

Archaeological Evaluation

**Wolsey Grange 2,
Land North of the A1071,
Sproughton, Ipswich,
Suffolk**

**ASE Project No: 190088
Site/Parish Code: SPT062**

ASE Report No: 2019260



**November 2020
(version 2)**

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Planning Ref: DC/19/02571

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land to the north of the A1071, Sproughton, Ipswich, Suffolk (aka Wolsey Grange 2), between 05 and 22 August 2019. The fieldwork was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services Ltd on behalf of their client and constitutes part of a wider scheme of pre-determination archaeological works.

The current site comprises a triangular area measuring c.65.45ha and is located to the south-east of Ipswich and to the immediate north of the Wolsey Grange 1 development site, where archaeological remains of Prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date were identified in 2015, 2018 and 2019. These included, most notably, the Early Neolithic remains of a possible occasional/seasonal occupation site and two distinct areas of medieval (13th-14th century) cultivation thought to relate to the former hamlet attached to Felchurch Church.

The Wolsey Grange 2 site generally slopes down from south to north, its highest point being situated on a plateau in its southeast at c.40m AOD, dropping to a minimum of c.15m AOD. A shallow valley runs roughly northwards through the centre of the site, with ponds, shallow streams and a spring at the base, ultimately feeding into the River Gipping.

A preceding geophysical survey identified a number of anomalies of probable archaeological origin, including a rectangular enclosure and ditch/trackway, a smaller enclosure and an area of possible quarrying, with the remaining anomalies being interpreted to be of natural origin. Sixty-seven trenches were excavated across the site, a number of which were targeted on geophysical anomalies.

Twenty-nine trenches were identified to contain archaeological features. These remains, comprising linear ditches, pits, postholes and an extensive debris layer, were spread across the site's south-east and south-west areas, with a particular concentration in the south-east. A high degree of correlation between geophysical anomalies and below-ground archaeological features was demonstrated.

No prehistoric features were recorded; however, small quantities of abraded prehistoric pottery and edge-damaged worked flint, recovered as residual finds from later features, attest to a transitory presence in the landscape from the Mesolithic to Early Iron Age.

The majority of remains uncovered were of Roman date. Ditches forming two large rectangular enclosures and several pits uncovered in the south-east are considered to constitute the remains of a Roman occupation site with associated agricultural land, perhaps constituting a small farmstead, spanning the 1st-4th centuries AD. Artefactual material recovered is indicative of domestic occupation in the area, with quantities of ceramic building material suggestive of structural remains perhaps concealed by an extensive debris layer.

Small quantities of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery attest to land use activity of this date in the vicinity of the site. A small number of ditches, including several isolated from the concentrated area of Roman remains, are suggestive of agricultural land use and bear some similarities to the medieval cultivation systems uncovered to the south at Wolsey Grange 1.

A low frequency of late post-medieval and modern remains uncovered in the south-

east and south-west areas spanned the late 19th-20th century and mostly comprised ditches with parallel hedgerows and a single large pit. These were detected by the geophysical survey and correspond with boundaries recorded on the 1837 Sproughton Tithe Map and on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps that indicate that the ditches were backfilled between 1955 and 1980.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of UCL's Institute of Archaeology Centre for Applied Archaeology, was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services Ltd (formerly CgMs Ltd) to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land to the north of the A1071, Sproughton, Ipswich, Suffolk (aka Wolsey Grange 2).

1.1.2 A geophysical survey was undertaken as a first stage of evaluation works (Sumo Geophysics 2018). The current trial-trenching constitutes a preliminary intrusive phase of site evaluation carried out pre-determination; it is anticipated that further evaluation will be undertaken post-consent. These works aim to establish the archaeological potential of the site.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The overall Wolsey Grange 2 site is located to the south-east of Ipswich and to the immediate north of the Wolsey Grange 1 development site (NGR TM 12594336; Fig. 1). It is a roughly triangular area measuring c.65.45ha, bounded by the A14 to the west, the A1071 to the south and agricultural land to the east, and bisected by Hadleigh Road and Church Lane (Fig. 2).

1.2.2 The site generally slopes downward from south to north, its highest point situated on a plateau in the south-east (vicinity of Trenches 153-157) at c.40m AOD, dropping to a minimum of c.15m AOD. A shallow valley runs roughly northwards through the centre of the site, with ponds, shallow streams and a spring at the base, ultimately feeding into the River Gipping.

1.2.3 Three areas within the overall Wolsey Grange 2 site were subject to evaluation (Fig. 2):

- northern area (Trenches 110-115)
- south-western area (Trenches 116-141)
- south-eastern area (Trenches 142-175)

1.2.4 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2019), the solid geology of the site comprises the Red Crag Formation – Sand, which outcrops at the surface along the slopes of the shallow valley. The remainder of the site is overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation, a Diamicton deposit dating to the Anglian glaciation.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The proposed residential development works (Planning Ref. DC/19/02571) are currently at their pre-application stage, with a scoping opinion being sought. Pre-determination archaeological works have been undertaken in order to inform on the implementation of an archaeological mitigation strategy in line with local and national planning policy and to inform planning decisions.

1.3.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) was carried out in 2018 (CgMs 2018) and a geophysical survey was subsequently completed (Sumo Geophysics 2018). This survey identified a range of magnetic anomalies,

many of which have been interpreted to represent possible/probable archaeological remains. In addition, the archaeological works at the adjacent Wolsey Grange 1 site identified archaeological remains of Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date (ASE 2015; 2018; 2019a).

- 1.3.3 As regards the pre-determination works, a first stage of archaeological evaluation, targeted on the geophysical results, was recommended by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) in their role as archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by ASE (ASE 2019b), which was submitted to and approved by SCCAS prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report describes and assesses the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on land to the north of the A1071, Sproughton, Ipswich, Suffolk (aka Wolsey Grange 2) from 05–22 August 2019.
- 1.4.2 The results of the preceding geophysical survey (Sumo Geophysics 2018) are also considered in relation to the evaluation results.
- 1.4.3 The fieldwork was carried out by Rob Cullum (Archaeologist). The fieldwork was project managed by Gemma Stevenson and Andy Leonard, and post-excavation managed by Mark Atkinson.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following is a summary of the most pertinent archaeological and historical background information drawn from the DBA for the current site and for the Wolsey Grange 1 development area (CgMs 2013; 2018). It is based on evidence held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), supplemented by the results of the geophysical survey (Sumo Geophysics 2018) and other readily available sources. The locations of specific known sites and findspots in the vicinity of the site are illustrated on Figure 1.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains in the vicinity are concentrated along the River Gipping valley, with a number of flint scatters being recorded c.1.5km and c.800m to the north (SHER SPT026 and SPT004). A possible Mesolithic occupation site is recorded to the north-west in Sproughton, where flint axes were recovered amongst cores, flakes and scrapers (SHER SPT017).
- 2.2.2 Neolithic remains identified during the excavation at Wolsey Grange 1 (SHER SPT053; ASE 2019a) comprised a loose cluster of pits and a possible hearth containing pottery, struck flint, burnt clay and animal bone, possibly constituting the remains of an occasional/seasonal occupation site, perhaps for hunting/foraging. A leaf-shaped flint arrowhead of similar date was also recovered from topsoil close by. Collectively, the remains attest to the exploitation of wild resources within the area during the Early Neolithic and perhaps relate to the larger contemporary settlement located c.1km to the north (SHER SPT001).
- 2.2.3 The Neolithic settlement c.1km to the north was occupied through to the Early Bronze Age (SHER SPT001). Another Bronze Age settlement was recorded c.900m to the north (SHER SPT002). Evidence of activity for this period is reasonably widespread; recorded remains include those of a barrow under the road to the immediate south-west of the site (SHER SPT021) and a group of Middle Bronze Age cremations and a ring-ditch to the south (SHER SPT035).
- 2.2.4 Evidence for Iron Age activity in the vicinity of the site is more ephemeral. Recent investigations by ASE in advance of a residential development c.1.5km to the south of the site in the Belstead Brook valley, however, recovered the possible remains of buildings containing pottery that is still under analysis but of probable Iron Age date (ASE forthcoming; SHER PIN010). An Iron Age settlement was also recently investigated at The Bridge School to the immediate north of PIN010 (SHER BSD 018; SCCAS 2013).

2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 The Roman road from Colchester to *Venta Icenorum* (near Norwich) is located to the west of the A14 (SHER SPT024). Archaeological evaluation at The Bridge School, c.1.5km to the south, established that occupation of the site continued into the Roman period (SHER BSD 018; SCCAS 2013). Other than this, remains of Roman date are limited to scatters of pottery (SHER WSH003).

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 2.4.1 Evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity is limited and includes several sherds of Late Saxon pottery recovered from a flowerbed to the south-east of the site (SHER IPS 236). Excavation to the south of the site revealed a ditch thought to be part of a larger enclosure, as well as pits and postholes from which animal bone and Middle-Late Saxon pottery was recovered (SHER WSH012).
- 2.4.2 Felchurch Church and a possible associated hamlet are mapped to the south of the site, within the Wolsey Grange 1 development area (SHER WSH006). Felchurch is first recorded in 1254 and abandoned some time before 1764, when Kirby wrote of the location of the ruined church, but the exact date of its abandonment remains unclear.
- 2.4.3 Two distinct areas of medieval activity were identified in excavation Area A at Wolsey Grange 1 (SHER SPT053; ASE 2019a). Indicative of both domestic and agricultural activity, the remains are thought to relate to the former hamlet attached to Felchurch Church. A cluster of pits was concentrated around what may have been a well and denoted an area of processing/production and disposal activities, though no structural remains were identified. Two of the pits were of distinctive form and may have had a specific, more-specialised, primary function. Cattle cranial remains recovered from the well also indicate butchery took place within the area. A series of parallel ENE/WSW gullies adjacent to the well and pits constitute the remains of a contemporary cultivation system, perhaps within a wider open field.

2.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 2.5.1 Part of the southern part of the development area is thought to lie within a park that belonged to Sir Rob Harland in the late 18th century. It is depicted on the 1783 Hodkinson map of Suffolk and is situated on the south side of Hadleigh Road. Tithe mapping shows the park was no longer extant by 1837, and its area had been divided into fields.
- 2.5.2 On the edge of Sir Rob Garland's Park, on the south-west periphery of the site, is Springvale Farm. The Grade II house is probably 15th century, with timber frame and later brick cladding. In the approximate centre of the Wolsey Grange 2 site is Red House Farm. Its Grade II house is described as being a 16th-century timber frame covered with early 18th-century brick.
- 2.5.3 Chantry Park, to the east of the site, is an 18th- and 19th-century mansion in its extensive parkland.
- 2.5.4 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 road, which form the west and south boundaries of development area, were opened in the mid 1980s. The post-medieval activity indicated by the remains of field boundary ditches recorded during the archaeological works at the Wolsey Grange 1 site was agricultural in nature (SHER SPT053; ASE 2015; 2018; 2019a). Post-medieval pitting and made-ground have also been recorded.

2.6 Geophysical survey

- 2.6.1 The preceding geophysical survey (Sumo Geophysics 2018) identified a number of anomalies of probable archaeological origin (Figs 3-6). These included a rectangular enclosure and ditch/trackway (1 and 2), a smaller enclosure (3) and an area of possible quarrying (4) all in the south-east of the site. The remaining detected anomalies were interpreted to be of natural origin (5-8 and 9).
- 2.6.2 Anomalies defining parallel trends have been attributed to cultivation or drainage (Sumo Geophysics 2018) and are suggested perhaps to be similar to the medieval cultivation system examined at Wolsey Grange 1 (ASE 2019a). Linear field boundaries were also identified as anomalies and correspond with those recorded on historic mapping.

2.7 Project Aims and Objectives

- 2.7.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation, as outlined in the WSI (ASE 2019b), was to identify the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that would be impacted upon by the proposed development. In addition, the works sought to confirm the presence / absence of the probable / possible archaeological features identified by the preceding geophysical survey.
- 2.7.2 The evaluation aimed to provide sufficient information for RPS Consulting Services Ltd and SCCAS to formulate an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy in line with national and local planning policy.
- 2.7.3 Site-specific research aims identified in the WSI were:
- To determine if the prehistoric activity identified both to the north and south of this site extends into the area under evaluation. To investigate the prehistoric landscape in association with natural topography and watercourses.
 - To determine if the medieval and post-medieval field boundaries and cultivation systems identified at Wolsey Grange 1 continue into the site.
 - To consider if a pattern of field systems can be determined and related to that of the wider landscape.
 - To consider if differences in land-use can be identified across the large development area.
 - Are there any significant relationships between topography and archaeological remains, and any use of the spring/watercourses?
- 2.7.4 On the basis of the results of the work to date, the WSI identified a number of regional research objectives/questions to which the archaeological evaluation had the potential to contribute (Medlycott 2011).

Anglo-Saxon

- There is still a problem in locating and identifying Anglo-Saxon sites

(Medlycott 2011, 57).

Medieval

- The origins and development of the different rural settlement types needs further research, also the dynamics of rural settlement (Medlycott 2011, 70).
- 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)

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Unless otherwise stated, the fieldwork followed the methodology set out in the WSI (ASE 2019b). ASE is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The ClfA *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014b) were adhered to throughout the project.
- 3.1.2 The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of sixty-seven trenches across three areas primarily targeted upon the results of the geophysical survey. Trenches, each measuring 30m by 1.8m, were positioned either to investigate the plotted positions of specific geophysical anomalies or to provide representative coverage (Figs 2-6). Alterations were made to the trench plan outlined in the WSI (ASE 2019b) prior to the commencement of fieldwork. These were as follows:
- Trenches 117 and 126 were rotated so that they were perpendicular to their targeted linear geophysical anomaly.
 - Trench 132 was moved a short distance westward.
 - Trench 141 was relocated 30m north of its original location to avoid an on-site constraint relating to land ownership.
 - Trenches 163 and 164 were relocated in order to avoid the intersection of two detected linear geophysical anomalies.
 - Trenches 153 and 154 were relocated, and Trench 154 extended, in order to better characterise the rectangular enclosure detected by the geophysical survey that targeted.
- 3.1.3 Alterations made to trench locations after the commencement of fieldwork included the addition of an east/west extension to the south of Trench 154, in order to define the extent of an extensive debris layer exposed here, and the addition of Trench 175 to investigate a depression in the south-east area.
- 3.1.4 All trenches were accurately located using a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and were scanned for the presence of underground services using a CAT scanner prior to excavation.
- 3.1.5 Machining of the trenches was undertaken using a tracked excavator under close archaeological supervision, with topsoil and subsoil deposits being stratigraphically removed until archaeological remains and/or underlying natural geology were encountered. Any exposed archaeological deposits or negative features were planned as appropriate.
- 3.1.6 A sample of archaeological features was hand excavated; all were planned using GPS. Where required, 50% of discrete features and 1m-long segments of linear features were excavated. Due to the density and potential significance of the archaeological remains uncovered in the south-east area, it was agreed during an on-site meeting with the County Archaeological on 16/08/2019 that no further excavation would be carried out here and that all remaining unexcavated features would be mapped in order to inform better on the implementation of an archaeological mitigation strategy. For features

that correlated with boundaries shown on historic mapping, single hand-excavated slots were investigated to demonstrate their late post-medieval/modern date.

- 3.1.7 Trenches and features were recorded on ASE *pro forma* context sheets and sections were recorded at 1:10 scale on A3 drawing film sheets.
- 3.1.8 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images was made. All trenches and individual contexts were photographed (trench and context views). In addition, a number of representative photographs of the general work on site were taken (working views).
- 3.1.9 All finds from excavated deposits were retrieved and retained for specialist identification and study. These were securely bagged and labelled with the appropriate site code and context number on site, in accordance with the ASE collection policy and ClfA guidelines (2014c).
- 3.1.10 Bulk soil samples were collected from deposits deemed appropriate for environmental study and/or for the recovery of small artefacts, in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Historic England 2011).
- 3.1.11 A metal-detector was used throughout the fieldwork. Trench bases and spoil heaps, as well as the spoil derived from excavated features, were scanned.
- 3.1.12 Backfilling and compaction was undertaken by the machine on completion of the work, but there was no reinstatement to existing condition.

3.2 Archive

- 3.3.1 Guidelines contained in the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014d) and SCCAS archiving guidelines (SCCAS 2019) will be followed for the preparation of the archive for deposition.
- 3.3.2 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Finds from the fieldwork will be kept with the archival material. Subject to agreement with the legal landowner, the archive will be deposited at the Suffolk County Council Archive Depository in due course. The contents of the site archive are tabulated below (Tables 1 and 2).

Context sheets	71
Section sheets	8
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	218
Context register	0
Drawing register	2
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	67

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 bag)	3 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	2
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	2

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Summary

- 4.1.1 Sixty-seven trenches, measuring 30m by 1.8m, were excavated across the three specific areas of the site, generally in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2019b; Fig. 2). Minor alterations were made to trench positions to avoid on-site constraints and to investigate better the geophysical anomalies that they were targeted upon (3.1.2).
- 4.1.2 Twenty-nine of these trenches were targeted upon the plotted positions of anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and interpreted as probable/possible archaeological features or being of uncertain origin (Sumo Geophysics 2018; Figs 3-6). Another thirteen trenches were targeted on anomalies interpreted to be of natural origin.
- 4.1.3 Of the sixty-seven trenches excavated, twenty-nine (Trenches 117, 120, 124, 126, 135, 139, 140, 141, 142, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173 and 174) contained archaeological remains, mostly comprising ditches but also including pits and postholes, as well as an extensive debris layer. Features were hand excavated in only thirteen of these trenches, following agreement with the County Archaeologist on 16/08/2019 that no further excavation would be carried out in the south-east area. All remaining unexcavated features were planned only. Context numbers were generally only assigned to cuts and fills of unexcavated features where dateable finds were retrieved from their surfaces. Where no context numbers were assigned, a brief description/discussion of unexcavated features is given in the text below; however, where density and intercutting complexity was high, it was not always possible to ascertain the precise form and sequence of features uncovered. The recorded archaeological remains are described by trench in sections 4.2-4.30.
- 4.1.4 The remaining thirty-eight trenches (Trenches 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 118, 119, 121, 122, 123, 125, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 160, 161, 162, 168 and 175) were found to be devoid of archaeological remains. These trenches are summarised in section 4.31 and further details of their deposit sequences are presented in Appendices 1 and 2.
- 4.1.5 Across most of the site, a simple deposit sequence comprising 0.21-0.37m of topsoil overlying subsoil, colluvial or natural deposits was recorded. Subsoil deposits ranged in thickness from 0.09-0.35m and colluvium from 0.10-1.20m, which varied depending on the location of trenches, with the thickest colluvial deposits being recorded in the north-east of the south-west area (in Trench 121), at the valley base. Exposed natural deposits were varied and included mid orange brown sandy silt, mid orange brown/orange gravel sand, clay, chalk and yellow sand. The topsoil comprised mid grey brown sandy silt with some gravel. The recorded archaeological features contained either silty sand, sandy gravel, silty clay or clay silt fills.
- 4.1.6 Feature visibility was generally poor. Encountered fill types were of very similar colour to surrounding natural deposits making it difficult to establish the true size and orientation of linear features prior to excavation and to

ascertain the exact form and sequence of features in areas where feature density and intercut complexity was high. The features were generally found directly below the subsoil/colluvium or topsoil where no underlying deposits were present. All archaeological features were cut into the natural deposits unless stated otherwise.

South-West Area

4.2 Trench 117 (Fig. 7)

Heights at NE end of the trench = 33.80m AOD (top)

Heights at SW end of the trench = 35.46m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
117/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.23-0.34
117/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.10-0.17
117/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.03
117/004	Fill	Fill, upper	1.80	1.35	Unexcavated
117/005	Cut	Ditch	1.80	1.35	Unexcavated

Table 3: Trench 117 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 117 was located in the north-west corner of the area on a NE/SW alignment in order to investigate a former field boundary also detected as a linear geophysical anomaly. A single ditch was uncovered, which correlated with this anomaly.
- 4.2.2 Ditch [117/005] crossed the centre of the trench on a NW/SE alignment, correlating with the plotted linear geophysical anomaly and former field boundary recorded on the 1837 Sproughton Tithe Map. It measured 1.35m wide and was not excavated. No finds were recovered from the surface of its fill. Its southward continuation was recorded in Trenches 126 and 135, where it was excavated as [135/005]. OS mapping shows that it was backfilled between 1955 and 1980.

4.3 Trench 120 (Fig. 8)

Heights at E end of the trench = 28.03m AOD (top)

Heights at W end of the trench = 29.73m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
120/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.21-0.25
120/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.16
120/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.06-0.15
120/004	Fill	Fill, upper	1.80	4.50	0.13
120/005	Fill	Fill	1.80	5.00	0.30
120/006	Fill	Fill	1.80	3.80	0.65
120/007	Fill	Fill	1.80	1.40	0.33
120/008	Cut	Pit	1.80	5.42	1.20
120/009	Fill	Fill	1.80	2.23	Unexcavated

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
120/010	Cut	Ditch	1.80	2.23	Unexcavated
120/011	Fill	Fill	1.80	1.12	Unexcavated
120/012	Cut	?Hedgerow	1.80	1.12	Unexcavated

Table 4: Trench 120 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 120 was located in the north-east of the area on an east/west alignment in order to investigate three plotted geophysical anomalies: one corresponding with a known former field boundary and two interpreted to be of uncertain origin (one linear and one discrete). A ditch, a ?hedgerow and a pit were uncovered, all of which correlated with the detected anomalies. A metal-detected iron nail and copper-alloy buckle, both of post-medieval date, were recovered from the topsoil.
- 4.3.2 Pit [120/008], measuring 5.42m wide by 1.20m+ deep, was partially exposed in the west of the trench and correlated with a discrete geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin. It had steep sides and was cut through subsoil deposits, demonstrating its recent date. Its full depth was not established, as this extended beyond the maximum safe depth for excavation. Upper fill [120/004] was a compact, mid brown grey sandy silt. Intermediate fill [120/005] was a compact, light yellow gravel sand and intermediate fill [120/006] was a compact, mid orange gravel-sand. These contained frequent wood, modern (frogged) brick fragments (not collected) and redeposited natural chalk indicative of intentional backfilling and its recent date. Lower fill [120/007] was a black charcoal-rich deposit of silty sand containing frequent charred wood fragments. There is no clear function for [120/008]; however, it seems likely that it is related to recent agricultural activity, perhaps to aid drainage in an area prone to flooding. Charcoal-rich fill [120/007] probably represents the use of the remains of a bonfire as backfill material. No finds were hand collected from any of the fills.
- 4.3.3 Unexcavated ditch [120/010] crossed the centre of the trench on a north/south alignment, measuring 2.23m wide. It ran directly alongside (to the west) of the plotted linear geophysical anomaly and field boundary shown on historic OS mapping. No finds were recovered from the surface of its fill. Its continuation was recorded in Trenches 139 and 141, where it was excavated in the latter as [141/005], though it was not apparent in Trench 122.
- 4.3.4 Unexcavated ?hedgerow [120/012] crossed the east of the trench on a north/south alignment, measuring 1.12m wide. It also ran directly alongside (to the east) of the plotted linear geophysical anomaly and field boundary shown on historic OS mapping. No finds were recovered from the surface of its fill. Its continuation was recorded in Trenches 139 and 141, where it was excavated as [139/004] and [141/008], respectively, though it was not encountered in Trench 122.
- 4.3.5 Whilst neither [120/010] or [120/012] correlate directly to the field boundary detected by the geophysical survey, they are believed to be the source of the anomaly. Slots excavated in the continuation of [120/012] in Trenches 139 and 141 demonstrated that the feature was very shallow, suggesting that it constitutes the remains of a hedgerow running alongside ditch [120/010]. The ditch is first recorded on the 1837 Sproughton Tithe Map and historic OS

mapping shows that it was backfilled sometime between 1955-1980. No continuation was recorded in Trench 122. It is possible that there was either a break in the ditch or that it has not here survived subsequent agricultural activity.

- 4.3.6 No below-ground remains were found to correlate with the linear geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin plotted to coincide with the east of the trench.

4.4 Trench 124 (Fig. 9)

Heights at N end of the trench = 32.99m AOD (top)

Heights at S end of the trench = 33.96m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
124/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.28-0.29
124/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.05-0.14
124/003	Fill	Fill, single	1.80	1.73	0.18
124/004	Cut	Ditch	1.80	1.73	0.18

Table 5: Trench 124 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 Located in the centre of the area on a north/south alignment, Trench 124 was not positioned in order to investigate any plotted geophysical anomalies. A single ditch was uncovered.
- 4.4.2 Ditch [124/004] crossed the centre of the trench on an east/west alignment, measuring 1.73m wide and 0.18m deep. It had shallow sloping sides with a gradual break of slope to a rounded, concave base and contained a single fill. Fill [124/004] was a light orange brown sandy silt with occasional small flint pieces and charcoal flecks, from which no finds were recovered. Continuations of this ditch were not seen in nearby trenches. It was noted during excavation that the ditch was very indistinct and probably representative of an accumulation of colluvial material in a natural hollow.

4.5 Trench 126 (Fig. 10)

Heights at NE end of the trench = 34.21m AOD (top)

Heights at SW end of the trench = 35.43m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
126/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.17-0.28
126/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.11-0.19
126/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	
126/004	Fill	Fill	1.80	0.97	0.18
126/005	Cut	Ditch	1.80	0.97	0.18

Table 6: Trench 126 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.2 Trench 126 was located in the north-west of the area on a NE/SW alignment in order to investigate a former field boundary also identified as an anomaly by the geophysical survey. A single ditch was uncovered, which correlated

with the anomaly.

- 4.5.1 Ditch [126/005] crossed the south-west end of the trench on a NW/SE alignment, correlating with the plotted linear geophysical anomaly and field boundary shown on historic mapping. It measured 0.97m wide and was not excavated. No finds were recovered from the surface of its fill. Its north and southward continuations were recorded in Trenches 117 and 135, where it was excavated as [135/005]. First recorded on the 1837 Sproughton Tithe Map, historic OS mapping shows that it was backfilled sometime between 1955 and 1980.

4.6 Trench 135 (Fig. 11)

Heights at NE end of the trench = 37.45m AOD (top)

Heights at SW end of the trench = 38.66m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
135/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.22-0.30
135/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.09-0.17
135/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.14
135/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.80	1.27	0.38
135/005	Cut	Ditch	1.80	1.27	0.38

Table 7: Trench 135 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Trench 135 was located in the south of the area on a NE/SW alignment, positioned in order to investigate a former field boundary also identified as an anomaly by the geophysical survey. A single ditch was uncovered, which correlated with the anomaly.
- 4.6.2 Ditch [135/005] crossed the centre of the trench on a NW/SE alignment. It was 1.27m wide by 0.38m deep, had steep sloping sides with a gradual break of slope to a rounded, concave base and contained a single fill. Fill [135/004] was a very compact, light grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Two pieces of Roman ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from this fill.
- 4.6.3 Broadly corresponding with the geophysical anomaly, ditch [135/005] also correlates with a field boundary recorded on the 1837 Sproughton Tithe Map, which was backfilled sometime between 1955 and 1980 as shown by subsequent OS maps. Given this, the two small Roman tile fragments recovered are thought to be residual, derived from the high intensity of Roman activity in the vicinity as recorded in the south-east area. The northward continuation of the ditch was recorded in Trenches 117 and 126, where it was unexcavated.

4.7 Trench 139 (Fig. 12)

Heights at the NE end of the trench = 32.09m AOD (top)

Heights at the SW end of the trench = 33.52m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
139/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.29-0.30
139/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.05-0.06
139/003	Fill	Fill, single	1.80	1.28	0.06
139/004	Cut	?hedgerow	1.80	1.28	0.06
139/005	Fill	Fill	1.80	1.60	Unexcavated
139/006	Cut	Ditch	1.80	1.60	Unexcavated

Table 8: Trench 139 list of recorded contexts

- 4.7.1 Trench 139 was located in the south-east of the area on a NE/SW alignment, positioned in order to investigate a former field boundary also identified as an anomaly by the geophysical survey. Two linear features were uncovered, one of which directly correlated with this anomaly. Four post-medieval copper-alloy objects, comprising a button, jetton, mount and unidentified sheet fragment, were recovered from the topsoil through metal-detection.
- 4.7.2 Feature [139/004] was a shallow linear feature crossing the north-east end of the trench on a NW/SE alignment, 1.41m east from ditch [139/006]. Measuring 1.28m wide and 0.06m deep, it had shallow sloping sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base and contained a single fill. Fill [139/003] was a soft, light grey sandy silt with occasional pebbles, from which no finds were retrieved. Its continuation was recorded in Trench 120 to the north and Trench 141 to the south, where it was recorded as [141/008]. It is thought to constitute the remains of a hedgerow alongside boundary ditch [139/006].
- 4.7.3 Unexcavated ditch [139/006] crossed the north-east of the trench on a NW/SE alignment. It measured 1.60m wide and correlates with the geophysical anomaly and the former field boundary ditch recorded on the 1837 Sproughton Tithe Map, backfilled sometime between 1955 and 1980. Its southern continuation was recorded in Trench 141, where it was excavated as [141/006]. Its continuation to the north-west was observed in Trench 120 but not Trench 122. No finds were recovered from the surface of its fill.

4.8 Trench 140 (Fig. 13)

Heights at the NW end of the trench = 35.76m AOD (top)

Heights at the SE end of the trench = 36.53m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
140/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.26-0.31
140/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.21
140/003	Fill	Fill	1.80	1.42	Unexcavated
140/004	Cut	Ditch	1.80	1.42	Unexcavated

Table 9: Trench 140 list of recorded contexts

- 4.8.1 Trench 140 was located in the south-east of the area on a NW/SE alignment in order to investigate a former field boundary also identified as an anomaly by the geophysical survey. A single ditch uncovered correlated with this anomaly. Three modern copper-alloy objects and an undiagnostic piece of lead waste were metal-detected from the topsoil.
- 4.8.2 Unexcavated ditch [140/004] crossed the south-east of the trench on a NE/SW alignment and measured 1.42m wide. No finds were retrieved from the surface of its fill. It correlates with the targeted former field boundary, backfilled between 1955 and 1980, as demonstrated by historic mapping. Its eastward continuation was excavated in Trench 141 as [141/004].

4.9 Trench 141 (Fig. 14)

Heights at the NE end of the trench = 33.40m AOD (top)

Heights at the SW end of the trench = 24.47m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
141/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.26-0.35
141/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	
141/003	Fill	Fill, single	2.20	1.75	0.59
141/004	Cut	Ditch	2.20	1.75	0.59
141/005	Fill	Fill, single	3.20	1.52	0.60
141/006	Cut	Ditch	3.20	1.52	0.60
141/007	Fill	Fill, single	4.60	0.92	0.09
141/008	Cut	?hedgerow	4.60	0.92	0.09

Table 10: Trench 141 list of recorded contexts

- 4.9.1 Trench 141 was situated in the south-east of the area on a NE/SW alignment. It was positioned in order to investigate two former field boundaries also identified by the geophysical survey. Three ditches were uncovered, two of which correlated with these anomalies.
- 4.9.2 Ditch [141/004] crossed the south-west of the trench on a NE/SW orientation and correlated with the southernmost plotted linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey. It measured 1.75m wide by 0.59m deep and had steep sloping sides and a sharp break of slope to a pointed, concave base. Single fill [141/003] was a firm, mid grey sandy silt containing occasional charcoal flecks. The ditch was first recorded on the 1837 Sproughton Tithe Map and subsequent OS maps show that it was backfilled sometime between 1955 and 1980, a date that is corroborated by the sherd of 20th-century blue glazed earthenware, shard of 19th-century glass, five pieces of late post-medieval CBM and two iron objects recovered from its fill. Its south-west continuation was recorded but not excavated in Trench 140 as [140/004]. The geophysical survey and historic mapping show that it formed a junction with ditch [141/006] just beyond the eastern edge of the trench.
- 4.9.3 Ditch [141/006] crossed the centre of the trench on a NW/SE alignment for c.3.60m and correlated with the field boundary ditch seen on historic maps and the plotted linear geophysical anomaly. It measured 1.52m wide by 0.60m deep and had steep sloping sides with a moderately sharp break of slope to

a rounded concave base. Its single fill [141/005] was a compact, mid yellow grey sandy silt containing occasional small flints and chalk flecks. Three pieces of late post-medieval CBM and an iron nail recovered from this fill were in keeping with the 1870-1980 date provided by historic mapping. Its north-west continuation was recorded but unexcavated in Trenches 120 and 139; it was not seen in Trench 122.

- 4.9.4 Shallow linear feature [141/008] crossed the north-east end of the trench for c.4.40m on a NW/SE alignment, measuring 0.92m wide by 0.09m deep. It had moderately steep sloping sides with no discernible break of slope leading to a flat base. Its single fill [141/007] was a compact, mid grey brown silty sand, from which no finds were recovered. It ran 1.77m to the east of and parallel with ditch [141/006] and is thought to constitute the remains of a hedgerow alongside the former field boundary. Its northward continuation was recorded in Trench 120 and Trench 139 where it was excavated as [139/004]. It was not identified in Trench 122.

South-East Area

4.10 Trench 142 (Fig. 15)

Heights at the NE end of the trench = 34.55m AOD (top)

Heights at the SW end of the trench = 35.47m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
142/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.30-0.37
142/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.05
142/003	Fill	Fill, single	1.80	0.75	0.27
142/004	Cut	Gully	1.80	0.75	0.27
142/005	Fill	Fill, single	5.00	1.40	0.35
142/006	Cut	Ditch	5.00	1.40	0.35
142/007	Fill	Fill, single	1.80	0.60	0.25
142/008	Cut	Gully	1.80	0.60	0.25

Table 11: Trench 142 list of recorded contexts

- 4.10.1 Trench 142 was located in the north-east corner of the area and positioned on a NE/SW alignment, not targeting any plotted geophysical anomalies. Two gullies and a ditch were uncovered. Four metal-detected objects of post-medieval/modern date were recovered from the topsoil.
- 4.10.2 Gully [142/004] crossed the north-east of the trench for c.2.90m on a NW/SE alignment, measuring 0.75m wide and 0.27m deep. It had moderately steep sloping sides with a moderate break of slope to a concave, pointed base and contained a single fill. Fill [142/0003] was a soft, mid brown grey silty sand containing occasional charcoal flecks, from which no finds were recovered.
- 4.10.3 Ditch [142/006] measured 5.00m+ long by 1.40m wide and 0.35m deep, crossing the south-west end of the trench on a NE/SW alignment. It had shallow sloping sides with no discernible break of slope leading to a concave base. Single fill [142/005] was a soft, mid brown silty sand containing moderately frequent gravel and occasional small charcoal inclusions. No finds

were recovered.

- 4.10.4 Gully [142/008] crossed the north-east of the trench on a NE/SW alignment, perpendicular to gully [142/004]. It measured c.2.15m long, 0.75m wide and 0.27m deep and had moderately steep sloping sides with no discernible break of slope to a concave and pointed base. A single fill [142/007] was excavated consisting of soft, mid brown grey silty sand and containing occasional charcoal flecks, from which no finds were recovered. It is possible that gully [142/008] formed part of the same feature as gully [142/004], constituting a north-eastward return.

4.11 Trench 150 (Fig. 16)

Heights at the N end of the trench = 35.22m AOD (top)

Heights at the S end of the trench = 36.55m AOD (top)

- 4.11.1 Trench 150 was located in the north-west of the area on a north/south alignment, positioned in order to investigate a plotted linear geophysical anomaly of probable archaeological origin and constituting part of the northern boundary of a rectangular enclosure. Four iron nails and a copper-alloy triangular plate, all of post-medieval date, were recovered from the topsoil through metal-detection.
- 4.11.2 A single ditch was uncovered crossing the south of the trench on an east/west alignment, which correlated with the anomaly, but was not excavated. No finds were retrieved from the surface of this feature; however, it appears to form part of a wider enclosure as suggested by the geophysical survey results. Surface finds recovered from other segments of this enclosure indicate a Roman date.
- 4.11.3 An arcing linear geophysical anomaly interpreted to be of natural origin was also plotted to cross the northern end of the trench, but no corresponding below-ground remains were identified.

4.12 Trench 152 (Fig. 17)

Heights at the NE end of the trench = 37.13m AOD (top)

Heights at the SW end of the trench = 37.51m AOD (top)

- 4.12.1 Trench 150 was located in the east of the area on a NE/SW alignment and was not positioned in order to investigate any geophysical anomalies. Three pieces of post-medieval iron and an undiagnostic piece of lead waster were metal-detected from the topsoil.
- 4.12.2 One ditch was uncovered crossing the north-east end of the trench on a NW/SE alignment but was not excavated. No finds were retrieved from the surface of this feature. Continuations of this ditch were not seen in nearby trenches.

