Brookside, 5 Brook Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk

Planning applications: C/09/1926 & C/11/1550

HER Ref: WBG 077

Archaeological Evaluation & Monitoring Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(April 2013)

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Site details for HER

Name: Brookside, 5 Brook Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk IP12 1BE

Clients: Park Properties (Anglia) Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application refs: C/09/1926 & C/11/1550

Development: Erection of pair of semi-detached houses & demolition of bungalow & erection of short terrace of 3 dwellings & one detached dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 10 August, 2010 (evaluation- C/09/1926) & 23 July, 2012 (monitoring- C/11/1550)

HER Ref: WBG 077

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-80614

Grid ref: TM 2748 4896

Conservation area

Contents

Summary: Woodbridge, Brookside, 5 Brook Street (WBG 077, TM 2748 4896) evaluation trenching and subsequent monitoring of ground works for two small residential developments confirmed a substantial degree of Post medieval disturbance across the site with numerous intercutting pits of 16th to 18th/19th century date. Two residual sherds of medieval pottery hint at earlier activity in the area with the collected stray pottery sherds evidencing more intense activity in the Post medieval period (John Newman Archaeological Services for Park Properties (Anglia) Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Park Properties (Anglia) Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a small residential development on land within the garden of Brookside, 5 Brook Street, Woodbridge (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application C/09/1926, set by Mr K Wade of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the footprint area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken. The subsequent evaluation trenching in 2010 revealed substantial deposits of overburden at the site and the decision was therefore taken, in full consultation with SCCAS, to monitor ground works for the proposed pair of semi-detached houses. However this monitoring did not take place and therefore the relevant developers agreed to fund monitoring of ground works for their later application C/11/1550 to demolish the bungalow at the site and erect a small terrace and a single dwelling though this latter application did not gain an archaeological condition on its determination. The subsequent monitoring took place in the summer of 2012.

1.2 Woodbridge is a small town close to the coast in south east Suffolk located close to the lowest crossing point of the River Deben at Wilford Bridge which is the limit of the tidal part of the river making the town also an important local port. Having been granted a market in 1227 and with an uncertain though undoubtedly significant and important status as a centre from at least the Late Saxon period, Woodbridge still fulfils various local administrative and economic roles. The town is located in an area of predominantly light, glacially derived, sands and gravels generally giving rise to well drained soils. This development area is within the garden and site of Brookside on the western side of Brook Street just below 5m OD and until 2010 it was largely laid down to lawn. Historically Woodbridge has had two main foci, the parish church and market place which are c350m to the north west of the site and the River Deben some 250m to the south east with later medieval and early Post medieval expansion extending down The Thoroughfare to the north. How and when Woodbridge grew is uncertain as opportunities for archaeological investigations have been rare within the historic fabric of the town.

1.3 Archaeological interest in the initial development proposals at Brookside was therefore generated by its location within the overall area of the historic town.

2. Evaluation & monitoring methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed semi-detached dwelling development was initially trenched to a previously agreed plan using a wheeled 180 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times. However it soon became evident that the depth of overburden at the site was substantial and at 1800mm deep, with Post medieval finds throughout the spoil, the initial short trench was only entered briefly to examine the base. In consultation with SCCAS a decision was therefore made to reduce the trenching requirement to three short lengths (see Fig. 2) which all proved to be of similar character with Post medieval sherds coming from the upcast spoil from all levels. In light of these results

a proposal to monitor later ground works was agreed with SCCAS but was not carried out as notice was not given of subsequent development works. Therefore it was later agreed in 2012 that a subsequent planning application to demolish Brookside and erect a short terrace and a single dwelling should be monitored though the relevant application did not attract an archaeological condition. This monitoring was carried out in the summer of 2012 with two site visits.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches were examined visually and the upcast spoil was scanned visually and with a metal detector for any finds. As noted above the trenches could only be entered briefly due to their depth in an area of light, sandy soils; however no features were visible in the exposed sections. During the later monitoring some foundation trenches could be entered and examined for archaeological features. At the end of the evaluation the location of the shortened trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation and monitoring progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the relevant works.

