

**Student Village, Fore Street, Ipswich
IPS 639 (IAS 5908)**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2011/075

Client: Investec Bank plc

Author: Kieron Heard

June 2011

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Summary

IPS 639 (IAS 5908), Student Village, Fore Street, Ipswich: An evaluation by trial trenching was carried out on the proposed site of a Student Village development to the west of Fore Street, Ipswich. Ten trenches (total area 195m²) were excavated, representing 4% of the area of the site that was available for evaluation.

The natural stratum was glaciofluvial sand and gravel, sloping down from northeast to southwest, towards the River Gipping; it was overlaid in places by a prehistoric buried soil horizon.

Occupation of the site in the prehistoric period was represented principally by a pit containing Neolithic–earlier Bronze Age worked flints and a ditch containing decorated pottery of a similar date.

There was little evidence for the use of the site in the Roman period, and Anglo-Saxon occupation was indicated principally by moderate amounts of Ipswich ware and a larger quantity of Thetford ware, mostly occurring as residual finds in later features.

During the medieval period much of the site was used as a cemetery, which is thought to have been that of the 'lost' church or chapel known (from a single medieval reference) as *Ostirbolt*. A total of thirteen burials were identified in the south-western, northern and eastern parts of the site. The corner of a postulated timber building, represented by beam slots and adjacent post holes, was identified near the centre of the site. It is likely that this building was contemporary with the cemetery, if not earlier.

Other significant evidence for medieval activity included dumping for land reclamation along the southern edge of the site, in what must have previously been the inter-tidal zone of the river, and the subsequent construction of a waterfront building, represented by a flint and septaria foundation.

The cellars of at least two Tudor buildings (one of which has been identified from early maps as a malt house) were found along the southern frontage of the site, representing the intensive development of Key Street by merchants in the early post-medieval period.

In the light of these significant results it is recommended that an Archaeological Impact Assessment should be prepared in order to inform future decisions by Suffolk County Council's archaeological planning officer regarding the need for further fieldwork or for mitigation of the threat to the archaeological resource posed by the proposed development of the site. This would require access to detailed final development proposals.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out on the proposed Student Village site in relation to a planning application for the redevelopment of the site for student accommodation. Archial Ltd commissioned the archaeological project on behalf of their client Investec Bank plc. The fieldwork was conducted by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), Field Team.

The site is centred at National Grid Reference TM 1673 4417 and encompasses an area of approximately 7000m², of which 4780m² was available for evaluation. It is located to the southeast of Ipswich town centre, close to the former Wet Dock (Ipswich marina). The site is bounded to the north by Star Lane, to the west by Slade Street, to the south by Key Street / Salthouse Street and to the east by houses and shops that front onto Fore Street (Fig. 1).

Until fairly recently the site was occupied by the firm of BOCM Paul, whose offices were located at 47 Key Street – the extensive building/warehouse standing on the Key Street / Salthouse Street frontage. For this reason the site has been known previously as the BOCM Paul's 'island' site. At the time of the archaeological evaluation much of the site was in use as a public car park and 47 Key Street was largely unoccupied.

The site has been given the county Historic Environment Record number IPS 639, and is recorded also under the Ipswich Archaeological Survey number IAS 5908.

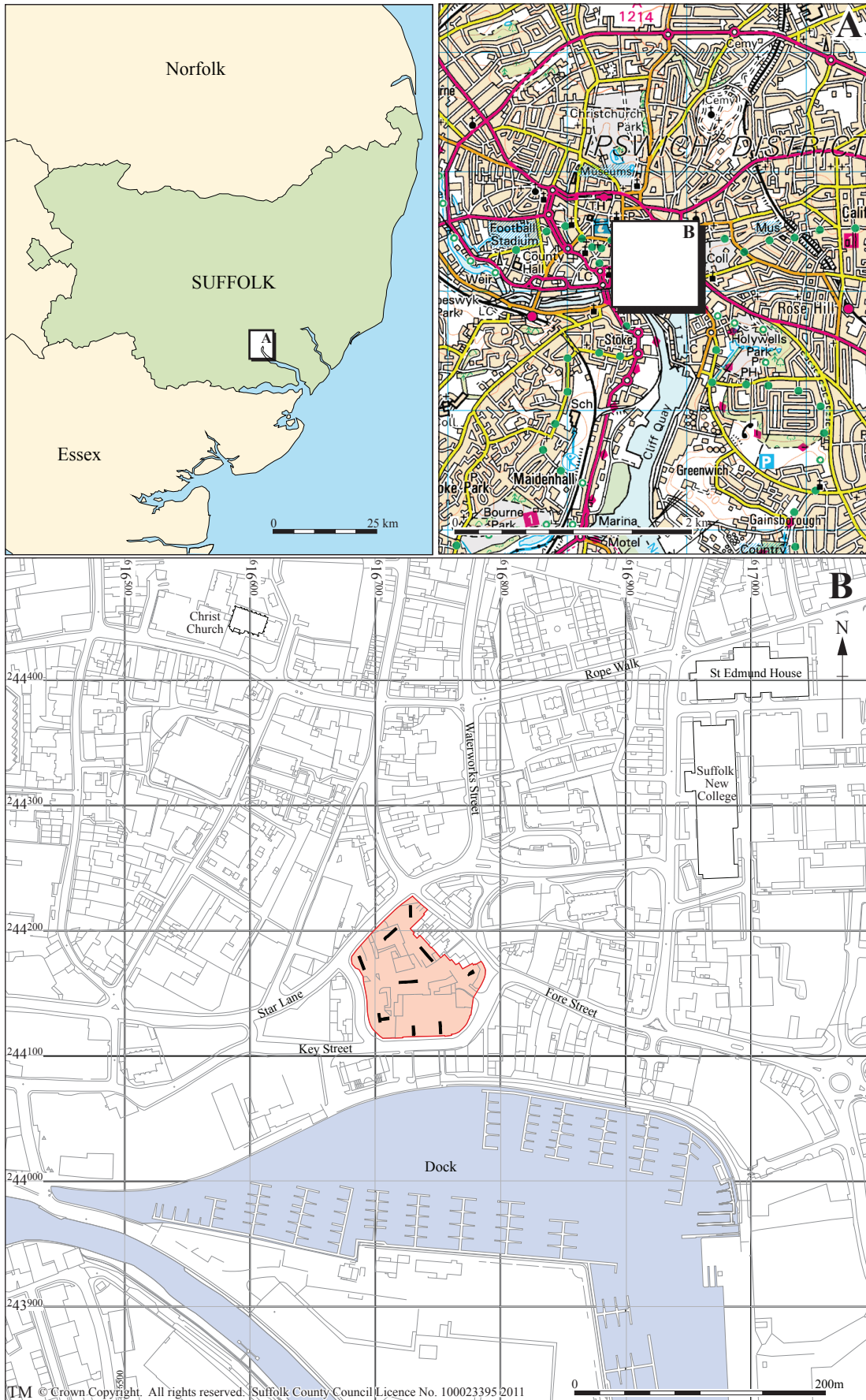


Figure 1. Site location, showing development area and evaluation trenches

2. Geology and topography

The site is located on the lower northern slope of the River Orwell valley. The underlying superficial geology here is of glaciofluvial sand and gravel that has been eroded by the main channel of the Orwell and its tributaries flowing from the north. These sand and gravel deposits have been recorded previously at a maximum height of approximately 5.0m OD adjacent to the northern corner of the site and at approximately 2.5m OD in the southwest corner of the site.

The southern frontage of the site is likely to have been within the intertidal zone of the river until at least the Anglo-Saxon period, although since then land reclamation (particularly in the post-medieval period) has pushed the edge of the river approximately 40m to the south.

3. Archaeological and historical background

The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described comprehensively in previous documents (Rolfe, 2010; Breen & Loader, 2002) and need not be repeated in detail here. Additional information can be found in reports relating to adjacent sites (for example, Loader & Breen, 2003). The results of further documentary research by Anthony Breen have been included here as Appendix 3.

The most significant aspect of the archaeological background relates to the discovery of a medieval cemetery in the southwest corner of the site. This was found in 1981 during the excavation of the William Brown's timber yard site (IPS 369 / IAS 5901), carried out in advance of the construction of Slade Street (Loader & Wade, 1981). The excavated area was located partly within the area of the current Student Village site. At least fifty-three burials were identified, these being concentrated in the eastern part of the IPS 369 excavation and clearly extending further to the east. It is assumed that they related to a lost church or chapel known (from a single documentary reference in 1343) as *Ostirbolt*.

4. Methodology

The archaeological evaluation took place during 28 March – 19 April 2011 and was conducted in general accordance with a Brief and Specification by Keith Wade of SCCAS, Conservation Team (Wade, 2011; Appendix 1) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Rhodri Gardner of SCCAS, Field Team (Gardner, 2011). Any variations to the methodologies described in those documents were approved in advance by the Curatorial Officer, Keith Wade.

Ten trial trenches, numbered 1–4 and 6–11, were excavated under direct archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator (Fig. 2). Trench 5, as proposed in the WSI (Gardner 2011, 4), was not excavated because, in the opinion of the Curatorial Officer, the southern part of the site was evaluated adequately by Trenches 4 and 6.

The evaluation trenches varied in length from 5.40m to 14.90m and were generally 1.80–2.00m wide. They were positioned broadly in accordance with a trench layout proposed in the WSI (Gardner 2011, fig. 2) with some minor variations dictated by site conditions. The evaluated area measured 195m², or 4% of the available area of the site.

Generally, mechanical excavation continued to the surface of significant archaeological deposits. Occasionally mechanical excavation continued below this level in order to determine the depths of recent cellaring or to test the depths of certain archaeological deposits.

Archaeological deposits and features were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers in the range 0001–0324 (excluding 0271–0279, which were omitted in error). They were drawn in plan (at 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate) and in section (at scales of 1:20 or 1:10, as appropriate) on 290mm x 320mm sheets of gridded drawing film. Written records were made on *pro-forma* context sheets or on the relevant plans and sections. A photographic record was made, consisting of high resolution digital images and monochrome prints.

The trench locations were recorded using a total station theodolite. On-site temporary bench marks were established by reference to an Ordnance Survey bench mark of 3.54m OD located on the northwest corner of the nearby Customs House.

A significant element of the evaluation was the investigation of human skeletal remains. In accordance with the Brief and Specification (Wade 2011, 4) these were left *in situ*, except in the case of disturbed/redeposited bones that were removed in the normal course of excavation. The removal of human remains was carried out under Ministry of Justice Licence Number 11-0036. After being recorded the *in situ* burials were covered by an appropriate geotextile membrane and a protective layer of sand or soil.

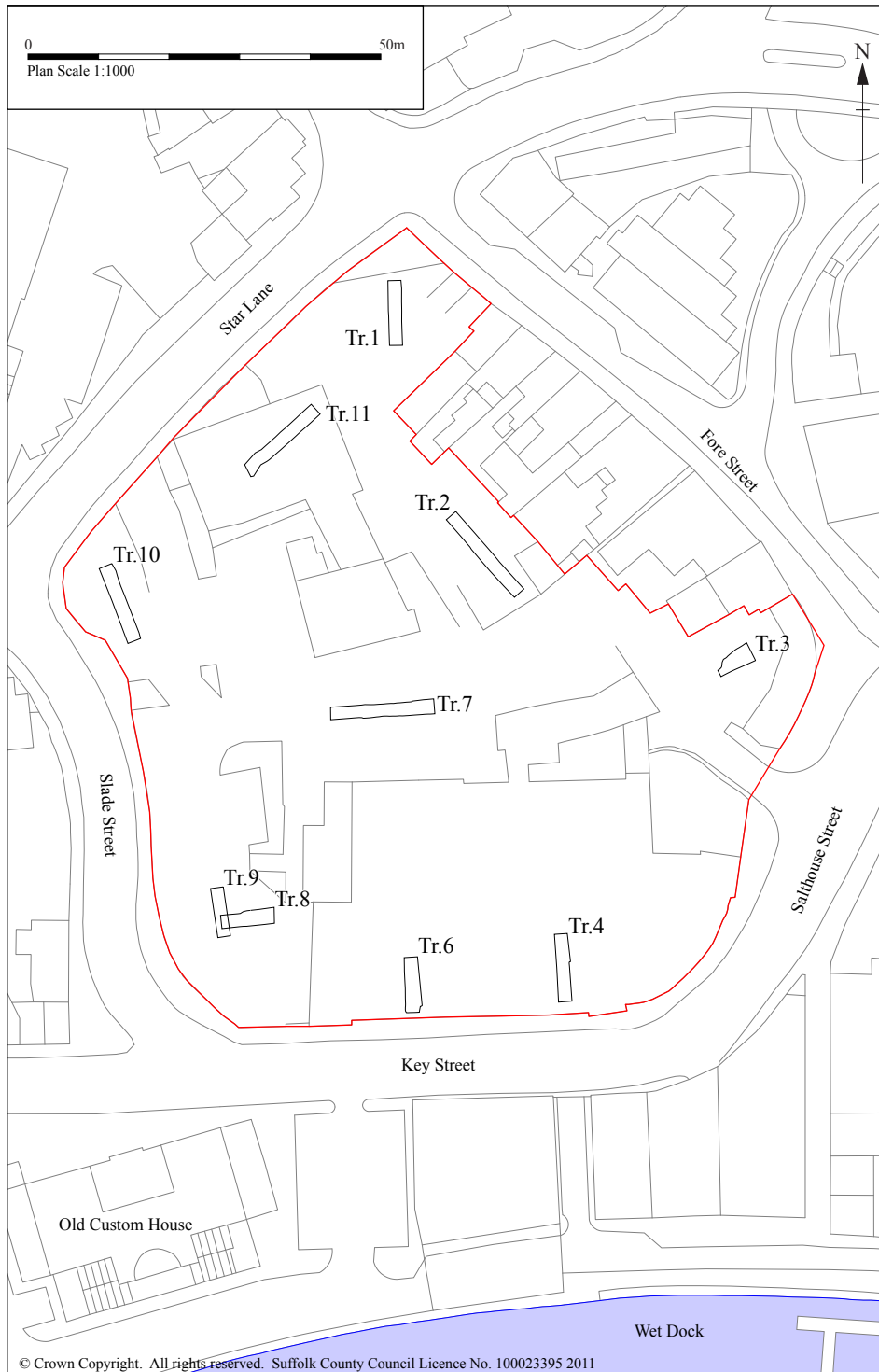


Figure 2. Trench locations

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

The significant results of the evaluation are summarised below, by trench. Only low levels of analysis and interpretation have been applied to the data and only the most important archaeological features have been illustrated. Should further work be undertaken on the site it is likely that some of the interpretations presented here will be modified and will require additional reporting.

5.2 Trench 1

Location	North corner of the site
Dimensions	9.16m x 1.80m x up to 1.70m deep
Orientation	North–South
Current ground level	6.37m OD (North), 6.52m OD (South)
Maximum height of significant archaeology	~5.50m OD (0.90m below current ground level)
Height of natural sand and gravel	~5.20m OD, in the centre of the trench
Relevant figure	3

Table 1. Trench 1 summary

Summary of significant results

Natural sand and gravel 0085

Natural sand and gravel 0085 was at a maximum height of approximately 5.20m OD, in the central part of the trench.

Prehistoric soil horizon 0084

The natural stratum 0085 was sealed by a layer of soft, light to mid brown silty sand mottled with dark brown silt, up to 0.26m thick. It contained two flint flakes of Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date and is interpreted as a prehistoric soil horizon.

Prehistoric or medieval ditch 0080

Buried soil horizon 0084 was removed partially by ditch 0080, oriented approximately north–south and with a rounded terminus at its north end. The ditch was >4.80m long (extending beyond the limit of excavation to the south) x 0.60m wide x 0.28m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled with soft, mid greyish brown silty sand mottled with yellow sand, containing occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks, and some small to medium-sized fragments of pottery (0079/0124).

The dating of ditch 0080 is problematic. Twenty-nine sherds of later Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the base of fill 0124, but according to the excavator these sherds might have derived from the underlying soil horizon 0084. Four sherds of medieval pottery (11th–12th century) came from fill 0079 at the northern terminus of the ditch but these might have been intrusive, since the ditch was cut by later pit 0082 at that location.

Medieval soil horizon 0083

Although the stratigraphic evidence was inconclusive, it seems likely that ditch 0080 was sealed by a layer of soft, dark greyish brown fine sandy silt (0083), containing occasional medieval pottery (11th–12th century), animal bone and oyster shells. This deposit also sealed the prehistoric soil horizon 0084.

Medieval ditches 0076 and 0078

Two parallel ditches 0076 and 0078, oriented approximately west-southwest – east-northeast and about 1.30m apart, partially truncated earlier ditch 0080. Ditch 0078 was seen also (in section) to cut layer 0083 (Fig. 3, section S.1).

0076 was >1.40m long (extending beyond the limits of excavation in both directions) x 0.48m wide x 0.16m deep, with a shallow, concave profile. It was filled with soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt (0075) containing moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks but no cultural material.

0078 was >2.10m long (extending beyond the limits of excavation in both directions) x 0.56m wide x 0.40m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill 0077 was soft, dark greyish brown silty sand containing moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal, animal bone and pottery. The pottery included two medieval sherds (12th–14th century) and some residual Late Anglo-Saxon material.

Although it seems likely that ditches 0076 and 0078 were broadly contemporary this is not clear from the stratigraphic record, particularly as 0076 was truncated horizontally by later pit 0074.

Medieval pit 0074

This was a large pit of unknown shape; only the northern edge was located within the area of excavation. It measured >2.10m x >1.80m x 0.50m deep, with a moderately steep side breaking imperceptibly into a base that sloped down to the south. Its fill 0073 was soft, dark brownish grey sandy silt containing frequent pebbles, moderate charcoal, and occasional pottery and bone. The pottery is of Middle Anglo-Saxon, Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval date, suggesting a *terminus post quem* (TPQ) for the backfilling of the pit in the 11th- or 12th centuries.

Medieval pit 0082

Pit 0082 was oval, measuring 0.82m x 0.70m x 0.25m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. It partially truncated the northern terminus of ditch 0080. Its fill 0081 was soft, dark brownish grey silty sand containing moderate charcoal flecks, occasional medieval pottery (11th–12th century) and some animal bone.

Post-medieval horticultural/garden soil 0070

Ditch 0078 and pit 0074 were sealed by a deposit of firm, dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt, up to 0.40m thick. This extended trench-wide, except where removed by later features, and was excavated mainly by machine. It contained moderate charcoal and chalk flecks, occasional oyster, small fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) and a single sherd of medieval pottery. 0070 is interpreted as a post-medieval horticultural/garden soil.