4.13 Trench 153 (Fig. 18)

Heights at the NNW end of the trench = 38.09m AOD (top)

Heights at the SSE end of the trench = 38.12 AOD (top)

- 4.13.1 Trench 153 was located in the north of the area and positioned on a NNW/SSE alignment in order to investigate two plotted linear geophysical anomalies, both interpreted to be possible/probable archaeological in origin. It was also located within the wider rectangular enclosure anomaly. A total of eight linear features were uncovered but not excavated, two of which correlated with these targeted anomalies. Three metal-detected iron nails and a copper-alloy button were recovered from the topsoil and all were of post-medieval date.
- 4.13.2 Two ditches crossing the centre of the trench on ENE/WSW alignments correlated with the targeted geophysical anomalies. The eastward continuations of these ditches were also recorded in Trench 158. No finds were retrieved from the surface of these features; however, they potentially formed part of a larger enclosure of probable Roman date.
- 4.13.3 A further four ditches were uncovered, one at the northern end of the trench and three at the southern end, all crossing the trench on the same ENE/WSW alignment.
- 4.13.4 Also at the southern end of the trench, what appeared to be two smaller, gully-like features, on north/south and NW/SE alignments, intersected with some of the ditches described above. No intercut relationships could be discerned. However, these were indistinct and could instead constitute animal disturbance or subsoil filling natural hollows. No finds were retrieved from the surface of these features.
- 4.13.5 Unexcavated ditches recorded in Trench 158 likely represent the eastward continuations of two or three of the ditches exposed here.

4.14 Trench 154 (Fig. 19)

Heights at the NW end of the trench = 37.47m AOD (top)

Heights at the SE end of the trench = 38.36m AOD (top)

Heights at the ENE end of the trench = 38.46m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
154/001	Layer	Topsoil	40.00	1.80	0.29-0.37
154/002	Layer	Debris layer	19.24	21.35	0.31
154/003	Layer	Natural	40.00	1.80	0.01-0.10

Table 12: Trench 154 list of recorded contexts

- 4.14.1 NE/SW aligned Trench 154 was located in the west of the area, positioned in order to investigate two plotted linear geophysical anomalies interpreted as of possible/probable archaeological origin. Three ditches, one of which correlated with a targeted geophysical anomaly of probable archaeological origin, were uncovered, and an extensive debris layer was recorded covering the southern half of the trench. An ENE extension was excavated from the

south end of the trench for a further 22.5m; this defined the eastward extent of the layer and also uncovered a pit. No features were excavated. Nine metal-detected artefacts, all of post-medieval/modern date, were retrieved from the topsoil.

- 4.14.2 Debris layer [154/002] covered the southern 19.24m of the original trench and 21.35m of the extension, likely overlying and concealing the targeted geophysical anomaly of possible archaeological origin. It consisted of a compact, mid brown grey sandy silt with frequent small to large CBM/tegula and moderately frequent small pottery fragments. A sample (sixty-four fragments) of the CBM was collected that comprised large fragments of Roman brick and tile assigned a mid 1st- to mid 2nd-century date. Three Roman coins recovered from the layer (RF<3>, <4> and <5>) were collectively assigned a mid 4th-century *terminus post quem*. An object of two conjoined loops of twisted copper-alloy wire (RF<6>) of 19th-century or later date was also recovered and is considered intrusive within the layer. This high incidence of CBM suggests that a Roman building, or buildings, may have once been present in the vicinity, with a mid 1st- to mid 2nd-century AD construction and mid 4th-century AD demolition, as evidenced by the coins recovered. A 3.3m by 2.4m sondage excavated at the intersection of Trench 154 and its extension revealed the layer to be 0.31m deep here. Within this sondage, two underlying parallel linear features were cut into the natural sand and gravel, possibly constituting building foundation remains. It is probable that other features also underlie this deposit (e.g. the ditch defining the east side of the rectangular enclosure). A similar deposit uncovered in Trench 157 to the immediate south may constitute the continuation of this same layer.
- 4.14.3 A slightly darker area containing a higher frequency of CBM and metal finds (as indicated by frequent metal-detector signals) was observed within layer [154/002], 3.55m from its eastern extent. This area of darker material was possibly linear and appeared to continue into Trench 157 to the south, and roughly correlated with a plotted linear geophysical anomaly. Therefore, this darker area may alternatively constitute the fill of a ditch that cut the deposit.
- 4.14.4 A small sub-circular pit was also uncovered 0.33m west of the eastern extent of [154/002] but was not excavated. No finds were retrieved from the surface of this pit.
- 4.14.5 Three ditches were uncovered, but not excavated, crossing the northern end of the trench on differing north/south, NE/SW and NNE/SSW alignments. The northernmost, north/south aligned ditch correlated with the plotted linear geophysical anomaly of probable archaeological origin, interpreted to form the west side of the rectangular enclosure. Other segments of this feature are suggestive of a roman date. The southernmost ditch appeared in plan to be curving slightly to the north-east. If this is the case, then it may be speculated to be a continuation of one of the ditches recorded in Trench 153. No finds were retrieved from the surface of any of these features.

4.15 Trench 155 (Fig. 20)

Heights at the NE end of the trench = 37.58m AOD (top)

Heights at the SW end of the trench = 37.91 AOD (top)

- 4.15.1 Trench 155 was located in the west of the area in order to investigate a single

plotted linear geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin. Four post-medieval iron nails were metal-detected from the topsoil. Two distinct ditches were uncovered in its southern part, with a large spread of material in its north possibly constituting a further three or more linear features, none of which were excavated. No below-ground archaeological remains correlated with the targeted geophysical anomaly at the north end of the trench.

- 4.15.2 Two parallel ditches crossing the southern half of the trench on a NW/SE alignment were not excavated and were not detected by the geophysical survey. No finds were retrieved from the surface of these features. Continuations of these two ditches were not seen in nearby Trench 154; however, it is possible that they were overlain by layer [154/002].
- 4.15.3 An amorphous area of dark fill in the northern half of the trench may constitute three (or more) merging ditches, or a single feature, containing frequent pockets of redeposited natural. The feature(s) may constitute the remains of the northward continuation of the former field boundary recorded as most likely extending through Trenches 156, 163, 165, 172 and 174, as suggested by both the geophysical survey results and historic mapping. Elsewhere, this boundary ditch has been detected as a linear geophysical anomaly, but its presence here is perhaps masked by the high feature density in the area or by a continuation of the layer recorded in Trenches 154 and 157. It is, however, not possible to say with certainty that the feature(s) are entirely post-medieval/modern given the high density of earlier dated features in the vicinity.

4.16 Trench 156 (Fig. 21)

Heights at the NE end of the trench = 38.50m AOD (top)

Heights at the SW end of the trench = 38.19m AOD (top)

- 4.16.1 East/west Trench 156 was located in the west of the area in order to investigate a former field boundary identified by the geophysical survey and a geophysical anomaly interpreted to be of probable archaeological origin that is interpreted to form part of the west side of the rectangular enclosure. Six ditches were uncovered, two of which correlated with these plotted anomalies; none were excavated. No finds were retrieved from the surfaces of these features. The topsoil contained two metal-detected iron nails of post-medieval date.
- 4.16.2 Two parallel ditches crossed the centre of the trench on a NW/SE alignment. The eastern of these roughly correlated with the plotted position of linear geophysical anomaly thought to represent part of the enclosure, though their alignments were not exact. Its south-eastward continuation was perhaps recorded in Trenches 163 and 165. The western ditch correlated with the former field boundary recorded on historic mapping and detected by the geophysical survey. It is first recorded on the 1837 Sproughton Tithe Map and was backfilled sometime between 1955 and 1980. Its southward continuation was recorded in Trenches 163, 165, 172 and 174.
- 4.16.3 One undated ditch crossed the eastern end of the trench on a NW/SE alignment but was not detected by the geophysical survey. Its southward continuation was recorded in Trench 163 and a possible northward continuation was recorded in Trench 154.

- 4.16.4 At the western end of the trench, two undated ditches crossed the trench on a NW/SE alignment, merging before extending beyond the northern extent of the trench. They were not detected by the geophysical survey. It is unclear if these two features continued southwards into Trench 163
- 4.16.5 Another ditch crossing the trench at its west, also on a NW/SE alignment, probably constitutes the continuation of the ditch recorded in Trench 163 as [163/006], where it was detected as an anomaly by the geophysical survey. It was not detected as an anomaly in Trench 156, perhaps due to a high density of similar features in the vicinity masking its presence.

4.17 Trench 157 (Fig. 22)

Heights at the NE end of the trench = 38.63m AOD (top)

Heights at the SW end of the trench = 38.54m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
157/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.24-0.35
157/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.23-0.30
157/003	Layer	Debris layer	16.85	1.80	

Table 13: trench 157 list of recorded contexts

- 4.17.1 Trench 157 was situated in the centre of the area on a NE/SW alignment. It was positioned in order to investigate a plotted linear geophysical anomaly interpreted to define part of the east side of a rectangular enclosure. A post-medieval iron nail and undiagnostic piece of lead offcut were metal-detected from the topsoil.
- 4.17.2 Extensive debris layer [157/003] was recorded covering the central 16.85m of the trench and is thought to be a continuation of the debris deposit recorded in Trench 154. It consisted of a compact, mid brown grey sandy silt, which contained frequent small to large fragments of CBM, including tegula, and moderately frequent small pottery fragments. A small sample of CBM recovered was collectively assigned a mid 1st- to mid 2nd-century AD date and fragments of pottery and Spanish Baetican amphora were assigned a more specific Early Romano-British date of AD 80-120. As in Trench 154, the high incidence of CBM recorded in the centre of the trench is suggestive that a Roman building, or buildings, may once have been present in the vicinity. The dark area containing a higher incidence of CBM and metal-detector signals recorded in Trench 154 continued across the layer on a north/south alignment in Trench 157. This roughly corresponds with the position of the linear geophysical anomaly targeted by the trench.

4.18 Trench 158 (Fig. 23)

Heights at the NW end of the trench = 37.75m AOD (top)

Heights at the SE end of the trench = 38.33m AOD (top)

- 4.18.1 Trench 158 was located in the centre of the area on a NW/SE alignment, positioned to investigate two plotted linear geophysical anomalies of probable/possible archaeological origin. Five ditches were uncovered, with

two correlating with these anomalies; none were excavated. Six metal-detected finds of post-medieval date were recovered from the topsoil.

- 4.18.2 In the northern end of the trench, two ditches crossed the trench on east/west and ENE/WSW alignments, and correlated with the targeted geophysical anomalies. Their westward continuations were recorded in Trench 153. No finds were retrieved from the surface of these features; however, they appeared to form parts of an enclosure system of probable Roman date.
- 4.18.3 Three ditches were uncovered in the centre of the trench, two oriented ENE/WSW and the other NE/SW. None were identified as anomalies by the geophysical survey. The westward continuations of the two ENE/WSW ditches may have been recorded in Trench 153. The south-westward continuation of the NE/SW aligned ditch was not seen in Trench 157. No finds were retrieved from the surface of these features.

4.19 Trench 159 (Fig. 24)

Heights at the NW end of the trench = 37.95m AOD (top)

Heights at the SE end of the trench = 38.53m AOD (top)

- 4.19.1 Trench 159 was located in the east of the area and positioned on a NW/SE orientation, not targeting any geophysical anomalies. Three post-medieval iron nails were recovered from the topsoil through metal-detecting.
- 4.19.2 A large ditch or pit was partially exposed at its southern end and a possible small pit uncovered at its north. No finds were retrieved from the surface of these features. Neither were detected by the geophysical survey and neither were excavated. Continuations of these features were not seen in nearby trenches.

4.20 Trench 163 (Fig. 25)

Heights at NE end of the trench = 38.81m AOD (top)

Heights at SW end of the trench = 38.45m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
163/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.29-0.31
163/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.05-0.15
163/003	Fill	Fill	5.43	1.80	Unexcavated
163/004	Cut	Pit	5.43	1.80	Unexcavated
163/005	Fill	Fill	1.80	3.00	Unexcavated
163/006	Cut	Ditch	1.80	3.00	Unexcavated

Table 14: Trench 163 list of recorded contexts

- 4.20.1 Trench 163 was aligned NE/SW and positioned in the west of the area in order to investigate two plotted linear geophysical anomalies. Four ditches and two pits were recorded but not excavated; two of the ditches correlated with the targeted anomalies. A metal-detected modern copper-alloy mount was collected from the topsoil.

- 4.20.2 Large pit [163/004] was partially uncovered in the west end of the trench. Its exposed extent measured 5.43m by 1.80m wide, and it was allocated a context number following the recovery of surface finds from its fill [163/003]. Three sherds of pottery recovered were assigned a mid 1st- to mid 2nd-century date. These were retrieved along with six fragments of Roman CBM and a lead sheet fragment.
- 4.20.3 Unexcavated ditch [163/006] crossed the western part of the trench on a NNW/SSE alignment and correlated with the targeted linear geophysical anomaly of probable archaeological origin interpreted to be part of a wider rectangular enclosure. It was allocated a context number following the recovery of finds from the surface of its fill [163/005], which comprised five fragments of weathered and burnt basalt cobbles. It measured 3.00m wide and its northward and southward continuations were recorded in Trenches 156 and 165, respectively. It appeared to define part of a larger enclosure of probable Roman date.
- 4.20.4 Another NNW/SSE oriented ditch crossed the approximate centre of the trench and correlated with a former field boundary recorded on the 1837 Sproughton Tithe Map and was also detected by the geophysical survey. Historic OS mapping suggests that the boundary ditch was backfilled sometime between 1955 and 1980. Its continuation was recorded in Trenches 156 and 165 to the north and south, respectively. No finds were recovered from the surface of this ditch.
- 4.20.5 Two ditches and a pit were present in the eastern end of the trench, none of which were detected by the geophysical survey. The north/south aligned, 2.65m-wide ditch to the west likely continued to the north into Trench 156. To its east, NW/SE aligned, 0.55m-wide ditch likely continued into Trench 164 where it was recorded as [164/005] and appeared to be Roman in date. The unexcavated sub-circular pit in the north-east corner of the trench was partially exposed, appearing to extend beyond the north trench limit, and measured c.0.73m x 0.68m. No finds were recovered from the surface of these features.

4.21 Trench 164 (Fig. 26)

Heights at the NNW end of the trench = 38.98m AOD (top)

Heights at the SSE end of the trench = 39.19m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
164/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.32-0.37
164/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.12-0.18
164/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.10
164/004	Fill	Fill	10.40	0.60	Unexcavated
164/005	Cut	Ditch	10.40	0.60	Unexcavated

Table 15: Trench 164 list of recorded contexts

- 4.21.1 Trench 164 was located in the west of the area on a NNW/SSE alignment. It was positioned in order to investigate the presence/absence of a single plotted linear geophysical anomaly which appeared to defined a subdivision

of the rectangular enclosure. Three ditches and a pit were uncovered but not excavated; one ditch correlated with the targeted anomaly. Five metal-detected objects of modern date, including an iron horseshoe nail and copper-alloy button, were retrieved from the topsoil.

- 4.21.2 Unexcavated ditch [164/005] crossed the centre of the trench for c.9.40m on a NW/SE alignment and was 0.60m wide. Six pottery fragments collected from the surface of its fill [164/004] were assigned a broad Roman date. An undiagnostic prehistoric flint flake was also recovered and was likely residual. This feature was not detected as an anomaly by the geophysical survey, but possibly continued NW into Trench 163.
- 4.21.3 A ditch crossed the north end of the trench on a NE/SW alignment and correlated with the targeted geophysical anomaly interpreted to be a subdivision within the rectilinear enclosure. As suggested by the geophysical survey results, this ditch appeared to form part of a larger enclosure. Artefacts recovered from recorded segments of this overall ditched enclosure in other evaluation trenches indicate a Roman date for this feature.
- 4.21.4 The other ditch, crossing the south of the trench on a WNW/ESE alignment, was not detected as an anomaly by the geophysical survey. No dating evidence was recovered from the surface of its fill. To the immediate north of this was a small sub-oval pit from which no finds were recovered either.

4.22 Trench 165 (Fig. 27)

Heights at the NE end of the trench = 38.91m AOD (top)

Heights at the SW end of the trench = 38.31m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
165/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.24-0.38
165/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.21
165/003	Fill	Fill	1.80	1.66	Unexcavated
165/004	Cut	Ditch	1.80	1.66	Unexcavated
165/005	Fill	Fill	1.80	1.17	Unexcavated
165/006	Cut	Ditch	1.80	1.17	Unexcavated

Table 16: Trench 165 list of recorded contexts

- 4.22.1 Trench 165 was located in the west of the area on a NE/SW alignment, positioned in order to investigate the presence/absence of a plotted linear geophysical anomaly interpreted to define part of the west side of a rectangular enclosure and a second that correlates with a known former field boundary. Three ditches were uncovered, two of which roughly correlate with these anomalies; none were excavated. Two metal-detected unidentified objects were collected from the topsoil.
- 4.22.2 Unexcavated ditch [165/004] crossed the north-east end of the trench on a NW/SE orientation, measuring 1.66m wide. It correlated directly with a geophysical anomaly identified as former field boundary recorded on the 1837 Sproughton Tithe Map and recorded as going out of use sometime between 1955 and 1980. A general-purpose iron nail was recovered from the surface

of its fill [165/003]. Continuations were recorded to the north and south in Trenches 163 and 172.

- 4.22.3 Another unexcavated ditch [165/006] crossed the centre of the trench, also on a NW/SE orientation, roughly correlating with the detected linear geophysical anomaly interpreted to define the rectilinear enclosure. Three general-purpose iron nails were recovered from the surface of its fill [165/005]. The northward continuation of this ditch was recorded in Trench 163 as [163/006] and provides a probable Roman date for this feature.
- 4.22.4 A third unexcavated ditch crossed the north-east of the trench on a NW/SE alignment, 1.10m to the east of the former field boundary [165/004]. This proximity is similar to that exhibited by the shallow ditches in Trench 120, 139 and 141, which are thought to constitute the remains of hedgerows along their respective former boundary ditches. Whilst an earlier date cannot be ruled out, it is possible that this is also the case here. No finds were recovered from the surface of this ditch. A southward continuation may have been recorded in Trench 172.

4.23 Trench 166 (Fig. 28)

Heights at the NE end of the trench = 39.47m AOD (top)

Heights at the SW end of the trench = 39.21m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
166/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.21-0.30
166/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.22-0.33
166/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.10
166/004	Fill	Fill, upper	1.80	1.50	0.30
166/005	Fill	Fill	1.80	2.40	0.80
166/006	Cut	Ditch	1.80	2.40	0.80

Table 17: Trench 166 list of recorded contexts

- 4.23.1 Trench 166 was NE/SW aligned located towards the south of the area and was positioned in order to investigate a single plotted linear geophysical anomaly interpreted to define part of a rectangular enclosure. Two ditches were uncovered; one correlated with this anomaly. Three iron nails and a copper-alloy livery button were metal-detected from the topsoil.
- 4.23.2 Ditch [166/006] crossed the approximate centre of the trench on a NW/SE alignment and correlated with the targeted linear geophysical anomaly. It measured 2.40m wide and 0.80m deep and had sides that initially sloped shallowly and increased to a steep slope before reaching a sharp break of slope to a concave, pointed base. Upper fill [166/004] was a compact, light grey brown sandy silt containing occasional charcoal flecks. Twenty-one sherds of pottery recovered from this fill have been assigned a Romano-British (AD 120-150) date. This fill also contained two residual undiagnostic prehistoric flint flakes, a piece of fire-cracked flint and three intrusive fragments of early post-medieval brick. Lower fill [166/005] was a compact, mid yellow brown clay silt containing occasional charcoal flecks. Finds from this fill comprised five further sherds of Romano-British pottery.

- 4.23.3 A second ditch crossed the trench to the east of [166/0006], also on a NW/SE alignment. It was not detected as a geophysical anomaly. It was not excavated and no finds were recovered from its surface. Continuations of this ditch were not seen in surrounding trenches.

4.24 Trench 167 (Fig. 29)

Heights at the NW end of the trench = 39.42m AOD (top)

Heights at the SE end of the trench = 38.95m AOD (top)

- 4.24.1 Trench 167 was located in the south-east of the area on a NW/SE alignment. It was positioned in order to investigate the presence/absence of a plotted large discrete geophysical anomaly, of uncertain origin, at its south-east end and a linear arcing anomaly interpreted as natural in origin at its north-east end. Two metal-detected objects were recovered from the topsoil.
- 4.24.2 A single ditch was uncovered at the south-east end of the trench, in the vicinity of the targeted discrete anomaly, but not excavated. No finds were recovered from its surface, and it was not seen to continue into nearby trenches. No below-ground remains corresponding with the arcing linear geophysical anomaly were identified.

4.25 Trench 169 (Fig. 30)

Heights at the NE end of the trench = 39.20m AOD (top)

Heights at the SE end of the trench = 39.78m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
169/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.27-0.32
169/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.04
169/003	Fill	Fill, single	1.90	1.30	0.45
169/004	Cut	Ditch	1.90	1.30	0.45
169/005	Fill	Fill, upper	1.80	0.83	0.25
169/006	Fill	Fill	1.80	1.10	0.10
169/007	Fill	Fill, basal	1.80	2.20	0.45
169/008	Cut	Ditch	1.80	2.20	0.75

Table 18: Trench 169 list of recorded contexts

- 4.25.1 Trench 169 was located in the south-east corner of the area and was positioned on a NE/SW alignment in order to investigate the presence/absence of two linear geophysical anomalies interpreted to be of possible archaeological origin and a large discrete anomaly of uncertain origin. Two ditches were uncovered, both correlating with the linear anomalies. Eleven objects of post-medieval/modern date, including nails, fittings, and a button, were metal-detected from the topsoil.
- 4.25.2 Ditch [169/004] crossed the south-west of the trench on a NW/SE alignment, measuring c.2.49m long by 1.30m wide and 0.45m deep. It had steep sloping sides with a gradual break of slope to a concave and rounded base. Single fill [169/003] was excavated, consisting of a compact, mid grey brown silty sand

with occasional small flint and chalk inclusions. A *terminus post quem* of c.AD 1200 was assigned to the small pottery assemblage (six sherds) recovered from this ditch. Two pieces of animal bone, six pieces of shell and eight post-Roman brick fragments were also collected. Potentially residual Roman CBM (one fragment) was also recovered. The ditch roughly corresponded with the plotted position of a linear geophysical anomaly that appeared to form part of a rectilinear enclosure system occupying this south-east corner of the area; however, given the medieval dating evidence recovered, it is unclear if this ditch constituted part of this enclosure, which has been assigned a Roman date based on material recovered from other excavated segments in Trenches 170 and 171.

4.25.3 Ditch [169/008] was excavated in the centre of the trench, crossing it on an ENE/WSW alignment. It measured 2.20m wide and 0.75m deep and had moderately step sloping sides breaking moderately to a concave, pointed base. Three fills were excavated. Upper fill [169/005] was a firm, yellow brown chalky clay containing frequent redeposited natural chalk. Intermediate fill [169/006] was a firm, mid red brown silty clay band 0.10m thick, containing occasional small chalk flecks. Lower fill [169/007] was a compact, mid grey brown sandy silt containing small charcoal flecks. Three pottery sherds collected from [169/005] and [169/007] were assigned a 12th- to 13th-century date range and were found alongside twenty-eight fragments of animal bone, forty-two fragments of shell, one piece of Roman tile and three pieces of post-Roman brick. No finds were recovered from intermediate fill [169/006]. The ditch corresponded with the plotted position of a linear geophysical anomaly that appeared to form part of a rectilinear enclosure system. Although well-aligned, it is unclear if this ditch formed a continuation of the ditch recorded in Trenches 170 and 171 (as [170/012] and [171/005]), which has been assigned a Roman date. If this was the case, then the medieval pottery and later CBM would be intrusive. Alternatively, ditch [169/008], together with ditch [169/004], perhaps define a later phase of land use.

4.25.4 No below-ground archaeological remains corresponding with the discrete geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin were encountered in the north-east end of the trench.

4.26 Trench 170 (Fig. 31)

Heights at the N end of the trench = 39.69m AOD (top)

Heights at the S end of the trench = 39.53m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
170/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.33-0.35
170/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	
170/003	Fill	Fill, single	0.35	0.33	0.16
170/004	Cut	Posthole	0.35	0.33	0.16
170/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.27	0.29	0.07
170/006	Cut	Posthole	0.27	0.29	0.07
170/007	Fill	Fill, single	2.00	1.85	0.17
170/008	Cut	Ditch	2.00	1.85	0.17
170/009	Fill	Fill, single	2.15	2.77	0.56

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
170/010	Cut	Ditch	2.15	2.77	0.56
170/011	Fill	Fill, single	2.00	2.50	0.56
170/012	Cut	Ditch	2.00	2.50	0.56
170/013	Fill	Fill, single	3.50	1.25	0.29
170/014	Cut	Ditch terminus	3.50	1.25	0.29

Table 19: Trench 170 list of recorded contexts

- 4.26.1 Trench 170 was situated in the south of the area, aligned north/south, and positioned in order to investigate the presence of three plotted linear geophysical anomalies of possible archaeological or uncertain origin. Four ditches and two postholes were uncovered; two ditches correlated with the targeted anomalies. Eight metal-detected objects of post-medieval date were retrieved from the topsoil.
- 4.26.2 Circular posthole [170/004] in the centre of the trench measured 0.35m by 0.33m wide and 0.16m deep. It had moderately steep sloping sides with a moderate break of slope to a concave rounded base. Single fill [170/003] was a firm, mid brown sandy clay with very frequent burnt clay inclusions indicative of intentional backfilling, from which no finds were recovered. Bulk soil sample <12>, collected from fill [170/003], contained small amounts of clinker and fuel ash slag, a small quantity of charcoal, a piece of fire-cracked flint and two charred indeterminate cereal caryopses. It was not detected as an anomaly by the geophysical survey.
- 4.26.3 Located c.1.50m to the north-west was circular posthole [170/006], which was also not detected as an anomaly by the geophysical survey. It measured 0.27m by 0.29m wide and 0.07m deep, and had moderately steep sloping sides with a moderate break of slope to a concave rounded base. A single fill [170/005] was excavated consisting of a firm, dark brown grey sandy slay containing frequent charcoal inclusions. No finds were retrieved from this fill.
- 4.26.4 Ditch [170/008] extended across the centre of the trench for 2.00m on a NW/SE alignment and was not detected as an anomaly by the geophysical survey. It measured 1.80m wide and 0.17m deep with shallow sloping sides breaking gradually to a flat base and contained a single fill. Fill [170/007] was a firm, mid grey orange sandy clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Four sherds of pottery recovered from this fill were assigned a mid 1st- to mid 2nd-century Romano-British date. Continuations of the ditch were not seen in nearby trenches.
- 4.26.5 Another ditch, [170/010], extended across the south of the trench on an ENE/WSW alignment for 2.15m and correlated with a targeted linear geophysical anomaly. Measuring 2.77m wide and 0.56m deep, it had a steep sloping northern side breaking gradually to a rounded concave base. Its southern side appeared to slope gradually, levelling at 0.10m deep for 0.85m before dropping abruptly and breaking sharply to its base; however, this is probably not indicative of the feature's true form and is more likely a result of dry conditions during excavation obscuring the natural horizon and the true slope. Its single fill, [170/009], consisted of firm, mid red brown silty clay with occasional small flints inclusions. A mixed assemblage of pottery was

recovered comprising four Roman fragments and six small and highly abraded prehistoric fragments. This ditch also contained an undiagnostic prehistoric flint flake, a Roman iron hobnail, a general-purpose iron nail, a piece of Roman tile and two pieces of post-Roman brick. The post-Roman CBM and prehistoric pottery are thought to be intrusive and residual, respectively, and the ditch is considered to be Roman in date.

- 4.26.6 Ditch [170/012] crossed the north of the trench on an ENE/WSW alignment, measuring 2.50m wide by at least 0.56m+ deep and correlating with a targeted linear geophysical anomaly. Its sides were moderately steep and no base was reached. Its single fill [170/011] was a compact, mid grey brown sandy silt containing occasional small inclusions of charcoal and chalk. Seven pottery fragments from a single vessel provide a broad Roman date; a single residual prehistoric pottery sherd and undiagnostic prehistoric piece of worked flint were also present. The eastward and westward continuations of [170/012] were recorded in Trenches 169 and 171 as [169/008] and [171/005].
- 4.26.7 Partially uncovered rounded ditch terminus [174/014] entered the south of the trench on a north/south orientation, continuing for 3.50m before terminating 0.68m south of [170/010]. It had a maximum exposed width of 1.25m, a depth of 0.25m and exhibited moderately steep sloping sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base. Single fill [170/013] was a firm, mid brown clay, which contained single fragments of animal bone and Roman CBM. The Roman tile recovered was assigned a mid 1st- to mid 2nd-century date. The ditch terminus roughly corresponded with the plotted position of the geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin, though its orientation differed.

4.27 Trench 171 (Fig. 32)

Heights at the NNW end of the trench = 39.47m AOD (top)

Heights at the SSE end of the trench = 39.51m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
171/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.17-0.33
171/002	Void				
171/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	
171/004	Fill	Fill, basal	1.80	0.80	0.37
171/005	Cut	Ditch	1.80	2.90	1.27
171/006	Fill	Fill, single	1.80	0.96	0.22
171/007	Cut	Ditch	1.80	0.96	0.22
171/008	Fill	Fill, single	1.80	1.65	0.13
171/009	Cut	Ditch	1.80	1.65	0.13
171/010	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1.80	1.45	0.06
171/011	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1.80	1.10	0.14
171/012	Fill	Fill, upper	1.80	2.60	0.88

Table 20: Trench 171 list of recorded contexts

- 4.27.1 Trench 171 was located in the south of the area in order to investigate two plotted linear geophysical anomalies, one interpreted to be of possible archaeological origin and part of an enclosure system and the other thought

to be natural in origin. Three ditches were uncovered, the southernmost of which correlated with the former of these anomalies. Four iron nails and two animal bell fragments, all of post-medieval date, were collected from the topsoil through metal-detection.

- 4.27.2 Ditch [171/005] crossed the south of the trench on an ENE/WSW alignment and correlated with the targeted geophysical anomaly of possible archaeological origin. It measured 2.60m wide and 0.88m deep, and it had steep, straight sides with a sharp break of slope to a concave, pointed base. Four fills were excavated. Upper fill [171/012] was a 1.27m-thick compact, mid brown silt containing occasional small flints and charcoal flecks, from which one sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and four of broadly late prehistoric pottery, two pieces of animal bone, seven pieces of undiagnostic prehistoric worked flint and three conjoining fragments of Roman CBM were recovered. Underlying this, fill [171/011] was a 0.14m-thick firm, mid brown grey silt band containing occasional charcoal flecks, from which no finds were recovered. Fill [171/010] was a 0.06m-thick band underlying [171/011] and consisting of very firm, mid brown silty clay with occasional small charcoal flecks, from which no finds were recovered. Primary fill [171/004] was a compact, grey yellow silt, measuring 0.37m thick. A single pottery fragment was recovered, which has been assigned a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. When considered alongside the Roman material recovered from upper fill [171/012], together with the apparent predominance of Roman features in this area of the site, the prehistoric material is likely to be residual. The eastward continuation of [171/005] was recorded in Trenches 170 and 169 as [170/012] and [169/009].
- 4.27.3 Ditch [171/007] crossed the centre of the trench on an ENE/WSW alignment and was not detected as an anomaly by the geophysical survey. It measured 0.96m wide and 0.22m deep, and had moderately steep sloping concave sides, with no visible break of slope to a concave rounded base. Single fill [171/006] was a compact, light brown silty sand, from which no finds were recovered. The continuation of this ditch was not identified in adjacent trenches.
- 4.27.4 Ditch [171/009] crossed the north of the trench on an ENE/WSW alignment. Measuring 1.65m wide and 0.13m deep, its sides sloped shallowly before breaking gradually to an undulating base. Single fill [171/008] was a light brown silty sand containing occasional gravel inclusions that was observed during excavation to be similar to surrounding natural deposits. No finds were recovered from this fill. Whilst roughly correlating with the targeted arcing geophysical anomaly of likely natural origin, [171/009] is thought not to represent an archaeological feature but rather a pocket of subsoil in a natural hollow. The feature was not seen to continue into nearby trenches.

4.28 Trench 172 (Fig. 33)

Heights at the NE end of the trench = 39.12m AOD (top)

Heights at the SW end of the trench = 38.30m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
172/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.28-0.35
172/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.30

172/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.08
172/004	Fill	Fill, upper	1.80	1.48	0.46
172/005	Fill	Fill, basal	1.80	1.50	0.51
172/006	Cut	Ditch	1.80	2.20	0.55

Table 21: Trench 172 list of recorded contexts

- 4.28.1 Trench 172 was located in the south-west of the area on a NE/SW alignment, positioned in order to investigate the presence/absence of the projected continuation of a plotted linear geophysical anomaly and a former field boundary also detected by the geophysical survey, as well as two linear anomalies of uncertain origin. Three ditches were uncovered, all of which correlated with geophysical anomalies. Metal-detected objects recovered from the topsoil comprised two iron nails, a lead weight, a lead offcut and a copper-alloy cutlery terminal, all of which were post-medieval/modern in date.
- 4.28.2 Excavated ditch [172/006] crossed the western end of the trench on a NW/SE alignment and seemingly corresponded with the position of a geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin. It measured 2.20m wide and 0.55m deep, and had moderately steep sloping sides with a gradual break of slope to a concave, rounded base. Two fills were excavated. Upper fill [172/004] was a 1.48m-thick and 1.48m-wide soft, dark grey brown sandy silt containing charcoal flecks, from which fifty-three pieces of animal bone and a residual undiagnostic prehistoric flint flake were recovered alongside eleven pieces of CBM and thirteen sherds of pottery assigned a date range of AD 70-120. Lower fill [172/005] was 0.51m thick and 1.50m wide. It consisted of soft, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small charcoal flecks and was devoid of finds. The northward continuation of [172/006] was likely recorded in Trench 165 as [165/006], Trench 163 as [163/006] and also as Trench 156 where no number was assigned. Although coinciding with the anomaly of uncertain origin, this ditch more probably constitutes the true course of the west side of the rectangular enclosure; the postulated/dashed course interpreted by the geophysical survey (Fig. 5) likely being erroneous.
- 4.28.3 Two parallel ditches crossed the north-east end of the trench on a NW/SE orientation. They both correlated closely with the former field boundary recorded on the 1837 Sproughton Tithe Map, also recorded as a geophysical anomaly, and the anomaly of uncertain origin. As suggested for their northward continuations in Trench 165, it is likely that they constitute the former field boundary itself and an associated hedgerow.

4.29 Trench 173 (Fig. 34)

Heights at the NNW end of the trench = 38.33m AOD (top)

Heights at the SSE end of the trench = 38.37m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
173/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.28-0.29
173/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.25
173/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.03-0.08
173/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.10	0.85	0.25

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
173/005	Cut	Pit	1.10	0.85	0.25
173/006	Fill	Fill	1.85	1.20	0.27
173/007	Cut	Ditch	1.85	1.20	0.27
173/008	Fill	Fill	1.85	2.70	0.18
173/009	Cut	?Ditch	1.85	2.70	0.18
173/010	Void				
173/011	Void				
173/012	Fill	Fill	1.08	0.50	0.20
173/013	Fill	Fill, single	1.90	1.50	0.55
173/014	Deposit	Deposit	1.90	1.50	0.17
173/015	Cut	Ditch	1.90	1.50	0.55
173/016	Fill	Fill, single	1.80	1.90	0.25
173/017	Cut	?ditch	1.80	1.90	0.25

Table 22: Trench 173 list of recorded contexts

- 4.29.1 Trench 173 was located in the south-west corner of the area, positioned in order to investigate the presence/absence of a plotted linear geophysical anomaly interpreted to be of uncertain origin. A relatively high density of features was uncovered, which included three ditches, a poorly defined layer and pit in the north of the trench and a pit and possible ditch in the south. A ditch in the north of the trench correlated with the targeted geophysical anomaly. Eight metal-detected objects of post-medieval date were recovered from the topsoil.
- 4.29.2 Circular pit [173/005] was partially exposed in the centre of the trench and was not detected by the geophysical survey. Its uncovered extent measured 1.10m by 0.85m+ wide and 0.25m deep. It had moderately steep sloping concave sides breaking gradually to a concave rounded base and contained a single fill. Fill [173/004] was a soft, dark grey silty sand containing frequent small charcoal fragments and an almost complete bowl, dated between the latter half of the 1st century AD to the early part of the 2nd century AD, as well as a piece of undiagnostic iron slag. The pit was 100% excavated in order to facilitate the collection of an environmental sample from its fill. Bulk soil sample <13> contained small quantities of charred hulled barley and indeterminate cereal caryopses, a charred weed seed and small quantities of charcoal, slag and animal bone (some of which was burnt).
- 4.29.3 Ditch [173/007] crossed the north of the trench on an east/west alignment and broadly correlated with the targeted linear geophysical anomaly interpreted to be of uncertain origin. It measured 2.17m wide, 0.18 deep and had moderately steep and straight sloping sides with a gradual break of slope to a concave, rounded base. Single fill [173/006] was a soft, light brown sandy silt, from which a single pottery sherd of broadly Romano-British date and forty pieces of animal bone were recovered.
- 4.29.4 A soft, light grey brown deposit, recorded as layer [173/009] / [173/014], was partially exposed extending northward from the trench centre for 8.50m. It was not detected as an anomaly by the geophysical survey. A segment excavated

extending 2.70m from its northern edge ([173/009]) revealed a moderately steep sloping side but no defined base at a maximum depth of 0.18m. Fourteen sherds of pottery and ten pieces of CBM recovered from here have been assigned a Romano-British date with a single mortarium sherd providing a more specific AD 200-400 range. Two pieces of later brick, seven fragments of animal bone, five pieces of quern stone, a forge bottom and two pieces of fuel ash were also recovered from this excavated deposit. A second excavated segment at its southern extent revealed this deposit to have been truncated by ditch [173/015], Recorded here as [173/014], the deposit was 0.17m deep.

