

Stoke Quay, Great Whip Street  
Ipswich  
IPS 643

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2011/096**

**Client: Genesis Housing Group**

Author: Simon Cass

August 2011



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Author: Simon Cass

Contributions By: Richenda Goffin

Illustrator: Ellie Hillen

Editor: Richenda Goffin

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## HER Information

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**Report Number:** 2011/096

**Site Name:** Stoke Quay, Great Whip Street, Ipswich

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**Client Reference:** -

**Curatorial Officer:** Keith Wade

**Project Officer:** Simon Cass

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### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Simon Cass

Date: 6th August 2011

Approved By: Rhodri Gardner

Position: Contracts Manager

Date:

Signed:



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## **Summary**














An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of development of the site at Stoke Quay, encompassing No.'s 4-7 Great Whip Street, in July 2011. Nine trenches were excavated across the site, and archaeologically relevant features, deposits and artefacts were located in eight of them. An apparent unrecorded graveyard, thought to be related to the missing St Augustine's/St Austin's Church, has been identified occupying the northern part of the site, with the potential for structural remains to be present below the modern concrete ground surface, and nearby pits and ditches apparently date to the mid and late Saxon periods. These incised features appear to occupy much of the middle and eastern portion of the site, while the southern part of the site appears to have a less dense concentration of archaeological features in it, although an inhumation identified in this area could possibly be an outlier of another unrecorded graveyard – possibly a pauper's graveyard connected to the workhouse or the medieval hospital that occupied land to the south of the development site. Further works are recommended, in particular covering the northern graveyard and investigating the possibility of the preservation of structures relating to the missing church and the Saxon waterside development of the site and the potential for further human remains to be identified near the southern border of the site.

# Drawing Conventions

## Plans

Limit of Excavation	
Features	
Break of Slope	
Features - Conjectured	
Natural Features	
Sondages/Machine Strip	
Intrusion/Truncation	
Illustrated Section	
Cut Number	
Archaeological Features	

## Sections

Limit of Excavation	
Cut	
Modern Cut	
Cut - Conjectured	
Deposit Horizon	
Deposit Horizon - Conjectured	
Intrusion/Truncation	
Top of Natural	
Top Surface	
Break in Section	
Cut Number	
Deposit Number	
Ordinance Datum	

# **1. Introduction**

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Planning permission (IP/07/00242/FUL) was granted by Ipswich Borough Planning Department for mixed-use development incorporating in blocks two to nine storeys high, 351 residential units and 1021m<sup>2</sup> of mixed commercial space (A1-A5, B1 Offices, D1 and D2) and associated car parking, servicing and open space on land at Stoke Quay (7-11 Great Whip Street), Ipswich. This permission carried a condition relating to archaeology (9) requiring that: 'No development shall take place on the site until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the developer and approved in writing by the local planning authority.'

In order to comply with this condition, a desk-based assessment (DBA) had been carried out to research the site's potential for preservation of archaeological remains. Based on the conclusions of that assessment, the County Council Planning Archaeologist (Keith Wade) required that a phase of field evaluation be undertaken to further inform the process, since the DBA noted the potential for remains of Saxon date as well as human remains associated with either a medieval church or a hospital, both believed to be situated somewhere in the vicinity. There was also the potential for environmental remains to have been preserved on the site from areas of pasture/marshland, as much of the site is believed to have been used for this prior to the 19th and 20th centuries.

