

**Land at Wolsey Grange,
Ipswich, Suffolk**

Archaeological Evaluation & Watching Brief Report

**ASE Project No: 190191
Site Code: SPT 053**

ASE Report No: 2019120



April 2019

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NGR: TM 12756 43222

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Ltd to conduct a trial-trench evaluation and a watching brief on land at Wolsey Grange, Ipswich, Suffolk. The project was carried out in relation to a proposed housing-led development and was the fourth phase of archaeological fieldwork on the site, having been preceded by a geophysical survey, two phases of trial-trench evaluation and an open-area excavation. For this third phase of evaluation, seven trial trenches were excavated, covering approximately 420m²; the trenches were distributed to achieve a random sample of a part of the site that had not previously been investigated, and to target areas of archaeological potential identified during earlier fieldwork. The watching brief was carried out during topsoil stripping in the area of a proposed balancing pond.

The trial-trench evaluation revealed two large but shallow eroded features, interpreted as medieval track-ways and possible precursors to nearby Poplar Lane. Their fills produced small amounts of pottery, broadly dated to the 11th-14th centuries. The pottery probably derived from a nearby settlement, recorded during a previous open-area excavation to the north of Poplar Lane. Other significant finds were two silver pennies of Henry III (minted 1251-54) and Edward I (minted 1279-1307). These were found in the topsoil, close to the postulated track-ways.

The watching brief had no significant archaeological results but did expose a former field boundary ditch, of post-medieval to modern date.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL), carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching and a watching brief on land at Wolsey Grange, Ipswich, Suffolk.
- 1.1.2 The fieldwork was carried out as a condition of planning consent for a housing-led development, and was commissioned by CgMs Ltd.
- 1.1.3 This was the fourth phase of archaeological fieldwork on the site, having been preceded by a geophysical survey (GSB, 2014), two phases of trial-trench evaluation (ASE 2015; ASE 2018) and an open-area excavation (ASE in prep.).
- 1.1.4 The development site is located on the south-west edge of Ipswich, (in Sproughton parish), centred at National Grid Reference TM 12756 43222. It has a total area of approximately twenty-one hectares, comprising land on either side of Poplar Lane (Figure 1).
- 1.1.5 The site is irregular in outline. It is bounded to the north-east by the A1071, to the north-west by the A14 and to the south-east by the A1214. Poplar Lane runs approximately east–west through the centre of the site.
- 1.1.6 The trial trenches were distributed to achieve a random sample of a part of the site to the south of Poplar Lane that had not previously been investigated, and to target areas of archaeological potential identified during earlier fieldwork. The watching brief was carried out during topsoil stripping in the area of a proposed balancing pond at the east end of the site, north of Poplar Lane (Figures 2 and 3).
- 1.1.7 The development site is located on current or former agricultural land, and at the time of the this phase of archaeological work construction had started in the north-eastern part of the site.

1.2 Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The development site is on gently sloping land with a slight fall from west to east, towards the dry valley of a former tributary of the River Gipping. Ground level was at c. 40m OD in the area of trial trenching and at a minimum of c. 34m OD in the watching brief area.
- 1.2.2 The solid geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2019) as Red Crag Formation – Sand, overlying Thames Group – Clay, Silt and Sand. These are covered by superficial deposits of glacial till of the Lowestoft Formation (including areas of Diamicton, and Sand and Gravel).

1.3 Planning background

- 1.3.1 An outline planning application for mixed-use development of the site was submitted. Predetermination archaeological works, comprising a desk-based

assessment (CgMs 2012) and geophysical survey (GSB 2014) indicated that the development site lay within an area of archaeological potential, particularly in relation to a 'lost' medieval chapel. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority, confirmed that a predetermination programme of trial-trench evaluation was required at a 1% sample. This was undertaken by ASE during the period May–August 2015 and consisted of twenty-six trenches (1–26 on Figure 2) on either side of Poplar Lane (ASE 2015).

- 1.3.2 Based on the results of the pre-determination works set out above, SCCAS/CT recommended that the following archaeological condition be placed on the full application (B/15/00993/FUL).

1. No development shall take place within each phase or sub-phase until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work for that phase or sub phase has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation for evaluation, and where necessary excavation or other mitigation, which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

2. No building shall be occupied within each phase or sub-phase until the site investigation and post investigation assessment for that phase or sub-phase has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

(Ref. B-15-0093-Revised Archaeology Comments, dated 15/10/2015)

- 1.3.3 In accordance with the above condition, a second phase of evaluation was carried out in August 2018. This consisted of twenty-nine trial trenches (27–55 on Figure 2) in the north-eastern part of the proposed development site (ASE 2018).

- 1.3.4 The second phase of evaluation was followed by two open-area excavations (areas A and B on Figure 2), targeting the positive results of the preceding trial trenching. This work took place in October 2018 (ASE, in prep.).
- 1.3.5 A third phase of trial-trench evaluation was required in an area to the south of Poplar Lane to which access was not previously available. A watching brief was also requested to be carried out during topsoil stripping at the proposed location of a balancing pond, to the north of Poplar Lane. As with all previous phases of fieldwork, this additional work was undertaken in accordance with its own WSI (ASE 2019a). The results of this latest phase of archaeological work are described in this report.

1.4 Scope of the Report

- 1.4.1 This report presents the results of a third phase of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching and a watching brief on land at Wolsey Grange, Ipswich, Suffolk. The fieldwork was carried out 18–26 March 2019.
- 1.4.2 The report describes and interprets the results of the fieldwork and assesses the potential for the survival of archaeological remains on the site. The significance of the results is discussed.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following archaeological and historical background utilises information found in the WSI (ASE 2019a) and desk-based assessment (CgMs 2012), based on evidence held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) and other readily available sources, as well as the results of the geophysical survey (GBS 2014) and previous evaluations (ASE 2015; ASE 2018). The locations of specific known sites and find-spots near the development site are shown on Figure 1.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 The earliest evidence for prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site comprises thousands of pieces of worked flint of Upper Palaeolithic date (SHER: SPT 001), indicative of an industry site, found on the surface of a sand-and-gravel-filled former channel of the River Gipping, c. 1km north of the site. Other find-spots of small quantities of worked flint broadly dated to the Palaeolithic are also located to the north of the site (SHER: SPT 004, SPT 026).

2.2.2 Flint scatters of Mesolithic date (SHER: SPT 001, SPT 002, SPT 017) have been found c. 1km north of the site.

2.2.3 Areas of probable Neolithic settlement, as indicated by pits and postholes from which cremated remains, worked flint and pottery have been recovered, are also generally concentrated to the north of the site (SHER: SPT 001, SPT 002). Evidence for occupation continuing into the Early Bronze Age has also been found in these locations.

2.2.4 A Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery, containing nineteen (mostly in-urned) cremations, has been found less than 100m south of the site (SHER: SPT 035). A further fourteen pit-like features of unknown date, many containing dense charcoal deposits that may be related to the cremation burials, were also excavated. All of the cremation burials were widely spaced except the two un-urned cremation deposits, which were situated immediately adjacent to the urned examples. Only one burial monument was identified: a narrow ring ditch, 3m in diameter and concentric around one of the urns (SCCAS 2011).

2.2.5 Limited evidence of Iron Age date is recorded within the wider landscape of the site. Two find-spots of small quantities of pottery are recorded c. 900m to the south (SHER: BSD 009, not shown on Figure 1) and c. 800m south-east of the site (SHER: IPS 079, not shown on Figure 1).

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 The line of the Roman road from Colchester to *Venta Icenorum* (near Norwich), known as Pye Street, passes c. 200m to the west of the development site (SHER: COP 004, WSH 009, SPT 024).

2.3.2 Two scatters of Roman pottery are recorded c. 400m to the south of the site (SHER: WSH 003) and within 100m of the southern boundary of the site

(SHER: WSH 012).

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

2.4.1 A small number of Anglo-Saxon finds are recorded within the vicinity of the site, including several sherds of Late Saxon pottery recovered from a flower bed c. 1km to the east of the study site (SHER: IPS 236). Excavated within 100m of the southern boundary of the site was a ditch interpreted to be part of a larger enclosure, as well as pits and postholes from which pottery of Middle Saxon and Late Saxon date was recovered (SHER: WSH 012).

2.4.2 The site of Felchurch Church (SHER: WSH 006) is recorded c. 100m to the south-west of the site, with evidence of activity related to a possibly associated hamlet recorded inside the site boundary (SHER: SPT 053; ASE 2015). Felchurch or Velchurch is first recorded in 1254 and, from documentary evidence, is believed to have extended into the site. It appears to have been abandoned some time before 1764, when Kirby wrote of the location of the ruined church, but the date of its abandonment remains unclear. Some undated, disarticulated human bone was recovered from a pipe trench immediately to the south-west of the site (SHER: WSH 008). Two evaluation trenches were excavated near to the supposed site of Felchurch in 2007; the evaluation identified a single undated ditch but no medieval remains (SHER: SPT 033; SCCAS 2007). A documentary search and three evaluation trenches excavated at the site of a proposed greenhouse in the presumed area of Felchurch Church identified a number of post-medieval finds and a shallow, undated pit with animal bone and a piece of possibly worked flint (SHER: WSH 010).

2.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

2.5.1 The Grade II Listed Building Poplar Farmhouse (List No. 1193985) is located within the site and appears to have surviving elements that date to the late 16th century.

2.5.2 Part of the northern portion of the development site is believed to have formed part of a park belonging to Sir Rob Harland in the late 18th century (not shown on Figure 1). The nature of the park remains somewhat unclear, but it had fallen out of use by 1838, as indicated by historic Ordnance Survey maps.

2.5.3 The 1837 tithe map of the parish of Washbrook shows that the south part of the site comprised ten enclosed fields, one of which is labelled 'Chapel' and is interpreted as referring to the site of the medieval Felchurch Church (SHER: WSH 006). The Sproughton tithe map of 1838 depicts the north part of the site and demonstrates that Poplar Farm had been established by this date and was set within a landscape of regular enclosed fields.

2.5.4 The first edition Ordnance Survey map shows that, by 1882, much of the south part of the site had been amalgamated into three large fields and one smaller field. The arrangement of fields in the north part of the site remained largely unchanged from 1838, with the exception of the loss of two minor field boundaries. There is little change shown on the site until 1926, by which date Sunnyside Farm and Third Mile had been constructed in the south of the site.

2.6 Previous archaeological work

First phase of trial trenching, 2015 (ASE project number 8328)

- 2.6.1 Twenty-six trenches (1–26) were excavated on either side of Poplar Lane. They were concentrated in the south-west of the site, close to the presumed site of Felchurch church and hamlet, and were more widely dispersed elsewhere (ASE 2015).
- 2.6.2 The earliest feature was a Middle Saxon pit, located in the south-west of the site. A number of probable enclosure ditches together with a building platform and postholes were also located in this area of the site and dated to the 12th or early 13th century. These remains possibly related to the former hamlet of Felchurch and/or its church. Further medieval evidence, comprising two pits, was recorded to the east, close to Poplar Lane. Activity on site appeared to have ceased during the 13th or 14th century, as no features of finds of a later medieval date were discovered.
- 2.6.3 Several ditches of probable 18th- and 19th-century date were recorded across the site, correlating with boundaries depicted on historic maps and demonstrating the agricultural nature of post-medieval land use.