- 4.29.5 Ditch [173/015], measuring 1.50m wide and 0.55m deep, had moderately steep sloping sides with a gradual break of slope to a concave rounded base and contained a single fill [173/013] of light mid brown sandy silt. Dating evidence recovered from this ditch fill comprised three sherds of broadly late prehistoric pottery, four pieces of Roman CBM, six sherds of Early Saxon pottery, one sherd of 11th- to early 13th-century pottery and a sherd of 19th-/20th-century pottery. Sixty-three pieces of animal bone and nine fragments of undiagnostic iron slag were also retrieved from this fill. This ditch roughly aligns with that excavated further eastwards as [171/005], [170/012] and [169/008]; it is therefore possible that this is a further part of the same boundary feature, although the disparity of dating evidence along its length is noted.
- 4.29.6 Partly-exposed feature [173/017], in the south end of the trench, was not detected as a geophysical anomaly but possibly constituted a ditch on an ENE/WSW alignment. Its exposed extent measured 1.80m by 1.95m wide and 0.25m deep, with sides that sloped gradually down to a concave, rounded base. Single fill [173/016] was a soft, mid red brown sandy silt, from which one sherd of prehistoric pottery, one piece of Roman CBM and one fragment of post-medieval glass were recovered. The feature was investigated in order to establish whether it constituted the continuation of the large feature uncovered to the east in Trench 174, recorded as [174/004]; however, its profile, depth and the artefactual material recovered would suggest otherwise.
- 4.29.7 A pit and a partially-exposed potential east/west aligned ditch were also planned, but not excavated, in the north of the trench. Neither were detected as anomalies by the geophysical survey and no artefacts were recovered from their fill surfaces.

4.30 Trench 174 (Fig. 35)

Heights at the E end of the trench = 38.91m AOD (top)

Heights at the W end of the trench = 38.68m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
174/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.25-0.29
174/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.05
174/003	Fill	Fill, single	10.00	1.80	0.67
174/004	Cut	?pit	10.00	1.80	0.67
174/005	Fill	Fill, upper	1.80	1.03	0.17
174/006	Fill	Fill, basal	1.80	2.20	0.67

174/007	Cut	Ditch	1.80	2.20	0.67
174/008	Fill	Fill, upper	3.46	1.80	0.65
174/009	Fill	Fill, basal	1.19	1.80	0.15
174/010	Cut	Pit	3.46	2.20	0.80

Table 23: Trench 174 list of recorded contexts

- 4.30.1 Trench 174 was east/west aligned and positioned in the south-west corner of the area in order to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin and another identified to be a former field boundary recorded by the 1837 Sproughton Tithe Map. A large, poorly-defined feature was partially exposed in the western end of the trench, as well as a ditch and pit in its east. Five post-medieval metal artefacts were metal-detected from the topsoil.
- 4.30.2 In the west end of the trench was partially-exposed feature [174/004], its exposed extent measuring 10.00m+ wide. Initially thought to constitute a subsoil deposit or debris layer similar to that exposed in Trenches 154 and 157, an investigative machine slot revealed it to be a cut feature, perhaps a pit, with a shallow sloping south-east side. A maximum depth of 0.67m was reached here, although the feature continued to drop beyond the northern extent of the trench. A single fill [174/003] was excavated, comprising a soft, mid grey brown sandy silt with few inclusions, which was almost indistinguishable from the surrounding natural deposits, indicating a very gradual and consistent accumulation of silt over an extended period of time. A Roman coin (RF<2>) recovered from this fill was a radiate of Probus, minted in AD 277. Three sherds of Romano-British pottery and one piece of Roman CBM were also retrieved.
- 4.30.3 Ditch [174/007] crossed the east of the trench on a NW/SE alignment and correlated with a former field boundary ditch recorded on the 1837 Sproughton Tithe Map, which was also detected as an anomaly by the geophysical survey. Measuring 2.20m wide and 0.67m deep, it had moderately steep sloping sides with a moderate break of slope to a concave, rounded base and contained two fills. Upper fill [174/005] was a 0.17m-thick and 1.03m-wide soft, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal inclusions, from which nine fragments of late 19th-/early 20th-century glass were recovered. Lower fill [174/006] was a compact, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks, measuring 0.67m thick and 2.20m wide. No finds were retrieved from this lower fill. Finds recovered are consistent with the 1837-1980 infill date provided by historic mapping. The northward continuation of this boundary was recorded in Trenches 156, 163, 165 and 172.
- 4.30.4 Partially-exposed pit [174/010], perhaps constituting the remains of a quarry pit in the eastern end of the trench, was not detected as an anomaly by the geophysical survey. Its maximum exposed extent measured 3.46m by 2.20m wide and 0.80 deep. Its western side was steep and straight with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. Two fills were excavated. Upper fill [174/008] was a 1.19m+ wide and 0.65m-thick deposit of soft, mid brown sandy silt containing occasional charcoal flecks, from which one sherd of possible Late Iron Age pottery and one of either broadly late prehistoric or possible medieval date, and two pieces of animal bone were recovered. Basal fill [174/009] was a 0.15m-thick band of soft, light brown yellow silty clay with moderately

frequent redeposited natural chalk, from which no finds were recovered. This fill probably constitutes an accumulation of weathered natural/primary silting.

4.31 Archaeologically negative trenches (Fig. 36-39)

- 4.31.1 Thirty-five of the evaluation trenches were devoid of archaeological features. All five of the trenches in the northern area (Trenches 110-114) were blank, as were the majority in the south-west area (Trenches 116, 118, 119, 121, 122, 123, 125, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138). Those in the south-east area (Trenches 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 160, 161, 162, 168, 175) were mostly located in its northern and eastern peripheries.
- 4.31.2 These blank trenches revealed a simple deposit sequence comprising a 0.21-0.37m thickness of topsoil, in some instances overlying 0.09-0.35m of subsoil and elsewhere 0.10-0.20m of colluvium, which in turn overlaid natural deposits. Further details of the deposit sequences recorded in these trenches are presented in Appendices 1 and 2.
- 4.31.3 Trenches 111, 112, 113, 114, 119, 129, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 140, 144, 150 and 167 were positioned to investigate plotted geophysical survey anomalies interpreted to be of probable natural origin (Fig. 3). No corresponding below-ground archaeological remains were found; their natural origin has therefore been confirmed.
- 4.31.4 Trenches 116, 120, 121, 122, 123, 147 and 155 were positioned in order to investigate the presence/absence of plotted geophysical anomalies of uncertain origin (Fig. 3). In these trenches, such anomalies were found not to correspond with any below-ground remains. In Trenches 169 and 175, a discrete geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin was found to correspond directly with a particularly silty natural deposit.
- 4.31.5 Trench 122 constitutes the only instance in which a targeted former field boundary, also detected as a geophysical anomaly, did not correspond with below-ground remains. It is thought here that the ditch either has not survived truncation as a result of recent agricultural activity or that there was a break in the recorded ditch here not detected by the geophysical survey.
- 4.31.6 Objects of iron, copper alloy and lead, including nails, buttons, fittings and sheet/waste pieces, of post-medieval/modern date were recovered from topsoil deposits in a number of blank trenches through metal-detection. A Roman coin (RF<1>), minted in AD 307, was also recovered from the topsoil in Trench 174 in the south-east area.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at the Wolsey Grange 2 site. 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. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 3. Material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Appendices 4 and 5. Six finds were assigned unique registered finds numbers, detailed in section 5.12. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014d).

5.2 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

- 5.2.1 A total of nineteen pieces of worked flint, weighing 161g, were recovered during the evaluation. The material was quantified by piece count and weight, and was catalogued directly into an Excel spreadsheet. Table 24 summarises the assemblage by category type. A very small quantity of burnt unworked flint (24g) was also recovered.

Category	Flake	Bladelet	Blade-like	Retouched piece	Total
No	14	1	2	2	19

Table 24: Flintwork assemblage

- 5.2.2 The worked pieces were thinly spread, coming from thirteen numbered contexts in nine trenches (Appendix 3). Their condition was variable, but overall they displayed slight to moderate edge damage. This suggests that the material has undergone some degree of post-depositional disturbance.
- 5.2.3 A large proportion of the assemblage consists of knapping débitage. This group is largely composed of flakes (fourteen pieces), but two blade-like flakes and a bladelet were also present. The bladelet from topsoil context [118/001] is 46mm long. It displays parallel lateral edges and parallel ridges on the dorsal face, and reflects a blade-orientated industry. The bladelet indicates limited presence in the landscape during the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. The flakes and blade-like flakes display mixed hammer mode, but several examples displayed platform trimming and/or thin flake removal scars on the dorsal faces that suggest a careful reduction strategy. They are likely to date from the Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age. Other flakes are likely to be later. Two modified pieces were recovered comprising a possible serrated piece (from context [170/011]) and a crudely retouched flake (from context [171/012]). The serrated piece was made on a blade-like flake; it displays very worn serrations on the left hand and is likely to predate the Early Bronze Age.
- 5.2.4 The flint assemblage from Wolsey Grange provides limited evidence for a prehistoric presence in the landscape. No concentrations were found. No definitive chronologically diagnostic tools were found, but based on morphological and technological grounds a broad Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date can be given to the bulk of the assemblage. A few pieces may be later.

5.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Kayt Hawkins

5.3.1 In total, 135 fragments (1550g) of prehistoric and Romano-British pottery were recovered during the evaluation. Of these, the twenty-one pieces of prehistoric material (96g) comprised a mix of sand- and flint-tempered body sherds, all in a poor condition and likely to be residual finds. The remaining 114 sherds of Romano-British date were primarily of 1st- to 2nd-century AD date, although there are a few forms indicative of some 3rd- to 4th-century AD activity.

5.3.2 All the material was identified to fabric or fabric group, in accordance with the PCRG guidelines for prehistoric material, and for the Romano-British the (unpublished) Suffolk fabric series, with additional reference to the National Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). Sherds were then quantified by count, weight, estimated vessel number and where possible estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs) (Table 25). Form codes were taken from Going (1987) and Webster (1996) was referenced for the samian.

in-house Fabric code	Suffolk code	Fabric description	Sherd no	Sherd weight	EVEs
FL1		Coarse, sparse, poorly sorted flint	3	14	
FL2		Common moderately sorted flint	2	40	
FLQU1		Fine, sparse flint in sandy matrix	15	41	
QU1		coarse, well sorted sub r quartz	1	1	
	AA	Baetican amphorae	8	358	
	BSW	Black surfaced ware	11	60	0.19
	BUF	Miscellaneous buff wares	1	15	
	SASG	South Gaulish Samian/La Grafens	4	15	
	SACG	Central Gaulish samian	1	8	
	GRF	Grey fine wares	1	8	
	GRS	Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	58	424	0.36
	GMG	Grey micaceous wares (grey-surfaced)	9	223	0.75
	GROG	Grog-tempered wares (Belgic)	2	7	
	RXM	Miscellaneous red mortaria	1	78	
	RED	Miscellaneous red coarse wares	10	132	0.1
	STOR	Storage jar fabrics	1	69	
	UWW	Miscellaneous white wares	7	57	
<i>Total</i>			<i>135</i>	<i>1550</i>	<i>1.4</i>

Table 25: Prehistoric and Roman pottery fabrics

5.3.3 Four prehistoric fabrics were identified: coarse flint tempered (FL1), moderately common well sorted flint (FL2), sparse flint with sand (FLQU1) and a coarse sandy fabric (QU1). All comprised body sherds, with an average sherd weight of just 4.5g. No decoration, surface treatment or evidence of use was present. Based on fabric criteria alone, this material is likely to be Late

Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, although a later Middle Iron Age date for the sand- and flint-tempered sherds cannot be ruled out.

- 5.3.4 Romano-British material was dominated by the sandy greywares (GX), although the only vessel form identifiable were jars, with six vessels represented by rims, including joining sherds of one vessel within the fills of two ditches ([170/008] and [170/010]). Most could only be assigned a generic late 1st- to 4th-century date, although the narrow necked jar from the upper fill of ditch [166/006] is more common in the 3rd to 4th centuries (Going 1987, 27).
- 5.3.5 An almost complete bowl (Going type C2), in a fine grey micaceous fabric (GMG), displays distinctive notches around the edge of the drooping flange rim and is likely to date from the latter half of the 1st century AD to the early part of the 2nd century AD. As the only pottery recovered from pit [173/005], this may represent deliberate deposition. A second bowl of similar date (Going type C1) in a fine black surfaced ware fabric (BSW) was located in the upper fill of ditch [172/006], alongside greyware sherds of indeterminate date.
- 5.3.6 Finewares were scarce, with just two examples of samian vessels, comprising abraded fragments of a south Gaulish bowl (SASG) (Dr. 36) of late 1st- to early 2nd-century date (within subsoil, Trench 152) and a single sherd from a central Gaulish (SACG) bowl/dish form (within the Dr. 18/31 range) recovered from an upper ditch fill [166/004]. Eight body sherds of southern Spanish Baetican amphora, common on sites in the area from the late 1st century BC to the mid 3rd century AD, were dispersed in an occupation layer [157/003] and a ditch fill [163/004]. There were no examples of any vessels from the late Roman regional fineware industries, although one fragment of an unsourced mortaria with a wide reeded rim again indicates activity in the 3rd to 4th centuries.
- 5.3.7 The prehistoric and Romano-British sherds were recovered from eleven trenches located within the south-eastern area of evaluation within the Wolsey Grange 2 site (Table 26). There were no particularly significant groups of sherds from any one feature, the largest being twenty-six sherds of predominately Early Roman date from ditch [166/006]. The most frequent occurrence of sherds was from Trench 173, where thirty-seven sherds were recovered the fills of five ditch interventions and a layer. Prehistoric material was predominately retrieved from the upper fills of ditches; in the absence of later material, these have been dated accordingly; however, it is likely that this material is residual.

Trench	Feature	Context	Sherd count	Weight (g)	EVEs
152	Subsoil	152/002	4	15	
157	Layer	157/003	5	207	0.1
163	164/004	163/003	3	6	
164	164/005	164/004	6	235	
166	166/006	166/004	21	135	0.38

Trench	Feature	Context	Sherd count	Weight (g)	EVEs
		166/005	5	11	
169	169/008	169/005	1	2	
170	170/008	170/007	4	38	0.05
	170/010	170/009	10	23	
	170/012	170/011	8	62	
171	171/005	171/004	1	6	
		171/012	5	19	
172	172/006	172/004	13	131	0.12
173	Natural	173/003	9	65	
	173/005	173/004	9	223	0.75
	173/007	173/006	1	76	
	173/009	173/008	14	193	
	173/015	173/013	3	45	
	173/017	173/016	1	3	
174	Topsoil	174/001	7	44	
	174/004	174/003	3	9	
	174/010	174/008	2	2	
Total			135	1550	1.4

Table 26: The prehistoric and Roman pottery assemblage by context

5.3.8 Contexts assigned an Early Roman date (ERB) correspond with the mid/late 1st century AD to the opening decades of the 2nd century (AD 40/70 – 120). There was a dearth of material that could be confidently assigned to the 2nd to 3rd centuries, although a few fabrics and forms indicate a 3rd- to 4th-century date (Late Roman, LRB). It is likely that there was continued activity on the site that is not discernible in this small assemblage. The context spot dates are tabulated below (Table 27).

Context	Sherd Count	Context spot date
152/002	4	ERB
157/003	5	ERB
163/003	3	ERB
164/004	6	RB
166/004	21	ERB
166/005	5	RB
169/005	1	LPRE
170/007	4	ERB
170/009	10	RB
170/011	8	ERB
171/004	1	LPRE

Context	Sherd Count	Context spot date
171/012	5	LPRE
172/004	13	ERB
173/003	9	RB
173/004	9	ERB
173/006	1	RB
173/008	14	LRB
173/013	3	LPRE
173/016	1	LPRE
174/001	7	RB
174/003	3	RB
174/008	2	LPRE
<i>Total</i>	<i>135</i>	

Table 27: Prehistoric and Roman pottery context spot date

- 5.3.9 The ceramic evidence, albeit it a small assemblage, indicates significant domestic activity in the area, with a range of vessels used in the storage, preparation and consumption of foodstuffs, spanning the 1st – 4th centuries AD.

5.4 Post-Roman Pottery by Helen Walker

- 5.4.1 A total of twenty-one sherds of pottery weighing 228g was excavated from seven contexts and has been catalogued according to Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16; expanded by Drury *et al.* 1993 and Cotter 2000). The pottery data have been entered onto an Excel spreadsheet. It is tabulated by ware in Table 28 and by context in Table 29

Pottery by ware	Sherd Nos	Wt (g)
Saxon sand-tempered fabric	6	46
Shell-and-sand-tempered ware	1	6
Early medieval ware	4	17
Early medieval ware with grog	1	13
Medieval coarseware	3	30
Heddingham fineware	1	6
London-type ware	1	39
Unidentified fineware	1	51
Modern white earthenware	2	15
Flowerpot	1	5
<i>Total</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>228</i>

Table 28: Post-Roman pottery quantification, by ware, shown in approximate chronological order

Context	Feature	Sherd count	Wt (g)	Ware and diagnostic sherds	Date
121/002	layer	1	51	Unidentified fineware: upper handle attachment from ?small jug in sandy orange fabric; handle is sub-rectangular in section with thumb-made groove along length; reduced surfaces and olive-green glaze	13th to 14th C
		1	39	London-type ware: flat-topped rim and faceted rod handle, sub-circular in section attaching just below rim, very abraded but showing remains of olive green glaze; such handles are found on Rouen-style and north French style baluster jugs of the early to mid-13th century (cf. Pearce et al. 1985, figs 25-34)	early to mid-13th C
141/003	141/004	1	7	Modern white earthenware: body sherd showing powder-blue glaze on external surface	?20th C
169/003	169/004	1	6	Heddingham fineware: body sherd showing creamy-orange fabric with darker core, lustrous orange glaze with single fleck of green	late 12th to 13th C
		1	13	Early medieval ware with grog: body sherd	11th to early 13th C
		1	9	Early medieval ware: B2 rim, relatively fine fabric, fire-blackening around rim edge	c.1200
		2	3	Early medieval ware: body sherds	11th to early 13th C
		1	1	Medieval coarseware: oxidised body sherd	later 12th to 14th C
169/005	169/008	1	6	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: hooked beaded rim	12th C
169/007	169/008	2	29	Medieval coarseware: joining sherds from sagging base, abraded, oxidised internal surface, not wheel-thrown, fire-blackening on underside of base and just above basal angle	later 12th to 13th C
173/001	layer	1	8	Modern white earthenware: base of cup showing poor quality blue printed floral pattern	late 19th to 20th C
173/013	173/015	6	46	Saxon sand-tempered fabric: joining body sherds, dark grey fabric also containing sparse calcareous inclusions	5th to 7th C
		1	5	Early medieval ware: body sherd	11th to early 13th C
		1	5	Flowerpot: sherd showing remains of manufacturer's (illegible) impressed stamp below the rim	19th to 20th C
		21	228		

Table 29: Post-Roman pottery, by context

- 5.4.2 The earliest pottery comprises sherds of Saxon sand-tempered fabric, all belonging to the same vessel and found in ditch [173/015] (fill [173/013]). Sparse calcareous inclusions are also present in the fabric and these sherds

can be dated to the 5th to 7th centuries. This ditch produced pottery spanning a very wide range of dates, from prehistoric to modern, and the fill is clearly very mixed.

- 5.4.3 The remaining pottery is nearly all early medieval and medieval in date with most coming from ditches [169/004] and [169/008], in the south of the south-east evaluation area. The only fineware found here is a single sherd of Hedingham fineware showing the creamy-orange fabric typical of this ware and an apparent orange glaze (from single fill [169/003] of ditch [169/004]) and can be dated to the later 12th to 13th centuries. Featured coarseware sherds comprise a hooked beaded rim in shell-and-sand-tempered ware perhaps dating to the 12th century (from upper fill [169/005] of ditch [169/008]) and a B2 rim in early medieval ware, which may be later, dating to c.1200 (from ditch [169/004]). Also present is a sherd of early medieval ware with grog and sherds of medieval coarseware, which was the successor of early medieval ware first appearing in the later 12th century. Finds of medieval coarseware include a sagging base showing fire-blackening on the underside of the base extending to just above the basal angle (from lower fill [169/007] of ditch [169/008]). It is clearly handmade rather than wheel-thrown and could be as early as the later 12th to 13th century. The pottery from both ditches could all have been current c.1200.
- 5.4.4 Colluvium layer [121/002], in the south-west evaluation area, produced two jug handles. One comprises a flat-topped rim above a faceted handle, which is sub-circular in section, and although very abraded, the remains of an olive-green glaze can be seen. This has been identified as London-type ware and this type of handle is characteristic of London-type ware Rouen-style and north French-style jugs of the early to mid 13th century (Pearce *et al.* 1985, figs 25-34). The second is the upper handle attachment from a small jug in a fine sandy orange fabric. The handle is sub-rectangular in section with thumb-made grooves along its length and shows reduced surfaces and olive-green glaze. The ware cannot be identified by the author, but a local origin in Suffolk is postulated and it can be dated on stylistic grounds to the 13th to 14th centuries.
- 5.4.5 The remaining pottery is modern, comprising two sherds of modern white earthenware and a flowerpot fragment (described in Table 29) and all could be as late as the 20th century.

Discussion

- 5.4.6 Although the assemblage is small, there is some evidence of Saxon activity at this site and good evidence of activity during the later 12th to the mid 13th centuries focused mainly in Trench 169. The presence of the traded wares is not unexpected, as Ipswich was a port and London-type ware was widely traded around the North Sea coast (Pearce *et al.* 1985, figs 2-5). Hedingham fineware has previously been found at Ipswich, although not in great quantity (Walker 2012, fig 38). This was made at sites in and around Sible Hedingham in north-central Essex, to the west of Ipswich, and could have reached Ipswich overland or partly by river. There is not enough evidence from the pottery to comment on function or status of the site.

5.5 Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensberg

- 5.5.1 The ceramic building material (CBM) collected from the site consisted of 193 fragments weighing 14,401g from twenty-six contexts (Table 30; Appendix 3). There were several post-medieval tile fragments and twenty-four post-medieval brick pieces collected; however, the vast majority of the assemblage was Roman in date. The Roman material was predominantly composed of tegulae and imbrices, although there were some Roman brick fragments recovered as well, and it appears to date from the mid 1st century to the mid 2nd century AD.

Form	Count	%	Weight (g)	%
Roman				
brick	5	2.59%	2298	15.96%
tile	157	81.35%	11453	79.53%
Post-Roman				
brick	24	12.44%	505	3.51%
tile	7	3.63%	145	1.01%
Total	193	100%	14401	100%

Table 30: CBM by form, quantity and weight

- 5.5.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric, and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel table. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and where possible catalogued using Museum of London Archaeology's (MOLA 2014) fabric reference codes. In those instances that the MOLA equivalent was unknown, site-specific codes have been applied and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions are provided in Table 31.
- 5.5.3 The material has been retained should it prove valuable for future work at the site.

Fabric	Description
Roman	
R1	Orange fabric with sparse to moderate medium to coarse quartz and occasional to sparse fine white speckle
R1A MOLA 3006	Orange fabric with common to abundant medium to coarse quartz and occasional coarse iron rich oxidised material
R2	Light orange fabric with fine cream streaks and swirls, common medium to coarse quartz, and sparse coarse white calcareous pellets.
R3	Sandy orange fabric with very abundant medium to coarse quartz, sparse creams/lighter orange streaks. Micaceous.
R4 MOLA 2455	Fine white to cream fabric with sparse medium quartz and sparse to moderate dark red oxidised material.
R5	Lighter orange sandy fabric with common to abundant fine to medium quartz, sparse coarse sugary quartz and moderate cream pellets.

Fabric	Description
R6	Micaceous dark orange fabric with abundant very fine quartz, occasional coarse quartz, sparse darker orange iron rich material and some oxidised material.
R7/T3?	Sandy orangey tan fabric with common fine black speckling, occasional coarse dark orange iron rich inclusions, and coarse quartz. Too small a sample to confidently identify as Roman or post Roman.
Post Roman	
T1 MOLA 2586?	Sandy orange fabric with moderate to common medium quartz, and sparse medium black oxidised material.
T2 MOLA 3090	Orange sandy fabric with common to abundant fine quartz - occasional coarse quartz, common fine black speckle. Micaceous.
B1 MOLA 3033	Orange sandy fabric with fine to medium quartz, common fine black speckles and seams of abundant coarse quartz.
B2	Sandy orange fabric with common medium to coarse quartz and common very coarse calcareous inclusions.

Table 31: Fabric descriptions of the CBM

Roman

- 5.5.4 The Roman CBM was composed of fairly fine orange fabrics with frequent quartz of varying sizes and a grey or darker orange core reduction (sandwich effect). These comfortably fit within the MOLA fabric group 2815, which has an AD mid 1st-century to mid 2nd-century date. The R4 fabric is part of the Eccles fabric group (MOLA 2455) and has a tighter manufacture range from around AD 50 to AD 80 (MOLA 2014); however, there was only one R4 fragment. Most of the Roman CBM had medium to coarse, notably sugary quartz moulding sand.
- 5.5.5 The Roman material was primarily composed of tegula fragments (sixty-six pieces) with sanded and pitted bases, and a thickness range between 20mm and 30mm (although there were two 15mm outliers); no other complete measurements were possible. Flange form, when present, was roughly squared off with rounded arrises and a finger swipe where the flange met the body. There was also one tegula fragment with a finger-swiped arc present. A large proportion of the tegula edge fragments had knife trim on the sides and occasionally along the edge of the base. There were twenty imbrex fragments collected, all of which had sanded pitted undersides like the tegula. They tended to be between 15mm and 19mm thick. Five fragments of Roman brick were found. Brick and tegula (when flange sections were not present) were differentiated by thickness; Roman brick tends to range between 35mm and 50mm thick, as opposed to tegula at 20mm to 30mm. The remaining Roman CBM comprised thin sherds or spalled fragments. It is probable that many of the thinner sherds will be from imbrices; however, the pieces were too small to identify positively.
- 5.5.6 The Roman CBM was collected from twenty-two contexts, the largest concentration of which was in [154/002], which had 39.5% (sixty-four fragments) of the Roman material. There were also clusters in several other contexts, notably [157/003] (twenty-three fragments) and [154/001] (eighteen fragments). Contexts [172/004], [173/008] and [173/003] had eleven, ten and eight fragments, respectively.

Post-Roman

5.5.7 The post-Roman material collectively made up 16.0% of the CBM by count and only 4.5% by weight. Although there were twenty-four fragments of brick, they were all small fragments with no complete measurements available. Eleven of these fragments were composed of the common Tudor red brick fabric (MOLA 3033), which has a post-medieval date between 1450 and 1700. Two fragments had lime mortar present. The only fragment with a visible surface had creasing on the stretcher, but no other diagnostic features were visible. The MOLA 3033 brick was spread out over four contexts: [121/002], [141/003], [166/004] and [173/008]. The remaining brick fragments were in the B2 fabric. They were all very small abraded spalled fragments, no discernible features beyond fabric were present, and were found in two contexts [169/003] and [170/009].

5.5.8 There were seven roof tile fragments retrieved from the site. The roof tile fabrics both have a wide date range covering the medieval and post-medieval periods. One of the T2 tile fragments had a neat layer of lime mortar covering most of its upper surface. The T1 tiles were all collected from context [173/001], and the T2 tiles came from contexts [141/003] and [141/005].

5.6 Glass by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A small assemblage comprising eleven pieces of glass (weight 32g) was recovered from three individually numbered contexts (Appendix 3). The earliest fragment consists of a pale green fragment from an undiagnostic vessel dating between the mid 17th and 18th century, found in [173/016].

5.6.2 Other material includes nine fragments from a pale blue panelled medicine bottle with embossed tablespoon measurements ([174/005]) dating between the mid 19th and early 20th century. Finally, a wine bottle fragment from [141/003] is of mid 19th- to 20th-century date.

5.7 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.7.1 The evaluation recovered twenty-three pieces of stone from the site. The material has been fully listed in Table 32.

Context	Stone type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
163/005	Basalt	5	618	Very weathered burnt and fragmented water-worn cobble
169/005	German lava	11	12	Granules
171/012	Quartzite	1	3	Cobble fragment
173/001	Welsh slate	1	2	4mm thick roofing slate
173/008	German lava	5	24	Granules

Table 32: Stone assemblage

5.7.2 The recovered stone can be divided into three groups. The basalt and quartzite are from cobbles that would undoubtedly have been naturally available at the site following glacial/fluviat transport from their original source. With the exception of burning, the pieces have not been humanly modified. The German lava was deliberately imported and all undoubtedly derived from rotary querns. It is a type commonly used for such a purpose in the Roman, Saxon and medieval periods, and its presence here is not unexpected. No pieces have any original faces surviving. The final group is represented by late imported material in the form of the Welsh roofing slate, most likely imported during the 19th century.

5.7.3 The stone is of well-known types for the area/period and is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The assemblage has been discarded.

5.8 Metallurgical Remains/Magnetic Material by Luke Barber

5.8.1 The archaeological work recovered 457g of material categorised as slag from five individually numbered contexts. This total consists of 432g (fifteen individual pieces) of hand-collected material with the remainder being derived from two environmental residues (the latter material was only weighed due to the abundance of very small pieces). The assemblage has been fully listed, by context, in Table 33.

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
170/003	12	2-8mm	Clinker		1	Black, aerated x5 granules
170/003	12	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	Ferruginous stone and clay
170/003	12	Magnetic	Fuel ash		1	Undiagnostic
173/004	13	2-8mm	Clinker and fuel ash mix		16	as above
173/004	13	2-8mm	Magnetic fines		4	Ferruginous sandstone
173/004	13	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	includes polished 'ooliths'
173/004	13	Magnetic	Hammerscale		1	Flakes (to 2mm) x25-50; spheres x10-20
173/001			Smithing	2	44	Rusty brown, well aerated
173/004			Undiagnostic iron	1	2	Worn
173/008			Fuel ash	2	6	Slightly glassy, aerated
173/008			Forge bottom	1	44	Small plano-convex - 51mm di, 16mm thick. Dense
173/013			Undiagnostic iron	9	336	Quite dense but aerated. Mid/dark grey with a few 'flow' runnels

Table 33: Slag assemblage

5.8.2 The material from the environmental residues, mainly from the magnetic fractions, was carefully scanned at x10 magnification to establish the

presence or absence of micro slags. This showed that the majority of such residues consisted of low quantities of burnt ferruginous stone and clay granules, many well rounded with erosion, which could have been formed from any burning event, including domestic hearths and bonfires (magnetic fines).

- 5.8.3 The vast majority of the material consists of iron slag. Although the majority of this is undiagnostic of process, the presence of two pieces of smithing slag and a small forge bottom from contexts [173/001] and [173/008], respectively, suggests that all derived from smithing activity. The presence of the hammerscale from context [173/004] confirms this. Although iron smithing was clearly occurring in the vicinity, the quantities of slag from the current trenches suggest the focus of activity was not immediately adjacent. Although the fuel ash slag could have come from any high temperature event, including a domestic hearth, the clinker derives from burning coal. This would suggest a post-medieval date, as coal was not common until this period (an earlier date cannot be ruled out), but the pieces involved are so small they could easily be intrusive. The slag assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and will be discarded.

5.9 Bulk Metalwork by Trista Clifford

- 5.9.1 A small hand-collected assemblage of fourteen nails and fourteen other bulk metalwork was recovered, weighing a total of 540g. The assemblage is in poor to moderate condition.
- 5.9.2 The majority of nails are general-purpose nails with circular to sub-square or rectangular heads and rectangular section stems. Nails with circular section stems from [157/003] and [173/003] are probably modern. Complete nails measure 40-65mm in length. A single Roman hobnail was recovered from [170/009], and a small tack measuring 15.5mm from [173/003] is of probable post-medieval date.
- 5.9.3 The bulk metalwork assemblage consists largely of iron strip/rod fragments and amorphous pieces, which are not diagnostic of function or date. However, a copper-alloy strip fragment and a lead sheet fragment were recovered from the top of pit fill [163/003]. The strip fragment (L27.7 x W14.2 x T0.6mm) weighs 1.6g and has a circular perforation on one of its long edges. The lead sheet fragment weighs 57.5g and features a corner with two straight original edges evident (L68.7 x W68.6mm). This sheet fragment is undecorated.

5.10 Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

- 5.10.1 An assemblage of 234 animal bones, weighing approximately 1,194g in total, was analysed from the evaluation. The majority of material derived from hand-collected contexts, with one bulk soil sample also yielding animal bone. The preservation of the assemblage was poor to moderate. Quantification by context is provided in Table 34.

Context	Sample	N	HC	ENV	NISP	Preservation %		
						Poor	Moderate	Good
165/001		1	1	0	0	0	100	0
169/003		2	2	0	2	100	0	0

Context	Sample	N	HC	ENV	NISP	Preservation %		
						Poor	Moderate	Good
169/005		9	9	0	0	100	0	0
169/007		19	19	0	19	100	0	0
170/013		1	1	0	1	0	100	0
171/012		2	2	0	2	0	100	0
172/004		53	53	0	31	0	98.1	0
173/004	13	35	0	35	1	0	100	0
173/006		40	40	0	0	100	0	0
173/008		7	7	0	5	100	0	0
173/013		63	63	0	8	0	95.2	4.8
174/008		2	2	0	2	0	100	0
<i>Total</i>		<i>234</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>65.4</i>	<i>1.3</i>

Table 34: Zooarchaeological assemblage by context showing total fragment count (N), the number of hand-collected (HC) and bulk-sampled (ENV) specimens, the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and the proportion of bones displaying varying preservation levels

Method

5.10.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, bones were identified to species and element (Schmid 1972; Hillson 1999) and the bone zones present noted (Serjeantson 1996). Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long bone, rib, cranial and vertebral fragments, have been categorised by taxa size (large/ medium/ small) and type (mammal/ bird/ fish).

5.10.3 Mammalian age-at-death data were collected where possible. The state of epiphyseal bone was recorded as fused, unfused and fusing, and any determinations of age made using Silver (1969). No dentitions were suitable for ageing through eruption and attrition. Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology. The assemblage contained no measurable long bones of domestic mammals.

Results

5.10.4 A total of thirty-four bones were identifiable to taxa and a further thirty-seven to taxa size or type (Table 35).

CXT	ENV	N	NISP	Cattle	Horse	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Anuran
165/001		1	0	0	0	0	0	0
169/003		2	2	0	0	0	2	0
169/005		9	0	0	0	0	0	0
169/007		19	19	19	0	0	0	0
170/013		1	1	0	0	1	0	0
171/012		2	2	2	0	0	0	0
172/004		53	31	1	1	29	0	0
173/004	13	35	1	0	0	0	0	1

173/006		40	0	0	0	0	0	0
173/008		7	5	3	0	2	0	0
173/013		63	8	3	5	0	0	0
174/008		2	2	0	0	2	0	0

Table 35: Taxa abundance in the overall and phased assemblages by NISP

- 5.10.5 Cattle specimens included a whole metatarsal, refitted from three fragments, from ditch fill [173/013], tooth fragments from ditch upper fill [171/012] and ditch fill [173/008], and femur fragments from ditch upper fill [172/004] and ditch basal fill [169/007]. All specimens were fused (n=2), although one tooth fragment was identified as a mandibular D4 (in wear, still within fragments of mandible) and further tooth fragments were unworn, indicating the presence of at least one juvenile animal.
- 5.10.6 Horse was represented by a whole metacarpal (sadly some slight breakages prevented metrical analysis), first phalanx, two second phalanges and a scapula from ditch fill [173/013]. An accessory metapod was also recovered from upper ditch fill [172/004]. All specimens were fused (n=5).
- 5.10.7 Aside from these identifiable specimens, partially identifiable long bone fragments were recovered, identified as large and medium mammal and anuran, the latter from bulk sample <13> [173/004].
- 5.10.8 In terms of surface modifications, many bones suffered breaks during excavation or curation, likely exacerbated by slightly poor preservation. This also may have hampered butchery mark identification, as none were recorded. A number of bones from bulk sample <13> [173/004] had been burnt at high temperatures (calcined, and approaching calcined [n=28]).

Discussion

- 5.10.9 This small assemblage likely represents domestic refuse deposition from food consumption.

5.11 Shell by Trista Clifford

- 5.11.1 A small assemblage of *Ostrea edulis* (Common oyster) weighing a total of 36g was recovered from three separate contexts in Trenches 169 and 170. A minimum of three individuals is represented.
- 5.11.2 Land snail was hand collected from three contexts in Trench 169. Species represented include *Cornu aspersum* and *Cepaea sp.*

5.12 Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

- 5.12.1 Six objects were assigned Registered Finds numbers. The assemblage is in good condition overall and there are no conservation requirements.

Coins

- 5.12.2 Five coins of Roman date were recovered. The earliest is a Sestertius, RF<3>, from context [154/002] of uncertain ruler. The coin was minted during the 1st-

3rd century; however, it was very worn by the time of deposition. The same context also produced a poorly preserved 3rd- to 4th-century radiate or nummus (RF<4>) and a possible 4th-century SPES REI PVBLICA nummus minted c.AD 324-330 (RF<5>).

- 5.12.3 Trench 174 produced a radiate of Probus (RF<2> [174/003]) minted in AD 277 (RIC 351 var) and a GENIO POP ROM reverse nummus of Maximian I (RF<1> [174/001]) minted AD 307 (RIC VI p129 85/90).

