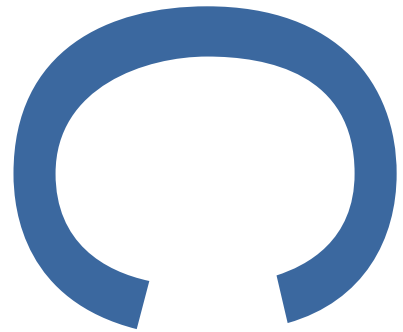


**25 GRIMWADE STREET/ ROPE
WALK, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK:**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

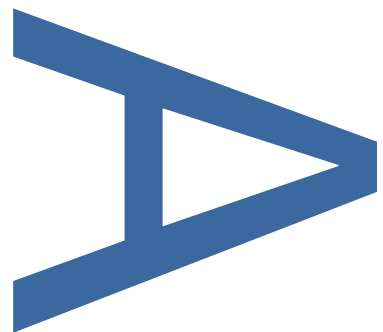


**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
IPSWICH BOROUGH COUNCIL**



**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:
17/00049/FUL**

SITE CODE: IPS 2076



OCTOBER 2019

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**25 GRIMWADE STREET/ ROPE
WALK, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK:**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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Report Number	R 13901

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Land at 25 Grimwade Street/ Rope Walk, Ipswich, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: Ipswich Borough Council

Planning Reference: 17/00049/FUL

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Site Code: IPS2076

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ABSTRACT

Two trial trenches were excavated and recorded at 25 Grimwade Street/ Rope Walk, Ipswich, to establish the archaeological potential of the site prior to redevelopment. The trenches revealed brick walls and floors of post-medieval buildings, predominantly dating to the 19th century, though one wall may be late-18th-century based on its correspondence with a boundary wall shown on Joseph Pennington's Map of 1778. It was apparent in both of the trenches that construction of later buildings on site had involved the demolition of earlier structures and that some of these had been robbed for bricks. The post-medieval structures truncated a soil layer, the general character of which is probably the result of late-17th-/18th-century market garden cultivation on the edge of the expanding town. This land-use would fit the depiction of the site and surrounding area in the late 18th century on Pennington's Map. Both the trenches were largely excavated down to the level of the natural geology. No features pre-dating the post-medieval period were present in either Trench 1 or Trench 2, although a single residual sherd of medieval (12th–14th-century) coarseware was found in Trench 1.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (PCA) on land at 25 Grimwade Street/ Rope Walk, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP14 1LS (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 1698 4445; Figure 1) between the 1st and 3rd October 2019.
- 1.2 The archaeological evaluation was commissioned on behalf of the client by RPS Consulting, in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to construction of 12 new dwellings (no. 6 x 2-bedroom, 5 x 3-bedroom and 1 x 4-bedroom), two flats (no. 1 x 1-bedroom and 1 studio) and four offices, with associated parking spaces, on the approximate 2700m² site (Ipswich Borough Council Planning Reference 17/00049/FUL).
- 1.3 Due to the high archaeological potential of the area, a condition (Condition 11) has been placed on planning consent requiring a programme of archaeological investigation at the site. Archaeological evaluation was required in order to help assess the archaeological impact of the proposed development and to enable the formulation of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The archaeological work was undertaken in line with National Planning Policy Framework 2018, Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'.
- 1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Tom Woolhouse of PCA (Woolhouse 2019). The evaluation also adhered to the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2018), the Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014a) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (ClfA 2014b). The project was managed in accordance with the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) procedural document Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide (HE 2015).

- 1.5 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.6 Two linear evaluation trenches, each 10m long x 1.8m wide, totalling 20m (36m²), were excavated and recorded (Figure 2). The trenches were located in the available eastern and western areas of the site, currently in use as car parks. The central part of the site is occupied by a former social club building.
- 1.7 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy for the site. Following Transfer of Title, the site archive will be prepared in accordance with the document Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition (SCCAS 2019) and deposited at the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Store.

2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The site is located at the eastern edge of the medieval core of Ipswich, 400m north of the quay and 700m north-east of the river Orwell/ Gipping.
- 2.2 The site is currently occupied by a former social club, to be demolished at a later stage, with asphalt carpark areas to the east and west. It is bordered by residential and commercial properties to the north, Grimwade Street to the west, Dove Street to the east and Rope Walk to the south, with the Suffolk New College campus directly opposite on the south side of Rope Walk.
- 2.3 The site and surrounding landscape are relatively flat, at an elevation of 10–10.5m OD.
- 2.4 The mapped geology of the area is Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel, overlying Thames Group silty clays and mudstones deposited during the Eocene epoch under marine conditions (British Geological Survey 2019). Superficial alluvial deposits lie a few hundred metres to the south and west, along the former floodplain of the river Gipping.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The site is on the eastern outskirts of the core of the medieval town of Ipswich.
- 3.2 There are no prehistoric remains recorded within 250m of the site. The only Roman remains recorded within 250m are an artefact scatter (Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) MSF5011; ESF25252) which included Castor Ware with slip decoration. The scatter was found at 'Bolton Farm', to the north-west of the site.
- 3.3 Suffolk Historic Environment Record records a concentration of archaeological remains dating from the middle Anglo-Saxon period onwards within the vicinity of the site.
- 3.4 Evaluation (SHER MSF23559; ESF25762/ESF23885) revealed evidence for middle to late Anglo-Saxon activity in an area fronting onto Bond Street. Features comprised pits, ditches and a kiln. Monitoring of strip foundations recovered Thetford Ware and medieval pottery at 18 St. Helens Street (SHER MSF18612; ESF23517).
- 3.5 At 22–24 St. Helens Street, middle and late Saxon remains were found. A Thetford Ware kiln and wasters were recorded (SHER MSF18608; ESF18358; ESF23522).
- 3.6 At Grimwade Street, 60m north-west of the site, an evaluation and subsequent excavation (SHER MSF29335; ESF25022) revealed a kiln, pits and postholes. The HER record does not give period details; they were presumably Anglo-Saxon and/ or medieval.
- 3.7 Medieval and post-medieval finds were recovered during construction of the college, c.100m south of the site (SHER MSF4966). Thetford Ware pottery (late Saxon to 12th-century) was also found
- 3.8 Stanchion pits at 4–6 Eagle Street, c. 200m west of the site (SHER MSF29245), found Thetford Ware pottery. Hand-dug trenches at St. Helen's Street/Bond Street recovered Thetford and Ipswich Ware pottery from a pit (SHER MSF18613; ESF23518). Late Saxon pitting was found on west side of the site.

- 3.9 An 'apparently' high density of pits (SHER MSF10726) was recorded at 20 St. Helens Street, c. 200m west-north-west of the site, with associated pottery dating from the Anglo-Saxon to medieval periods (SHER ESF12406/ESF12278).
- 3.10 Anglo-Saxon to post-medieval features and finds (SHER MSF34809; ESF24286) were uncovered during an excavation 250m north-west of the site, on St. Helens Street, in 1983. A total of 1368 residual sherds of Ipswich Ware, late Saxon pits and a posthole were identified. Late Anglo-Saxon pits (c. AD 900–1000) and late Saxon to early medieval (c. AD 850–1100) features were also recorded. The truncated base of a kiln was visible. Its shape implies a single flue updraught-type Thetford Ware kiln, presumably dating to the late 9th/10th century. Medieval pits and ditches were also recorded.
- 3.11 Middle Anglo-Saxon Ipswich Ware pottery (SHER MSF4714) was found at Bond Street (the County Hall site).
- 3.12 A watching brief at 98 St. Helens Street, to the north-east of the site (SHER MSF10732; ESF12280), recorded 13th- to 15th-century pottery and roof tile. A watching brief at County Hotel, on the corner of St. Helens Street and Orchard Street, recovered four small sherds of Thetford Ware and 14 sherds of medieval coarseware (SHER MSF34811; ESF24290).
- 3.13 Medieval pottery sherds (SHER MSF4952) were found to the east of St. Helen's Church during building work. An evaluation identified medieval and post-medieval features (SHER MSF26795) at Orchard Street, 250m north-west of the site (SHER ESF24938; ESF21954; ESF21914; ESF24939). The remains comprised a boundary ditch and a square-cut pit.
- 3.14 St. Helen's Church is located c. 100m to the north-east of the site. Medieval St Helen's Church (SHER MSF36231/MSF4953) was largely rebuilt in 1848–1849. In 1875 it received a new tower and spire. The porch is the only medieval part which survives intact. St Clement's Church, Grimwade Street (SHER MSF34663), is located c. 200m to the south-west of the site. The church is 15th-century. Digging a trench for a gas main revealed some 15 human

skeletons (SHER MSF35325) lying east–west just outside the churchyard of St. Clements. The skeletons may belong to any period between the Middle Ages and the 19th century.

