# Bridge Street, Ipswich (IAS 6202) Wood. Pete Murphy 18/10/83

Large quantities of wood and timber were recovered during excavation, both in situ as components of revetments and other structures, and also as isolated pieces from dismantled or collapsed revetments. Sections were cut from the principle pieces of wood and these were retained for examination. The wood was initially sorted into oak and non-oak, and oak wood suitable for dendrochronology was separated. Of the remaining material only wood from

dendrochronology was separated. Of the remaining material only wood from well-defined structures has been identified. This is listed in Table 3.

The structures will be discussed in turn, before considering some aspects of the overall significance of the wood from the site.

#### The structures.

- (1) Mid-Late Saxon structures (404, 386, 448, 405/439).

  Characteristics of the wood from these structures are summarised in Table 1. The most obvious feature is the absence of large timber and the extensive use of untrimmed stakes, posts and horizontals. In order of abundance this untrimmed wood comprises hazel, oak, holly, ash, birch, alder, sloe (?) and elm. Centrally split posts of hazel and sloe (?) were also used. The only squared pieces are of oak (0386 0420) and birch (0404 0434)\*, and these are not cut from large timber.
- (2) Late Saxon structures (258/275, 384, 500, 553, 557, 602, 603, 604, 605).

Compared to the Mid-Late Saxon revetments, the Late Saxon structures show a markedly increased use of squared beams, planks and posts, mainly of oak and ash. (Table 2). Some of these are cut from more substantial stems, up to about 30cm in diameter. Untrimmed wood cut from stems less than 10cm in diameter continued to form a substantial component of the revetments and this consists, in order of abundance, of hazel, ash, oak, hawthorn-group, alder, birch, holly, willow and sloe(?).

254 11th/early 12th century revetment.

This revetment consisted of mainly large thick vertically-set planks. The three samples examined were of oak, made of radial sections from

Footnote. \*Omitted from Table. Size not determinable. Also 0404 0433: sample mislaid.

<u>Table 1: Wood identified from Mid-Late Saxon structures.</u>

Fragmentary samples whose dimensions could not be determined are omitted. Sizes refer to the original stem from which the wood recovered on site had been cut. Taxa are listed in order of abundance.

		Round (or part-t posts, horizonta	rimmed) stakes, als etc.	Squared & split b	eams, posts etc.
		>' 10cm.	<10cm.	10cm.	<10cm.
<u>Corylus</u> sp.	(hazel)	1	10		1
Quercus sp.	(oak)	4	6	1	
<u>llex</u> sp.	(holly)		5		
<u>Fraxinus</u> sp.	(ash)	1	3	-	
<u>Betula</u> sp.	(birch)		3		
<u>Alnus</u> sp.	(alder)		1		
<u>Prunus</u> sp.	(sloe etc.)	-	1	1	
<u>Ulmus</u> sp.	(elm)	-	1	-	
Other diffuse	porous		2		

## Table 2: Wood identified from Late Saxon structures.

This table includes a total of 107 samples (some were deleted since they were very fragmentary or consisted only of bark). Sizes refer to the diameter of the original stem from which the wood recovered on site had been cut. Taxa are listed in order of abundance.

		Round (or part- posts, horizon	trimmed) stakes tals etc.	Squared beams,	planks, stakes etc.
		'10cm	<10cm	10cm	<10cm
Ouarcus sp	(oak)	2	11	12	3
<u>Quercus</u> sp					3
<u>Fraxinus</u> sp	(ash)	2	12	3	
<u>Corylus</u> sp	(hazel)	-	13	1	1
<u>Alnus</u> sp	(alder)	-	5	-	2
Crataegus-group	(hawthorn group)	-	7		
<u>Betula</u> sp	(birch)	1	4		
<u>ilex</u> sp	(holly)	-	4	-	
<u>Salix</u> sp	(willow/sallow)	1	2		
<u>Prunus</u> sp	(sloe etc)	1	1		
<u>Populus</u> sp	(poplar)			1	
Indet. diffuse p	orous	1	16		1

large timber (256, 268, 269). In addition several vertical and slanting posts were sampled. 348 was a segment of oak; 343 a trimmed post of oak and 346 an untrimmed post of birch (Betula sp.).

0566 ?12th century waterfront structure.

This partly collapsed structure was entirely constructed of oak <u>(Quercus sp)</u>. Most of the wood consists of squared oak beams and possible posts cut from large wood, but there are also a few untrimmed posts which were found vertically in situ (0569, 0570).

204 12th/13th century waterfront structure.

204 comprised a horizontal beam of oak <u>(Quercus</u> sp.) (labelled 204), centrally split from a timber of about 18cm. diameter, associated with three untrimmed ash <u>(Fraxinus</u> sp.) stakes, about 6cm. in diameter, (206, 207, 209) and a further split beam of oak (208) from a timber of about 15cm. diameter.

499 12th/13th century waterfront structure.

The timbers sampled from this structure comprised an untrimmed oak (Quercus sp.) post, about 21cm. in diameter, (341): an untrimmed post of ash (Fraxinus sp.), 9.5cm. in diameter (342); and two roughly-squared posts of oak, 201 and 340. 201 was crudely trimmed to a point.

### 175 Collapsed 13th century quay.

This structure consisted mainly of slanting remnants of planks. Samples of nos. 178–189, 193, 194, 196, 229–239 and 242–245 were taken. These are all of oak (Quercus sp.) and had all been sawn or split radially from large timbers. They vary in size from about 4.5 x lcm. to 21 x 3cm. A few show a wedge-shaped cross-section but the majority have been trimmed to a more rectangular shape. These planks had been pegged to a horizontal pole (197), and plank 179 includes a 2cm. diameter peghole. 197 was of alder (Alnus sp.). It had been split centrally from a stem of about 10cm. diameter and very roughly trimmed to an approximately rectangular cross-section.\*

#### 498 14th/15th century waterfront structure.

The wood from this structure was rather poorly preserved with signs of rotting, cracking and deformation. The majority of the samples are of oak (Quercus sp.), from horizontal beams and vertical posts, either untrimmed, halved or quartered. Even allowing for deformation, these do not seem to be carefully worked. In addition there is a horizontal untrimmed beam possibly of the Crataegus-group, 134; a vertical post of holly (Ilex sp.), 215; and a horizontal plank of pine (Pinus sp.), 142. This is the only conifer wood identified from a structure at the site and has been made from a tangential section of the trunk.

