

**Reeves Yard  
Ipswich  
Suffolk**  
*Archaeological Evaluation*



*for*  
Modus Property Ltd.

CA Project: IPSREE001  
CA Report: 2019-031

May 2019





Reeves Yard  
Ipswich  
Suffolk

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Reeves Yard
<b>Location:</b>	Ipswich
<b>NGR:</b>	616752 244496
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	18th - 20th March 2019
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	IP/16/01179/FUL
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with SCCAS
<b>Site Code:</b>	IPS 2068
<b>HER Search:</b>	Invoice No. 9222211

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk Archaeology (now Cotswold Archaeology) in March 2019 at Reeves Yard, Upper Orwell Street, Ipswich, in advance of a proposed development. Three trenches, totalling 27m in length, were excavated revealing a series of pits, including one with a possible timber and clay lining, which produced pottery dating to the Middle Saxon through to the early medieval period. The site is located within an area of known Saxon activity and consequently the presence of such features were not unexpected. What is slightly unusual is the lack of later medieval material, which would imply reduction of activity in this area of the town following the Late Saxon period. What the evaluation has confirmed, however, is that early features survive and have not been entirely destroyed by post-medieval, primarily 19th century, activity (Mark Sommers for Modus Property Ltd.).



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In March 2019 Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (now Cotswold Archaeology - CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Modus Property Ltd. on a parcel of land known as Reeves Yard, Ipswich (centred at NGR: 616752 244496; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to fulfil a condition on the planning application IP/16/01179/FUL, which called for the implementation of an agreed programme of archaeological works, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, prior to the construction of a housing development.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *brief* for archaeological evaluation (dated 19/12/2018) prepared by Dr Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (Ipswich Borough Council), and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by Suffolk Archaeology CIC (2019) and approved by Dr Antrobus. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). The fieldwork was monitored by Dr Abby Antrobus, who visited the site on the 19th March 2019.

### ***The site***

- 1.3 The proposed development area is 0.07ha, and comprised a plot of brownfield land lying between, but set back from, Upper Orwell Street and Bond Street. It is bounded by existing properties to the south and west. The fire damaged chapel of St Michael, built c.1880, lies to the north, separated from the evaluation area by a timber fence. To the east the boundary was formed of timber hoarding beyond which lay a public carpark. At the time of the evaluation the site lay on two levels separated by a concrete wall. The higher terrace (c.10.5m AOD), to the east, comprised the footprint of a building that was demolished in recent years and consisted of an area of topsoil and brick rubble. The lower terrace (c.9.6m AOD) was surfaced in concrete, broken in areas, and formed of an area of car parking to the rear of a continuous row of properties that fronted onto Upper Orwell Street. Access to the lower terrace was via a short roadway off Upper Orwell Street that ran under a covered entrance whilst access to the upper terrace was by a narrow track leading off Bond Street.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as clay, silt and sand of the Thanet Formation and Lambeth Group, a

deposit formed approximately 48 to 66 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. This is overlain by a superficial geology of sand and gravel of the Lowestoft Formation, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Excavation of the evaluation trenches did indeed reveal sand and gravel over the entire site.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 An Historic Environment Record (HER) search was commissioned from SCCAS, which revealed a total of seventy-two entries situated within 200m of the site (see Fig. 1 for the recorded locations and Appendix F for a tabulated summary of the entries).
- 2.2 The site is located within the urban area of Ipswich. It is situated in an area that lies just outside the historic core of the town, which was formerly defended by a large bank and ditch that ran along the line of Upper Orwell Street (as seen at IPS 178). It was originally constructed in the Late Saxon period but was enlarged and maintained in the medieval period. The HER search indicates that the site is located close to an area associated with the Saxon pottery industry and a number of kilns dating from the Middle and Late Saxon periods and other occupation evidence has been recorded immediately to the west and northwest (IPS 206, IPS 209, IPS 326, IPS 327 and IPS 813). Although situated outside the defensive line, at least one kiln has been recorded on a site to the north (IPS 329), along with further evidence for Saxon activity (IPS 218 and IPS 560), and Saxon occupation has also been recorded on a site to the east of Bond Street (IPS 382), both of which would suggest the Saxon development of an extramural suburb in the area of the site.
- 2.3 The local area was presumably occupied throughout the medieval period, although conclusive evidence for this is limited to finds from two sites (IPS 560 and IPS 561). There is evidence, such as the medieval church of St Helen, for expansion along the line of St Helen's Street, but this may be a separate focus and the development site itself probably lay on the periphery of any medieval activity, as suggested by 17th and 18th century mapping which indicates it was open land (Ogilby 1674 and Pennington 1778). It is not until the mid-19th century that the area of the site becomes developed with the creation of Bond Street and a narrow alley, named as Buckingham Court, which gave access to what appear to be a row of small houses that delineate the southern boundary of the site, as marked on a map of 1849 (White). By the 1883



Ordnance Survey Town map this alley had become Reeves Yard. The northern area of the site appears to comprise two open yards with what are probably industrial buildings around the edges, although the eastern yard and buildings have been replaced by a single larger building by the time of the later map.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable SCCAS, as advisors to the Local Planning Authority (Ipswich Brough Council), to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2018).

### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of three trenches in the locations shown in Figure 2. The trenches were located to sample the footprints of the structures proposed for the development of this site. The proposed trench plan was approved by the curator. Due to the depth at which the natural subsoil was encountered and the restrictive nature of the site, it was not possible to excavate the trenches to their full lengths. This problem was brought to the attention of the curator during their visit who agreed that given the obvious issues that the trenching undertaken would be considered as adequate for the purpose of the site's evaluation. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica GPS. Following the excavation all trenches were resurveyed in order to record any alterations to the approved trench plan and to obtain accurate height data.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or

the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits or features were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. Three bulk soil samples were taken from the fills of three separate features, as agreed with the curator. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Suffolk. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS (FIGS 3-5)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively. Details of the relative heights of the natural subsoil encountered in the trenches, expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD), appear in Appendix D.
- 5.2 Three trenches were excavated (numbered 1 to 3) across the site (Fig. 2). A natural subsoil of yellow sand and gravel, which sloped gently down to the south and west, was encountered at a depth of between c.1m to 1.3m. It lay below an overburden that comprised a late post-medieval made ground (0001) consisting of alternating layers of rubble and topsoil with occasional chalk surfaces, up to 0.7m thick, which was interpreted as activity relating to the 19th century development of the area. This overlies a deposit of dark grey-brown clayey loam (0002) with occasional fragments of post-medieval, and possibly medieval, brick and tile, which was interpreted as a buried topsoil and garden deposits that predate the 19th century activity. Features were recorded in all three of the trenches. A description of the trenches and the features identified follows below.

### **Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 3)**

- 5.3 The north end of the trench was taken up by a large pit [0005], which ran across the full width of the trench and was at least 4.5m in length. It was cut through the buried soil deposits (0002), from the base of the 19th century build-up, indicating it was also 19th century, or later, in date. It had truncated the natural subsoil by at least 0.35m although excavation ceased at this depth due to safety considerations. The fill (0006) comprised mixed brown loam with lenses of sand and brick rubble from which residual Saxon pottery was recovered along with some 19th century material which further confirmed its late date. This pit partly truncated an earlier feature, pit [0003], which lay to the south of pit 0005 and continued beyond the eastern edge of the trench. The visible portion suggested a possibly rectangular cut with a rounded corner. It cut the natural subsoil to a depth in excess of 0.35m and appeared to be sealed by layer 0002. It contained a single fill (0004) that comprised a mottled silty clay with occasional oyster shell fragments from which thirty-nine sherds of Ipswich ware were recovered, indicating a probable Middle Saxon date for this feature. Other finds included fragments of fired clay and animal bone.
- 5.4 To the south a circular cut [0007], 1.6m in diameter, was recorded to the south of pit 0003. It was excavated to a depth of 0.25m although an augered test bore indicated it was at least c.0.65m deep. A possible timber lining, comprising two dark brown to black, near vertical strakes, which formed a circle when viewed in plan that measured c.1.15m in diameter, which appeared to consist of degraded timber. A deposit of yellowish grey clay (0011) had been packed between the lining and the cut of the pit from which no finds were recovered. Within the excavated section three deposits were encountered. The earliest, lying against the lining comprised a charcoal rich deposit of sandy silt (0010) fifty-five sherds of Ipswich ware and a single sherd of what was either an intrusive sherd of Thetford ware or very fine Ipswich ware. A bulk sample was taken from this deposit (Sample 1, see 7.3) the analysis of which revealed the presence of large quantities of wood/twig fragments and what appears to be domestic waste (charred grains, legumes, nutshells etc.). The wood and twig fragments may be related to the possible lining and could suggest it was formed of woven wickerwork. This deposit was overlain by two later fills, 0009 and 0008 of silty sand that were interpreted as a deliberate infilling of the feature once it had gone out of use. A total of 149 sherds (4.065kg) of Ipswich ware were recovered, indicating a Middle Saxon date for this activity, and a number of other finds including a small amount of slag, fired clay and part of quernstone.

### **Trench 2 (2 & 4)**

- 5.5 This trench contained two pits, [0012] and [0016]. Pit 0012 ran beyond the limits of the trench but was probably oval in shape. It was steep sided with a flat base and contained a single fill (0013) from which twenty-one sherds of Thetford ware along with a similar amount of Ipswich ware and a number of animal bones. Pit 0016 also ran beyond the limit of the trench but was probably roughly rectangular in shape with steep sides and a flat base. A single fill was identified (0017) from which eighty-six sherds of pottery were recovered. These included residual sherds of Early Saxon pottery and Ipswich ware but also contained a large proportion of Thetford ware and some early medieval fabrics. This feature also produced two fragments of slag interpreted as probably originating from smithing hearths. A bulk sample (Sample 3) also recorded additional evidence for smithing activity (see 7.3).

### **Trench 3 (Figs 2 & 5)**

- 5.6 Four features were recorded in Trench 4. The earliest comprised a short length of a narrow gully [0018] that produced four sherds of Ipswich ware and a single sherd of Thetford ware. It was cut by a small pit [0020], which measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.1m deep, and produced three sherds of Ipswich ware from its single fill (0021). The bulk of the finds from these two features suggests a Middle Saxon date although the presence of the sherd of Thetford ware from the gully would imply they are both later.
- 5.7 To the east of these was pit [0014]. This feature continued beyond the limit of the trench but was probably roughly circular with a diameter of c.1.25m. It was hand excavated to a depth of 0.38m although an augured test bore indicated its depth was at least 0.7m. The excavated portion comprised a single fill (0015) from which 103 sherds of pottery were recovered much of which comprised Ipswich ware although a significant proportion was also made up of Thetford ware and some St Neot's ware suggesting an early medieval date. A bulk sample of the fill was taken (Sample 2) see 7.3 for the results of its analysis.
- 5.8 A third pit [0022] was noted towards the eastern end of the trench. Unfortunately this area of the trench was deep and the overburden too unstable to allow for hand excavation but some finds were recovered from the surface of the fill which indicated that this feature was probably post-medieval in date.

## 6. THE FINDS

*Stephen Benfield*

- 6.1 A range of finds types were recovered during the evaluation. The more closely datable are pottery and clay pipe, as well as a small amount of more broadly dated ceramic building material (CBM). A quantity of animal bone was also recovered along with small amounts of other finds types. All of the finds are listed by context in Table 1 in the finds appendix (Appendix B) and are further catalogued in separate tables in the finds appendix. The finds come from the fill of a number of features located in the evaluation trenches that mostly consist of former pits.

The earliest dated find is a single struck flint blade that can be dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age. This is the only find that can be closely dated to the prehistoric period. A few pieces of heat-altered (flint) stones, which are commonly associated with prehistoric activity, most probably result from later industrial activity dating to the Saxon period or early medieval period.

The pottery, which makes up a large proportion of the datable material, is almost entirely of Saxon date. There are two sherds of Early Saxon pottery (c.5th-7th century) but the great majority is Ipswich ware (c.late 7th-9th century) with a lesser quantity of Thetford-type ware (c. late 9th-11th century) and a small amount of St Neots-type ware (c.late 9th-11th century).

Some of the significant quantity of Middle and Late Saxon pottery may relate to the presence of pottery kilns in this area. Pottery kilns making Ipswich ware and Thetford-type ware are known nearby at Cox Lane (Smedley and Owles 1963) and at other sites (6.2) while some of the fired clay recovered appears to be either from a kiln or another high temperature installation (6.5). However, there are no clear kiln wasters and a number of the sherds are clearly from pots that had been used in a domestic context (6.2). The presence of industrial activity here is also hinted at by the recovery of slag pieces that are probably smithing hearth bottoms (6.9) and hammer scale (indicative of smithing work taking place here) was also found to be present in bulk soil samples taken for environmental analysis (7.3).