- 3.15 There is documentary evidence for a 15th-century refuse disposal site at Cole Dunghill/Warwick Pits (SHER MSF36804).
- 3.16 A number of post-medieval (16th- and 17th-century) timber-framed buildings are located in the vicinity of the site, on St. Helens Street (SHER MSF37323; MSF37324; MSF37470; MSF37320; MSF37321).
- 3.17 Monitoring at 70–74 St. Helens Street (SHER IPS440 - MSF22063; ESF18795) revealed a 'dark earth' spread, possibly part of a bank for the medieval water channel that entered Ipswich along St. Helens Street. A tile-built kiln or oven was also observed, of probable post-medieval date.
- 3.18 Monitoring of groundworks at 1–3 Grimwade Street, c. 50m north of the site, revealed a post-medieval dark 'urban fill', containing CBM, pottery and glass, possibly relating to a nearby tavern (SHER MSF24420; ESF20138).
- 3.19 18th- to 19th-century pottery sherds were found during construction of the County Council building, Rope Walk, New County Hall, during the 1950s.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised 2 x 10m-long and 1.8m-wide evaluation trenches, totalling 20m of linear trenching (36m²); trenches were positioned in the available eastern and western areas of the site, currently in use as car parks (Figure 2). The central part of the site is occupied by a social club building.

4.2 Excavation Methodology

4.2.1 Ground reduction within the trenches was carried out under close archaeological supervision using an 8-ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The modern carpark surfaces, levelling layers and other 20th-century overburden of low archaeological value was removed in shallow, even spits down to the level of the first archaeological horizon or the undisturbed natural geological deposits, whichever was encountered first.

4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe, as appropriate, and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools (mattocks, shovels, trowels).

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more

than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits and were used to keep a record of the excavation process.

4.4 Sampling Strategy

4.4.1 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (1:20).

4.4.2 Linear features were investigated by means of slots amounting to 25% of their lengths. Where stratigraphic relationships between features could not be discerned in plan, relationship slots were also excavated, and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant context sheets.

4.4.3 Several intact brick wall foundations and floor surfaces were left in-situ. Sample bricks were taken for specialist identification and dating.

4.5 Environmental Sampling

4.5.1 No sealed, dated features suitable for environmental bulk sampling were present in the two evaluation trenches.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	4
Context sheets	57
Plan registers	0
Plans at 1:50	0
Plans at 1:20	2
Plans at 1:10	0
Plans at 1:5	0
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	4
Trench record sheets	0
Photo register sheets	1
Small finds register sheets	0
Environmental register sheets	0

5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	55
GPS survey files	2
Digital plans	1
GIS project	0
Access database	1

5.3 Physical Archive

Struck flint	0
Burnt flint	0
Pottery	29; 351g
Ceramic building material (CBM)	12; 12.82kg
Glass	0
Briquetage	0
Small Finds	0
Slag	0
Animal bone	0
Shell	0
Environmental bulk samples	0
Environmental bulk samples (10 litre buckets)	0
Monolith samples	0
Other samples (specify)	0

5.4 The site archive will be prepared for deposition in line with SCCAS requirements (2019). Recommendations for retention/ discard have been made by the project finds specialists (see Section 7). Following Transfer of Title from the landowner, the site archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Store.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS BY TRENCH

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The excavation of Trench 1 and Trench 2 revealed remains of late post-medieval buildings. It was apparent in both of the trenches that construction of later buildings on site had involved the demolition of earlier structures and some of these appear to have been robbed for bricks. The post-medieval buildings truncated a soil layer, the general character of which is probably the result of post-medieval market garden cultivation on the edge of the expanding town. Both of the trenches were largely excavated to the level of the natural geology. No features pre-dating the post-medieval period were present in either Trench 1 or Trench 2, although a single residual sherd of medieval (12th–14th-century) coarseware was found in Trench 1.

6.2 Trench 1 (Figure 3; Section 4; Plates 1, 3 and 4)

6.2.1 The natural geology in Trench 1 consisted of a yellowish-brown clay–gravel (153). The natural geology was truncated by a number of modern drainage pipes at the centre of the trench [152] and by a backfilled brick cellar [129]/(128) towards the southern end of the trench. No other features were recorded truncating the natural geology. The upper surface of the natural was recorded at a depth of 1.08m below the modern ground level.

6.2.2 A dark brown sandy silt layer (145) was recorded overlying the natural geology. This homogenous soil layer was c. 0.50m thick. It was carefully removed in spits down to the level of the natural substrate. The upper surface of this layer was recorded at 0.56m below modern ground level. A sherd of medieval (12th–14th-century) coarseware decorated with an applied thumbed strip was found in this layer, which also contained occasional small chalk pebbles. There was no sign of a subsoil below this layer/ above the natural ground. It appears that the same layer was recorded in Trench 2 as Layer (102).

6.2.3 Several post-medieval structures were recorded cutting into or through Layer (145). It appeared the earliest of these were a brick drain [123]/(122) and a construction cut for a subsequently robbed-out wall [125]. The drain [123]/(122) consisted of a roughly 0.4m-square brick structure protecting a ceramic pipe c.

0.2m in diameter. It was recorded in section only near the southern end of Trench 1. The top of the drain was recorded at 0.63m below the current ground level. The drain was overlain by the construction cut [121] for Wall (118). A robbed-out wall [125] was visible in section as a square cut which contained a fill of demolition material (124). Demolition and levelling material Layer (119), associated with the construction of Wall (118) and floor remnant (117) was deposited in the top of robbed-out Wall [125], overlying fill (124). Thus, it is reasonable to think that the episodes of demolition and robbing of an earlier wall (perhaps 17th-/18th-century) and the construction of Wall (118) (probably 19th-century) are connected. The orientation of the robbed-out wall [125] is unclear. It seems likely to have been east–west, though it was only visible in one side of the trench. A layer of chalk (157) present immediately to the south of robbed-out wall Cut [125] was likely the construction level for this wall.

