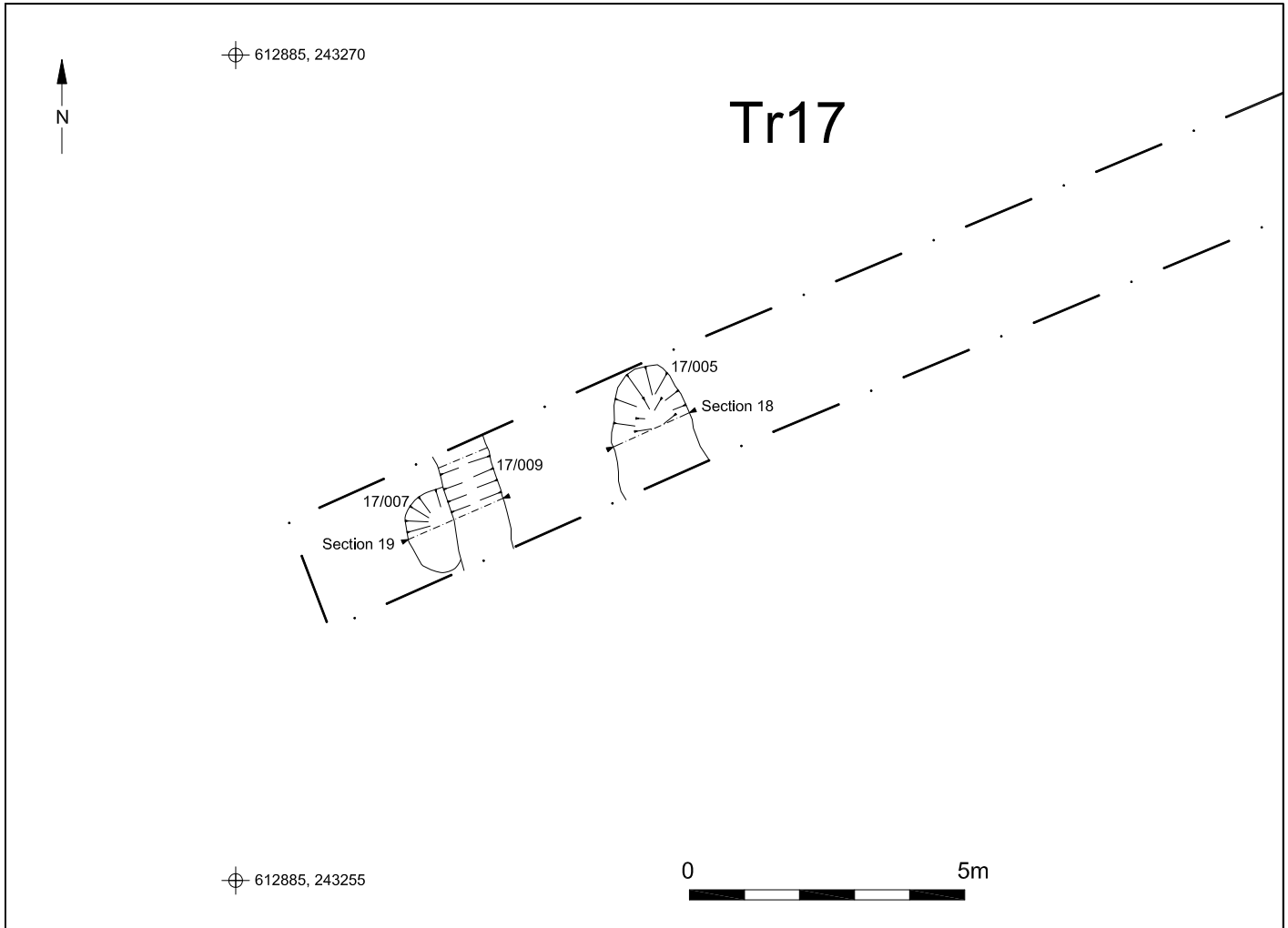
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