The sharp interface between layer 0070 and underlying features/deposits, and the absence of former ground surfaces, demonstrates truncation of the earlier features during the cultivation of layer 0070. For this reason the base of layer 0070, at approximately 5.50m OD (0.90m below current ground level), is considered to represent the level at which significant (in this case, medieval) archaeological deposits were encountered in Trench 1.

Subsequent activity

At the north end of the trench post-medieval horticultural/garden soil 0070 was removed by Victorian cellar 0066. Although the base of the cellar was not observed, probing with the machine bucket suggested that the floor was at a depth of 2.50m below ground level (c. 3.90m OD). Therefore the construction of the cellar will have removed any

underlying archaeological deposits. However, earlier deposits were observed (though not excavated) to the north of the cellar. The cellar was filled with demolition rubble 0323.

At the south end of the trench horticultural/garden soil 0070 was removed by modern pipe trench 0063 and other recent intrusions, although earlier features/deposits (such as ditch 0080) did survive partially below the pipe trench.

Cellar 0066 and pipe trench 0063 were sealed by a trench-wide layer of demolition rubble 0061 and a levelling layer of sand (not numbered) for a concrete slab forming the current ground surface.

5.3 Trench 2

Location	Rear of 48–52 Fore Street
Dimensions	14.65m x 1.80m x up to 1.80m deep
Orientation	Northwest–Southeast
Current ground level	6.10m OD (Northwest), 6.20m OD (Southeast)
Maximum height of significant archaeology	~5.16m OD (1.00m below current ground level)
Height of natural sand and gravel	~4.72m OD, trench-wide
Relevant figure	4

Table 2. Trench 2 summary

Summary of significant results

Natural sand and gravel 0059

Natural sand and gravel 0059 was observed in plan and section throughout Trench 2 at a height of approximately 4.72m OD.

Soil horizon 0058

Natural sand and gravel 0059 was sealed by a layer of soft, mottled yellowish brown and grey silty sand, approximately 0.14m thick (where seen to its full depth, at the south end of the trench), containing occasional to moderate pebbles but no obvious cultural material apart from a bone pin or needle (10th–11th century) that is likely to have been intrusive. The interface between the natural and this overlying soil horizon was difficult to define. The surface of 0058 increased from 4.84m OD at the south end of the trench to 5.16m OD in the centre of the trench.

0058 is interpreted as a buried (prehistoric?) soil horizon that has been disturbed by subsequent activity. It was exposed only in the southern half of the trench.

Medieval graves 0007, 0015, 0017, 0020, 0023, 0038, 0041, 0043, 0045, 0057

Soil horizon 0058 was cut by up to ten graves. These were only recognised in plan at the level at which they cut natural sand and gravel 0059, but were subsequently seen in section to be cutting from a slightly higher level. The graves survived to approximately 0.10–0.15m deep, barely cutting the surface of the natural stratum.

Human skeletal remains (0006, 0014, 0019, 0022, 0037 and 0040) were identified in six of the ten graves. In accordance with the WSI (Gardner 2011, 6) the burials were not exhumed, nor were they exposed fully (Plate 1, for example).

The burials were all oriented west–east and supine, with heads to the west. Bone preservation was generally poor (presumably due to acidic and free-draining soils) and later intrusions had truncated most of the burials, exacerbating the decay of the bones; for example, the ends of long bones showed signs of having decayed back from the points at which they were truncated.

Given that the graves were not excavated fully, the grave fills provided no artefactual dating evidence. It is assumed however that the burials were of medieval date.

Burials were exposed only in the southern half of the trench; in the northern half of the trench overlying deposits were not excavated to the level at which burials might have been found.

Medieval ditch 0004

A linear ditch, oriented north-northwest – south-southeast, cut through most of the graves. The ditch was > 4.20m long (extending beyond the limit of excavation to the south, and probably also to the north) x 0.90m wide x 0.60m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill 0003 was soft, dark grey sandy silt containing moderate pebbles, occasional Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery (with a *TPQ* of the late 14th–15th centuries) and some human bone.

Post-medieval horticultural/garden soil 0035

Ditch 0004 and all of the medieval graves were sealed by a trench-wide deposit of compact, dark brownish grey sandy silt containing frequent pebbles and occasional post-medieval CBM and mortar, oyster, charcoal and coal. Layer 0035 increased in thickness from north (0.40m) to south (0.72m) although the top of the deposit was fairly level.

This deposit is interpreted as a post-medieval horticultural/garden soil. The sharp boundary between 0035 and underlying deposits indicated that the earlier ditch and graves were truncated during the cultivation of this soil. For this reason the base of the horticultural/garden soil, at 4.84m OD to 5.16m OD is taken to represent the surviving height of significant (in this case, medieval) remains in Trench 2.

Subsequent activity

Horticultural/garden soil 0035 was removed partially by several pits (0001, 0009, etc), most of which produced 18th- and 19th-century material. Shallow brick foundations and service trenches were noted also. These later features were sealed by a layer of demolition rubble forming the base for a concrete slab. A thin layer of tarmac on top of the slab formed the current ground surface.

5.4 Trench 3

Location	East corner of the site
Dimensions	5.40m x up to 2.80m x up to 1.80m deep
Orientation	Southwest–Northeast
Current ground level	4.94m OD (North side), 4.73m OD (South side)
Maximum height of significant archaeology	~4.63m OD (0.10m below current ground level)
Height of natural sand and gravel	Not observed
Relevant figure	5

Table 3. Trench 3 summary

Summary of significant results

Post-medieval (Tudor) cellared building 0321

Trench 3 was almost entirely within the rubble-filled cellar of the former 64 Fore Street, a building that was demolished after the Second World War (Plate 2). The south and west walls of the cellar were exposed partially, surviving to a maximum height of 4.63m

OD, or just 0.10m below the current ground surface. The internal dimensions of the cellar were >3.80m east–west x >2.80m north–south.

The walls were exposed to a maximum height of 1.65m, or twenty-four courses above the floor. The bricks were soft, red and hand-made, measuring 242mm x 115mm x 57mm (9.5 x 4.5 x 2.25 inches, consistent with a Tudor date) and were laid on bed in a random bonding pattern. The mortar was generally soft and off-white to yellow, although there was some obvious re-pointing on the upper ten courses of the west wall using a hard, grey mortar.

Some architectural features were noted. A small niche in the south wall probably housed a candle or lamp, and three square sockets in the west wall might have been for timber joists or the supports for shelving or stairs.

The exposed floor of the cellar was made of bricks laid on bed in a herringbone pattern. The bricks were hard and pinkish brown with unabraded edges, measuring 242mm x 120mm (9.5 x 4.75 inches) and were probably more modern than the bricks used in the walls, suggesting that the cellar floor had been re-laid. It is possible also that the floor had been raised; the base of the niche in the south wall was only 1.10m above the floor – probably too low for it to have served a useful function.

The cellar walls and floor were preserved *in situ* and earlier deposits were not exposed apart from in a small area to the west of the cellar; these were not excavated.

Post-medieval brick-lined pit 0318

A circular, brick-lined pit, probably a ‘soakaway’ or cess pit was located immediately to the west of the cellar. In fact the cut for the pit had partially truncated the cellar wall, which might explain the re-pointing of the internal face of the west wall. This feature was not excavated, but was probably of 18th- or 19th-century date.

Subsequent activity

The cellar was backfilled with demolition rubble, and overlying layers of rubble and sand formed the make-up for the current tarmac surface.

5.5 Trench 4

Location	Inside 47 Key Street
Dimensions	9.60m x 1.90m x up to 2.35m deep
Orientation	North–South
Current ground level	4.14m OD (North), 4.13m OD (South)
Maximum height of significant archaeology	3.82m OD (0.32m below current ground level)
Height of natural sand and gravel	Possibly at 1.30m OD, near the south end of the trench
Relevant figure	6

Table 4. Trench 4 summary

Summary of significant results

Possible natural sand and gravel 0289

A deposit of waterlogged orangey grey sand and gravel was observed (though not investigated in detail) at the base of a machine-excavated sondage near the south end of the trench, at a height of approximately 1.30m OD.

Medieval land reclamation dumps

A deposit of friable, dark brownish grey sandy silt (0212), up to 1m thick, sealed the possible natural stratum 0289 and extended trench-wide. Due to the depth of this deposit it was not possible to investigate it adequately; a small quantity of pottery was recovered by localised hand excavation or retrieved from a machine-excavated sondage. The pottery is of Middle Anglo-Saxon, Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval date, providing a *TPQ* of the late 13th- or early 14th century for this deposit.

The surface of deposit 0212 sloped gradually from 2.42m OD near the north end of the trench to 2.35m OD near the south end of the trench.

0212 was sealed by sequences of relatively thin, horizontal dumps of (principally) sand and gravel or silty clay (for example, 0178/0179/0216/0217 in section S. 4 (Fig. 6)); these are largely undated. They were recorded piecemeal throughout the trench, and had a maximum combined height of approximately 3.0m OD.

Medieval linear feature 0181/0198/0229

A north–south linear cut feature (recorded in plan as 0229 and in sections as 0181 and 0198) extended the length of the trench, except where removed by modern intrusions. It

was up to 0.54m wide x 0.40m deep, with steep sides and a flat or slightly concave base. The nature of its fills varied; 0180 (in cut 0181; see S.3 on Figure 6) and 0228 (in cut 0229; not illustrated) were similar, fairly homogenous deposits of sand and gravel, whereas 0193–0197 (in cut 0198; not illustrated) were thin, banded deposits of sand, gravel and silty soil. A moderate amount of pottery dated to the late 13th- or early 14th century was recovered from fill 0180.

The function of this feature is uncertain. It had a ditch-like profile, but given the nature of subsequent activity (see foundation 0189, below) this might have been a robbing trench for a masonry foundation.

Medieval foundation 0189

0189 was a masonry foundation, oriented north–south and directly overlying linear feature 0181/0198/0229. It was constructed of random, un-coursed fragments of flint and septaria (up to 180mm x 120mm x 80mm) bonded heavily with a soft, creamy mortar (Plate 3). It was at least 4.10m long x 0.48m wide x 0.20m high. A thin layer of clay (20–40mm thick) at the base of the foundation is thought to have been a levelling deposit or damp-proofing course; it produced a single sherd of medieval pottery dated to the 13th- or 14th century.

Due to subsequent horizontal and vertical truncation no surfaces survived to indicate the contemporary ground level, and it was not clear if the foundation was for an internal or external wall. The materials used and method of construction suggest that the foundation was of medieval date.

Post-medieval (Tudor) cellar wall 0146

The external face of a cellar wall, oriented approximately north–south, was exposed along the eastern edge of the trench (Plate 3). It was >3.40m long x at least 1.62m high (twenty-six courses); the base of the wall was not exposed. It was built of red bricks measuring 200mm x 100mm x 40mm (8 x 4 x 1.5 inches, consistent with a Tudor date), laid as random headers and stretchers.

The wall had at least two off-set courses, presumably a stepped footing, starting at a height of 2.54m OD. It was built free-standing within construction cut 0188, the western edge of which was located about 0.60m west of the wall. The construction cut was backfilled with soil deposits, one of which (0182) contained a fragment of pottery dated

to the 15th- or 16th century. Unfortunately the height of the contemporary ground surface could not be determined, but it is assumed to have been above the surviving level of the earlier masonry foundation 0189 (3.10m OD), to the west of the cellared building.

0146 was the west wall of a long, narrow building that can be identified on early Ordnance Survey maps as a malt house, and can be traced by map regression back to at least 1674.

A narrow, splayed window or air vent measuring 0.70m wide x 0.28m high had its sill at about 0.65m above the stepped footing. It is assumed to have provided light into the cellar, or (given the use of the building as a malt house) to have allowed ventilation. The opening was blocked subsequently with mortared bricks and brick rubble.

Post-medieval buttresses 0139, 0142, 0147 & 0227(?)

Following the blocking of the window or vent, buttress 0147 was constructed against the external face of the wall. The foundation of the buttress measured 0.50m x 1.10m x 0.64m high (eleven surviving courses) and was built of red bricks measuring 210mm x 100mm x 50mm (8.25 x 4 x 2 inches). It had two or more off-set courses at its base. Another buttress (0142) with a similar method of construction was probably built at the same time, and it is likely that a third buttress was located to the south of 0147; although not seen, its position was represented by the corner of rectangular construction cut 0227.

A fourth buttress 0139 was build subsequently, between 0142 and 0147. Its foundation measured 0.70m x 0.65m x 0.80m high (thirteen surviving courses). It had a stepped profile but was noticeably different in form to 0142 and 0147 (see Plate 3).

Post-medieval timber post 0176 and decayed post 0285

A large, vertical timber post (0.42m x 0.22m x 0.76m long) with a rectangular cross section and a flat base was inserted in post hole 0177. The post hole was dug through the edge of medieval foundation 0189 and is assumed to have been of post-medieval date. Its function is unknown. Another post-medieval post hole 0286 containing decayed post 0285 was located at the south end of the trench, cutting medieval linear feature 0227.

Medieval / Post-medieval pit 0186

Oval or circular pit 0186 measured 1.60m x >0.80m x >1.20m deep, with near vertical sides. Its principal fill 0185 was soft, greyish brown sandy gravelly silt containing some tile, oyster, possible building stone and a fragment of residual Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery. It is assumed to have been of medieval or post-medieval date, but its function is unknown.

Post-medieval cobbled surface 0213

Buttresses 0139, 1042 and 0147, pit 0186 and (probably) post 0176 were truncated to below ground level and sealed by a trench-wide layer of compacted dark greyish brown silt with a little sand, ash and charcoal, up to 0.34m thick (0214). A surface of large, rounded flint cobbles (with occasional fragments of septaria and limestone) was then laid on a bed of yellow sand (0213). This also extended trench-wide, except where removed by modern intrusions. The cobbled surface was at approximately 3.3m OD.

0213 represented part of an open area or yard that can be identified clearly to the west of the malt house on the first edition Ordnance Survey map and earlier maps.

Subsequent activity

Yard surface 0213 was sealed by a trench-wide deposit of mortar and brick rubble up to 0.50m thick, presumably representing the demolition of cellared building 0146 and neighbouring properties. This formed the make-up for a concrete slab, this being the floor of the existing warehouse.

5.6 Trench 6

Location	Inside 47 Key Street
Dimensions	7.85m x 1.90m x up to 1.90m deep
Orientation	North–South
Current ground level	4.10m OD (North), 4.10m OD (South)
Maximum height of significant archaeology	3.30m OD (0.80m below current ground level)
Height of natural sand and gravel	Not seen
Relevant figure	7

Table 5. Trench 6 summary

Summary of significant results

Natural sand and gravel

The natural stratum was not observed in Trench 6, but by inference it must have been below 2.14m OD.

Medieval land reclamation dumps

0311 was a deposit of friable, dark brownish grey sandy silt containing occasional Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery (*TPQ*: late 13th–14th centuries). It was at least 0.40m thick (not bottomed), with a maximum recorded height of 2.56m OD, and although it was only seen in a machine-excavated sondage in the northern half of the trench it is likely that it extended trench-wide. 0311 was similar to deposit 0212 in Trench 4.

0311 was overlaid by a sequence of dumped deposits of silty clay, sandy silt, sand and gravel (0302–0310). They had a combined thickness of up to 0.80m, with a maximum height of 3.38m OD, and some of them were traced in plan extending across the width of the trench. These deposits were excavated partially by machine and could not be dated individually, although Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval material (*TPQ*: 12th–14th centuries) was recovered from the excavated spoil. The surface of these deposits, at an average height of 3.30m OD, is taken to be the maximum height of significant (medieval) archaeological deposits in Trench 6.

Post-medieval brick floor 0298 and brick foundation 0324

Brick floor 0298 was recorded at the south end of the trench, in construction cut 0296. It measured >1.20m east–west x >1.30m north–south, extending beyond the limits of excavation to the west and south and being truncated by a modern pipe trench to the east. It was constructed of red, unfrogged bricks laid as a single course in a random pattern, on a bed of mortar (0297). The bricks measured 250mm x 120mm x 55mm (10 x 4.75 x 2 inches) and the floor surface was at approximately 3.0m OD.

The purpose of the floor was uncertain – it could have been part of a post-medieval cellar or the base of a brick tank. It is assumed to have been of pre- 19th-century date.

The northern edge of the floor respected the line of an insubstantial east–west brick foundation 0324 (recorded in section only; see section S.6 on Figure 7), although it was noted that the base of the foundation was 0.12m higher than the surface of the floor.

Post-medieval brick-lined pit 0299

Brick floor 0298 was truncated slightly by a circular, brick-lined pit (not numbered). The pit lining 0299 survived to a height of 0.28m (four courses) and was constructed of red, unfrosted half-bats, randomly coursed and bonded with a hard, pinkish mortar. Its internal diameter was 1.30m. It could have been a ‘soakaway’ or cess pit. It was filled with thin, banded deposits of ash, coal and mortar (not numbered) that could not be dated.

Post-medieval cellar wall 0294

The external face of a north–south cellar wall 0294 coincided with the eastern edge of Trench 6. It was constructed of red bricks measuring 230mm x 110mm x 60mm (9 x 4.25 x 2.25mm) bonded with a hard, light yellowish brown mortar. The wall measured >7m long x at least 1m high (thirteen courses), and was built free-standing in construction cut 0293. It survived almost to the current ground level.

0294 is interpreted as the west wall of a building on the west side of the Green Man public house complex, as shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 and subsequent valuation maps. The building was probably of late 18th- or 19th-century date.

Post-medieval brick structure 0291

An L-shaped brick wall at the north end of the trench might have been part of a cellar, a brick-built tank or the brick lining of a pit. Its construction cut 0290 partially removed the construction cut 0293 for cellar wall 0294.

The structure measured >1.00m north–south x >1.40m east–west x >1.0m deep, and extended beyond the limits of excavation to north and west. The wall was 0.25m wide and was constructed of red, unfrosted bricks measuring 230mm x 110mm x 55mm (9 x 4.25 x 2 inches) bonded with soft, off-white mortar. The structure was sub-divided by an internal, north–south cross wall of similar construction.

0291 was backfilled with crushed mortar containing occasional brick, tile and slate rubble, and some pottery of late 18th- or 19th-century date.

Subsequent activity

Brick structure 0291 and earlier deposits/structures were truncated by two or more modern drains, oriented north–south. These were sealed by a paved surface (not numbered) at 3.56m OD. 0.40–0.50m of demolition rubble sealed the paved surface and formed the make-up for the concrete floor slabs of the existing warehouse building.

5.7 Trench 7

Location	South of the Jewish cemetery
Dimensions	14.90m x 2.00m x up to 1.35m deep
Orientation	East–West
Current ground level	5.16m OD (West), 5.37m OD (East)
Maximum height of significant archaeology	4.80m OD (0.54m below current ground level)
Height of natural sand and gravel	4.25m OD (East), 3.90m OD (West)
Relevant figure	8

Table 6. Trench 7 summary

Summary of significant results

Natural sand and gravel

The natural stratum (not numbered) sloped from 4.25m OD at the east end to 3.90m OD at the west end of the trench.