Closely dated finds of medieval and post-medieval date are much fewer in number. Late Saxon and Early medieval pottery, current in the period of the 10th-13th century,

is represented by just a few sherds as is later pottery which forms a small group of sherds of post-medieval/modern (18th-19th century) date. All of the small pieces of CBM (6.10) are of late medieval or probably more likely of post-medieval date as are a few pieces of mortar (6.11).

The finds can be seen to be primarily of Middle Saxon-Early medieval date and post-medieval/modern date. In relation to the date of the features, based on the finds recovered the material from pits 0003 (0004), 0012 (0013) and 0020 (0021) suggest they are probably of Mid-Late Saxon date. Pits 0016 and 0021 and the upper fill of pit 0007 (0008) contain one or two finds that are either of later date (clay tobacco pipe, CBM) or that might well be of later date (mortar), but which might also be intrusive allowing a possibly Saxon date. Other of the features contain later dated material: pit 0005 (0006) (post-medieval/modern pottery). The lack of finds after the period of the 10th-13th century until the late post-medieval/modern era would suggest the probable truncation of medieval and post-medieval levels which must have formerly existed here. In conjunction with the early date of many of the finds this would appear to promote the likely-hood of many of the features encountered being of early date.

### **Pottery**

*Sue Anderson*

- 6.2 Pottery totalling 503 sherds (6,933g) was collected from ten contexts during the evaluation. The pottery is generally in good condition with many large sherds present, although some fragments are heavily abraded. Table 2 (Appendix B) provides a quantification by fabric. A summary catalogue is included as Table 3 (Appendix B).

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk Pottery Fabric Series (Anderson unpub.). A x20 microscope was used for fabric identification and characterisation. Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

### *Pottery by period*

#### *Early Anglo-Saxon*

Two body sherds of a coarse shell-tempered, thick-walled handmade vessel were found in pit fill 0017 (Sample 3), and are likely to be of Early Anglo-Saxon date.

#### *Middle Saxon*

Almost three-quarters of the sherds in this assemblage were Ipswich wares. Both main fabric groups were present but smooth sandy wares were twice as common as gritty wares.

Rims of thirty-seven vessels were present, of which the majority were jars. One spouted pitcher was also represented by a rim/spout and there was a possible bowl or dish with an upright plain rim. One handle fragment suggested a second spouted pitcher was present, and there was a body fragment of a Buttermarket-type bottle. The rim types present, based on West's categories (West 1963) are shown in Table 2 (Appendix B). At this site, there is a high proportion of type E in the gritty fabric, whilst the sandy fabric jars more commonly have type A rims (see Table 4, Appendix B).

Apart from girth-grooving of the upper portions of the bodies of some jars (more common in GIPS than SIPS), surface treatments or decoration were rare. Five body sherds, including the bottle, were burnished. The bottle had deep grooves on the shoulder. One jar had a partial incised wavy line at the shoulder, which petered out halfway across the sherd. A body sherd was decorated with random ring stamps.

Several vessels in this group showed signs of over- or under-firing, including spalling, vitrification and soft oxidised cores. There were fragments without surfaces and very thick pieces which may represent kiln waste. However, there were also a few fragments which were sooted externally and had presumably been used as cooking pots.

Images of four of the Ipswich ware sherds are presented in Figure 6. All are from pit 0007 (fill 0008): They are:

1. Jar with a partial wavy line incised at the shoulder;
2. Buttermarket-type bottle;
3. Body sherd was decorated with random ring stamps;
4. Spouted pitcher represented by a rim/spout.

### *Late Saxon*

The Late Saxon assemblage was dominated by Thetford-type wares, of which the majority were body sherds. Four jar rims were present, all late types (Anderson 2004, types 1 and 6) and there was a body sherd from a large storage vessel with an applied thumbed strip. One body sherd was girth-grooved. There was no evidence that any of this group was kiln waste, and several sherds were sooted and/or had lime deposits internally indicating domestic use.

A small group of St Neots-type ware was present, including a fragment of a jar rim and four pieces of a sagging base.

### *Early medieval*

Eight tiny fragments from pit fill 0017 (Sample 3) appeared to be thin-walled early medieval wares, four with shell-tempering. However, owing to the size of the fragments these identifications are tentative. A small sherd of Pingsdorf ware was also found in this sample.

### *Modern*

Pit fill 0006 contained the only later sherds from the site. There were two fragments of creamware (a jar rim and a small body fragment decorated with pink lustre and hand-painting), a transfer-printed flow-blue saucer rim and a willow pattern base in pearlware, a bowl rim fragment and a footstand base in yellow ware.

### *Pottery by context*

*The pottery fabrics* are listed by context with suggested spotdates in Table 5 (Appendix B). Ipswich Ware was recovered from every context which produced pottery finds, but this is typical in central Ipswich. Some pit fills contained only Ipswich ware and are likely to be of Middle Saxon date, but some also contained later wares. The largest single group of pottery from any context was from 0008 (149 sherds, 4,065g), and 0010 produced a further 56 sherds (173g, mostly from samples) from the same feature. In fill 0010, there was only a single sherd of Thetford-type ware and this may be intrusive or perhaps a particularly finely potted example of SIPS. The evidence suggests that all three trenches covered areas of Middle Saxon activity, but that much of the Late Saxon activity was concentrated in Trenches 2 and 3.



### *Summary and discussion*

The evaluation has produced a large quantity of Middle Saxon pottery concentrated in a few pits and a linear feature. The Ipswich Ware assemblage included typical domestic wares (mainly jars/cooking pots with only a few other forms), some of which showed signs of use whilst others appeared to be wasters. Given the site's proximity to Union Street, where a Middle Saxon kiln was identified in 1974 (SHER No. IPS 327), it is possible that the waste relates either to that kiln or to another located somewhere within the site.

The site is also close to the location of several Thetford-type ware kilns at Cox Lane, Carr Street and St Helen's Street to the north and Star Lane/Fore Street to the south, but no Thetford ware wasters were identified in the current assemblage. This group appeared to be largely of 11th-century date and was associated with a few sherds of St Neots and early medieval wares, including a single import of a white Pingsdorf vessel.

No medieval or post-medieval pottery was recovered, and only a small group of modern wares were recovered from one of the pits, perhaps suggesting that the site was levelled at some point prior to its current use.

### ***Fired clay***

- 6.5 Although not a large assemblage, much of the fired clay recovered from the site is of interest and potentially significant in that it appears to represent kiln debris. Most of this material comes from features located in Trench 1.

In total twenty-six pieces of fired clay, together weighing 746g, were recovered by hand during the evaluation. The largest quantity from any single context comes from pit 0007 (0008) which produced a total of twenty-one pieces weighing 492g. In addition, a further 237g of fired clay, made up almost entirely of small pieces and fragments, was recovered during processing soil samples taken from the fill of three pits: Sample 1 - pit 0007 (0010), Sample 2 - pit 0014 (0015) and Sample 3 - pit 0016 (0017).

The great majority of the fired clay is dark grey in colour, although a few of these pieces are also partly oxidised orange. Where visible the fabric is sandy with moderate amounts of medium size quartz sand grains. Most of this comes from the fills of pits 0004 (0003) and 0007 (0008) both located in Trench 1. It is hard fired, indicating

exposure to high temperatures and three pieces have a vitrified surface. Two of these come from pit 0007 (0008). On one the vitrification takes the form of a glassy deposit and on the other it is an off-white coloured deposit which is heavily pock-marked, presumably the result of the deposit bubbling and then cooling. The other vitrified piece is unstratified (0001) and this has a light grey coloured glassy deposit on its surface. Surviving surface areas on other pieces are mostly relatively flat and some have finger wipe marks. The surface on one of the pieces is relatively smooth and convex, while on another, the vitrified, unstratified piece (0001), it is concave. The nature of this material and the fact that kilns associated with the production of Ipswich ware and Thetford-type ware are known from nearby Cox Lane (Smedley and Owles 1963) indicates that it is probably broken-up material from these or other unlocated pottery kilns located in the area.

A very few pieces of oxidised orange and buff coloured fired clay may also be associated with kilns here but might also come from other structures such as hearths, or ovens.

### **Quernstone**

- 6.6 A single piece of imported lava quernstone (weight 344g) was recovered from the fill (0008) of pit 0007 in Trench 1. The stone, recently broken into two pieces, is from the edge of a stone and can be identified as an upper stone as there is a low collar around the edge. The underside grinding surface is flat and smooth. It is noticeable that the low collar does not appear to be exactly parallel with the surviving stone edge, the collar width varying between c.45mm-55mm. As only 50mm of the stone edge survives this may be partly illusory, especially as the angle of slope on the inner edge of the collar is not consistent. The stone is 30mm thick and is 45mm thick at the collar. While the surface appears slightly abraded or worn, there is no indication of any decorative or grinding surface dressing on the stone.

The source of the lava stone is almost without doubt quarries located around Mayen in the German Rhineland. Stone from that area was imported throughout the Roman period. The trade then essentially ended but was revived in the Middle-Late Saxon period and continued through the middle ages (CAR 2, 75).

Of themselves querns of this type can be difficult to date closely or to confidently assign to a particular period. Coming from the centre of Ipswich the stone is most likely to be of Middle-Late Saxon or possibly medieval date. However, an edge collar

does not appear to be a common feature of post-Roman querns but is common in the Roman period. Roman finds are known from Ipswich; although while some settlement in the valley here is possible many of these, for example Roman bricks and tiles, were probably collected during a later period from Roman sites located elsewhere (Judith Plouviez 2017, <https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/roman-ipswich>). Given this, while overall a Roman date for the quernstone piece appears less likely than a Saxon or medieval one, it should not automatically be excluded.

### **Clay tobacco pipe**

- 6.7 Four pieces from clay tobacco pipes were recovered. Two are plain stem pieces which are of limited interest but are useful in proving dating evidence for deposits with which they are associated. These come from pit 0005 (0006) in Trench 1. The other two pieces are of some interest, even though one is unstratified (0001) as both preserve the base of the pipe bowl with the spur and there are pipe maker initials on the sides of the spurs. One of the pipe bowls is fluted and can be dated to after c.1790 and probably dates to after c.1820 (CAR 2, 57).

The initials on the unstratified pipe, one on each side of the spur, can be clearly read and are **AW**. The initials on the other piece, which comes from pit 0005 (0006), are A and on the other side a damaged letter which is probably also likely to be W as in the unstratified piece. Oswald (1975) lists three pipe makers with the name Webster Adams in Suffolk. Two are directly associated with the town of Ipswich as well as Stowmarket and Needham Market which are both towns close to Ipswich in southeast Suffolk. These are Webster Adams (2) 1752-1828 and Webster Adams (3) 1787-1853 (*ibid* 194). The third maker of this name, Webster Adams (1) 1723-1811, is listed for Stowmarket and Sudbury, Suffolk. Both the location of the pipe makers and the closely dated bowl (above) are most consistent with the initials being those of Webster Adams (2) and/or Webster Adams (3).



### **Struck flint**

*Michael Green*

- 6.8 A single struck flint, a broken blade, was recovered during processing an environmental soil sample (Sample 1) taken from the fill of pit 0007 (0010) located in Trench 1. The flint is described in Table 7 (Appendix B).

The flint was struck from a light grey glassy flint using a hard hammer. One edge has been damaged (probably during the wet sieving process) giving a denticulated appearance. Light patination is present together with some rolling damage. It likely dates to the Neolithic to Bronze Age and is residual within the pit from which it was recovered. Little can be said further other than it would appear to demonstrate some presence in this area during the Neolithic to Bronze Age period.

#### *Recommendations*

As only a single residual flint was present, which is fully recorded within this report, no further work is recommended.

### **Heat altered stone**

*Michael Green*

- 6.9 Eighteen pieces of heat-altered flint together weighing 113g were recovered during processing environmental soil samples taken from three features on the site. Both high temperature altered flint and low temperature altered flint is present. The high temperature flint is discoloured light grey and is highly fractured; the low temperature flint is discoloured red or black and partially fragmented.

The flint was examined and recorded in the Table 8 (Appendix B). The presence of high and low temperature heated pieces was noted for each context, together with overall numbers of pieces.

#### *Discussion*

The heat-altered flint associated with two of the pits (pit 0007 and pit 0014) is mixed, with both high and low temperature alteration to pieces. The two pieces from pit 0016 are both high temperature altered pieces.