3. Results

3.1 In this case the evaluation results are most easily summarised as in the table below as nothing of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 2):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	3	900	800 of a mid brown sandy subsoil	Soft, clean yellow sand with small & medium flints	No features, 19th/20th finds in upper levels, in subsoil stray med & Pmed sherds- 0001
2	Northwest-southeast	3	900	800- as T1	As T1	As T1
3	Northeast-southwest	3	900	800- as T1	As T1	As T1

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined above the evaluation characterised the site as having a substantial depth of some 1800mm with Post medieval finds (0001) coming from even the lowest levels suggesting either an area of extensive recent ground disturbance or a large amount of dumping leading to subsequent ground raising.

3.3 The later monitoring of the area under and around Brookside following its demolition confirmed the substantial depth of overburden seen in the evaluation with foundation trenches depths of 1500mm to 1900mm over the locally occurring natural sand with flints deposits. Also apparent in the greater length of trench seen in the monitoring was that over a large proportion of the site much of the overburden comprised numerous inter-cutting later Post medieval pits from which a few stray finds were retrieved (0002).

4. The Finds

4.1 In total 14 sherds (531g) of pottery and two claypipe fragments were retained as a sample, more sherds of late 19th/20th century date were seen in the upcast spoil

during the monitoring phase of works but were not collected. With the full report by Sue Anderson included as Appendix III below a brief summary of the ceramic finds can be given at this point. All of the finds were collected from upcast spoil and are therefore unstratified with 6 sherds (0001) coming from the evaluation phase and 8 from the monitoring (0002). The broad date range for the majority of the sherds is 16th to 20th century though two sherds (9g) are of medieval date and can be interpreted as residual finds. Overall this small pottery assemblage is seen as typical for East Anglia in the Post medieval period, the medieval sherds are also standard local coarseware types.

5. Conclusion

5.1 While the mid to late Saxon origins for Woodbridge should almost certainly be sought around the parish church and Market Hill expansion of the town in the high medieval period along The Thoroughfare can be inferred from stray pottery finds (HER WBG 025- see Fig. 1). It is perhaps in association with this expansion that the two medieval sherds from the Brookside site can be seen as evidence of associated contemporary activity in a back yard area away from the main street frontage c50m to the north. However stronger evidence does come from this site for a further and apparently substantial expansion of the town in the 16th to 18th/19th century period leading to the excavation of numerous pits in this area as the streets, such as Brook Street, linking The Thoroughfare to the area along the River Deben became established. In the light of the evidence for past activity at this site it is also of interest to note the similar findings for further intense Post medieval activity at the Hamblin Road car park site (HER WBG 076- see Fig. 2, Percival J & S, 2009) some 40m to the north-east of Brookside and at Crown Place to the south-west (HER WBG 079- see Fig. 1).

5.2 In conclusion the results of the small scale evaluation works, which were curtailed by deep levels of overburden, and the subsequent monitoring of the adjacent development at Brookside, Brook Street, Woodbridge have allowed useful information to be recorded regarding the development of the town between the medieval and Post medieval periods.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. WBG 077.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Nick Wakefield and everyone on site for their cooperation, to Esther Newman for processing the finds and Sue Anderson for her specialist finds report)

Ref.

Percival J & S 2009 'An Archaeological Watching Brief & Excavation at Hamblin Road Car Park, Woodbridge, Suffolk' NAU Archaeology report 2082 (SCC HER WBG 076)