<sup>\*</sup> Planks <u>0236</u> and <u>0237</u> had masses of fibrous material adhering to their surfaces. This has the appearance of caulking and could perhaps indicate re-use of boat strakes in the waterfront.

170 14th/15th century timber revetment for wall 169.

The samples are from a horizontal beam, squared from a small timber of alder (Alnus sp.), about 23cm. in diameter (223); and four thick radially-split or sawn oak planks (218 - 221) .\*

#### 373/379 16th/17th century well.

This well was constructed with conspicuously large timbers. The horizontal planks lining the shaft were of willow (Salix sp.) (468, 471, 472, 474, 476, 483, 485). These are up to 28 x 5cm. in cross-sectional dimensions, and have been plain-sawn. The pieces of well-collar (463, 465, 470) are also of willow. Small squared upright posts of oak (480, 484) were also present, together with large untrimmed stakes of ash (Fraxinus sp.) and the Crataegus-group (377, 378).

#### Discussion.

Fig. 1 and 2 summarise: the overall composition of the wood samples from Bridge Street. Th<sup>is</sup> diagram! illustrates one marked difference between wood from pre- and post-llth century structures: in the earlier period a relatively wide range of woods was used, whereas subsequently oak was by far the most important wood employed. This is largely a consequence of a change in the type of wood in use: the earlier structures included a high proportion of untrimmed poles and stakes under about 10cm. in diameter and probably produced by coppicing, but in the later medieval period plank-built revetments with squared posts and braces often cut from larger timber predominated.

It is worth considering whether the Mid-Late and Late Saxon wood can give any indication of local woodland structure and composition. It is certainly possible to distinguish a minimum range of trees which were allowed to develop stems greater than 10cm. in diameter. Amongst this larger wood oak predominates (18 samples) with ash in second place (6). There are also a few large stems of Hazel (2), birch (1), poplar (1) and Prunus sp. (2). From this it appears that the main standard trees were oak and ash, though a few trees of other species also grew to some size, a pattern which conforms with the later medieval emphasis on oak and ash for timber production known from documentary sources

Footnote. \*219 is also of oak, but the sample is not from a plank, as described in the list supplied).

(Rackham 1980, 145). All other wood from these pre-11th century phases consists of straight lengths of young growth, which could hardly have been produced in quantity other than by coppicing, pollarding or from suckers. Detailed ageing by ring-counting has not been attempted, although the poles and stakes of ash (a ring-porous wood whose age is quickly determinable) from Late Saxon structures are for the most part between 5 and 7cm. in diameter and show about 10-18 years growth. There are also, however, some very young ash stems about 4 years old and some extremely slow-grown wood.

The Mid-Late and Late Saxon poles and stakes cut from stems less than 10cm. in diameter consist of hazel 21 , oak 16, ash 15 , hawthorn-group (i.e. hawthorn/rowan/whitebeam/pear/apple) (7), birch (7), holly 6 alder 3 , willow 2 , Prunus sp. 2 , willow/poplar 1 and elm 1. These identifications give some crude impression of the species composition of the underwood, although it seems very likely that wood from more than one type of woodland is present, perhaps including fen alder-woods with some sallows or willows and woodland on dry sandy acid soils with birch and holly.

The increased use of oak timber in the form of squared posts, beams and planks in the later structures has already been noted, and indeed the 13th century collapsed revetment 0175 consisted almost entirely of oak planks, in all cases radially cut or split. Some woods other than oak continued in use, however: 254 included an untrimmed 10cm. diameter post of birch and untrimmed ash stakes and posts were used in 204 and 499. The planks in 175 were pegged to a horizontal beam of alder. Samples from the 14th/15th century structures were also mainly of oak.

The only coniferous softwood from a structural context at the site is a deal plank (Pinus sp.) from a 14th/15th century revetment (0498 0142), although a second plank of pine came from layer 127. Both samples have dentate ray tracheids and large single window-like crossfield pits in the ray parenchyma. They are thus of the red deal type, which includes P. sylvestris (Scots Pine) as well as Austrian and Corsican pines (Jane 1956, 305). (142 shows a relatively sharp transition from early to late wood, giving a superficial resemblance to larch). Scots pine is, of course, by far the most likely species to be represented here.

It seems quite probable that these pine samples represent imported timber. Rackham (1980, 151) considers that coniferous softwoods did not grow in

England during the earlier middle ages, and notes the 13th century trade in softwood boards from the Baltic, known as <a href="Estrychbord">Estrychbord</a> and bord de <a href="Rygold">Rygold</a>, and from Hamburg and Norway. Examples from a 13th century door at Lakenheath, Suffolk are 3/4 inch (about 2cm.) thick, as is the plank 0142 from Bridge Street. These softwood samples raise the whole question of imported timber, for oak boards were also imported from the Baltic in the Middle Ages. There is no way of determining how much, if any, of the oak from Bridge Street is of foreign origin, but the possibility obviously has some bearing on dendrochronology at the site.