Second phase of trial trenching, 2018 (ASE project number 180362)

- 2.6.4 Twenty-nine trial trenches (27–55) were excavated in the north-eastern part of the proposed development site, north of Poplar Lane (ASE 2018).
- 2.6.5 A small quantity of residual prehistoric worked flint and Roman pottery and ceramic building material provided slight evidence for activity within the wider landscape prior to the medieval period. A pit contained a small assemblage of pottery of probable Earliest Iron Age (or Neolithic) date, with some Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flintwork.
- 2.6.6 The majority of dated features were medieval or post-medieval in date. Two quarry pits, close to Poplar Lane, were thought to be medieval or later in date. Field boundary ditches of post-medieval date correlated to field boundaries depicted on historic maps. Few finds were recovered, suggesting that land use on the site was predominantly agricultural in nature.
- 2.6.7 A number of undated ditches/gullies and a pit were also found, probably relating to the dated medieval and post-medieval features.

Open-area excavation, 2018 (ASE project number 180696)

- 2.6.8 Two open-area excavations (A and B), targeted the positive results of the preceding trial trenching (ASE, in prep.). Area A was positioned to investigate remains of medieval and later date found in Trenches 17 and 51. Area B targeted the prehistoric pit found in Trench 43.
- 2.6.9 Four Neolithic pits found in Area B, together with the pit found previously in Trench 43, probably represent a temporary camp.
- 2.6.10 A group of large pits, a well, and a possible fence line in the south of Area A indicated an area used primarily for the disposal of domestic refuse and

suggest nearby occupation in the medieval period (late 13th- to 14th century). In the eastern half of Area A, a large north–south boundary ditch with perpendicular gullies, extending beyond the limits of excavation, denoted an area of cultivation. This was broadly contemporary with the occupation evidence, although some elements of the system might have continued in use until the 16th century or later.

2.7 Aims and objectives of the project

2.7.1 The general aim of the evaluation, as described in the WSI (ASE 2019a), was to identify any archaeological features or deposits that will be impacted upon by the proposed development, and to enable a mitigation strategy for any remains to be implemented.

2.7.2 The WSI also set out the specific aims of the project, as follows:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains within the development area.
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site and the condition of any archaeological remains present.
- To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered.
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.
- To inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains.
- To enable CgMs and the County Archaeologist to make an informed decision as to the requirement for and scope of any further work required in order to satisfy the archaeological condition.

2.7.3 Specific research questions, formulated with reference to the regional research framework (Medlycott 2011) were set out in the WSI, as follows:

Anglo-Saxon

- *There is still a problem in locating and identifying Anglo-Saxon sites (Medlycott 2011, 57). Can the archaeological works at the development add clarity on this topic?*

Medieval

- *The origins and development of the different rural settlement types needs further research, also the dynamics of rural settlement (Medlycott 2011, 70). Can the archaeological works at the site contribute to our understanding of how places appear, grow and disappear?*
- *What form do farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there regional or landscape variations*

in settlement location, density or type? How far can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes? What is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Medlycott 2011, 70).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation and watching brief were conducted in accordance with a WSI (ASE 2019a) and Method Statement (ASE 2019b).
- 3.1.2 Seven trial trenches (Figures 2 and 3) were excavated under direct archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide ditching bucket.
- 3.1.3 The trial trenches were 30m in length and covered an area of c. 420m². They were distributed to achieve a largely random sample of a part of the site to the south of Poplar Lane that had not previously been investigated, and to target areas of archaeological potential identified during earlier fieldwork.
- 3.1.4 In the watching brief area, to the north of Poplar Lane, topsoil stripping for a proposed balancing pond was carried out under direct archaeological supervision using the same tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide ditching bucket. A rectangular area of c. 2000m² was stripped, in the southern half of the proposed pond. No significant archaeological deposits or features were revealed, and following consultation with SCCAS/CT, the watching brief was suspended at that point. It was noted that the northern half of the proposed pond had been effectively evaluated by Trench 16, during the first phase of evaluation (ASE 2018).
- 3.1.5 In both areas of investigation, topsoil was removed in shallow, horizontal spits. Mechanical excavation continued to the surface of archaeological deposits or to the top of the geological stratum, which generally occurred at the same level.
- 3.1.6 Archaeological features were sample excavated by hand.
- 3.1.7 For the trial trenches, topsoil, archaeological features and the natural strata were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers for each trench and are shown in this report thus: [101/001], whereby the first number is the trench reference and the second number is the context.
- 3.1.8 In the watching brief area, archaeological deposits and features were allocated context numbers in the range [1096] to [1108], following on from the number sequence used during the preceding open area excavation.
- 3.1.9 In both areas of investigation, planning was done using a GPS. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 on archival standard drawing film. Written records (trench and context descriptions) were made on *pro forma* trench recording sheets and context sheets.
- 3.1.10 A photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution digital (JPEG) images taken with a compact camera.
- 3.1.11 All finds were collected, bagged by context and labelled with the site code and context number.
- 3.1.12 Metal detecting of the topsoil (in non-ferrous mode) was carried out on a 2m-

wide strip adjacent to three of the trial trenches (Trenches 101, 102 and 103). All archaeological features and excavated fills (in both areas of investigation) were scanned with a metal detector. All finds of possible pre-modern date were retained.

3.1.13 The site code SPT 053, allocated by SCCAS/CT, was retained from previous phases of fieldwork, and this reference was included on all site records.

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The fieldwork archive is currently held at the Witham office of ASE and will be deposited with Suffolk County Council's Historic Environment Record in due course. The nature and contents of the archive are described in Table 1.

Description	Quantity	Type
Trench record sheets	7	A4 paper
Context sheets	31	A4 paper
Drawing sheets	2	A3 permatrace
Digital images	16	High-resolution JPGs

Table 1: Quantification of the fieldwork archive

4.0 RESULTS OF THE FIELDWORK

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Seven evaluation trenches were excavated on the peripheries of that part of the development site south of Poplar Lane (Fig. 3). Archaeological deposits and features were recorded in one of the trial trenches (Trench 101), and in the eastern half of the watching brief area. The remaining six trial trenches were negative archaeologically, although two on the eastern edge of the site (Trenches 105 and 106) did reveal extensive wheel ruts of obviously recent date.
- 4.1.2 Trenches that were negative archaeologically revealed a straightforward sequence of current topsoil/ploughsoil over the geological stratum (4.2), with no evidence for natural soil profiles. This demonstrated the depth of truncation/disturbance by modern ploughing, a fact that was confirmed by the widespread evidence of plough marks and possible subsoiler scars cutting natural deposits.
- 4.1.3 In both areas of investigation, archaeological features were recognised immediately below the topsoil, cutting the natural stratum. In all cases, feature visibility was good.

4.2 General soil descriptions

- 4.2.1 The superficial geology was consistent across both areas of investigation, in broad concurrence with data published by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2019) and with the results of previous phases of archaeological fieldwork.
- 4.2.2 The upper horizon was soft to compact light yellowish brown fine sandy silt, with occasional pebbles and flecks—small fragments of chalk, interpreted as Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton. This had a maximum observed thickness of 0.40m in the watching brief area, petering out towards the higher ground along the line of Poplar Lane. The underlying stratum was compact, mid orangey brown sand with occasional patches of light yellowish grey clay/silt, interpreted as Lowestoft Formation – Sand and Gravel.
- 4.2.3 Current topsoil/ploughsoil deposits varied according to the sand content of the underlying geology but were generally friable, mid brownish grey sandy or silty loam, 0.30m to 0.40m thick.

4.3 Trench 101

Dimensions: 30m x 1.80m x up to 0.40m deep
Ground level: 40.69m OD (NNW), 40.86m OD (SSE)
Figures: 3 and 4

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Feature dimensions (L/B/D)
101/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	
101/002	Fill	Fill of hollow 101/003	0.26m–0.44m	
101/003	Cut	Eroded hollow	0.26m–0.44m	>1.80m x 3.40m x 0.18m
101/004	Fill	Fill of hollow 101/005	0.35m–0.62m	
101/005	Cut	Eroded hollow	0.35m–0.62m	>1.80m x 5.30m x 0.27m
101/006	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.35m	

Table 2: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 101

Hollow [101/003] (Medieval)

4.3.1 [101/003] was a large but relatively shallow feature located near the north end of Trench 101. It had gently sloping (but slightly irregular) sides, breaking imperceptibly into an undulating base (Figure 4, Section 1 and photograph). [101/003] is assumed to have been a linear feature, oriented east–west and extending beyond the edges of the trench in both directions. It was probably produced by wear erosion, rather than having been dug deliberately.

4.3.2 Single fill [101/002] was soft, mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt, with moderate small pockets/lenses of light yellowish brown sandy silt (redeposited natural) and occasional flecks / small fragments of charcoal. It produced twenty-two fragments (376g) of medieval pottery with a broad date range of 11th–14th century and a *terminus post quem* (TPQ) in the late 13th century. There was also an iron object, possibly a nail.

Hollow [101/005] (Medieval)

4.3.3 [101/005] was located approximately 2m south of hollow [101/003]. This was another large but shallow feature with gently sloping (but slightly irregular) sides, breaking imperceptibly into an undulating base (Figure 4, Section 2 and photograph). It is assumed to have been a linear feature, oriented east–west and extending beyond the edges of the trench in both directions. Like [101/003], this feature was probably the result of erosion rather than deliberate digging.

4.3.4 Single fill [101/004] was soft, mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt, with moderate small pockets/lenses of light yellowish brown sandy silt (redeposited natural), and occasional flecks–small fragments of charcoal and fired clay. It produced a relatively small assemblage of three fragments (63g) of medieval pottery (11th–13th century).

4.3.5 These two features are interpreted similarly as parts of eroded track-ways, possible precursors of modern Poplar Lane, which was located approximately 20m to the north.

4.3.6 It is noted that the two features in Trench 101 were probably located just to the north of the area covered by the geophysical survey (GSB 2014; ASE 2018, fig. 3)

4.3.7 Metal detecting of the topsoil adjacent to Trench 101 produced a silver penny (RF<4>) of Edward I, minted 1279–1307 (5.4.2). This date accords well with the late 13th century *TPQ* for the pottery from feature [101/003].

Trenches with no archaeological remains

4.4 Trench 102

Dimensions: 30m x 1.80m x up to 0.35m deep
Ground level: 40.19m OD (NE), 40.65m OD (SW)
Figures: 3 and 6

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL
102/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m
102/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.30m

Table 3: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 102

4.4.1 Significantly, the erosion features in Trench 101 did not obviously continue into Trench 102, suggesting that the postulated track-way passed to the north of this trench.