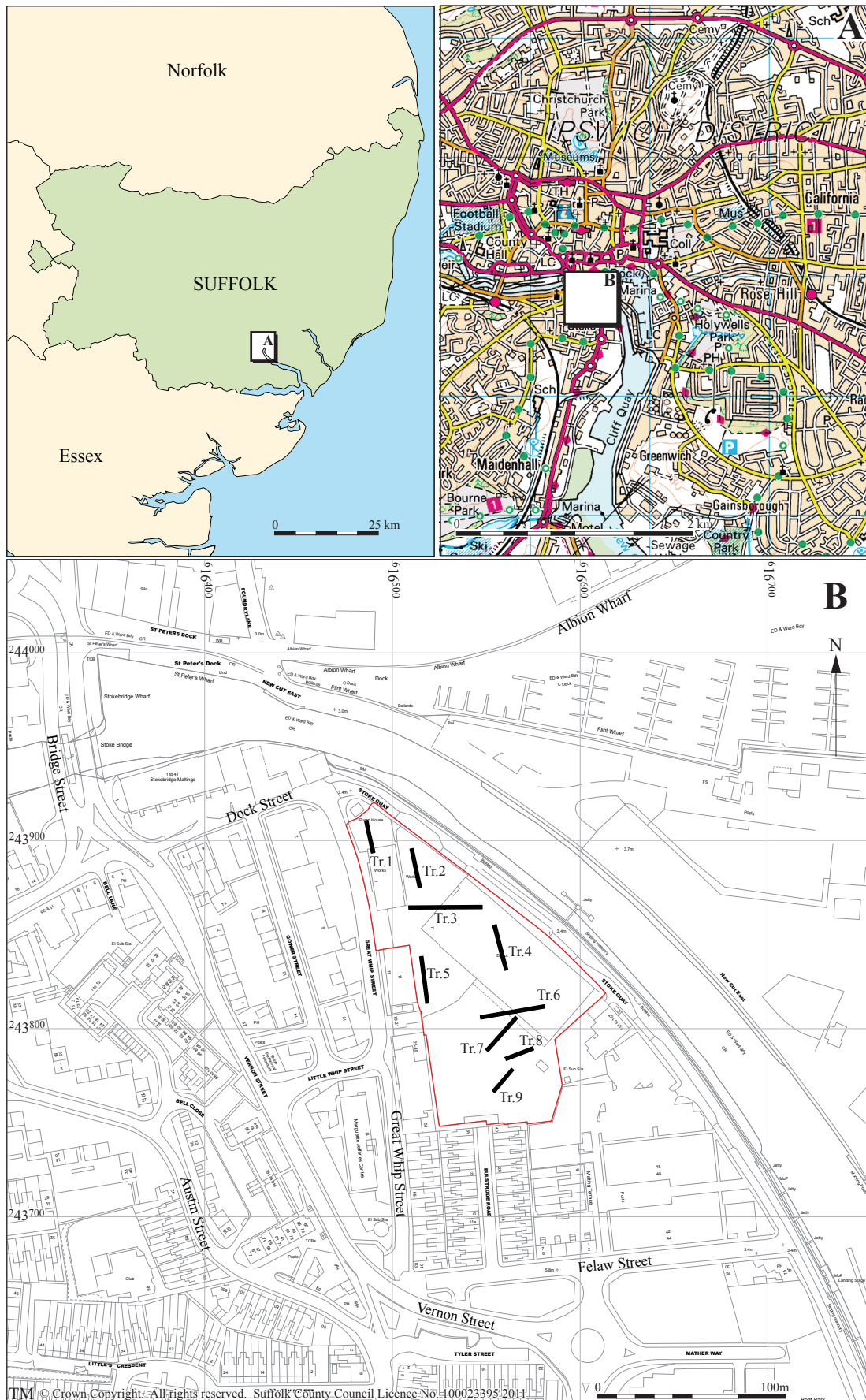


Figure 1. Location map, showing development area (red) and trenches (black)