Prehistoric soil horizon 0248

The natural sand and gravel was overlaid by a deposit of soft, dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.20–0.26m thick, that extended trench-wide (Fig. 8, sections S.7 & S.8). Two fragments of Late Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from this layer but these are thought to have been intrusive, since 0248 is interpreted as a prehistoric soil horizon.

Prehistoric pit 0241

A square or rectangular pit was dug through soil horizon 0248 and into the underlying natural sand and gravel. The pit measured >1.0m north–south x >0.30m east–west x 0.46m deep, with vertical sides breaking fairly sharply into a flat base. Unfortunately only the south-eastern corner of the pit was seen: it extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north and was truncated by a modern concrete pier base to the west. The maximum surviving height of the pit was 4.40m OD.

The pit was filled with soft, mottled mid brown and brownish grey sandy silt (0240) containing ten flint flakes of Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date, three small and unidentified bone fragments and rare, small fragments of charcoal.

Probable timber building (Anglo-Saxon or medieval?)

At the west end of Trench 7 two narrow, linear trenches 0235 and 0237 were dug through soil horizon 0248 and into the underlying natural sand and gravel (Plate 4). 0235 was oriented north-northwest–south-southeast and measured >1.40m long x 0.40m wide x 0.36m deep, with very steep sides and a flat base. 0237 was oriented approximately east–west and measured >3.20m long x 0.38m wide x 0.40m deep, with near vertical sides breaking sharply into a flat base. These are interpreted provisionally as construction trenches for timber ground beams at the northeast corner of a building. A small, oval cut 0239 at the intersection of the ‘beam slots’ measured 0.40m x 0.30m x 0.26m deep, with very steep sides and flat base; it was either a post hole belonging to the same building or part of a later structure.

The beam slots and post hole were filled with similar deposits of soft, greyish brown silty sand. Fill 0234 (beam slot 0235) produced two small fragments of animal bone, but no datable material was recovered. The beam slots survived to a maximum height of approximately 3.90m OD.

Another four probable post holes (0258, 0260, 0262 and 0264; Fig. 8, section S.8) were located in the area enclosed by beam slots 0235 and 0237 and are likely to have been broadly contemporary with the postulated building, if not part of the same structure. Again, no datable material was recovered from these features.

Probably occupation layer 0265 (Anglo-Saxon or medieval?)

A localised, thin (up to 80mm) layer of firm, dark grey ashy, silty sand was observed in section to be sealing post hole 0258 and (partially) beam slot 0235. It contained moderate oyster shell (and possibly other shellfish) fragments and occasional small pebbles but no cultural material. It is interpreted provisionally as an occupation deposit or the remains of a midden associated with the use of the ‘beam slot’ building.

Anglo-Saxon or medieval ditch 0252

Ditch 0252, in the central part of Trench 7, cut soil horizon 0248. It was oriented approximately northwest–southeast and measured >1.80m long x 0.90m wide x 0.54m deep, with moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base. Its maximum surviving height was 4.15m OD. Ditch fill 0251 was firm, dark greyish brown silty sand containing occasional small to large pebbles but no cultural material. The extent and function of the ditch are unknown. Its stratigraphic position suggests that it was of medieval or earlier date.

Medieval / Post-medieval ditch 0250

Ditch 0250 truncated earlier ditch 0252. It was oriented north–south and measured >1.80m long x 0.82m wide x 0.27m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill 0249 was firm, dark grey sandy silt containing some human bone but no cultural material. Note that the interface between ditch fill 0249 and overlying soil deposit 0242 was indistinct, and it is possible that the ditch was actually cut from a slightly higher level. The extent and function of the ditch are unknown.

Medieval / Post-medieval horticultural/garden soil 0242

All of the features and deposits described above were sealed by a trench-wide layer of firm, dark grey sandy silt (0242). The thickness of the deposit increased from 0.30m at the east end to 0.58m at the west end of the trench and it had a fairly level surface at approximately 4.60m OD. It contained occasional pebbles and shell and at least one large fragment of human skull but no datable material. 0242 is interpreted as a worked soil horizon, of medieval or post-medieval date. The sharp interfaces between the base of this deposit and underlying deposits/features suggests that the cultivation of 0242 had truncated earlier remains.

Medieval / Post-medieval dumping 0221, 0224, 0225 and 0247

A sequence of dumped deposits of silty clay (0221, 0225 and 0247) and soil (0224) overlay horticultural/garden soil 0242. These deposits were recorded in section only and could not be dated, but are assumed to have been of medieval or early post-medieval date. They had no obvious function other than as ground-raising deposits.

Post-medieval rubbish pit 0244

At the east end of Trench 7 dumped deposit 0221 was removed by a large pit 0244 that extended beyond the limits of excavation to north, east and south. It measured >2.20m

x >2.80m x at least 0.70m deep, and had moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base.

Pit fill 0241 was loose, light to mid grey ashy silt or mid greyish brown sandy silt in discrete patches/lenses. It contained frequent small to large animal bones and charcoal fragments, moderate small to medium fragments of post-medieval pottery (providing a likely date of 1575–1650), small to large fragments of brick and tile, oysters and other shellfish and occasional pieces of roofing slate.

Pit 0244 had a maximum recorded height of 4.80m OD which, for the purpose of this evaluation report, is considered to be the maximum height of significant archaeological deposits in Trench 7.

Undated post holes 0246 and 0253

Post hole 0246 was truncated by post-medieval pit 0244 and survived only at the level at which it cut the natural sand and gravel. Its fill 0245 contained two unidentified fragments of animal bone but no datable material. Post hole 0254 cut soil horizon 0248 and was probably sealed by worked soil 0242; it might have been contemporary with one of the adjacent ditches 0250 or 0252.

Undated pit 0269

Part of a large pit 0269 cutting soil horizon 0248 was not excavated. Its fill 0268 was soft, dark grey sandy silt containing occasional animal bone but no obvious cultural material. It was probably sealed by horticultural/garden soil 0242.

Subsequent activity

Some shallow brick foundations of probable 18th- or 19th-century date were recorded in section at the east end of the trench. Brick-built drain 0316 running diagonally across the trench (northeast–southwest) was probably of the same date.

Modern concrete strip foundations and pier bases sometimes extended to below the surface of the natural sand and gravel.

A modern intrusion to the west of one of the concrete foundations in the centre of the trench extended to below 3.90m OD. It was backfilled with crushed concrete but its purpose is unknown. It was sealed by a reinforced concrete slab that extended across

the western half of the trench, beneath the block paving that formed the current ground surface.

5.8 Trench 8

Location	Southwest corner of site
Dimensions	7.60m x 2.00m x up to 1.90m deep
Orientation	East–West
Current ground level	4.18m OD (West), 4.18m OD (East)
Maximum height of significant archaeology	3.33m OD (0.85m below current ground level)
Height of natural sand and gravel	2.40m OD (Centre of trench)
Relevant figure	9

Table 7. Trench 8 summary

Summary of significant results

Natural sand and gravel

The natural sand and gravel (not numbered) was observed only in the central part of the trench, at approximately 2.40m OD.

Medieval cemetery soil 0155

A deposit of firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt sealed the natural sand and gravel. It was up to 0.50m thick and contained moderate pebbles, some animal bones and disarticulated human bones and occasional pottery of Middle Anglo-Saxon and Late Anglo-Saxon date; the pottery provides a *TPQ* of the 10th–11th centuries for this deposit.

Medieval graves 0158 and 0162

At least two graves were identified, cutting cemetery soil 0155, and a third could be inferred. The edges of the graves could not easily be defined because their fills were indistinguishable from the surrounding cemetery soil.

Grave 0158 contained skeleton 0157, of which part of the right pelvis, humerus, radius, ulna and some metacarpals were exposed at a height of approximately 3.00m OD (Plate 5). The body was laid supine with the head to the west, although the upper part of the skeleton had been removed by a recent excavation. The grave fill contained at least one disarticulated human humerus, which was not removed.

Grave cut 0162 (not shown on Figure 9) contained skeleton 0161, which was thought by the excavator to have belonged to a woman. Only the skull, part of the spine and the right clavicle were exposed – the rest of the skeleton was located beyond the edge of the trench. The skull was at a maximum height of 3.00m OD.

A third grave was inferred by the presence of three disarticulated leg bones (two femurs and a tibia; 0159) that were exposed partially close to the surface of cemetery soil 0155. The bones were oriented east–west, suggesting that they might have been reinterred in a later grave.

Medieval / Post-medieval horticultural/garden soil 0165

A layer of firm, dark brownish grey sandy silt, up to 0.14m thick, sealed graves 0158, 0159 and 0162, and cemetery soil 0155. The deposit could not be dated. It was similar to deposits recorded in other evaluation trenches (for example, 0242 in Trench 7) and is interpreted likewise as a possible horticultural/garden soil.

Medieval / Post-medieval pits 0152 and 0154

Two pits were dug through horticultural/garden soil 0165 and into the underlying natural sand and gravel.

Pit 0152 was probably circular or oval in plan and measured >0.88m x >0.82m x 0.80m deep, with very steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Its fill 0151 was firm, dark brownish grey sandy silt containing moderate animal bone, some disarticulated human bone and pottery of Middle Anglo-Saxon and Late Anglo-Saxon date (*TPQ*: 10th–11th centuries). The pit was recorded in section at a maximum height of 3.33m OD, which for the purpose of this evaluation report is considered to be the maximum height of significant archaeology in Trench 8.

Pit 0154 was also circular or oval, measuring >0.84m x >0.80m x 0.30m deep, with a shallow, bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0153 was firm, dark brownish grey sandy silt containing frequent animal bone and some pottery of Middle Anglo-Saxon, Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval date (*TPQ*: 11th–12th centuries).

Post-medieval dumped deposits 0164 and 0165

Pits 0152 and 0154 were sealed by a dumped deposit of firm, dark grey silt containing frequent pebbles and small fragments of post-medieval CBM, up to 0.40m thick (0164).

This in turn was sealed by a layer of compact, dark yellowish grey silty soil with frequent pebbles and cobbles and occasional CBM (0165). Both of these dumped deposits extended the width of the trench.

Post-medieval cellars

A post-medieval cellar removed all earlier deposits at the east end of the trench. 0173 was the west wall of the cellar. It was built of red bricks measuring 250mm x 110mm x 70mm (9.75 x 4.25 x 2.75 inches) bonded with a hard, off-white mortar. The associated floor was not seen, but probing with the machine bucket identified a probable floor at approximately 1.70m OD, or 2.38m below the current ground level.

The cellar was modified by the insertion of east–west wall 0172, which incorporated an arched opening into a brick-vaulted chamber extending beyond the limit of excavation to the north. The arch was subsequently blocked with crude brick masonry and the cellar was sub-divided further by the construction of wall/pier base 0174 and (later still) east–west wall 0314. The ‘chamber’ formed by walls 0173, 0172, 0174 and 0314 was eventually backfilled with broken wine bottles, probably of Victorian date.

The cellared building can be identified on White’s map of 1849, and probably on Pennington’s map of 1778. A valuation survey of 1914 described it as having been recently demolished.

Modern wall/foundation 0171

0171 was a substantial brick wall with a stepped footing on a concrete foundation, constructed to the west of the demolished cellared building. It was the west wall of a long, narrow building on the east side of Brown’s timber yard and was constructed between 1914 and 1927. It was demolished in the 1980s.

Recent activity

Deposits to the west of wall/foundation 0171 were truncated horizontally (to 3.30m OD) and vertically (to below 3.00m OD) in the early 1980s. This occurred either during or shortly after the archaeological excavation of the William Brown’s timber yard site (IPS 369). At that time the building represented by wall/foundation 0171 was still standing. The truncated area was backfilled with highly compacted soil containing much demolition rubble and some disarticulated human bones (0138). Following the demolition of the adjacent building the existing block paving was laid.

5.9 Trench 9

Location	Southwest corner of site
Dimensions	7.00m x 1.80m x 1.50m deep
Orientation	North–South
Current ground level	~4.40m OD (North), 4.15m OD (South)
Maximum height of significant archaeology	N/A
Height of natural sand and gravel	2.79m OD
Relevant figure	9

Table 8. Trench 9 summary

Summary of significant results

Natural sand and gravel

The natural sand and gravel (not numbered) was recorded at a maximum height of 2.79m OD, although it had largely been truncated to below that height.

Modern activity

No archaeological deposits or features were found in Trench 9. The natural stratum was sealed by a trench-wide deposit of highly compacted soil containing much demolition rubble and some disarticulated human bones (0138), as seen at the east end of Trench 8. This backfill was at least 1m deep and was sealed by the make-up for the existing block-paved ground surface.

Trench 9 was located entirely within the area of a previous archaeological excavation (in 1981) on the William Brown’s timber yard site (IPS 369). It is not clear if deposits were removed here archaeologically or during subsequent ground reduction in the course of building work; the presence of disarticulated human bones in backfill 0138 strongly suggests the latter.

5.10 Trench 10

Location	Northwest corner of site
Dimensions	11.30m x 2.00m x up to 2.10m deep
Orientation	North-northwest–South-southeast
Current ground level	5.20m OD (North), 5.08m OD (South)
Maximum height of significant archaeology	4.13m OD (1.10m below current ground level)
Height of natural sand and gravel	Not seen
Relevant figure	10

Table 9. Trench 10 summary

Summary of significant results

Natural sand and gravel

The natural sand and gravel was not seen in Trench 10, but by inference it must have been below 3.20m OD, at the northern end of the trench.

Post-medieval horticultural/garden soil 0135

A deposit of firm, dark grey sandy silt (0135) was recorded in section within a hand-dug sondage at the north end of the trench. It contained occasional chalk flecks and small fragments of CBM, and some disarticulated human bone. The deposit was at least 0.50m thick, but was not excavated to its full depth.

0135 is interpreted as a probable horticultural/garden soil, as recorded in some of the other evaluation trenches (for example 0242 in Trench 7). Its surface was at 3.70m OD which, for the purposes of this evaluation report, is considered to be the maximum height of significant archaeology in Trench 10.

Post-medieval surfaces/occupation layers

A vertical sequence of post-medieval deposits was recorded in the hand-dug sondage at the north end of the trench, overlying horticultural/garden soil 0135. Most, if not all, of these deposits were seen to extend across the northern half of the trench, except where removed by later intrusions. They are interpreted as former surfaces and/or occupation layers. The deposits are described below:

0134: A thin (40mm) layer of crushed chalk sealing horticultural/garden soil 0135.

0133: Layer of firm, dark brownish grey sandy silt containing frequent small fragments of chalk and brick, up to 01.0m thick.

0132: A layer of compact, light yellowish brown sandy silt containing moderate chalk flecks and small fragments brick, up to 01.0m thick.

0131: A thin (20mm) layer of firm, black sandy gravel and crushed coal.

0130: Layer of compact, dark grey sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks and moderate small fragments of CBM, up to 0.23m thick.

Post-medieval cellar

Two brick walls 0128 and 0313 in the southern half of the trench are assumed to have been the north and east walls of a post-medieval cellar – the internal faces of both walls were rendered. The brickwork was not recorded in detail but the building is thought to have been of relatively recent (19th century?) date. The cellar was backfilled with sandy soil containing much brick and concrete rubble (0127). The construction cut for the cellar removed earlier deposits 0130–0135.

Subsequent activity

A modern pipe trench at the north end of the trench truncated earlier deposits 0130–0135. A linear cut 0126 (of which only one edge was recorded) truncated cellar wall 0128 and might have been another pipe trench. These features were sealed by a thick deposit of soil and demolition rubble, increasing from 0.80m at the north end to 1.80m at the south end of the trench.

5.11 Trench 11

Location	North of the Jewish cemetery
Dimensions	13.05m x 1.80m x up to 1.85m deep
Orientation	Northwest–Southeast
Current ground level	5.39m OD (West), 5.59m OD (east)
Maximum height of significant archaeology	4.79m OD (0.60m below current ground level)
Height of natural sand and gravel	4.75m OD (West), 5.00m OD (East)
Relevant figure	11

Table 10. Trench 11 summary

Summary of significant results

Natural sand and gravel

The natural sand and gravel (not numbered) sloped gradually from .00m OD at the east end to 4.75m OD at the west end of the trench.

Soil horizon 0115 (Medieval or earlier)

A layer of firm, dark grey sandy silt up to 0.20m thick sealed the natural sand and gravel at the west end of the trench. It was only recognised in the north-facing section, having apparently been removed by subsequent truncation elsewhere.

Medieval grave 0092

Grave 0092, at the west end of the trench, cut soil horizon 0115. It contained juvenile inhumation 0091, laid supine with the head to the west (Plate 6). The right ribs, part of the spine and the clavicles were exposed but not excavated. The skeleton was at a height of 4.79m OD which, for the purposes of this evaluation report, is considered to be the maximum height of significant archaeology in Trench 11.

Post-medieval and undated pits

The remaining cut features in Trench 11 were nearly all pits, recognised only at the level at which they cut the natural sand and gravel. The following pits were post-medieval in date, although some of them also contained Middle Anglo-Saxon, Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval ceramics:

0094/0107 (pottery dated 16th–18th centuries)

0098 (post-medieval CBM)

0102 (pottery dated 19th century)

0111 (post-medieval CBM)

0113 (pottery dated 17th–19th centuries)

0121 (pottery dated 16th–18th centuries)

0123 (post-medieval CBM)

The remaining pits 0096, 0100 and 0119 were undated.

Post-medieval horticultural/garden soil 0103/0114

0103/0114 was a deposit of firm, dark brownish grey silty sand containing moderate CBM and mortar fragments. It extended trench-wide and was 0.40–0.60m thick. Most of the pits in Trench 11 (with the exception of pit 0102) were *recognised* below 0103/0114, although it is quite likely that some of them cut that layer.

At the western end of the trench layer 0114 sealed soil horizon 0115 and grave 0092; otherwise it overlay natural sand and gravel with a sharp interface. It is interpreted as a probable horticultural/garden soil, similar to deposits recorded in some of the other evaluation trenches (for example, 0242 in Trench 7). It is likely that the cultivation of this deposit over several centuries truncated underlying deposits and features.

Subsequent activity

Apart from brick structure 0089 (possibly part of a foundation, or a pit lining) at the east end of the trench there was no evidence for post-medieval buildings in the area of Trench 11. Horticultural/garden soil 0103/0114 and underlying deposits were removed partially by a number of parallel, concrete foundations supporting a reinforced concrete slab; these were part of the Paul's Computer Store building, constructed in 1982. The excavation of the foundation trenches was subject to a previous archaeological investigation (IAS 5904).