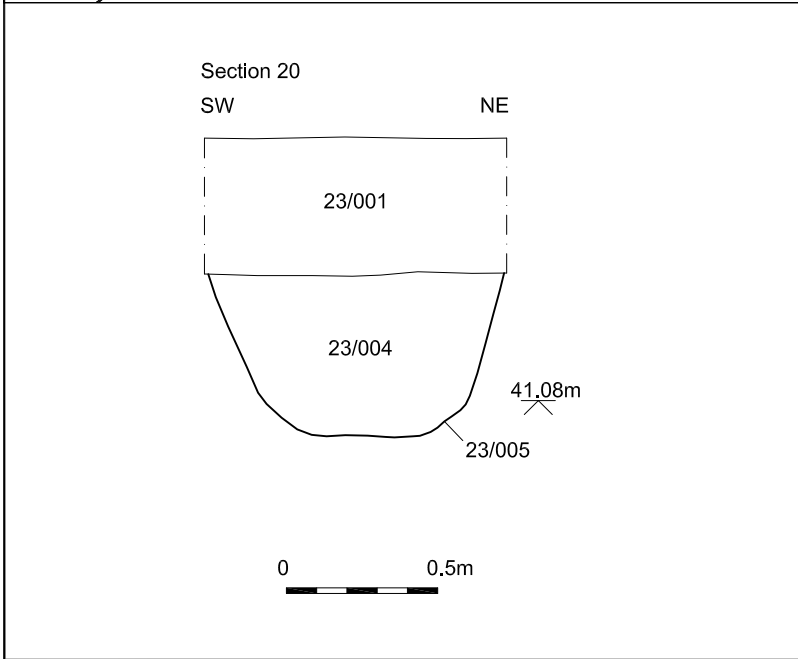
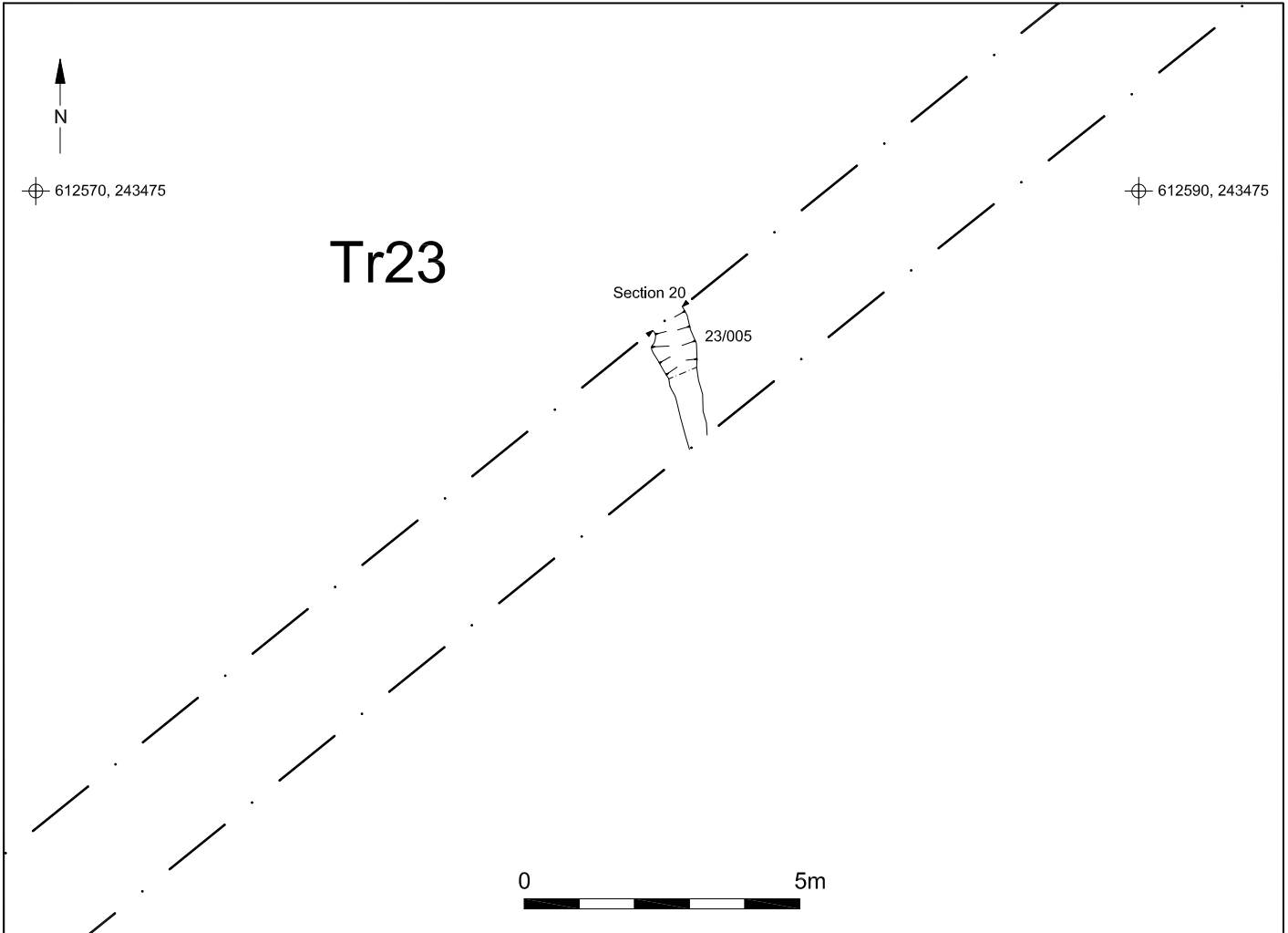