- 6.2.4 Part of a cellar (128)/[129], measuring 1.6m by 0.3m, was observed towards the southern end of Trench 1. It was trench-built and single-brick width. The bricks were c. 240mm long, 110mm wide and 70mm deep, with no frog, quite sharp arises and a hard, coalified lime mortar indicative of 19th-century construction. The cellar truncated Layer (145) and the underlying natural geology; it was overlain by modern demolition Layer (114). No other walls were obviously associated with this structure, which had been demolished to c. 0.5m below the modern ground level. It was backfilled with demolition rubble. The depth of the basement was not established – it extended to at least 1.5m below modern ground level.
- 6.2.5 A remnant of a heavily disturbed wall (118) was recorded overlying the brick drain at the southern end of Trench 1. The wall was largely truncated away by modern demolition activity, presumably associated with the construction of the current building and car park on the site. Floor (117), which was constructed of yellow bricks, was recorded abutting this Wall (118). The wall was bedded on a mid-yellow sand (120), which overlaid demolition material Layer (119). Floor (117) was truncated by the cut(s) for Drain(s) [152].
- 6.2.6 Another Wall (126)/[127] was recorded near the middle of Trench 1. It was c. 0.3 wide and c. 0.35m deep and was orientated broadly east–west. It was

formed of irregularly bonded unfrosted red bricks (240mm x 110mm x 70mm) with a hard, yellow sandy mortar. A possible remnant of a brick floor was observed directly to the south of the wall, though this had been largely truncated away by Drain(s) [152]. The wall was overlain by (114), a layer of modern demolition rubble.

- 6.2.7 Layer (114) was a demolition layer containing modern material (metal, glass, rubber), which presumably relates to the demolition of buildings on the site to make way for the construction of the social club building that now occupies the central area. Layer (114) was c. 0.35m deep and was overlain directly by the 0.08m thick tarmac forming the current ground surface (113). The tarmac was recorded at 9.96m OD at the southern end of Trench 1.

6.3 Trench 2 (Figure 4; Sections 1–3; Plates 2 & 5–7)

- 6.3.1 The surface of the natural geology in Trench 2 consisted of a yellowish-brown silty sand (103). The upper surface of the natural was dirty where there was an interface (and some mixing via bioturbation) with the overlying sandy silt soil (102). Below this interface the natural ground became a loose bright yellow sand. The top of the natural was recorded at a depth of 0.86m below the modern tarmac ground level (10.52m OD).
- 6.3.2 A shallow linear feature, Ditch [106], was recorded extending north-north-west to south-south-east across the middle of Trench 2 (Section 1). It was 0.5m wide and 0.20m deep. It contained fragments of late medieval to early post-medieval peg tile (c. AD 1300–1700) and coal. It appeared to truncate the lower part of Layer (102) but was largely overlain by it. This feature probably represents a post-medieval cultivation feature.
- 6.3.3 Largely overlying Ditch [106] was a dark brown homogeneous sandy silt (102) which is likely to be equivalent to Layer (145) in Trench 1. Layer (102) did not produce any finds during machining and no material useful for dating was recovered from it in section.
- 6.3.4 Layer (102) was truncated by a number of post-medieval and modern features. It appears that the earliest of these was the truncated remnant of a wall (110)

aligned north-north-west to south-south-east (i.e. parallel to Ditch [106]). The unfrogged, 18th–19th-century (Hayward, Section 7.2) red bricks comprising the base of this wall were laid on their sides and only the lower course remained. Wall (110) was truncated by later brickwork (111), which appeared to be the remnants of a brick surface or floor, and by a drain [135] to the east. In Section 2, the construction cut [131] for Wall (110) can be seen truncating Layer (102). Cut [133], also visible in section, appears to be a robber trench to take bricks from Wall (110). Possible Floor (111) incorporated apparently reused late medieval–early post-medieval (AD 1450–1700) bricks; the floor(?) was overlain by a localised deposit (142) containing early-19th-century pottery, including sherds from a creamware dinner plate, pearlware jug and teacup and an iron-glazed blackware chamber pot.

- 6.3.5 The apparent end of a north-north-west to south-south-east wall (147) was observed in the north-facing section of Trench 2 (See Section 1). Four courses of red bricks measuring c. 108mm wide and 68mm in depth were recorded. These were loosely held together with a pale brown sandy mortar. This wall was built directly onto Layer (102), without any footings or foundation.
- 6.3.6 At the eastern end of the trench, a brick floor or surface was recorded (109). This c. 1.2m+ by 1.2m+ brick floor was comprised of a single layer of frogged machine-made red bricks (c. AD 1850–1900+). Floor (109) had been partially laid on top of an earlier brick floor (130). Black material was recorded on top of floor (130), suggesting that coal had been stored on it. Overlying the floor was a dark layer (141), representing demolition of the building associated with Floors (109) and (130); the layer contained mid- to late-19th-century pottery including bone china, creamware, porcelain and transfer-printed earthenware.
- 6.3.7 Floor (109) and Floor (130) were truncated by later Wall (112), which comprised unfrogged orangey-red 19th-century bricks (150mm x 100mm x 50mm); Wall (112) was observed truncating the demolition material (141). Wall (112) had been much disturbed by Drain [137] and by modern demolition activity. Drain [135], deeper but on a similar alignment to Drain [137] appears to predate Wall (112). The drain fill (136) contained 19th-century pottery. The top of Wall (112) was situated just beneath the modern concrete and tarmac Layer (100). Bricks

and concrete (139) seen immediately below the modern ground surface in the south-facing section of the trench (Section 2) are probably in phase with Wall (112), the latest phase of building on the site prior to the laying of the modern car park surface.

- 6.3.8 A large (3m+ wide and 1.20m+ deep) modern feature [108], was recorded at the western end of the trench. It was partly excavated by machine. It contained a large concrete slab at 1.00m depth, indicating that it is modern and probably associated with groundworks for the current building on the site (e.g. grubbing out of earlier walls). The western edge of this feature was not observed within the trench. This feature was overlain by concrete and tarmac forming the existing ground surface (100), recorded at 10.49m OD.

7 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Post-Roman Pottery

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

- 7.1.1 A total of 29 sherds (351g) of pottery were recovered by hand from the evaluation. The assemblage ranges in date between the 12th–14th and 19th centuries, with the majority dated by vessel shape and decoration to after c. AD 1800. With the probable exception of the medieval sherd, the pottery appears not to have been subject to significant redeposition, and the condition is generally good, with extremely low levels of abrasion. The pottery is generally fragmentary, and no vessels survive with a complete profile, although diagnostic sherds are present, and most fragments can be assigned a vessel shape. The pottery was found in four contexts, as small-sized groups (under 30 sherds).

Methodology

- 7.1.2 The pottery was recorded and quantified for each context by fabric, vessel form and decoration using sherd count (with fresh breaks discounted), weight and estimated number of vessels (ENV). The codes assigned to the fabrics are taken from the Suffolk Ceramic Type Series. The information was entered into a Microsoft Access database format, which will form part of the site archive. The pottery types and the forms recorded appear below in Table 1. A summarised catalogue of the pottery by context is presented in Table 2.

Assemblage Composition

Medieval

- 7.1.3 A single sherd of Medieval coarseware 1, dated to the 12th–14th century, is decorated with an applied thumbed strip and was found in Layer (145) in Trench 1.

Post-Medieval

- 7.1.4 The majority of the pottery consists of factory-made twice-fired earthenwares, which here all appear to date to the 19th century. These wares occur as

creamware (CRW), dated AD 1730–1860 and present in the form of an oval fish and dinner plate, besides pearlware (PEW), dated to the late 18th to mid-19th century, which was recorded in the form of a moulded jug with a blue shell-edge rim and a tea cup with a simple floral design painted in earth colours and dated c. 1790–1820. Refined white earthenwares (REFW), dated to the late 18th–20th century, are also present and survive as the base sherd of either a medium rounded bowl or chamber pot. Transfer-printed earthenwares (TPE), dated to the 18th to 20th century, occur and include sherds from possible tureens decorated in the Willow pattern and plate bases with the Wild Rose border (which survives partially as the printed design name on the underside of one vessel) with the central Nuneham Courtney design, which was introduced around c. 1830. A sherd of bone china, dated c. AD 1794 onwards, survives as a fluted body sherd from a probable teacup. Yellow ware (YELW), dated to the late 18th–19th century, occurs as sherds of bowls or dishes, one of which has an internal white slip coating. A 19th-century refined red earthenware (REFR) sherd has an external black tree-bark design. Sherds of Sunderland-type slipware, here recorded as post-medieval slipwares (PMSW), are present in the form of simple rims and bases of bowls or dishes.