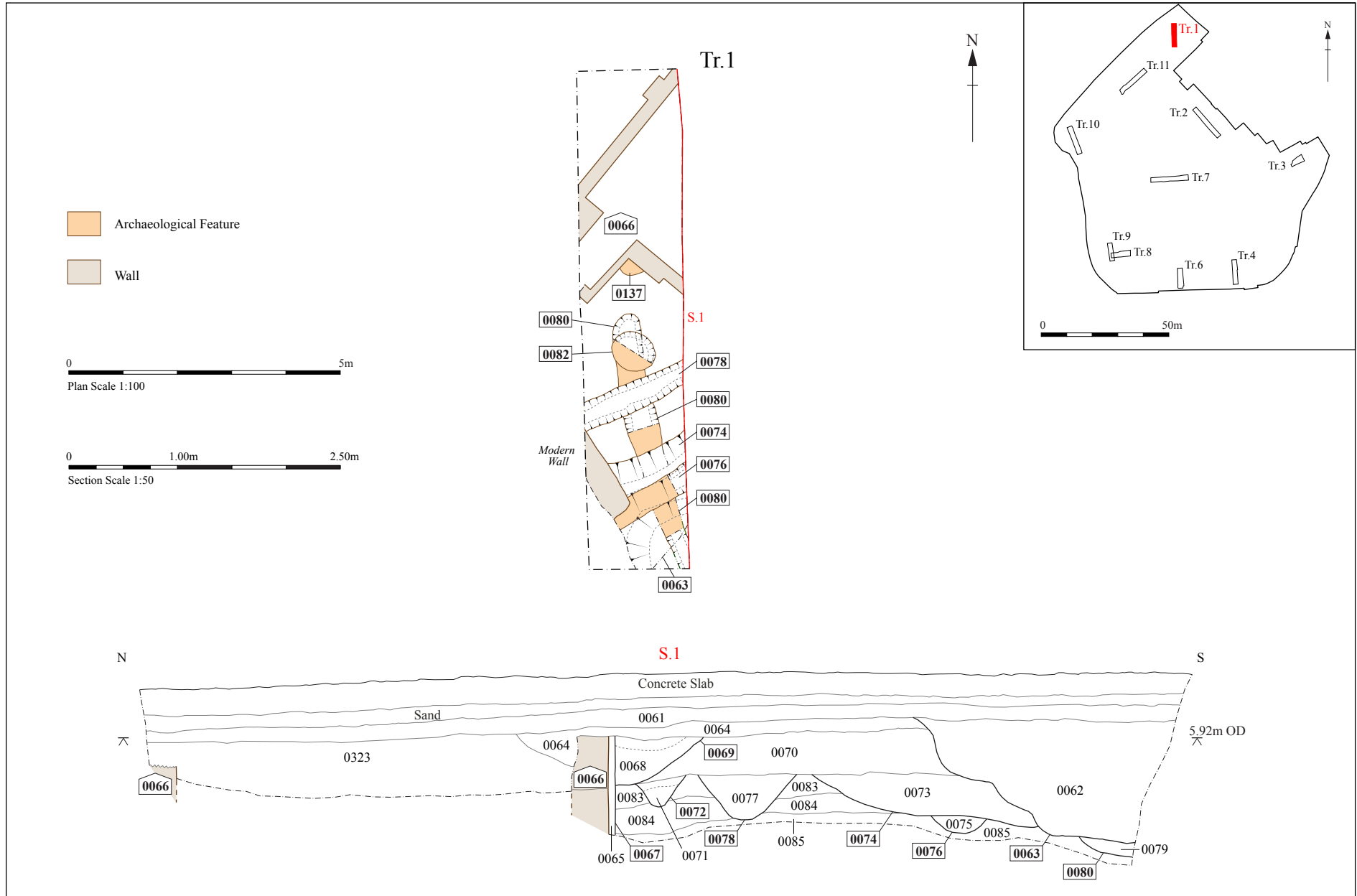


Figure 3. Plan of features in Trench 1, and section S.1

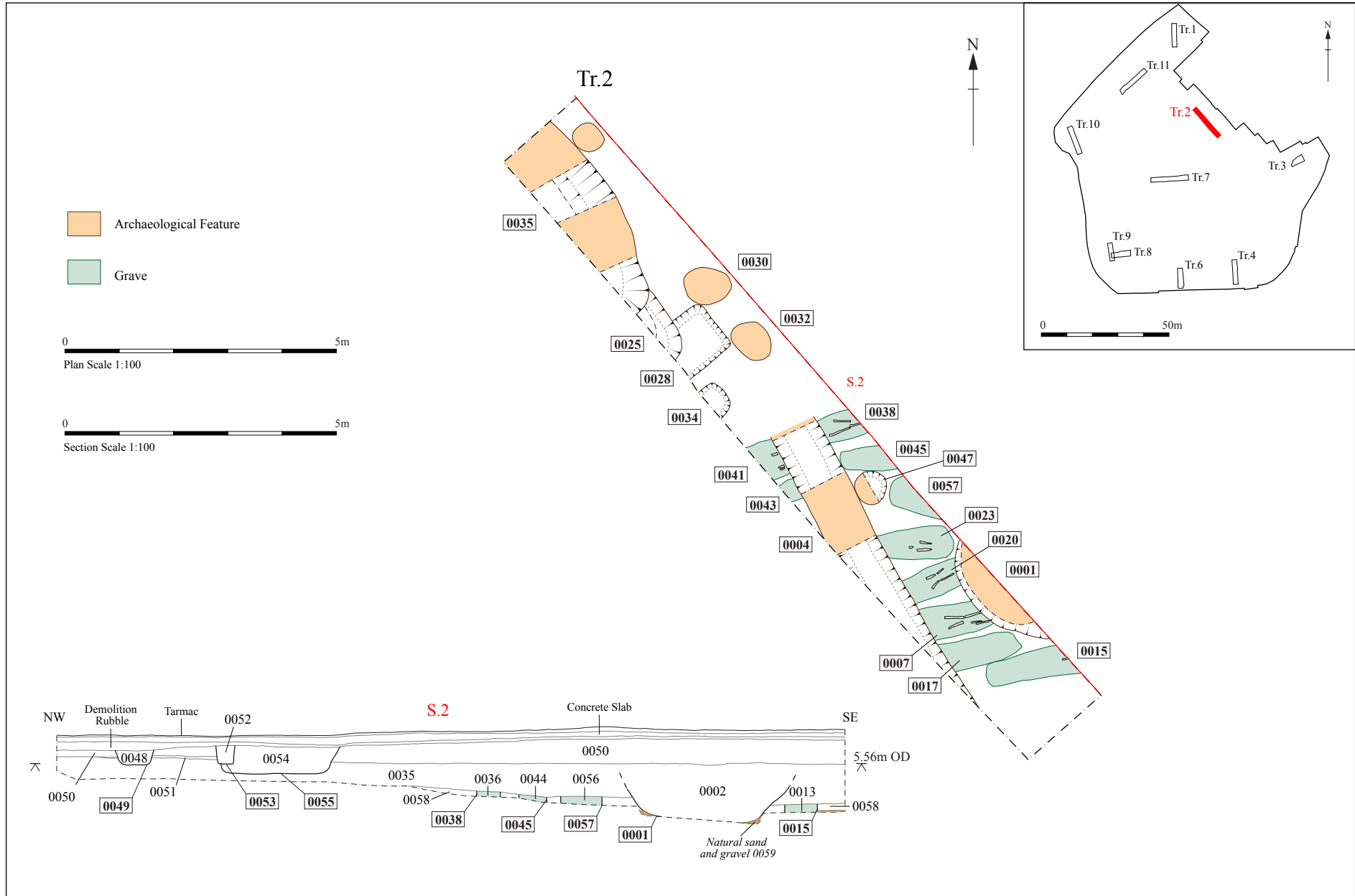


Figure 4. Plan of features in Trench 2, and section S.2

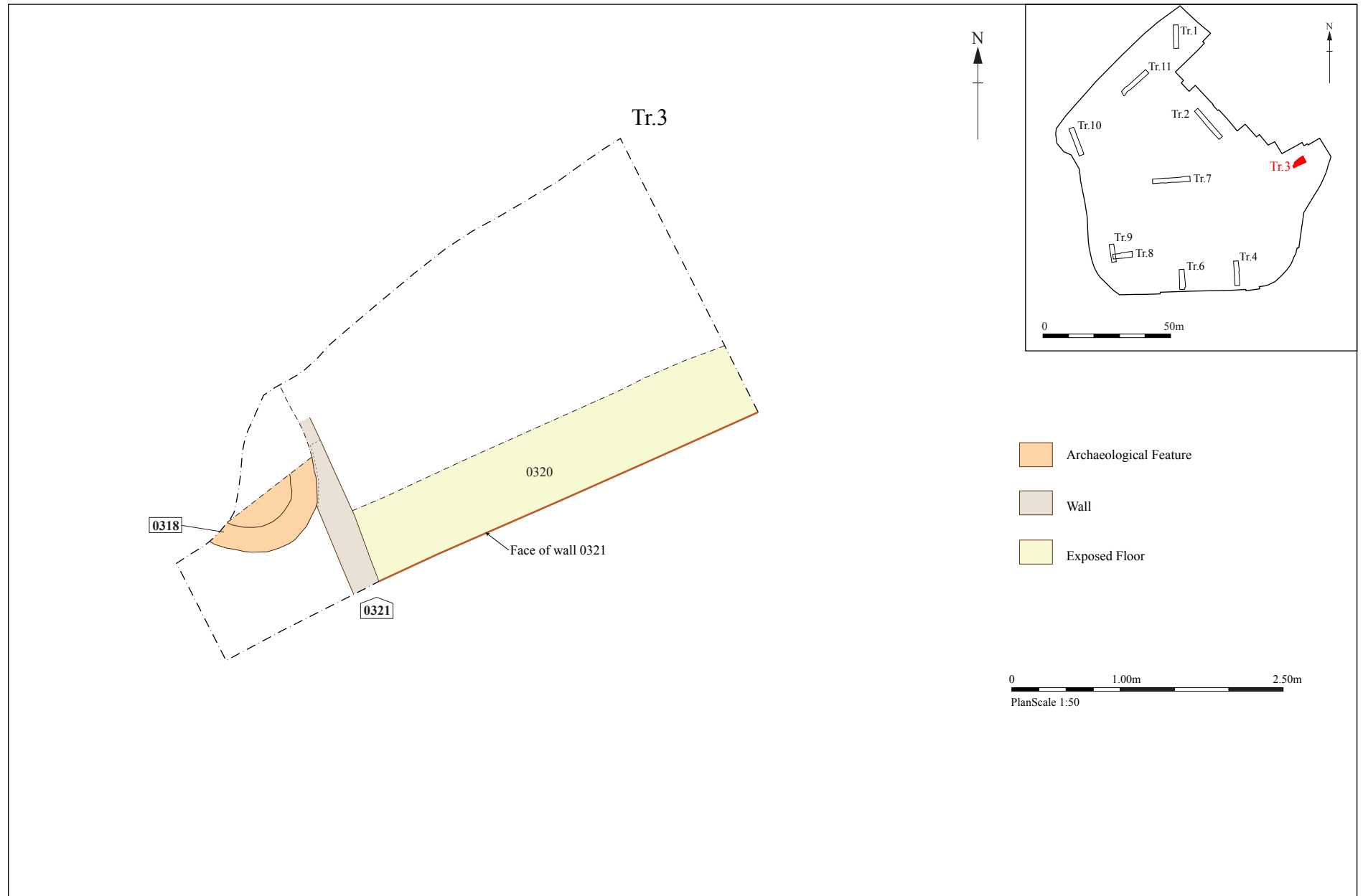


Figure 5. Plan of features in Trench 3

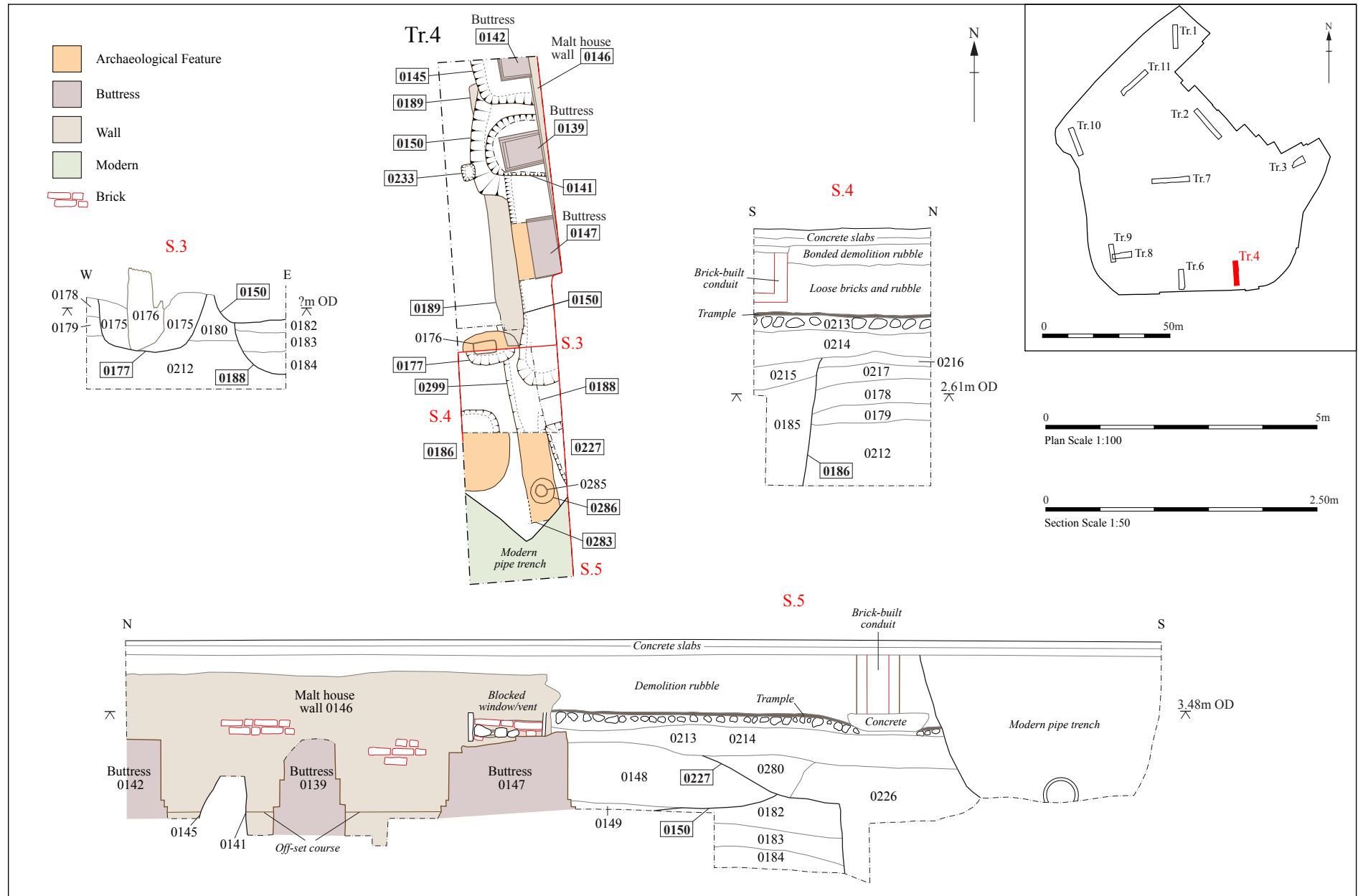


Figure 6. Plan of features in Trench 4, and sections S.3, S.4 & S.5

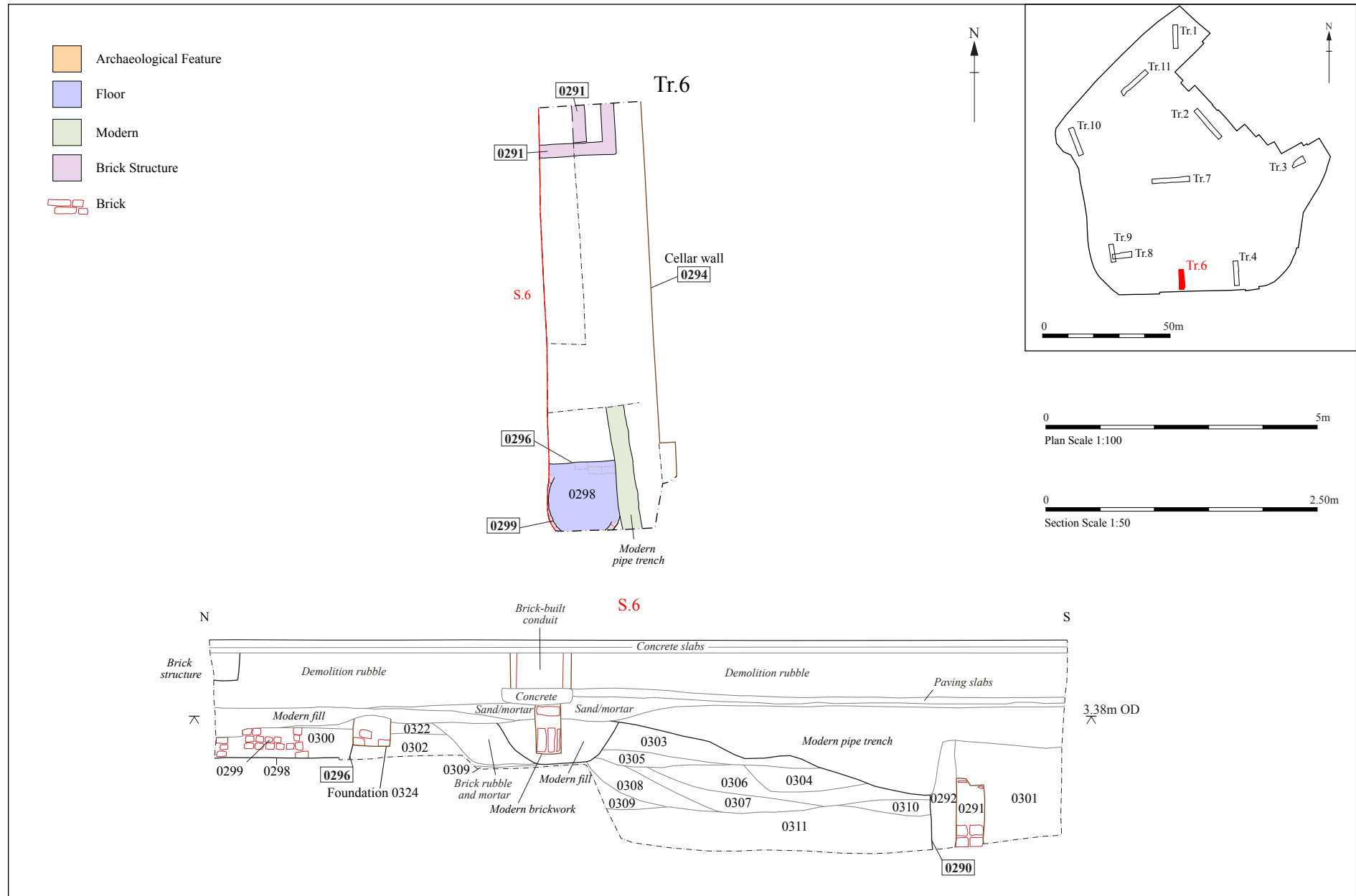


Figure 7. Plan of features in Trench 6, and section S.6

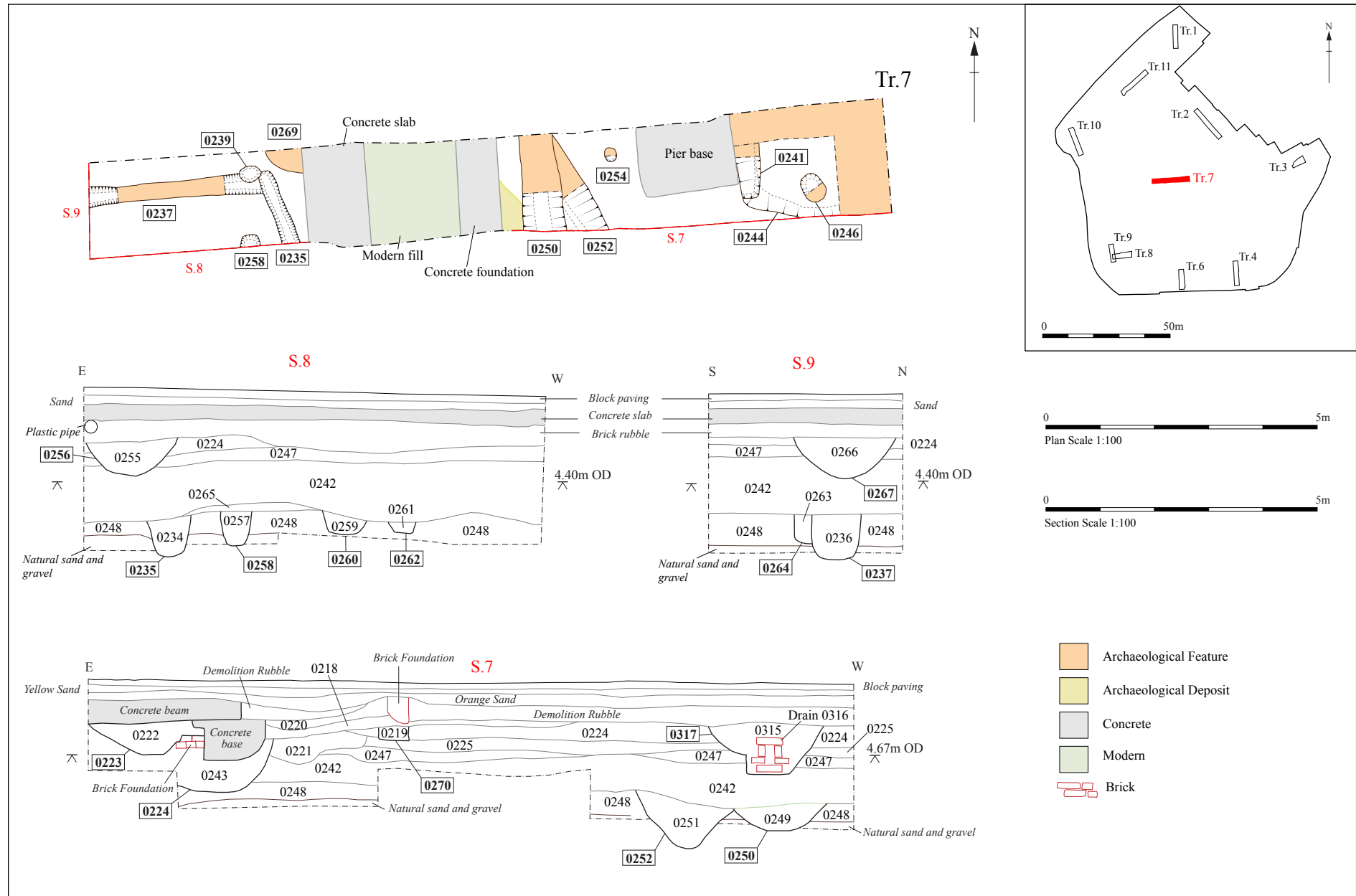


Figure 8. Plan of features in Trench 7, and sections S.7, S.8 & S.9

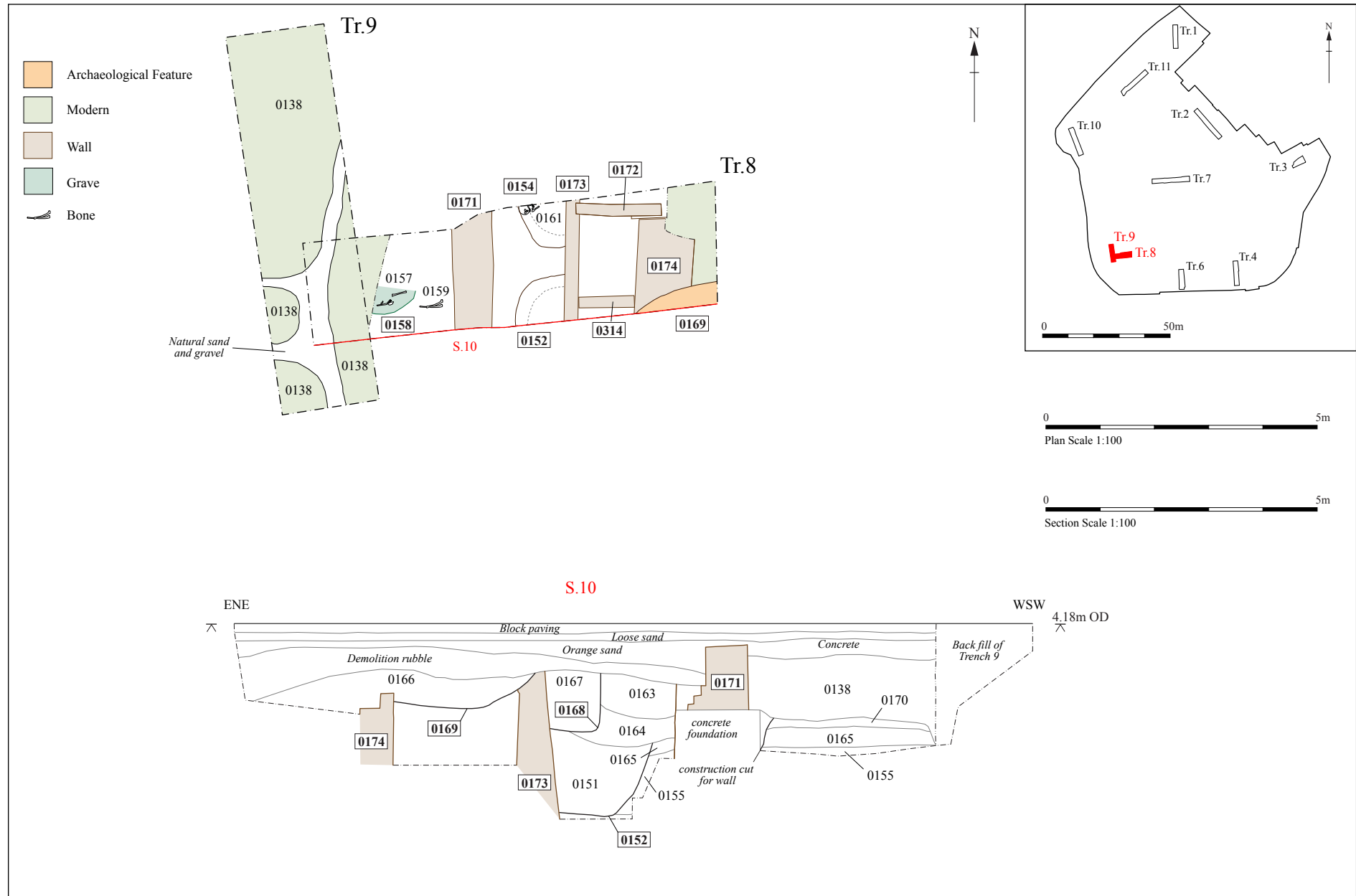


Figure 9. Plan of features in Trenches 8 & 9, and section S.10

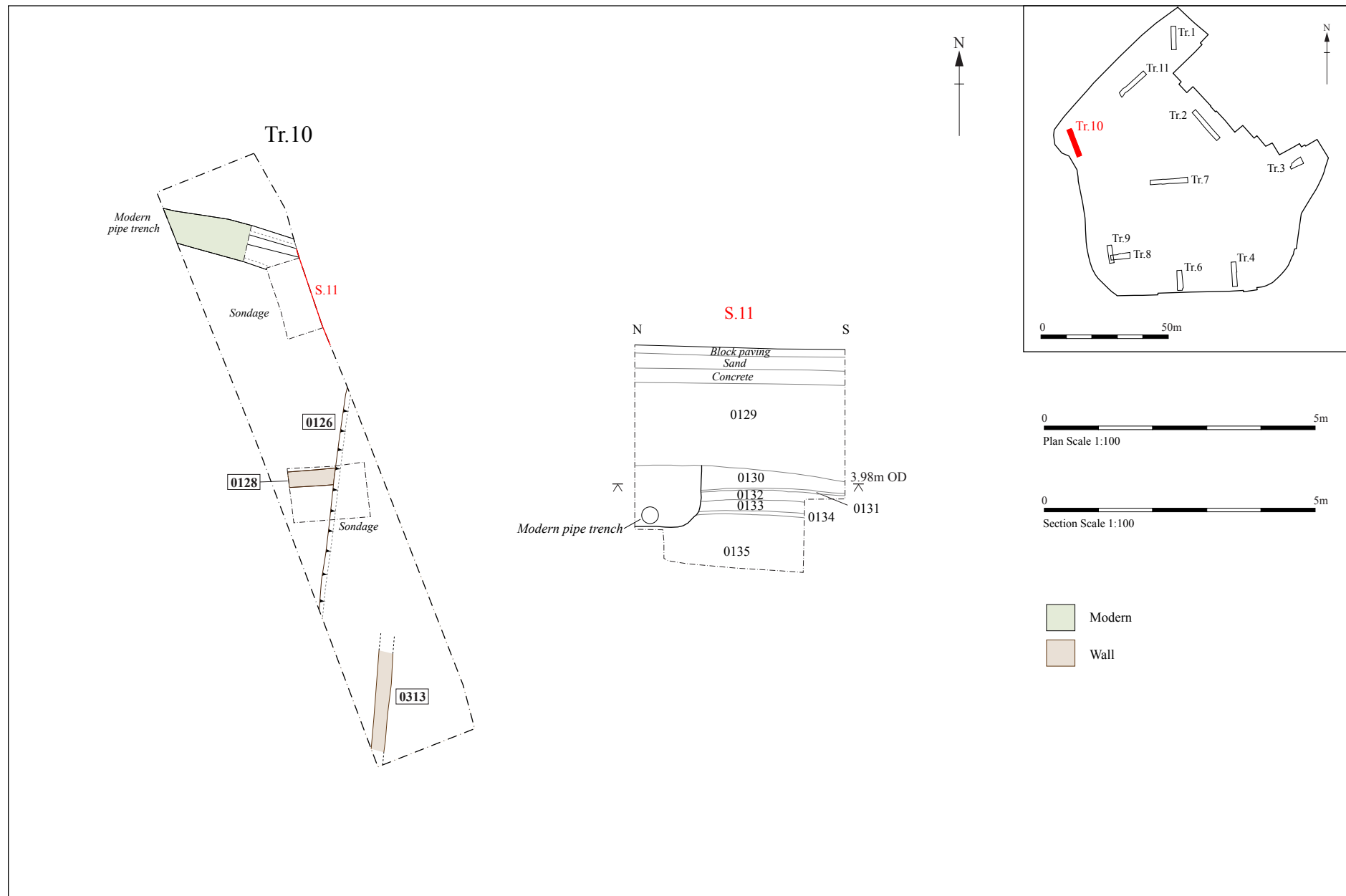


Figure 10. Plan of features in Trench 10, and section S.11

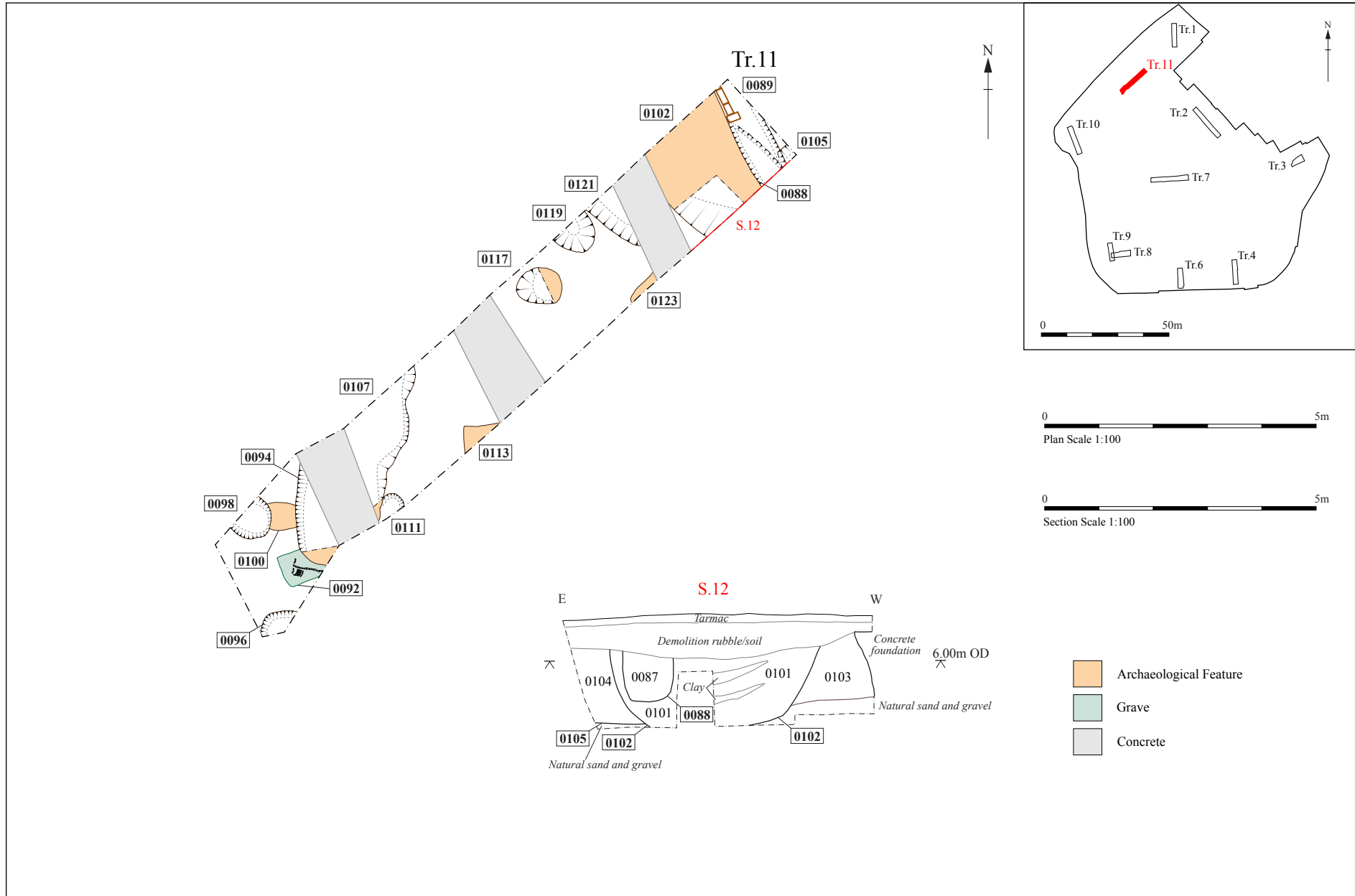


Figure 11. Plan of features in Trench 11, and section S.12



Plate 1. Burial 0006 in grave 0007 (Trench 2), looking northwest (0.3m scale)



Plate 2. Cellar 0321 in Trench 3, looking south



Plate 3. Cellar wall 0146 and associated buttresses (background), and medieval foundation 0189 (right foreground) in Trench 4, looking east (0.4m scale)



Plate 4. Beam slot building at west end of Trench 7, looking west (0.2m scale)



Plate 5. Burial 0157 in grave 0158 (Trench 8), looking west (0.2m scale)



Plate 6. Burial 0091 in grave 0092 (Trench 11) looking south (0.3m scale)

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

A total of 1014 finds with a combined weight of 20,971g was recovered from the archaeological evaluation at the Student Village site, as shown in Table 11. A full quantification by context is contained in the site archive.

Find type	No	Wt/g
Pottery	470	6376
CBM	67	5192
Fired clay	3	10
Clay tobacco pipe	6	17