Ditch 17/005 looking south

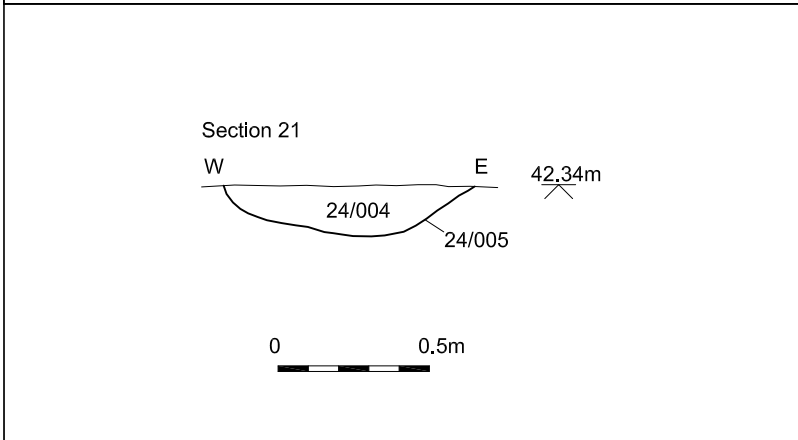
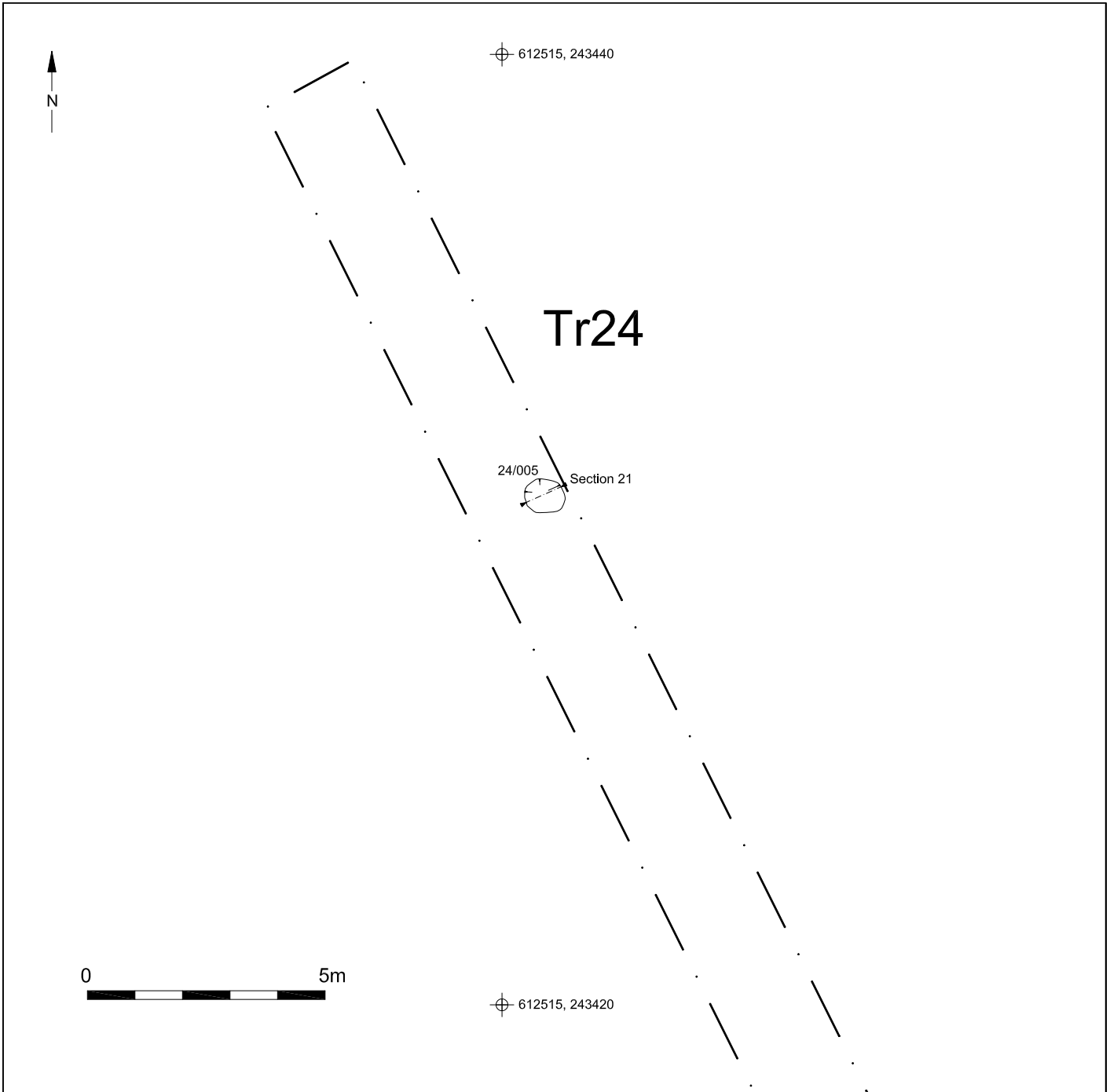