4.4.2 Metal detecting of the topsoil adjacent to Trench 102 produced a silver penny (RF<5>) of Henry III, minted 1251–54 (5.4.2).

4.5 Trench 103

Dimensions: 30m x 1.80m x up to 0.35m deep
Ground level: 39.85m OD (NW), 39.43m OD (SW)
Figures: 3 and 6

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL
101/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m
101/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.30m

Table 4: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 103

4.6 Trench 104

Dimensions: 30m x 1.80m x up to 0.35m deep
Ground level: 39.22m OD (WSW), 38.38m OD (ENE)
Figures: 3 and 6

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL
104/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m
104/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.30m

Table 5: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 104

4.7 Trench 105

Dimensions: 30m x 1.80m x up to 0.35m deep
Ground level: 38.88m OD (NNW), 39.15m OD (SSE)
Figures: 3 and 6

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL
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105/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m
105/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.30m

Table 6: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 105

4.7.1 No archaeological features were found in Trench 105, but there were numerous modern wheel ruts cutting the natural stratum, presumably caused by tractors and harvesters turning at the field margin.

4.8 Trench 106

Dimensions: 30m x 1.80m x up to 0.35m deep
Ground level: 39.31m OD (NNW), 39.61m OD (SSE)
Figures: 3 and 6

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL
106/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m
106/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.30m

Table 7: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 106

4.8.1 No archaeological features were found in Trench 106, but there were some modern wheel ruts cutting the natural stratum, presumably caused by tractors and harvesters turning at the field margin.

4.9 Trench 107

Dimensions: 30m x 1.80m x up to 0.45m deep
Ground level: 40.25m OD (NE), 40.63m OD (SW)
Figures: 3 and 6

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL
107/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m
107/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.40m

Table 8: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 107

4.10 Watching brief area

4.10.1 The only archaeological features identified in the watching brief area were a north–south ditch [1098] and an associated ceramic drain [1100]. To the east of the ditch were two modern wheel ruts ([1106] and [1108]), below a localised spread of redeposited soil [1103].

Field boundary ditch [1098] (Post-medieval)

4.10.2 Ditch [1098] was oriented north–south and extended beyond the limits of the watching brief area in both directions. It measured >43m long x 2.20m wide and 0.75m deep (where excavated), with moderate to steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 5, Section 3 and photographs).

4.10.3 The ditch contained two distinct fills. Lower fill [1097] was soft, light yellowish brown silty sand, 0.30m thick, with occasional pebbles but no finds. Upper fill [1096] was soft, light to mid brownish grey silty sand, 0.40m thick. It contained occasional small to medium fragments red ceramic roof tile and roofing slate (not retained).

- 4.10.4 Running parallel to the ditch and approximately 0.7m to the east there was a strip of disturbed natural sand and soil about 1.5m wide. This is interpreted as a grubbed out hedgerow (not planned).
- 4.10.5 A red ceramic, drainage pipe [1100] discharged into the east side of ditch [1098] (Figure 5, photographs). The pipe was constructed in segments 460mm (18 inches) long x 300mm (12 inches) in diameter. The pipe walls were 25mm (one inch) thick. The top half of the drain had been removed by ploughing and it had a surviving length of only 0.90m. Fill [1099] was a mixed deposit of silt and sand, and the drain was constructed in trench [1101].
- 4.10.6 A field boundary is shown on the line of ditch [1098] on the Sproughton tithe map of 1838, and on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps until at least the 1970s. This field boundary was removed when the A1071 was built, on the north-east side of the development site.
- 4.10.7 Two parallel wheel ruts [1106] and [1108], approximately 1.20m apart and oriented north–south, were located 10m east of ditch [1098] (Figure 5). They were both 0.60m wide x 0.10m deep, with saucer-shaped profiles. The ruts were filled with similar deposits of soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt, with frequent small to medium fragments of red brick and red ceramic roof tile, and occasional small to medium fragments of yellow brick ([1105] and [1107]; no finds retained).
- 4.10.8 Wheel ruts [1106] and [1108] were sealed by a localised spread of soft, mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.10m thick ([1103]). This contained occasional small to medium fragments of red and yellow brick, red ceramic roof tile, and small fragments of chalk and coal. The deposit was confined to an area of lower ground to the east of boundary ditch [1098]. [1103] is interpreted as dumped soil, possibly associated with the construction of the adjacent A1071 in the 1970s/1980s. It was sealed by the current topsoil [1102].

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the third phase of trial trenching on land at Wolsey Grange, Ipswich. All finds were washed and dried or air-dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. Hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Table 9. A further six objects have been assigned Registered Find numbers, in a sequence continuing from previous fieldwork (Table 11). None of the registered finds requires conservation. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)
101/001	5	106	13	158	2	4
101/002	22	376	1	28		
101/004	3	63				
102/001			11	178	1	1
103/001			2	10	1	1
Total	30	545	27	374	4	6

Table 9: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

5.2 The Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

5.2.1 The pottery assemblage comprises thirty sherds with a total weight of 545g. It was all medieval, and the following fabrics were noted:

- F300: Early Medieval Shelly-Sandy wares, 11th–13th century
- F301: Early Medieval Sandy Ware, 11th–early 13th century
- F302: Medieval Fine Sandy ware, 12th–14th century
- F326: Ipswich Glazed Ware, late 13th–14th century (Blinkhorn in archive)
- F327: Hedingham Ware, 13th–14th century (Cotter 2000)

5.2.2 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 10. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region, and suggests that the main period of activity was limited to the 11th- to late 13th/14th centuries.

Context	F300		F301		F302		F327		F326		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
101/001					5	106					12th C
101/002	4	142	4	61	9	59	3	93	2	21	L13th C
101/004	3	63									11th C
Total	7	205	4	61	14	165	3	93	2	21	

Table 10: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

5.2.3 The assemblage included a spout from a bowl or pitcher in fabric F300 from fill

[101/002] of hollow [101/003], and a piecrust rim in fabric F301. The latter is very typical of the 12th–13th century. One of the F302 jar rimsherds, from topsoil [101/001] has a similar form. The sherds of Hedingham Ware from fill [101/002] of hollow [101/003] are all from the handle of a single jug.

- 5.2.4 The three sherds of F300 from fill [101/004] of hollow [101/005] are all from a single bowl in fabric F300. These are all typical of the earlier medieval pottery tradition in the region.
- 5.2.5 Most of the sherds are in good condition, but few re-fits were noted, indicating that most of the assemblage is the product of secondary deposition.
- 5.2.6 Common 15th–16th century wares (Anderson *et al* 1996) are entirely absent, indicating that there was no activity of note here at that time.

5.3 Bulk metalwork by Elke Raemen

- 5.3.1 A small assemblage of metalwork consisting of twenty-five pieces (351g) was recovered from three topsoil deposits (during metal detecting) and from fill [101/002] of feature [101/003].
- 5.3.2 Ironwork consists mainly of general-purpose nails. Just one of these is likely to have been machine-made ([102/001]). The same context also contained a heavy-duty nail. Other iron objects include a square nut (19th–20th century), a shoe iron, a sheet fragment and various amorphous lumps, some of which are likely to represent nails.
- 5.3.3 Copper-alloy objects include a sheet fragment, a probable screw fragment and the possible cap from a tube (e.g. toothpaste) or valve. The latter is of late 19th- to mid 20th-century date.
- 5.3.4 Two fragments of lead waste were found in topsoil deposits [102/001] and [103/001] whilst [101/001] produced a lead pistol shot (diam. 8.7mm). The latter dates to the 18th or 19th century.

5.4 Registered Finds by Trista Clifford and Elke Raemen

- 5.4.1 A small assemblage of finds (recovered during metal detecting of the topsoil) was assigned Registered Find numbers (Table 11).
- 5.4.2 Of particular interest are two silver coins. RF<5>, from topsoil [102/001] is a silver cut half penny of Henry III, minted in Dublin between 1251–4 (Class Ia; Spink S.6235 var. with jewelled crown band and solid shoulders). Topsoil [101/001] produced a silver penny of Edward I (RF<4>) minted in London in the period 1279–1307. The coin is clipped and worn.
- 5.4.3 Other material includes a fragmentary conical lead weight of medieval or post-medieval date (RF <7>), a copper-alloy upholstery stud of 18th- or 19th-century date (RF <6>) and a small copper-alloy rectangular buckle with recessed bars (RF <9>), possibly from a shoe but more likely from a horse harness and of likely 19th-century date. An unidentified fragment of cast copper-alloy (RF<8>), of medieval or post-medieval date, was also recovered.

Context	RF No	Metal	Object	Wt (g)	Period
101/001	4	SILVER	COIN	0.8	MED
102/001	5	SILVER	COIN	1	MED
102/001	6	COPPER	STUD	1	PMED
102/001	7	LEAD	WEIG	18	MED/PMED
102/001	8	COPPER	UND	3	MED/PMED
101/001	9	COPPER	BUCK	4	PMED

Table 11: Summary of the Registered Finds

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of the stratigraphic evidence

- 6.1.1 This phase of archaeological fieldwork has had limited results. Two medieval features were found in Trench 101, to the south of Poplar Lane, and a post-medieval ditch and associated drain were found in the watching brief area, north of Poplar Lane.
- 6.1.2 None of the archaeological features corresponded with identified geophysical anomalies, although the two features in Trench 101 were probably located outside of the surveyed area (GSB 2014; ASE 2018, fig. 3).
- 6.1.3 Two parallel linear anomalies were indicated by the geophysical survey, running SW–NE through the area of the proposed balancing pond (*ibid.*). These anomalies were not identified as below-ground archaeological features during the watching brief. They are assumed therefore to have been associated with relatively shallow agricultural trenches or furrows that did not extend in depth below the base of the topsoil.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 In both areas of investigation, the archaeological features were recognised immediately below the topsoil, cutting the natural stratum at an average depth of 0.35m below current ground level. The features had all been truncated by modern ploughing.
- 6.2.2 No evidence was found for natural soil profiles, these having been removed in the course of modern agriculture. This was demonstrated by the occasional presence of plough marks and subsoiler scars in the surface of the natural stratum.
- 6.2.3 Apart from ploughing and subsoiling, another impact on the archaeological resource was wheel rutting from agricultural machinery, notably in Trenches 105 and 106 and more widely in the watching brief area. The digging of a drainage ditch along the southern edge of Poplar Lane might have affected medieval remains, such as those found in Trench 101.