The small amount of heat-altered flint from the site, all recovered during processing soil samples, suggests that this is not discarded material from processes where it had been deliberately heated for use as was common in the prehistoric period; either for heating water or for the production of pottery tempering material. It appears most likely to represent naturally occurring nodular flint which has been accidentally exposed to heat from a source such as a hearth, fire-pit or kiln and later became incorporated into the features from which it was recovered. The mixture of temperature alteration among the pieces may support this suggestion as this mix of accidental heating could have happened within the natural geology on the edge of a heat source.

### ***Slag***

- 6.9 Pieces of iron slag were recovered from the fill of two pits, pit 0008 (Trench 1) and pit 0016 (Trench 2). In total there are eleven pieces with a combined weight of 765g.

The more interesting and greater part of the iron slag comes from the fill of pit 0016 (0017). This totals eight pieces together weighing 598g. Two non-joining pieces are both from irregular sub-circular or oval pieces which have a relatively smooth upper surface and a rough underside. Although of no great thickness, both are in general about 15mm thick, they appear to be the remains of smithing hearth bottoms, representing waste from iron smithing which presumably had been taking place close by. It can be noted that hammer scale and iron spheroids resulting from smithing work, which must either have been taking place on the site itself or close by, were found in two of the bulk soil samples including one from pit 0016 (7.3).

- 6.10 ***Ceramic building material***

Small, individual pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), mostly peg-tile pieces, were recovered from three pits: pit 0007 (Trench 1) and pits 0014 0020 and 0022 (Trench 3). One small piece of peg tile is unstratified (0001). In total there are only four pieces (combined weight 75g) which appears a small total for an archaeological site located in an historic town. The peg-tile probably dates to at least the late medieval period, c.14th century or later, and brick in general is probably likely to date to at least the late medieval period; although these would have been in use in more significant buildings at a slightly earlier time.

The small quantity of stratified CBM appears unusual for a town site but reflects the general lack of finds dated later than c. 13th century and which in turn probably relates to a truncation of the (former) medieval deposits here (6.2). The lack of CBM

recovered probably also reflects an early date for many of the contexts excavated during the evaluation.

### ***Other bulk finds***

#### 6.11 *Mortar*

Three small hard pieces of mortar come from the upper fill of pit 0007 (0008). These are associated with a significant quantity of pottery of Middle Saxon date, but are hard and appear probably to be a cement-based mortar of modern date. Coming from the upper part of the pit fill they are possibly intrusive. Single pieces of lime-based mortar come from pits 0016 (0017) and 0022 (0023). The latter piece has one surface with broad ridged impressions that could be the imprint of wooden slats and is associated in the context with a piece of peg-tile of late medieval or post-medieval date.

#### *Fe nail*

A single small iron nail was recovered from the fill of pit 0016 (0017).

#### *Charcoal*

A few, small, hand collected pieces of charcoal were retrieved from the fill of pit 0007 (0008) and as unstratified pieces (0001).

#### *Shell*

Small numbers of oyster shells were recovered from the fills of two pits: 0003 (0004) and 0007 (0008, 0010). The largest group of ten pieces includes three complete shells. One of these three one has small holes in the surface which betray damage that is almost certainly caused by a sponge, commonly the species *Cliona celata* Grant.

*In can be noted that oysters heavily infested by sponge were, in the past, often referred to as 'rotten backs'. They were considered poor as the shells broke very easily and an oyster with a broken shell would lose its liquor and would not keep fresh. Also, once out of water, the sponge would die and start to decompose causing it to smell bad. For these reasons 'rotten back' oysters would frequently be discarded (<https://natureinfocus.blog/2009/12/05/sponge-borings-in-flat-oyster-shells/>).*

## **Small finds**

### *Ruth Beveridge*

- 6.12 Three objects were recorded as small finds; all are iron. Two were recovered from the bulk finds during the post-excavation processing; the third was retrieved during the processing of the soil samples. Overall the condition of the small finds is poor, all the objects are corroded and SF1001 is heavily encrusted with debris. All have been fully recorded and catalogued on the database with the assistance of low powered magnification, but without the assistance of radiographs. A complete listing is provided in Table 9 (Appendix B).

### *Post-medieval*

#### *Iron*

An iron roller buckle (SF 0001) was recovered from the late post-medieval or modern overburden layer 0001. This form of simple, utilitarian buckle has been found in Norwich in contexts of both medieval and post-medieval date, see Goodall, 1993, 32; nos. 197 and 200, and both these examples have roller plates that ease the passage of the belt on the buckle (*ibid*, 1993, 33, fig. 18).

Complete buckle with rectangular frame; two of the sides are slightly convex. The pin is wrapped around one straight side of the buckle frame and rests on a roller sheet on the opposite side.  
SF1000, overburden layer 0001.

### *Uncertain date*

#### *Iron*

Two objects of uncertain date and function were retrieved during the post-excavation processing. SF1001 was found with material from the overburden layer 0001; SF1002 was recovered from Sample 1, taken from fill 0010 of pit 0007 (Trench 1).

Elongate, truncated shank of an object; probably rectangular in section.  
SF1001, overburden layer 0001.

Truncated strip of wrought iron sheet, rectangular in plan.  
SF1002, fill 0010 of pit 0007 (Sample 1).

### *Discussion*

The metalwork assemblage reflects post-medieval or later activity on the site. It is likely that SF1000 and 1001 are objects discarded as debris amongst the 19th century construction and demolition layers and yard surfaces 0001.

The iron object SF1002 that was recovered from pit 0007 could be a strap-like fitting, possibly associated with the timber lining of the pit, or simply a piece of debris that was discarded into the pit fill.

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1 The biological evidence consists primarily of animal bones (7.2) and plant macrofossils from bulk soil samples (7.3). The animal bone recovered is generally in good condition while the plant macrofossils recovered are poor in terms of identifiable material. Both assemblages can be seen to reflect domestic activity. While there is some difficulty in confidently dating a few of the contexts which produced finds of post-medieval/modern date, but which may be residual, most of the contexts can be dated to the Middle Saxon to Early medieval period (c.late 7th-13th century).

The animal bone includes material that would indicate good quantity cuts of meat, although the age profiles of sheep and cattle would indicate prior use in wool production and traction respectively. Fish is also a part of the diet, although the absence of small bones from both birds and small mammals is noted. Given the recovery of small fish bones this may reflect a genuine absence and while the assemblage is similar to others of this date (Saxon-medieval) the lack of these elements (birds and small mammals) is potentially of interest and significance (7.2).

The plant macrofossils include cereals and legumes; the cereals appearing to have been processed elsewhere. While reflecting aspects of the diet it is noted that this material could also represent collected waste used as fuel in hearths of ovens.

### ***Animal Bone***

*Julie Curl*

- 7.2 This summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. Where possible, ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were taken for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'.



Information was recorded in an Excel sheet and a full catalogue is available in the digital archive.

A total of 1,394g of bone, consisting of 335 elements, was recovered from this site. Almost 93% by weight was recovered by hand-collection, which produced 1,291g and 165 elements. Just over 7% by weight was produced from sieved samples, which yielded 103g of bone, consisting of 170 elements. Associated pottery suggests much of the assemblage is of a Saxon to Medieval date range. Just over 58% of the bone was recovered from three fills of pit 0007. The assemblage is quantified by feature, ceramic date range and bone weight in Table 10 (Appendix B).

The bone is in good condition, although a good deal has been fragmented from butchering and wear. Some burning of bone waste had occurred with fragments in Pit 0007 and pit 0014 including heavily burnt and fully oxidised remains that were left a white colour.

One deposit produced gnawed bone, with canid gnawing on a proximal metatarsal. The gnawed remains may be evidence of scavenging around rubbish, but may be from meat bones given to domestic or working dogs.

Invertebrate (insect, molluscs and isopods) damage was low, suggesting most waste was either burnt or buried rapidly and not available for consumption by wildlife.

#### *Species and butchering*

At least six species were identified in this assemblage, with quantification by feature and number of identified species present (NISP) in Table 11 (Appendix B).

In terms of NISP, **Cattle** were the most frequent species and recovered from four deposits. Bovid elements included metapodials which may have been for marrow, as well as good quality meat-bearing bones such as the pelvis, femur, humerus and scapula. Most of the cattle bones were from adults, with some juvenile remains in pit 0007.

**Sheep/goat** were seen from three fills, with the majority of ovicaprid bones coming from pit 0007, which produced pelvic, vertebrae and scapula fragments. All sheep/goat remains are from adult animals.



**Pig/boar** were seen from four contexts, two of these fills from pit 0007. Most of the porcine remains are from the head and feet, both producing meat and jelly; a single tibia was seen in pit 0007. All of the pig/boar remains are from juveniles, which is typically seen and expected with an animal with a primary role of meat production and post-death by-products.

Three species of **fish** were identified, all from sieved samples. **Herring** were seen from pit 0016, Sample 3; these marine fish are commonly seen around British coasts and common in archaeological assemblages. The marine species **Mackerel** were produced from pit 0007, Sample 1, as with herring, these are common in archaeological material. Vertebrae from a **Salmon** were found in pit 0016, Sample 3; these fish spend time in marine and freshwater environments at different stages of their life.

Butchering was only observed on the cattle, sheep/goat and pig/boar remains. Initial processing and skinning cuts were seen on foot and head bones. Heavy cleaver chops were noted on main meat-bearing bones from dismemberment and preparation of cuts of meat. Chops were also seen on metapodials, which may have been chopped to access the marrow for soups and stews. Finer knife cuts and scrape marks were seen on main meat bones from removal of the meat.

### *Conclusions*

This is a small assemblage that is dominated by the good quality meat was from a range of domestic stock animals and fish. The older ages of the sheep and cattle suggest other uses, such as traction cattle and wool from the sheep, prior to culling for meat and by-products. The ages of the porcine bones suggest raising for meat. The fish in the assemblage may have been caught locally on a small scale, but could have been available at local markets.

The assemblage is broadly similar to others of a similar date range. It is possible the fish were simply in abundance at this coastal location, but their inclusion in a religious fasting diet is plausible in a Saxon to medieval date range. The lack of bird and small mammal bone is of interest, as these would be a popular addition to the diet at this time and a recovery bias is not the cause of the lack of these small bones as is shown by the fish remains. Comparing with another local coastal excavation, a similar dated site in Great Yarmouth (Curl 2014) it produced a much wider range of species

including fowl, aquatic birds and small mammals including hare and rabbit. The lack of bird, hare and rabbit may be simply due to preference at this site.

#### *Statement of potential and recommendations for further work*

The preservation at this site is good for bone, including small elements of fish. There is good potential for finding further small species at this site which would contribute to the knowledge of fishing, hunting and diet. If further excavations are carried out it may be worthwhile taking samples for sieving from all bone producing contexts to increase the range of small species and to determine if birds were not consumed at this site.

If further work is carried out, this assemblage should be included in a further analysis. Otherwise, this assemblage has been recorded sufficiently and no further work is needed on these particular remains.

#### **Plant Macrofossils**

*Anna West*

- 7.3 Three 40 litre samples were taken from pit fills during the evaluation. The samples were processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts noted. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles*, (Stace, 1995).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

#### *Results*

The results are summarised in Table 12 (Appendix C). For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories: # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens. Items that cannot be easily quantified such as



charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:  
+ = *rare*, ++ = *moderate*, +++ = *abundant*

The samples produced between 300ml and 30ml of flot each. The preservation was through charring and was generally fair to good. The majority of the flot material was made up of wood charcoal, many fragments were larger than 10mm making them suitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating should this be considered necessary. No attempt at species identification has been made for the purposes of this report, beyond saying that ring porous species were observed. Sample 1, pit fill 0010, contained large quantities of round wood / twig fragments. On site this was material was believed to form a lining to the pit, possibly to create a water tanking tank or well. The charcoal from this sample has not been identified for the purposes of this report, however, further examination by a relevant specialist may provide useful information regarding the construction methods and possible utilisation of this feature.

Charred cereals grains were present in all the samples. The rounded grains of a bread wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) were both observed, with wheat being dominant, however, many fragments of caryopses were too fragmented and abraded to identify. Small legumes, most likely peas (*Pisum* sp.), were observed within Sample 1, pit fill 0010 and Sample 3, pit fill 0017, in low numbers.

Hazel nutshell fragments were recovered from the flot and the non-floating residue of pit fill 0010. A plum family (*Prunus* sp.) most likely sloe (*P. spinosa* L.) endocarp fragment was also recovered from the non-floating residues of this sample. These remains may represent food waste or they may have been incorporated within wood gathered to use as fuel, however, the dense quantity small roundwood fragments present within this pit fill makes it difficult to assess the source and function of this material; is it domestic waste disposed of within the pit fill, or part of the wooden lining believed to have been present in this feature.