Mortar	1	13
Worked flint	19	80
Burnt flint	1	5
Stone	8	1817
Glass	10	375
Iron nails	5	67
Animal bone	402	6372
Shell	22	147
Coal	1	2
Total	1015	20973

Table 11. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Introduction

A total of 470 fragments of pottery weighing 6376g was collected, as shown in Table 12. The assemblage dates from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval periods.

Methodology

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski *et al*, 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the

weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued on *pro forma* sheets by context (using letter codes based on fabric and form) and has been recorded on a Microsoft Access database as part of the site archive.

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings, 1981), and additional fabric types established by the SCCAS (Sue Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

Ceramic Period	No of sherds	Weight	% by shd count	% by weight
Prehistoric	29	55	6.17	0.86
Roman	1	13	0.21	0.20
Middle Anglo-Saxon	18	406	3.82	6.36
Late Anglo-Saxon	210	2231	44.6	34.9
Medieval	130	1506	27.6	23.6
Post-medieval	82	2165	17.4	33.9
Total	470	6376	99.8	99.8

Table 12. Breakdown of pottery by ceramic period

Pottery by period

Prehistoric

Cathy Tester

Later Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age pottery

Twenty-nine sherds of Beaker pottery weighing 55g and representing a single vessel were recovered from fill 0124 of ditch 0080, in Trench 1. Beaker pottery dates from the later Neolithic to the earlier Bronze Age and was current from approximately 2600 BC to 1800 BC (Kinnes *et al*, 1991). The vessel is made in a grog and sand tempered fabric (G1) with moderate sub-rounded grog inclusions and rounded grains of quartz sand.