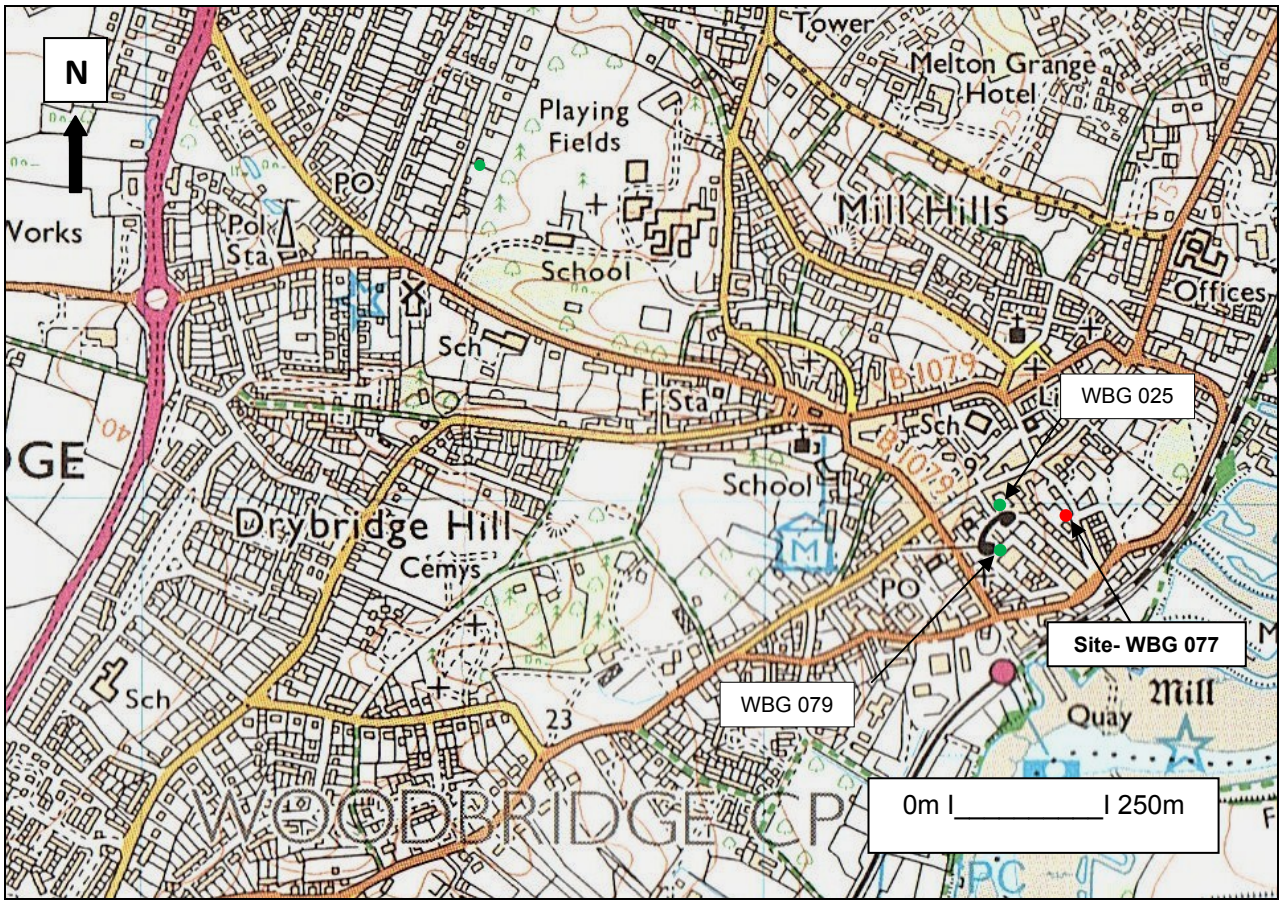

Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
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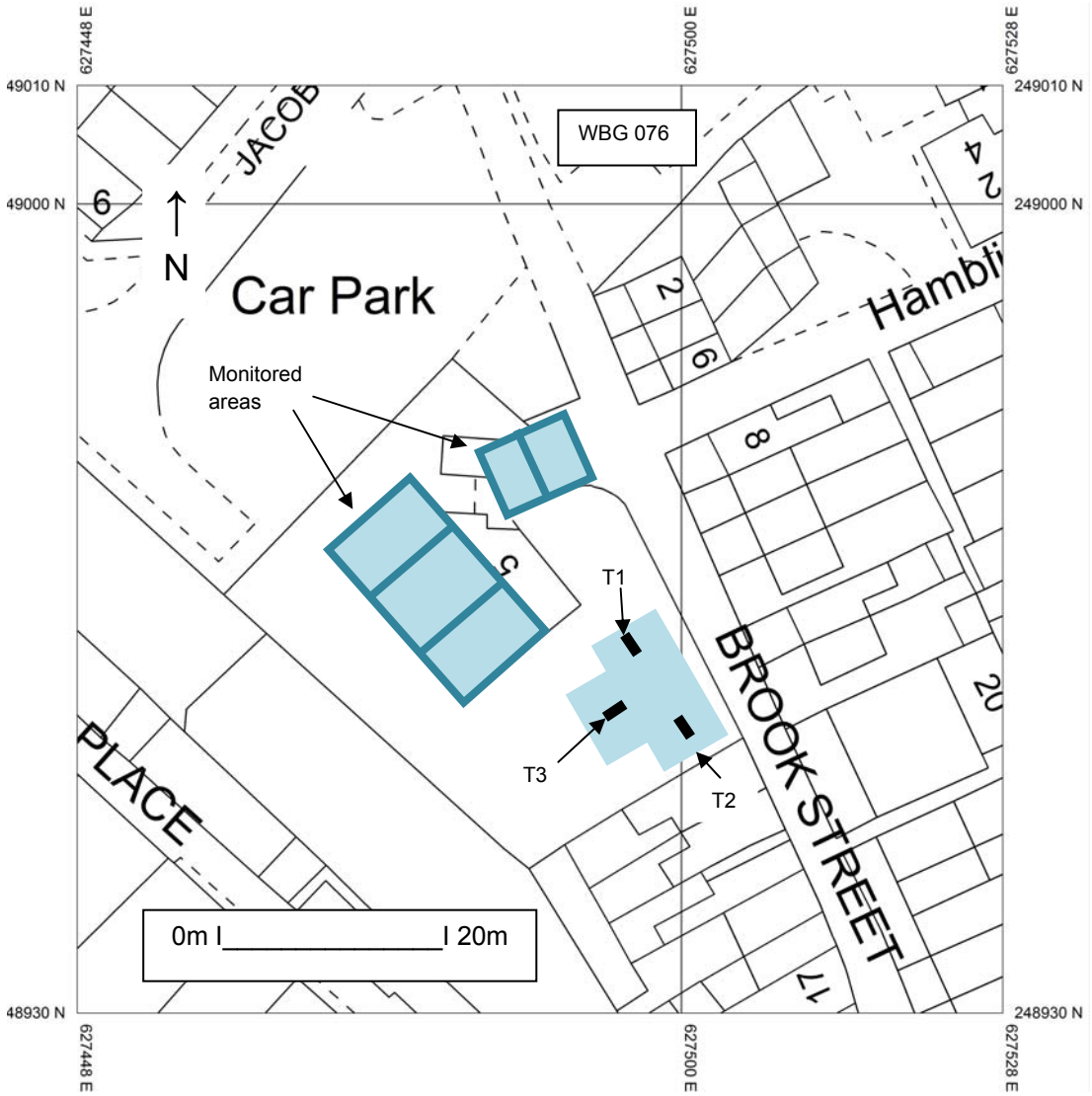

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches & monitored areas (dark blue- foundation trenches)

Appendix I- Images

General view of evaluation area from north-west

Trench 1 with hand exc. Sondage into natural sand

Trench 2

Monitoring- complex of Post medieval pits

Monitoring- Post medieval pitting

Land To The Side of Brookside, 5 Brook Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for

Archaeological Evaluation

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Site details

Name: Land to the side of Brookside, 5 Brook Street, Woodbridge

Client: Wincer Kievenaar Architects on behalf of their client

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/09/1926

Proposed development: Erection of a pair of semi-detached houses

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief & Specification ref: 5 Brook Street