- 7.1.5 All of the other classes of pottery present in the assemblage occur as a small quantity of sherds. Red earthenwares are present in the form of the collared rim of a jar made in an Essex-type post-medieval redware (PMRE), dated to the 16th–18th century, while sherds of Iron-glazed blackware (IGBW), dated to the 16th–18th century, include the rim of a chamber pot.
- 7.1.6 Two stonewares are present and include the earliest dated post-medieval ware and the only imported pottery type in the assemblage: this is the rim sherd of a 16th-century Cologne Stoneware (GSW4) jug. Part of a strap handle is in London stoneware (ESWL) and this is probably of 19th-century date.
- 7.1.7 The only porcelaineous ware (PORC) recorded in the assemblage consists of the rounded rim and wall sherds of a 19th-century cylindrical jar, possibly used for the retail of a foodstuff.

Description	Code	Date Range	SC	ENV	Wt. (g)	Forms
Medieval						
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	12th-14th c.	1	1	18	Unidentified
Post-medieval						
Bone china	-		1	1	3	Unidentified
Creamwares	CRW	1730-1860	4	3	36	Oval fish, dinner plate
English Stoneware London-type	ESWL	M.17th-E.20th c.	1	1	8	Unidentified
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	16th-17th c.	1	1	15	Jug
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	16th-18th c.	2	2	25	Chamber pot
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-M.19th c.	3	2	10	Jug, tea cup
Post-medieval redwares Essex type	PMRE	16th-18th c.	1	1	8	Jar
Post-medieval slipwares	PMSW	17th-19th c.	2	2	47	Bowl, bowl or dish
Porcelain	PORC	18th-20th c.	3	1	21	Medium cylindrical jar
Refined red earthenwares	REFR	L.18th-20th c.	1	1	2	Unidentified
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18th-20th c.	1	1	44	Unidentified
Transfer-printed earthenwares	TPE	18th-20th c.	5	6	90	Dinner plate
Yellow Ware	YELW	L.18th-19th c.	3	2	24	Bowl or dish

Table 1: Ware types identified at 25 Grimswade Street/ Rope Walk, Ipswich.

SC = Sherd count; ENV = Estimated number of vessels; Wt. = Weight in grams

Context	Cut	Trench	SC	ENV	Wt. (g)	Fabric (Form)	Spot Date
136	135	2	3	3	19	GSW4 (jug), PMSW (bowl), REFR (unidentified)	1800–1900
141	140	2	16	12	253	Bone china (teacup?), CRW (oval dish), PMRE (jar), PMSW (Bowl or dish), PORC (medium cylindrical jar), REFW (bowl or chamber pot), TPE (plates, unidentified), YELL (bowl or dish)	Mid-late 19th C
142		2	9	9	61	CRW (dinner plate), ESWL (unidentified), IGBW (chamber pot, unidentified), PEW (jug, teacup)	Early 19th C
145		1	1	1	18	MCW1 (unidentified)	12th–14th C

Table 2: Summary catalogue of the pottery by context.

Contextual Analysis

- 7.1.8 The pottery was recovered from both Trenches 1 and 2 and was found in two layers: (142) and (145), and the fills of a drain [135] and Construction Cut [140]. The distribution of the pottery is shown in Table 2.

Discussion and Potential

- 7.1.9 The assemblage is typical for Ipswich, producing a sherd of a medieval coarseware that is frequently recorded in the town, and 19th-century wares made at a number of different industrial centres, which give the assemblage a national ceramic profile. A small quantity of locally made redwares are also present. The feature assemblages are all small in size, with little wider significance. The pottery does have the potential to date the features it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.
- 7.1.10 It is recommended that the pottery from the evaluation be reviewed alongside pottery recovered during any further mitigation work at the site. However, assuming that no further potential or significance is identified through any such review, the assemblage does not warrant retention.

7.2 Building Materials

By Kevin Hayward

Introduction and Methods

- 7.2.1 A small late medieval and post-medieval building material assemblage (12 examples, 12.82kg) from the evaluation was reviewed to determine its overall character and to provide a list of spot dates.
- 7.2.2 Whole brick samples were taken from structures (109), (110), (111), (112), (126) and (128).
- 7.2.3 The application of a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small, fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long-arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). Direct comparison was possible with the brick and peg tile fabric series from Stoke Quay, Ipswich (SHER IPS683; Hayward 2013), each fabric being denoted by IPWS followed by the appropriate fabric code. Personal

comments relate to site visits to Ipswich undertaken as part of the publication work for the Stoke Quay excavations.

Discussion

- 7.2.4 The earliest dated material are fragments of late medieval to early post-medieval peg tile, comparable to IPSW10 (Hayward 2013) at Stoke Quay. The peg tile with a medium coarse moulding sand from Ditch [106] fill (105) dates from c. AD 1300–1700.
- 7.2.5 The remainder of the assemblage consists of six part or whole post-medieval bricks taken as samples from walls or floor structures (109), (110), (111), (112), (126) and (128).
- 7.2.6 The earliest by far is a reused crinkly red Tudor brick comparable to Stoke Quay fabric IPSW4E (Hayward 2013), having dimensions 114mm wide (4½ inches) x 50mm (2 inches) deep, characteristic of Tudor–Stuart builds seen elsewhere in Ipswich city centre, such as at Wolsey Gate, close to St. Peter by the Waterfront (Hayward pers. obs.). This brick, from possible Floor (111), may well have been recycled from a much earlier structure, as it contains mortar attached to a broken surface.
- 7.2.7 The remainder of the assemblage is dominated by later post-medieval reds comparable with fabric IPSW4L at Stoke Quay (Hayward 2013), from Walls (110), (112), (126) and (128). These well-made, unfrogged bricks, all fired from local glacial clays, typically date from AD 1750 to 1900. They are typically bonded with a hard shelly, chalky, coalified lime mortar (M1), typical of 19th-century manufacture. The mortar from (128) is slightly browner, perhaps due to leaching, but has essentially the same composition.
- 7.2.8 The latest brick from Floor (109) certainly dates from the period 1850–1925 and is comparable to fabric IPSW1 (Hayward 2013). Like the examples from Stoke Quay, it is frogged but lacks a maker's stamp. As this is pointed in the same shelly, chalk, coalified lime mortar (M1) as Walls (110), (112), (126) and (128), then all the structures, apart from possibly (111), are likely to date from 1850 to 1900+.

7.2.9 The assemblage reflects the 19th-century residential or perhaps commercial growth of Ipswich city centre, with just occasional traces of earlier post-medieval brick and medieval peg tile, reflecting longevity of occupation in this part of Ipswich close to the medieval church of St. Clement. While some of the constituent bricks of Floor(?) (111) are earlier (Tudor–Stuart), the Wolsey-type brick shows signs of reuse, an observation which is reinforced by the stratigraphic position of (111) cutting a probably 19th-century wall (110). It is recommended that all the later post-medieval bricks are discarded.