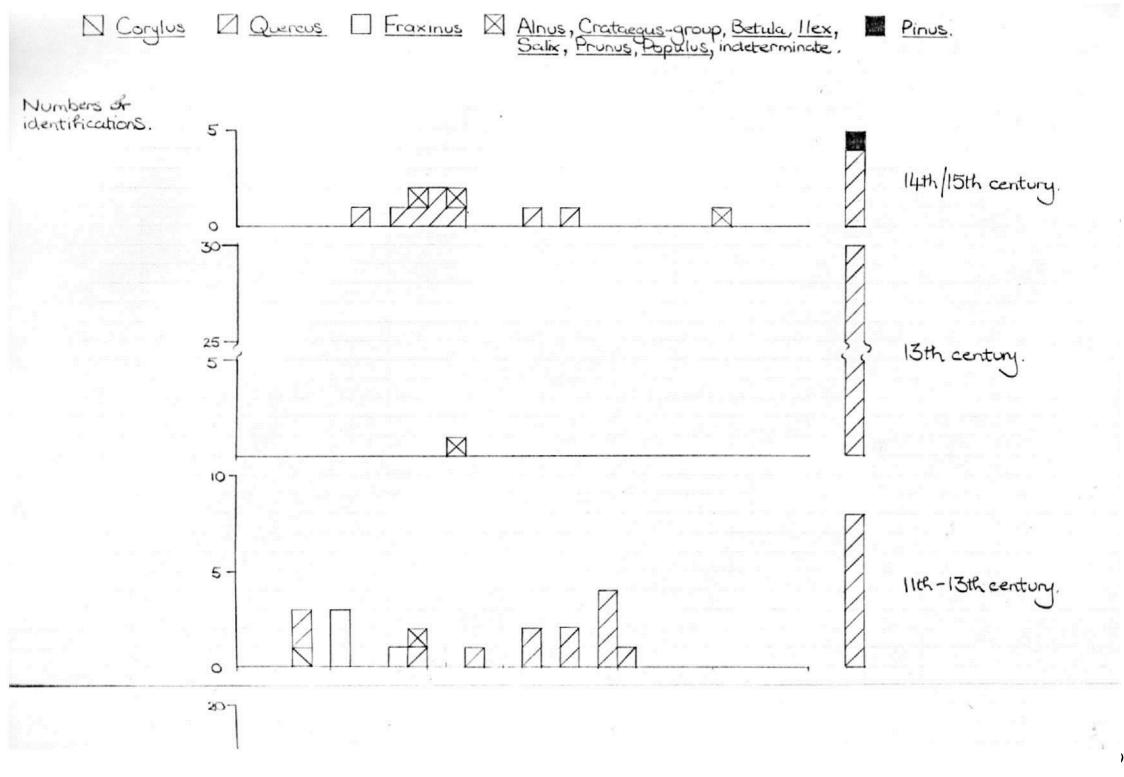
The latest structure sampled at the site was a 16th/17th century well. This was constructed mainly of <u>Salix</u> sp. (willow) and is the only example of the use of willow as timber at the site. Oak is a relatively minor component of this well comprising only two small squared upright posts.

NB Archive note: Yellow highlighting indicates figures inserted from earlier draft, R244. May need checking with tables. AA 17/09/09

#### References

Jane, F.W. (1956) The Structure of Wood. London.

Rackham, O. (1980) Ancient woodland: Its history, vegetation and uses in England. London.



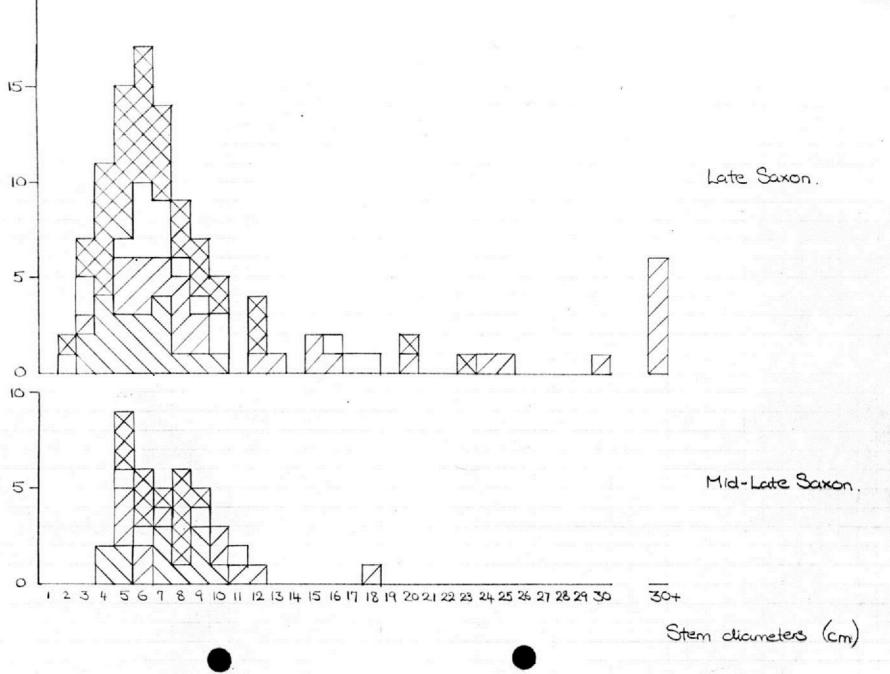


Fig: Identifications and Stem diameters of wood from structures at IAS 6202.

Table 3: List of identified wood from structures.

For each sample a brief description and cross-sectional diameter are given. The diameters of samples which do not show a complete section across the stem have been estimated where possible. These figures are given in brackets. Measurements are accurate only to the nearest 0.5cm. Frequently the sections are not even approximately circular, but more oval, and here a rough mean figure between the longer and shorter diameters is given.

#### Mid-Late Saxon

Structure No.	Sample No.	Description		Taxon
0386	0391	Round post	6am.	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0392	Round post	6cm.	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0393	Round post	5cm.	Ilex sp.
	0394	Round post	6.5cm.	<u>Betula</u> sp.
	0395	Round post	5.5cm.	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0396	Round post	6cm.	<u>Fraxinus</u> sp.
	0408	Round post	7cm.	<u>Corylus</u> sp.
	0410	Round post	5cm.	<u>Fraxinus</u> sp.
	0411	Split post	-	<u>Prunus</u> sp.
	0413	Round post	5.5cm.	<u>Corylus</u> sp.
	0420	Roughly-trimmed		
		horizontal	(10cm.)	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0421	Round post	10cm.	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0422	Round post	12cm.	Quercus sp.
	0423	Round upright	5am.	<u>Corylus</u> sp.
	0424	Round post	8cm.	<u>Betula</u> sp.
	0425	Round post	11am.	<u>Fraxinus</u> sp.
	0426	Round upright	5.5cm.	<u>Ilex</u> sp.
	0438	Round post	8cm.	<u>Ulmus</u> sp.
0404	0428	Round post frag (split)	(9cm.)	<u>Corylus</u> sp.
	0429	Round post	18am.	Quercus sp.
	0432	Round post	4.5cm.	<u>Quereus</u> sp. <u>Corylus</u> sp.
		·	4. Juli.	
	0434	Thick plank/beam	0	<u>Betula</u> sp.
	0437	Round post	9cm.	Corylus sp.
	0495	Round post	10.5cm.	<u>Corylus</u> sp.
	0496	Round post	5.5cm.	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
0405/439	0440	Round post	9.5cm.	<u>Fraxinus</u> sp.
	0441	Round post	11cm.	<u>Quercus</u> sp. 11