Charred weeds seeds were rare, grass family (*Poaceae*) caryopses were present in two samples and a single wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum* L.) was observed in Sample 2, pit fill 0015. Annual mercury (*Mercurialis annua* L.) was present in Samples 1 and 3. Bramble (*Rubus* sp.) and campion (*Silene* sp.) were also present within the flots but as single specimens. These species can all be found on rough or cultivated ground.

Un-charred seeds were rare and consisted of elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L.) and a single fumitory (*Fumaria* sp.). These seeds were un-charred and un-abraded and it is likely therefore that they are modern and intrusive within the contexts sampled.

Fragments of charred animal bone and a possible small mammal or amphibian bone were present in two of the samples.

Spheroid and flake hammerscale fragments were recovered from the non-floating residues of two samples. Flake hammerscale is produced during smithing and spheroid hammerscale is produced during hot welding. The presence of this material, although only in relatively low numbers, suggests that metal working was taking place in the vicinity of the site.

All this material was observed during scanning under a microscope, and although their presence is recorded here they are too small or too sparse to require further work by the relevant specialist.

### *Discussion*

In general, the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. The presence of cereal grains and legumes suggest domestic activities, such as food preparation, were taking place in the vicinity of the site. The absence of chaff suggests the cereal was being processed elsewhere and most likely imported to the site in the form of prime grain, ready to be utilised.

The small number of legumes observed may not be representative of the importance of pulses within the diet. As pulses do not need to be processed using heat, in the way some cereals do, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and so are often under represented within archaeological deposits. The presence of legumes may indicate that either small scale garden-type production of food crops or larger crop rotation was taking place nearby.

It is also possible that this material represents domestic waste, material used as fuel or chance loss in the oven or hearth. The presence of hammerscale suggests that metal working was taking place in the vicinity. Many ovens and fires would have had multifunctional purposes with 'food preparation, cereal drying, malting and craft or light-industrial' activities all taking place on a domestic level at the same location (Fryer 2010).

### *Recommendations for further work*

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on this material at this stage, but if further interventions are carried out on this site it is recommended that bulk samples should be taken from any well sealed and well dated context, in order to investigate the nature of the cereal and metal working waste.

## **8. DISCUSSION**

- 8.1 The evaluation has confirmed that features dating from the Middle Saxon through to the early medieval period survive on this site. The Middle Saxon activity is confined to two pits, 0003 and 0007, that were recorded in Trench 1 both of which, barring a probably intrusive find, produced material dated to the Late 7th to Mid 9th century. Of these, pit 0007 appears to have a timber, possibly wickerwork, lining backed with clay which could possibly suggest a well or, more likely, a tank for holding water or some other liquid that was connected with an undetermined industrial process. Analysis of a bulk sample suggests domestic waste has been discarded although this is related to the final filling of the feature after it had gone out of use. Fired clay was recovered from both 0003 and 0007, much of which has been identified as being kiln debris, which would suggest a previously unknown Ipswich ware kiln was probably located in the vicinity.
- 8.2 Late Saxon/early medieval activity was recorded in Trenches 2 and 3 in the form of pits, all of which produced Thetford ware and/or early medieval pottery along with sherds of earlier residual material. Much of the material is domestic in nature although iron slag, including parts of two separate smithing hearth bottoms, were also recovered. Analysis of bulk samples from two of these features produced hammerscale that, together with slag, would indicate iron working was taking place in the vicinity.
- 8.3 No evidence for any structures were noted in any of the three trenches but given the small size of the area sampled this cannot be seen as conclusive proof of their absence.
- 8.4 What is of note is the absence of any artefacts that can be dated to the later medieval period. This could be due to the wholesale destruction of medieval deposits by later activity but no conclusive evidence for this was identified. It must therefore be

assumed that it is due to a reduced levels of activity in this area following the Late Saxon/early medieval period. Although there is evidence for Middle and Late Saxon activity in the local area no domestic structures has been positively identified. This could indicate that in this area of the Saxon town the extramural activity is industrial in nature and it is the ending or relocation of these activities that is being reflected in the archaeological record.

- 8.5 It is understood from the client that the proposed development will be on piled foundations with connecting ground beams. The client suggests the piles will be bored due to the potentially unstable nature of the adjacent property.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Sommers, assisted by Jezz Meredith and Tanja Peter. The report was written by Mark Sommers. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Stephen Benfield and Anna West respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Amy Wright. The archive has been compiled by Mark Sommers, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Stuart Boulter, who also edited the final report.



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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Feature Number	Tr.	Feature Category	Description <i>Interpretation</i>	Cut by	Cuts	Ceramic spotdates
0001	0001	1,2 3	Layer	Modern/late post-medieval overburden.  <i>Construction and demolition layers and yard surfaces, mostly 19th century.</i>			Sax
0002	0002	1	Layer	dark grey/brown clayey loam  <i>buried soil, 'dark earth' although it appears to contain some post-med material</i>			
0003	0003	1	Pit Cut	Cut located close to east edge of the trench. Appears as a 'square corner' of a larger cut. Northern extent of the feature had been truncated by a large later disturbance (0005). Steep sides. Cuts the natural subsoil to a depth of approximately 0.5m (the bottom 0.2m was determined by auger due to the depth of the trench).  <i>Probable pit</i>	0005		
0004	0003	1	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0003. Comprises mottled mid grey and mid yellow brown silty clay and silty sand, frequent small flints and oyster shell fragments.  <i>material deposited in pit, presumably discarded waste</i>			Sax
0005	0005	1	Pit Cut	Large ?19th century pit, occupies the north end of Trench 1. Shape undetermined, southern edge present within trench was slightly curved (full dimensions unknown).  <i>Pit - purpose unknown</i>		0003	
0006	0005	1	Pit Fill	Fill in cut 0005. Consists of mixed dark brown loam with frequent lenses of redeposited yellow sand and tips of rubble etc.  <i>deliberate backfilling of pit with waste material</i>			Sax, Med, Pmed
0007	0007	1	Pit Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sides. Only hand dug to a depth of 0.3m due to depth of trench. (Diameter 1.6m, auger suggests feature is 0.65m deep).  <i>Pit, although clay and possible timber lining could imply a well, the lack of depth suggests a tank for holding a liquid.</i>			
0008	0007	1	Pit Fill	Upper fill in cut 0007. Consists of a dark greyish brown clayey silt and silty sand of firm to loose compaction with oyster shell and occasional flint pebbles. Although a number of deposits were identified within this feature all finds were recorded under this number.  <i>Deliberate backfilling of pit with waste material after it had fallen out of use.</i>			Sax, Med, ?Med
0009	0007	1	Pit Fill	Fill within pit 0007, similar to 0008 but slightly more mottled, with infrequent charcoal.			

Context Number	Feature Number	Tr.	Feature Category	Description <i>Interpretation</i>	Cut by	Cuts	Ceramic spotdates
				<i>Deliberate backfilling of pit with waste material after it had fallen out of use.</i>			
0010	0007	1	Pit Fill	Fill within pit 0007. Comprises a dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal. Visible on each side of the (unbottomed) pit although is presumably a continuous layer that runs close to the edge of the feature. Very dense black material on outer edge of deposit, thought to be charcoal but is possibly degraded wood, near vertical in section, c.3 to 4cm wide. BULK SAMPLE - No. 1  <i>Possible timber lining of pit to create a watertight tank</i>			
0011	0007	1	Pit Fill	Fill within pit 0007. Yellow/orange/grey clay with moderate to firm compaction.  <i>Packing behind timber lining within pit 0007. The use of clay in an area of sand and gravel natural would suggest an attempt to make the feature watertight</i>			
0012	0012	2	Pit Cut	Irregular shaped cut running across the width of the trench with steep sides and a flat base (dimensions 1.6m+ by 1.3m and 0.25m deep).  <i>pit, elongated oval in shape, although a very irregular ditch cannot be ruled out.</i>			
0013	0012	2	Pit Fill	Fill in cut 0012. dark brown/black silty sand with occasional flints, mottled and mixed with redeposited natural subsoil towards base.  <i>deliberate backfill of pit, contains waste material.</i>			Sax, Med, ?Med
0014	0014	3	Pit Cut	Probable circular shaped cut although continues beyond south side of trench. Steeply sloping sides but not bottomed. (1.25m diameter, auger suggests it cut the natural subsoil to a depth of c.0.85m).  <i>Rubbish pit, possibly dug to extract a small amount of gravel but later used for disposal of waste material.</i>			
0015	0014	3	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0014. Consists of mid/dark grey/brown silty sand clay with occasional flints, charcoal flecks and sandy mottles. BULK SAMPLE - No. 2  <i>Deliberate backfill of pit, contains waste material.</i>			Sax, Med
0016	0016	2	Pit Cut	Feature cut, runs beyond east edge of trench. Visible portion suggests a rectangular shaped pit with rounded corners. Steep sides gradually easing to a flat base (1.1m+ by 1.6m, 0.25m deep).  <i>Rubbish pit, possibly dug to extract a small amount of gravel but later used for disposal of waste material.</i>			
0017	0016	2	Pit Fill	Fill in cut 0012. dark brown/black silty sand with occasional flints, mottled and mixed with redeposited natural subsoil towards			Sax, Med, ?Med

Context Number	Feature Number	Tr.	Feature Category	Description <i>Interpretation</i>	Cut by	Cuts	Ceramic spotdates
				base. Contains slag. BULK SAMPLE - No. 3  <i>Deliberate backfill of pit, contains waste material.</i>			
0018	0018	3	Linear Cut	Linear gully/slot, orientated NNE-SSW with a terminal to N and a shallow concave sides to rounded base (in excess of 1.2m in length, 0.3m wide and 0.12m deep).  <i>Gully or possible beam slot</i>			
0019	0018	3	Linear Fill	Fill of 0018. Comprises mottled grey and yellow/brown sandy clay and silty sand with occasional small flints and rare charcoal flecks.			Sax, Med
0020	0020	3	Pit Cut	Shallow, circular cut with gradual rounded sides and base (0.5m dia, 0.1m deep)  <i>med/pmed pit, purpose unknown.</i>			
0021	0020	3	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0020. Dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate small flints and mortar flecks.  <i>med/pmed pit, purpose unknown.</i>			Sax
0022	0022	3	Pit Cut	Pit, not excavated (trench too deep), just quickly sampled for finds (0.7m diameter).  <i>probable med/pmed pit, purpose unknown.</i>			
0023	0022	3	Pit Fill	similar to 0021  <i>probable med/pmed pit, purpose unknown.</i>			



## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1 Bulk finds by context

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Slag		Animal Bone		Shell		Miscellaneous
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0001	6	115	1	17	2	48	1	41	1	1			Clay pipe:1-8g, Charcoal:2-3g
0004	39	1135			3	223			10	69	12	54	
0006	10	116							5	42			Clay pipe: 3-9g
0008	149	4065	1	2	21	492	3	126	56	746	4	20	Plaster:3-22g, Lava quern:2-344g, Charcoal:6-1g
0010	56	173											
0013	45	662							13	339			
0015	5	57							3	38			
0017	5	54					2	520					
0019	7	77											
0021	3	57	1	19									
0023			1	37									Plaster:1-140g
<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>6,511</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>74</b>	

Table2 Pottery quantification by fabric

Fabric	Code	Dates	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early Saxon coarse shelly	ESCS	5th-7th c.	2	6		1
'Gritty' Ipswich Ware (Group 2)	GIPS	L.7th-M.9th c.	123	2461	2.13	121
'Sandy' Ipswich Ware (Group 1)	SIPS	L.7th-M.9th c.	241	3855	1.64	222
Thetford Ware (Ipswich)	THETI	L.9th-11th c.	112	492	0.45	112
St. Neots-type ware	STNE	875-1100	10	33	0.06	4
Pingsdorf Ware	PING	10th-13th c.	1	1		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	4	3		4
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	11th-13th c.	4	4		4
Creamwares	CRW	1730-1760	2	6	0.06	2
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-M.19th c.	2	21	0.10	2
Yellow Ware	YELW	L.18th-19th c.	2	51		2
<b>Totals</b>			<b>503</b>	<b>6933</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>475</b>