Other objects

- 5.12.4 Two conjoined loops of twisted wire, RF<6>, were retrieved from [154/002]. The object consists of a larger oval loop (L19.5mm) with a smaller circular loop of 7.5mm diameter attached. The loops are made of ?machine drawn S-twisted wire and joined with end to end brazed or soldered joints. The object is unlikely to pre-date the 19th century.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS by Mariangela Vitolo

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Two bulk soil samples were collected, from the fills of pit [173/005] and posthole [170/004], to recover environmental material, such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery.

6.1.2 The samples, measuring 5L and 40L in volume, were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank, and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes, respectively, before being air-dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm, and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 4). 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 flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 5). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.2 Results

6.2.1 The two samples produced flots with an uncharred material content ranging from 40% to 80% of the entire matrix. This material consisted of rootlets and seeds of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), ivy leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*), and it indicates low-level disturbance across the site.

6.2.2 Charred plant remains were scarce and comprised occasionally and poorly-preserved caryopses of hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and indeterminate cereal (Cerealia). A possible knotweed (cf *Polygonum aviculare*) was the only weed seed recovered.

6.2.3 Charcoal preserved in small amounts and in a fragmentary state in both samples and did not warrant identification work. Heavy residues produced a small amount of animal bone, some of which was burnt, as well as finds such as slag, fire-cracked flint and industrial waste.

6.3 Discussion

6.3.1 The bulk soil samples from Wolsey Grange have produced scarce charred plant macrofossils, representing only a background signature of the agrarian activities carried out at the site. Given their paucity, they are not enough to characterise such activities and/or to provide information on diet and economy at the site.

6.3.2 The scarcity of plant remains and charcoal are probably due to circumstances of deposition and any future fieldwork should continue to include sampling, targeting well-sealed primary deposits and a range of features across the site.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 7.1.1 A deposit sequence of topsoil overlying either subsoil or colluvium and natural deposits was encountered across the three evaluated areas of the Wolsey Grange 2 site. The topsoil was 0.21-0.37m thick. Colluvium was present in the south-west area, ranging in thickness from 0.10-0.20m, and subsoil was intermittently present across the site, ranging in thickness from 0.09-0.35m. The underlying natural geological deposits were variable, consisting of a mixture of sand, silt, clay and chalk. The top of these deposits was encountered between 24.07m AOD and 39.76m AOD.
- 7.1.2 The evaluation revealed the presence of archaeological features in twenty-nine of the sixty-seven excavated trenches. The recorded features were cut into natural deposits and were overlain by topsoil and, where present, subsoil or colluvium, with the single exception of a modern pit in Trench 120, which was cut through subsoil deposits.
- 7.1.3 The recorded archaeological remains comprised linear ditches, pits, postholes and an extensive debris layer. The majority were isolated features; however, some areas exhibited a particularly high density where it was not always possible to establish precise sequence and form of features. Feature density was highest in the south-east area, with a particular concentration in its centre and south-west. The south-west area exhibited a low concentration with an even distribution of features of low intercut complexity and the north area was entirely devoid of archaeological features.
- 7.1.4 A quantity of metal-detected artefacts retrieved from the topsoil were mostly of post-medieval/modern date, with the exception of a Roman coin. The majority of these finds did not appear to correspond with, or derive from, underlying archaeological features.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 7.2.1 Deposit survival was good, with most features cut into natural deposits and sealed by 0.24-1.50m of overburden deposits of topsoil and, where present, subsoil/colluvium. Some degree of horizontal truncation of all features, presumably as a consequence of agricultural activity, has occurred.
- 7.2.2 The impact of modern agricultural land drainage appears to be minimal, with no land drains being recorded. A degree of plough damage has occurred; however, this truncation is superficial only. Nevertheless, post-medieval/modern agricultural land use resulted in the post-medieval/modern finds being distributed through the topsoil.

7.3 Correlation between geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation results

- 7.3.1 Forty-four trenches were specifically positioned in order to investigate selected plotted geophysical survey anomalies interpreted as having differing degrees of archaeological significance – the majority judged to be of probable/possible archaeological origin. A number of detected anomalies were also indicative of former field boundaries (correlating with those

recorded on OS/Tithe maps from 1837 to 1955-1980) and others were judged to be of either uncertain or natural origin (Sumo Geophysics 2018; Figs 3-6).

- 7.3.2 The correlation between detected geophysical anomalies and below-ground archaeological features has been demonstrated to be reliable, but the evaluation results have established that there is an underrepresentation in the geophysical survey results of the true density of archaeological features present. A number of ditches, but also discrete features such as pits and postholes, were not identified by the geophysical survey – presumably because the nature of their fills was not conducive to magnetic detection.
- 7.3.3 Plotted linear geophysical anomalies interpreted as former historic field boundaries (in Trenches 117, 120, 122, 126, 135, 139, 141, 156, 163, 165, 172 and 173) were demonstrated to correspond with below-ground remains of ditches, in all but one instance (Trench 122). This is perhaps unsurprising given these boundary ditches are recorded on historic maps ranging in date from 1837 to 1955-1980. Trench 122 constitutes the only instance in which a targeted former field boundary did not correspond with no below-ground remains. It is thought that the ditch here either has not survived recent truncation from agricultural activity or that there was a break in the ditch not detected by the geophysical survey. In Trenches 120, 139 and 141, the former boundary ditch featured an accompanying parallel shallow linear probably constituting the remains of an associated hedgerow, which was not detected by the survey. The non-detection of this hedgerow feature is unsurprising given its proximity to the former boundary and its relative slightness.
- 7.3.4 Corresponding below-ground features were encountered in only three of the eleven trenches that targeted ‘anomalies of uncertain origin’ (Trenches 116, 120, 121, 122, 123, 167, 169, 172, 173, 174 and 175). Where corroborated, the below-ground remains are consistent with the suggestion in the geophysical survey report that the anomalies relate to localised natural variations and agricultural or modern activities (Sumo Geophysics 2018, 3). Two exceptions to this were encountered in Trenches 172 and 173, where linear anomalies of uncertain origin in fact correlated with ditches of Roman date. Elsewhere, the anomalies correlated with a large modern pit (Trench 120), a particularly silty natural deposit (Trenches 169 and 175) or were not present as below-ground features/deposits of any kind (Trenches 120, 122, 172 and 174).
- 7.3.5 Corresponding below-ground remains were found in the majority of instances where trenching targeted plotted geophysical anomalies interpreted to be of ‘probable or possible archaeological origin’ (in Trenches 150, 153, 154, 156, 157, 158, 163, 164, 165, 166, 169, 170, 171 and 172). In Trenches 154 and 157 the extensive debris layer concealed the presence/absence of the targeted linear geophysical anomalies; however, a darker area crossing both trenches on a north/south alignment potentially constitutes the source of magnetic disturbance anomaly here. In Trench 172, no below-ground remains corresponded with the targeted anomaly of probable archaeological origin; however, in this instance, the target was only a projected continuation of a linear anomaly that was present to the north.
- 7.3.6 A total of thirty-two recorded linear archaeological features were not identified by the geophysical survey, in Trenches, 120, 122, 124, 141, 142, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 159, 163, 164, 166, 170, 171, 173 and 174. With the exception

of Trenches 124, 142, 152 and 159, these undetected features were present alongside targeted anomalies that had corresponding below-ground remains. It is possible that the density and close proximity of linear features has resulted in fewer/less well-defined anomalies being detected by the geophysical survey. In Trench 174, the large pit/ditch like feature may not have been detected due to the similarity of its fill to the surrounding natural deposits. In Trenches 120, 122, 141 and 163, the undetected linear features are thought to constitute the remains of hedgerows, probably not detected because of their shallow depth. Trench 142 is the only trench in which archaeological features have been entirely undetected by the geophysical survey; this may be because of the particularly sandy natural deposits observed here that are not present elsewhere.

- 7.3.7 Pits (in Trenches 163, 173 and 174) were not previously identified as discrete anomalies by the geophysical survey. It is probable that these features were too small or contained fills not conducive to detection. Modern pit [120/008] is the only exception to this. It is possible that other such undetected archaeological features, such as [174/004], are present outside the confines of the evaluation trenches.

7.4 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

- 7.4.1 Archaeological remains encountered on site comprised a moderately high density of ditches, pits and postholes, and an extensive debris layer uncovered in Trenches 154 and 157. Feature density was highest in the south-east area, with a particular concentration in its centre and south-west. The south-west area exhibited a low concentration with an even distribution and the north area was entirely devoid of archaeological features. The intercut complexity of features was generally low, with the exception of some areas in the south-east, where a particularly high density of remains made it difficult to establish precise sequence and form of the features encountered.
- 7.4.2 The recorded archaeological features, where possible, have been dated on the basis of their diagnostic artefactual content and are discussed below by broad period. Where possible, unexcavated linear features have been dated through association with their conjectured continuations and on the basis of their spatial layout as indicated by the geophysical survey results. The recorded remains are discussed below, by broad period, with their perceived dating and distribution indicated on Figures 40 and 41.

Prehistoric

- 7.4.3 A low incidence of residual Mesolithic to Early Iron Age artefactual material recovered during the evaluation attests to a transitory presence in the landscape at this time, possibly contemporary with the Neolithic remains identified during the excavation at Wolsey Grange 1, which are thought to constitute the remains of an occasional/seasonal occupation site (ASE 2019a). Whilst the presence of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery in ditch [171/005] and possible Late Iron Age pottery in pit [174/010] may provide tenuous evidence for occupation throughout the late prehistoric to Early Roman periods, observed abrasion suggests that this prehistoric material is likely to be residual in later features. No demonstrably prehistoric features and deposits have been identified within the three evaluated areas of the Wolsey Grange 2 site.

Roman

- 7.4.4 A relatively high density of Roman features are confined to the south-east evaluation area and are indicative of domestic occupation, potentially centred around Trenches 154 and 157, with associated agricultural activity. Together these potentially constitute the remains of a Roman farmstead, certainly spanning the 1st-2nd centuries AD and possibly continuing as late as the 4th century. These remains, recorded in Trenches 154, 156, 157, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173 and 174, predominately comprise ditches, together with several pits and an extensive debris layer. The debris layer contains significant quantities of CBM, suggesting that a Roman building was perhaps present in the vicinity, its surviving remains possibly even underlying the debris layer itself. If indeed present, any such buildings are likely to have been of timber construction, though perhaps with tiled roofs or associated brick/tile-built ovens/hearths/kilns? It is noted that no masonry foundation remains were identified by the geophysical survey and that the recovered finds assemblages do not overtly indicate wealth or high status.
- 7.4.5 The presence of a probable long, north/south orientated, rectangular subdivided enclosure, as defined by various linear geophysical anomalies, has been substantiated by the finding of the below-ground remains of corresponding ditches in Trenches 150, 154, 156, 157?, 163, 164, 165, 166 and possibly 172. A maximum of 50m wide and at least 230m long, this enclosure may have extended as far south as, and incorporated, the large NE/SW aligned ditch recorded across Trenches 169, 170, 171 and 173. Artefactual evidence retrieved from the enclosure ditches indicate a principal occupation date range of mid 1st- to mid 2nd- centuries AD and appears to be of a domestic occupation character. The nature of land use, both inside and outside the ditched enclosure is not readily apparent from the recorded remains. Other Roman period ditches on differing alignments (e.g. across Trenches 156, 163 and 164) and potentially intersecting with the enclosure ditches (e.g. across Trenches 153 and 158) may indicate that Roman period land use remains are in fact multi-phase. Also, it is notable that the debris deposit(s) in Trenches 154 and 157 is not confined to the enclosure interior, but extends beyond it. The suggestion in the geophysical survey report that the two parallel linear anomalies extending eastwards from the enclosure through Trenches 153 and 158 may represent a trackway (SUMO Geophysics 2018, 3) has not been verified by the evaluation results.
- 7.4.6 A second and possibly distinct rectangular enclosure system, again detected by the geophysical survey as a series of linear ditch-like anomalies along the southern edge of the south-east evaluation area, has been substantiated by the identification of corresponding archaeological remains. Ditches recorded in Trenches 169, 170 and 171, although assigned a broader Roman date may be broadly contemporary with the larger enclosure. The northern extent of this enclosure system is seemingly defined by a large NE/SW ditched boundary recorded as [169/008], [170/012] and [171/005], which potentially continued as far west as Trench 173. Ditches [169/004] and [170/010] perhaps define the eastern and southern extents of the enclosure alongside this boundary, though a shallow north/south ditch terminating to the south of [170/010] and assigned a similarly Roman date possibly constitutes a southward continuation. Again, other Roman ditches on differing alignments here might suggest multi-phase landscape development in this period.

- 7.4.7 The absence of obvious occupation and structural remains may indicate that this is essentially an agricultural enclosure system. However, Roman features in this vicinity include pits and possible quarries [163/004], [173/005], [174/010] and [174/004]. An almost complete bowl recovered from [173/005] is speculated to constitute deliberate/structured deposition; however, its wider significance is not clear and it appears to be an isolated event

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

- 7.4.8 A low incidence of remains evidencing both Early Saxon and medieval land use is confined to only the south-east evaluation area within the Wolsey Grange 2 site.
- 7.4.9 The small assemblages of 5th/7th-century and 11th/14th-century pottery recovered from ditches in Trenches 169 and 173, in the south-east of this evaluation area, are problematic; all three ditches ([169/004], [169/008] and [173/015]) are considered to probably be component parts of the southern Roman enclosure system here. The six sherds of Early Saxon pottery from ditch [173/015] were recovered along with single medieval and modern pottery sherds, as well as prehistoric pottery, Roman CBM and some animal bone. The identification of this ditch segment as Roman relies on its apparent alignment upon the linear geophysical anomaly found as a ditch across Trenches 169, 170 and 171 that is considered itself (possibly somewhat tenuously) to be Roman. The nine sherds of medieval pottery from perpendicular ditches [169/004] and [169/008] are also accompanied by eleven post-Roman brick fragments, only two Roman CBM fragments and no Roman pottery. It is perhaps notable that these are the only features to contain oyster shell. Given that other parts of the enclosure system appear to be reliably dated as Roman, in Trenches 170 and 171, it has been presumed that this later material is therefore intrusive. However, it remains equally valid that some or all of the elements of may rather be of this later date, with any Roman finds being residual. Alternatively, perhaps some surviving parts of the earlier system were reused? Whatever the case, the presence of this pottery attests to some level of Early Saxon and medieval land use in this vicinity of the landscape. Medieval remains have previously been found to the immediate south, in the Wolsey Grange 1 site (ASE 2019a).

Post-medieval and modern

- 7.4.10 A low frequency of late post-medieval and modern remains are present within both the south-west and south-east evaluation areas within the Wolsey Grange 2 site. The remains mostly comprise ditches, some accompanied by parallel hedgerows, all of which correspond with field boundaries recorded on the 1837 Sproughton Tithe Map and were detected by the geophysical survey as definite linear anomalies. Subsequent OS mapping indicates that these field boundary ditches were backfilled sometime between 1955 and 1980. Where excavated, artefactual material recovered corroborates these dates. The date of origin of these ditches, however, has not been established by the evaluation.
- 7.4.11 A large pit in Trench 120, also detected as an anomaly by the geophysical survey, contained wood and modern (frogged) brick fragments and is thought to be agricultural in nature, perhaps related to drainage. The remains attest to the exploitation and management of the rural landscape throughout the late

post-medieval and early modern periods.

Undated

- 7.4.11 Undated ditches, pits and postholes are present, almost exclusively, in the south-east evaluation area, in Trenches 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 159, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 170, 171 and 173. The majority were unexcavated, following the decision that no further excavation would be carried out as part of the current phase of work. The majority of undated remains are postulated to be contemporary with the identified Roman land use remains, on the basis of their similarity and close proximity, and the paucity of remains of other periods here.
- 7.4.12 However, it is possible that some currently undated features are in fact of medieval date. Three undated ditches excavated in Trench 142 in the NE of the south-east area share similar profiles and fill types. The complete lack of artefactual material recovered from the ditches would seem to suggest that they are not associated with the Roman activity to the south. The layout of these features is more similar to that exhibited by the ditches/gullies forming a medieval cultivation system recorded at Wolsey Grange 1, which were assigned a 13th-/14th-century date range, where artefactual material was similarly sparse (ASE 2019a). Although the ditches here are deeper, it is tentatively postulated that they perhaps constitute the remains of a similar field system, on a NE/SW and NW/SE alignment continuing beyond the current site boundaries. No similar features representing a continuation of this activity were recorded to the west in Trench 143.
- 7.4.13 A single undated and isolated 'ditch' [124/004] excavated in Trench 124, in the south-west evaluation area, is more likely to constitute an accumulation of silt infilling a natural hollow.

7.5 Consideration of research aims

- 7.5.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in determining the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of preservation of archaeological remains within the Wolsey Grange 2 site. The majority of dated features recorded are of Roman date and are located in the south-east evaluation area. These remains are likely to be indicative of domestic occupation and agricultural use of the landscape and probably extend west and south beyond the limits of this evaluated area. The presence and location of a number late post-medieval/modern field boundary ditches was also confirmed. The remaining features are undated, but the majority are probably related the identified Roman land use activity. The remains of a potential medieval cultivation system are also tentatively postulated elsewhere in this area. No archaeological features were found in the northern evaluation area and only post-medieval/modern features were encountered in the south-west area.
- 7.5.2 Whilst the low incidence of residual Mesolithic to Early Iron Age artefacts (worked flint and pottery) recovered from later features is suggestive of a transitory presence in the landscape at this time, no features of prehistoric date were encountered. Therefore, the results of the evaluation cannot inform on the nature of prehistoric land use in association with natural topography and watercourses, and suggest that the prehistoric activity recorded to the

north and south did not extend into the evaluated parts of the site.

7.5.3 Although the WSI did not identify any specific research aims or objectives relating to the Roman period, it is clear that the south-east evaluation area has significant potential for further research. It is likely that the recorded remains constitute part of a rural Roman settlement and its associated agricultural landscape, primarily defined by ditched enclosures and field systems. However, it is currently difficult to relate the agricultural activity uncovered here to the wider landscape, given that Roman remains in the wider vicinity of the site are limited to an Iron Age and Roman settlement excavated at The Bridge School, c.1.5km to the south (SHER BSD 018). This said, the distribution of the remains does suggest that there was a relationship between the topography of the landscape and the way in which the land was utilised. The Roman settlement and agricultural activity in the south-east area would appear to be in what was likely the topographically favourable location – on the top of a plateau, with views of the surrounding area (perhaps including sight of Castle Hill Roman villa on the opposite side of the valley?) and beside a shallow valley with a natural watercourse at its base.

7.5.4 The evidence for Saxon and Medieval land use is slight and confined to peripheral parts of the south-east evaluation area. If the incidence of Early Saxon and medieval pottery in the southern ditches can be confirmed to be intrusive, then the research potential regarding medieval field systems and agricultural land use is minimal. However, if the southern enclosure system is established to be un-associated with Roman land use and to in fact be post-Roman, this research potential may be increased. Although the undated ditches in the NE of the south-east area are speculated to appear similar to medieval agricultural systems previously excavated to the south of the site, these remains are limited in extent and insufficient to meaningfully inform on the size and shape of medieval farms and associated buildings and agricultural regimes.

7.5.5 The post-medieval field boundaries recorded within both the south-west and south-east evaluation areas attest to the agricultural nature of land use in the 19th and 20th centuries. These are all recorded by historic mapping from 1837 onwards and therefore are well understood. No evidence for the nature of land use in relation to the 18th-century Sir Rob Harland's Park was identified in the south-west evaluation area.

7.6 Conclusions

7.6.1 The results of the archaeological evaluation demonstrate the presence of a moderate density and probable moderate complexity of Roman remains, a low to moderate incidence of late post-medieval to modern archaeological remains, and a minor incidence of Early Saxon and medieval remains within the Wolsey Grange 2 site. Undated remains are also present. The recorded features generally corroborate the results of the preceding geophysical survey, though they also demonstrate a further incidence of remains, particularly small or discrete features, that were not detected as anomalies.

7.6.2 The majority of the recorded archaeological remains are located in the south-east evaluation area, with a particular concentration evident in its centre, west and south-west. The dated features are primarily of Early Roman date and are suggested to constitute the remains of a rural settlement such as a

farmstead, though a higher-status building complex (such as a villa?) might perhaps be indicated by the CBM debris deposits recorded here. A low incidence of Early Saxon and medieval remains in the south of this area are poorly understood, but could constitute a distinct and later episode of land use activity. A number of ditches relate to the late post-medieval to modern field system.

- 7.6.3 The south-west evaluation area contains a low density of archaeological features, virtually all of which relate to the late post-medieval to modern agricultural field system.
- 7.6.4 The northern evaluation area was entirely devoid of archaeological features.

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Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
110/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.32-0.36
110/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	
111/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.31-0.36
111/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	
112/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.29-0.36
112/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	
113/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.29-0.37
113/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	
114/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.25-0.31
114/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	
116/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.29-0.35
116/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.08-0.10
117/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.27-0.34
117/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.10-0.17
117/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.03
118/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.28-0.31
118/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.12-0.18
118/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.04
119/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.24-0.32
119/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.19
119/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02
121/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.26-0.35
121/002	Layer	Colluvium	30.00	2.10	0.20-1.20
121/003	Layer	Colluvium	10.00	2.10	0.25
121/004	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.07-0.17
122/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.24-0.32
122/002	Layer	Colluvium	30.00	1.80	0.10-0.30
122/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	
123/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.30-0.32
123/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	
123/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.04-0.05
125/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.28-0.34
125/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.19-0.24
125/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.07
126/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.17-0.28
126/002	Layer	Colluvium	30.00	1.80	0.11-0.19
126/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	
127/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.27-0.30
127/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.10-0.12
127/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.03-0.05
128/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.28-0.29

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
128/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.13-0.18
128/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.05
129/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.25-0.33
129/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.12
130/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.25-0.29
130/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.07-0.12
130/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.01-0.03
131/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.24-0.30
131/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.04-0.17
132/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.25-0.29
132/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.10-0.12
132/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.03
133/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.23-0.31
133/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.04-0.12
134/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.28-0.31
134/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.10
134/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.05-0.07
136/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.29-0.30
136/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.05-0.13
137/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.26-0.35
137/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.15-0.30
137/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.05-0.06
138/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.30-0.32
138/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.07-1.00
140/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.26-0.31
140/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.21
143/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.32-0.34
143/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.03-0.05
144/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.30-0.36
144/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.35
145/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.30
145/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.09-0.20
146/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.26-0.30
146/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.03-0.30
147/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.29-0.30
147/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.04-0.07
148/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.28-0.31
148/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.04
149/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	
149/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.05
150/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.33-0.35
150/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.04-0.12
151/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.24-0.38

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
151/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.03-0.08
152/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.24-0.29
152/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.10-0.18
152/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.05
153/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.29-0.35
153/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.03-0.12
155/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.29-0.36
155/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.08
156/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.29
156/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.03-0.50
158/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.29-0.30
158/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.03-0.20
159/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.28-0.32
159/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.20
159/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.04
160/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.30-0.35
160/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.16-0.18
160/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.05
161/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.22-0.27
161/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.13-0.21
162/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.30
162/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.24-0.25
167/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.27-0.31
167/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.04-0.20
168/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.23-0.30
168/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	0.02-0.04
175/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.28-0.35
175/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.35-0.38
175/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	1.80	

Appendix 2: Trench heights AOD

Trench	Top AOD m	Base AOD m	Depth m
110	24.37 - 24.64	24.07 - 24.37	0.19 - 0.41
111	25.46 - 26.84	25.23 - 26.52	0.22 - 0.34
112	25.79 - 26.83	25.49 - 26.57	0.26 - 0.43
113	27.21 - 27.81	27.17 - 27.50	0.04 - 0.31
114	27.94 - 28.42	27.89 - 28.16	0.05 - 0.29
116	34.35 - 35.33	34.12 - 35.02	0.23 - 0.43
117	33.87 - 35.44	33.54 - 35.08	0.31 - 0.54
118	32.35 - 33.38	32.11 - 33.15	0.23 - 0.47
119	30.57 - 31.82	30.27 - 31.50	0.29 - 0.41
120	28.15 - 29.64	27.87 - 29.18	0.27 - 0.48
121	25.37 - 27.94	24.22 - 27.02	0.41 - 1.19
122	29.22 - 30.25	28.91 - 29.84	0.3 - 0.49
123	30.00 - 32.24	29.13 - 31.99	0.22 - 0.94
124	33.14 - 33.98	32.85 - 33.67	0.29 - 0.41
125	34.12 - 34.55	33.59 - 34.07	0.47 - 0.6
126	34.20 - 35.44	33.86 - 35.15	0.29 - 0.47
127	35.88 - 36.58	35.76 - 36.23	0.12 - 0.41
128	36.77 - 37.33	36.49 - 37.13	0.00 - 0.48
129	38.07 - 38.95	37.86 - 38.70	0.20 - 0.35
130	36.58 - 37.87	36.25 - 37.56	0.27 - 0.52
131	38.67 - 38.78	38.28 - 38.49	0.28 - 0.41
132	36.37 - 37.40	36.15 - 37.11	0.14 - 0.37
133	37.81 - 39.15	37.52 - 38.90	0.25 - 0.34
134	35.60 - 37.13	35.37 - 36.83	0.21 - 0.3
135	37.43 - 38.73	37.17 - 38.33	0.24 - 0.51
136	34.05 - 36.01	33.74 - 35.74	0.24 - 0.33
137	35.44 - 36.46	34.71 - 36.20	0.26 - 0.74
138	31.87 - 33.5	31.59 - 32.62	0.26 - 0.99
139	31.94 - 33.58	31.69 - 33.20	0.30 - 0.36
140	35.71 - 36.58	35.31 - 36.29	0.28 - 0.39
141	33.47 - 34.48	33.17 - 34.25	0.22 - 0.29
142	34.52 - 35.39	34.23 - 35.22	0.17 - 0.39
143	34.31 - 35.77	34.03 - 35.54	0.00 - 0.34
144	34.04 - 34.67	33.68 - 34.39	0.23 - 0.39
145	32.61 - 33.38	32.29 - 33.00	0.26 - 0.46
146	32.31 - 32.87	31.78 - 32.58	0.29 - 0.53
147	32.50 - 33.31	32.32 - 33.04	0.18 - 0.38
148	31.61 - 33.32	31.36 - 33.13	0.19 - 0.29
149	34.63 - 34.96	34.29 - 34.71	0.20 - 0.40
150	35.16 - 36.54	34.94 - 36.14	0.22 - 0.45
151	35.62 - 36.77	35.38 - 36.45	0.23 - 0.41

Trench	Top AOD m	Base AOD m	Depth m
152	37.06 - 37.51	36.61 - 37.21	0.28 - 0.52
153	37.26 - 38.09	37.01 - 37.77	0.24 - 0.44
154	38.21 - 38.46	37.84 - 38.18	0.27 - 0.54
155	37.53 - 37.95	37.09 - 37.69	0.26 - 0.50
156	38.18 - 38.59	37.91 - 38.27	0.25 - 0.37
157	38.50 - 38.67	38.04 - 38.33	0.31 - 0.52
158	37.75 - 38.33	37.32 - 37.96	0.33 - 0.47
159	37.98 - 38.52	37.44 - 37.89	0.50 - 0.64
160	38.72 - 38.99	38.30 - 38.61	0.27 - 0.44
161	39.11 - 39.23	38.60 - 38.90	0.29 - 0.51
162	39.08 - 39.36	38.72 - 39.07	0.2 - 0.49
163	38.44 - 38.96	38.07 - 38.49	0.28 - 0.47
164	38.92 - 39.15	38.60 - 38.74	0.29 - 0.52
165	38.24 - 38.89	37.91 - 38.37	0.29 - 0.52
166	39.19 - 39.53	38.66 - 38.84	0.45 - 0.78
167	38.95 - 39.40	38.49 - 39.13	0.21 - 0.46
168	39.42 - 40.09	39.02 - 39.76	0.21 - 0.41
169	39.25 - 39.81	38.58 - 39.47	0.30 - 0.36
170	39.53 - 39.68	39.15 - 39.38	0.33 - 0.35
171	39.43 - 39.50	39.12 - 39.22	0.17 - 0.33
172	38.29 - 39.23	37.63 - 38.80	0.27 - 0.67
173	38.30 - 38.47	37.81 - 38.01	0.32 - 0.36
174	38.64 - 38.90	38.36 - 38.67	0.21 - 0.36
175	38.81 - 39.21	38.02 - 38.85	0.34 - 0.79

Appendix 3: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
118/001	1	2																						
120/001											1	8	1	4										
121/001													1	2										
121/002			2	88	1	36					2	236												
122/001													2	6										
134/001													1	4										
135/004					2	42																		
136/001													3	16										
139/001													4	26										
140/001													4	16										
141/003			1	6	5	406					2	20									1	2		
141/005					3	66					1	8												
142/001													4	6										
143/001													2	4										
144/001											1	2	2	8										
145/001											1	26	1	6										
146/001													1	22										
147/001											2	50	2	90										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
148/001													2	6										
149/001											5	16	1	2										
150/001											4	30	1	2										
151/001											2	20	5	10										
152/001											3	106	1	20										
152/002			4	14	1	28																		
153/001											4	26	1	6										
154/001					5	578					4	76	6	14										
154/002											13	94												
155/001											4	34												
156/001											2	18												
157/001											1	4	1	6										
157/003			5	208	21	2054					3	20												
158/001											3	32	4	40										
159/001											3	10												
160/001											3	150	2	84										
161/001											10	166	2	10										
163/001													1	14										
163/003			5	98	4	150							2	60										
163/005							5	618																

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
164/001											2	10	3	14										
164/004	1	6	7	250																				
165/001											2	38	2	20	1	4								
165/003											1	22												
165/005											3	14												
166/001											1	10	1	6										
166/004	3	44	22	138													1	20	3	12				
166/005			5	10																				
167/001													2	10										
167/003					2	40																		
168/001	1	4									1	12	4	78										
169/001											3	86	8	18										
169/003			6	32							1	10			2	2			10	24			6	7
169/005			2	8	1	62	13	12							10	2			3	2			34	32
169/007	1	4	4	32											19	100							8	2
170/001											4	42	4	24										
170/007			4	38																				
170/009	1	6	10	24	1	6					3	6							2	6				
170/011	1	8	8	64																			2	18
170/013					1	112									1	10								

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
171/001											4	76	2	4										
171/004			1	6																				
171/012	10	122	5	20	4	84	1	2							2	20								
172/001											2	36	3	94										
172/004	1	8	16	162	11	370									57	392								
172/007					1	104																		
172/009					2	106					2	68												
173/001			1	6	7	150	1	4	2	42	2	48	6	346										
173/003	1	4	9	66	8	312					8	76	1	2										
173/004			13	226					1	2														
173/006			1	76											56	16								
173/008	1	4	14	192	10	654	5	24	3	48					7	144			2	44				
173/013			13	154	4	100			10	340					58	488								
173/016			1	4	1	638															1	2		
174/001			7	44							3	56	2	6										
174/003	1	6	3	10	1	448																		
174/005					1	24					1	8									9	30		
174/008			3	6											2	16								
<i>Total</i>	23	218	172	1982	97	6570	25	660	16	432	117	1770	95	1106	215	1194	1	20	20	88	11	34	50	59

Appendix 4: Environmental Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams**

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
12	170/003	170/004	Posthole	5	*	1	*	1	*	1					Fired Clay >8mm (*1g - FLOATED; **/146g - extracted prior to floating); FCF 4-8mm (*1g); Pottery (*2g); Slag (*1g); Mag mat (<2mm (**/1g)
13	173/004	173/005	Pit	40	**	2	*	2	*	1	*	1	**	1	Pottery (*4g); Lithics (*6g); Fired Clay (*2g); FCF >8mm (*2g); FCF 4-8mm (*2g); Slag >2mm (**/14g); Industiral waste (**/6g); Mag mat >2mm (*2g); Mag mat <2mm (**/4g)

Appendix 5: Environmental Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation
12	170/003	1	40	80	10	* <i>Veronica hederifolia</i>			**	*	Cerealia 2	+			
13	173/004	26.5	120	40	10	** <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> , <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> , <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	**	***	****	*	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , hulled 1	+	*	cf <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> 1	++

Appendix 6: HER Summary

Site name/Address: Wolsey Grange 2, Land North of A1071, Sproughton, Ipswich, Suffolk	
Parish: Ipswich	District: Babergh
NGR: TM 13236 43385	Site Code: SPT062
Type of Work: Evaluation	Site Director/Group: Rob Cullum, Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 05-22 August 2019	Size of Area Investigated: c.65.45ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Suffolk County Council Archive Depository	Funding source: Developer
Further Seasons Anticipated?: Yes	Related HER No's: SPT053
Final Report: ADS grey lit	OASIS No: 362370
Periods Represented: Prehistoric, Roman, Early Saxon, Medieval, Post-Medieval, Modern	
<p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</p> <p><i>A preceding geophysical survey of the c.65.45ha site identified a number of anomalies of probable/possible archaeological origin, including a rectangular enclosure and ditch/trackway, a smaller enclosure system and an area of possible quarrying, with the remaining anomalies being interpreted to be of natural origin or indicative of post-medieval/modern agricultural activities.</i></p> <p><i>Targeting the geophysical survey results, sixty-seven trenches were excavated across three areas of the site, of which twenty-nine were identified to contain archaeological features. These remains, comprising linear ditches, pits, postholes and an extensive debris layer were spread across the south-east and south-west evaluation areas, with a particular concentration in the south-east. A high degree of correlation between geophysical anomalies and below-ground archaeological features was demonstrated.</i></p> <p><i>No prehistoric features were recorded; however, small quantities of abraded prehistoric pottery and edge-damaged worked flint, recovered as residual finds from later features, attest to a transitory presence in the landscape from the Mesolithic to Early Iron Age.</i></p> <p><i>The majority of remains uncovered were of Roman date. Ditches forming two large rectangular enclosures and several pits uncovered in the south-east are considered to constitute the remains of a Roman occupation site with associated agricultural land, perhaps forming a small farmstead, spanning the 1st-4th centuries AD. Artefactual material recovered is indicative of domestic occupation, with quantities of ceramic building material suggestive of nearby structural remains.</i></p> <p><i>Small quantities of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery attest to activity in the vicinity, with a small number of ditches suggestive of medieval agricultural activities perhaps associated with land use further to the south of the site.</i></p> <p><i>A low frequency of late post-medieval and modern remains uncovered in the south-east and south-west areas spanned the late 19th-20th century and mostly comprised ditches with parallel hedgerows corresponding with field boundaries recorded on historic mapping.</i></p>	
<p>Previous Summaries/Reports: ASE 2015, <i>Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land at Chantry Vale, Poplar Lane, Ipswich, Suffolk</i>, unpubl. ASE rep. 2015338 ASE 2018, <i>Archaeological Evaluation, Land at Chantry Vale (Field 1), Ipswich, Suffolk</i>, unpubl. ASE rep. 2018301 ASE 2019, <i>Archaeological Excavations: Chantry Vale (Field 1), Wolsey Grange, Ipswich, Suffolk: Final Report</i>, unpubl. ASE rep. 2019002</p>	
Author of Summary: R. Cullum	Date of Summary: 04/10/2019

Appendix 7: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: 362370

Project details

Project name	Land North of the A1071, Sproughton, Ipswich, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Following a geophysical survey of the c.65.45ha site, sixty-seven trenches were excavated across three areas of the site targeting selected anomalies. Twenty-nine trenches contained archaeological features comprising ditches, pits, postholes and an extensive debris layer, which were concentrated in the south-east and south-west evaluation areas. The majority of remains were of Roman date. Ditches forming two large rectangular enclosures and several pits uncovered in the south-east are considered to constitute the remains of a Roman occupation site with associated agricultural land. Artefactual material recovered is indicative of domestic occupation, with quantities of ceramic building material suggestive of nearby structural remains. Small quantities of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery were recovered, with a few ditches suggestive of medieval agricultural activities. A number of late post-medieval/modern ditches with the remains of parallel hedgerows correspond with field boundaries recorded on historic mapping.
Project dates	Start: 05-08-2019 End: 22-08-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	SPT 062 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	190088 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Roman DITCH Medieval DITCH Post Medieval DITCH Uncertain PIT Roman PIT Uncertain POTTERY Late Prehistoric POTTERY Roman CBM Roman COIN Roman POTTERY Early Medieval POTTERY Medieval CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH SPROUGHTON Land North of the A1071
Postcode	IP8 3AS
Study area	65.45 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 13236 43385 52.04723631501 1.110061958084 52 02 50 N

001 06 36 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	RPS Consulting
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Gemma Stevenson
Project supervisor	Rob Cullum
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey"

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation: Land North of the A1071, Sproughton, Ipswich, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cullum, R.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Rep. 2019260
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Witham
Description	A4 report approx. 145 pages, including figures and appendices
URL	https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/

Appendix 8: 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: 190088

HER Number & Site Code: SPT 053

July 2019

**Archaeology South-East
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Witham
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**Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Evaluation on
Land north of A1071, Sproughton, Ipswich, Wolsey Grange
Suffolk.**

NGR: 613236 243385

Babergh District Council

ASE Project no: 190088

HER Number & Site Code: SPT 053

Prepared by:	Ellen Heppell	Senior Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Gemma Stevenson	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	14 th June 2019		
Revision 1:	19 th July 2019		
Revision 2:	26 th July 2019		

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of RPS Limited for an archaeological evaluation on land to the north of the A1071 at Wolsey Grange, Ipswich, Suffolk (Fig. 1; TM 1259 4336). The current works (known as Wolsey Grange 2) are situated within a triangular plot of land defined by the A10171 to the south, A14 to the west and field boundaries to the east. It is bisected by the Hadleigh Road.
- 1.2 The proposed development works, comprising residential development, are currently at the pre-application stage of development, with a scoping opinion being sought (Planning Ref. DC/19/02571).
- 1.3 Pre-determination archaeological works are being undertaken in order to better define the archaeological potential of the site in order that an appropriate mitigation strategy can be put in place in line with local and national planning policy. As a first stage of works geophysical survey was undertaken by Sumo Geophysics in 2018 (Job Ref. 13729).
- 1.4 The site lies to the north of the Wolsey Grange (1) development where a programme of archaeological works have included desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and two phases of trial trench evaluation (ASE 2015, ASE 2018) and excavation (ASE 2019).
- 1.5 This WSI sets out information with regards to archaeological trial trenching of at Wolsey Grange 2 (Fig. 2); targeted on the results of the geophysical survey and a 2.5% sample by area (Fig. 3 and 4). Whilst the current works relate to Wolsey Grange 2 it is in effect a continuation of the same landscape and as such trench numbers will continue on from the earlier sequence.
- 1.6 All work will be undertaken in accordance with this document, Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003) and the relevant standards and guidance of ClfA (2014).
- 1.7 The results of the evaluation will inform planning decisions, and provide initial information to 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 advisor to the LPA.
- 1.8 This is the first stage of evaluation, prior to determination of the planning application, and systematic evaluation will be required across the rest of the area, prior to determination of reserved matters applications. The five areas identified for this phase of works are based on areas of highest potential reasonably inferred from the topography and wider patterns of landscape use in the area and beyond.
- 1.9 It should be noted that in the event that further archaeological work is required that would be subject to a new Written Scheme of Investigation.