Grid ref: TM 2747 4897

Conservation Area

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Wincer Kievenaar Architects on behalf of their client has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed development in Woodbridge, Suffolk. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr K Wade of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of a pair of semi-detached dwellings on land to the side of Brookside, 5 Brook Street, Woodbridge.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Woodbridge is a small town close to the coast in south east Suffolk located close to the lowest crossing point of the River Deben. Granted a market in 1227, and with an uncertain though undoubtedly significant, important status as a centre from at least the Late Saxon period, Woodbridge still fulfils various local administrative and economic roles. The town is located in an area of predominantly light, glacially derived, sands and gravels generally giving rise to well drained soils. The proposed development area (PDA) is within the garden of Brookside just below 5m OD and is presently part of a garden largely laid down to lawn. Historically Woodbridge has had two main foci, the parish church and market place which are c350m to the north west of the PDA and the River Deben some 250m to the south east. How and when Woodbridge grew is uncertain as opportunities for archaeological investigations have been rare within the historic fabric of the town.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The PDA is in an area described in the relevant Brief and Specification as lying ‘within the area of archaeological interest for Woodbridge town as defined in the County Historic Environment Record and will involve significant ground disturbance with a high probability that the development will damage or destroy archaeological deposits. The site borders the in-filled channel of the brook which gives is name to the

street and there is potential for preserved organic remains in waterlogged deposits.' Any area close to a former water course also has the potential for past activity attracted by the water supply.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location close to where evidence for medieval or earlier activity may exist with additional interest given by the possibility of waterlogged deposits being present. As a single structure the extent of the proposed ground disturbance will be limited in area but would severely compromise any archaeological deposits within these areas. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine a minimum of 5% of the development area under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed, a strategy can be formulated for the possible preservation in situ or, failing that, systematic recording of deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost before any other ground works commence. The site evaluation works to be preceded by the Desk Based Assessment (DBA) so any results of relevance from this initial stage can be incorporated into the on-site strategy. In particular any historic information relating to any nearby water course will be of particular significance.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a single house structure comprising two units immediately to the south of Brookside. A site visit has already been carried out to inspect the PDA for access, current land use, potential for services and earthworks.

5.2 As noted above the initial works would be to carry out search of the County HER for records of archaeological sites or finds within 100m of the PDA. A specialist documentary historian (Mr A Breen) would also be commissioned to carry out a search of the Suffolk County Record Office for relevant historic maps sources for the PDA area and, where permitted, gain digital or traced copies for inclusion in the report. The documentary historian would also make an assessment of what further documentary searches might yield information of relevance to past use and activities relevant to the PDA.

5.2 It is proposed that a T shaped trench (see attached figure) be mechanically excavated across the proposed house footprint totalling 17m in overall length (12m + 5m). With a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized 180 or 360 machine to achieve a 1.8m width and operated by an experienced driver, this will give a sample size in excess

of 5% of the proposed house footprint. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search in non-ferrous mode will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in monochrome film and high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed, which is possible in this case, the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If

human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating. The likelihood of revealing burials on this site is assessed as being very low.

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. While this evaluation work is SCC funded the land (and therefore any finds) is not in SCC ownership at present.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an

integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work)

- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.

- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)

- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, as the street name and historic sources infer, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, however examination of the topographic location of the site and a visit indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely)

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk'* (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008*)*. As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3 & 8, 1997 & 2000). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted two

bound hard copies will be provided plus another for the County HER and for the client. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 A site visit and discussion with the client's agent has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists. The wall onto Brook Street will have to be breached in order to form an access for a machine.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