## Mid-Late Saxon (continued)

Structure No.	Sample No. [	Description		Taxon
0405/439	0442	Round post	8.5cm.	<u>Corylus</u> sp.
	0443	Round post	8cm.	<u>ılex</u> sp.
	0444	Round post	5.5cm.	Quercus sp.
	0449 Round	post (part-	_	
0.405 (0.420	0.450	trimmed)	7cm.	Corylus sp.
0405/0439	0450	Round post	9cm.	<u>Corylus</u> sp.
	0451 Round	post (part- trimmed)	7cm.	Ilex sp.
	0452	Round post	6.5cm.	Indet. diffuse porous.
	0453	Round post	8.5cm.	<u>Prunus</u> sp.
	0454	Round post	8cm.	Ilex sp.
0448	0455	Round post	7.5cm.	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0456	Round post	9cm.	<u>Alnus</u> sp.
	0457	Round post (trimmed)	6.5cm.	<u>Betula</u> sp.
	0458	Round post	4.5cm.	<u>Corylus</u> sp.
	0461	Round horizontal	7cm.	<u>Corylus</u> sp.
	0462	Round post	5cm.	? <u>Prunus</u> sp.
<u>Late Saxon</u>				
Structure No.	Sample No. [	Description		Taxon
0384	0387	Round stake	4.5cm.	<u>Alnus</u> sp.
	0388	Daywal atalya		
	0366	Round stake	4cm.	<u>Alnus</u> sp.
	0389	Round stake	4cm. 3cm.	<u>Alnus</u> sp. <u>Betula</u> sp.
				-
0500	0389	Round stake	3cm.	Betula sp.
0500	0389 0390	Round stake Round stake	3cm. 5cm.	<u>Betula</u> sp. <u>Quercus</u> sp.
0500	0389 0390 0397	Round stake Round stake Round post	3cm. 5cm. 4cm.	Betula sp. Quercus sp. Betula sp.
0500	0389 0390 0397 0415	Round stake Round post Round post	3cm. 5cm. 4cm. 5.5cm.	Betula sp. Quercus sp. Betula sp. Fraxinus sp.
0500	0389 0390 0397 0415 0416	Round stake Round post Round post Round post	3cm. 5cm. 4cm. 5.5cm. 6cm.	Betula sp. Quercus sp. Betula sp. Fraxinus sp. Fraxinus sp.
0500	0389 0390 0397 0415 0416 0417	Round stake Round stake Round post Round post Round post Round post Round post	3cm. 5cm. 4cm. 5.5cm. 6cm. 5cm.	Betula sp. Quercus sp. Betula sp. Fraxinus sp. Fraxinus sp. Betula sp.
0500 0258/0275	0389 0390 0397 0415 0416 0417	Round stake Round stake Round post Round post Round post Round post Round post Square-cut post	3cm. 5cm. 4cm. 5.5cm. 6cm. 5cm. (16cm.)	Betula sp. Quercus sp. Betula sp. Fraxinus sp. Fraxinus sp. Betula sp. Quercus sp.
	0389 0390 0397 0415 0416 0417 0418	Round stake Round post Round post Round post Round post Round post Square-cut post Round post	3cm. 5cm. 4cm. 5.5cm. 6cm. 5cm. (16cm.) 7cm.	Betula sp. Quercus sp. Betula sp. Fraxinus sp. Fraxinus sp. Betula sp. Quercus sp. Salix/Populus sp.
	0389 0390 0397 0415 0416 0417 0418 0419 0270	Round stake Round post Round post Round post Round post Round post Square-cut post Round post Round post	3cm. 5cm. 4cm. 5.5cm. 6cm. 5cm. (16cm.) 7cm. 5cm.	Betula sp. Quercus sp. Betula sp. Fraxinus sp. Fraxinus sp. Betula sp. Quercus sp. Quercus sp. Salix/Populus sp. Corylus sp.
	0389 0390 0397 0415 0416 0417 0418 0419 0270	Round stake Round post Round post Round post Round post Round post Square-cut post Round post Round post Square-cut post Round post	3cm. 5cm. 4cm. 5.5cm. 6cm. 5cm. (16cm.) 7cm. 5cm. (30cm.)	Betula sp. Quercus sp. Betula sp. Fraxinus sp. Fraxinus sp. Betula sp. Quercus sp. Salix/Populus sp. Corylus sp. Quercus sp.
	0389 0390 0397 0415 0416 0417 0418 0419 0270 0271	Round stake Round post Round post Round post Round post Round post Square-cut post Round post Square-cut post Round post Round post Round post Round post	3cm. 5cm. 4cm. 5.5cm. 6cm. 5cm. (16cm.) 7cm. 5cm. (30cm.) 4.5cm.	Betula sp. Quercus sp. Betula sp. Fraxinus sp. Fraxinus sp. Betula sp. Quercus sp. Salix/Populus sp. Corylus sp. Quercus sp. Corylus sp. Corylus sp.

Late Saxon (co				
	•	No. Description Taxon	2 Fam	Enovinus en
0258/0275	0277	Round stake	3.5cm.	<u>Fraxinus</u> sp.
	0278	Round stake	4.5cm.	Indet. diffuse porous.
	0279	Round stake	5cm.	<u>Corylus</u> sp.
	0280	Square stake	3cm.	<u>Corylus</u> sp.
	0285	Round post (part- squared)	(13cm.)	Quercus sp.
	0286	Square-cut post	7cm.	Quercus sp.
	0287	Round stake (part- squared)	6cm.	<u>Fraxinus</u> sp.
	0288	Square-cut post		Quercus sp.
	0289	Square-cut post (frags)		Quercus sp.
	0290	Squared plank (?)	_	Quercus sp.
	0292	Branch fragment	6.5cm.	? <u>Betula</u> sp.
	0294	Round post	10cm.	<u>Fraxinus</u> sp.
	0295	Square-cut post	(25cm.)	Quercus sp.
	0296	Round post	8.5cm.	<u>Prunus</u> sp.
	0297	Round post	10.5cm.	<u>Fraxinus</u> sp.
	0298	Squared post		Quercus sp.
	0299	Round post (frag)	_	Quercus sp.
	0300	Squared post	(18cm.)	<u>Fraxinus</u> sp.
	0301	Round post	10cm.	<u>Prunus</u> sp.
	0302	Roughly-squared post	5.5cm.	Quercus sp.
	0303	Round post	(22cm.)	Betula sp.
	0304	Round post	7cm.	<u>Fraxinus</u> sp.
	0306	Roughly-squared post	9.5cm.	<u>Crataegus-group</u>
	0307	Round post	9cm.	<u>Betula</u> sp.
	0308	Round post (part- squared)	6.5cm.	? <u>Crataegus-group</u>
	0309	Round post (part- squared)	6cm.	<u>Corylus</u> sp.
	0310	Squared 'plank'	(8cm.)	Quercus sp.
	0311	Round post	9cm.	<u>Fraxinus</u> sp.
	(0312)	Bark frags only		
	0313	Round post	7cm.	<u>Crataegus-group</u>
	0315	Round post	8.5cm.	? <u>Ilex</u> sp.
	0316	Round horizontal	6.5cm.	<u>Crataegus-group</u>