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 A1071 to the south and agricultural land to the east. It is bisected by Hadleigh Road and Church Lane. Spring Vale Farm lies in the western edge of the development area. The River Gipping lies to the north, beyond the site boundaries
- 2.1.2 The topography of the site generally slopes downward from south to north, dropping from c.40m AOD to c.15mAOD, being the southern valley side. A bisected shallow valley runs roughly northwards across the site, with ponds, shallow streams and a spring at the base, ultimately feeding into the River Gipping.
- 2.1.3 The solid geology of the site comprises the Red Crag Formation – Sand which outcrops at the surface along the slopes of the shallow valley. Superficial deposits of 'Head' are mapped along the base of this feature. The remainder of the site is overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation, a diamicton deposit dating to the Anglian glaciation

2.2 Reasons for Project

- 2.2.1 Pre-determination archaeological works, comprising geophysical survey have been undertaken (Sumo 2018). This survey identified a number of anomalies which represent possible/probable archaeological remains. Additionally the archaeological works at Wolsey Grange 1 identified archaeological remains of Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post medieval date. On this basis the site has been identified as lying within an area of archaeological interest and additional pre-determination works are required to provide sufficient information to enable an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy to be devised.

3.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The following information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment carried out for Wolsey Grange 1 (CgMs 2012) supplement by the results of the Geophysical Survey (Sumo 2018) and the various recent archaeological works nearby.

Prehistoric

- 3.2 Based upon the recorded information from the surrounding area archaeological remains from Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods appears to be concentrated along the river valley to the north, which this site overlooks. Palaeolithic remains have been recorded in the vicinity of the River Gipping to the north of the site; for example worked flint (HER SPT001, SPT004 and SPT026). A similar distribution is identified for Mesolithic remains, and include

a possible occupation site (SPT017) to the north-west of the site in Sproughton.

- 3.3 Neolithic remains were also recorded at the SPT001 site to the north, and represented the remains associated with settlement which continued into the Early Bronze Age. Neolithic remains were also identified at Wolsey Grange 1 where Early Neolithic remains of a possible occasional/seasonal occupation site, perhaps for hunting/foraging, comprised a loose cluster of pits and a possible hearth containing pottery, struck flint, burnt clay and animal bone. A leaf-shaped flint arrowhead of similar date was also recovered from topsoil close-by. Collectively, the remains attest to the exploitation of wild resources within the area during the Early Neolithic and perhaps relate to the larger contemporary settlement located c.1km to the north.
- 3.4 Bronze Age settlement was also recorded at SPT002, again to the north of the site and also a barrow under the road to immediate south-west of the site, SPT 021. Evidence for activity of this period is reasonably widespread, recorded remains include those of a group of Middle Bronze Age cremations and a ring ditch to the south (HER SPT035).
- 3.5 The evidence for Iron Age activity is more ephemeral, and includes a pit identified during the Wolsey Grange 1 works 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.

Roman

- 3.6 The Roman road from Colchester to Venta Icenorum (near Norwich) is located to the west of the A14 (HER SPT024), but other than this feature known remains of Roman date are limited to scatters of pottery, perhaps indicative of low level settlement and/or agricultural activity.

Early Medieval (Anglo Saxon)

- 3.7 Evidence for known archaeological remains of early medieval (Anglo Saxon) date is relatively sparse, generally comprising artefacts. However archaeological features of middle Saxon and late Saxon date were identified at WSH012 which is situated some distance to the south of the site in the vicinity of the commercial estates around Copdock.
- 3.8 Apart from some residual flintwork and possible Roman CBM, the earliest activity identified during the nearby evaluation was a Middle Saxon pit in the south-west of Wolsey Grange 1. The location of this feature in the area of Felchurch (see below) may suggest that the hamlet had Saxon origins.

Medieval

- 3.9 Felchurch Church and a possible associated hamlet is mapped to the south of the site, in Wolsey Grange 1 (HER WSH006). Felchurch or Velchurch is first recorded in 1254. 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.

- 3.10 Medieval period remains (late 13th-14th centuries) were identified in Area A at Wolsey Grange 1. They comprised a cluster of pits concentrated around what may be a well and denoted an area of processing/production and disposal activities, though no structural remains were identified. Two of the pits were of distinctive form and may have had a specific, more-specialised, primary function. Cattle cranial remains recovered from the well also indicate butchery took place within the area. The remains are suggested to relate to the former hamlet attached to Felchurch Church, which is suspected to have been located close by. A series of parallel ENE/WSW gullies adjacent to the well and pits constitute the remains of a contemporary cultivation system, perhaps within a wider open field. The function of these parallel gullies is broadly interpreted as agricultural in nature, perhaps associated with arable cultivation and/or drainage.

Post-medieval & Modern

- 3.11 Part of the southern part of the development area is thought to lie within a park which belonged to Sir Rob. Harland in the late 18th century. It is depicted on the 1783 Hodkinson map of Suffolk and is situated on the south side of Hadleigh Road. 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.
- 3.12 Tithe mapping shows the park was no longer extant by 1838, and its area had been divided into fields. Springvale Farm had been established by this date.
- 3.13 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 south boundaries of development area, were opened in the mid-1980s.
- 3.14 The post-medieval activity recorded during the archaeological works were agricultural in nature; field boundary ditches. Post-medieval pitting and made ground have also been recorded.

Geophysical Survey

- 3.15 The geophysical survey (Sumo 2018) identified a number of anomalies of probable/possible archaeological origin. These included a rectangular enclosure and ditch/trackway (1 and 2) a smaller enclosure (3) and an area of possible quarrying (4). The remaining anomalies (5-8) may be of natural origin, and (9) may represent a former stream channel.
- 3.16 Parallel trending anomalies have been attributed to cultivation or drainage and could perhaps be similar to the medieval cultivation system examined at Wolsey Grange 1 (ASE 2019). Field boundaries have also been identified.

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

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. Additionally these intrusive works seek to confirm the presence/absence of the probable or possible archaeological features identified through the geophysical survey.
- 4.2 Where identified the evaluation aims to establish the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of preservation of any surviving archaeological remains within the development area.
- 4.2 The results of the evaluation works should provide sufficient information for RPS Limited and the County Archaeologist to formulate an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy in line with national and local policy.
- 4.3 Site specific research aims seek to:
- To determine if the prehistoric activity identified both to the north and south of this site extends into the area under evaluation? To investigate the prehistoric landscape in association with natural topography and water courses.
 - To determine if the medieval and post-medieval field boundaries and cultivation systems identified at Wolsey Grange 1 continue into the site;
 - To consider if a pattern of field systems can be determined and related to that of the wider landscape; and
 - To consider if differences in land-use can be identified across the large development area.
 - Are there any significant relationships between topography and archaeological remains, and any use of the spring/watercourses?
- 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).*

Medieval

- *The origins and development of the different rural settlement types needs further research, also the dynamics of rural settlement (Medlycott, 2011, 70).*
- *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

- 5.1 An Event Number/site code will be obtained for these works and will be retained for the current phase of works. This number will be used as the unique site identifier on all primary records.
- 5.2 As the Wolsey Grange 2 works continue on from the recent works to the south (SPT053) trench and context numbering will follow in sequence from those works.
- 5.3 Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to commencement of the work.
- 5.4 At least two weeks written notice will be given to SCCAS monitoring officer prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.
- 5.5 The evaluation will consist of 66 trenches, each measuring 30m x 1.8m (Fig. 2). The trenches have been set out to achieve a random sample of the site and to target areas identified during the geophysical survey (Sumo 2018). Any significant changes to the approved trench layout, for example to on-site constraints will be agreed in advance by RPS Limited and SCCAS.
- 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. Spoil will be banded around the edges of the trenches to provide a physical and visible barrier.
- 5.8 Machine excavation will continue to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of natural geology, whichever is uppermost. The exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 5.9 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.
- 5.10 The opportunity to have a meeting on site shall be provided once the trenches are open with RPS Limited and the County Archaeologist to assess the results.
- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 Metal detecting will take place at all stages both before and during the excavation of trenches, specifically the subsoil and tops of features. 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.

5.13 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 (resolution of 16M (4608 x 3556) for still images, and 1920 x 1280 for video as standard). 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, RPS Limited and the SCCAS Archaeological Advisor. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the Coroner will be informed by the Suffolk 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 eight 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 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 RPS Limited 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 H 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 RPS LIMITED 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 RPS Limited 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)
Fired Clay	Sue Anderson (external: Suffolk)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Metalwork	Luke Barber (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Geological material and worked stone	Karine Le Hégarat, Dr Ed Blinkhorn, Dr Matt Pope (ASE)
Human bone incl cremated bone	Luke Barber (external)
Animal bone incl fish	Lucy Sibun (ASE)
Marine shell	Hayley Forsyth (ASE)
Registered Finds	Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Coins	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation	Trista Clifford (ASE)
	Dr Elena Baldi (ASE)

Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Dr Matt Pope, Dr Ed Blinkhorn
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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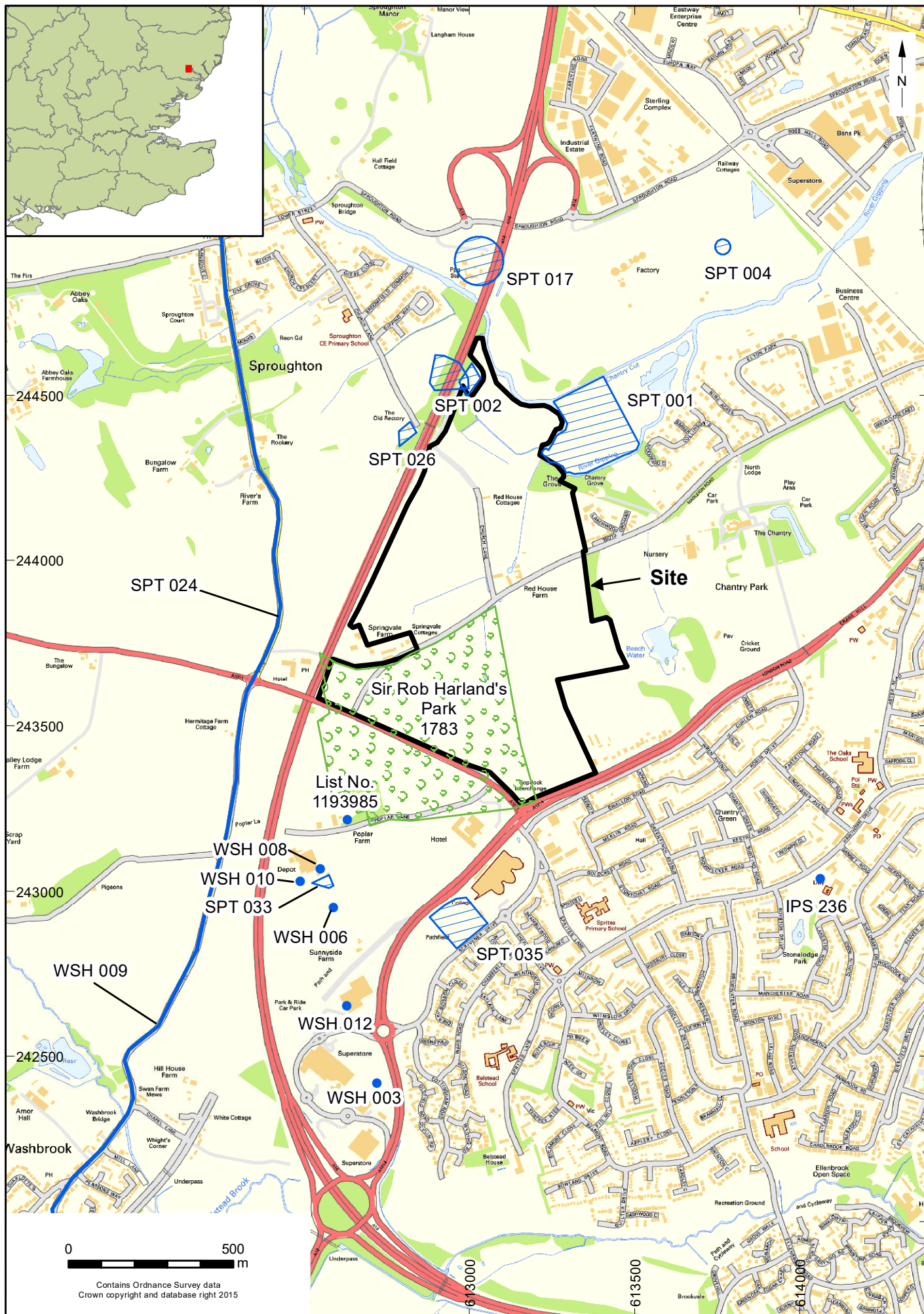
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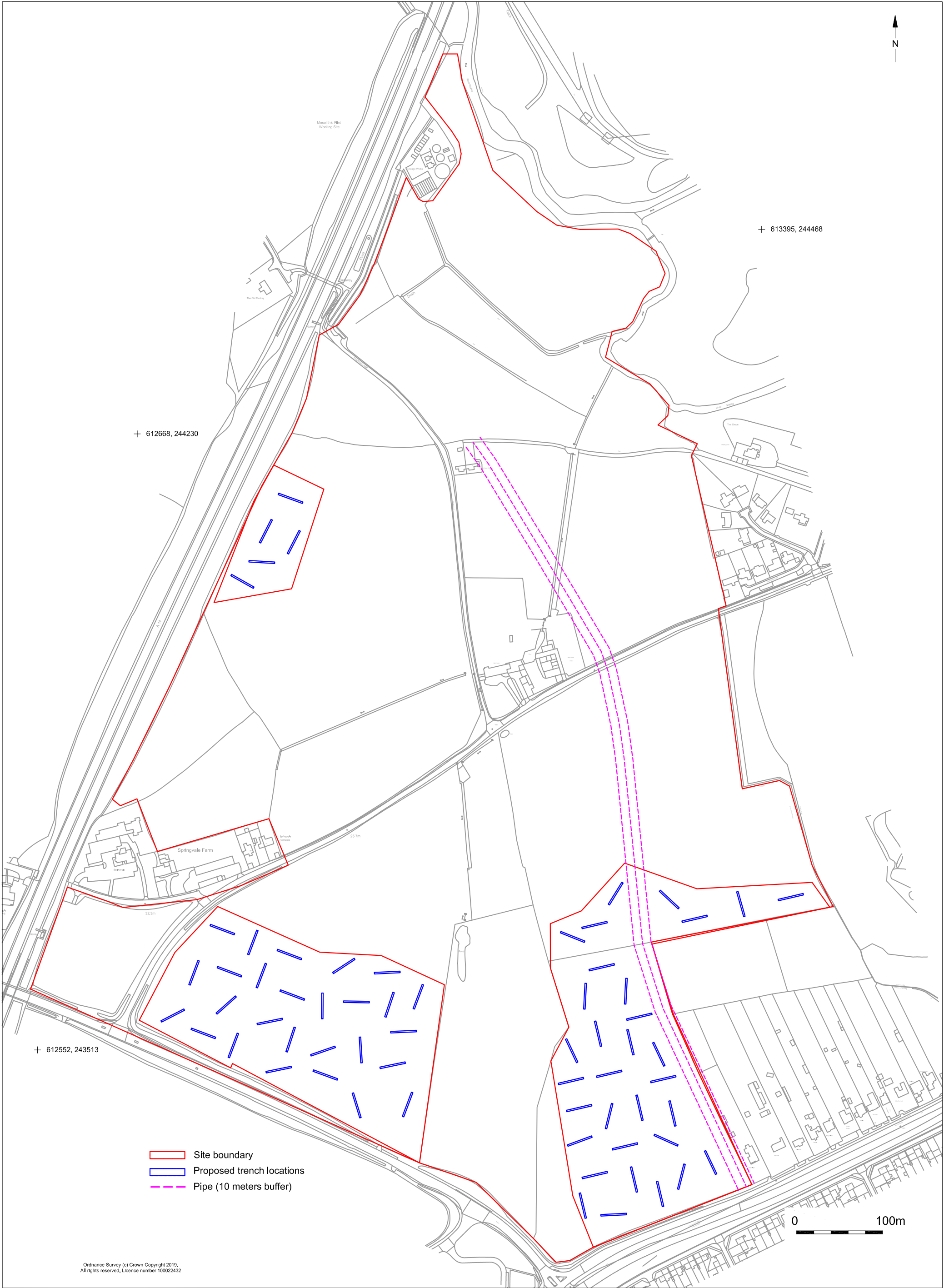
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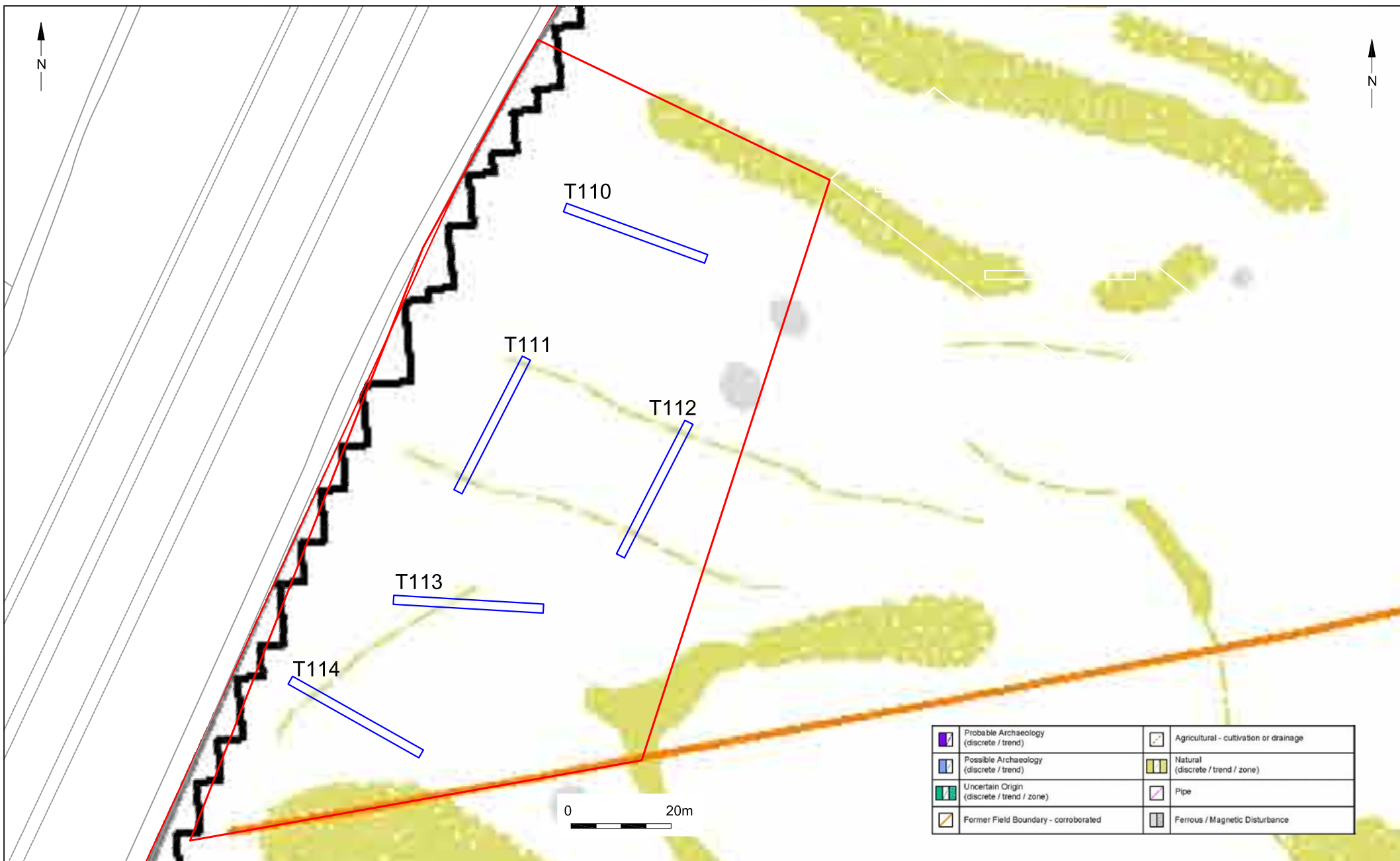
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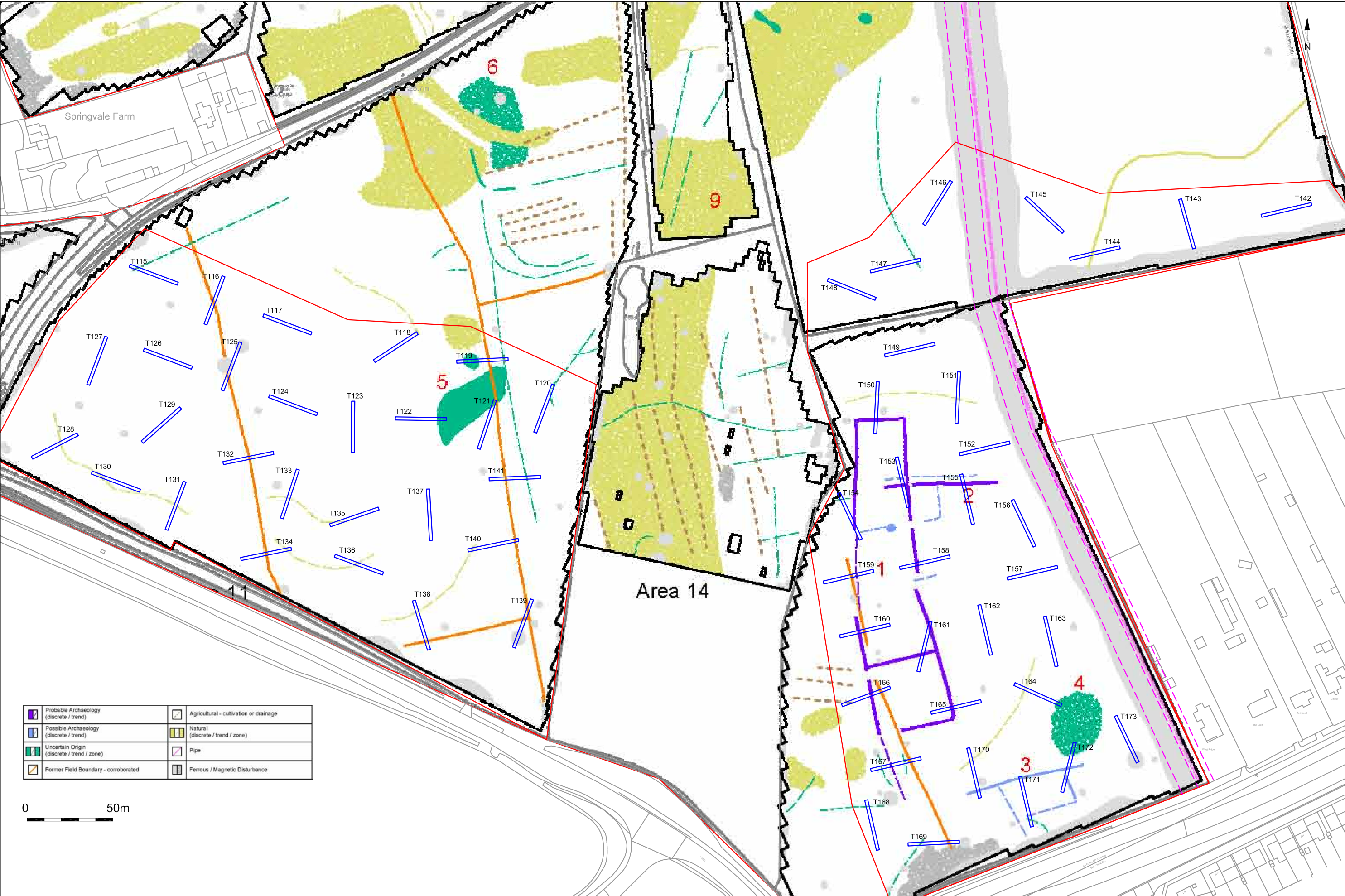
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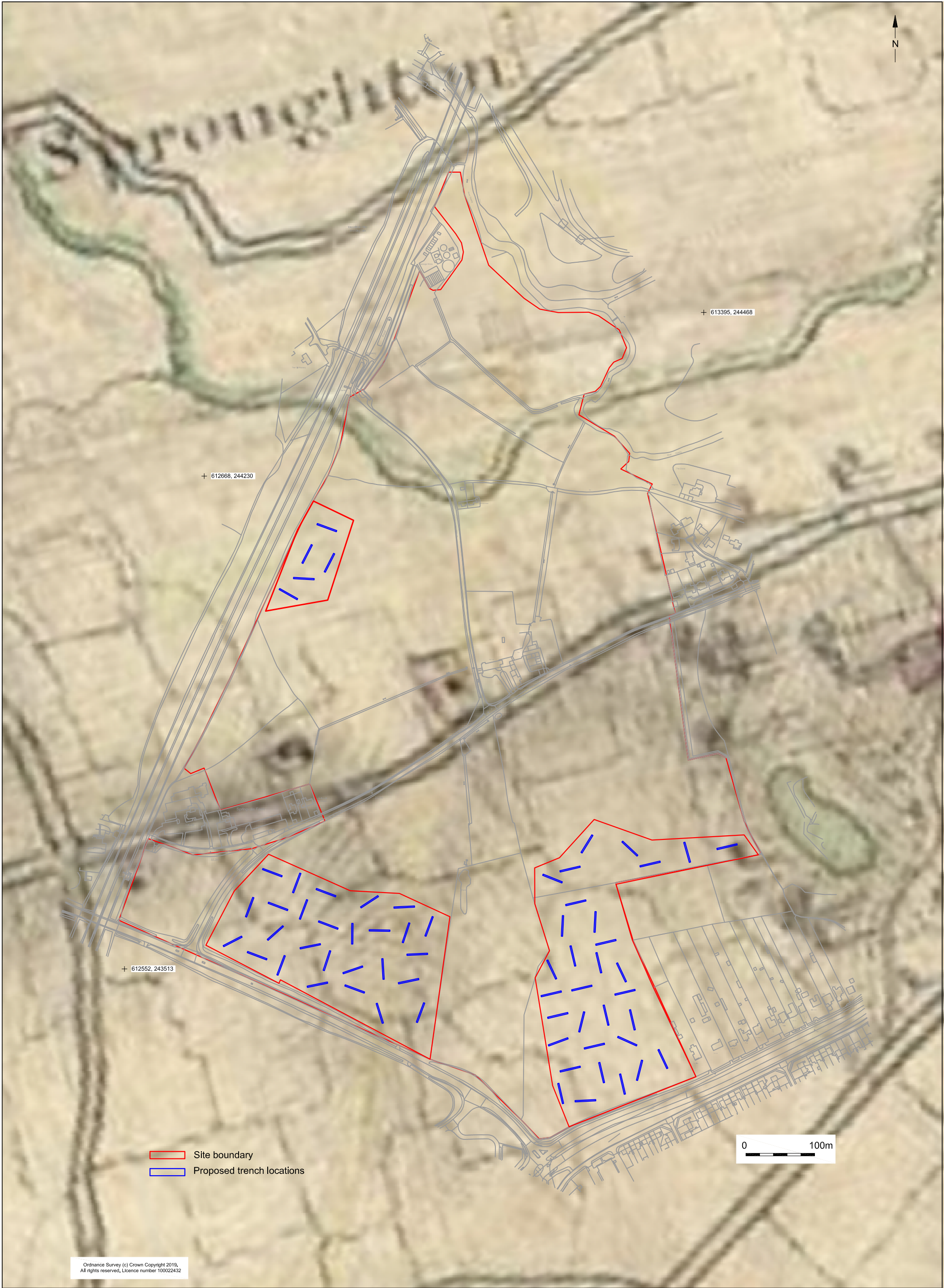


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Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL		









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Project Ref: 190088	July 2019	Ordnance Survey Map 1796.	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by:APL/SM		

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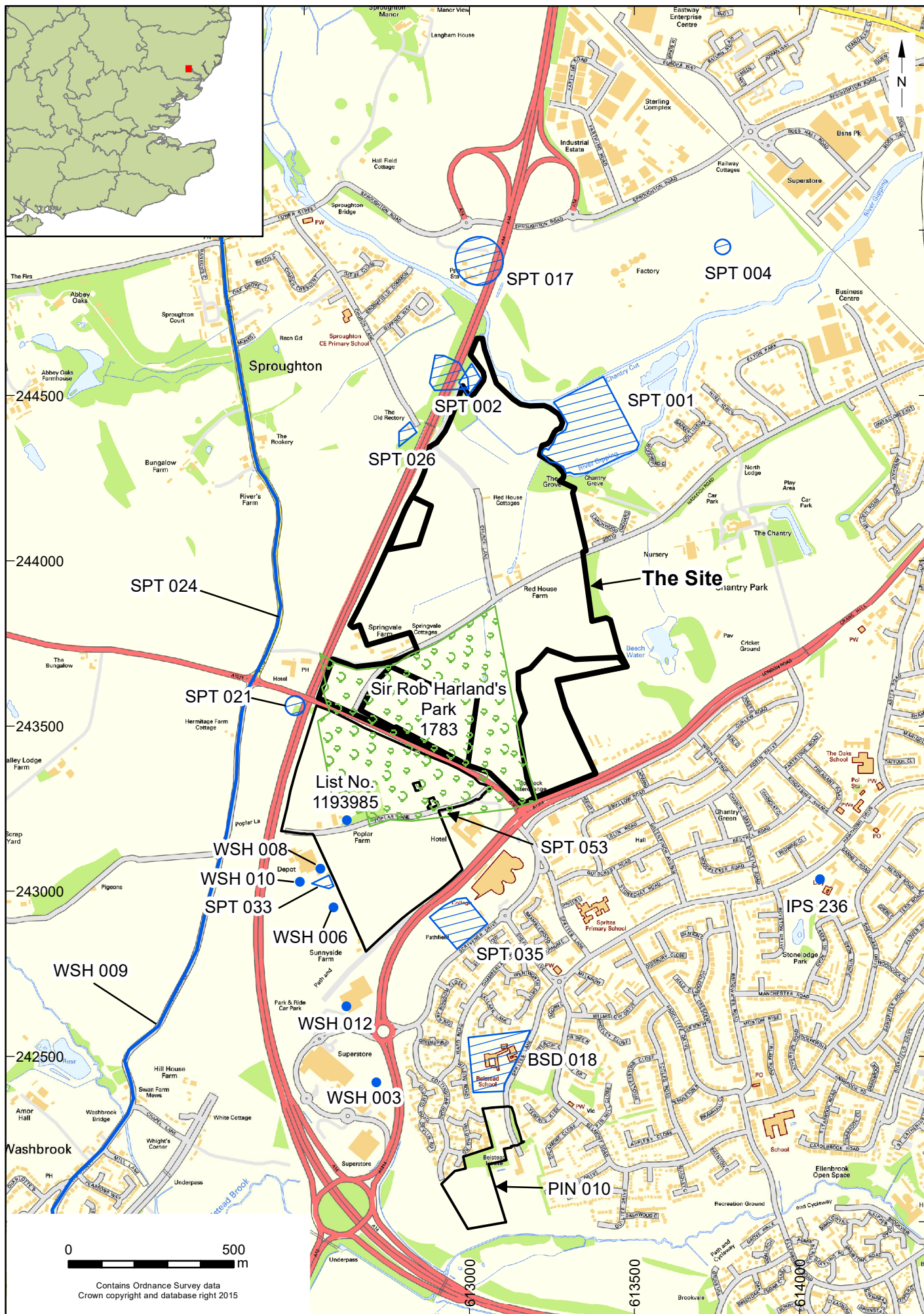
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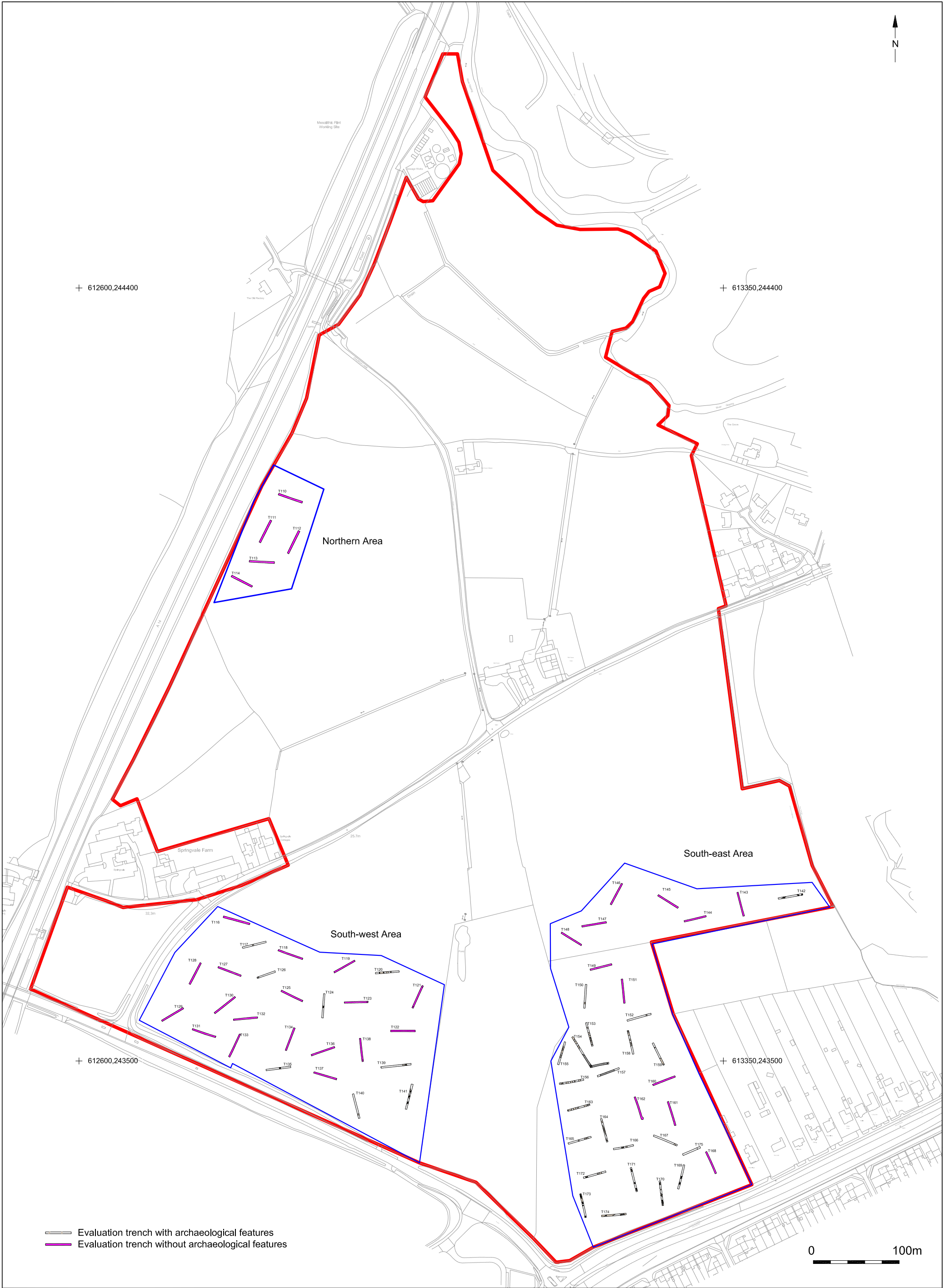
London Office