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
105	IPSW1	Late medieval to early post-medieval peg tile; variant medium moulding sand to coarse moulding sand	5	1300	1700	1300	1700	1300–1700	No mortar
109	IPSW2; 3101	Fresh frogged machined brick; narrow tapered frog; M1	2	1700	1925	1700	1925	1850–1900	1800–1900
110;	IPSW4L; 3101	Red unfrogged brick; quite sharp arises; mortar residual, cannot determine, prob M1	2	1700	1900	1700	1900	1850–1900	1800–1900
111	IPSW4E	Reused earlier post-medieval red brick, possibly Wolsey type	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1500–1650+	Mortar not clear
112	IPSW4L; 3101	Red unfrogged brick; quite sharp arises; mortar 1 as (109)	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1850–1900	1800–1900
126 E–W WALL	IPSW4L; 3101	Red unfrogged brick; quite sharp arises; M1	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1850–1900	1800–1900
128	IPSW4L; 3101	Red unfrogged brick; quite sharp arises; M1	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1850–1900	1800–1900

Table 3: Distribution of the building materials.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 17th century & 18th century

- 8.1.1 Stratigraphically the earliest feature recorded was Ditch [106] in Trench 2. This was a probable cultivation feature (e.g. the edge of a raised planting bed), perhaps dating from the late 17th or 18th century, a period when the site changed from pasture to an area of horticultural allotments or market gardens (Figs. 8 and 7). Ditch [106] is aligned with Dove Street and with the buildings and walls on Dove Lane shown on the 1674 Ogilby Map (Fig. 8) and the 1778 Pennington Map (Fig. 7).
- 8.1.2 The dark brown silty soil layer (102)/(145) that appears to overlie cultivation Ditch [106] is probably actually contemporary with it. That is, this layer is the result of the homogenisation and enrichment of what had been pasture up to the 17th century into an 18th-century cultivation soil that was then subject to regular reworking. This cultivation and reworking probably accounts for the absence of a defined subsoil or 'B' horizon overlying the natural sand and gravel.
- 8.1.3 The largely robbed-out Wall (110), in Trench 2, is perhaps the possible boundary wall seen in approximately this position on the 1778 Pennington Map (Fig. 7). This wall was likely robbed for bricks when the site was redeveloped in the early 19th century for back-to-back terraced housing.

8.2 19th century

- 8.2.1 The 1867 White Map (Fig. 6) shows that by the second half of the 19th century the site and surrounding area had been heavily developed for housing. In the vicinity of Trench 1, a group of terraced houses can be seen fronting Rope Walk. Wall (126) formed part of the back wall of the yards belonging to these properties. The basement feature recorded in the western baulk of Trench 1 probably belonged to an irregular-shaped building, set back from Rope Walk, to the west of the terraced houses. Although overlaying the earlier historic maps with the trench plans does not produce a perfect correspondence, it is possible that this building in the south-west corner of the site was already present in 1778. By 1884 (Fig. 5) the area around Trench 1 had been

considerably remodelled to make way for further terraced housing and a new access from Rope Walk. The buildings recorded in Trench 1 appear to have been demolished by this point.

8.2.2 In the area of Trench 2, a line of back-to-back terraces can be seen oriented perpendicularly to Dove Lane on the 1867 White Map (Fig. 6). These buildings had been heavily remodelled (if not wholly demolished and rebuilt) by 1884 (Fig. 5). Brick Floors (109), (130) and (111) likely date to the first half of the 19th century and belong to the buildings shown on White's map.

8.2.3 Wall (112), which truncates the earlier-19th-century floors, belongs to the period in the later 19th century when the site was remodelled (sometime in the 1870s/early 1880s). Wall (112) is the return of a wall that connects the rear wall of outbuildings of the remodelled terraces fronting Dove Street to a roughly east to west yard wall. The large modern demolition feature seen at the western end of Trench 2 was presumably the result of removing the remains of outbuildings and houses fronting Dove Yard prior to the construction of the social club in the late 20th century (1970s?).

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The archaeological remains recorded at 25 Grimwade Street/ Rope Walk during the evaluation are post-medieval and predominantly 19th-century in date, with no features likely to be earlier than c. 17th-/18th-century.
- 9.2 A single sherd of medieval (12th–14th-century) coarseware was found in Layer (145) in Trench 1; this is probably the same layer recorded as (102) in Trench 2. While this deposit could be medieval, it is considered more likely to reflect the use of the site as allotments or market gardens during the late 17th to 18th century, before this part of town became densely built-up (Fig. 7). Prior to this, the area was mainly pasture and orchards on the eastern fringe of the medieval and early post-medieval town centre (Fig. 8) and the presence of occasional medieval rubbish, perhaps originally arriving here in midden material used as manure, would be unsurprising.
- 9.3 Together with cartographic sources, the evaluation provides a good general understanding of the post-medieval development of the site. Seventeenth- and 18th-century buildings situated on land in the relatively undeveloped pastoral/horticultural eastern periphery of Ipswich were demolished and replaced by back-to-back terraced housing during the 19th century. Early- to mid-19th-century terraces were subsequently demolished or heavily remodelled by later-19th-century buildings. Concentrated service runs and the redevelopment of the site in the 20th century, including mechanical grubbing out of foundations, has further impacted some areas of the site.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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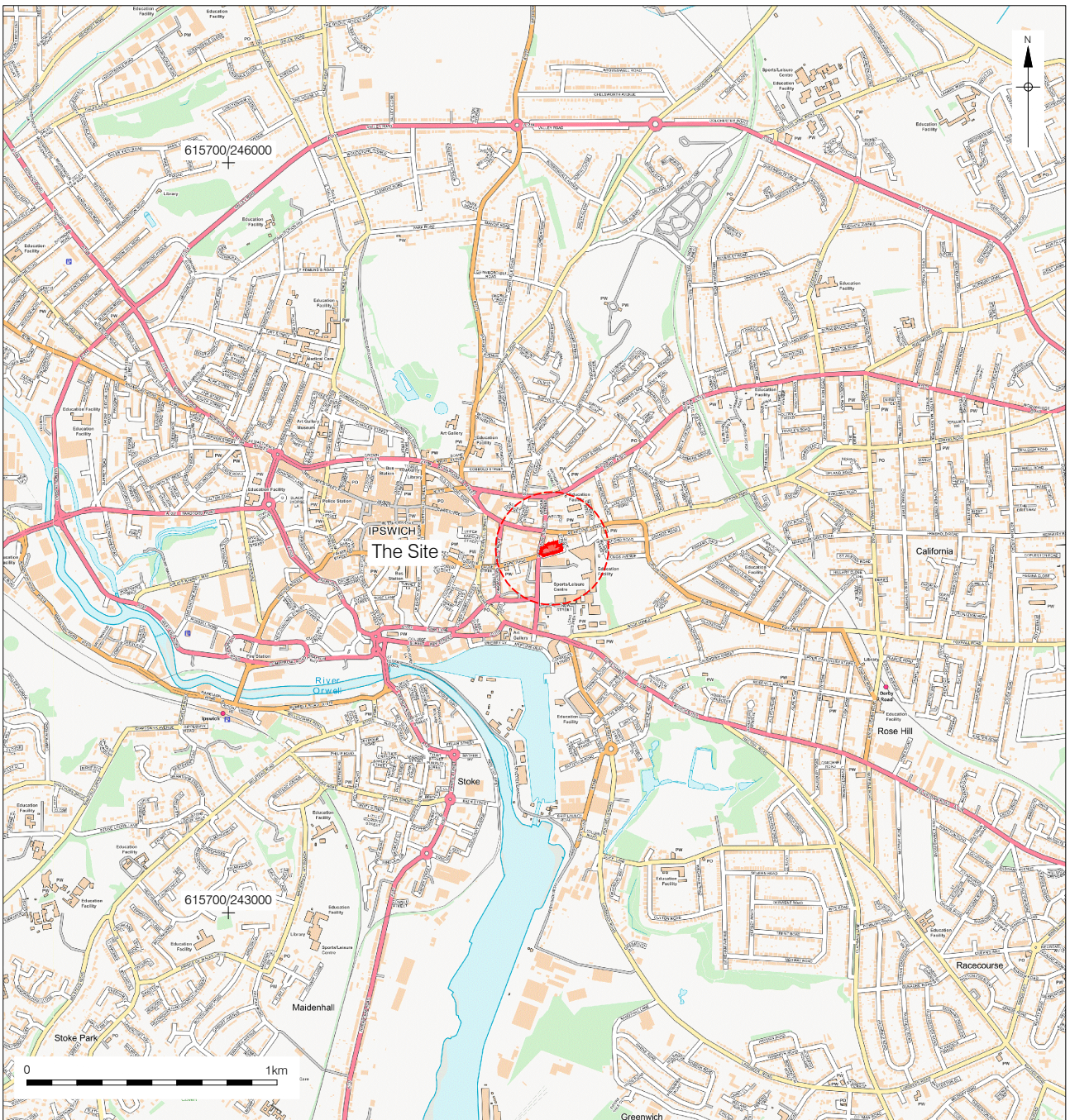
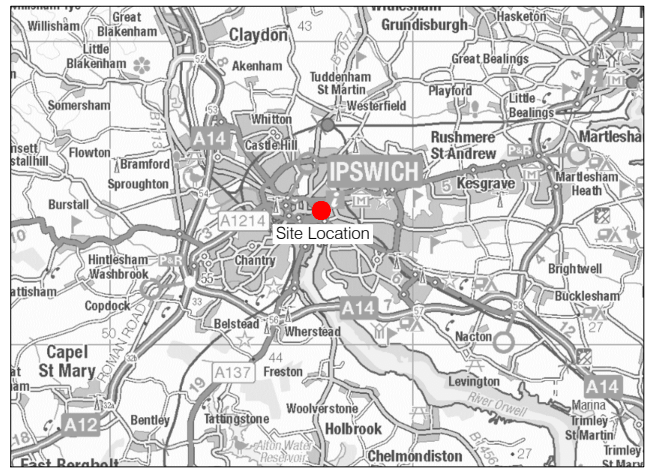
John Ogilby 1674. Map of Ipswich. MC 3/2