Table 3 Pottery by context

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Handle	Base	Parallel	Decoration	Glaze int	Glaze ext	Rim diam	Rim percent	Abrasion	Soot	Wear	Lime	Draw?	Also in	Notes	Spot date	
0001		GIPS	B	2	54	1				S															
0001		GIPS	D	2	33	2						GGR													
0001		SIPS	U	1	23	1											+								
0004		GIPS	D	3	44	3						GGR											1 overfired, oxid core		
0004		GIPS	U	3	65	3																			
0004		GIPS	U	1	12	1																	spall		
0004		GIPS	R	1	23	1	JR	E?							150	14									
0004		GIPS	R	1	6	1	JR	E							130	6									
0004		GIPS	R	1	42	1	JR	C?							170	13		+					rim edge oxid		
0004		GIPS	R	1	26	1	JR	A				GGR			120	10									
0004		SIPS	U	1	56	1																	spalled ext		
0004		SIPS	U	1	32	1											+						overfired, slightly vitrified		
0004		SIPS	B	1	80	1				S													spalled ext?		
0004		SIPS	U	1	15	1																	spalled int		
0004		SIPS	U	4	102	1																	spalls		
0004		SIPS	B	3	118	3				S															
0004		SIPS	U	3	52	3																	thin-walled		
0004		SIPS	U	9	218	9																	thick-walled		
0004		SIPS	S?	1	8	1						burnished													
0004		SIPS	R	1	41	1	JR	A							160	15									
0004		SIPS	R	1	23	1	JR	A							270	6									
0004		SIPS	R	1	167	1	JR	A							220	17									
0004		SIPS	R	1	8	1	JR	F							160	7									
0006		CRW	D	1	1	1						pink lustre & HP green	C	C											

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Handle	Base	Parallel	Decoration	Glaze int	Glaze ext	Rim diam	Rim percent	Abrasion	Soot	Wear	Lime	Draw?	Also in	Notes	Spot date	
0006		CRW	R	1	5	1	JR	BD					C	C	90	6									
0006		GIPS	U	1	11	1																			
0006		GIPS	R	1	16	1	JR	E							140	9									
0006		PEW	B	1	10	1				F		TP blue willow	C	C											
0006		PEW	FP	1	11	1	SA	PL		F		TP blue, flow blue	C	C	150	10									
0006		SIPS	U	1	3	1											+						outer surface lost		
0006		THETI	U	1	8	1																			
0006		YELW	B	1	19	1				FR			Y	Y											
0006		YELW	R	1	32	1	BL	FLAR					Y	Y											
0008		GIPS	D	17	421	17						GGR													
0008		GIPS	D	1	45	1						GGR												thick sherd, split in ext surface	
0008		GIPS	U	29	588	29												some							
0008		GIPS	B	4	312	4				S														1 underfired spalls	
0008		GIPS	U	2	19	2																		v thin-walled	
0008		GIPS	R	1	20	1	JR	E							160	11									
0008		GIPS	R	1	87	1	JR	H?				IWL			170	20		+			y				
0008		GIPS	R	1	78	1	JR	E?				GGR			130	19									
0008		GIPS	R	1	47	1	JR	I?							130	15									
0008		GIPS	R	1	24	1	JR	E							160	12									
0008		GIPS	R	1	30	1	JR	E							170	12									
0008		GIPS	R	2	40	1	JR	E							150	21									
0008		GIPS	R	1	4	1	JR	E							90	10									
0008		GIPS	RS	1	84	1	SP	A							100	17					y				
0008		SIPS	U	7	86	7																		v thick, or no surfaces, some	

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Handle	Base	Parallel	Decoration	Glaze int	Glaze ext	Rim diam	Rim percent	Abrasion	Soot	Wear	Lime	Draw?	Also in	Notes	Spot date
																							poss kiln furniture/wasters?	
0008		SIPS	D	1	43	1						small circle stamps, random									y			
0008		SIPS	D	2	196	2						burnished ext												
0008		SIPS	B	11	537	11				S														
0008		SIPS	H	1	23	1			WS															
0008		SIPS	U	1	3	1																	spall	
0008		SIPS	U	45	902	45											+	some						
0008		SIPS	U	3	33	3											++							
0008		SIPS	U	2	72	1																	pierced	
0008		SIPS	U	3	31	3																	fully oxid	
0008		SIPS	D	1	61	1	BT?					deep grooves, burnished									y			
0008		SIPS	R	1	15	1	JR	E							120	12								
0008		SIPS	R	1	152	1	JR	A							150	19								
0008		SIPS	R	1	8	1	JR	A							150	7								
0008		SIPS	R	1	18	1	JR	A							180	6								
0008		SIPS	R	1	7	1	JR	B							130	8								
0008		SIPS	R	1	44	1	JR	E							120	26								
0008		SIPS	R	1	20	1	JR	D							100	15							overfired, waster	
0008		SIPS	R	1	9	1	JR	H							110	10								
0010		GIPS	U	16	43	16																	incl some spalls	
0010		GIPS	R	1	6	1	JR	E																
0010		GIPS	R	1	7	1	JR	E							130	8								



Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Handle	Base	Parallel	Decoration	Glaze int	Glaze ext	Rim diam	Rim percent	Abrasion	Soot	Wear	Lime	Draw?	Also in	Notes	Spot date
0010		SIPS	B	1	14	1				S													fully oxid	
0010		SIPS	U	5	53	5																		
0010		SIPS	U	28	30	28											++						underfired, small chips, etc. some poss FC	
0010		SIPS	B?	2	10	1				S?													ext flakes	
0010		SIPS	R	1	7	1	JR	A							120	10								
0010		THETI	U	1	3	1																		
0013		GIPS	U	4	60	4																		
0013		GIPS	D	3	57	3						GGR												
0013		GIPS	R	1	5	1	JR	?									+							
0013		GIPS	R	1	6	1	JR	E							150	5								
0013		GIPS	R	1	19	1	JR	B							130	4								
0013		SIPS	U	4	93	4											++							
0013		SIPS	D	1	24	1						GGR												
0013		SIPS	U	3	35	3																		
0013		SIPS	B	2	47	2				S														
0013		STNE	B	4	26	1				S							+						int surface lost	
0013		THETI	U	5	38	5																		
0013		THETI	U	3	22	3												+						
0013		THETI	D	4	28	4						GGR												
0013		THETI	D	1	11	1											+	+	+					
0013		THETI	B	1	12	1				F?														
0013		THETI	B	1	15	1				F													oxid	
0013		THETI	B?	1	33	1				S?														
0013		THETI	U	1	9	1											++						ext surface lost	
0013		THETI	R	1	6	1	AB	1									+							
0013		THETI	R	1	52	1	AB	1							120	30		+						

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Handle	Base	Parallel	Decoration	Glaze int	Glaze ext	Rim diam	Rim percent	Abrasion	Soot	Wear	Lime	Draw?	Also in	Notes	Spot date	
0013		THETI	R	1	7	1	AC	1							180	8+									
0013		THETI	D	1	57	1	LSV					ATS													
0015		GIPS	B	1	24	1				S															
0015		GIPS	U	5	11	5																			
0015		SIPS	B	5	46	5				S															
0015		SIPS	U	27	58	27																			
0015		SIPS	U	4	8	1																	spalls		
0015		SIPS	R	1	3	1	JR	?																	
0015		STNE	U	5	4	2																			
0015		THETI	U	46	67	46																			
0015		THETI	R	2	2	2																	oxid, surfaces mostly lost		
0015		THETI	B	2	21	2				F															
0015		THETI	U	4	33	4																			
0015		THETI	R	1	6	1	AB	6							120	7									
0017		EMW	U	4	3	4																			
0017		EMWSS	U	4	4	4																		poss earlier	
0017		ESCS	U	2	6	1																			
0017		GIPS	U	4	24	4																			
0017		GIPS	U	1	9	1																			
0017		GIPS	R	1	2	1	JR	E							70	7							v thin		
0017		PING	U	1	1	1																			
0017		SIPS	U	19	88	19																			
0017		SIPS	U	11	15																			no surfaces, some poss FC	
0017		SIPS	B	1	22	1				S															
0017		SIPS	U	2	20	2																			
0017		SIPS	R	1	6	1	BL?	UPPL							150	6+									

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Handle	Base	Parallel	Decoration	Glaze int	Glaze ext	Rim diam	Rim percent	Abrasion	Soot	Wear	Lime	Draw?	Also in	Notes	Spot date
0017		SIPS	R	1	6	1	JR	A?									+						rim slightly bifid, but not K	
0017		STNE	R	1	3	1	JR	6							130	6								
0017		THETI	U	31	45	31											+							
0017		THETI	H?	1	2	1											+							
0017		THETI	U	1	3	1																		
0019		SIPS	U	4	35	4																		
0019		SIPS	D	1	22	1						burnished					+							
0019		SIPS	R	1	3	1	JR	E																
0019		THETI	U	1	12	1												+						
0021		GIPS	U	2	51	2											+						1 oxid ext	
0021		SIPS	R	1	4	1	JR	A									++							

Table 4 Ipswich ware rim forms (MNV). JR – jar, SP – spouter pitcher

Form	Rim	GIPS	SIPS
JR	?	1	1
JR	A	1	8
JR	A?		1
JR	B	1	1
JR	C?	1	
JR	D		1
JR	E	11	3
JR	E?	2	
JR	F		1
JR	H		1
JR	H?	1	
JR	I?	1	
SP	A	1	

Table 5 Pottery distribution by trench and context with spotdates

Trench	Context	Feature	Type	Fabrics	Spotdate
-	0001		Overburden	GIPS SIPS	MSax+
1	0004	0003	Pit fill	GIPS SIPS	L.7th-M.9th c.
	0006	0005	Pit fill	GIPS SIPS THETI CRW PEW YELW	L.18th c.
	0008	0007	Pit fill	GIPS SIPS	L.7th-M.9th c.
	0010	0007	Pit fill	GIPS SIPS THETI	M-L.9th c.?
2	0013	0012	Pit fill	GIPS SIPS THETI STNE	11th c.
	0017	0016	Pit fill	ESCS GIPS SIPS THETI EMW EMWSS PING	11th c.?
3	0015	0014	Pit fill	GIPS SIPS THETI STNE	11th c.
	0019	0018	Linear fill	SIPS THETI	L.9th c.+
	0021	0020	Pit fill	GIPS SIPS	L.7th-M.9th c.

Table 6 Miscellaneous bulk finds by context

Tr	Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Find	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr/brt	Comments
US	0001			C T Pipe	p-med			1	8		Stem, lower part of bowl (fluted) and spur, (narrow) fluted bowl dated c. 1820-60 ( <i>CAR 5</i> , 57). Part of stem, bowl and break on bowl blackened (burnt) Pipe makers initials <b>WA</b> presumably Webster Adams, two makers of this name listed for Stowmarket, Needham Market and Ipswich (Oswald 1975, 194) Webster Adams (2) 1752-1828 Webster Adams (3) 1787-1853
US	0001			CBM	Med+	O FS	PT	1	17		Small piece of orange coloured peg-tile, 15mm thick
US	0001			F Clay	Sax?	R MS		1	11		Grey hard fired, concave surface with glassy, vitrified deposit from high temperature firing, concave arc curvature suggests c. 15mm radius. <b>Possibly part of a kiln</b>
US	0001			F Clay		OB FS		1	20		Orange-buff piece, moderately soft, silty/fine sand fabric
US	0001			Slag				1	41		Small piece of iron-based slag
US	0001			Charcoal				2	3		Unstratified charcoal!
1	0004	0003	pit	F Clay	Sax?	R MS		2	178		Grey hard fired, 25mm thick, one piece with flat (undulating) surface which has two small impressions possibly from a thumb end. <b>Possibly part of a kiln</b>
1	0004	0003	pit	F Clay	Sax?	O/R MS		1	45		Grey with some orange, hard fired, up to 25mm thick.