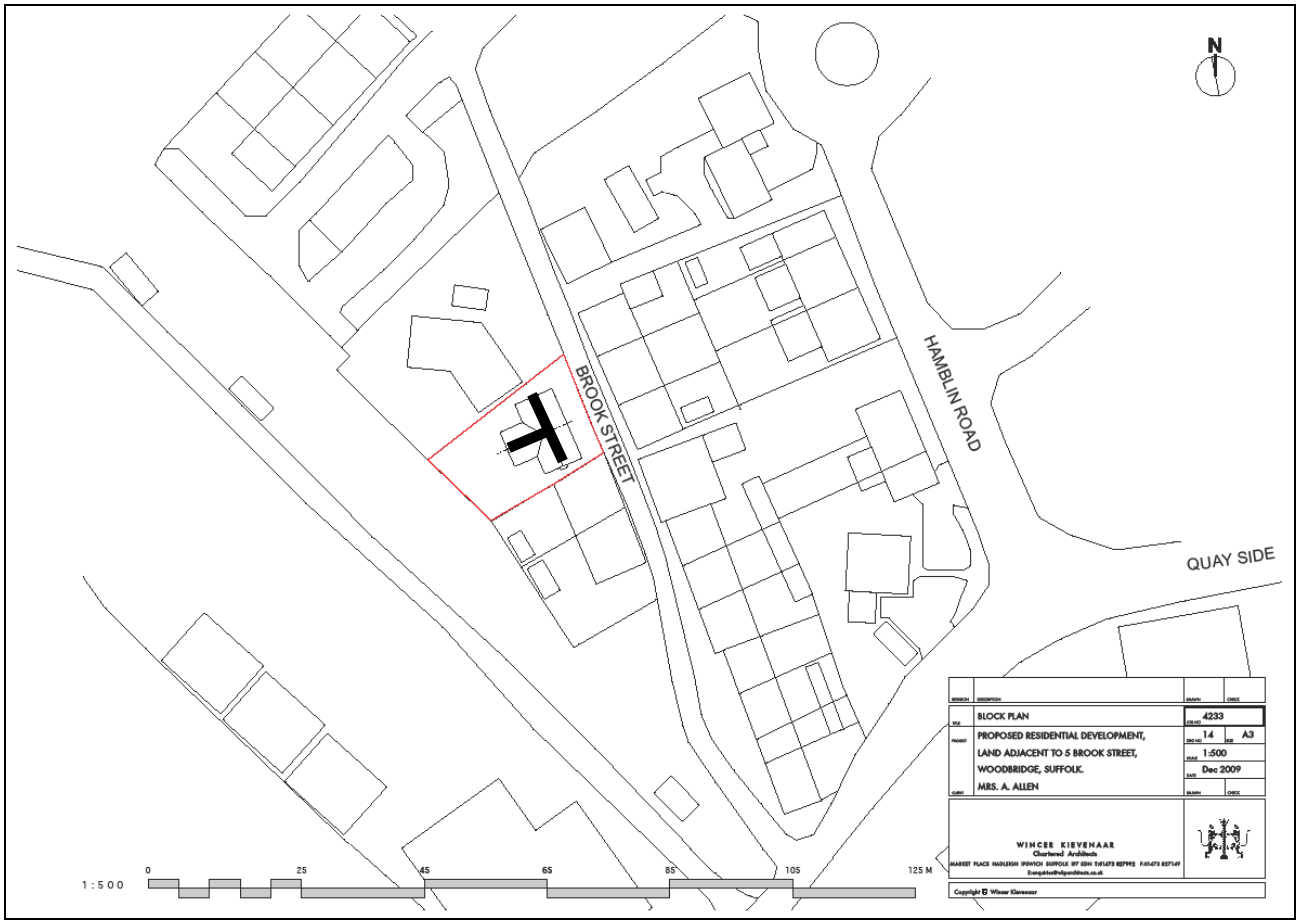
6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Documentary Historian	A M Breen (Freelance)

Faunal remains:	J Curl NAU/NPS
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (NAU/NPS)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed trenching plan

Appendix III- The Finds

Brookside, Brook St, Woodbridge (WBG 077): ceramics

Sue Anderson, CFA Archaeology.

Pottery

Introduction

Fourteen sherds of pottery (531g) were collected as unstratified finds (0001 and 0002). A summary catalogue by context is included in tables 2 and 3 below.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Local wares and common imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes. The results were input directly into an Access database.