6.3 Discussion of the archaeological evidence, by period

Medieval (11th–14th century)

- 6.3.1 Two medieval features in Trench 101 ([101/003] and [101/005]) are interpreted as eroded track-ways, perhaps precursors to nearby Poplar Lane. They did not extent into Trenches 102, 103 and 104. This suggests that to the east of Trench 101 the postulated track-ways underlie the modern road or adjacent drainage ditch.
- 6.3.2 The absence of medieval remains (of any kind) in Trench 104 is significant. That trench was located close to Area A (on the north side of Poplar Lane), where significant medieval occupation evidence (pits, a well, a possible fence-line and ditches) was found during the open-area excavation in 2018 (ASE, in prep.). The fact that this activity did not continue southwards into Trench 104

is strong evidence that Poplar Lane had medieval or earlier origins and that the remains in Area A were part of a roadside settlement. In turn, this suggests that the current interpretation of features [101/003] and [101/005], as the remains of medieval track-ways, is correct.

- 6.3.3 Small to moderate amounts of abraded pottery from the fills of [101/003] and [101/005] provide slight evidence for nearby occupation during the 11th- to late 13th/14th centuries. Hollow [11/005] (which produced only three sherds of pottery) might have been the earlier feature, possibly as early as the 11th century. Hollow [101/003] produced a slightly larger pottery assemblage with a *TPQ* in the late 13th century. The pottery dating is reinforced by two silver pennies, of 13th/early 14th-century date, found in the topsoil of Trenches 101 and 102.
- 6.3.4 Significant medieval settlement evidence was found at the south-west end of the development site (approximately 200m from Trench 101) during the first phase of evaluation (ASE 2015). This has been proposed as evidence for the 'lost' medieval hamlet of Felchurch, and has been dated to the 12th- to early 13th century. The settlement evidence in Area A (ASE, in prep.) has been dated primarily to the late 13th- to 14th century, similar in date to most of the finds from Trenches 101 and 102. The dating evidence suggests therefore that medieval occupation in the eastern central part of the site was slightly later than that recorded in the south-western part of the site.

Post-medieval and modern (19th–20th century)

- 6.3.5 There is no evidence to suggest that medieval occupation continued beyond the early 14th century, and it is likely that the settlement was abandoned at that time. Eventually, the area of the site was given over entirely to agriculture. This is demonstrated by the post-medieval field boundary ditch [1098] found at the east end of the watching brief area, and by similar features recorded during previous phases of archaeological fieldwork on the site. The medieval track-way continued in use into the post-medieval period, perhaps shifting slightly and becoming modern Poplar Lane.

6.4 Consideration of project aims and research objectives

- 6.4.1 This phase of fieldwork has largely fulfilled the general aims of the evaluation and watching brief (2.7.2), to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains within the development area. The impact of previous land use on the site and the condition of any archaeological remains present have also been assessed.
- 6.4.2 Research questions (2.7.3) proposed in the WSI for this phase of investigation related to the identification of Anglo-Saxon sites, the origins and development of medieval settlements and the morphology and functions of medieval farms.
- 6.4.3 No Anglo-Saxon features or materials were found during this phase of investigation. The shallow, eroded features in Trench 101, interpreted as possible medieval track-ways, have led to the suggestion that Poplar Lane might have had medieval or earlier origins. If correct, the recent evaluation has contributed in a small way to the study of medieval settlement patterns in this part of Suffolk.

6.5 Conclusions

- 6.5.1 The trial trench evaluation revealed new evidence for a medieval track-way, a probable precursor to modern Poplar Lane, associated with an adjacent and contemporary settlement recorded previously in Area A.

- 6.5.2 The watching brief demonstrated that the medieval settlement suggested by the remains found in Area A probably did not extent into the eastern part of the development site. A relatively recent field boundary ditch provided further evidence for agricultural land use in the area of the site during the post-medieval and modern periods.

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Gemma Stevenson managed the fieldwork and Mark Atkinson managed the post-excavation process. Kieron Heard conducted the fieldwork. Surveying was carried out by Natalie Gonzalez.

Appendix 1: HER summary

Site Code	SPT 053
Site Name and Address	Land at Wolsey Grange, Ipswich
County, District and/or Borough	Suffolk, Babergh
OS Grid Reference	TM 12756 43222
Geology	Lowestoft Formation (Diamicton, and Sand and Gravel)
ASE Project Number	190191
Type of Fieldwork	Evaluation and watching brief
Type of Site	Greenfield / development site
Dates of Fieldwork	18–26 March 2019
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Ltd
Project Manager	Gemma Stevenson
Project Supervisor	Kieron Heard
Periods Represented	Medieval, Post-medieval
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>A trial-trench evaluation and a watching brief took place on land at Wolsey Grange, Ipswich, Suffolk. The project was carried out in relation to a proposed housing-led development and was the fourth phase of archaeological fieldwork on the site, having been preceded by a geophysical survey, two phases of trial-trench evaluation and an open-area excavation. For the third phase of evaluation, seven trial trenches were excavated, covering approximately 420m²; the trenches were distributed to achieve a random sample of a part of the site that had not previously been investigated, and to target areas of archaeological potential identified during earlier fieldwork. The watching brief was carried out during topsoil stripping in the area of a proposed balancing pond.</i></p> <p><i>The trial-trench evaluation revealed two large but shallow eroded features, interpreted as medieval track-ways and possible precursors to nearby Poplar Lane. Their fills produced small amounts of pottery, broadly dated to the 11th-14th centuries. The pottery probably derived from a nearby settlement, recorded during a previous open-area excavation to the north of Poplar Lane. Other significant finds were two silver pennies of Henry III (minted 1251-54) and Edward I (minted 1279-1307). These were found in the topsoil, close to the postulated track-ways.</i></p> <p><i>The watching brief had no significant archaeological results but did expose a former field boundary ditch, of post-medieval to modern date.</i></p>	

Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-349115

Project details

Project name	Land at Wolsey Grange, Ipswich, Suffolk
Short description of the project	A trial-trench evaluation revealed two large but shallow eroded features, interpreted as medieval track-ways and possible precursors to nearby Poplar Lane. Their fills produced small amounts of pottery, broadly dated to the 11th-14th centuries. The pottery probably derived from a nearby settlement, recorded during a previous open-area excavation to the north of Poplar Lane. Other significant finds were two silver pennies of Henry III (minted 1251-54) and Edward I (minted 1279-1307). These were found in the topsoil, close to the postulated track-ways. A watching brief had no significant archaeological results but did expose a former field boundary ditch, of post-medieval to modern date.
Project dates	Start: 18-03-2019 End: 26-03-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Associated project reference codes	SPT 053 - Sitecode 190191 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	TRACKWAY Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH SPROUGHTON Land at Wolsey Grange, Ipswich, Suffolk
Study area	2420 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 12756 43222 52.045958289141 1.102970770609 52 02 45 N 001 06 10 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting

Project design originator	ASE/CgMs
Project director/manager	Gemma Stevenson
Project supervisor	Kieron Heard
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Archive ID	SPT 053
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Archive ID	SPT 053
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal", "Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Archive ID	SPT 053
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief: Land at Wolsey Grange, Ipswich, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Heard, K.
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Place of issue or publication	Witham, Essex
Description	A4, approx 40 pages plus figures

Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Evaluation and Archaeological Watching-Brief
on Land at Wolsey Grange, Ipswich,
Suffolk.**

NGR: TM 1259 4336

Babergh District Council

ASE Project no: 190191

HER Number & Site Code: SPT 053

March 2019

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**Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Evaluation and Archaeological Watching-Brief
on Land at Wolsey Grange, Ipswich,
Suffolk.**



NGR: TM 1259 4336

Babergh District Council

ASE Project no: 190191

HER Number & Site Code: SPT 053

March 2019

Prepared by:	Hannah Samuels	Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Gemma Stevenson	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	12 th March 2019		

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of CgMs Consulting for an archaeological watching-brief and a third phase of archaeological evaluation on land at Wolsey Grange, Ipswich, Suffolk (Fig. 1; TM 1259 4336). The development area as a whole comprises a roughly triangular area bisected by Poplar Lane.
- 1.2 Pre-determination works within the development area have included desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and two phases of trial trench evaluation (ASE 2015, ASE 2018). The first phase of trial trench evaluation comprised the excavation of 26 trenches representing a 1% sample of the c.25.1ha site. The latter phase comprised the excavation of an additional 29 trenches across Field 1, forty trenches in Field 2 and five trenches in Field 3, each measuring 30m x 2m (Fig. 2). The trenches were set out to achieve a random sample of the site and to target geophysical anomalies previously detected.
- 1.3 This WSI sets out information with regards to an archaeological watching-brief of a proposed balancing pond to the north-east of the development area and a third phase of trial trench evaluation to the south of the lane (see Fig. 2). Seven trenches will be dug in total and their numbers are as follows:
- T101 - 107 (30m x 2m)

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

- 2.1.1 The development site is situated to the south-west of Ipswich and is a triangular area bound by the A14 to the west, the A107 to the north and the A1214 to the south. The site covers an area of approximately 25.1ha in total, Poplar Lane runs east to west across the site. This stage of works are being undertaken north, east and north-east of the first phase of trenching and south of the lane.
- 2.1.2 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>). The previous evaluation works (ASE 2015) recorded the natural deposits as mid brown orange/orangey brown sandy silt.
- 2.1.3 The site is generally flat, sloping up slightly from east to west; it lies at between 39m and 43m AOD.

2.2 Reasons for Project

- 2.2.1 An outline planning application for mixed use development of the site has been submitted. Predetermination archaeological works, comprising a desk-based assessment (CgMs 2012) and geophysical survey (GSB 2014) indicated that the development site lay within an area of archaeological potential, particularly in relation to a 'lost' medieval chapel. Consultation with the Senior Archaeological Officer for Suffolk County Council (SCC,

archaeological advisors to the LPA) confirmed that a predetermination programme of trial trench evaluation was required at a 1% sample. This was undertaken in 2015 (ASE 2015).

2.2.2 Subsequent trial trench evaluation in 2015 recorded evidence generally indicative of land use activity dating to the medieval period, including a series of probable enclosure ditches, as well as a building platform and postholes thought to be related to the former hamlet of Felchurch and/or its church, in the south-west of the site. Further medieval evidence was recorded in the east, close to the line of Poplar Lane. Post-medieval agricultural land use was indicated by the remains of a series of field boundary ditches that correlate with those depicted on historic maps.

2.2.3 Given the results of the previous evaluation, twenty-nine additional trenches were excavated across the 4.3ha Field 1 area in the east of the development site in 2018 (ASE 2018). Eighteen of the trenches were found to contain archaeological remains, comprising ditches/gullies and pits. A small quantity of residual prehistoric worked flint and Roman pottery and ceramic building material provided evidence for land use activity within the wider landscape prior to the medieval period. A single pit recorded in the centre of Field 1 contained a small assemblage of pottery of probable Early Iron Age date. The majority of dated features were medieval or post-medieval in date. Two quarry pits in the south-west of Field 1, close to Poplar lane, were thought to be medieval, or perhaps later, in date and are suggestive of the agricultural nature of land use at this time. It is likely that these remains were related to those encountered during the previous phase of evaluation (ASE 2015).