Joseph Pennington 1778. Pennington's Map of Ipswich. MC 3/4

White 1867. Map of Ipswich. MC 4/58

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1884. Sheet 75.11.20

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1884. Sheet 75.12.16





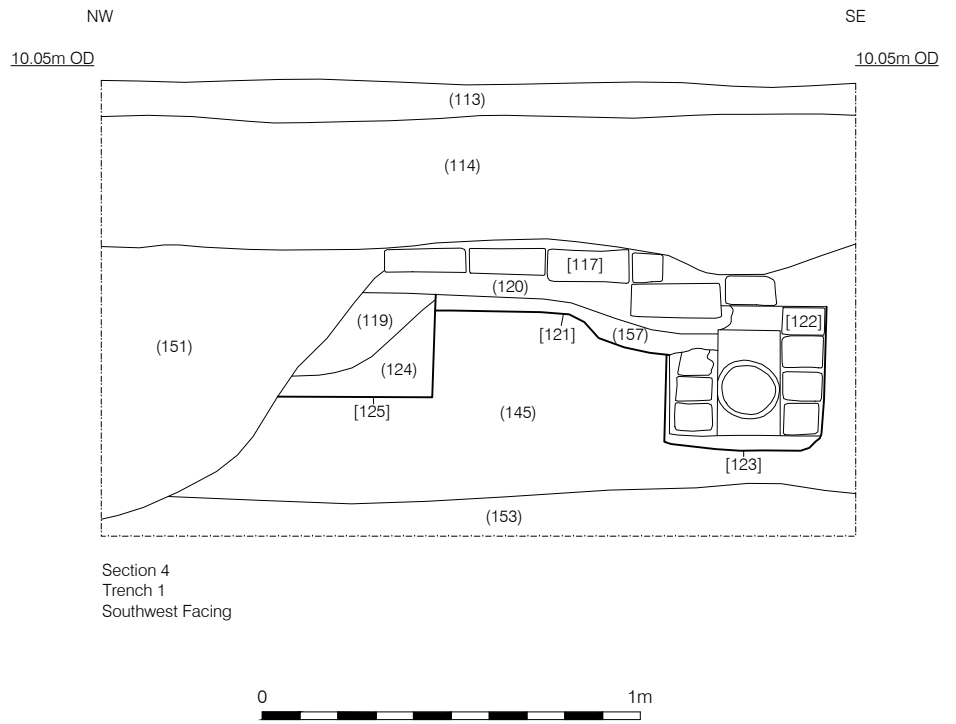
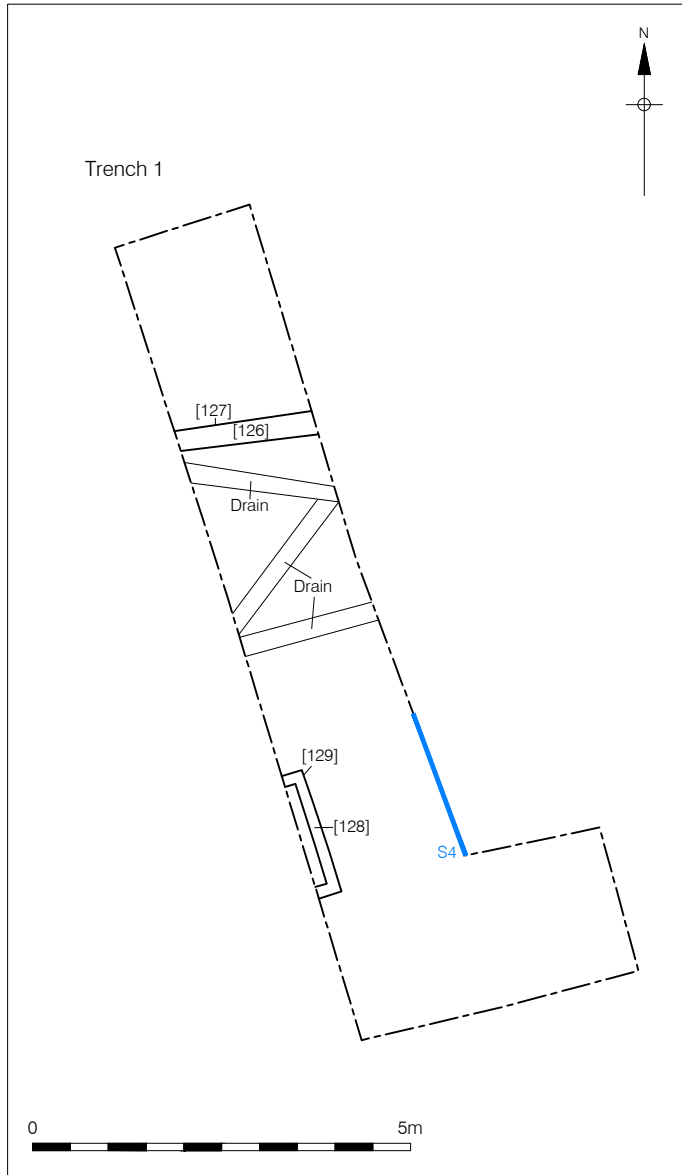