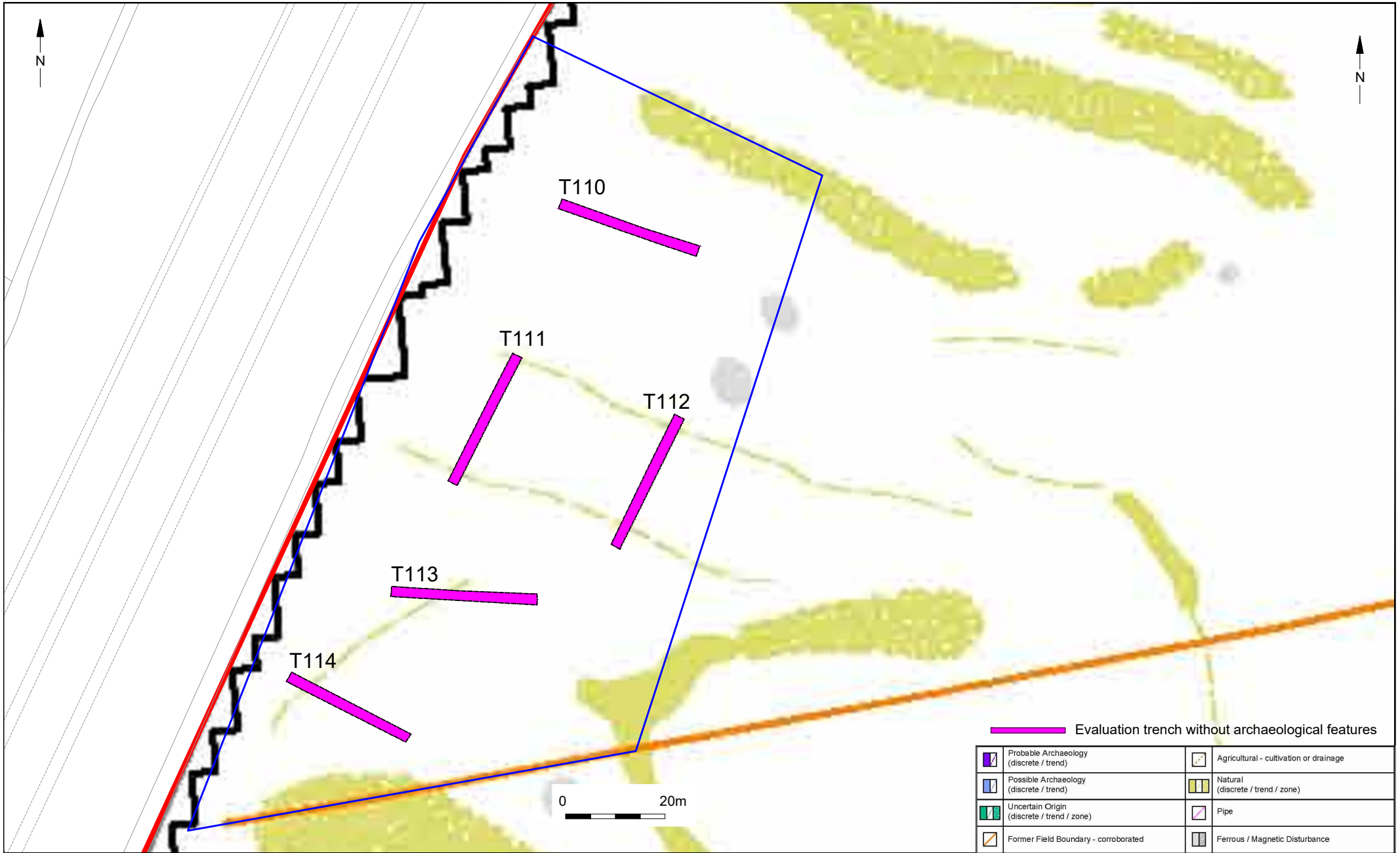
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email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

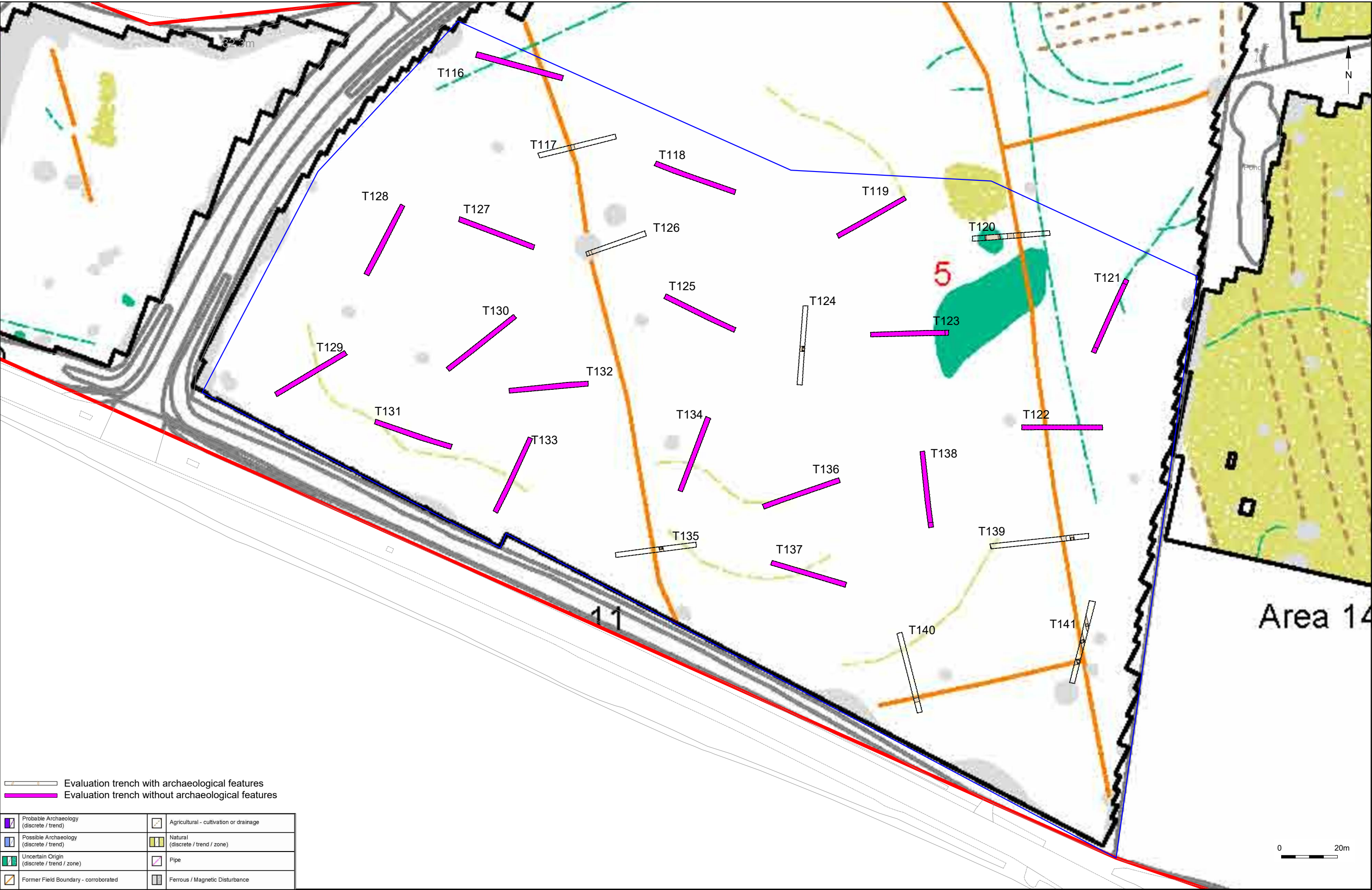


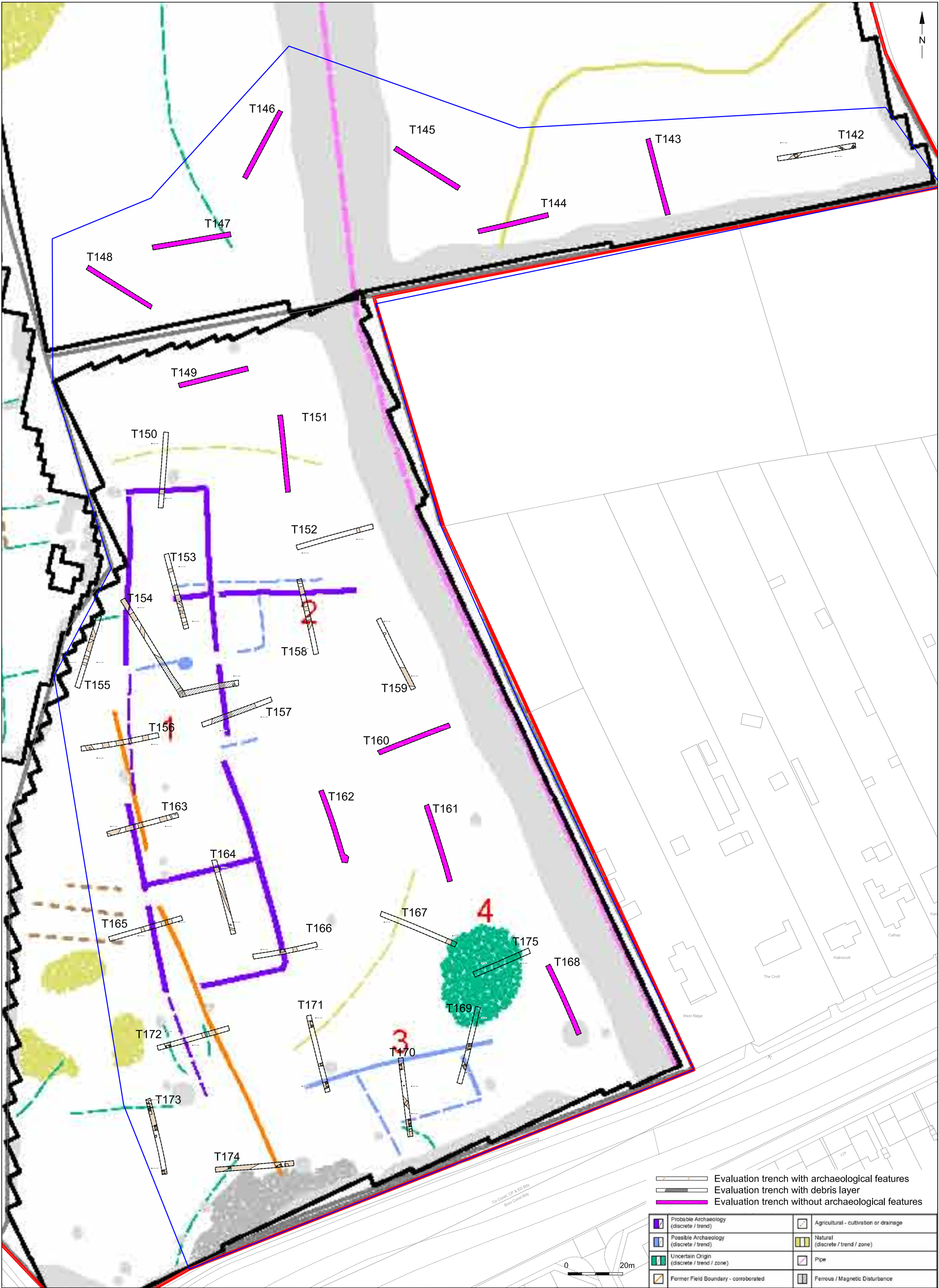


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Project Ref: 190088	Aug 2019	Site location and selected HER references	
Report No: 2019260	Drawn by: APL		













T117

+ 612810, 243640

117/005

+ 612800, 243630

0 2m



Trench 117

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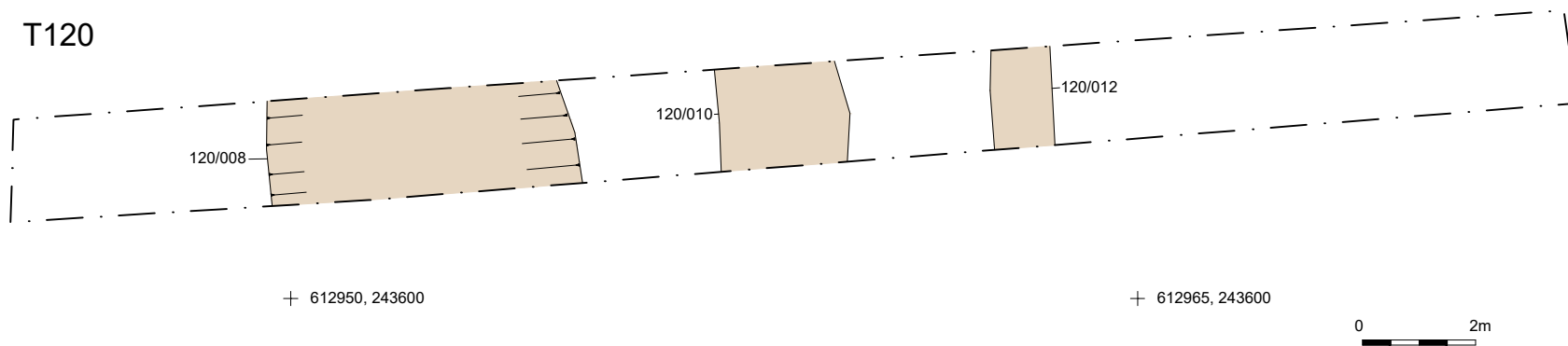
Land north of the A1071

Trench 117 plan and photograph

Fig.7



T120



Trench 120

Ditch 120/008 looking north

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Project Ref: 190088

Aug 2019

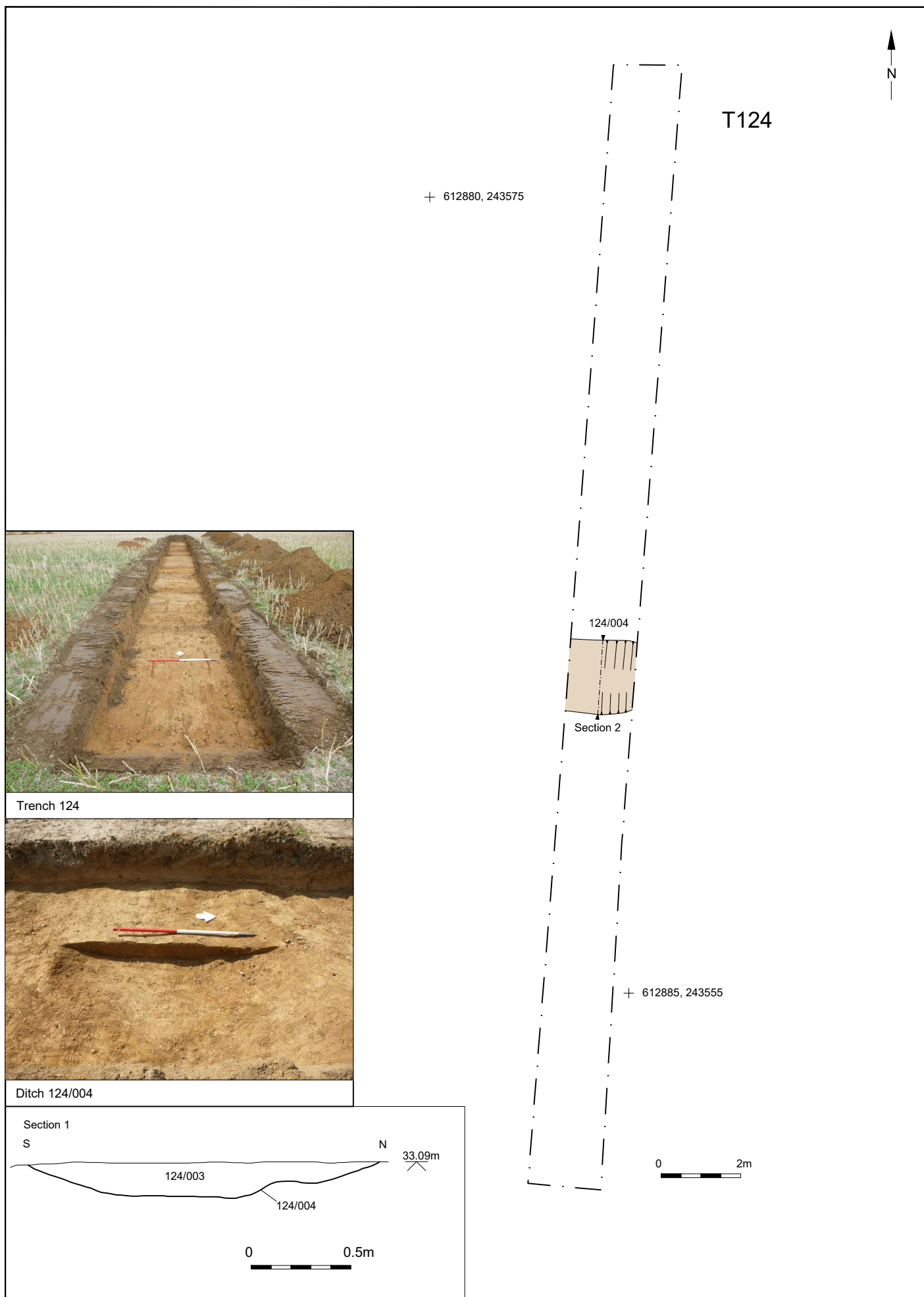
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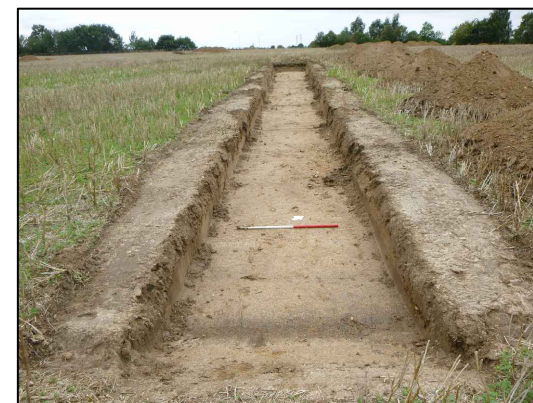
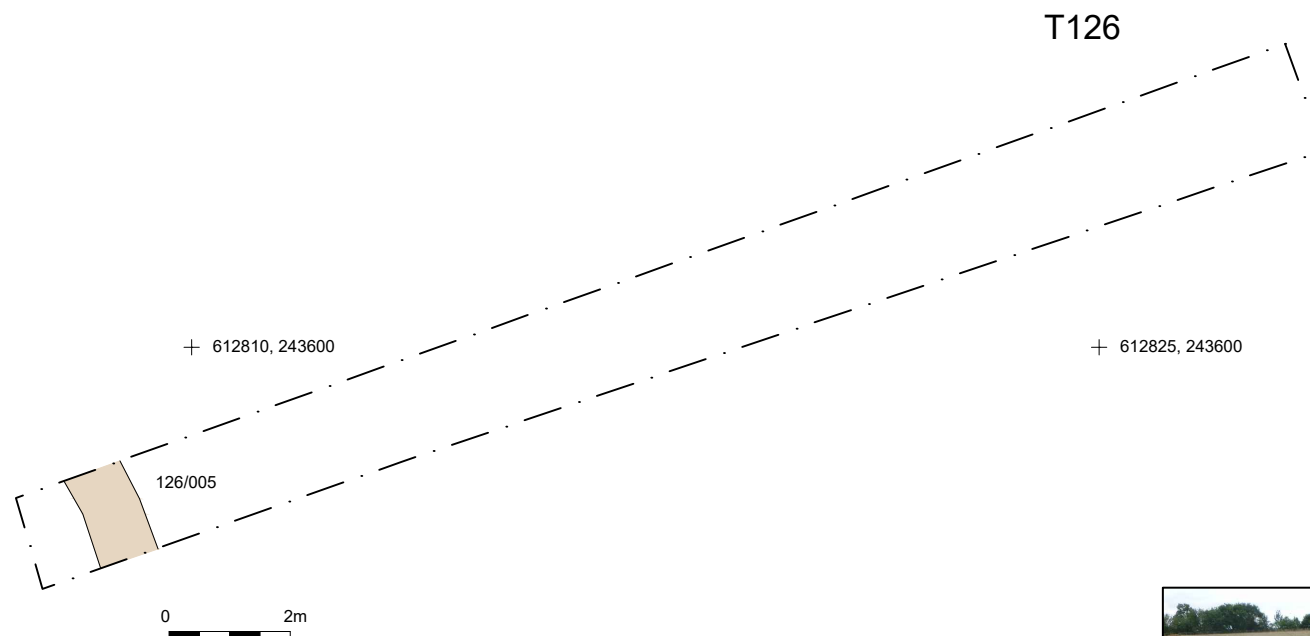
Land north of the A1071

Trench 120 plan and photographs

Fig.8



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Project Ref: 190088	Aug 2019	Trench 124 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019260	Drawn by: APL		



Trench 169

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Project Ref: 190088	Aug 2019		
Report Ref: 2019260	Drawn by: APL		
		Trench 126 plan and photograph	



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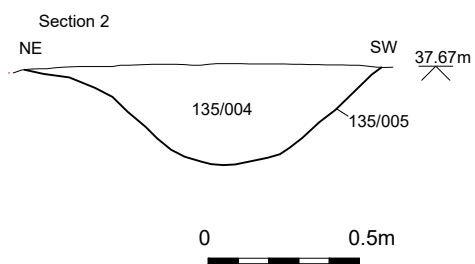
T135

135/005

Section 2

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0 2m



Trench 135

Ditch 135/005

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Project Ref: 190088

Aug 2019

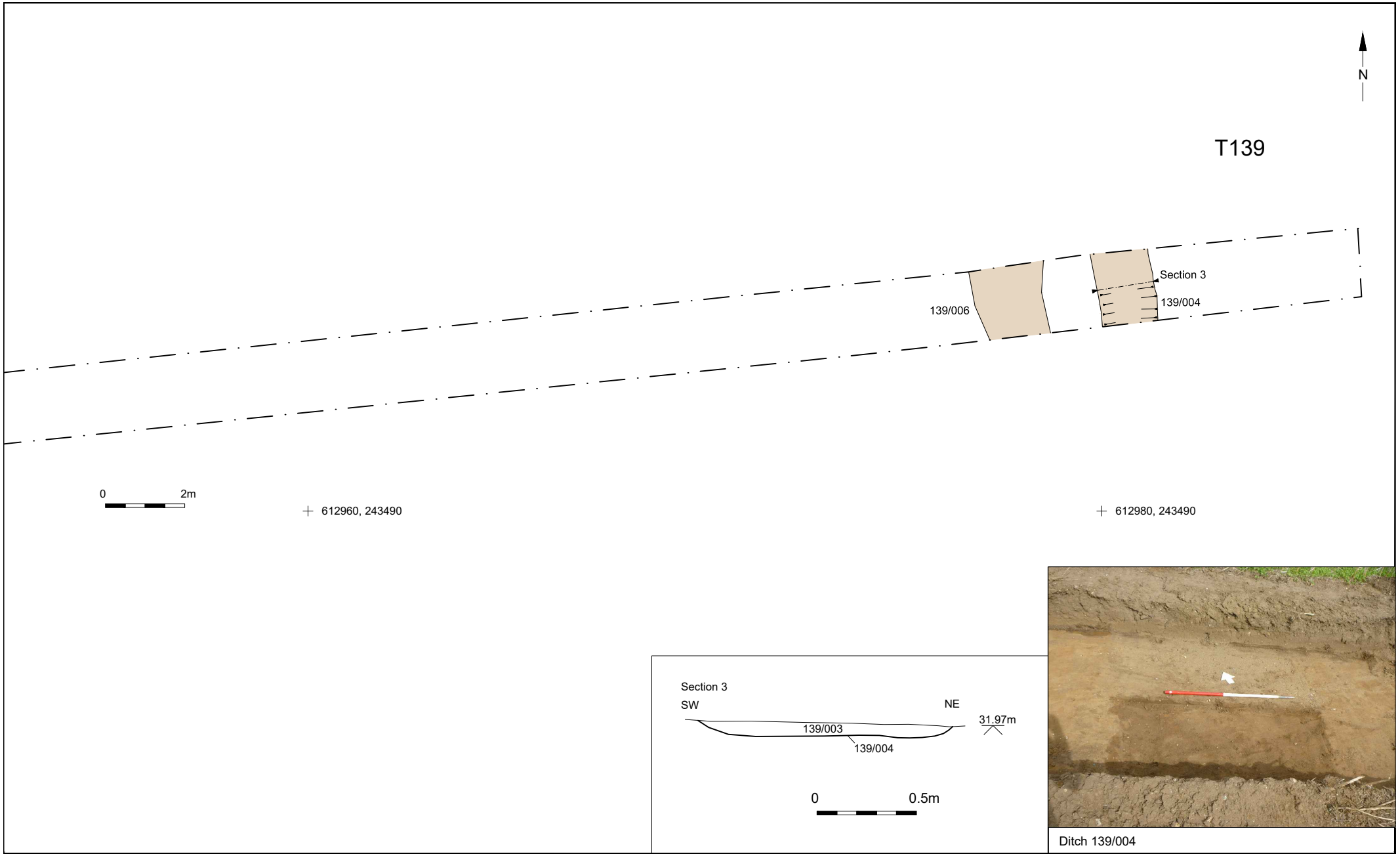
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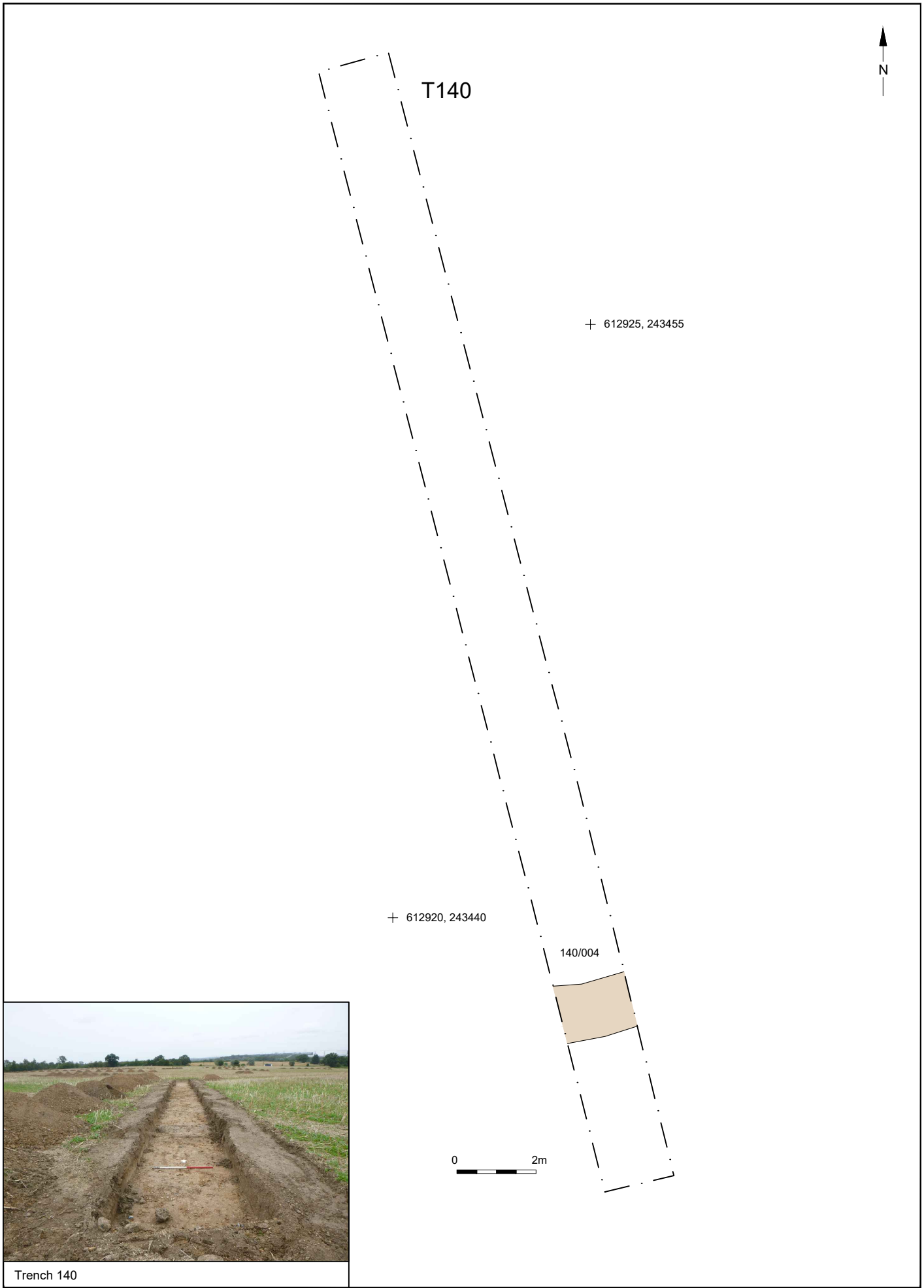
Land north of the A1071

Trench 135 plan, section and photographs

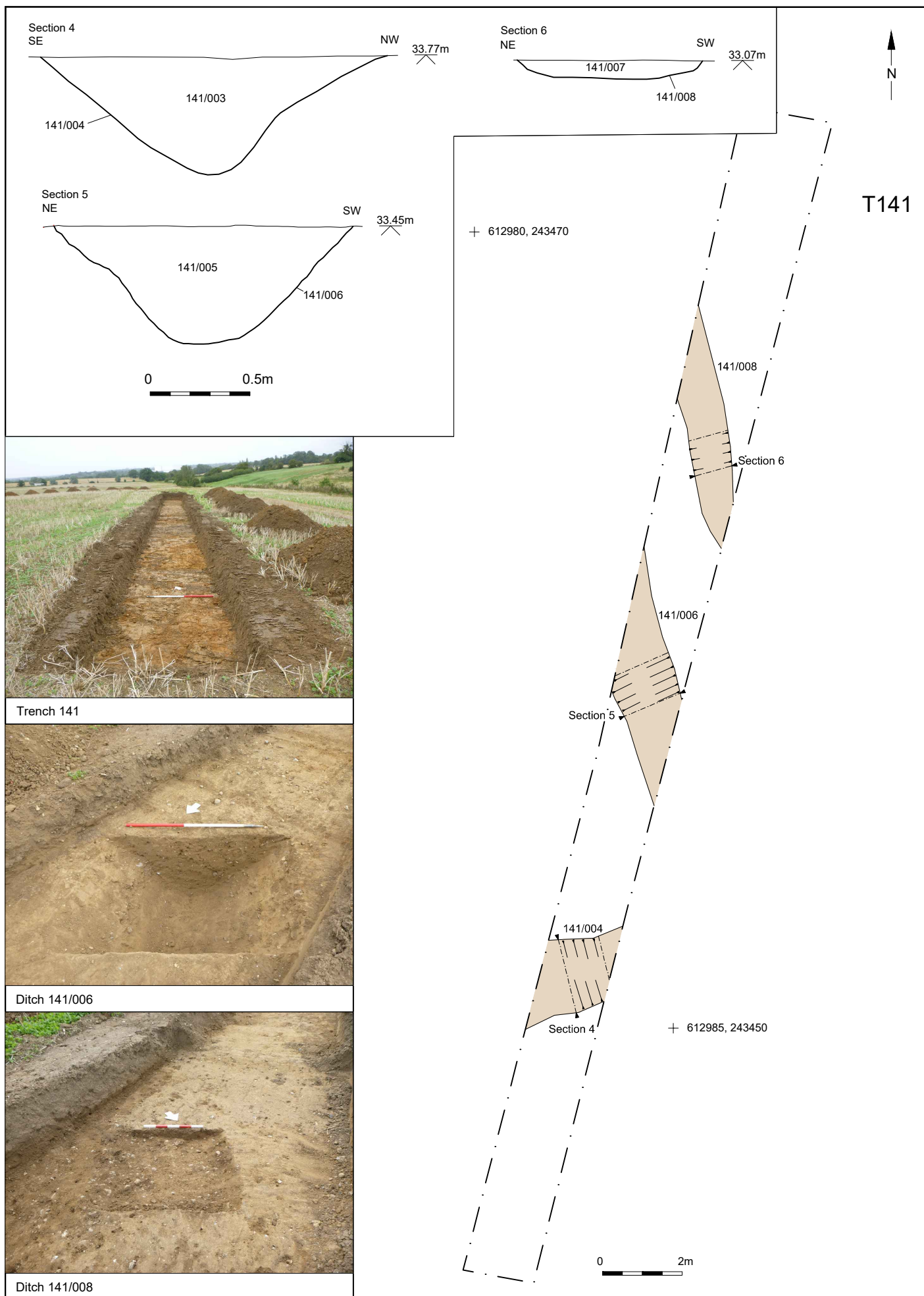
Fig.11

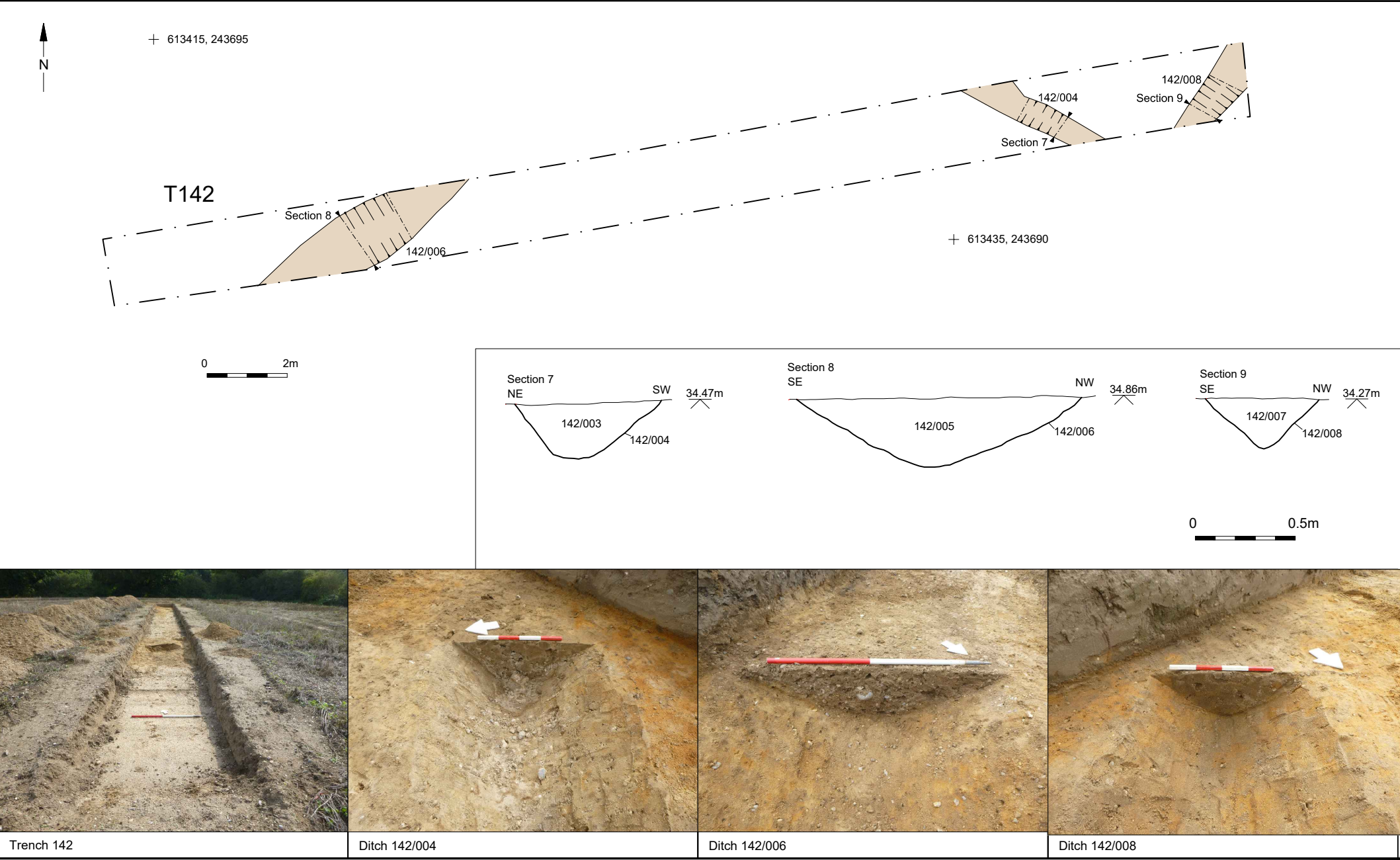


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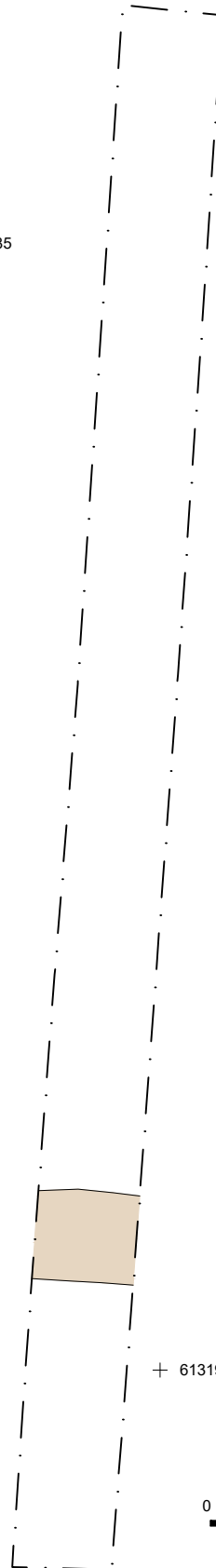
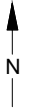
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Trench 150