Round horizontal

Round post

6.5cm.

4cm.

0317

0318

Quercus sp.
? Corylus sp.

Late	Saxon (	(continued)	)
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<u>Late Saxon (co</u>				
Structure No.	•	•		
0258/0275	0319	Squared post		Quercus sp.
	0320	Round post	9am.	? Ilex sp.
	0321 Round	post (part- squared)	7cm.	<u>Fraxinus</u> sp.
	0322	Round post	2.5cm.	<u>Fraxinus</u> sp.
	0323	Round post	3.5cm.	<u>Corylus</u> sp.
	0324	Round post	12am.	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0325	Round post	3cm.	? <u>Crataegus-group</u>
	0326	Small branch	2.5cm.	<u>Crataegus-group</u>
	0327	Round post	8cm.	<pre>ilex sp.</pre>
	0328	Horizontal timber (round)	6cm.	Quercus sp.
	0329	Round post	7cm.	<u>Fraxinus</u> sp.
	0330	Horizontal timber (round)	8.5cm.	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0331	Round post	9cm.	<u>Corylus</u> sp.
	0332	Horizontal timber (round)	6cm.	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0333	Slanting plank	-	Alnus sp.
	0334	Round post	7.5cm.	Quercus sp.
	0335	Squared post	_	? <u>Corylus</u> sp.
	0336	Round post	12cm.	? <u>Crataegus-group</u>
	0337	Round post	3cm.	Quercus sp.
	0338	Round post	9.5cm.	Quercus sp.
	0339	Round post	9am.	Quercus sp.
	0344	Round post	5cm.	<u>Corylus</u> sp.
	0345	Round post (frag)	-	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0347	Round post	7.5cm.	<u>Corylus</u> sp.
	0349	Round post	5cm.	<u>Salix</u> sp.
	0350	Round post	10cm.	? <u>Tilia</u> sp.
	0351	Squared post	(17cm.)	<u>Fraxinus</u> sp.
	0352	Squared post	(24cm.)	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0353	Round post	7.5cm.	? <u>Betula</u> sp.
	0354	Round post	5am.	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0355	Round post	8am.	<u>Fraxinus</u> sp.
	0356	Squared post	(10cm.)	<u>Corylus</u> sp.
	0357	Round post	6am.	<u>Corylus</u> sp.
	0353	Squared post		<u>Populus</u> sp.
	0359	Round post	7am.	Indet. diffuse porous.
				1.1

## Late Saxon (continued)

Structure No.	Sample No. [	Description		Taxon
0258/0275	0360 0361	Round post Round post	6cm.	Crataegus-group Sample lost
	0362	Round post	5cm.	Crataegus-group
	0363	Squared post		Quercus sp.
	0364	Round post	7cm.	? Corylus sp.
	0365	Round post	3cm.	Fraxinus sp.
	0366	Round post	4cm.	? Ilex sp.
	0367	Round post	5.5cm.	Salix sp.
	0368	Squared post	5.5cm.	Alnus sp.
	0369	Squared post	-	Quercus sp.
	0370	Round post	6cm.	Fraxinus sp.
	0371	Round post	6.5cm.	Corylus sp.

# 11th/early 12th century

Structure No.	Sample No. 1	Description		Taxon
0254	0256	Plank	-	Quercus sp.
	0268	Plank	-	Quercus sp.
	0269	Plank	-	Quercus sp.
	0343	Squared post	(18cm.)	Quercus sp.
	0346	Round post	10cm.	Betula sp.
	0348	Round post (frag)		Quercus sp.

## 12th/13th century

Structure No.	Sample No. [	Description		Taxon
0204	0204	Horizontal split beam	(18cm.)	Quercus sp.
	0206	Round post	6cm.	Fraxinus sp.
	0207	Round post	6cm.	Fraxinus sp.
	0208	Split post	(16cm.)	Quercus sp.
	0209	Round post	6cm.	Fraxinus sp.
0499	0201	Squared post	-	Quercus sp.
	0340	Squared post	-	Quercus sp.
	0341	Round post	21cm.	Quercus sp.
	0342	Horizontal round	9.5cm.	Fraxinus sp.

13th	century
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Structure No.	Sample No. [	Description Taxon	
0175	0178	Plank	Quercus sp.
	0179	Plank	Quercus sp.
	0180	Plank	Quercus sp.
	0181	Plank	Quercus sp.
	0182	Plank	Quercus sp.
	0183	Plank	Quercus sp.
	0184	Plank	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0185	Plank	Quercus sp.
	0186	Plank	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0187	Plank	Quercus sp.
	0188	Plank	Quercus sp.
	0189	Plank	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0193	Plank	Quercus sp.
	0194	Plank	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0196	Plank	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0197	Horizontal beam	Alnus sp.
	0197 0229	Horizontal beam Plank	<pre>Alnus sp. Quercus sp.</pre>
			<del></del>
	0229	Plank	Quercus sp.
	0229 0230	Plank Plank	Quercus sp. Quercus sp.
	0229 0230 0231	Plank Plank Plank	Quercus sp. Quercus sp. Quercus sp.
	0229 0230 0231 0232	Plank Plank Plank Plank	Quercus sp. Quercus sp. Quercus sp. Quercus sp.
	0229 0230 0231 0232 0233	Plank Plank Plank Plank Plank Plank Plank	Quercus sp. Quercus sp. Quercus sp. Quercus sp. Quercus sp. Quercus sp.
	0229 0230 0231 0232 0233 0234	Plank Plank Plank Plank Plank Plank Plank Plank	Quercus sp.
	0229 0230 0231 0232 0233 0234 0235	Plank Plank Plank Plank Plank Plank Plank Plank Plank	Quercus sp.
	0229 0230 0231 0232 0233 0234 0235 0236	Plank	Quercus sp.
	0229 0230 0231 0232 0233 0234 0235 0236 0237	Plank	Quercus sp.
	0229 0230 0231 0232 0233 0234 0235 0236 0237 0238	Plank	Quercus sp.
	0229 0230 0231 0232 0233 0234 0235 0236 0237 0238 0239 0242 0243	Plank	Quercus sp.
	0229 0230 0231 0232 0233 0234 0235 0236 0237 0238 0239 0242	Plank	Quercus sp.