Pit 17/007 and ditch 17/009 looking south

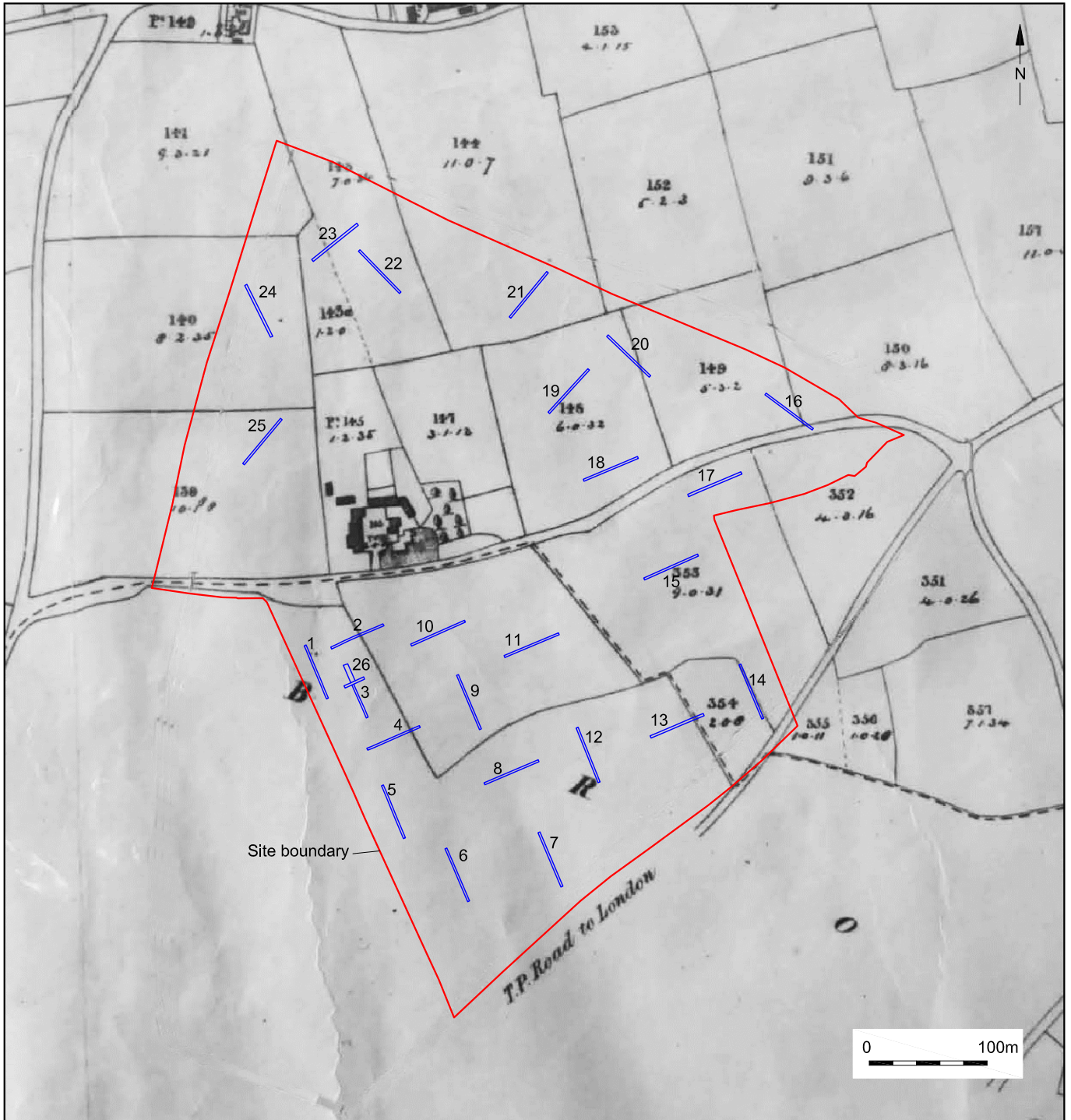


Ditch 23/005 looking north

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Project Ref: 8328	Aug 2015	Trench 23 plan, sections and photographs	
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© Archaeology South-East		Land at Chantry Vale, Ipswich	Fig. 12
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Tithe map courtesy of CGMS

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Chantry Vale, Ipswich	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 8328	Aug 2015	1838 SproUGHTON Tithe Map	
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