2.2.4 On the basis of the works set out above SCC recommended that the following archaeological condition be placed on the full application (B/15/00993/FUL).
1. No development shall take place within each phase or sub-phase until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work for that phase or sub-phase has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation for evaluation, and where necessary excavation or other mitigation, which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*
- g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

2. No building shall be occupied within each phase or sub-phase until the site investigation and post investigation assessment for that phase or sub-phase has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local

Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

(Ref. B-15-0093-Revised Archaeology Comments, dated 15/10/2015)

2.2.5 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological watching-brief of the proposed balancing pond to the north-east of the proposal area and a third phase of evaluation to the area to the south of Poplar Lane. It should be noted that this Written Scheme of Investigation relates to this phase of works only. If further archaeological work is required it will need to be subject to a separate Written Scheme of Investigation.

2.2.6 All work will be undertaken in accordance with this document as well as the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The results of the archaeological evaluation will inform decisions regarding the need for, and extent of, any further archaeological works that may be required in order to mitigate the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource. That decision will be made by SCCAS in their role as advisors.

3.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The following information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2012) supplement by the results of the Geophysical Survey (GBS 2014) and the previous evaluation (ASE 2015).

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 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, such as the small quantity of residual prehistoric worked flint found during the 2018 phase of works (ASE 2018), 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 currently comprises a single pit within the centre of Field 1 which contained a small assemblage of pottery of probable Early Iron Age date. Therefore the potential for remains of this period to exist within the site is considered low to moderate.

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 The evidence for Roman activity in the vicinity of the development area 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.

3.4 Early Medieval (Anglo Saxon)

3.4.1 Whilst evidence for known archaeological remains of early medieval (Anglo Saxon) date is relatively sparse, in the search area largely comprising

artefacts. However archaeological features of middle Saxon and late Saxon date were identified within 100m of the southern boundary of the development area. The southern part of the development area is therefore considered to have a moderate potential to contain further evidence of activity of this date.

- 3.4.2 Apart from some residual flintwork and possible Roman CBM, the earliest activity identified during the evaluation was a Middle Saxon pit in the south-west of the development area (Trench 6). The location of this feature in the area of Felchurch (see below) may suggest that the hamlet had Saxon origins.

3.5 Medieval

- 3.5.1 Records of known archaeological remains of medieval date within the search area are similarly sparse; however, one record is mapped within the boundaries of the development area. 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 within the development area. 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. The mapped location is to the south of Poplar Lane.

- 3.5.2 The evaluation (ASE 2015) identified a foci of medieval activity to the south of Poplar Lane in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 26. Remains included a large rectangular feature, 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 whose character cannot be definitively identified. Probable medieval enclosure ditches were recorded in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 26. Further medieval features were recorded in Trench 17, to the north of Poplar Lane. The evaluation (ASE 2018) identified two quarry pits in the south-west of Field 1, close to Poplar lane. These are thought to be medieval in date and are suggestive of the agricultural nature of land use at this time. The excavated evidence would suggest 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 a field system was established.

3.6 Post-medieval & Modern

- 3.6.1 Part of the northern part of the development area is thought to lie within a park which belonged to Sir Rob. Harland in the late 18th century. There is however little information as to the character and extents of this park. It lay within the parish of Sproughton and was no longer extant by 1838. The tithe map for this parish shows that Poplar Farm had been established by this date and was set within a landscape of regular enclosed fields. Sir Robert Harland could be assumed to be Admiral Sir Robert Harland of Sproughton, who died in 1784. His son, also Sir Robert Harland, pulled down the house at Sproughton and built a new mansion at Wherstead (to the south of Ipswich)¹.
- 3.6.2 The remainder of the development area lies within the parish of Washbrook. The 1837 tithe map and accompanying award show Field 308 is called '*Chapel*' and which is taken as referring to the site of Felchurch church (WSH006 above). There are four other pieces of glebe in the area all of which

¹ <http://archive.org/stream/cu31924092524416#page/n177/mode/2up> Accessed June 2018

can be matched to the pieces described in the glebe terriers held in the parish collection. Two pieces listed in 1635 were joined together at a later date, to become *Chapel* on the 1837 tithe. 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'*.

- 3.6.2 Late 19th and 20th century mapping shows that within the development area the main changes to the landscape were the infilling and/or grubbing up of field boundaries to create larger fields. The A14 Western Bypass and A1071, which form the west and north boundaries of development area, were opened in the mid 1980s.
- 3.6.3 The post-medieval activity recorded during the 2015 and 2018 evaluations were 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. 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.
- 3.6.4 Seventeen of the 2015 evaluation trenches were blank and only eighteen of the 2018 trenches were found to contain archaeological remains. The lack of finds recovered from these features, and the general paucity recovered across Field 1, is likely reflect the largely rural character of this area through the post-medieval period to present.

4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify any archaeological features or deposits that will be impacted upon by the proposed development and to enable a mitigation strategy for any remains to be implemented.

4.2 More specifically, the evaluation aims to establish the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of preservation of surviving archaeological remains within the development area.

4.3 Site specific research aims:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site;
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site and the condition of any archaeological remains present;
- To assess the artifactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered;
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Surrey Historic Environment Record.
- To inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains; and
- To enable CgMs and the County Archaeologist to make an informed decision as to the requirement for and scope of any further work required in order to satisfy the archaeological conditions.

4.4 On the basis of the results of the work to-date the archaeological evaluation has the potential to contribute to regional research objectives/questions, set out in East Anglian research framework (Medlycott, 2011). Such research questions could include:

Anglo-Saxon

- *There is still a problem in locating and identifying Anglo-Saxon Sites* (Medlycott 2011, 57). Can the archaeological works at the development add clarity on this topic?

Medieval

- *The origins and development of the different rural settlement types needs further research, also the dynamics of rural settlement* (Medlycott, 2011, 70). Can the archaeological works at the site contribute to our understanding of how places appear, grow and disappear?
- *What forms do farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there regional or landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? How far can*

the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes? What is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Medlycott 2011, 70)

5.0 METHODOLOGY

- 5.0 An Event Number/site code was obtained for the previous phase of work (**SPT 053**) and will be retained for the current phase of works. Care will be taken to avoid duplication of trench/context numbers. This number will be used as the unique site identifier on all primary records.
- 5.1 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to commencement of the work.
- 5.2 At least two weeks written notice will be given to SCCAS monitoring officer prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.
- 5.3 The archaeological watching-brief will comprise monitoring of any intrusive groundworks associated with the development of the proposed balancing pond to the north-east of the site. These are to include any excavations for any ground-level reductions, foundations and services, whether by machine or hand, and will be monitored by an archaeologist. Any machine used for removal of material above undisturbed natural geology will be fitted with a toothless bucket of appropriate width whenever practicable. Any excavations undertaken by the ground work contractor must be undertaken with due regard for the potential to encounter archaeological remains.
- 5.4 The evaluation will consist of seven trenches to the south of Poplar Lane, each measuring 30m x 2m (Fig. 2). The trenches have been set out to achieve a random sample of the site and to target areas identified during the most recent mitigation work (ASE 2018).
- 5.5 Spoil will be bunded around the edges of the trenches to provide a physical and visible barrier.
- 5.6 The trenches will be accurately located using offsets from known positions or a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 5.7 All trenches will be scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. Trenches will be mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision.
- 5.8 All machine excavation will be under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation will continue to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever is uppermost. The exposed subsoil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 5.9 The opportunity to have a meeting on site shall be provided once the trenches are open with CgMs Consulting Ltd and the County Archaeologist to assess the results.

- 5.10 Backfilling and compaction will be undertaken by the machine on completion of the work once agreed with SCCAS, but there will be no reinstatement to existing condition.
- 5.11 Metal detecting will take place at all stages both before and during the excavation of trenches, plus trench bases and spoil. Metal finds must be located by GPS and a named, experienced and dedicated metal detectorist will be used for the evaluation. Any finds recovered by this method will be suitably bagged in accordance with the standards set out below.
- 5.12 An OASIS online record will be compiled for the project.

6.0 Standards

- 6.1 ASE will adhere to the SCCAS requirements for trenched evaluation (SCCAS 2011, updated 2017), the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, and Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014a & 2014b), and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA.

7.0 Excavation and Recording

- 7.1 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.
- 7.2 Standard ASE methodologies will be employed. All stratigraphy will be recorded using the ASE context recording system. In the event of encountering archaeological stratigraphy, the single context planning method will be employed and the trench will be excavated to the top of undisturbed deposits.
- 7.3 An overall plan related to the site grid and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid will be drawn in addition to individual plans showing areas of archaeological interest. All features revealed will be planned.
- 7.4 Site plans will be at 1:20 unless circumstances dictate otherwise. Plans at other scales will be drawn if appropriate (e.g. cremation burials at 1:10). Sections will be drawn at 1:10.
- 7.5 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.
- 7.6 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safely or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with the SCCAS Archaeological Advisor in advance.
- 7.7 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all contained features will be excavated. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Normally 10% (or at least a 1m-long segment) of non-structural linear features will be excavated. At least 50% of linear features with

a possible structural function (e.g. beam slots) will normally be excavated. Details of the precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it will be discussed with the monitoring officer if particularly significant archaeology is revealed as a result of topsoil stripping. Further discussion and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may be requested during the project.

- 7.8 All articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits will receive minimal excavation to define their extent and establish whether they are burials or not. Generally, all graves and cremation burials will be recorded and their positions noted without full excavation, only surface cleaning. A decision would then be made on future treatment of the human remains in consultation with the client/ their agent and the SCCAS Archaeological Advisor and the coroner would be informed. Graves and cremation burials would only be excavated if they have already been disturbed, or if it is decided that a small sample of the burials need be evaluated to assess their condition and preservation. No human remains will be lifted without first obtaining a licence from the Ministry of Justice.
- 7.9 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images, and black and white monochrome film will be made. The photographic record will aim to provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.

Finds/Environmental Remains

- 7.10 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of post-medieval and later finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage will normally be collected, sufficient to date and characterise the feature.
- 7.11 Finds will be identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.
- 7.12 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the ClfA Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014c). All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.
- 7.13 Environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of environmental material. There will be an assumption that samples will be taken from all contexts within pits, postholes and structural deposits as a minimum. Linear features will also be sampled initially although the scale and scope of this may be reviewed in consultation with SCCAS. Where appropriate monolith samples will be taken from suitable features. Bulk soil samples (40 litres or 100% of context) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. All recovered artefacts and ecofacts, including pollen, will be assessed as part of the first stage of post excavation work and recommendations made as to the

benefit for further analysis. If necessary, the Historic England regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material will be avoided. Provision has been made for scientific dating such as radiocarbon-dating or OSL, for example, where appropriate. A micromorphological analysis of the soil within the hollow at the east end of the site will be undertaken.

- 7.14 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, amended 2003, shall be reported to Suffolk's Finds Liaison Officer, CgMs and the SCCAS Archaeological Advisor. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the Coroner will be informed by the Surrey Finds Liaison Officer within fourteen days. A record shall be provided to all parties of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).