# 14th/15th century

Structure No.	Sample No.	Description		Taxon
0170	0218	Horizontal plank		<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0219	Horizontal plank		<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0220	Horizontal plank		<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0221	Horizontal plank		<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0223	Horizontal squared beam		Alnus sp.
0498	0133	Horizontal round	(12cm.)	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0134	Horizontal round	12.5cm.	? <u>Crataegus-group</u>
	0135	Horizontal round	(9cm.)	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0136	Horizontal squared		<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0137 0139	Split post Squared post	7cm.	<u>Quercus</u> sp. <u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0142	Horizontal plank (plain-sawn)		<u>Pinus</u> sp.
	0143	Slanting round	11cm.	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0144	Vertical (squared)		<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0190	Split post	(11cm.)	Quercus sp.
	0191	Split post	(10cm.)	<u>Quercus</u> sp.
	0215	Round post	9cm.	<u>llex</u> sp.

## 16th/17th century

ample No. De 0377	escription Round stake	Taxon <u>Fraxinus</u> sp.
0378	Round stake	? Crataegus-group
0463	Well collar	? <u>Salix</u> sp.
0465	Well collar	<u>Salix</u> sp.
0468	Plank	<u>Salix</u> sp.
0470	well collar	<u>Salix</u> sp.
0471	Plank	Salix sp.
0472	Plank (frag)	<u>Salix</u> sp.
0474	Plank	<u>Salix</u> sp.
0476	Plank	<u>Salix</u> sp.
0480	Squared post	Quercus sp.
0483	Plank	? Salix sp.
0484	Squared post	Quercus sp.
0485	Plank	<u>Salix</u> sp.
	0377 0378 0463 0465 0468 0470 0471 0472 0474 0476 0480 0483	Round stake O463 Well collar O465 Well collar O468 Plank O470 Well collar O471 Plank O472 Plank (frag) O474 Plank O476 Plank O480 Squared post O483 Plank O484 Squared post

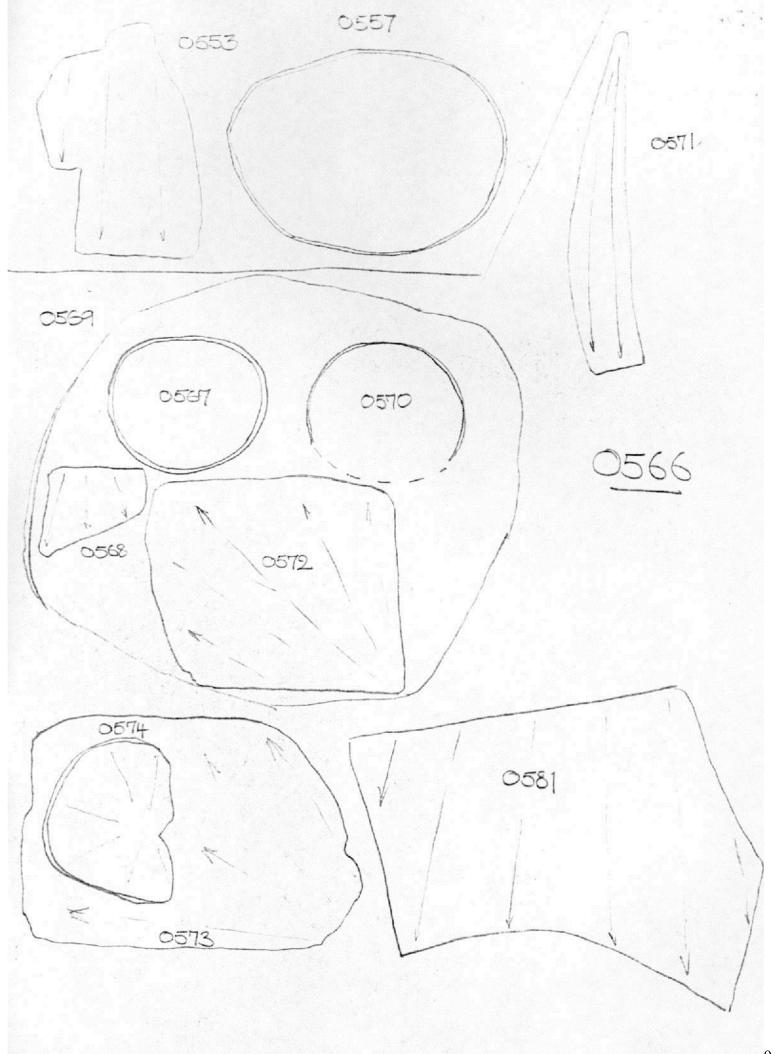
# Additional wood samples from Trench 0550.