Tr	Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Find	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr/brt	Comments
											<b>Possibly part of a kiln</b>
1	0004	0003	pit	shell			oyster	10	69		3 complete lower shells, parts of upper shells, one with multiple holes from sponge damage
1	0006	0005	pit	C T Pipe	p-med			1	5		Shaft piece with fragment of bowl and foot spur, bore c 2mm, Pipe makers initials (H)A or (N)A second letter blurred/damaged – poss WA see 0001
1	0006	0005	pit	C T Pipe	p-med			2	4		Stem pieces bore 3mm & c. 1.5mm
1	0008	0007	pit	CBM	Med+	O MS SSt	BR	1	2		Small piece of brick, sandy orange
1	0008	0007	pit	F Clay	Sax?	R MS		1	131		Grey hard fired, 45mm thick, flat (undulating) surface with finer wiping <b>Possibly part of a kiln</b>
1	0008	0007	pit	F Clay	Sax?	R MS		1	11		Grey hard fired, flat (uneven, rough) surface with small area of glassy, vitrified deposit from high temperature firing. <b>Possibly part of a kiln</b>
1	0008	0007	pit	F Clay	Sax?	R MS		13	158		Grey/medium grey hard fired, one piece with relatively smooth convex surface, one of two other surface piece flat, uneven. <b>Possibly part of a kiln</b>
1	0008	0007	pit	F Clay	Sax?	O/R MS		3	135		Grey with some orange, hard fired, up to max 35mm thick, one piece slightly concave surface, rough smoothed. <b>Possibly part of a kiln</b>
1	0008	0007	pit	F Clay	Sax?	R MS		1	32		Grey hard fired, areas of flat (uneven, rough) surface at different angles to each other, surface covered in off-white, vitrified(?) deposit from high temperature firing. <b>Possibly part of a kiln</b>
1	0008	0007	pit	F Clay	Sax?	O MS		2	25		Slightly abraded pieces of hard, orange fired clay
1	0008	0007	pit	quern	M-L Sax/ med	lava		1	344		Imported lava quern piece, recently broken into 2 pieces, upper stone edge, with collar (collar width not even c. 45mm-55mm) flat grinding surface, 45mm thick at collar, 30mm thick on stone behind collar
1	0008	0007	pit	Slag				1	113		Piece of iron-based slag
1	0008	0007	pit	Slag				1	13		Small piece of light-medium slightly glassy grey slay, some iron
1	0008	0007	pit	mortar	Mod?			3	20		Small, hard mortar pieces, appear possibly to contain some cement, flat surfaces, broken-up concrete/ cement surface(?)
1	0008	0007	pit	charcoal				6	1		Charcoal pieces
1	0008	0007	pit	shell			oyster	4	20		parts of 3 upper shells
1	0010	0007	pit	CBM							Small abraded pieces of orange CBM
1	0010	0007	pit	F Clay	Sax?	R MS		40	96		Sample <1> Grey hard fired, quite broken-up small pieces and

Tr	Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Find	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr/brt	Comments
1	0010	0007	pit	F Clay					34		Sample <1> Misc small abraded pieces orange/red & grey coloured
1	0010	0007	pit	F Clay				3	68		Sample <1> 1 main piece, surfaces (hand shaped/ moulded), brownish-buff fine sand/silty clay
1	0010	0007	pit	shell			oyster	1	25		Sample <1> Upper shell (plus shell frags)
1	0010	0007	pit	shell			mussel	1	1		Sample <1> Small fragment
3	0015	0014	Pit	CBM	Med-p-med+				12		Sample <2> Orange-red quite broken-up small abraded pieces
3	0015	0014	Pit	Fired clay					23		Sample <2> Grey hard fired & buff pieces, quite broken-up small pieces and
2	0017	0016	pit	Slag				2	520		Two pieces of iron-based slag, sub circular (estimated dimensions c. 120-180mm, thickness c. 15mm) top and underside, probably <b>smithing hearth base</b>
2	0017	0016	pit	Slag				6	78		Sample <3> Pieces of iron-based slag
2	0017	0016	pit	mortar	Med-p-med?			1	11		Sample <3> Pale grey, but relatively soft irregular mortar lump, appears lime based
2	0017	0016	pit	F Clay					16		Sample <3> miscellaneous hard fired grey and orange pieces (c 10-15 pieces/frags)
2	0017	0016	pit	Nail		Fe		1	2		Sample <3> Small nail c. 30mm, thin square shaft, sub-round head; moderate corrosion
3	0021	0020	pit	CBM	Med+	O M-CS	PT	1	19		Surface flake from an orange coloured peg-tile, used, some white lime-based mortar on original surface
3	0023	0022	pit	CBM	Med+	O M-CS	PT	1	37		Corner piece of an orange coloured peg-tile, used, some white lime-based mortar on original surfaces, 9mm thick
3	0023	0022	pit	mortar				1	140	(A)	Mortar 28-30mm thick, plain slightly uneven flat face with ridged back from application over wooden slat(?) wattles, white, sandy occasional small stones, small white chalk/ lime pieces in fabric

Table 7 Struck flint by context

Context No.	Feature	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Weight (g)
0010 (Sample 1)	Pit 0007	Single blade (broken)	Light	0	2

Table 8 Heat-altered flint summarised by context

Context Number	Trench	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
0010 (pit 0007) (Sample 1)	1	High and low temperature heat-altered flint	-	-	12	93
0015 (pit 0014) (Sample 2)	3	High and low temperature heat-altered flint	-	-	4	18
0017 (pit 0016) (Sample 3)	2	High temperature heat-altered flint	-	-	2	2
<b>Totals</b>					<b>18</b>	<b>113</b>

Table 9 Small finds

Small Find No	Context No	Object	Material	Frag. No	Weight (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Period
1000	0001	Buckle	Iron	1	56.3	Complete buckle with rectangular frame; two of the sides are slightly convex. The pin is wrapped around one straight side of the buckle frame and rests on a roller sheet on the opposite side. Corroded.	18.2	63.4	57.4	Pmed
1001	0001	Object	Iron	1	75.4	Elongate, truncated shank of an object; probably rectangular in section. Detail masked by stones/encrusted dirt and corrosion.	23.1	34.4	105.3	
1002	0010	Strip	Iron	1	3.9	Truncated strip of wrought iron sheet, rectangular in plan. Corroded.	7.5	21.8	37.7	

Table 10 Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature, date and weight

Date range of pottery	Features and weights							Totals
	0001	0003	0005	0007	0012	0014	0016	
Saxon		60g						60g
Medieval/Saxon				813g	339g	67g	72g	1291g
Modern/LPM/Saxon pot	1g							1g
PM/Medieval/Saxon			42g					42g
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1g</b>	<b>60g</b>	<b>42g</b>	<b>813g</b>	<b>339g</b>	<b>67g</b>	<b>72g</b>	<b>1394g</b>

Table 11 Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species, NISP and feature

Species	Features and NISP							Totals
	Layer 0001	Pit 0003	Pit 0005	Pit 0007	Pit 0012	Pit 0014	Pit 0016	
Cattle		2		9	10		1	22
Fish - Herring							8	8
Fish - Mackerel				7				7
Fish - misc				3				3
Fish - Salmon sp							5	5
Mammal	1	8	4	114	3	24	123	277
Pig/boar			1	4		1		6
Sheep/goat				6		1		7
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>335</b>



## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 12 Remains recovered from sample flots and non-floating residues

Key: # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens; + = *rare*, ++ = *moderate*, +++ = *abundant*

SS no	Context no	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot contents
1	0010	0007	pit	Middle Saxon	charred cereal grains # legumes # charred seeds # nutshell fragments # charcoal +++ un-charred seeds # charred animal bone frags # amphibian/small mammal bones #
2	0015	0014	pit	Late Saxon- Early med	charred cereal grains +charred seeds # charcoal +++ charred animal bone frags # un-charred seeds # hammerscale +
3	0017	0016	pit	Late Saxon- Early med	charred cereal grains ++ legumes # charred seeds # charcoal +++ un-charred seeds ++ hammerscale +



**APPENDIX D: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS**

Levels are expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), as recorded by the GPS survey equipment.

	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3
Current ground level	N end 10.69m  S end 10.50m	W end 9.55m  E end 10.34m	N end 9.76m  SE end 9.65m
Top of the natural subsoil	N end 1.04m (9.65m)  S end 1.00m (9.50m)	W end 0.95m (8.60m)  E end 1.29m (9.05m)	S end 1.15m (8.61m)  SE end 1.03m (8.62m)
Upper figures are depth below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.			



## APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>OASIS ID: suffolka1-339530</b>	
<b>Project details</b>	
Project name	Reeves Yard, Ipswich
Short description of the project	Trial trenching revealed a series of pits, including one with a possible timber and clay lining, which produced pottery dating to the Middle Saxon through to the early medieval period. The site is located within an area of known Saxon activity and consequently the presence of such features were not unexpected. What is slightly unusual is the lack of later medieval material. This would suggest an absence of medieval activity in this area which could imply a contraction of the occupied area of the town. What the evaluation has confirmed, however, is that early features survive and have not been destroyed by post-medieval, primarily 19th century, activity.
Project dates	Start: 18-03-2019 End: 17-05-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	IPS2068 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	IP/16/01179/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH Reeves Yard
Study area	0.07 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 1665 4457 52.056543936001 1.160525515098 52 03 23 N 001 09 37 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8.6m Max: 9.5m
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Stuart Boulter
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	IPS2068
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	IPS2068
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	IPS2068
Paper Contents	"other"

Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"
<b>Project bibliography</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Reeves Yard, Ipswich, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.
Other bibliographic details	Report No. 2019-031
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	printed sheets of A4 paper with card covers and wire binding
Entered by	Mark Sommers (mark.sommers@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	17 May 2019

## APPENDIX F: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD - SEARCH RESULTS

HER No.	Site Name	Period	Description
IPS 061	Orwell Place	Neo	Neolithic polished flint axe found during road widening, near Unicorn Inn.
IPS 178	Old Foundry Rd.	med & Pmed	Trench confirmed presence of the medieval town ditch (1204), between Old Foundry Road and St. Margaret's Plain. With Post Medieval features and finds.
IPS 206	Cox Lane	Sax	Building work revealed a series of rubbish pits and a total of 4 Thetford ware and an Ipswich ware kilns. Two of the Thetford Ware kilns were partially excavated by IPSMG, of oval & circular forms. Two pits contained wasters & kiln debris. A silver penny of Aethelred II (c.AD 995) was found at base of pit containing Thetford ware. Also a bone skate (Saxon or Medieval). A deep pit, possibly a well, contained 11th or 12th century material and was associated with a skeleton with sword and dagger cuts.
IPS 209	Cox Lane	Sax	An area of Saxon and Early Medieval occupation adjacent to Cox Lane Saxon pottery kiln sites (IPS 206 and others). Now a car park.
IPS 218	St. Helen's St.	Sax & med	Early medieval and medieval pottery from test pit to rear of property. Apparently high density of pits, two sherds stamped Ipswich ware, three plain sherds Ipswich ware and three sherds Thetford type ware found in spoil.
IPS 219	Carr St.	Rom & Sax	A vase and other pottery from the site of the new Gas Offices in Carr Street' (1891). Mr. J. S. Corder. 'Saxon coins. Roman vase and pottery found on the site of New Gas Offices, Carr Street. Tiles found in pulling down an old building opposite the Sea Horse, College Street'
IPS 315	Carr St.	Sax, med & Pmed	Excavation of building extensions to Woolworths located Saxon to Post Medieval pottery and human and animal bone.
IPS 318	Tacket St.	Pmed	Fragment of 16th century vessel with frilled base and a 2 bone awls.
IPS 321	Tacket St.	?med/ Pmed	Medieval flint and mortar wall or possibly part of the brewery, which if the "Steam Brewery" on the 19th Century OS map may indicate a later date (Post Medieval/19th Century/20th Century).
IPS 323	Tacket St.	Sax	Small excavation, 15m North of the street frontage, revealed pits and post hole of Middle Saxon date and a coin of Alfred (871-899).
IPS 324	Carr St.	Sax, med & Pmed	Casual finds during building work between 1920 and 1970. Mostly Saxon pottery but also some of medieval and Post-Medieval age. Kiln remains reported, but not recorded. A description of some of the finds found in excavations for new department store of Co-operative Society's stores: Black-glazed mug (16th - Hurst) Green-glazed earthenware two-handled tyg with ribbed body, partly restored. Posset cup. 16th (Hurst.) Brown stoneware roundbodied jug 7 1/2" x 2 1/2" 16th - 17th c (Hurst) Fragment of Rhenish brown stoneware with portrait of man in 16th century hat,

HER No.	Site Name	Period	Description
			and other pottery sherds. Also a copper ladle, broken. Local chafing dish.
IPS 325	Carr St.	Sax	Ipswich ware rim found with a face mask-like decoration, also Ipswich and Thetford Ware, and Bone spindle whorl.
IPS 326	Upper Barclay St.		Ipswich Ware and Thetford Ware pottery in foundation trenches.
IPS 327	Union St.	Sax	Hole dug for manhole revealed Middle Saxon kiln floor. Also Ipswich Ware.
IPS 328	Upper Orwell St.	Un	Evaluation trench dug prior to bore hole survey; natural between 1.9-2.1m; plenty of pottery but no kiln evidence.
IPS 329	St. Helen's St.	Sax	Thetford ware kiln and wasters found.
IPS 330	Upper Orwell St.	Sax	One Thetford ware base located.
IPS 331	St.. Helen's St.	Sax & med	Monitoring of strip foundations located Thetford Ware and Medieval pottery.
IPS 333	Cox Lane	Sax, med & Pmed	Strip foundations in area behind Cox Lane frontage showed evidence of pits occasionally to a depth of 3m. Mean level of natural was 1.9m. Thetford ware pottery, Early and Post-Medieval pottery and 18th century clay pipes noted.
IPS 334	Upper Orwell St.	Sax	Building work revealed Ipswich ware pottery, including the greater part of a large pot with decoration of grooves and vertical burnishing, a rim with internal flange decorated with square stamps, a peaked lug and one waster. Found 6½ feet down in a pit cut into the natural gravel.
IPS 352	Foundation St.	Un	Stanchion holes revealed (presumably Late Saxon) human skeletal remains from 19th Century foundation trench.
IPS 353	Orwell Place	med	Dominican Friary precinct wall, exposed during chimney demolition in 1977 and further exposed during works in 2004.
IPS 354	Orwell Place	Sax	Cellar refurbishment, Saxon pottery recovered from pit excavated for wall underpinning.
IPS 355	Foundation St.	Sax, med & Pmed	Excavations in the late 1970s and 1980s within the area of later Blackfriars monastery.
IPS 356	Fore St.	Sax & med	Contractors hole in floor revealed one Thetford Ware sherd and one Medieval courseware sherd.
IPS 357	Eagle St.	Sax	Stanchion pits revealed Thetford Ware.
IPS 382	Bond St.	?Rom & Sax	Evaluation revealed evidence for Saxon activity in an area fronting onto Bond Street, features including a rammed pebble surface and a ditch both associated with Middle Saxon and Late Saxon pottery. Subsequent excavation was conducted which revealed a Saxon ditch and the incomplete remains of 6 human adults thought to be Roman or Early Saxon.