No rim or base sherds are present. The body sherds are in good condition but fragmented and it is not possible to reconstruct a very large extent of the form. However, the curving body sherds suggest that the vessel had a globular profile. The Beaker is decorated with multiple bands of fingernail-impressed decoration running horizontally around the girth of the vessel and separated by plain, narrow, grooved

cordons. These bands alternate with at least one band of diamond shapes filled with square tooth comb-impressed decoration and another band with pairs of comb-impressed vertical lines alternating with impressed circles.

Roman pottery

A single fragment of a Roman greyware jar was identified amongst the unstratified pottery recovered from Trench 1 (0060). The sherd is unabraded and dates from the 2nd to 4th century (Steve Benfield, *pers comm*).

Post-Roman pottery

Middle Anglo-Saxon

Eighteen fragments of Ipswich ware were recovered from the evaluation (406g). Most of the sherds are of the Sandy variant (13 sherds @ 228g). The majority of fragments are body or base sherds, but three rims were identified, mostly of West Group 1A type jars (West, 1963). The pottery was almost all found in association with medieval or later pottery. The exceptions to this are fill 0151 of pit 0152 and cemetery soil 0155 (both in Trench 8) that contained fragments of Ipswich wares and Thetford wares, and fill 0185 of pit 0186 (Trench 4) that contained post-Roman roofing tile. Fill 0197 of linear feature 0198 (Trench 4) only contained Ipswich ware. However, all of these features and deposits are assumed to have been of medieval or later date.

A single fragment of a Red-burnished ware vessel found in fill 0116 of pit 0117 (Trench 11) with a piece of medieval glazed pottery was provisionally dated to the Middle Anglo-Saxon period. The sherd comes from a large globular vessel, and has been carefully tooled vertically on the external surface. The fragment is dark orange on the outside and a paler orange internally, but the main characteristic of the fabric is the moderate use of mica, which varies in size from 0.5mm to 2mm in diameter. The sherd has a fine matrix with sparse pale orange clay pellets or equivalent. It is slightly abraded and is clearly residual.

The provenance of the sherd has not yet been established and the fabric does not appear to be similar to the range of burnished wares from Northern France. Sherds of imported Red-burnished ware are rarely found in this country, but they have been identified at *Hamwic* (Hodges 1981, 30; 71–2) and at *Lundenwic* (Blackmore 2003, 238). Imported wares have been found on other sites in Ipswich, where there were

clearly strong commercial links with places such as *Quentovic*, and *Dorestad*. Imports have also been found with handmade wares at Lower Brook Street, Ipswich from an early occupation phase pre-dating the use of Ipswich wares (Redknap, 1992, quoting Wade, 1988).

Late Anglo-Saxon

A total of 210 fragments of Thetford-type wares weighing 2,231g was recovered. Very often the pottery was residual and found with ceramics dating to the medieval period, and on some occasions even later. Four deposits contained only Thetford type wares (fill 0151, cemetery soil 0155, layer 0248 and fill 0280) but in all cases the Anglo-Saxon pottery is thought to have been residual or (in the case of 0248) intrusive. Although mostly consisting of body sherds, many fragments from the rims of cooking vessels and jars were identified. One fragment from an angled bowl was identified in cemetery soil 0155.

On one occasion Thetford ware was found with St Neots-type ware, suggesting a slightly later date (fill 0077 of ditch 0078, in Trench 1).

Two joining fragments of a Late Anglo-Saxon Stamford ware vessel dating to c. 950–1050 was present in deposit 0190. An extremely abraded fragment with a watery green glaze was identified as a residual element in the pottery recovered from posthole 0288.

Medieval

One hundred and thirty fragments of medieval pottery were identified from the evaluation (1,506g). Much of this material dates to the early medieval period and mainly to the 11th and 12th centuries. Hand-made early medieval wares and sand-tempered wares such as Yarmouth-type ware predominate, often with residual sherds of Thetford-type wares, and small quantities of St Neots-type ware.

A small quantity of imported wares were recorded, notably a sherd of Redpainted Pingsdorf ware in ditch fill 0003 (Trench 2) and three sherds of Blaugrau Paffrath ware in construction fill 0143 for post-medieval buttress 0142 (Trench 4).

Later medieval coarsewares and a number of glazed wares were present, dating to the 12th–14th centuries. In addition to the range of usual coarseware fabrics, a distinctive semi-oxidised fabric containing frequent flint and shell inclusions was noted. It might

have been assigned an early medieval date range on the basis of its fabric had it not been for the presence of a large sherd with a square flat-topped rim found as an unstratified find (0086) dating to the 13th–14th centuries. Small numbers of Ipswich glazed ware and Hollesley Glazed wares were provisionally identified. A fragment of Kingston ware from the Surrey/Hampshire border was recognised, in the form of a jug with applied scale decoration, dating to the 13th–14th centuries.

The most common import for this part of the medieval period is Saintonge whiteware. Although most frequently represented by jugs with mottled green glazes and applied strips, there is one example of the remains of a polychrome vessel. Saintonge wares are associated with the importation of wine from the Bordeaux region of France.

Post-medieval

Eighty-two fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered (2,165g).

Small quantities of redwares dating from the 15th–18th centuries were identified. The largest group of Glazed red earthenware was found in fill 0243 of pit 0244 (Trench 7), along with several significant imported wares. These include a large fragment of a blue tin-glazed Ligurian vessel from Northern Italy. The bowl is decorated in a *berettino* technique, in which the design has been achieved in dark blue against a lighter blue background glaze (Hurst, Neal & van Beuningen 1986, 26). The bowl has the remains of a landscape design on the outer surface, with some characteristic dark blue interlocking arcs on the outer surface.

Further imported wares from the same pit fill include the upper part of a Martincamp Type II flask from Northern France, three fragments of Frechen stoneware, a sherd from a yellow glazed chafing dish (likely to be a French import) and two joining fragments of a possible Spanish costrel covered with a thick white tin-glaze.

Another Iberian import was identified in fill 0200 of pit 0204 (Trench 4), but is likely to have been intrusive. It consists of three fragments from the bottom part of a red micaceous flat-bottomed vessel. Further work is required on its precise provenance and likely date.

The largest quantity of post-medieval pottery was recovered from pit fills 0008, 0024 and 0027 (all in Trench 2). A range of creamwares and pearlwares were identified dating from the mid to late 18th to the 19th centuries, with some fragments of Ironstone china indicating a date in the early 19th century.

Discussion of the pottery

The presence of pottery dating to the later Neolithic–earlier Bronze Age is a significant discovery, especially as small quantities of struck flint were also found of a similar date. Fragments of an Ardleigh type Bronze Age urn were identified from a ditch at the adjacent site of William Brown’s timber yard, Key Street (IPS 369 / IAS 5901). Other prehistoric finds were recovered from the nearby sites of IAS 5902 (Tolly Cobbold bottling yard, Fore Street) and IPS 605 / IAS 5903 (Eastern Triangle) but these were mostly residual.

Considerable quantities of Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon pottery were identified from the evaluation, although most of this material is residual. The site itself lies to the east of the known limits of the main focus of the Anglo-Saxon town, although close to one of the main roads.

Quantities of early medieval pottery reflect a change in land-use, with the emergence of the area as a suburb during the Norman period. Ceramics dating from the 12th–14th centuries were recovered from a range of features. There was no evidence for wasters or failed ceramic products that might have come from the medieval kilns recorded on the adjacent Tolly Cobbold bottling yard site (IAS 5902), although fragments of Ipswich Glazed wares were identified provisionally.

A small but interesting component of the ceramic assemblage is the range of imported vessels, from south-western and northern France, the Rhineland and Iberia. Such relatively exotic pottery is not uncommon on sites from Ipswich and reflects its role as an important trading port along the eastern seaboard.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Andy Fawcett

Introduction

A total of sixty-eight fragments of CBM with a combined weight of 5197g were recovered from eleven contexts. In general the condition of the CBM may be described as being between abraded and slightly abraded. The assemblage is fairly fragmented and is composed chiefly of roof tile (RT), although one almost complete late brick (LB) has been recorded. A full contextual breakdown of the CBM assemblage can be found in the site archive.

The assemblage has been recovered from a number of pit fills (0106, 0108, 0116, 0185 and 0301), construction fills (0140, 0182 and 0183), a post hole (0175) and as unstratified finds (0012 and 0312). Many of the contexts in which the CBM occurred contained ceramics of a mixed date (such as medieval and post-medieval pottery). The majority of the CBM assemblage consists of post-medieval roof tile. However, a small quantity of medieval roof tile has also been noted, as well as several fabric types that are not closely datable and possibly span the late medieval and post-medieval periods. Further analysis of these latter fabrics at a later date may provide a more accurate date range. The CBM report is divided into four sections, relating to the Roman, medieval, medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval periods.

Roman CBM

A single sheered (none of the surfaces are intact) fragment of roof tile (22g) possibly dated to the Roman period was noted in context 0183. This is a fine, sandy and micaceous fabric with common iron ore (fsfe); it displays a thin grey core. No other dating evidence was noted in this context but it is known to have been of post-medieval date.

Medieval CBM

In total six fragments of medieval roof tile were noted (605g) in five contexts (0140, 0175, 0182, 0185 and 0312). With the exception of those from fill 0140 all of the pieces occur alongside post-medieval CBM. In general the medieval roof tile fabric is constructed of coarse poorly sorted quartz sand (cs) and has oxidised surfaces with a

grey core; the tile depths span 10mm to 16mm, although most are between 10mm and 11mm. Two of the fragments display traces of mortar on their surfaces as well as over the break indicating their reuse. There were no examples of medieval brick.

Medieval/post-medieval CBM

The fabrics in this potentially transitional group are generally medium sandy (ms) sometimes with grog (msg) or ferrous inclusions (msfe). They are oxidised and occasionally display a thin intermittent grey core with a depth range of 9mm to 11mm. Examples of these tiles can be seen in contexts 0012, 0108 and 0312.

Post-medieval CBM

This period contains the largest part of the CBM assemblage and is made up of roof tile that is in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions (msfe). It is hard and oxidised throughout with an average depth of 12mm. Some of the fragments display partial peg holes as well as traces of mortar. It is possible that some of these fully oxidised and hard fabrics could be dated from the late medieval period onwards, although the ones containing ferrous inclusions are thought mainly to be post-medieval (Anderson, 2005).

Finally an almost complete Late Brick (LB) was recorded in post hole 0175. It is in a medium sandy fabric (ms) with rare large pebble-like red iron ore pieces. The brick is oxidised throughout and displays some traces of mortar on its surfaces. It has a width of 110mm, length of 230mm and a depth of 60mm, these measurements are equivalent to Margeson's LB3 (Margeson 1993, 165) which is dated from around the late 17th to early 18th centuries.

6.4 Fired clay

Three fragments of fired clay were identified from the evaluation (10g). All of the fragments are in a medium sandy fabric (ms), small, abraded and exhibit no diagnostic features. They were noted in three contexts (ditch fill 0003, grave cut 0007 and beam slot 0236); only 0003 contained pottery, being dated from the late 13th to 14th century.

6.5 Clay tobacco pipe

Six fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered (17g). One fragment from pit fill 0024 has a portion of the lower part of the bowl surviving, but this is very fragmentary and cannot be closely dated.

6.6 Mortar

A single piece of mortar was found in brick floor deposit 0301. It is made from an off-white sandy mortar with occasional chalk inclusions up to 5mm in length and is not closely datable.

6.7 Worked flint

Identified by Colin Pendleton

Nineteen fragments of worked flint (580g) were collected from the evaluation and a full catalogue can be seen in the site archive.

The assemblage is mainly homogenous in terms of date and consists for the most part of flakes dating to the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. The most unusual flint fragment is a flake taken from a Neolithic polished implement, probably an axe.

One of the flint flakes was recovered from the same context as the Beaker vessel; fill 0124 of ditch 0080 (Trench 1). Ten further fragments were recovered from fill 0240 of pit 0241 in Trench 7.

6.8 Heat-altered flint

A small fragment of heat-altered flint was identified in pit fill 0081 (5g) with late Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery.

6.9 Stone

A total of eight stone fragments with a combined weight of (1,817g) was recorded. Of these only a fragment of sandstone in the medieval pit fill 0116 appeared to show possible signs of being worked. A fragment of slate in the fill linear feature 0180 displays some wear, which tentatively could be associated with foot wear. This fill also contained late 13th to early 14th-century pottery. Finally, a single piece of burnt stone was noted in the unstratified context 0312.

6.10 Post-medieval glass

A small quantity of bottle glass dating to the post-medieval period was found in four contexts. Fragments of part of the base and rim of a wine bottle were present amongst the unstratified finds from 0012 (Trench 2). The bottom part of a globular wine bottle

from pit fill 0033 (Trench 2) was made of dark green glass with a low basal kick, suggesting that it dates to the mid to late 17th century (Noel Hume 1980, 63). However as it was found with a fragment of ironstone china pottery dating to the early 19th century it is likely to be residual.

Two additional fragments of vessel glass were present in 0180, a linear feature which contained several fragments of a glazed medieval jug. The glass fragments appear to be later in date and are probably early post-medieval, but are likely to have been intrusive in this context.

Some tiny slivers of possible window glass were collected from the construction backfill 0147 of buttress 0147, in conjunction with fragments of medieval and earlier dated pottery.

6.11 Iron nails

Iron nails were recovered from ditch fill 0003, pit fill 0081 (with Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery), and post-medieval pit fill 0243.

6.12 Small Finds

A total of five small finds was identified, as shown in Table 13.

Small find	Context	Period	Material	Object name
1001	0190		Copper alloy	
1002	0058	Late Anglo-Saxon/Medieval	Bone	Pin / Needle
1003	0081		Iron	Fitting?
1004	0289	Post-medieval	Ceramic	Wall tile
1005	0148		Iron	

Table 13. Summary of small finds

Two fragments of copper alloy (SF 1001), probably from a needle, were identified in deposit 0190 (Trench 4). It was found with a fragment of Stamford ware dating to the Late Anglo-Saxon period.

A complete bone pin or needle (SF 1002) dated to the 10th- or 11th century was recovered from 0058, a soil horizon in Trench 2. It is oval in section, with an ovate head that is perforated with a hole (c. 5mm in diameter). It is similar to a smaller pin from

Thetford (Rogerson and Dallas 1984, fig. 190, no. 38). Another more decorated example of a similar date was found during the excavations at Norwich Castle (Margeson and Williams 1985, fig. 38 no. 1), which is described as a dress pin.

The remains of an iron object (SF 1003) were recovered from pit fill 0081 (Trench 4). It is pointed at one end and is U-shaped and may represent a staple or other structural fragment.

A fragment of a ceramic wall tile (SF 1004) was found in 0287, a number given to unstratified finds in Trench 4. It is made of a sandy red-fired fabric, and represents one corner of a recessed rectangular wall tile, which is covered with a lead glaze. It is possible that the tile was made at nearby kilns. It is likely to be post-medieval, but more work is required to establish if it was made locally.

A small rectilinear iron fragment (SF 1005) may be a nail and is awaiting radiography.

6.13 Biological evidence

Human skeletal remains

Human bone fragments were recovered from contexts 0002, 0003, 0012, 0014 (Trench 2), 0135 (Trench 10), 0138 (Trench 9), 0151, 0155 (Trench 8), 0242 and 0249 (Trench 7). This material will require an examination by a relevant specialist at a later stage of finds analysis.

Animal bone

Mike Feider

Introduction

A scan of the animal bone recovered from the evaluation recorded 402 fragments, mostly recovered from pits and ditches dating from the 10th through to the 19th centuries. Other remains came from construction fills associated with buttresses supporting the cellar wall 0146, in conjunction with artefacts dating from the 11th to 14th century.

Methodology

The remains from each context were scanned with each element identified to species where possible and as unidentified otherwise. The number of fragments and the presence of any associated butchery, ageing, and taphonomic information were recorded in a Microsoft Access database that will accompany the site archive.

Preservation

The remains were in fair condition overall. There was staining of bone across the site, and widespread, but not universal, weathering of surfaces, sometimes quite severe. Preservation within contexts varied widely. Very heavy rodent gnawing was recorded on some bones from fill 0243 of early post-medieval pit 0244, but absent on the majority. Very few ends of bone survived.

Summary

A total of 402 fragments were recorded, with 120 (29.9%) identifiable to species. Cattle and sheep/goat were the most common species. Pig was the only other of the common domesticates in the assemblage. There was a single rabbit radius from a 10th- to 11th-century pit, although this could be intrusive. Chicken bones were also present, as were several unidentified fish bones. The largest single collection of bones came from pit 0244 (single fill 0243) dating to the 16th to 17th centuries. A full contextual breakdown of species per context and feature can be seen in the site archive.

All major areas of the body appeared to be present for the main domestic species, with no discrete concentrations of elements noted. However, detailed ageing data was not collected and there were both very young and quite old cattle and sheep/goat present, including some foetal or neonate individuals of both species.

Butchery marks were noted on twenty fragments of bone, mostly from post-medieval features. The marks themselves tend to be smooth chops through the major joints of the carcass and are typical of the period. Many cow and sheep vertebrae had been split axially.

Tooth wear data could be collected from two cattle, two sheep/goat, and five pig mandibles. Only ten bones could be measured for meaningful metrical data, mostly due

to the poor preservation of joint surfaces. The sheep/goat remains seemed quite large, but were not measured.

Animal bone: Conclusions

Few conclusions can be made from the rapid assessment of bones from the Student Village site. The often quite poor surface preservation and lack of bone ends were limiting factors. However, from the data available, it appears to be a fairly typical medieval and post-medieval urban assemblage, with high numbers of cattle, sheep/goat, and pig, as well as some chicken and fish. The presence of young individuals hints that some animals were kept nearby. The mixture of surface preservation in many of the contexts suggests a mixing of material redeposited from elsewhere.

Further work could expand on the butchery data available and add to information on the development of specialist butchers in Ipswich through the medieval to post-medieval periods. The mix of elements on site is suggestive of the use of most parts of the carcass, and some explanation for this may be possible. There was a notable lack of cattle horn cores, which may suggest that they were taken elsewhere for processing.

The sheep/goat bones in particular could be measured to study the improvement of stock over the last millennium. With the use of a reference collection, the fish bones may be identifiable to species, which could show exploitation of either local or offshore species.

Shell

A total of twenty-two oyster shell fragments weighing 147g were collected from six contexts (0002, 0083, 0223, 0290 0314 and 0317). The shell is in a variable state of preservation and only occurred in two contexts alongside pottery, pit fill 0002 (late 15th to 16th century) and layer 0083 (11th to 12th century).