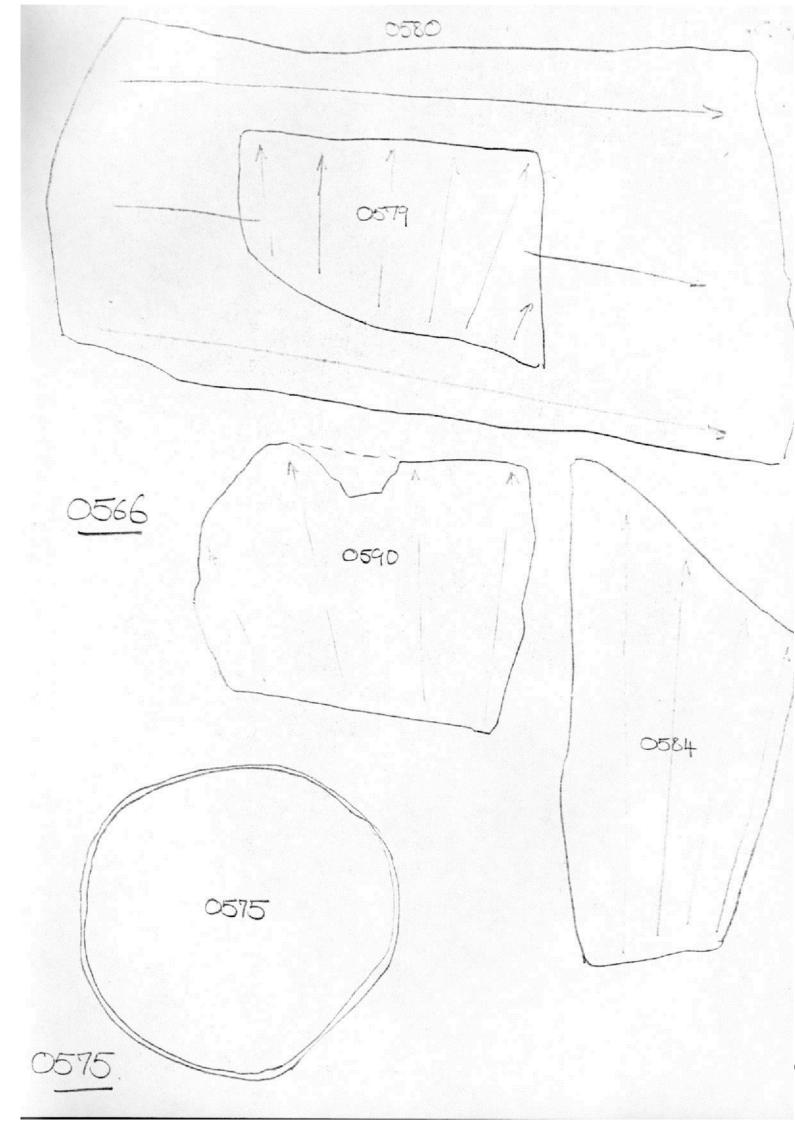
# Late Saxon (cont.).

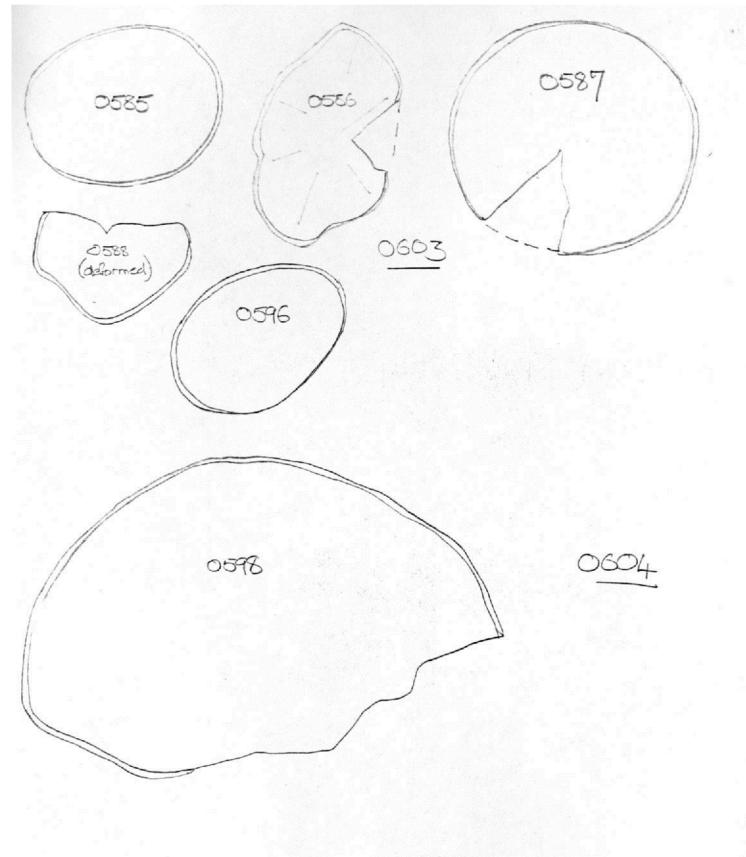
Structure No.	Sample No.	Description	Taxon
0553	0553	Squared ?post	- <u>Quercus</u> sp
0557	0557	Round horizontal	6cm Alnus sp
0602	0591	Round horizontal	7cm <u>Corylus</u> sp
0602	0592	Round horizontal	6cm <u>Ilex</u> sp
0602	0593	Round horizontal	7cm <u>Corylus</u> sp
0602	0594	Round ?horizontal	7cm Ilex sp
0602	0595	Round horizontal	5cm <u>Ilex</u> sp
0603	0585	Round post	5cm <u>Corylus/Alnus</u> sp
0603	0586	Round post	5cm <u>Alnus</u> sp
0603	0587	Round post	6cm <u>Alnus</u> sp
0603	0588	Round post	4cm <u>?Corylus</u> sp
0603	0596	Round post	4cm <u>?Crataegus</u> group
0604	0598	Round ?post	12cm <u>Salix</u> sp
0605	0575	Round post	8cm <u>Quercus</u> sp