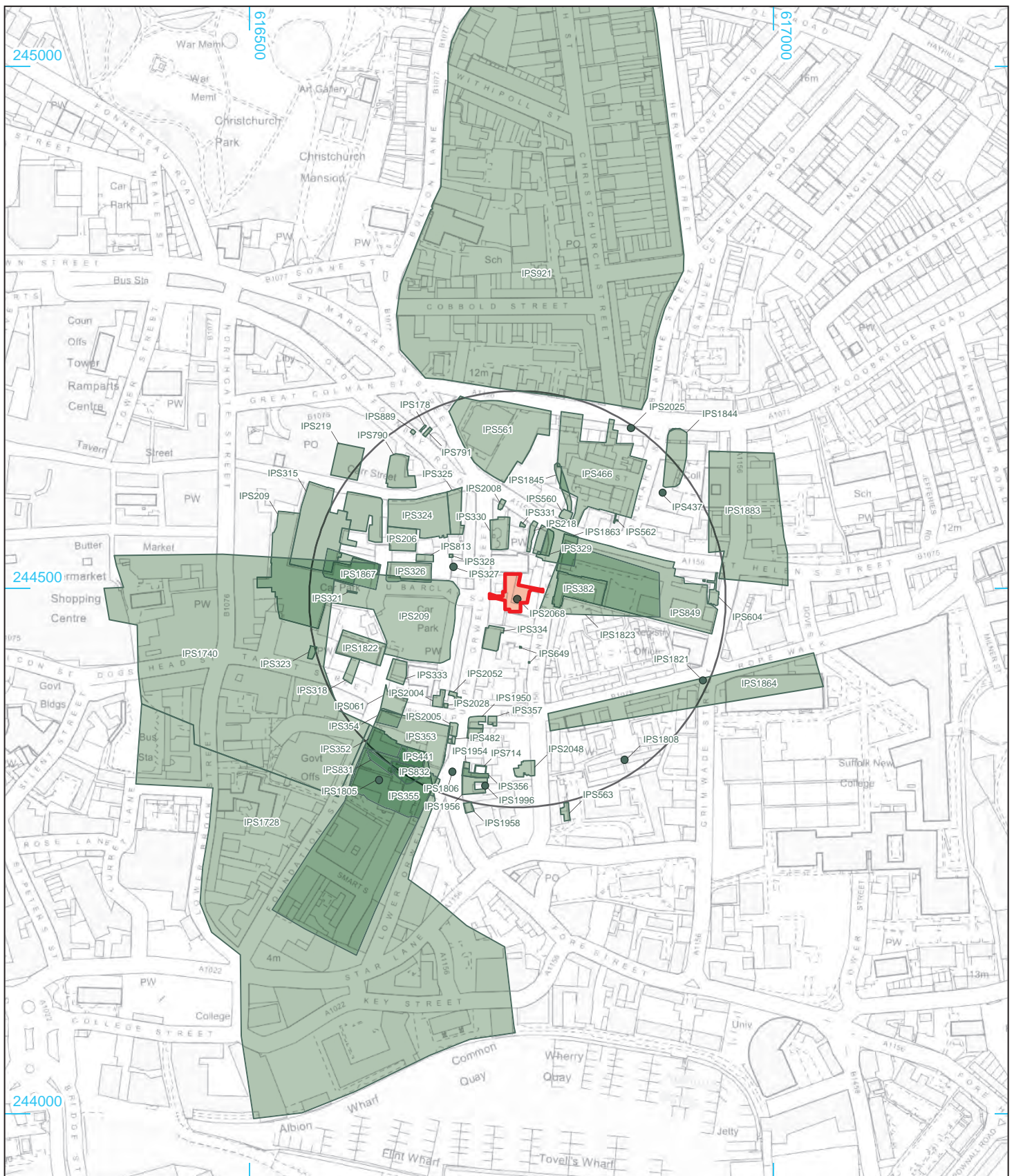


HER No.	Site Name	Period	Description
IPS 437	Orchard St.	Pmed	Three storeyed, crenelated, tower shown on John Ogilby's map of Ipswich in 1674/1698. Mentioned as a 'turret' in will of 1670 of Edmund Clench, was still standing when Joseph Pennington surveyed town (published 1778) but site shown as terraced houses by 1867 (map of Edward White). Probably of Tudor date, paralleled with Freston Tower.
IPS 441	Foundation St.	Sax	Unicorn House. Monitoring of footings trenches below a deep basement (1.8m below ground level) revealed several features with Thetford Ware pottery (Late Saxon). Although to the immediate north of Blackfriars' church no evidence for the abbey complex was observed.
IPS 466	Orchard St.	Pmed	Evaluation. Site appears open until Orchard Street developed in the mid-19th century. Has been in commercial and industrial use throughout the 20th century, with factory and warehouse buildings. Evaluation also revealed small-scale remains of medieval date. These comprised a boundary ditch and a square cut pit, similar to those found on the adjacent site.
IPS 482	Fore St.	med	The site is situated within the Saxon and medieval defences of the town of Ipswich and partially lies within the precinct of the Blackfriars Friary. Archaeological monitoring revealed a c.7m length of the former precinct wall running parallel with, but set back by c.8m from, Fore Street. It was coincidental with the rear wall of No. 2, Fore Street, and had been acting as its foundation. Excavation of a footing to the rear of No. 6 Fore Street revealed a further length of the precinct wall running, on the same alignment. In the yard to the rear of Nos. 2-8, Fore Street, monitoring of the excavations for ground beams for a residential block was also undertaken but only post medieval made ground deposits were disturbed.
IPS 560	St. Helen's St.	Sax, med & Pmed	Finds and Features from Saxon to Post Medieval.
IPS 561	St. Helen's St.	Sax & med	Construction of Odeon Complex revealed that the site was heavily piled, meaning 40-50% of archaeological deposits were destroyed. Thetford Ware and Medieval coursewares evident in deposits which remained.
IPS 562	Orchard St.	Sax & med	Watching brief on strip foundations revealed 4 small sherds of Thetford Ware and 14 sherds Medieval courseware.
IPS 563	Waterworks St.	med	Watching brief at the extension at rear of property. Topsoil sterile but 5 sherds emed courseware recovered from spoilheap.
IPS 604	Grimwade St.	med	Evaluation and subsequent excavation revealed at least two kilns and pits and post holes.
IPS 649	Bond St.	Un	Monitoring of two test holes identified a wet organic deposit and a dark loamy deposit to a depth of 3.3m+, both containing animal bone and oyster shell.

HER No.	Site Name	Period	Description
IPS 714	Fore St.	Sax, med & Pmed	Monitoring of groundwork revealed a 19th century cellars and earlier pits. Pottery from Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval periods recovered.
IPS 790	Carr St.	Sax & med	Co-op site, 13th Century rim and handle of grey ware. Also Tudor pottery and Thetford and Medieval sherds.
IPS 791	Old Foundry Rd.	Sax & med	Excavating for electric transformer station revealed Thetford ware and med pottery and various other finds.
IPS 813	Cox Lane	Sax & med	An area of Saxon and Early Medieval occupation adjacent to Cox Lane Saxon pottery kiln sites (IPS 206 and others). Now a car park.
IPS 831	Foundation St.	med & Pmed	Finds of button and pin found at Blackfriars pre 1920. Also area of 19th Century School.
IPS 832	Foundation St.	med	The Northern Middle Late Saxon Cemetery found under the Dominican Friary in the 1979-1985 excavation. Probably extends to north. (formerly part of IPS 355).
IPS 849	St. Helen's St.	Sax & Pmed	Borough Gaol illustrated on 1843 Tithe Map. Tithe apportionment states: Landowner: Corporation of Ipswich, Occupier: Themselves, Description: Borough Gaol. Also, Ipswich Ware found (1905).
IPS 889	Old Foundry Rd.	Sax	Probable Late Saxon defensive ditch seen in service trench. Also one sherd Ipswich ware, five sherds Thetford ware.
IPS 921	Bolton Lane	Rom	Roman artefact scatter of pottery, Bolton Farm? Including Castor ware with slip ornament, an urn inside another, some white ware.
IPS 1728	St. Mary at the Quay Parish	med & Pmed	Features Mentioned in the Ipswich Documentary Card index with no specific location other than parish. Fox and Geese 1522 Free school 1731 Hillyard, the 1719 (also malting,cellar) Kennel, the 1763 Le lyme yard, 1570 Mill 1770 Millbrook 1307 Tenpin ground 1763 Shire House Hill 1319
IPS 1740	St. Stephen's Parish	Pmed	Features Mentioned in the Ipswich Documentary Card index with no specific location other than parish. Dwellings of the aliens within the former precincts of the Carmelite priory, 1547-1558 Malting offices, 1713/14 Malting, 1724 Banqueting House, 1720 Coach and Horses (site of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk's house) <i>no date</i> Grammar school, 1739 Stable yard, 1767

HER No.	Site Name	Period	Description
IPS 1805	Foundation St.	Pmed	Christ's Hospital in former Blackfriars Building, mentioned 1541.
IPS 1806	Lower Orwell St.	med	Documentary reference to Church and Osterbolt, (East Gate). Earliest mention 1327 Location approximate.
IPS 1808	Fore St./ Lower Brook St.	Pmed	Documentary reference to Cole (Cold?) Dunghill/Warwick Pits.
IPS 1821	Grimwade St.	Pmed	Site of Former Synagogue.
IPS 1822	Tacket street	Pmed	Congregational Church 1857.
IPS 1823	St. Helen's St.	Pmed	Documentary reference, Teynter yard.
IPS 1844	Orchard St.	Pmed	Pond Visible on Penningtons Map of 1778.
IPS 1845	St. Helen's St.	Pmed	Pond Visible on Penningtons Map of 1778.
IPS 1863	St. Helen's St.	Pmed	Workhouse visible on Penningtons Map of 1778.
IPS 1864	Rope Walk	Pmed	Ropeyard visible on Ogilby's Map of 1674.
IPS 1867	Cox Lane	Pmed	Bowling Green visible on Ogilby's Map of 1674.
IPS 1883	Argyle St.	Pmed	House and brickyard illustrated on Tithe Map 1848, St. Margaret's. Tithe apportionment states: Landowner: Fisk Francis Occupier: Himself, Description: House and brickyard.
IPS 1950	Fore St.	Pmed	Spread Eagle PH (Nos. 1-3) Timber-framed plastered building dating from the 16th-17th century. Now a public house. May have been part of one house with Nos. 5 & 7, Fore Street.
IPS 1954	Fore St.	Pmed	No. 15. Post medieval timber-framed building recorded as part of the timber-framed building survey of Ipswich. Was being renovated at the time of the survey and almost the entire original timber frame was visible. A 3-window range on the 1st floor has also been restored.
IPS 1956	Fore St.	Pmed	Nos. 19, 21 & 23. A late C17 timber-framed and plastered building. 2 storeys and attics. 4 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The centre part of 2 window range breaks forward slightly. The ground storey has C20 shop fronts in C19 manner with glazing bars, one 6 panel door with fanlight and one double-hung sash window with glazing bars. Roofs tiled, with a modillion eaves cornice and 3 gabled dormers.
IPS 1958	Fore St.	Pmed	Nos. 27 & 29. A C17 timber-framed and plastered house with later alterations. 2 storeys and attics. 4 window range mullioned and transomed casements with glazing bars. The ground storey has C20 shops. Roofs C20 tiled, with 2 gabled dormers.
IPS 1996	Fore St.	Sax, med & Pmed	Monitoring of groundwork recorded a buried Sax/med topsoil and pits and material relating to C19 clay pipe manufactory.