Coal

A single fragment of coal (2g) was noted in the unstratified context 0312.

6.14 Finds and environmental evidence: Conclusions

The finds assemblage is dominated by pottery, followed by CBM and animal bone. The condition of these materials is often variable and a fair degree of residuality was

encountered. Finds from the prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods have all been noted.

The prehistoric period is represented by worked flint and broadly contemporary Beaker pottery. The pottery is in a good state of preservation and is dated to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

Only single fragments of both highly abraded Roman pottery and CBM were recorded.

A small quantity of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery was identified, occurring as residual finds in later deposits. A larger ceramic assemblage represents the Late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval periods, but again much of this material was residual. Thereafter, some later medieval pottery was noted as well as a small post-medieval pottery collection. Of particular interest are a small number of imported sherds that have been identified in most of the ceramic periods.

The CBM assemblage contains a small amount of medieval roof tile as well as medieval/post-medieval examples. However the larger part of this collection is of a post-medieval date.

The animal bone assemblage is thought to be fairly typical of what might be expected on an urban site in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Only two of the small finds could be dated. One was a Late Anglo Saxon / medieval pin or needle (SF1002) and the other was a post-medieval wall tile (SF1004).

7. Discussion

7.1 Introduction

The evaluation of the Student Village site has had significant archaeological results relating to the local topography and to the use of the site in the prehistoric, medieval and early post-medieval periods.

7.2 Topography

Natural sand and gravel was observed at a maximum height of 5.20m OD at the northeast end of the site (Trench 1) and at a minimum height of 2.40m OD in the southwest corner of the site (Trench 8). These levels suggest a gradual fall from north to south, as was anticipated in the light of previous observations. An anomalously low level of 'below 3.20m OD' was recorded in the northwest corner of the site (Trench 10), suggesting that the topography might be more complex than expected.

The natural stratum was not identified positively in Trenches 4 and 6 (those nearest to the Key Street frontage of the site) although it was certainly below 2.20m OD and was possibly seen at 1.30m OD near the south end of Trench 4. This suggests that the inter-tidal zone (usually taken to have been at a maximum height of approximately 1.50m OD) extended slightly further north on this part of the waterfront than has been thought previously.

7.3 Prehistoric period (3000 –1600 BC)

Pit 0241 in Trench 7 produced ten flint flakes, providing clear evidence for occupation of the site in the Neolithic–earlier Bronze Age periods. Ditch 0080 in Trench 1 produced twenty-nine sherds of pottery of a similar date, although it has been suggested that these were derived from an earlier soil deposit. Given that the sherds were probably from the same vessel it seems more likely that they were from the ditch fill, and also that the medieval pottery recovered from the same ditch was (as suspected at the time) intrusive. In both cases these features were dug into buried prehistoric soil horizons.

Residual prehistoric pottery has been recovered from later features on nearby sites IAS 5902 (Tolly Cobbold bottling yard, Fore Street), IPS 605 / IAS 5903 (Eastern Triangle) and IPS 369 / IAS 5901 (William Brown's timber yard, Key Street). Prehistoric pottery

was found also in a buried soil horizon on the IAS 5902 site, and a sherd of Middle–Late Bronze Age pottery came from a ditch at IPS 369 / IAS 5902. However, it appears that the Student Village site is the first in this part of Ipswich to have provided indisputable evidence for Neolithic–earlier Bronze Age occupation.

7.4 Roman period (AD 43–410)

Only one sherd of Roman pottery and a fragment of possible Roman CBM were found, indicating little or no activity on the site during that period. This is in accordance with the results from adjacent and nearby sites.

7.5 Anglo-Saxon period (AD 410–1066)

Although a moderate amount of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery and a large quantity of Late Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered, most of this material was residual in later deposits and there were no features that could be identified positively as being of Anglo-Saxon date. This is slightly surprising given that most sites in the immediate vicinity have provided evidence for occupation during that period, despite the fact that this area was outside of the Anglo-Saxon town.

The postulated ‘beam slot’ building recorded in Trench 7 was potentially of Anglo-Saxon date. Similar structures have been recorded elsewhere in Ipswich, an example being the Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon building G5003 at the NCP Car Park site (IPS 502) in St George’s Street (Everett & Gardner 2011, fig. 5). A Late Anglo-Saxon cellared building was recorded on the adjacent Tolly Cobbold bottling yard site (IAS 5902).

7.6 Medieval period (1066–1500)

Cemetery

The most significant result of the evaluation is the recovery of further evidence for the medieval cemetery discovered originally on the William Brown’s timber yard site (IPS 369 / IAS 5901) in 1981. At least two graves were found in Trench 8, immediately to the east of the IPS 369 excavation, cutting a thick deposit of ‘cemetery soil’ containing disarticulated human bones. Redeposited human bones were found also in Trench 9, in the backfill of the IPS 369 excavation, suggesting that some burials were removed during construction work subsequent to the archaeological excavation.

More importantly, up to ten burials were found in Trench 2 on the east side of the Student Village site and 63m northeast of those found in Trench 8. These were closely spaced in rows but there was no obvious evidence for intercutting of the graves. The burials were found in the southern half of the trench but it is likely that they continued further north – excavation in the northern half of the trench stopped at a level above the burials.

A single burial was found in Trench 11 and this might indicate that the trench was located towards the northern limit of the cemetery. However, there was little evidence in Trench 11 for the 'cemetery soil' seen elsewhere on the site; horticultural/garden soil 0103/0114 extended to the surface of the natural stratum and it is possible that the cultivation of this deposit destroyed the evidence for earlier graves.

In attempting to define the northern extent of the cemetery it is potentially significant that redeposited human bone was found in Trench 10 in the northwest corner of the site, but that no human skeletal remains (*in situ* or redeposited) were encountered in Trench 1 in the northeast corner of the site. In fact, the presence of medieval pits and ditches in Trench 1 suggests an entirely different land use for that part of the site. Despite this it is apparent that the cemetery of the 'lost' church or chapel of *Ostirbolt* was considerably larger than was anticipated prior to the evaluation.

Some redeposited human bones were present in Trench 7 but no inhumations were found, which is interesting given that the trench was located half-way between the concentrations of burials found in Trench 2 and Trench 8. Clearly this area of the site had a different function during the period that the cemetery was in use. One possible clue to this is the presence of the 'beam slot' building and possibly associated post holes at the west end of Trench 7. Although it has been postulated that the building was of Anglo-Saxon date, it could equally have been a medieval structure within the cemetery. This would have obvious implications for the possible location of *Ostirbolt*; although the 'beam slot' building would have been too insubstantial to have been part of the church it might have been an ancillary structure.

Another feature in Trench 7 that might have been contemporary with the medieval cemetery was ditch 0252, perhaps acting as a boundary defining areas of different land use.

Land reclamation

Land reclamation dumps of one metre or more in depth in Trench 4 and Trench 6 are assumed to have been of medieval date and might represent the earliest attempt to consolidate this part of the waterfront. Although these deposits could not be dated accurately a *TPQ* of the late 13th- or early 14th century is suggested for this activity. It is likely that these deposits were dumped behind a timber revetment or river wall; no evidence of such a structure was found, suggesting that it was located further to the south and possibly beyond the site boundary.

Waterfront building(s)

A north–south masonry foundation (0189) in Trench 4 represented a late medieval building on the reclaimed land adjacent to the waterfront. The nature and extent of this building are unknown. It might have replaced an earlier building on the same alignment represented by a possible robber trench (0181 etc); this earlier feature was dated to the late 13th- or early 14th century.

7.7 Post-medieval period (1500–1900)

Early post-medieval (16th- or 17th century) cellared buildings were found in Trench 3 and Trench 4. These would have been broadly contemporary with the extant Grade II listed building (a former merchant's warehouse or store) located in the centre of the site and in use currently as offices. The cellar of the former 64 Fore Street (in Trench 3) contained some architectural and structural features of interest and evidence for an alteration to its floor level. It is assumed that this was a domestic building, timber framed and with a jettied upper storey, like its neighbouring properties 60 and 62 Fore Street.

By contrast, cellar wall 0146 in Trench 4 is known to have part of an industrial building, having been identified as the west wall of a malt house. The building was described in a valuation survey of 1914 as being half timbered and 'very old'. At that time it was owned by the brewing firm of Cobbold and Son and occupied by Isaac Lord. It was on the east side of a complex of buildings arranged around a yard, represented by cobbled surface 0213. To the west of the yard (between Trench 4 and Trench 6) was a bonded vault and store with a warehouse above, and at the rear of the property there were cart sheds and a drying kiln.

The infilling of the window/vent and subsequent buttressing of the cellar wall indicate major structural alterations to the building. Only the external face of the wall was seen, along the eastern edge of the evaluation trench. It is probable that the malt house cellar survives intact to the east of Trench 4.

Another interesting feature of early post-medieval date was pit 0244, at the east end of Trench 7. It contained pottery dated 1575–1650 that included some high-status imported wares, and a large quantity of animal bone represented kitchen waste. The pit was located in an open area of the site that can be identified clearly on Ogilby's map of 1674.

The remains of later post-medieval (18th–19th century) buildings were encountered in most of the evaluation trenches. In some cases (such as at the north end of Trench 1 or the south end of Trench 10) the construction of cellars destroyed all evidence for underlying archaeological remains. However, in general the foundations of these 18th- and 19th-century buildings were shallow enough that earlier deposits survived.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Archaeological deposits and features were encountered in all evaluation trenches apart from Trench 9, where modern truncation had removed all deposits down to the surface of the natural sand and gravel.

Perhaps the most significant discovery was that of the cemetery of the 'lost' medieval church or chapel of *Ostirbolt*; the cemetery has been shown to have been much more extensive than was known previously. Other significant results of the evaluation include the evidence for prehistoric occupation on the site, land reclamation and subsequent development of the waterfront in the medieval period and the well preserved remains of early post-medieval cellared buildings and contemporary features.

The depths below ground level of significant archaeological deposits varied from 0.10m (the early post-medieval cellar in Trench 3) to 1.10m (the surface of a horticultural/garden soil in Trench 10); the average depth was approximately 0.60m.

At the time of writing little precise detail is known about the scale and nature of the proposed development of the Student Village site. A plan of the proposed four building blocks has been made available to SCCAS and has been used as the basis for Figure 12. It is understood that the facade of 47 Key Street is to be retained as part of the development.

It is clear that the construction of the proposed buildings and enabling work for the retention of the Key Street facade will have a major impact on the underlying archaeological resource. Associated groundwork (such as for landscaping, road construction and underground services) is also likely to impact on archaeological deposits.

It is proposed that once details of the construction methods (particularly foundation designs and depths, the nature of the enabling work for the retention of the Key Street facade and the locations of underground services) are made available an Archaeological Impact Assessment should be prepared. This would inform subsequent decisions by the Curatorial Officer regarding the need for further archaeological fieldwork (preservation by record) or for mitigation of the threat to the archaeological resource (preservation *in situ*).

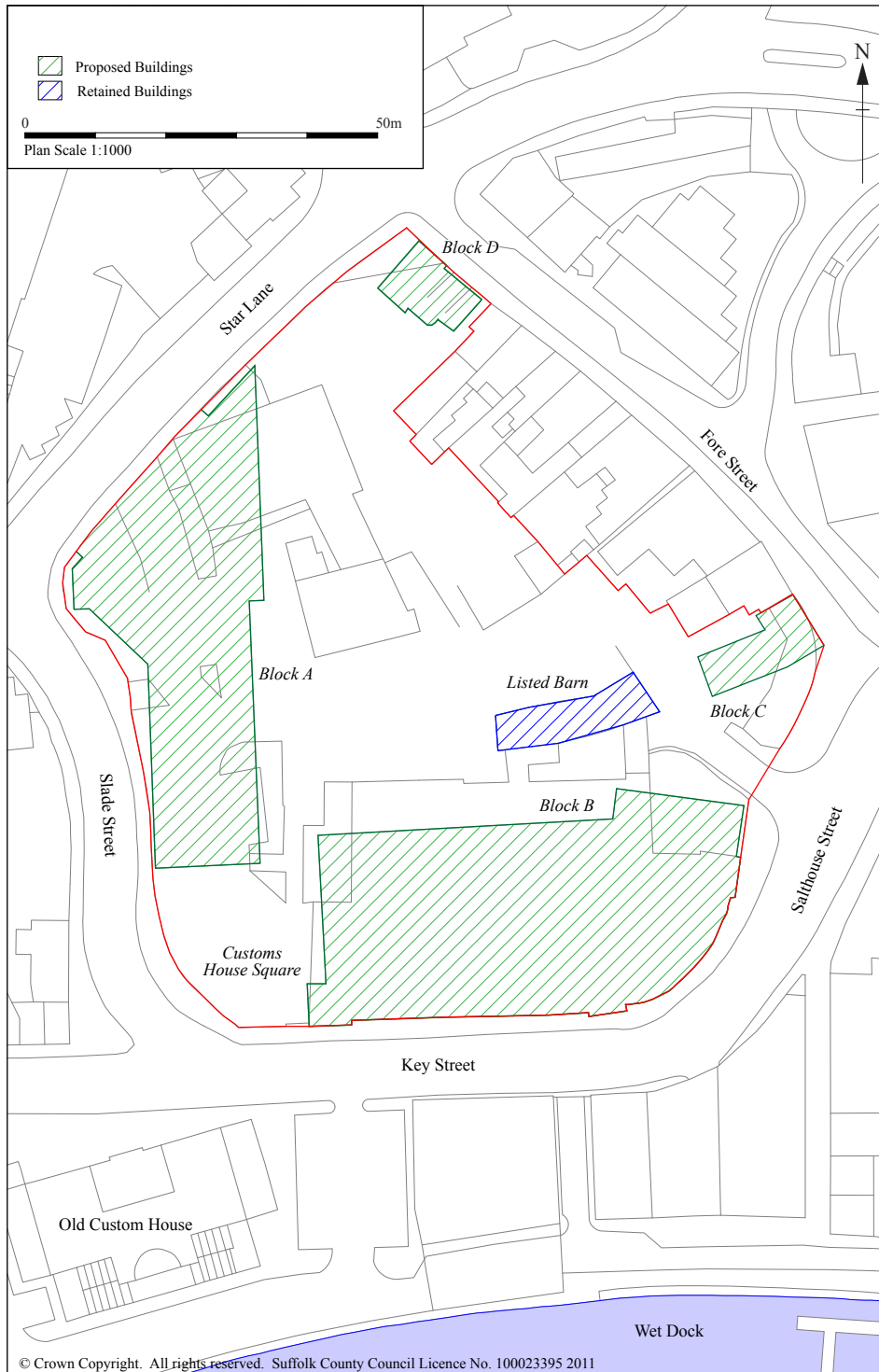


Figure 12. Plan of proposed buildings for the Student Village development

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich office

Finds archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds office; Parish box J/117/3

10. Acknowledgements

Paul Weston of Archial Ltd commissioned the archaeological project on behalf of their client Investec Bank plc.

Thanks are due to Essy Eslamian and Georgina Norton of Total Car Parks Ltd for their co-operation during the fieldwork.

Keith Wade (SCCAS, Conservation Team) produced the Brief and Specification and monitored the archaeological project.

The project was managed by Rhodri Gardner and supervised by Kieron Heard. Preston Boyles, Steve Manthorpe and Simon Picard assisted with the fieldwork. Surveying was by Jonathan Van Jennians (all SCCAS, Field Team).

The finds report is by Richenda Goffin (SCCAS, Finds Team), with additional contributions by Andy Fawcett, Mike Feider, Colin Pendleton and Cathy Tester.

Graphics are by Crane Begg and Ellie Hillen (SCCAS, Graphics Team).

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Appendix 1. Brief and specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

Evaluation by Trial Trench

STUDENT VILLAGE, 47 KEY STREET, IPSWICH

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety and other responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.7 & 1.8.

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning consent is to be sought from Ipswich Borough Council for a Student Village development at 47 Key Street, Ipswich. The proposals are likely to be similar in form to the development previously approved on this site (IP/07/00643).
- 1.2 Any planning consent for redevelopment will be conditional on agreement to the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before development begins (condition 55 in Circular 11/95). In order to establish the full archaeological implications of the proposed development, an archaeological evaluation is required of the site. The evaluation is the first part of the programme of archaeological work and decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of additional briefs.
- 1.3 The development area lies within the Area of Archaeological Importance defined for Anglo-Saxon and medieval Ipswich in the Ipswich Local Plan. The Archaeological Desk Based Assessment produced for this site shows that there is a high probability that the development will damage or destroy archaeological deposits (Proposed Student Village, Fore Street, Ipswich, Former BOCM site, SCCAS Report No 2010/216, December 2010).

- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.
- 1.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.
- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish the extent of surviving archaeological deposits in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ [at the discretion of the developer].

- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and natural soil processes. Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits. Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit. Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area. Define the location and level of such deposits and their vulnerability to damage by development where this is defined.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design, this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3 Specification: Field Evaluation

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the development area and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 3.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 3.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.6 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.

- 3.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.10 Human remains must be left in situ except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

“Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England” English Heritage and the Church of England 2005 provides advice and defines a level of practice which should be followed whatever the likely belief of the buried individuals.

- 3.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.12 Where appropriate, a digital vector plan showing all the areas observed should be included with the report. This must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration into the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome and colour photographs.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 4.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments and for Field Evaluations should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County HER if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.10 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.11 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Keith Wade

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Economy, Skills and Environment
9-10 The Churchyard
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352440

Date: 21st January 2011

Reference: 47 Key Street

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix 2. Contents of the stratigraphic archive

Type	Quantity	Format
Context register	11	A4 paper
Context sheets (numbered 0001–0324, exc. 0271–0279)	315	A4 paper
Small finds register	1	A4 paper
Section drawing register	1	A4 paper
Section drawing sheets	21	290mm x 320mm drawing film
Plan drawing sheets	119	290mm x 320mm drawing film
Stratigraphic matrices	8	290mm x 320mm drawing film
Survey data (for temporary bench marks)	1	290mm x 320mm drawing film
Digital images (HIA 001–098; HIB 001–063)	161	3008 x 2000 pixel JPEGs
Monochrome images (HIC 001–015)	15	Negatives and contact prints
This evaluation report (SCCAS report no. 2011/075)	1	A4 wire-bound

Appendix 3. Documentary Evidence

Student Village, Fore Street (formerly BOCM Paul's Island Site)

Anthony Breen

Introduction

A desk-based assessment (DBA) was prepared for this site in 2002 (Loader & Breen), and this informed a more recent DBA (Rolfe, 2010). Since the completion of the earlier report further archive material has become available for research. In addition a number of documentary reports have been written for other sites in this area of Ipswich and these contain information relevant to the interpretation of this site.