Figure 3
Trench 1 Plan and Section
Plan 1:100, Section 1:20 at A4

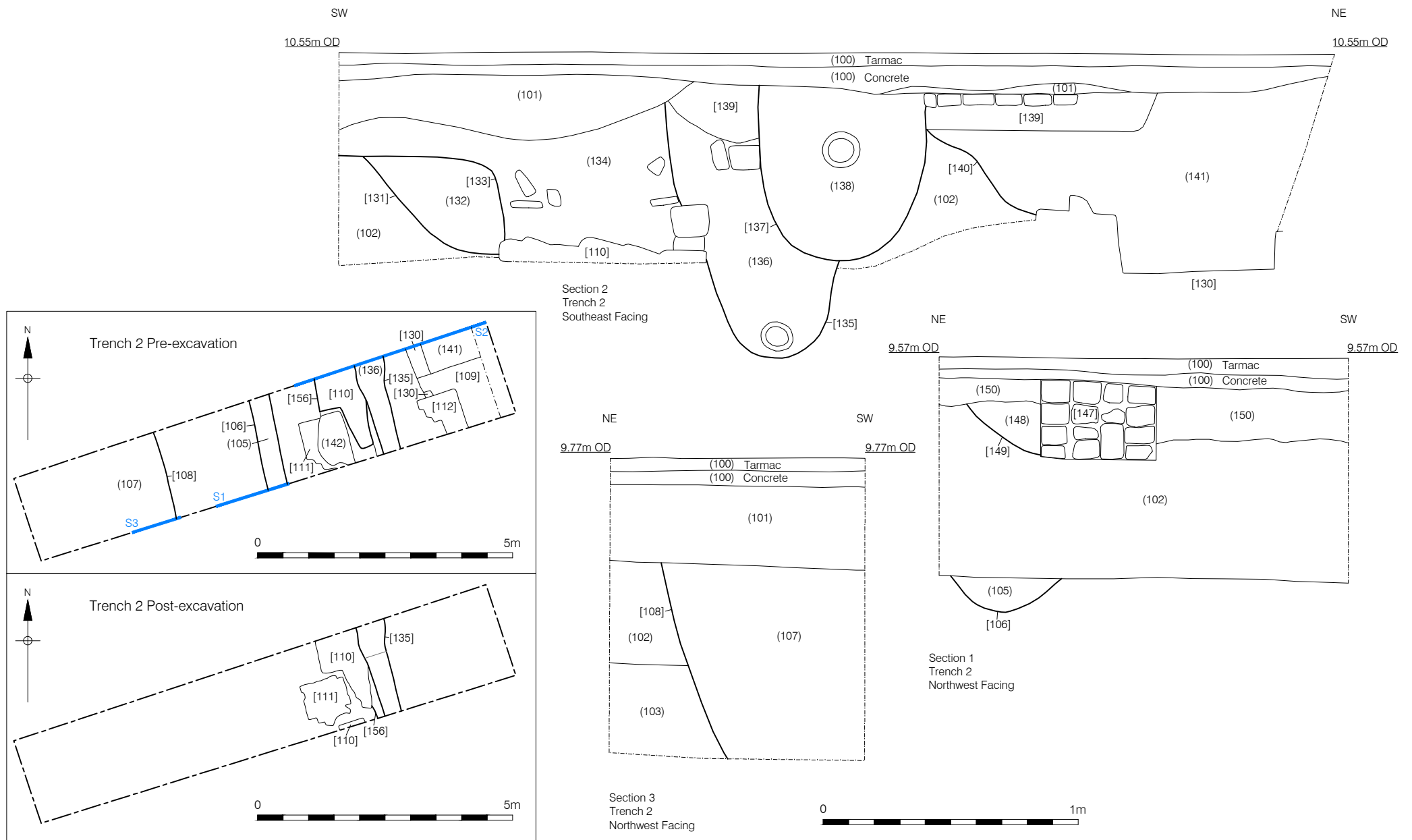
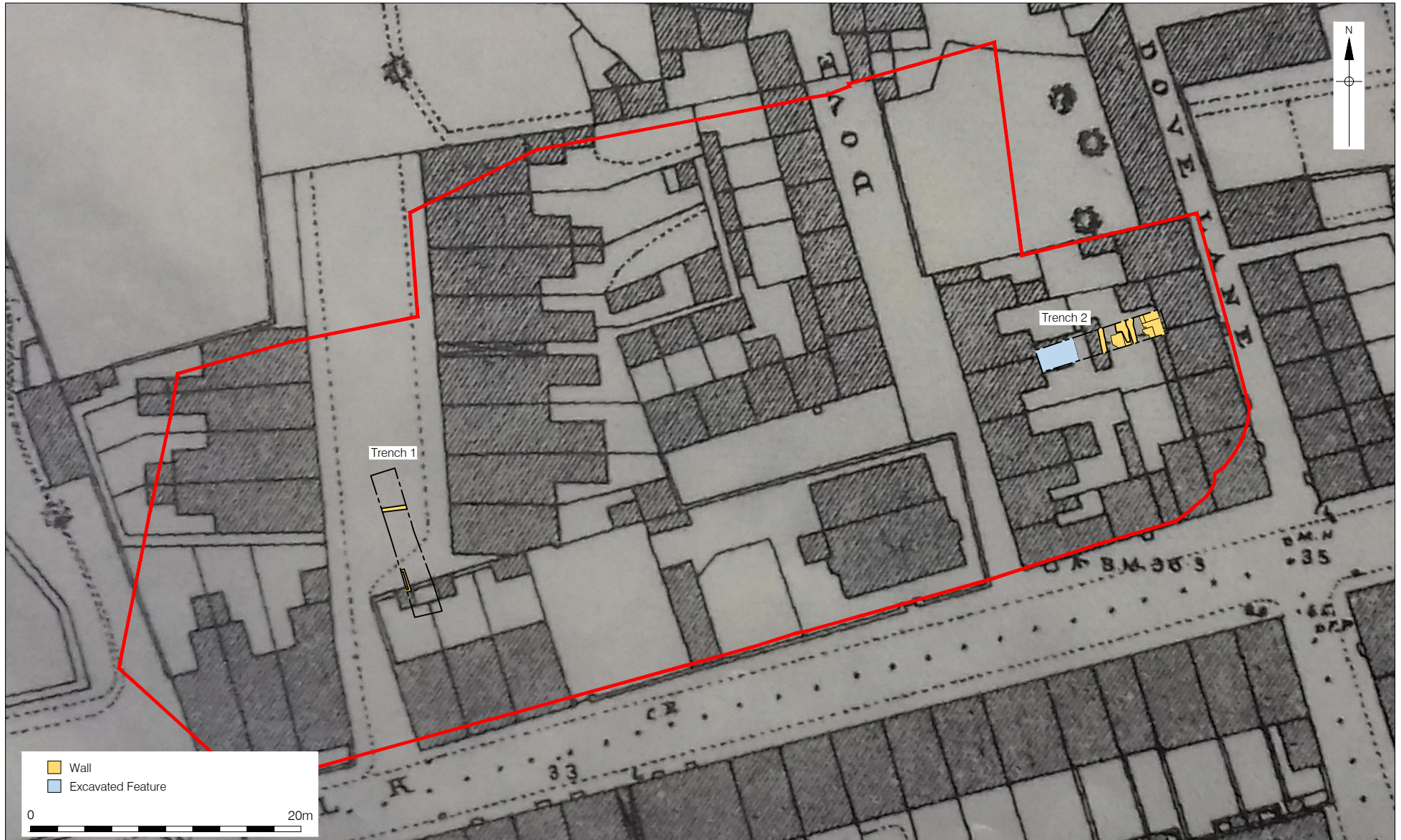
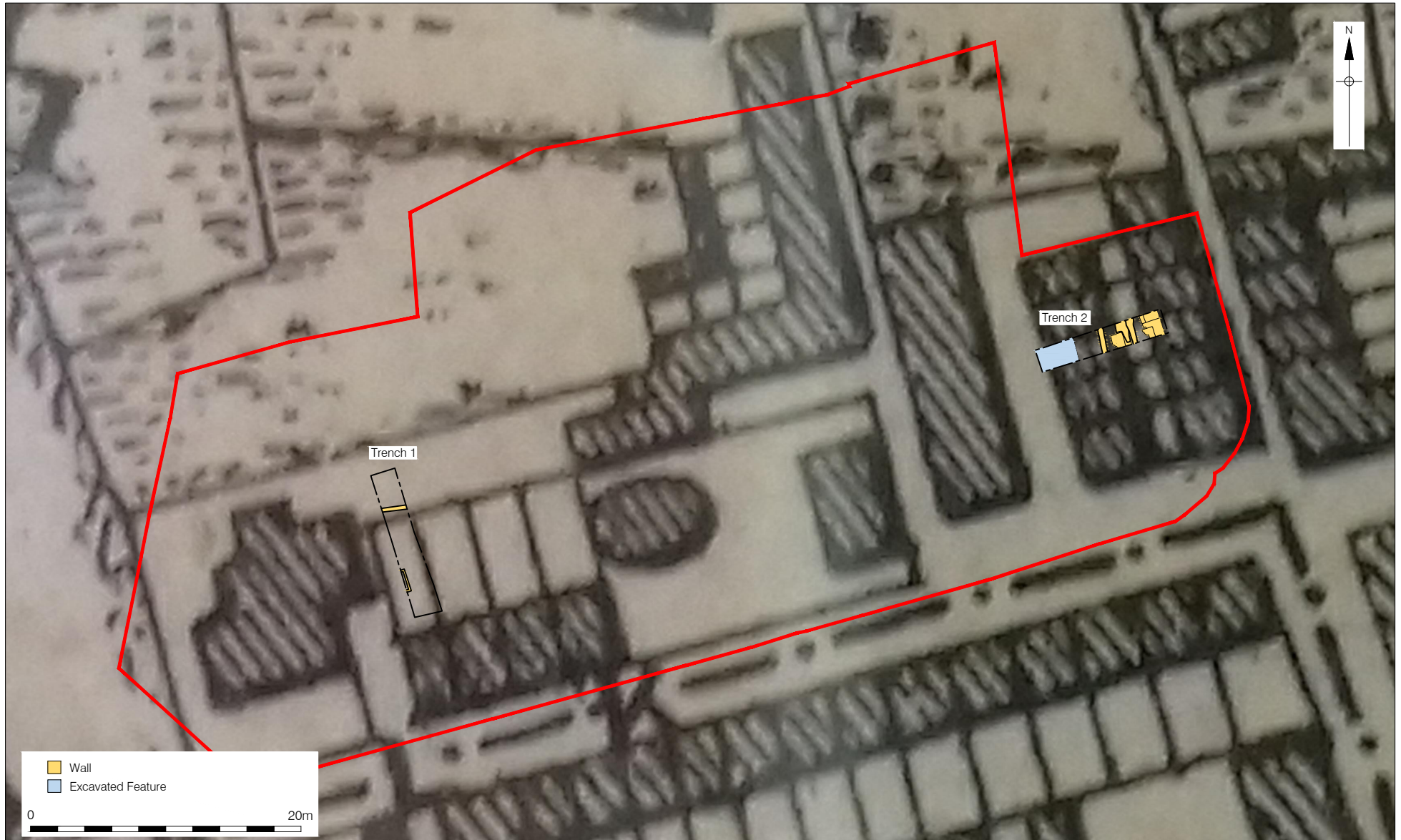