The assemblage

Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	1	7		1
Melton shelly ware	MTN1	3.54	1	2		1
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	6.11	1	96	0.16	1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	3	103		3
Staffordshire-type Slipware	STAF	6.41	1	97		1
Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	LPME	8.01	2	15		2
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	1	4		1
English Stoneware	ESW	8.20	1	27	0.45	1
Late slipped redware	LSRW	8.51	3	180	0.25	1
Totals			**14**	**531**	**0.86**	**12**

Table 1. Pottery by fabric.

Medieval

Two sherds were medieval coarsewares. One was an abraded body sherd in a sparse shelly fabric, probably Melton Ware (MTN1) and 12th-13th-century. The other was a body fragment in a fine sandy micaceous fabric, pale grey with sooting externally, and probably 13th-14th-century. Both were from 0001.

Post-medieval

Three sherds of glazed red earthenware were recovered. Two were body sherds, one with internal brown glaze and the other with orange glaze on both surfaces. The third was a piece of a thick horizontal strap handle from a large jar. An iron glazed blackware rim from a large storage vessel was also found. This group is broadly dated to the 16th-18th centuries.

One large sherd of a Staffordshire-type press-moulded flatware with internal white

slip and combed brown slip stripes was found in 0001, and is probably of 18th-century date.

Modern

Two fragments of unglazed redware were probably late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares, possibly pieces of plantpots. A fragment of a transfer-printed whiteware jug with floral blue and white decoration, a brown-glazed stoneware blacking bottle rim and three sherds of a slipped redware bowl were all of 19th/20th-century date.

Discussion

The medieval pottery sherds included an abraded fragment of the local handmade ware from Melton, and a greyware sherd which is similar to material made at Chillesford. Both were unstratified finds but may provide evidence of medieval activity on the site.

Most of the assemblage is of post-medieval or modern date and includes material which was typically produced in East Anglia in the 16th-18th centuries, as well as local and non-local pottery of more recent date.

There is nothing unusual in the group and it is too small for further interpretation.

Clay pipes

Two clay pipe fragments were unstratified finds (Appendix 2). Both were narrow stem fragments with bores ranging between 1.2-1.8mm, suggesting an 18th/19th-century date.

References

Jennings, S., 1981, *Eighteen Centuries of pottery from Norwich*. E. Anglian Archaeol. 13, Norwich Survey/NMS.

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

Table 2: Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
0001	MTN1			1	2	12th-13th c.
0001	MCW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0001	GRE			1	33	16th-18th c.
0001	STAF	press-moulded flatware		1	97	L.17th-18th c.
0001	ESW	bottle	upright plain	1	27	17th-19th c.
0001	LPME			1	8	18th-20th c.
0002	GRE			1	12	16th-18th c.
0002	GRE			1	58	16th-18th c.
0002	IGBW	LSV	beaded	1	96	16th-18th c.
0002	LPME			1	7	18th-20th c.
0002	LSRW	bowl	beaded	3	180	18th-19th c.
0002	REFW	jug	upright plain	1	4	L.18th-20th c.

Table 3: Clay pipes

Context	No	Wt	Bore diam	Description	Spotdate
0001	1	2	1.3	narrow stem frag	18th/19th c.
0002	1	4	1.8	narrow stem frag with mouthpiece	18th/19th c.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-80614

Project details

Project name	Land at Brookside, 5 Brook St, Woodbridge, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Woodbridge, Brookside, 5 Brook Street (WBG 077, TM 2748 4896) evaluation trenching and subsequent monitoring of ground works for two small residential developments confirmed a substantial degree of Post medieval disturbance across the site with numerous intercutting pits of 16th to 18th/19th century date. Two residual sherds of medieval pottery hint at earlier activity in the area with the collected stray pottery sherds evidencing more intense activity in the Post medieval period.
Project dates	Start: 10-07-2010 End: 23-08-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WBG 077 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'"Sample Trenches"'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL WOODBRIDGE Land adjacent Brookside, 5 Brook Street
Postcode	IP12 1BE

Study area	400.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2748 4896 52 1 52 05 29 N 001 19 16 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.00m Max: 5.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Landowner
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Brookside, 5 Brook Street, Woodbridge- Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report

Entered by	john newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
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