POST-EXCAVATION, ANALYSIS, REPORTING and ARCHIVE

Report

- 7.15 Within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork a report will be produced containing the following information:
- **SUMMARY:** A concise non-technical summary
 - **INTRODUCTION:** General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.
 - **BACKGROUND:** to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.
 - **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:** Summary of aims and objectives of the project
 - **METHOD:** Methodology used to carry out the work.
 - **FIELDWORK RESULTS:** Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.
 - **SPECIALIST REPORTS:** Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site.
 - **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS:** Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context. Specifically, the report will consider relevant regional frameworks (at the minimum *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24*, Medlycott, 2011).
 - **APPENDICES:** Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet. OASIS record sheet
 - **FIGURES:** to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section

drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20). Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.

- 7.16 One hard copy and a digital copy of the report will be supplied to SCCAS for the attention of the Archaeological Advisor. Copies of the report will be supplied to CgMs and one copy to the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at Historic England's East of England's offices.
- 7.17 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/UTH> in accordance with the guidelines provided by Historic England and the Archaeological Data Service. This will be included as an Appendix to the report.

Publication

- 7.18 Publication will comprise a report produced within eight weeks of the completion of fieldwork. A summary report will also be submitted for publication in the annual fieldwork round-up in a suitable journal. In the event that no further works are planned and exceptional archaeological remains are found which warrant publication in their own right a separate note on these will be produced to a timetable to be agreed with CGMS and SCCAS.

Archive

- 7.19 It is intended to deposit the archive with the County store. The Guidelines for preparation and deposition will be followed (SCCAS 2017), as well as those contained in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014d) and the requirements of the recipient museum will be followed for the preparation of the archive for museum deposition.
- 7.20 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material.
- 7.21 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner ASE will arrange with the recipient museum for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection. Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the recipient museum.

8.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Site Risk Assessment and Safety Measures

- 8.1 ASE's Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) system covers most aspects of excavation work and ensures that for most sites the risks are adequately controlled. Prior to and during fieldwork sites are subject to an ongoing assessment of risk. Site-specific risk assessments are kept under review and amended whenever circumstances change which materially affect the level of risk. Where significant risks have been identified in work to be

carried out by ASE a written generic assessment will be made available to those affected by the work. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site.

9.0 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

Staffing and Equipment

- 9.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists, comprising an Archaeologist with support from up to three Assistant Archaeologists and a surveyor as required. The project is anticipated to take one week.
- 9.2 The Archaeologist for the project will be determined once the programme has been agreed with CgMs and will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists. The project will be managed by Gemma Stevenson (project manager, fieldwork) and Mark Atkinson (project manager, post-excavation).
- 9.3 SCC's Historic Environment Services monitoring officer will be notified of the Senior Archaeologist assigned to the project prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.
- 9.4 Specialists who may be consulted are:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery	Louise Rayner & Anna Doherty (ASE)
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent, Hampshire and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Essex)	Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM	Isa Benedetti-Whitton (ASE)
Fired Clay	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Luke Barber (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat, Dr Ed Blinkhorn, Dr Matt Pope (ASE)
Geological material and worked stone	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone incl cremated bone	Lucy Sibun & Dr Paola Ponce (ASE)
Animal bone incl fish	Hayley Forsyth (ASE)
Marine shell	Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration	Trista Clifford (ASE)

Conservation	Dr Elena Baldi (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Dr Matt Pope, Dr Ed Blinkhorn, Kristina Krawiec (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott & Angela Vitolo (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott & Angela Vitolo (ASE)

9.5 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. These will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation. Similarly, any changes in the specialist list will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation.

10.0 MONITORING

10.1 The SCCAS Archaeology Advisor will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project.

10.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the client and the SCCAS Archaeology Advisor prior to being carried out.

10.3 The SCCAS Archaeology Advisor will be kept informed of progress by the client throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. Arrangements will be made for the monitoring officer to inspect the evaluation trenches before they are backfilled – trenches will not be backfilled without the agreement of the monitoring officer.

11.0 Insurance

11.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £15,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss.

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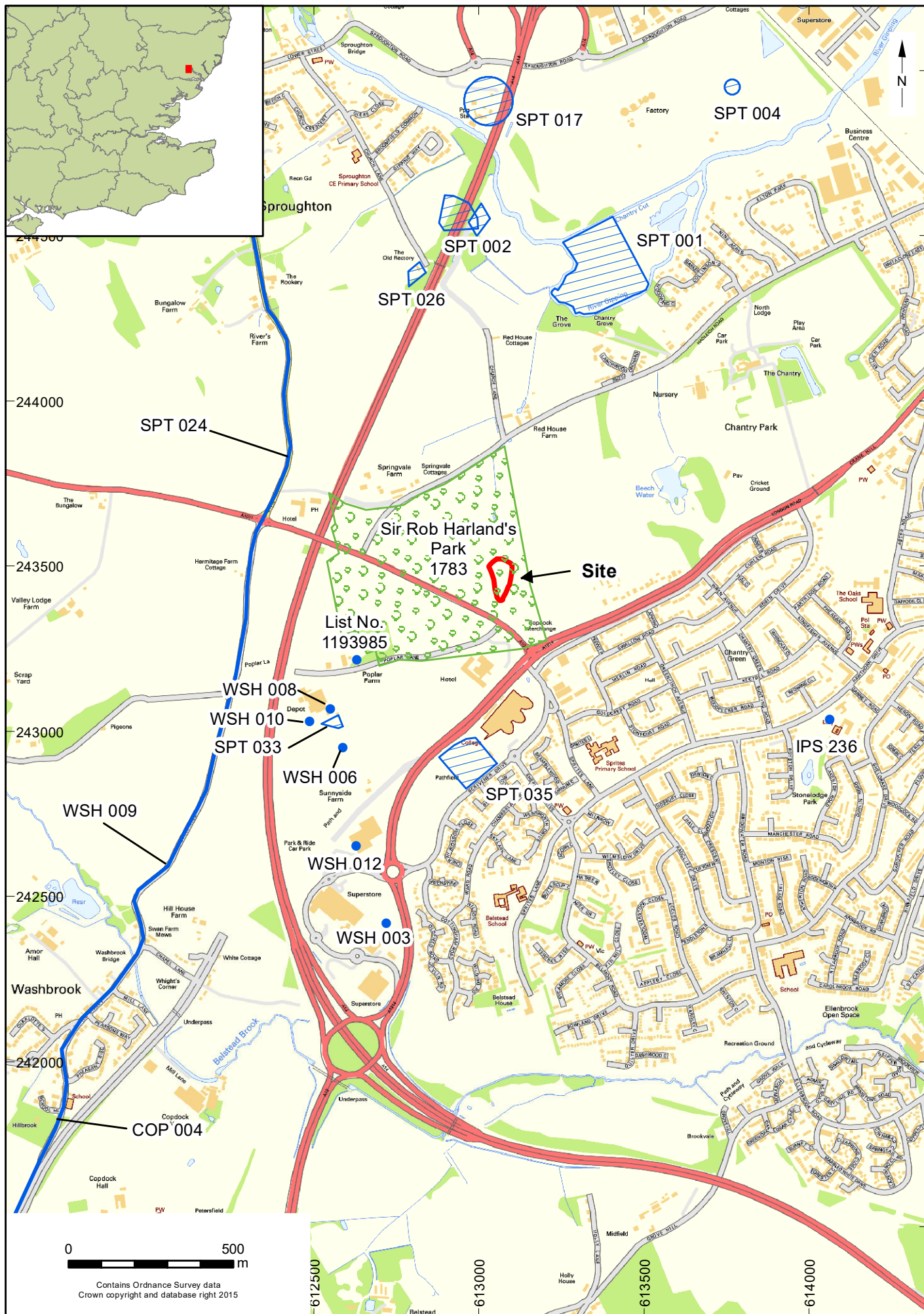
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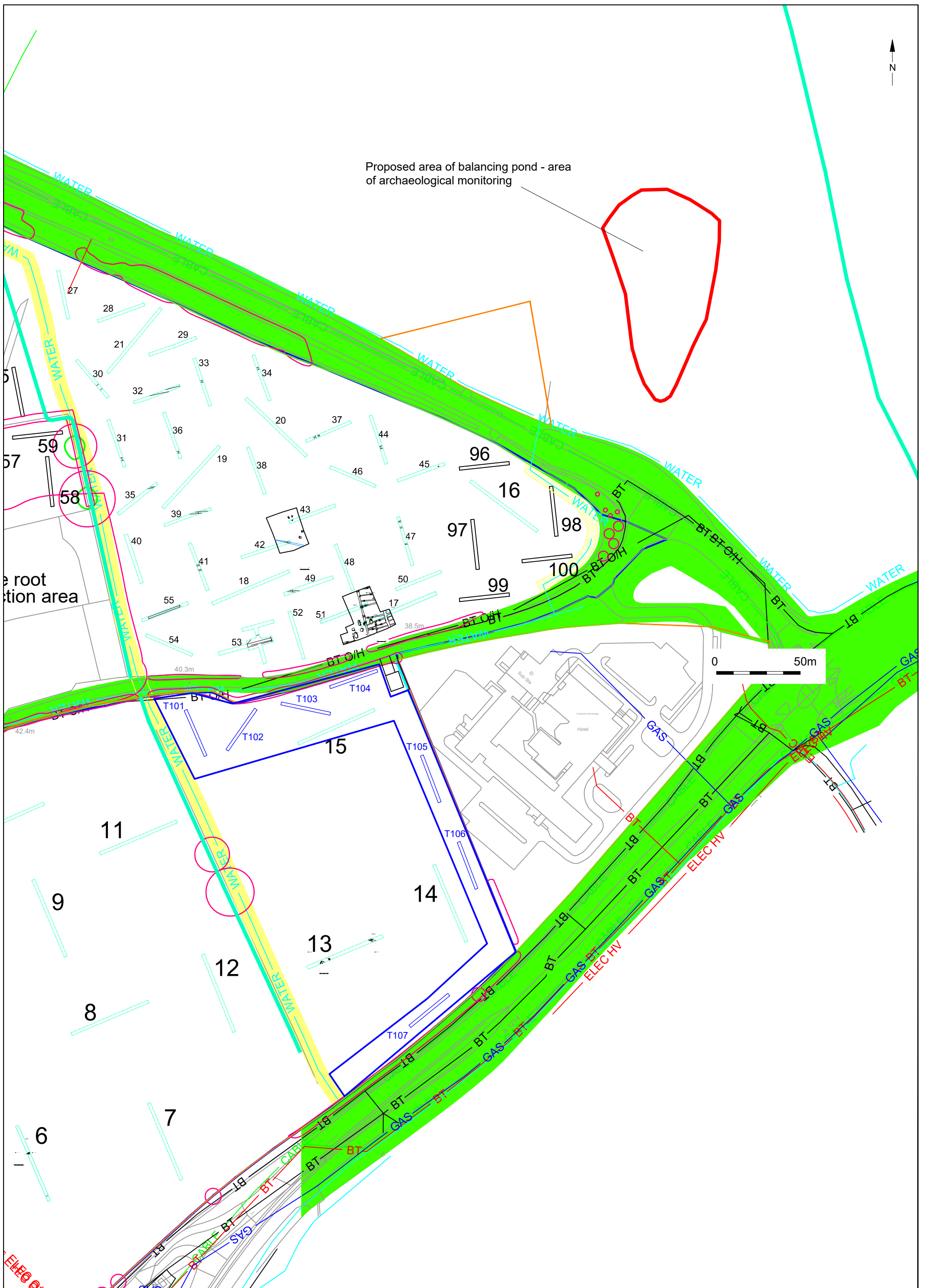
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© Archaeology South-East		Land at Wolsey Grange		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 190191	Mar 2019	Site location and selected HER references		
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL			