HER No.	Site Name	Period	Description
IPS 2004	Orwell Place	Pmed	Nos. 9 & 11. A C17 timber-framed and plastered house remodelled in the C18, now with a C20 shop on the ground storey. The front has a low parapet and cornice and has sham exposed timber-framing on the first storey. 2 storeys. 2 window range, 3-light oriel bay windows, double-hung sashes with glazing bars. Roof tiled.
IPS 2005	Orwell Place	Pmed	No. 14. The remaining cross wing probably of a C17 timber-framed and plastered house, with C18 alterations. The front is gabled, with a moulded bressumer. 2 storeys and attics. 2 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The attics are lit by a window in the gable. The ground storey has a C20 shop front. The return front on Fore Street has one window range. Roof tiled, with 2 gabled dormers on Fore Street.
IPS 2008	St. Helen's St.	Pmed	No. 6. An early C17 timber-framed building. 2 storeys and attics. The upper storey has exposed timber-framing with plaster infill and a central splayed oriel window with leaded easements flanked by high level mullioned windows. It has a moulded sill beam and a lintel carved with the date 1636. Roof tiled (old tiles), with a central flat headed dormer with leaded casements. The interior has exposed moulded ceiling beams and joists.
IPS 2025	Woodbridge Road	Un	OUTLINE RECORD: evaluation - no further information
IPS 2028	Orwell Place	Pmed	No. 13. A 17th century timber-framed building documented within hand-drawn structural plans. The building has an addition of an early - mid 19th century plastered front.
IPS 2048	Waterworks St.	Pmed	6, 8, 10 Waterworks Street, The buildings are not visible on modern maps but seem to be the demolished row of houses visible on the earlier Tithe maps of the street. The file contains meticulously detailed plans for the demolition of the timber-framed buildings. The timber-framing was apparently in a good overall condition and the timber-framed cottages appear to date to the 17th century.
IPS 2052	Upper Orwell Street	Pmed	No. 74. 17th century timber-framed roof structure is the only remaining evidence of a timber-framed building at this site, as were no signs of ceiling beams or posts. Therefore, it is believed that the structure belonged to an earlier building elsewhere or from the previous building on this site. The ground floor currently has a 20th century shop.



- Site boundary
- 200m site buffer
- HER Monuments within 200m radius



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
Reeves Yard, Upper Orwell Street,  
Ipswich, Suffolk

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Site location plan

<b>DRAWN BY</b> AW	<b>PROJECT NO.</b> IPS2068	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b> DJB	<b>DATE</b> 03.05.19	<b>1</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b> MS	<b>SCALE</b> @A4 1:5,000	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- A A Section location



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PROJECT TITLE  
**Reeves Yard, Upper Orwell Street,  
 Ipswich, Suffolk**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Site plan**

DRAWN BY	AW	PROJECT NO.	IPS2068	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03.05.19	2
APPROVED BY	MS	SCALE@A3	1:200	







Representative section of Trench 1 (1m scales)



Pit 0005 and pit 0003, looking east (1m scales)

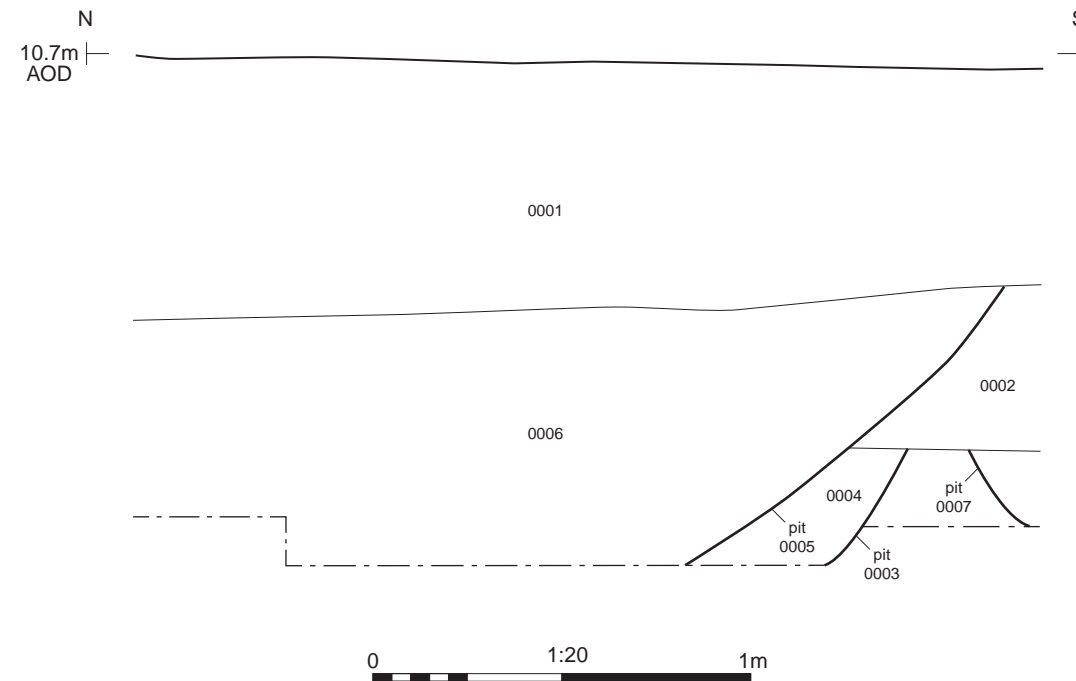


Pit 0007, looking east (1m scale)

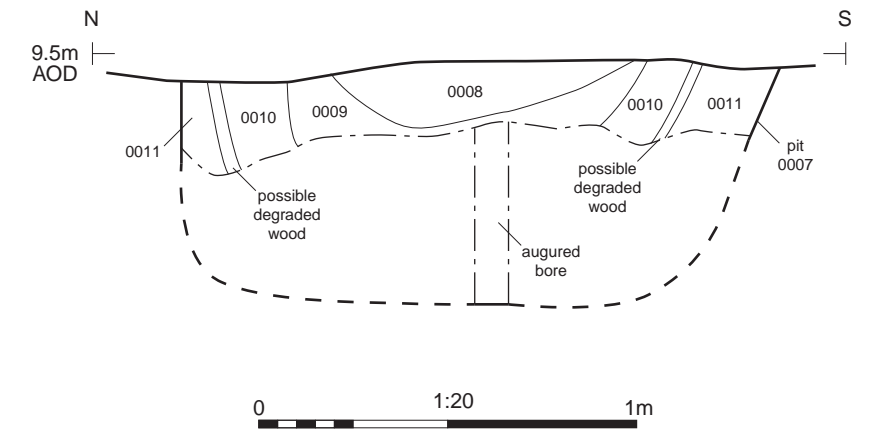


Trench 1, looking north-east (1m scales)

Section AA



Section BB




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PROJECT TITLE  
**Reeves Yard, Upper Orwell Street  
 Ipswich, Suffolk**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 1: Sections and photographs**

DRAWN BY	AW	PROJECT NO.	IPS2068	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	07.05.19	3
APPROVED BY	MS	SCALE	@A3 1:20	





Pit 0012, looking north-east (1m scales)

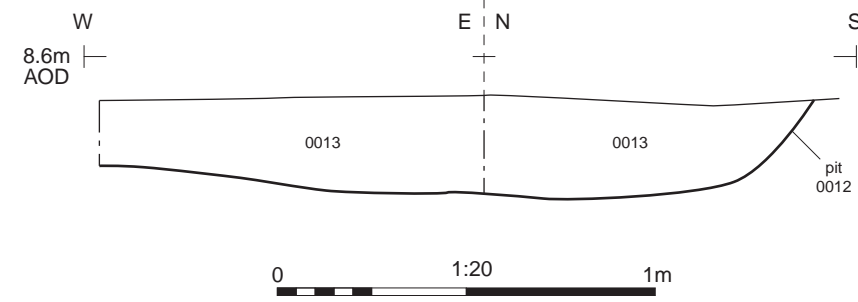


Pit 0016, looking south-east (1m scale)

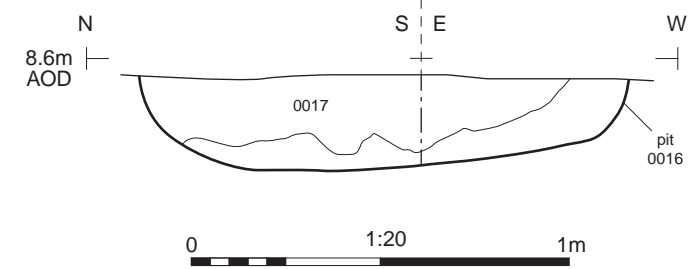


Representative section of trench 2 (1m scales)

Section CC



Section DD







Pit 0014, looking south-west (1m scales)

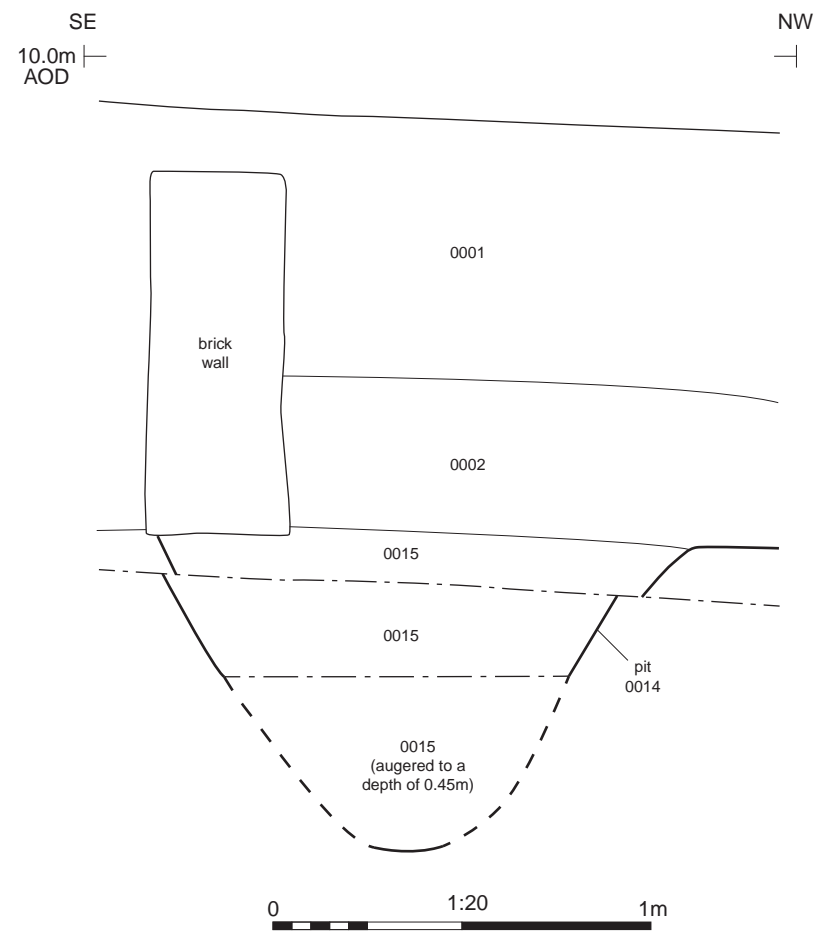


Ditch 0018 and pit 0020, looking south-west (1m scale)

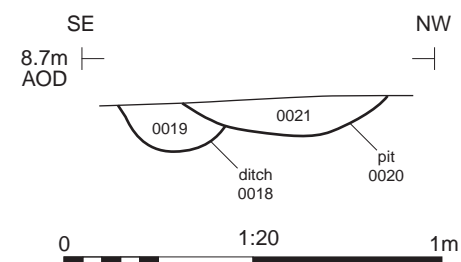


Representative section of trench 3 (1m scales)

Section EE



Section FF



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PROJECT TITLE  
 Reeves Yard, Upper Orwell Street  
 Ipswich, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE  
 Trench 3: Sections and photographs

DRAWN BY AW PROJECT NO. IPS2068 FIGURE NO.  
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 07.05.19 5  
 APPROVED BY MS SCALE @A3 1:20





1

Jar with a partial wavy line incised at the shoulder



2

Buttermarket-type bottle



3

Body sherd decorated with random ring stamps



4



Spouted pitcher represented by a rim/spout

0 1:1 50mm

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PROJECT TITLE  
Reeves Yard, Upper Orwell Street  
Ipswich, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE  
Photographs: selected pottery from  
pit 0007 (fill 0008)

DRAWN BY RW PROJECT NO. IPS 068 FIGURE NO.  
CHECKED BY DJB DATE 20/05/2019  
APPROVED BY MS SCALE @A3 1:1 6



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