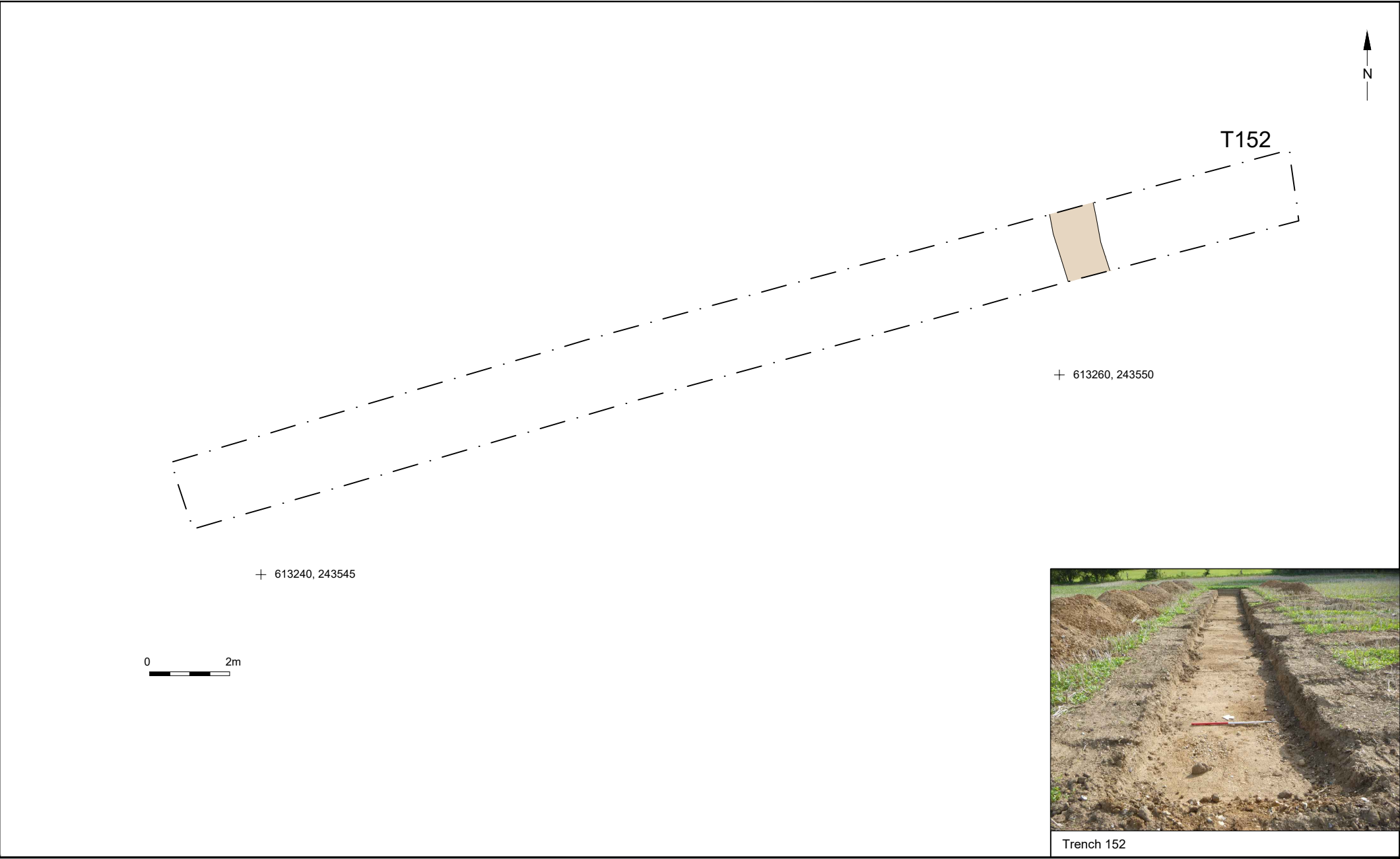
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T150

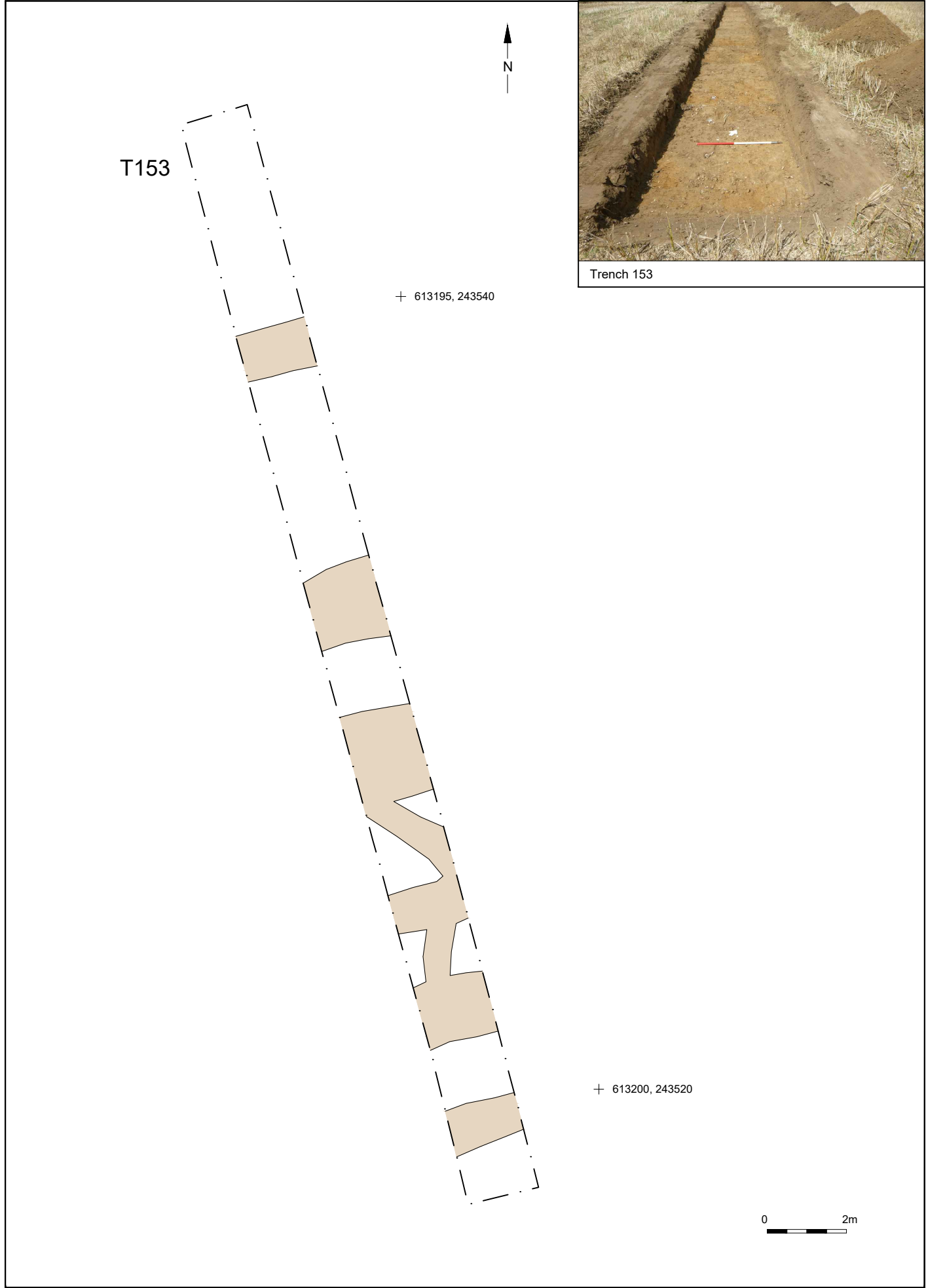


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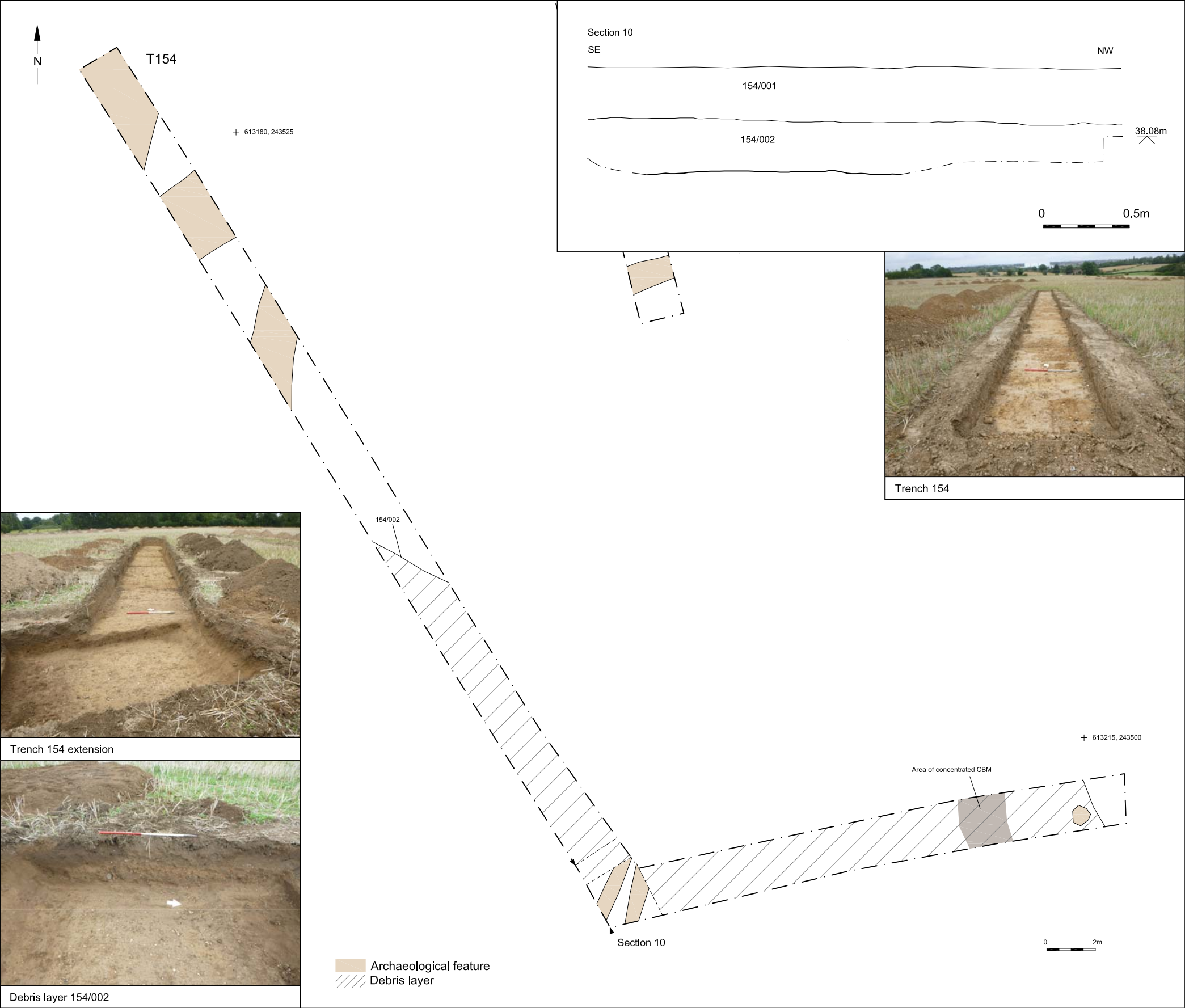
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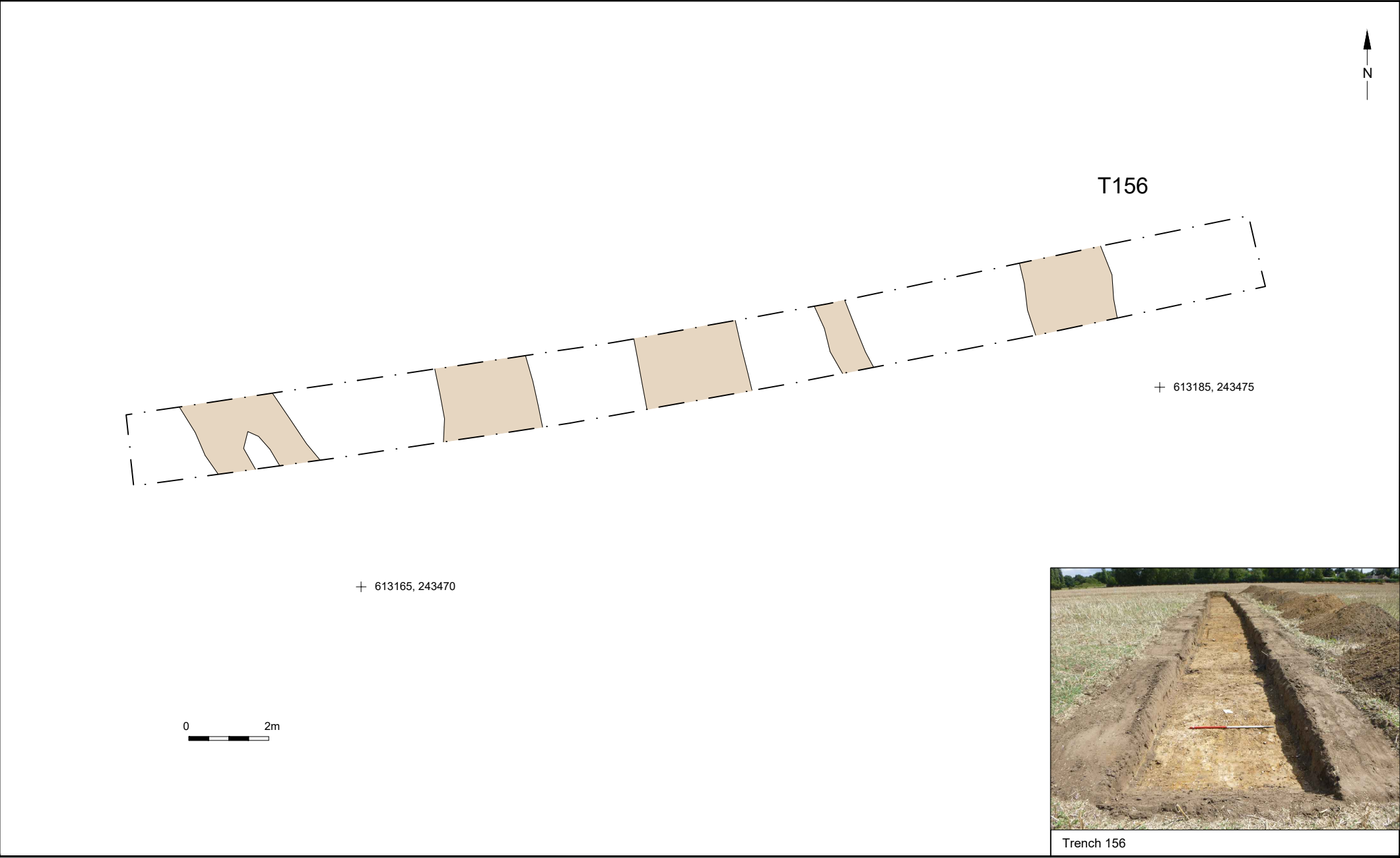
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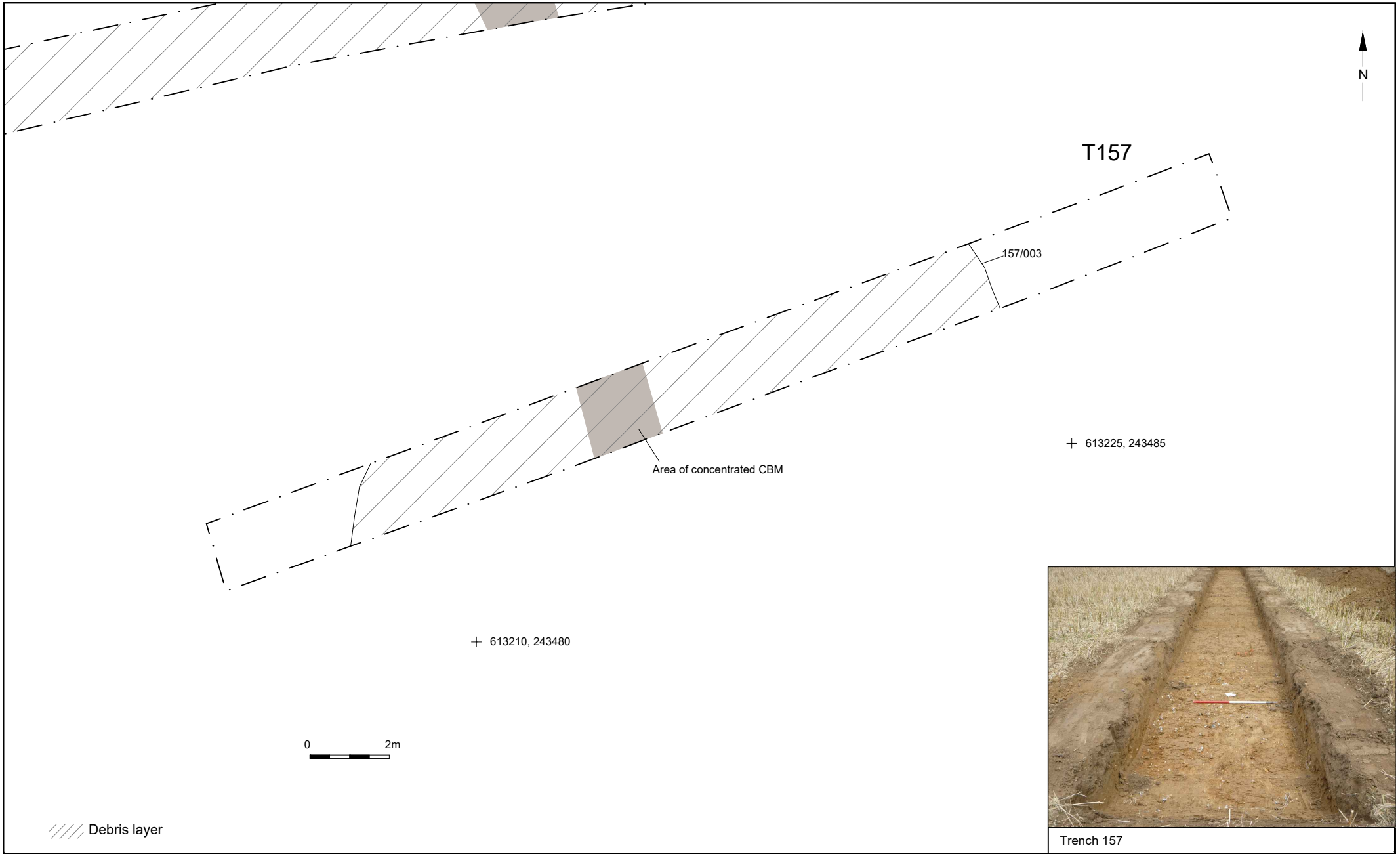
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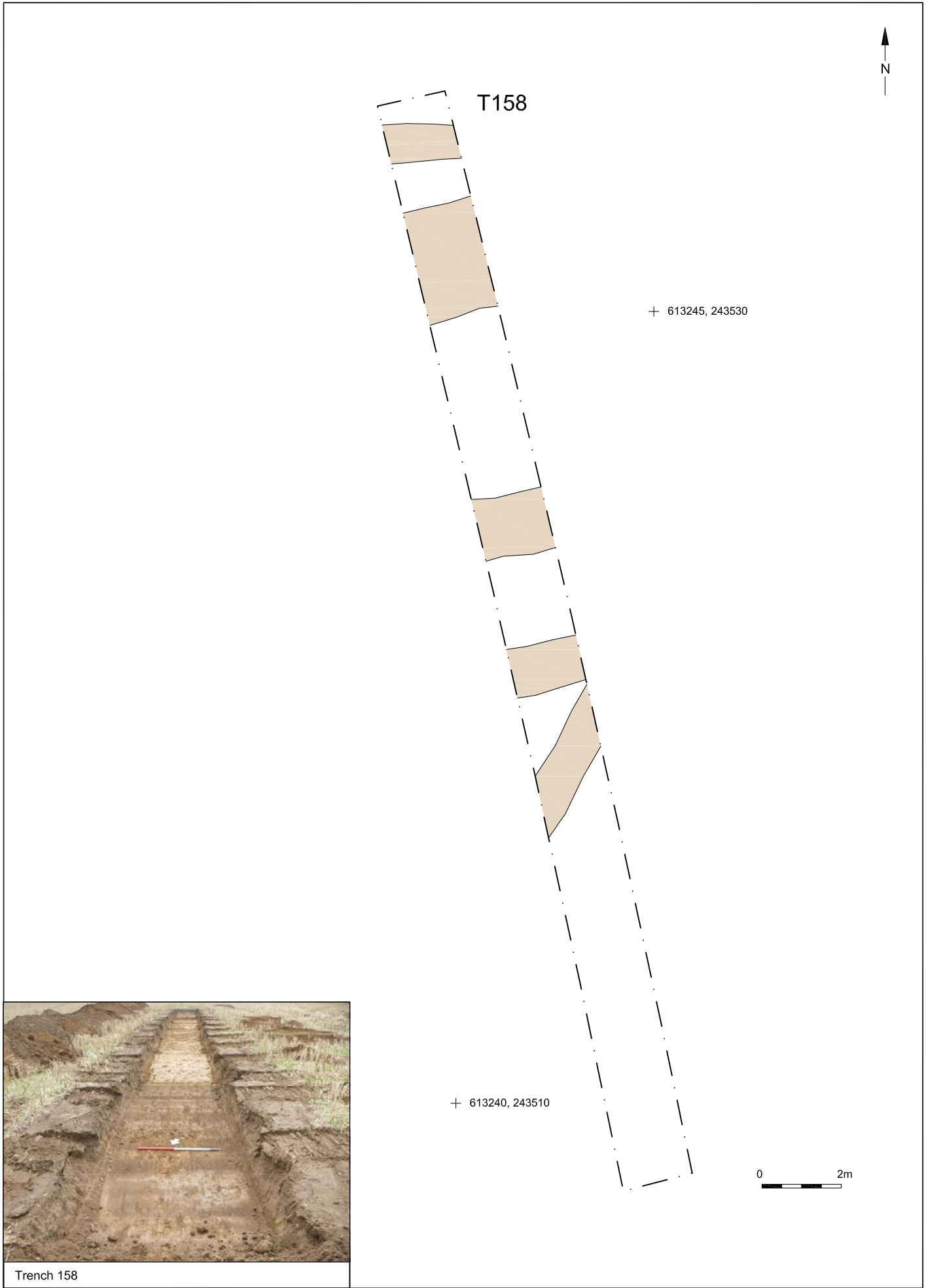
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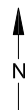
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Report Ref: 2019260	Drawn by: APL		



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Report Ref: 2019260	Drawn by: APL		



T159

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+ 613280, 243500

0 2m



Trench 159

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Project Ref: 190088

Aug 2019

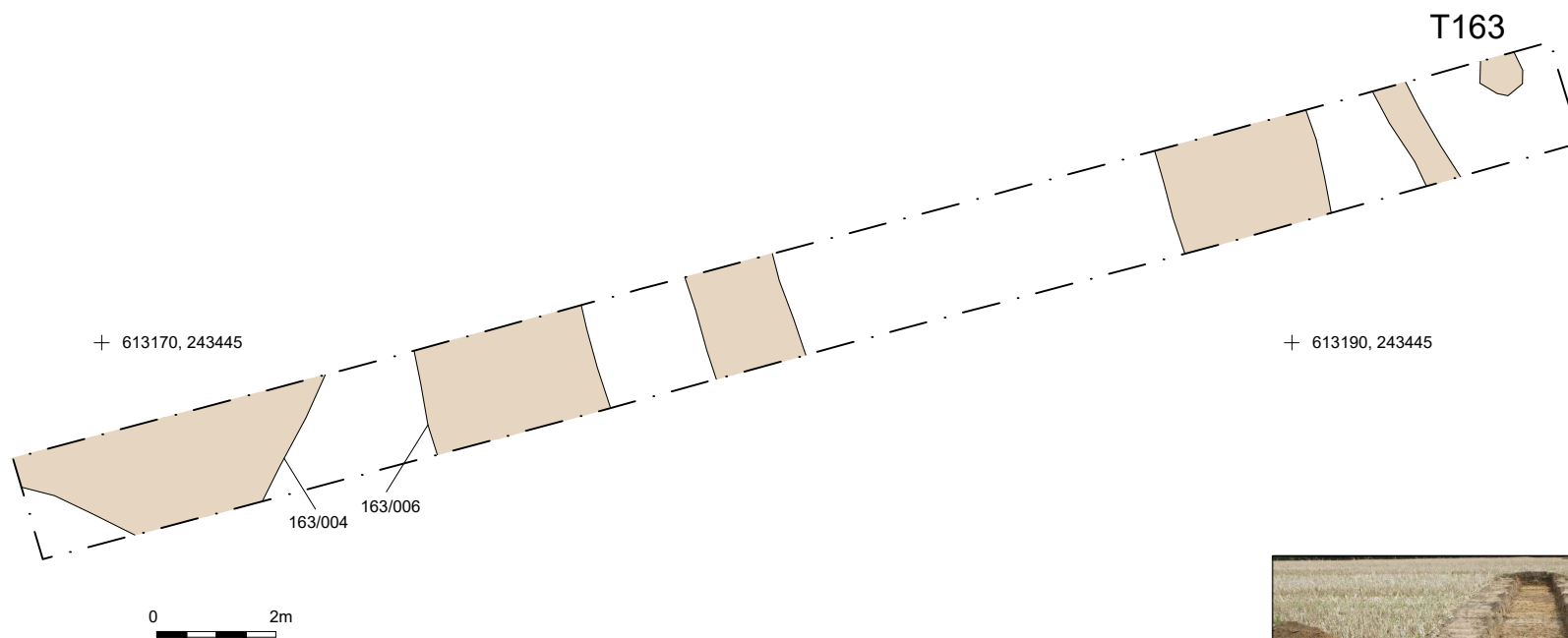
Report Ref: 2019260

Drawn by: APL

Land north of the A1071

Trench 159 plan and photograph

Fig.24



Trench 163

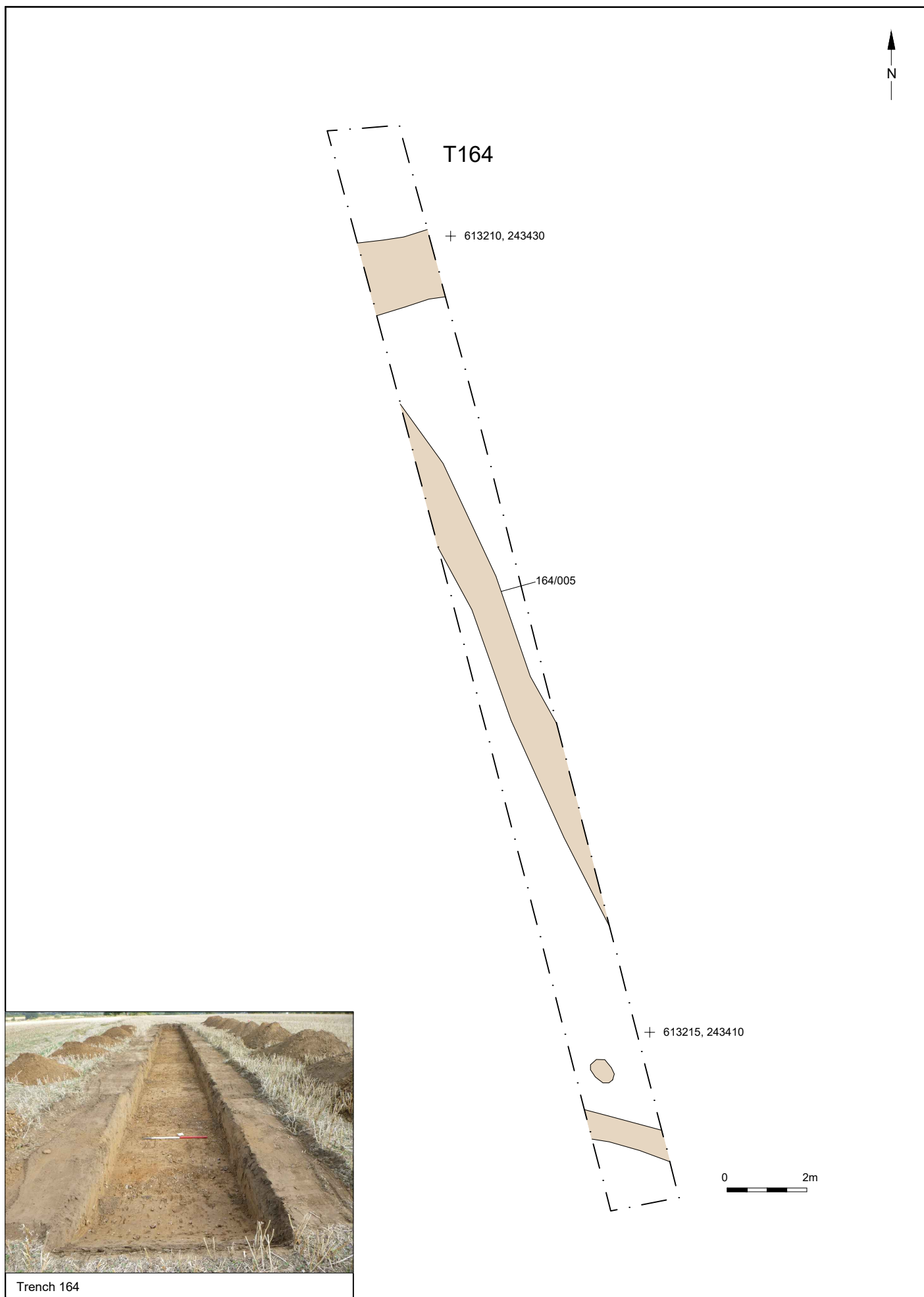
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Project Ref: 190088 Aug 2019
Report Ref: 2019260 Drawn by: APL

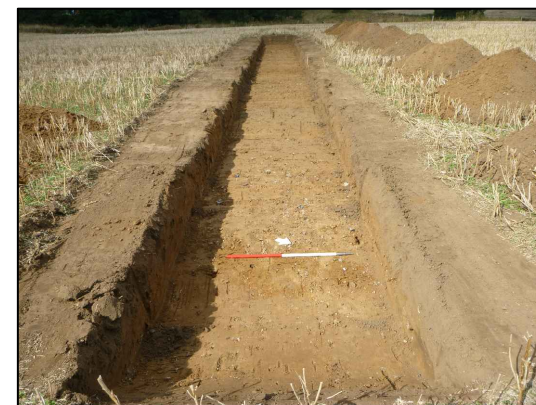
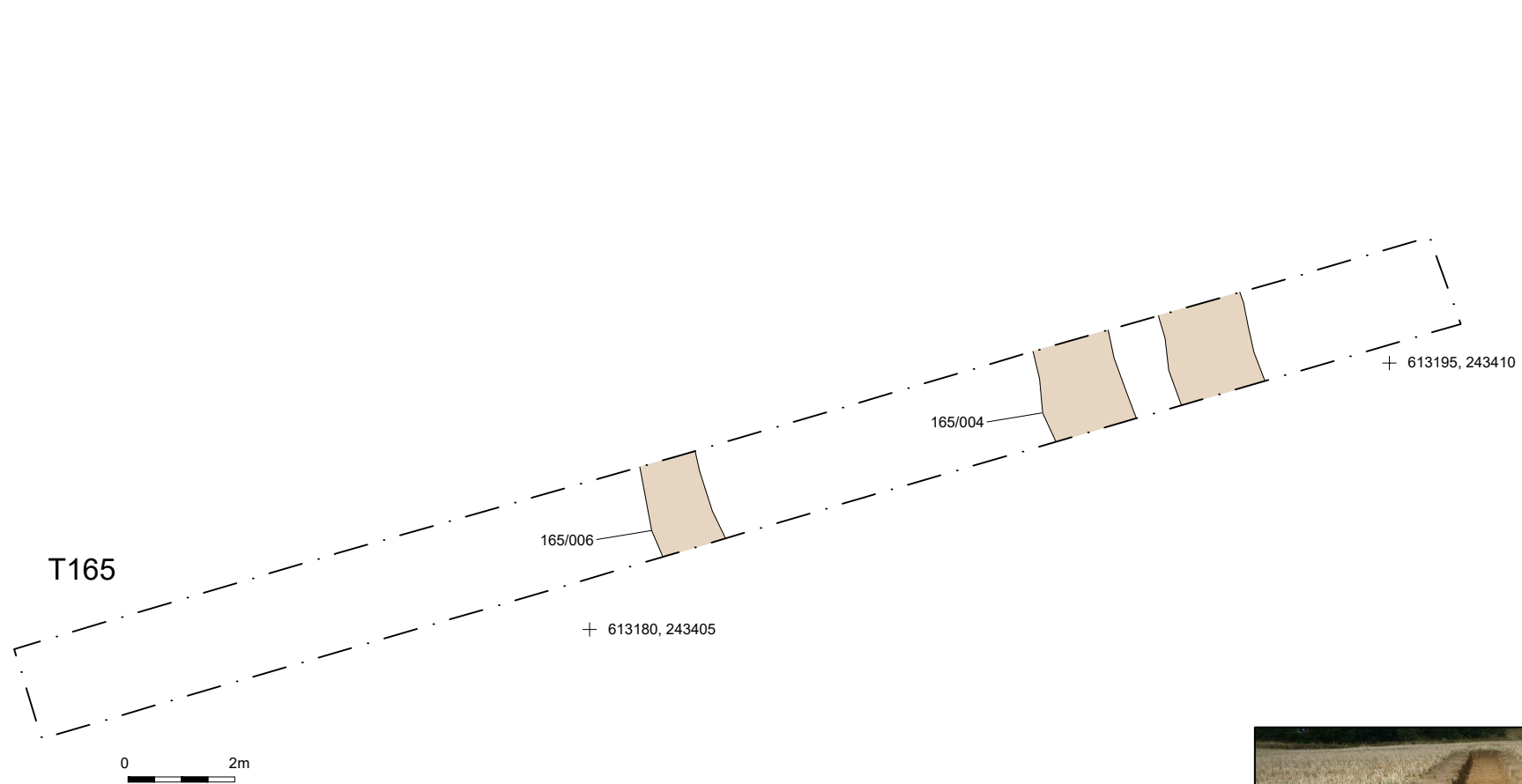
Land north of the A1071

Trench 163 plan and photograph

Fig.25



© Archaeology South-East		Land north of the A1071	Fig.26
Project Ref: 190088	Aug 2019	Trench 164 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019260	Drawn by: APL		