Proposed area of balancing pond - area of archaeological monitoring

0 50m

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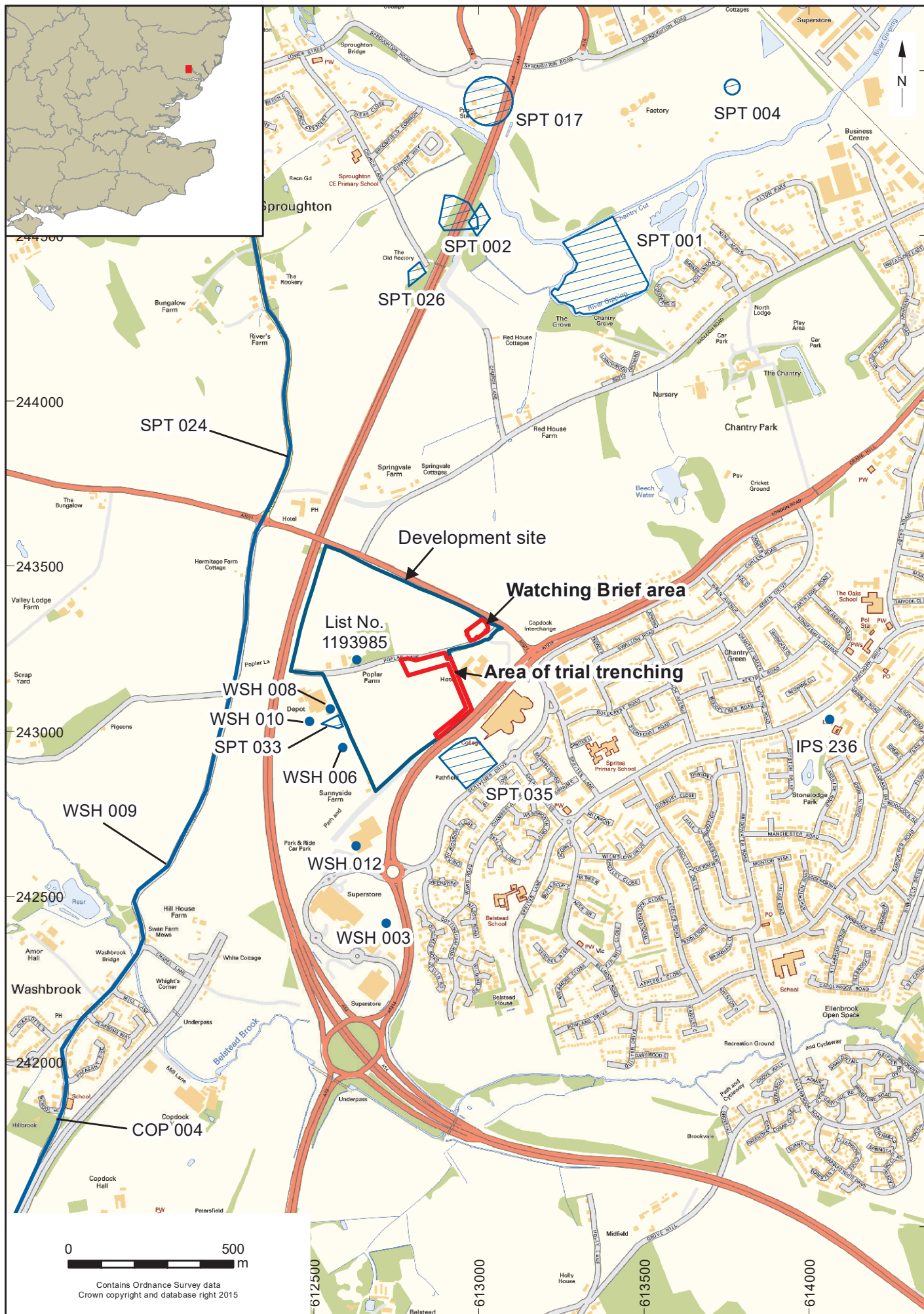
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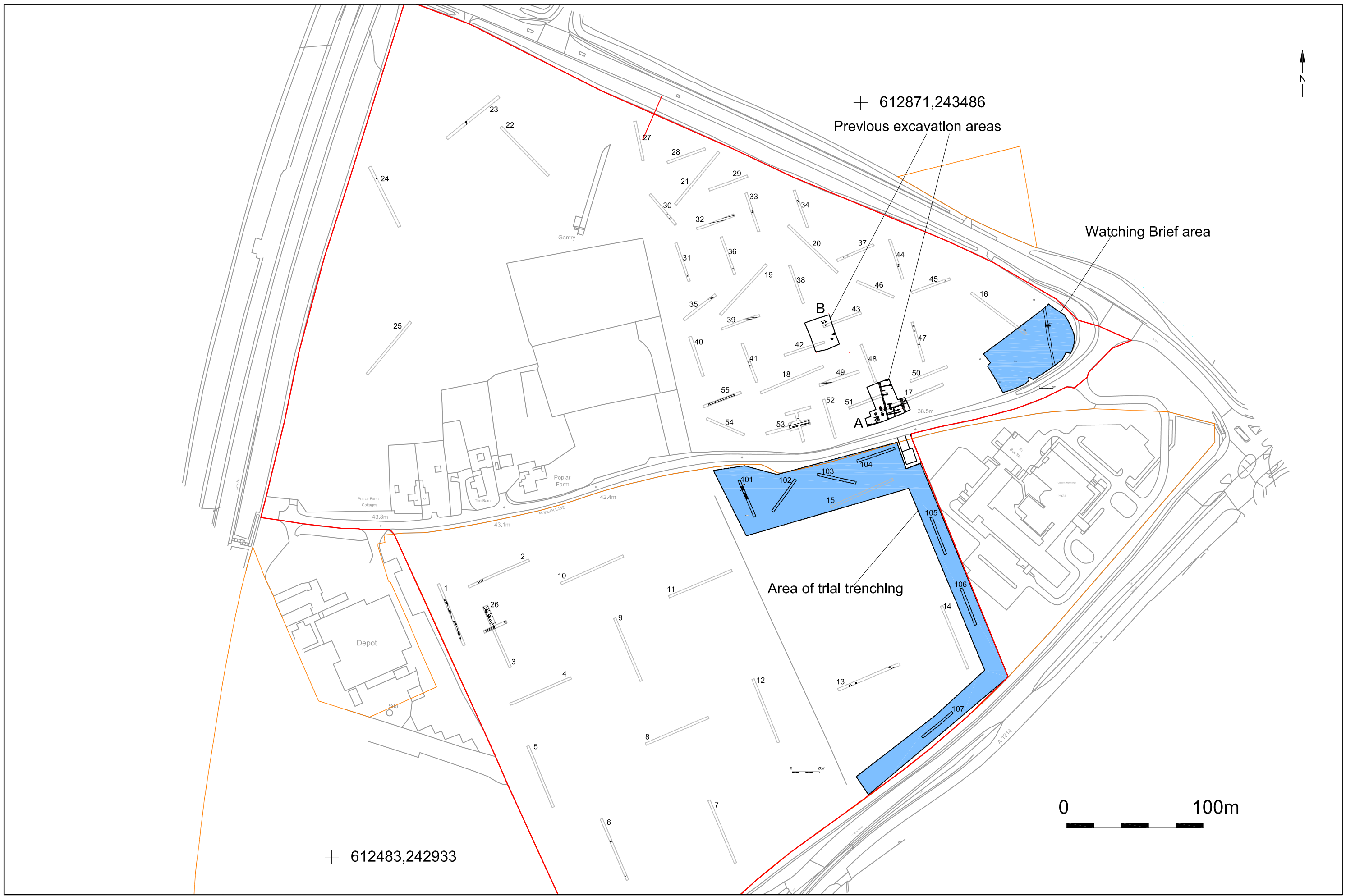
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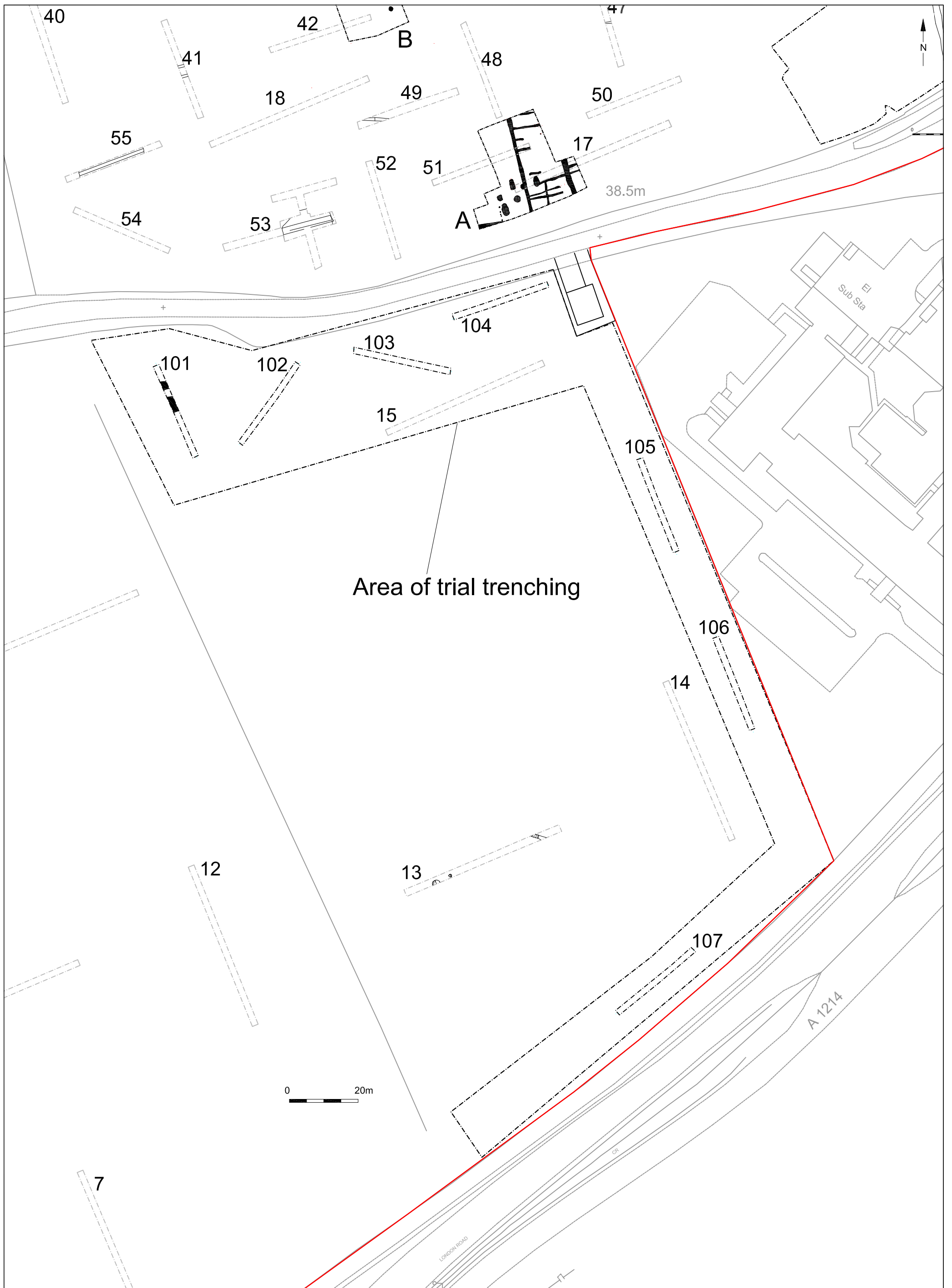