Figure 4
Trench 2 Plans and Sections
Plans 1:100, Sections 1:20 at A4









13 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, view north



Plate 2: Trench 2, view east



Plate 3: Trench 1, west-facing section showing 1970s demolition (114) and asphalt surface (113) overlying Floor (117), robbed Wall [125], Drain [123] and (beneath) soil Layer (145)



Plate 4: Trench 1, Wall (126), view west



Plate 5: Trench 2, view south, showing Wall (110), possible Floor (111), and cultivation Ditch [106] to west (right)



Plate 6: Trench 2, Wall (110) and possible Floor (111), view east



Plate 7: Trench 2, east end, view south, showing brick Floors (130) (below) and (109) (above), truncated by Wall (112) to south-west

Appendix 2: Context List

Context No.	Cut	Trench	Type	Category
100		2	Layer	Surface
101		2	Layer	Made Ground
102		2	Layer	Buried Soil
103		2	Layer	Natural
104		2	Layer	Natural
105	106	2	Fill	Ditch
106	106	2	Cut	Ditch
107	108	2	Fill	Pit
108	108	2	Cut	Pit
109		2	Masonry	Floor
110		2	Masonry	
111		2	Masonry	
112		2	Masonry	
113		1	Layer	Surface
114		1	Layer	Made Ground
117	121	1	Masonry	
118	121	1	Masonry	
119	121	1	Layer	Made Ground
120	121	1	Layer	Floor
121	121	1	Cut	Construction cut
122	123	1	Masonry	
123	123	1	Cut	Drain
124		1	Fill	
125	125	1	Cut	Robber cut
126		1	Masonry	
127	127	1	Cut	Construction cut
128		1	Masonry	
129	129	1	Cut	Construction cut
130		2	Masonry	
131	131	2	Cut	Construction cut
132		2	Fill	
133	133	2	Cut	Robber cut
134		2	Fill	
135	135	2	Cut	Drain
136		2	Fill	
137	137	2	Cut	Drain
138		2	Fill	
139		2	Masonry	
140	140	2	Cut	Construction cut
141		2	Fill	
142		2	Layer	Unknown
143		2	Fill	
144		1	Fill	
145		1	Layer	Buried Soil
146		1	Layer	Natural

147		2	Masonry	
148		2	Fill	
149	149	2	Cut	Construction cut
150		2	Layer	Made Ground
151		1	Fill	
152	152	1	Cut	Drain
153		1	Layer	Natural
154		1	Fill	
155		2		
156		2		
157		1		

15 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-364121

Project details

Project name	25 Grimwade Street/ Rope Walk, Ipswich
Short description of the project	Two trial trenches were excavated and recorded at 25 Grimwade Street/ Rope Walk, Ipswich, to establish the archaeological potential of the site prior to redevelopment. The trenches revealed brick walls and floors of post-medieval buildings, predominantly dating to the 19th century, though one wall may be late-18th-century based on its correspondence with a boundary wall shown on Joseph Pennington's Map of 1778. It was apparent in both of the trenches that construction of later buildings on site had involved the demolition of earlier structures and that some of these had been robbed for bricks. The post-medieval structures truncated a soil layer, the general character of which is probably the result of late-17th-/18th-century market garden cultivation on the edge of the expanding town. This land-use would fit the depiction of the site and surrounding area in the late 18th century on Pennington's Map. Both the trenches were largely excavated down to the level of the natural geology. No features pre-dating the post-medieval period were present in either Trench 1 or Trench 2, although a single residual sherd of medieval (12th-14th-century) coarseware was found in Trench 1.
Project dates	Start: 01-10-2019 End: 03-10-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/00049/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	IPS2076 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	FLOOR Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	CULTIVATION SOIL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post 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 IPSWICH IPSWICH 25 Grimwade Street/ Rope Walk, Ipswich
Postcode	IP4 1LS
Study area	2700 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1698 4445 52.055336750973 1.165255458185 52 03 19 N 001 09 54 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10m Max: 10.5m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	PCA Central
Project brief originator	no brief
Project design originator	Tom Woolhouse
Project director/manager	Tom Woolhouse
Project supervisor	Alexander Pullen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	RPS
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Archive ID	IPS2076

Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Digital Archive ID	IPS2076
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Archive ID	IPS2076
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at 25 Grimwade Street/ Rope Walk, Ipswich, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pullen, A.G. and Woolhouse, T.
Other bibliographic details	PCA Report No. R13901
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
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