Trench 165

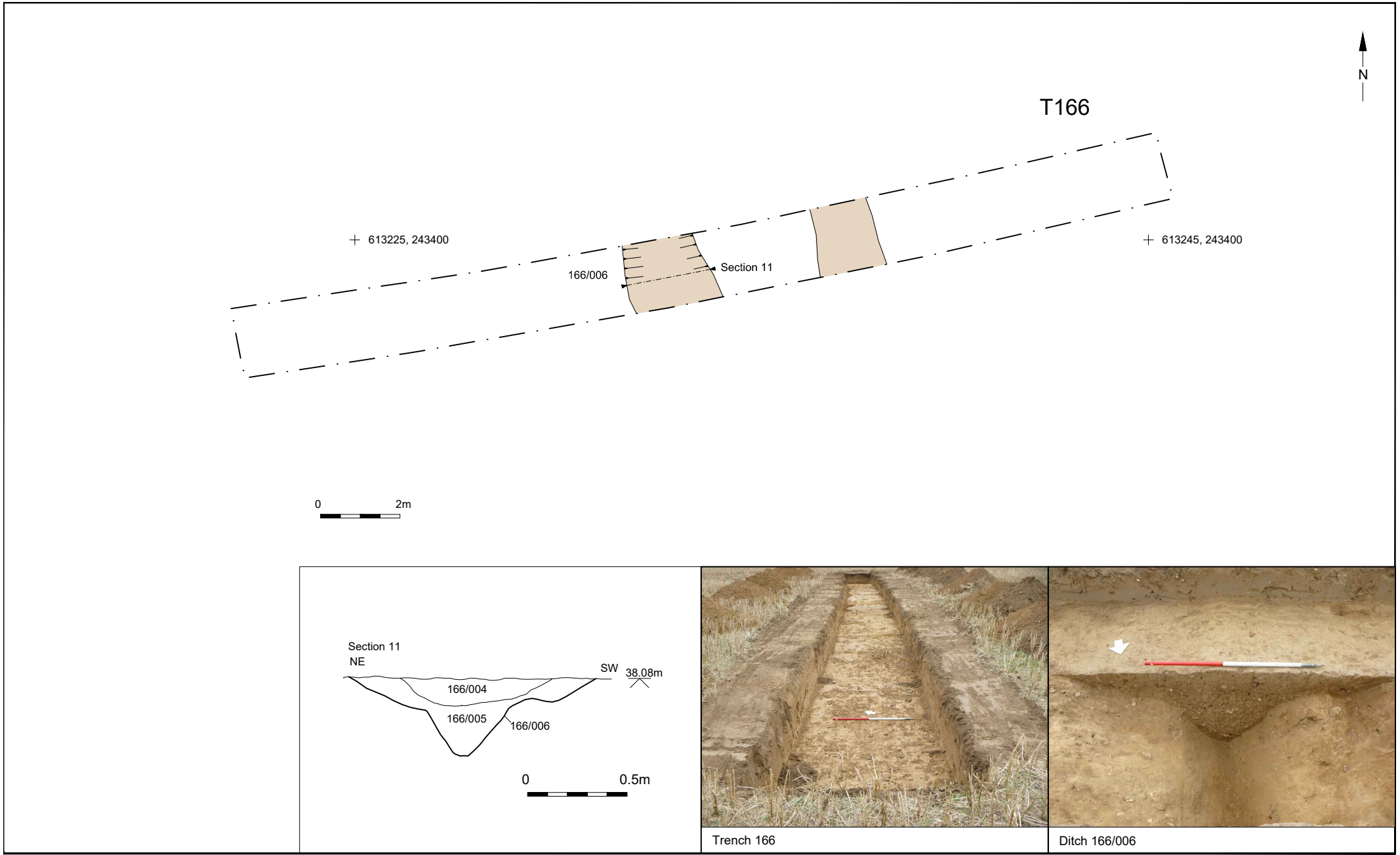
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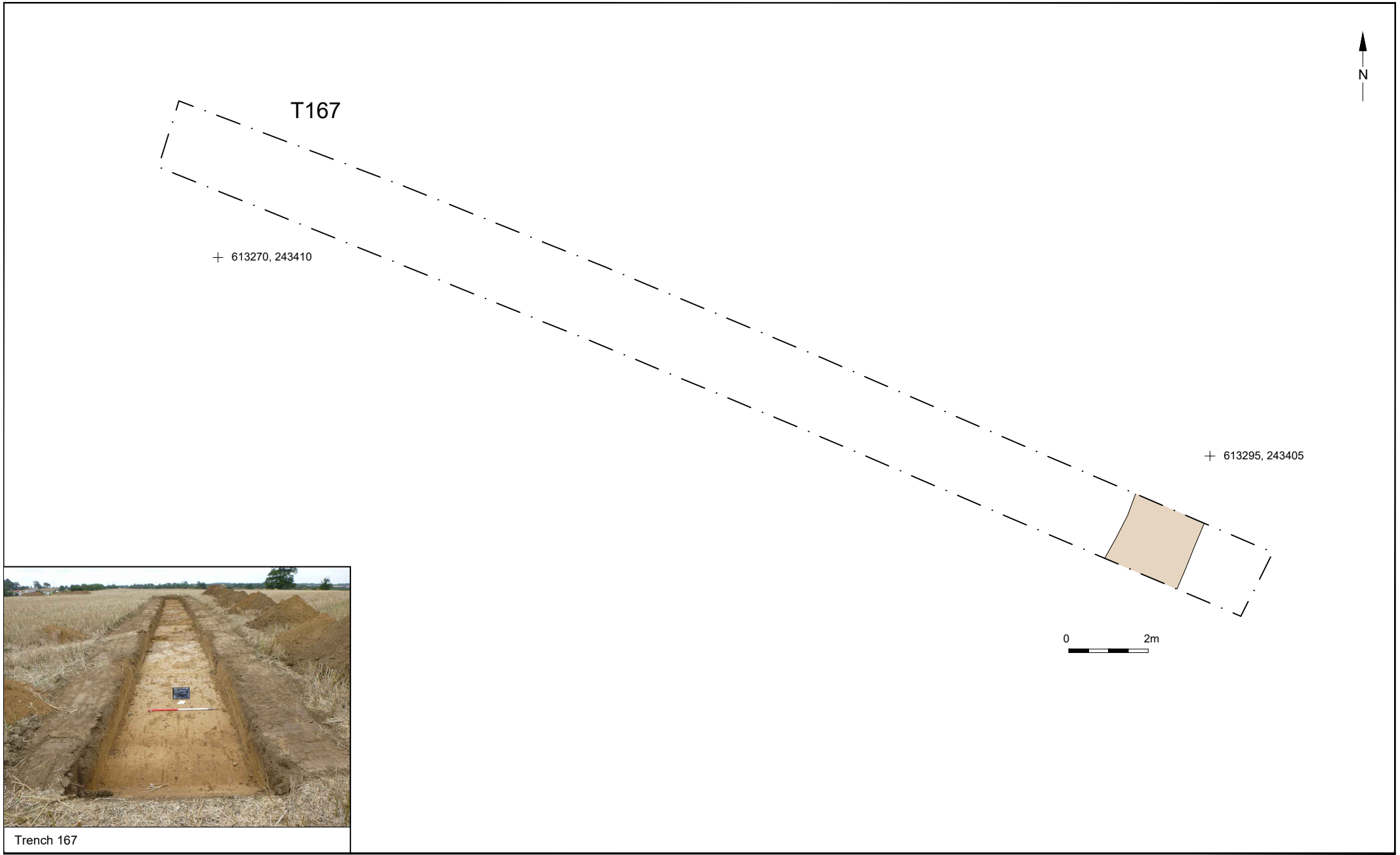
Land north of the A1071

Trench 165 plan and photograph

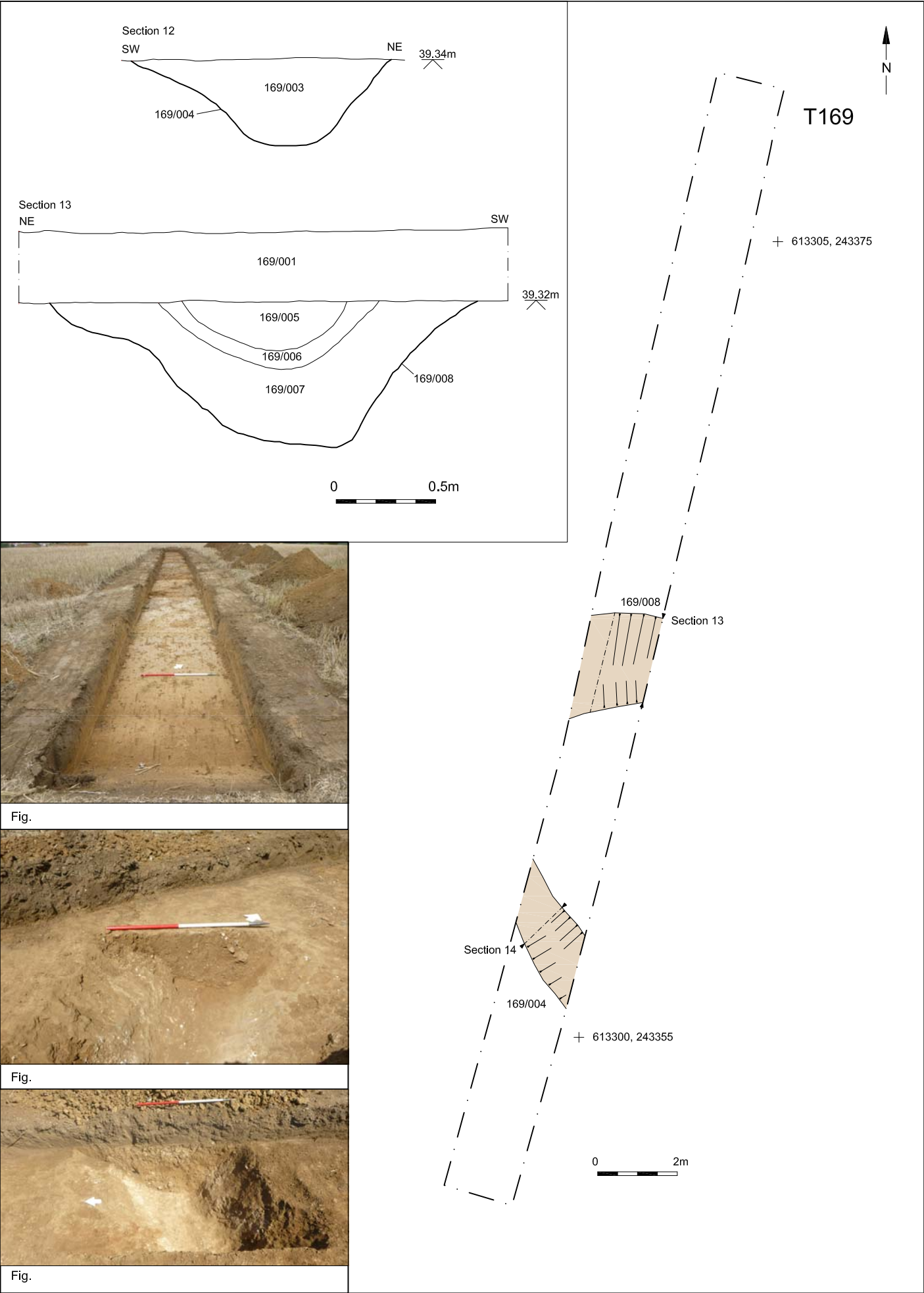
Fig.27



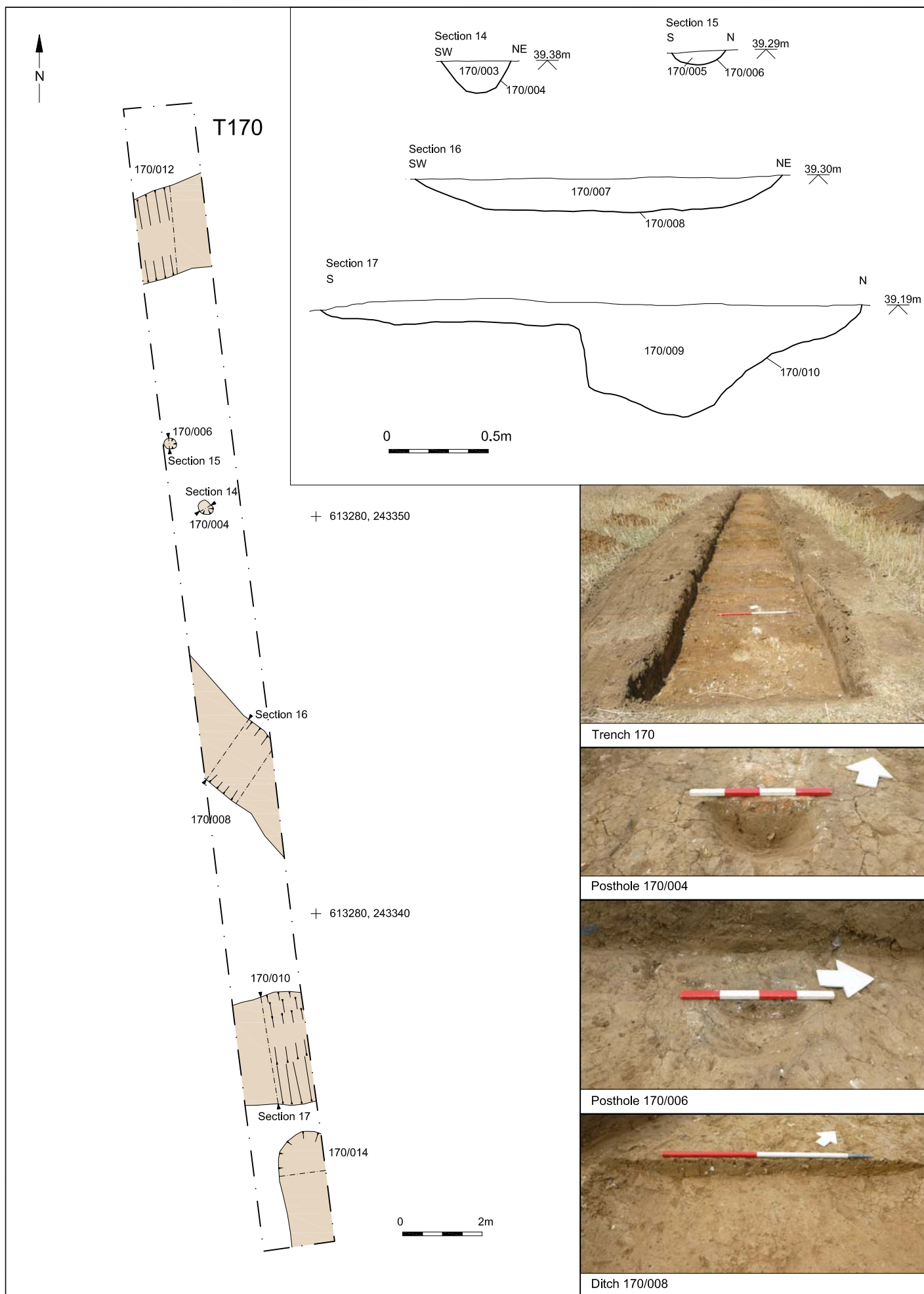
© Archaeology South-East		Land north of the A1071	Fig.28
Project Ref: 190088	Aug 2019	Trench 166 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019260	Drawn by: APL		



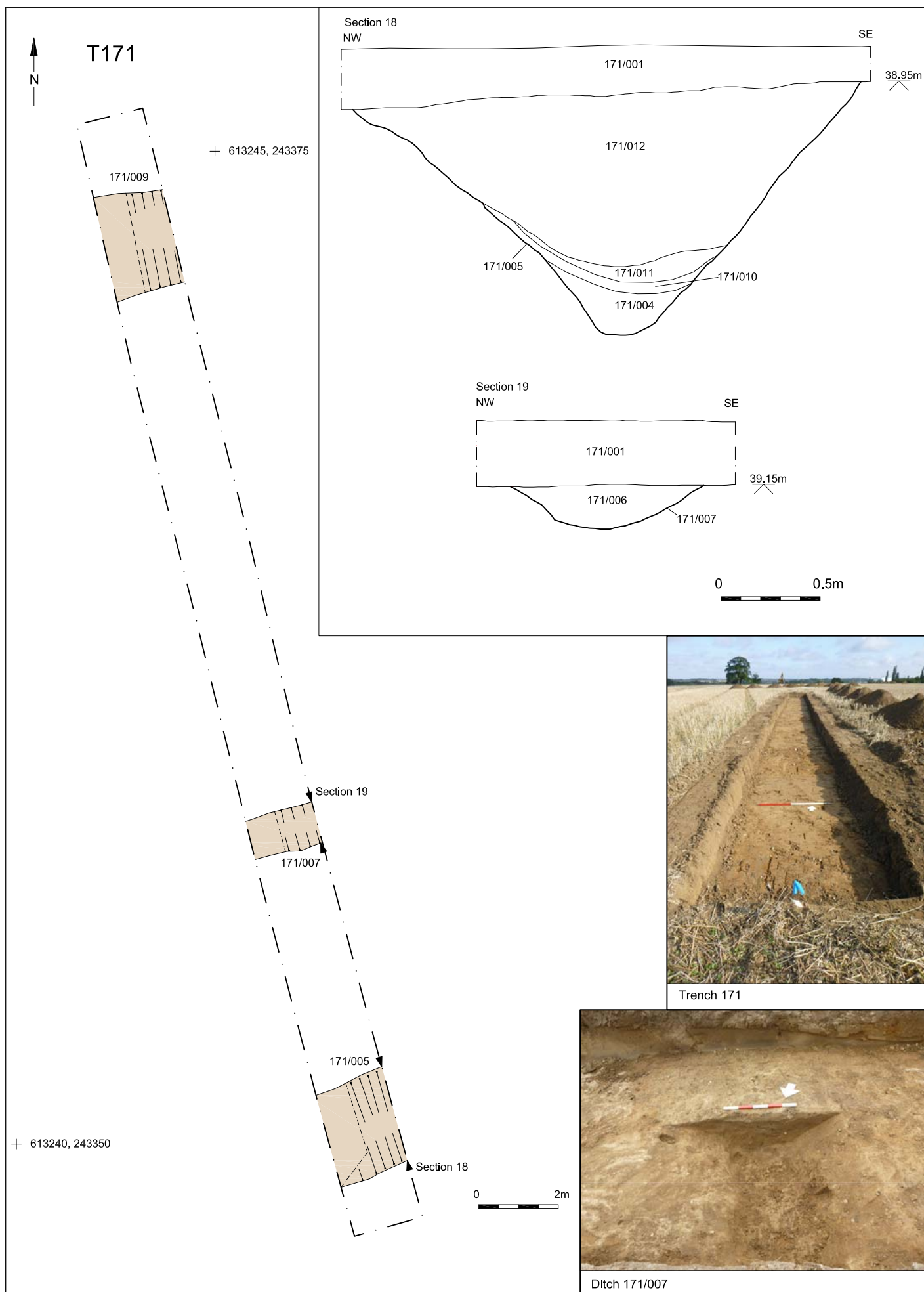
© Archaeology South-East		Land north of the A1071	Fig.29
Project Ref: 190088	Aug 2019	Trench 167 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019260	Drawn by: APL		



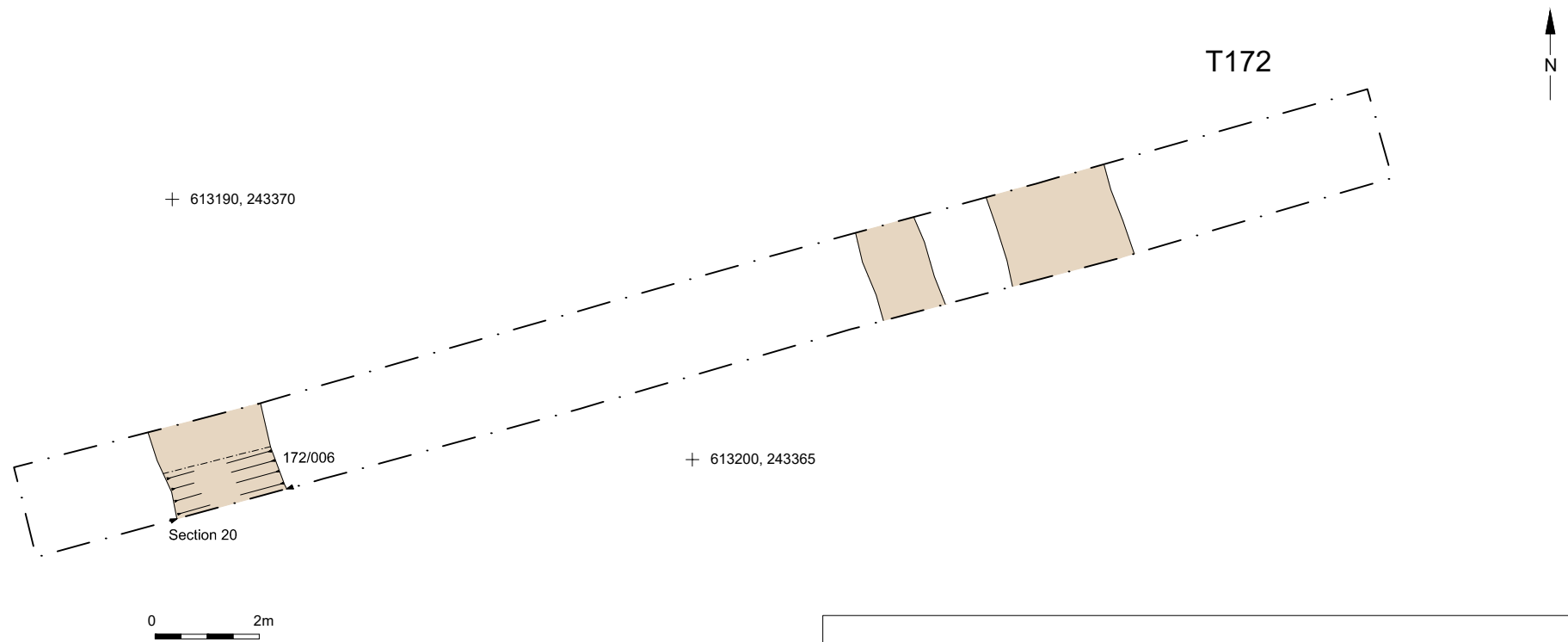
© Archaeology South-East		Land north of the A1071	Fig.30
Project Ref: 190088	Aug 2019	Trench 169 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019260	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land north of the A1071	Fig.31
Project Ref: 190088	Aug 2019	Trench 170 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019260	Drawn by: APL		



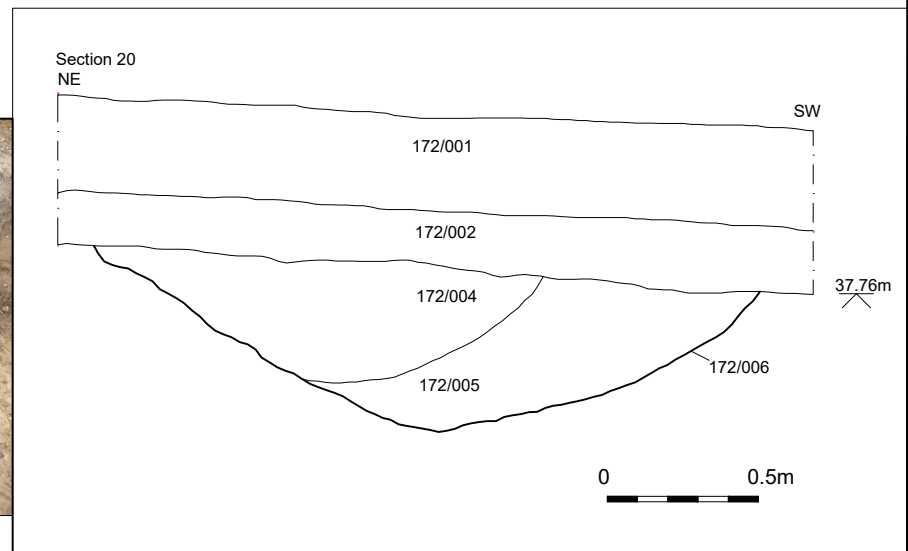
© Archaeology South-East		Land north of the A1071	Fig.32
Project Ref: 190088	Aug 2019	Trench 171 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019260	Drawn by: APL		

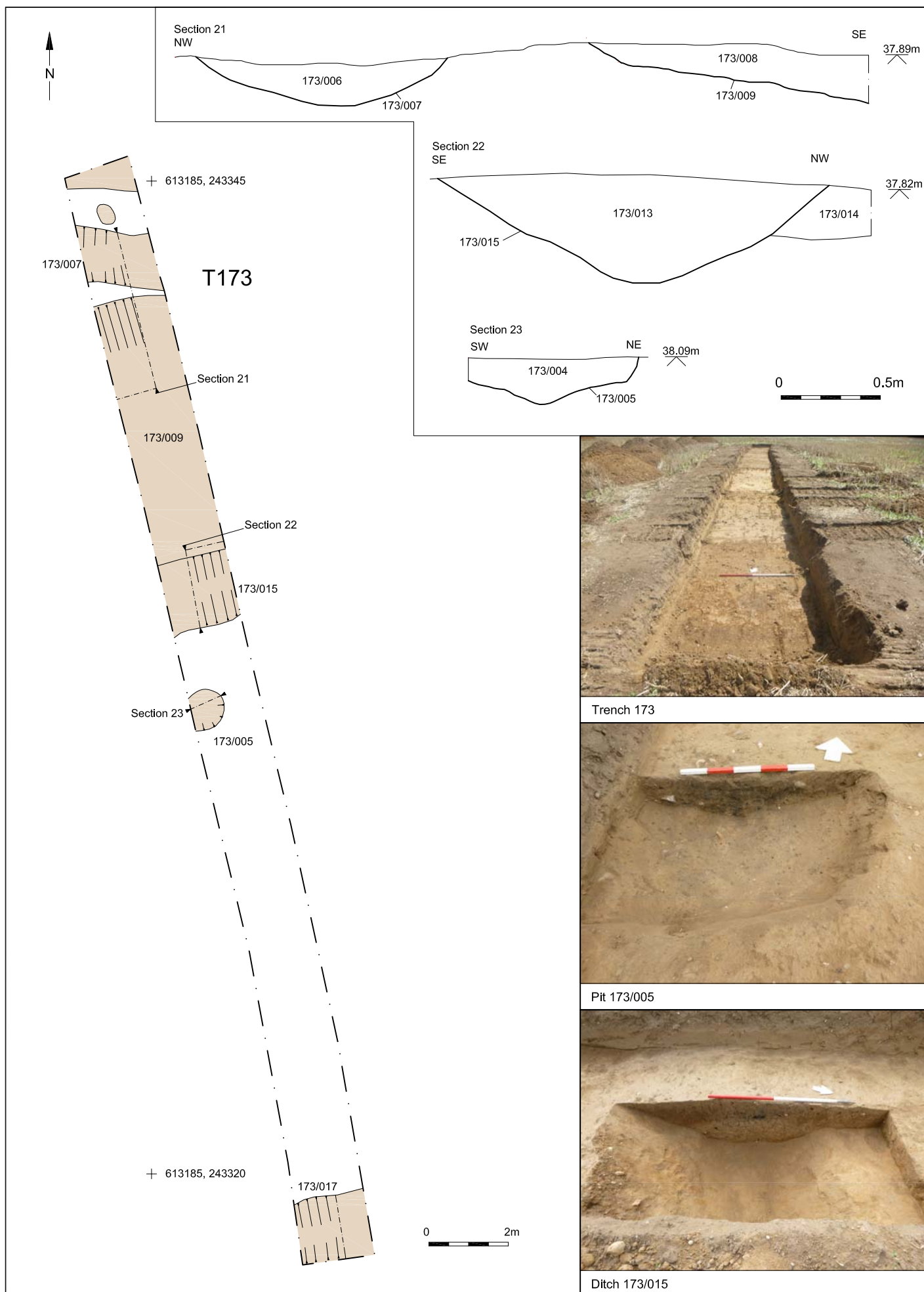


Trench 172

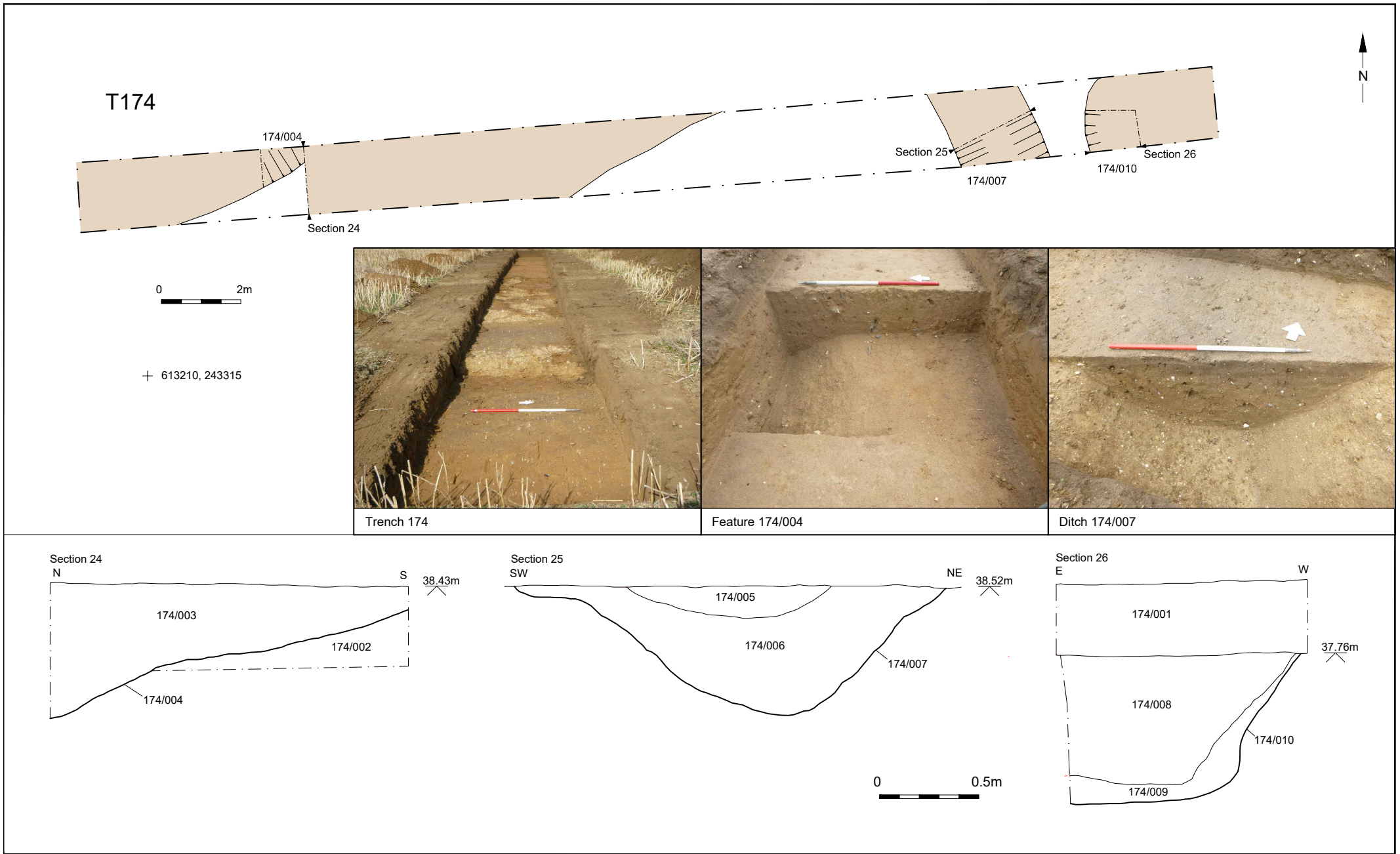


Ditch 172/006





© Archaeology South-East		Land north of the A1071	Fig.34
Project Ref: 190088	Aug 2019	Trench 173 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019260	Drawn by: APL		





Trench 110



Trench 111



Trench 112



Trench 113



Trench 114



Trench 116



Trench 118



Trench 119

© Archaeology South-East		Land north of the A1071	Fig.36
Project Ref: 190088	Aug 2019	Photographs of trenches without archaeological features	
Report Ref: 2019260	Drawn by: APL		



Trench 121



Trench 122



Trench 123



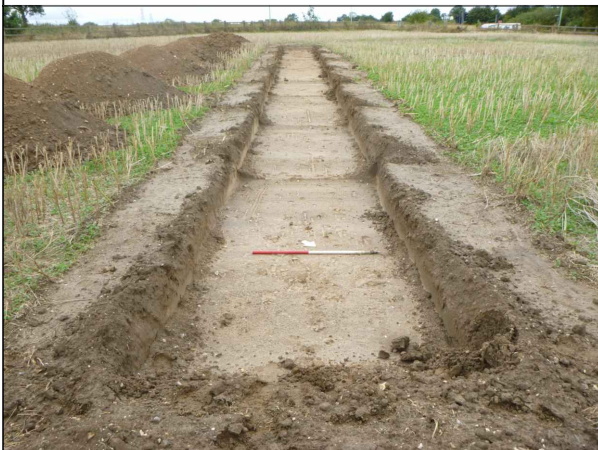
Trench 125



Trench 127



Trench 128



Trench 129



Trench 130

© Archaeology South-East		Land north of the A1071	
Project Ref: 190088	Aug 2019	Photographs of trenches without archaeological features	
Report Ref: 2019260	Drawn by: APL		



Trench 131



Trench 132



Trench 133



Trench 134



Trench 136



Trench 137



Trench 138



Trench 143

© Archaeology South-East		Land north of the A1071	Fig.38
Project Ref: 190088	Aug 2019	Photographs of trenches without archaeological features	
Report Ref: 2019260	Drawn by: APL		



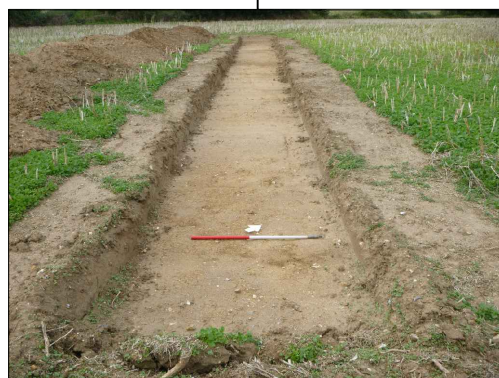
Trench 144

Trench 145

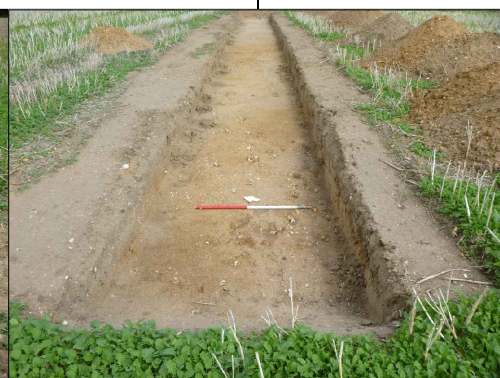


Trench 146

Trench 147



Trench 148



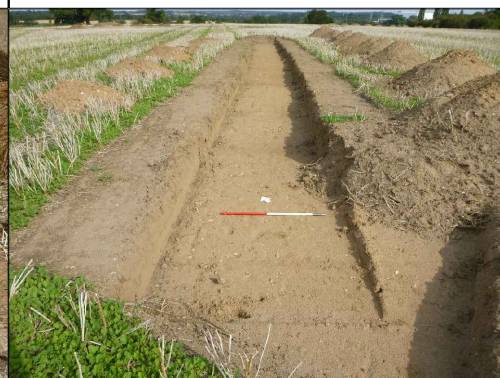
Trench 149



Trench 151



Trench 160



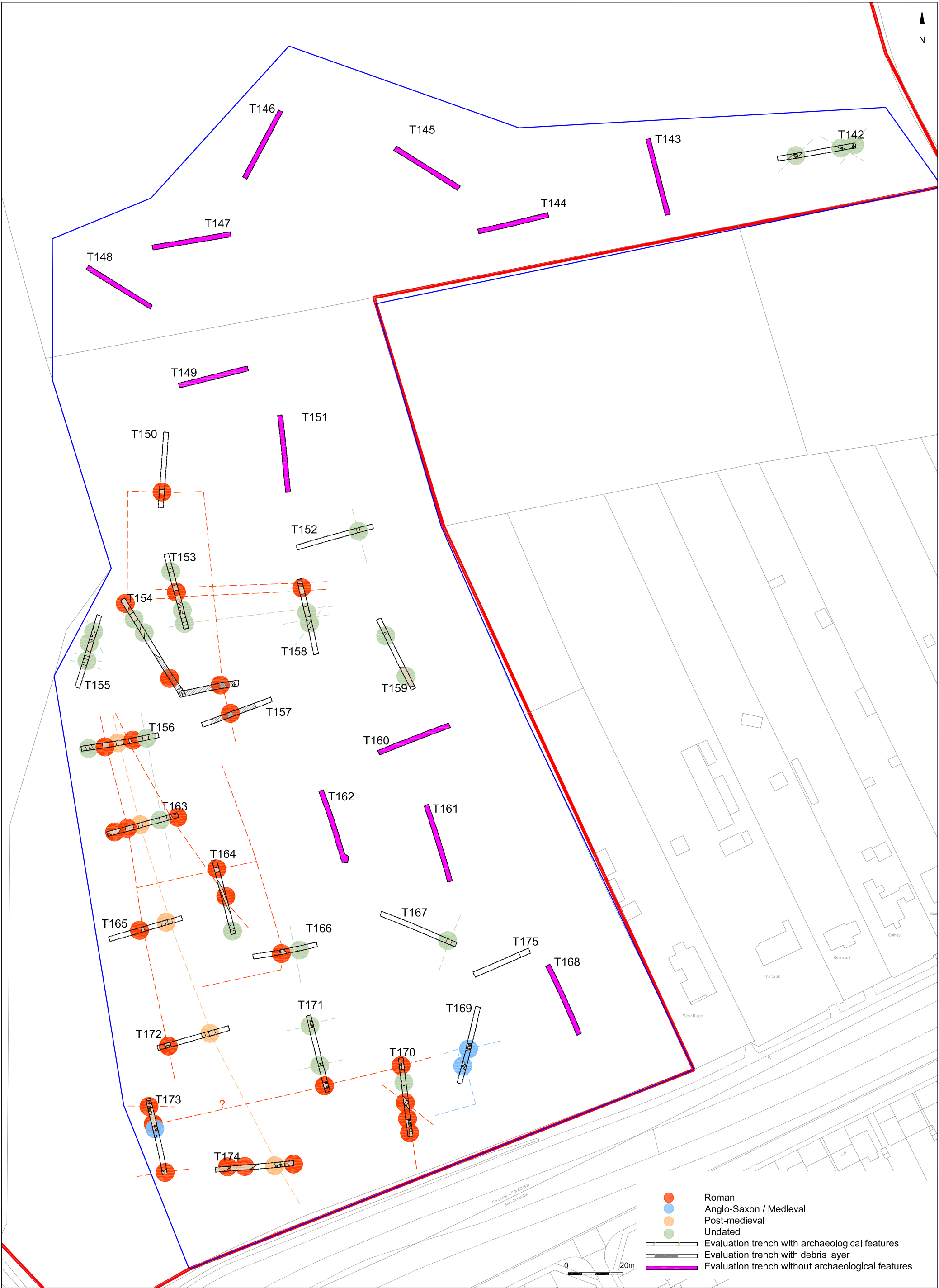
Trench 162



Trench 168

© Archaeology South-East		Land north of the A1071	Fig.39
Project Ref: 190088	Aug 2019	Photographs of trenches without archaeological features	
Report Ref: 2019260	Drawn by: APL		





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