© Archaeology South-East		Land at Wolsey Grange, Ipswich	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 190191	April 2019	Site location and selected HER references	
Report No: 2019120	Drawn by: SM		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Wolsey Grange, Ipswich	Fig.2
Project Ref: 190191	April 2019	Site location and previous archaeological work	
Report Ref: 2019120	Drawn by: SM		



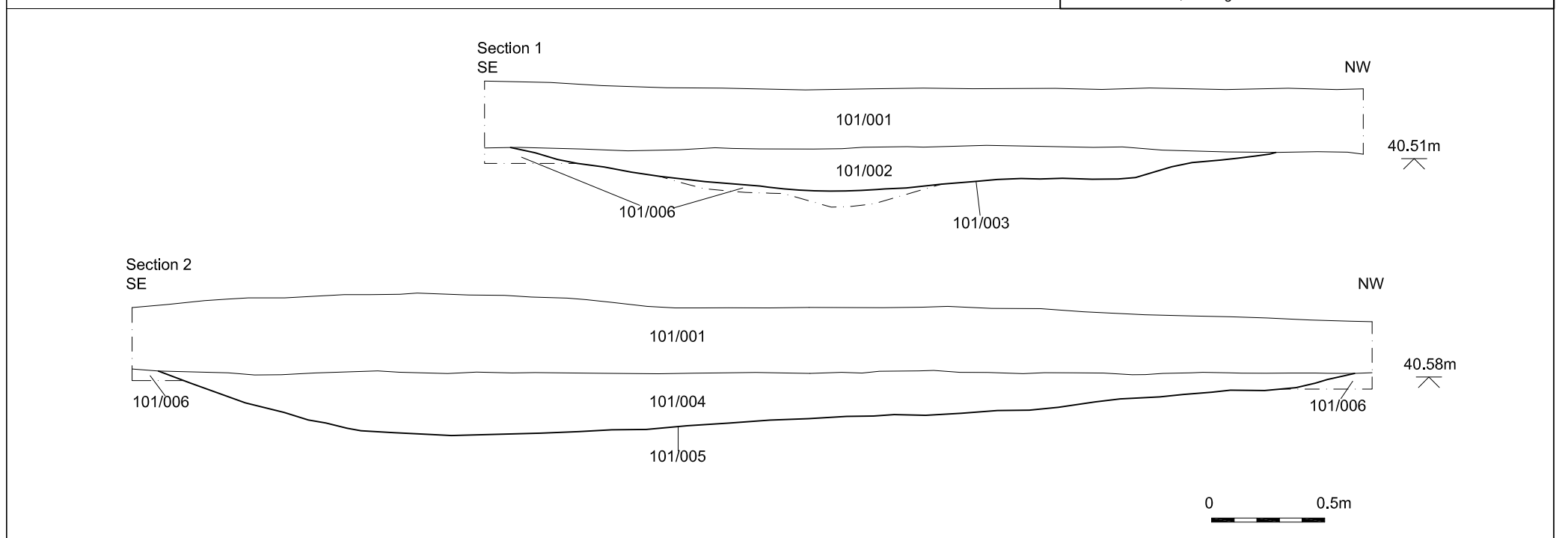
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Wolsey Grange, Ipswich	Fig.3
Project Ref: 190191	April 2019	Evaluation trench location with shaded features	
Report Ref: 2019120	Drawn by: SM		



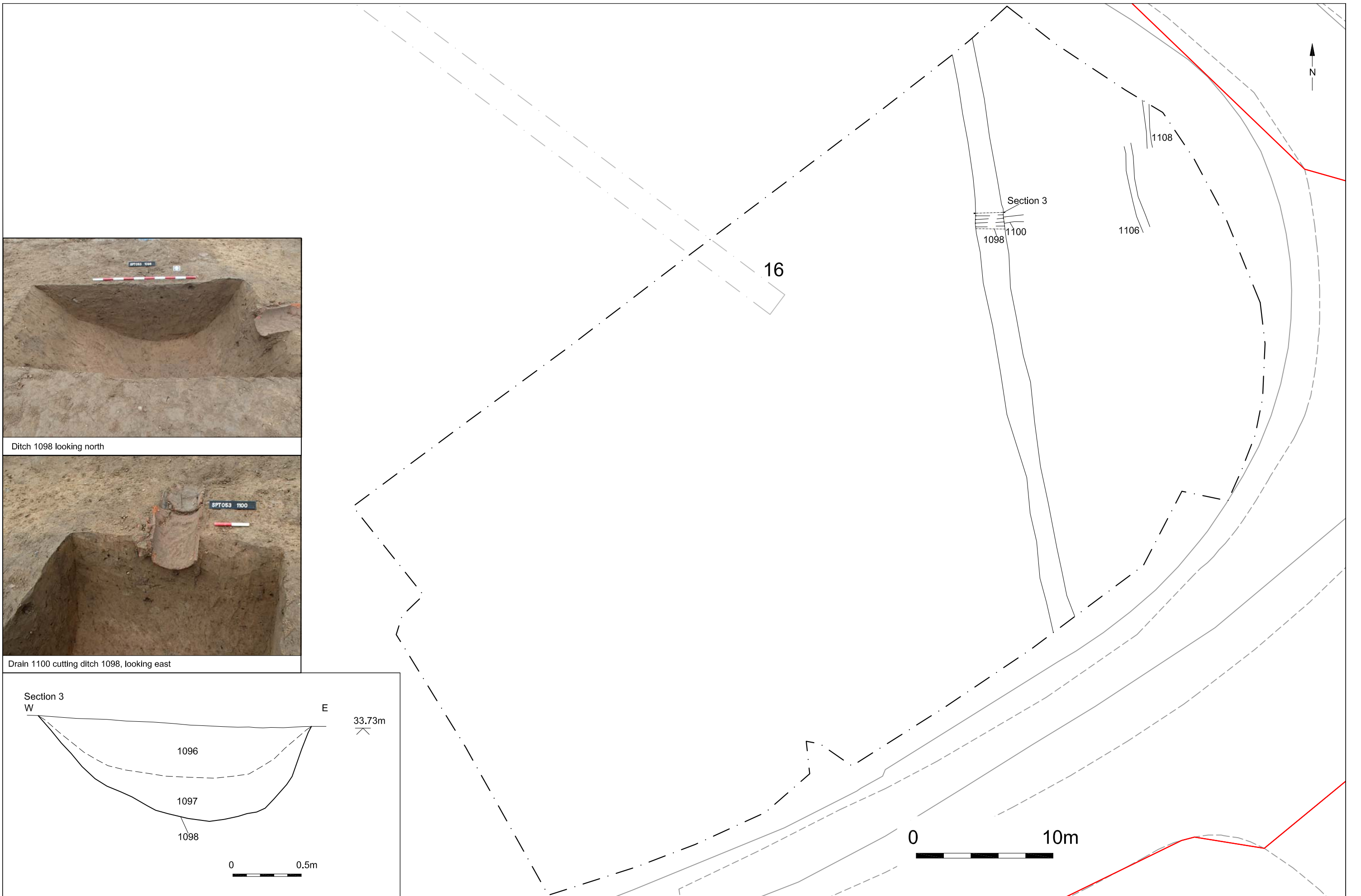
General view of Trench 101, looking south-east

Feature 101/003, looking west/south-west

Feature 101/005, looking north-west



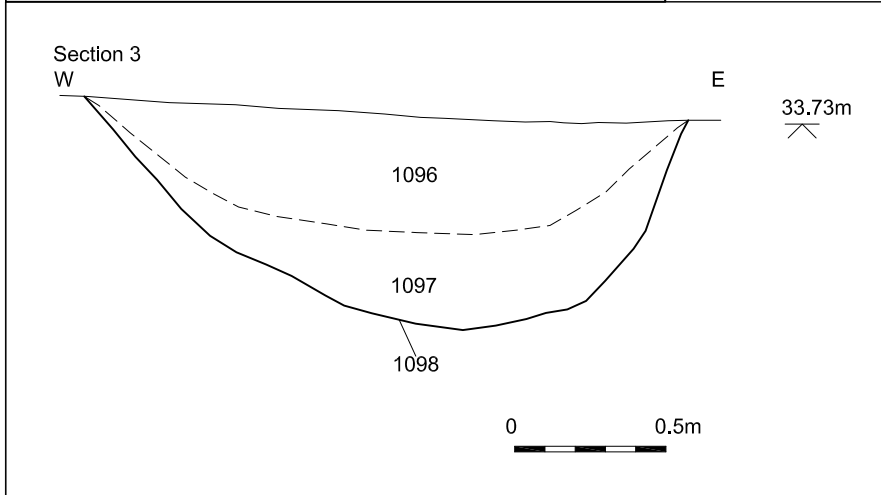
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Wolsey Grange, Ipswich	Fig.4
Project Ref: 190191	April 2019	Trench 101 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019120	Drawn by: SM		



Ditch 1098 looking north



Drain 1100 cutting ditch 1098, looking east





© Archaeology South-East		Land at Wolsey Grange, Ipswich	Fig.6
Project Ref: 190191	April 2019	Photographs of archaeologically negative trenches	
Report Ref: 2019120	Drawn by: SM		

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