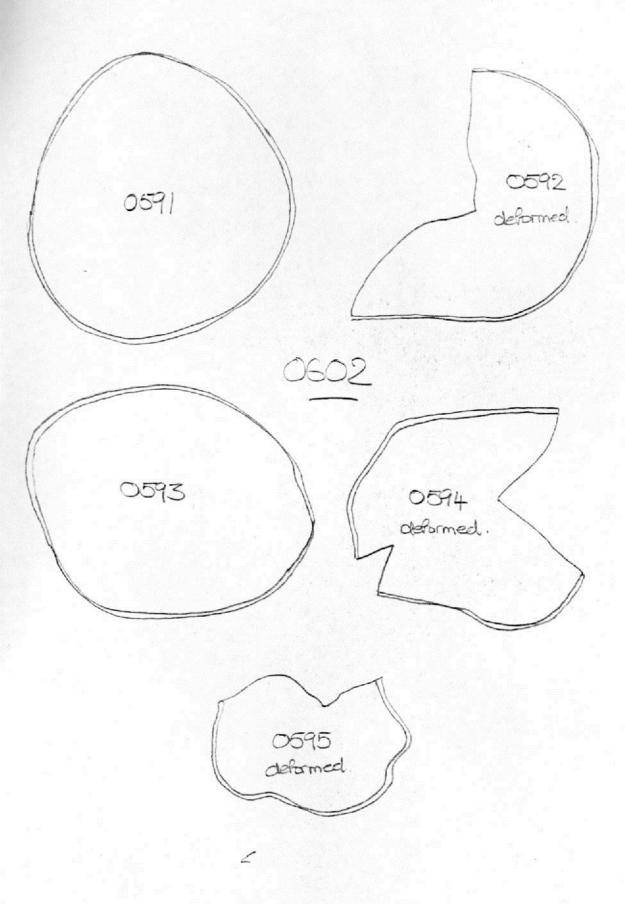
# ?12th century.

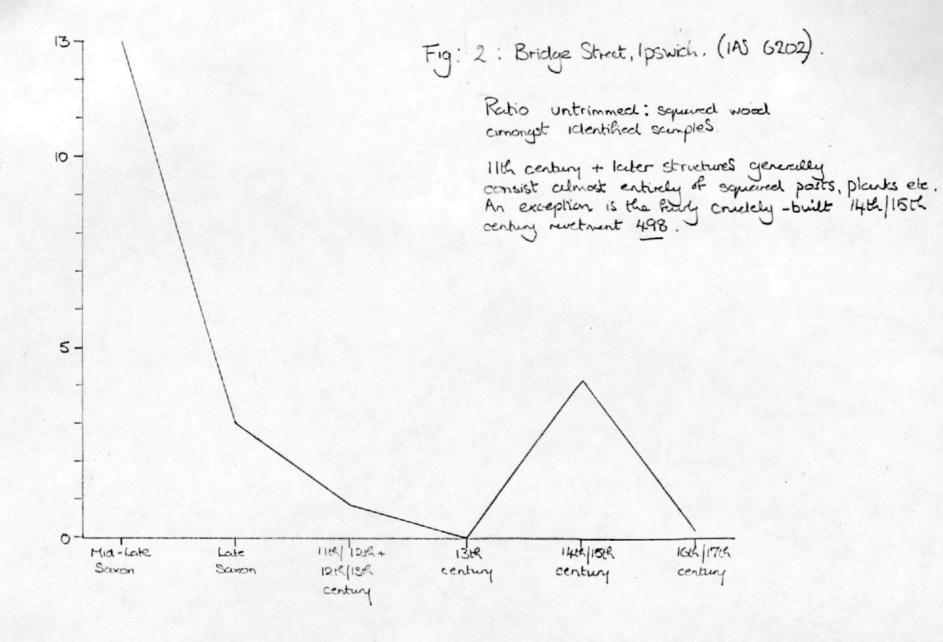
0566	0567	Round post	4cm	<u>Corylus</u> sp	)
0566	0568	Squared ?post	-	<u>Quercus</u> sp	)
0566	0569	Round post	13cm	<u>Quercus</u> sp	)
0566	0570	Round post	4cm	<u>Quercus</u> sp	)
0566	0579	Squared horizontal	-	<u>Quercus</u> sp	)
0566	0580	Squared horizontal	-	<u>Quercus</u> sp	)
0566	0581	Squared horizontal	-	<u>Quercus</u> sp	)
0566	0584	Squared horizontal	-	<u>Quercus</u> sp	)
0566	0590	Squared horizontal	_	<u>Quercus</u> sp	)
0566	0571	'Plank'	-	<u>Quercus</u> sp	)
0566	0572	Squared horizontal	16cm	<u>Quercus</u> sp	)
0566	0573	Squared horizontal	?20cm	<u>Quercus</u> sp	)
0566	0574	Round horizontal	4cm	<u>Quercus</u> sp	)











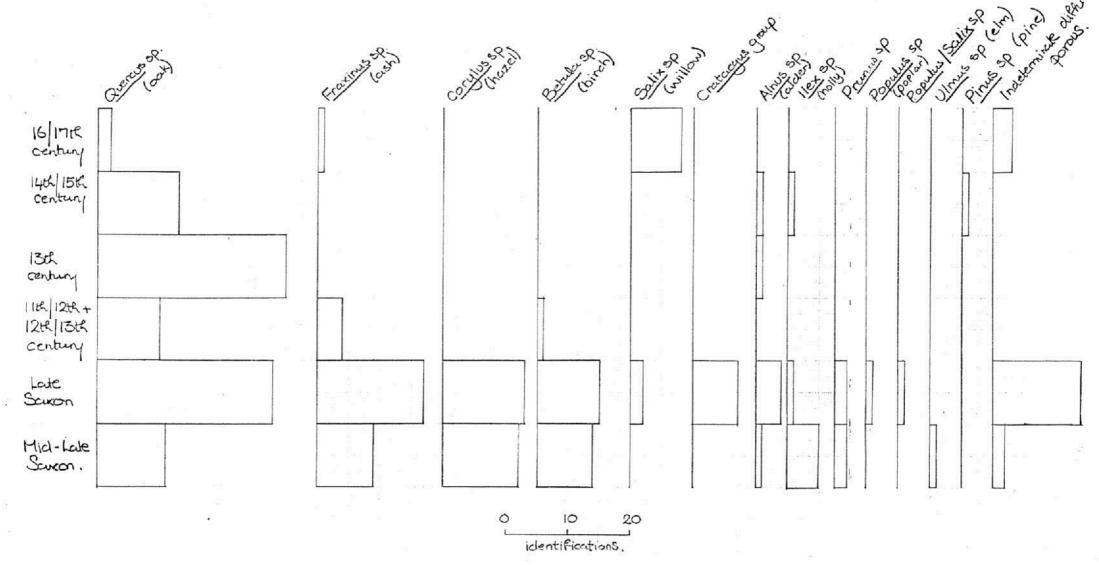


Fig 1 : Bridge Street, Ipowich: Wood identifications