Osterbolt

The recent archaeological investigation of this site has shown that early medieval burials extend across the parish boundaries of St Mary Quay and St Clements. This is a significant discovery. There is only one documentary reference to this site in historic sources in the form of an entry recorded in an Ipswich Recognizance Roll. At the borough's court held on the Tuesday after the feast of St Andrew 4 December 1347, John Hened of Ipswich and Eleanor his wife presented a charter of Sayena the widow of William Smyth and Walter their son in which Sayena had granted to John Hened and Eleanor 'all their messuage with buildings gardens and curtilage ... situated in the parish of St Clement in the suburbs of Ipswich namely between the tenement of William de Kenebrook and the tenement formerly Ranulph Hastyng on the part of the south and the tenement of Hugh Lambard on the part of the north of which one head abuts upon the king's highway called Clements Strete to the east and the other head upon an empty place called Shirehous Hel and the churchyard formerly of the church of Osterbolt on the west'. The charter was dated 3 May 1343 (Breen, 2007).

Clements Street is the former named of Fore Street. Though this reference is in relation to a property in St Clements further references to the owners of the adjoining properties, when found elsewhere in the borough records, suggest that their land was in St Mary Quay and not St Clement. Earlier archaeological evidence supported the idea that Osterbolt was in St Mary Quay and not St Clement. Though there examples at Trimley, Bury St Edmunds and formerly at Stowmarket and Creeting of two parishes sharing same churchyard or examples parish churches moving to a new location and abandoning their original churchyards at Eriswell and Haverhill and even more examples of former chapels developing into separate parishes such as Stoke by Nayland, Peasenhall, Southwold and Walberswick, a graveyard spanning across two parishes is unique in a Suffolk context.

St Clements was not one of the Ipswich parishes mentioned in the Domesday survey circa 1086, though unlike all other medieval parishes in Ipswich the name of the founder of the parish, Rothulf, is known. He is mentioned in the cartulary of St Peter's in relation to a dispute between his heirs and the priory over the rights of presentation to this parish. An inquisition was held in Ipswich in 1201 before the archdeacon of Suffolk, the dean of Ipswich and other clergy from the deanery to try and settle the dispute. Amongst those who attend was Richard the chaplain of 'St Mary de le Kay' showing that both parishes existed by this date. This dispute was settled by Agnes the granddaughter of the founder acknowledging the prior's right to make presentations to St Clements (Breen, 2010).

The churchyard of St Clements was considered part of the priory's property. After the priory's suppression its properties first passed to Wolsey's college and after the suppression of the college the properties were granted out to Thomas Alvard as a manor.

The link between St Clements and the former priory remained in that the site of the former Church Hall was built on copyhold land held of the manor of St Peter's otherwise Alvard's. The site was described in 1666 as the 'Old Vicarage' and remained copyhold until 1903 (ref. FB 98/A13/1-28).

Photographs

Since 2002 an increasing number of the record office's collections of photographs and illustrations have been indexed and most of these indexes are now available online. A postcard produced by the Ipswich firm Suitall Smiths, it is entitled 'Old Granary Salthouse Street No., 1137' was mentioned in the 2002 report. It is the drawing of a view from a passage way within the property (ref. K489/2/183). Another view of possibly the same building is a photograph taken in the 1920's contain in an album entitled 'Ipswich Alterations'. The photograph was taken from 'Salthouse Street Corner' and shows the full length of the upper storey of the malting or granary. This was evidently an early sixteenth century structure, similar in appearance to the Isaac Lord buildings in Fore Street (ref. JA 3/6/1). The album also contains photographs of a 'gatehouse' in Fore Street that was then being demolished. The timber framework of the gatehouse suggests a type late medieval structure that once was common in Ipswich.

In 'Ipswich at War' there are two photographs of the damaged caused to houses in Key Street the result of a Zeppelin raid carried out on 31 March 1916 (Snit, Wylie, Malster & Kindred ,2002). The bomb fell at the back of the Custom House and resulted in one fatality, a man standing outside the Gun public house on the corner of Lower Orwell Street. Again the houses shown in the photograph are sixteenth century, if not earlier.

Maps

In 1849 Edward White produced a map of Ipswich to the scale of 60 yards to 1 in [1:2160] (ref. HD 477/11). On this map domestic properties are shaded in pink with substantial outhouses and other buildings shaded in grey. Places of manufacture are shown with diagonal grey lines. The scale of this map was sufficiently large for the initials of principal landowners to be inserted over their properties and for the names of the major public houses to be given. In relation to this site, the maps shows a number of small domestic dwellings to the north and south of Salthouse Street but there were no domestic buildings to the east of Hog Lane, the properties fronting 'Quay Street'. Further to the west there were some domestic properties fronting the street. The Jews Burial Ground is shown on the map with a court of smaller houses to the west and labelled on the map the 'Jewry'. A brief history of the burial ground was given in the 2002 report. In the same year an article 'The Ipswich Jewish Community in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries' was published in the 'Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute' (Halliday & Susser, 2002). The burial ground plot was purchased on a 999-year lease from Benjamin Blasby, a bricklayer who lived in Fore Street from 1785.

The article includes a full description of the cemetery and details of the surviving inscriptions. There is an earlier transcript of these inscriptions now available on microfilm (ref. J426/56 Vol PRC 444).

Deeds Pauls Malt Ltd ref. HC 461/1/6/2/1-4

The large collection of business and property records of Pauls Malt Ltd has been catalogued since 2002 and the property records were examined for a report on Albion Maltings in January 2005 and for another on St Peter's Wharf in January 2009. The deeds in this collection do not include those for the site of their offices in Key Street and Salthouse Street (Suffolk Record Office Catalogue). The deeds for the site are likely to contain some additional plans of the buildings and earlier documents relating to the site's complicated history.

Deeds William Brown Co

Salthouse Street (ref. HC3: 2905/2/9)

This bundle of deeds begins with a conveyance from John Charles Warnes, gentleman to Frank Alexander Christie, coal and salt merchant dated 2 July 1866. This deed relates only indirectly to this site as the property was on the southern side of Salthouse Street. Under the terms of his will John Christie an Ipswich merchant and ship owner had appointed trustees to deal with his real estate and following his death in 1865 an auction was held at Crown and Anchor Hotel, Ipswich on 14 March 1866 when his real estate was sold in lots. This deed deals with Lot VII the premises to the south of Salt House Street and to the west of 'Wherry Lane'. The buildings on

the northern side of the street at the corner of Salthouse Street and to the east of Hog Lane are shown on a plan attached to this deed and are marked as 'Lot IV'. This second lot was mentioned in the conditions of sale of Lot VII, as the owners were always to have the right 'to pass and repass for the purpose of carrying goods ... over and along a yard called Middle yard ... and to the road or quay by the wet dock'. The other deeds in this bundle deal with the same site and include various mortgages and articles of partnership.

Land Custom House Quay (Bull Yard) (ref. HC3: 2905/2/5)

This large bundle of deeds begins with an abstract of a clause of the will of Nicholas Carnaby dated 23 January 1721 (1722) in which he bequeathed to 'my loving wife Margaret Carnaby all & singular my two messuages or tenements with the yard garden & appurtenances therein belonging situate & being in the parish of St Mary Key in Ipswich aforesaid that wherein I now live adjoining to the Inn commonly called the Angel on the west side and of the said Inn & the next house adjoining to the west side of my said dwelling house now in the occupation of Widow Plumby'. In 1728 Henry Carnaby, who is mentioned in the abstract of his father's will conveyed a third part of three messuages in St Mary's then in the occupation of 'Margaret Carnaby, William Blomfield and Benjamin Huggins' to Richard Dent who in turn conveyed the same share to Mr Culliford who acquired the remaining two thirds of the property in a separate deed dated October 1728.

The first document to mention the Angel is the will of Henry Skynner dated 3 June 1749 in which it is described as an 'Inn called or known by the name of the Angel ... situate ... in the parish of St Mary at the Key'. The three messuages or part of them were conveyed to Thomas Shave in 1769 and are described in very vague terms in the deeds. Thomas Shave also acquired the Angel in June 1770. The position of Thomas Shave's property to the east of the Bull Inn is marked on Joseph Pennington's 1778 map of Ipswich.

Another part of the property is described in a deed dated 12 December 1775 between Joseph Harrison and Edward Bond as 'That messuage or tenement ... together with the garden walled in abutting upon the Bull Stables towards the west and also the west side of the stone yard containing in width eight feet nine inches and the west side of the back yard containing in width fourteen feet as the same are marked out and intended to be parted off with a fence'. Harrison was a 'master mariner'.

Yet another property originally described in the will of Robert Scott dated 31 July 1767 as 'adjoining his own premises' was sold at auction in November 1822 and then described as a 'Freehold house ... comprising of the basement, keeping rooms, kitchen, pantry, and backhouse: first floor, tea room 20 feet by 15 feet: & 3 chambers attic 20 feet by 15 feet small

stone yard & walled garden'. These premises were described as being situated on the 'Common Quay'. The description given in the deeds of this property offers no clues as to its exact position.

In a lengthy deed dated 23 May 1840, the property is further described as 'All that capital messuage or tenement ... and years since erected and built in part or in all by the said Thomas Shave upon or near the site of a certain other messuage or tenement which he pulled down and which whilst standing was an Inn and called or known by the name or sign of the Angel'. Thomas Shave of Holbrook died on 17 July 1805.

The boundaries of the property are shown in a plan placed in the margin of another deed dated 17 September 1860 that simply shows the position of the house and cottage fronting Key Street and then names the owners of the adjoining properties. A William Mulley is named as the owner of the property to the east and Robert Denham owned the property to the west. This property is named as 'No 41 in Key street' in a deed dated 29 September 1862 and the former owners of the property are named in an abstract of title from John Russell 'master mariner' whose will of 1788 was proved in 1793 through the sale in 1822 to the time that Robert Denham bought the property in 1829. This property was formerly 'in the occupation of ... Joseph Harrington'. The property had been offered for sale at auction on 4 June 1862 and the description of the property is very similar to that given in 1822.

The combined property of '37 to 45 (odd) Quay Street, now known as 'The Leather Works'' was again offered for sale at auction on 13 April 1899. The sale particulars contain a plan of the property produced on a scale of 20 feet to 1 inch. The plan shows the positions of the buildings and a cart-way and names the owners of the adjoining premises. On this plan 'Messrs R & W Paul Limited' owned the property to the east.

Though at the time of this sale all the houses numbered 37 to 45 were one property this is not apparent from the contemporary trade directories. In Steven's 'Directory of Ipswich' under Key Street Mrs E Wood is listed at 37, William Smith 'Saddle and harness maker' was at 39, Vincent Abraham 'labourer' was at 41, John Cox 'foreman' and 'shoe maker' was at 43 and 45 was the offices of F. J. Bugg boot manufactory. There were a further five premises on this side of the street including the Wet Dock Post Office and a public house called the 'Green Man' one of the properties 47 was then vacant. Paul's had yet to find premises on that side of the street though they are listed as 'R & W Paul corn & coal merchants' at premises on the southern side of the street. Under Salthouse Street F. A. Christie are listed as occupying premises next to Hog Lane used as a Salt Warehouse and offices. On the other side of the land Grimwade, Ridley & Co occupied another building used as a 'colour and varnish stores'. At the time of the next edition

of this directory was published in 1894 only the names of the occupants of 37 to 43 Key Street are given without reference to their trades, Number 45 was still the premises of Frederick J Bugg 'boot manufacturer & leather merchant'. R & W Paul Limited are listed as 'corn merchants & maltsters at 47 & 49 Key Street and the Green Man is still listed at the corner of High Lane & Salthouse Street. In Salthouse Lane F. A. Christie was still listed as occupying the 'salt warehouse & office & timber depot & saw mills' next to Hog Lane.

Grants of Common Soil

The borough held the right to grant out areas of waste. The deeds recording these grants are divided into grants of common soil and foreshore deeds. The borough continued to collect rents from these properties and the receipts of the rents are recorded in the borough petty rentals. These records have been examined in depth in other reports especially reports on the areas to the east and to the north of the former Bull Yard (Breen 2007 & 2008). In addition to the petty rentals mentioned in these reports there is part of an early fifteenth century rental circa 1420 attached to the Portmanmote Roll of 1273 (ref. C/2/1/1/3). The roll includes a further reference to the grant of common soil to Peter Douneman in February 1304 of a piece of land in the suburbs of Ipswich, so that he could 'construct a quay'. Douneman lived in the parish of St Clements and the grant of land measuring in length 75 feet and in breadth 49 feet was next to his house. There is a further reference to Peter's property in the recognizance rolls of November 1322 when Robert Rudland and Alice his wife granted a property to William 'Faber' a smith described as 'in the parish of St Clements in the suburbs of Ipswich, namely between his own tenement to the north and the tenements of Peter Douneman and Henry Le Verdoun to the south abutting on Le Shyrehoushull towards the west and other head abuts on the property of William de Causton, clerk to the east'. Just three years later in 1326 Peter Douneman and his wife Alice granted 'all their lands and all their tenements' to William de Kenebroke (Martin 1973). William de Kenebroke is mentioned in the entry relating to the churchyard of Osterbolt.

The common soil grant is the earliest reference to a quay outside the area of the former town walls. In a recent study of the shipping in Ipswich based on the 1283 tax returns has shown that the ship-owners at that date lived in the parishes to the west of St Clements and that the only owners of smaller vessels lived in St Clements (Breen, Suffolk Review, 2009). There is a further reference to the immediate ancestor of Peter Douneman or Douneman in the rentals of the priory of Holy Trinity that record the payment of rent by the heirs of Henry Douneman 'for land and a grange next to the 'stronde'' (Hunt, 1847).

The full development of the now Common Quay did not occur until the fifteenth century, however the suggestion that the quay existed as early as 1406 from a reference to a piece of land situated between Harneys Quay and Bigod's Quay is incorrect (Breen October 2008).

Further research of the recognizance rolls has shown that John Harneys senior had made his will in 1313 and that his widow and executrix Letitia had details of his properties entered into the recognizance rolls at a court held November 1324 (ref. C/2/4/1/14). The entry includes a reference to his quay that he had held jointly with his brother. His quay was in the parish of St Peters to the west of what is now known as Foundry Lane and the lane, formerly St Peter's Dock, and land to the west had been the site of the medieval common quay.

In the 2002 report there was the suggestion that the grant of common soil in the parish in the parish of St Mary Quay to John Carnabie in 1599 may have related to part of this site. This piece on which he had already built a house is described as 'near the common quay' and then further described as 'containing in length from the aforesaid quay towards the east 24 feet of the rule and in breadth at the west end 21 feet of the rule and at the east end 19 ½ feet of the rule' (ref. C/3/8/6/33). It may well have been positioned to the south of the present road and not within this site.

In the main the grants of common soil relate to areas between the former town walls to the west of the present Lower Orwell Street and a significant area to the east but the grants do not extend as far as this site. The enclosure of the former burial ground was not a result of any grant conferred by the borough.

Rate Books

There are numerous seventeenth and sixteenth century rate books and tax lists for the parish of St Mary Quay though few are set out in a geographic sequence. In an assessment of 1689 (Chamberlain 1889) the properties in St Mary Quay appear in a geographic sequence beginning with:

£18 0s 0d John Green late Caleys in Scott and other occupation

£14 0s 0d Samuel Carnaby in Thomas Paschalls and others

£6 0s 0d Thomas Wright, in Samuel Green and others

£8 0s 0d Henry Brook, in his own

£30 0s 0d Sir John Shaw, in John Caston and others *Angell*

The Angel is first mentioned in another tax list of 1637, but not in earlier returns. The Samuel Carnaby mentioned in 1689 appears to be related to the Nicholas who died in 1721 and whose will is mentioned in the property deeds. Samuel is mentioned as early as 1641 but Mrs Susan Carnaby is mentioned from 1631-1640 in succession to John Carnaby mentioned from 1613-1629, who in turn appears to have inherited the property of Mrs Joan Carnaby 1604-1612 who was the widow of the John who was granted common soil in 1599. John is mentioned in the rate

lists as early as 1573 and in the subsidy returns of 1568. Other families living in this parish can also be traced in these records and in probate material linking the late properties deeds to the earlier petty rentals of 1499, 1542 and 1570. The earliest register of wills proved at the archdeaconry of Suffolk begins in 1444. In some instances it is possible to link the properties back even further to the recognizance rolls that continue to 1425.

The rate books for the parish of St Clement are not as plentiful and all the entries for Clement Street later Fore Street appear without further references to their location. Though nearly all the rate books begin at the Spread Eagle public house it is unclear whether or not the collectors listed all the properties on one side of the street before returning to lists the properties on the other side.

Early references to St Clements

Apart from the reference to the founder of the church in the cartulary of St Peter's, the earliest list of the inhabitants of the parish appears in the 1227 tallage returns (Ridgard & Breen, Suffolk Review, 2010). In the returns there are 42 entries under St Clements, just 12 under 'St Mary Delfe' (St Mary Quay) and 58 under St Peters with a further 23 entries for St Augustine's parish that was formerly situated to the south of the river.

Some properties in the parish were owned by the priory of Holy Trinity, Ipswich and in a published thirteenth century rental c. 1260 there are fourteen properties listed under the parish of St Clements. Fore Street or 'Clementstrete' is first mentioned by name in the recognizance rolls in 1304 but though the rolls contain early references property in the parishes of St Clements and St Mary Quay, there is nothing to indicate that any were newly built.

The early references to property in the parish of St Mary Quay but in the 'suburbs' that is the area beyond the town walls have been discussed in earlier reports.

Conclusion

In the medieval period the right of burial rested with the parish church and burials were either in the churchyard or within the church itself. In some parishes the parish church moved to a new location during the medieval period and the former churchyards went out of use. In other parishes a large separate chapel of ease became the focus of a new community and these often developed later into separate parishes. In some locations though two parishes appeared to have shared the same burial ground the burials of their respective parishioners were kept distinct and separate. Two medieval parishes sharing a common remote burial ground is unknown in Suffolk. This burial ground appears to be that of a former parish church, possibly one of those identified in the Domesday survey. The survey includes references to two parishes

dedicated to God through the intercession of St Mary, the mother of God. In about 1150 St Clements became a new separate parish. Though two parishes are mentioned in 1086 as St Mary's, it is possible that St Mary Quay may have also been a post-Domesday parish. Both parishes were fully established by 1201. The site of this church though abandoned and the land divided between the two parishes it was still known as a burial ground in 1343 and was to the north of a tenement then owned by William de Kenebrook. William de Kenebrook had acquired all the property of Peter Douneman in 1326 and Peter Douneman had constructed the first quay outside the former town walls in 1304.

The burial ground was not common soil and the property of the borough unlike the substantial area of the parish of St Mary Quay to the west that was granted out in the fifteenth century.

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William Brown Co

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Rate Books

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