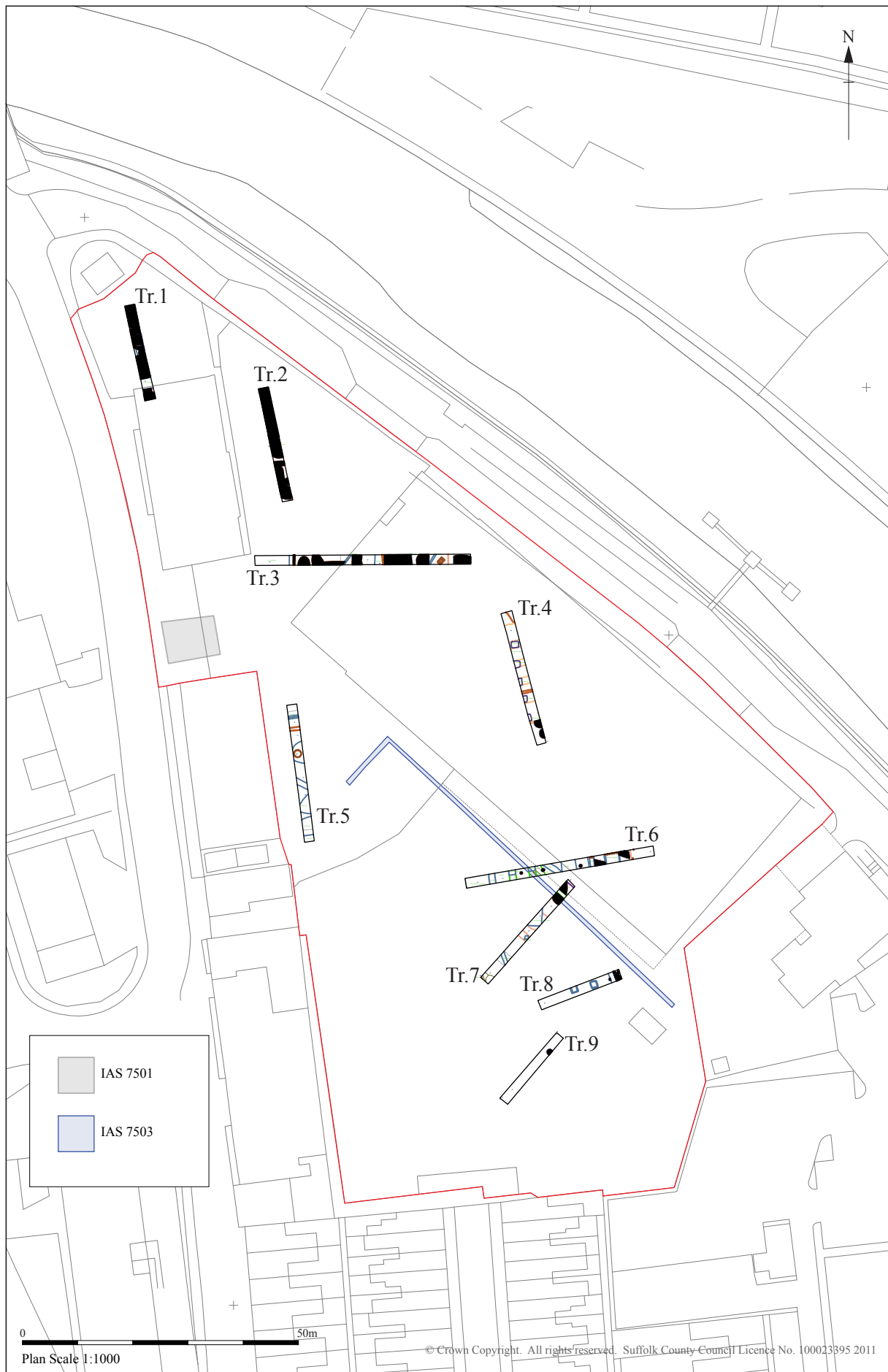


Figure 2. Trench plan, showing features encountered and previous excavations

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site is located close to the edge of the flood plain of the River Orwell, which originally ran some 100m to the north-east. The river now flows through an artificial channel which is located adjacent the roadway that forms the northeast boundary of the site. This channel, named the 'New Cut', was excavated in the 1830s in association with the conversion of the former river channel into the enclosed Wet Dock.

The site lies on ground that slopes gently to the north-east, from c. 4.5m AOD in the south-western corner to c. 3.5m AOD along the northern part of the eastern boundary.

The underlying superficial geology in this part of Ipswich consists of sand and gravel drift deposits. Glaciofluvial in origin, these are made up of a largely homogenous layer of sub-angular flints in a sand matrix. This deposit has been consistently identified in excavation throughout the southern two-thirds of the town. To the north beyond these gravels the surface geology is dominated by impermeable Boulder Till.

## **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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A desk-based assessment of the archaeological and historical background of the site, and an appraisal of its likely archaeological potential, was carried out and reported on in February 2010 (Gardner, Sommers and Breen). In summary, the report noted that:

The site lies within an area of documented settlement activity from at least the 10th century onwards. Previous excavations and investigations undertaken in the area, including a small excavation within the PDA itself, confirm that substantial settlement of this area of Ipswich started in at least the 7th century.

Map and documentary evidence suggests that Great Whip Street, which forms the western boundary of the PDA, was once the main road from Ipswich to the south and was connected to the town centre via a ford across the river immediately north of the site.

Some documentary evidence indicates that the lost site of St Austin's Green may partially lie within the PDA. The former parish church of St Augustine/Austin and



the medieval hospital of St Leonard, the sites of which are unknown, are documented as being on or adjacent the green and consequently could also lie within the PDA. 19th century references talk of substantial amounts of human bone having been located in the area of the St Austin's Green suggesting a possible cemetery associated with the church or the hospital.

The site lies close to the River Orwell and the precise nature of land reclamation and flood defences in the area are not entirely clear. It is possible that early defences could be located in the east of the PDA. The site of the King's Cooperage and a post-medieval shipyard may impinge on the northern end of the site.

## **4. Methodology**

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The Brief and Specification (Appendix 1) required that 5% of the development area (c. 1.2ha) should be subject to trial trenching. This equated to 8 trenches, each 1.8m wide with a total length of c.285m. In total, the length of trenching achieved was 217.6m divided into 9 trenches with lengths between 15.7 and 39m; equating to a 4% sample. This discrepancy was partly due to the need to retain solid ground surfaces for heavy plant in and around the entranceway, as well as avoidance of and safe working areas around a hardcore/demolition crush stockpile and several drainage pipes and *in situ* footings which were felt better to avoid at this stage. Trenches were located and surveyed using a Leica GPS instrument with sub-centimetre accuracy, and levels were recorded with this as well as manually using a traditional level and staff to an on-site temporary benchmark translated from a known Datum point near the corner of Tyler Street and Austin Streets to the south of the site.

The trenches were excavated by a 13-tonne tracked mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket after breaking out of any concrete slab still in place using a pneumatic hammer and smaller toothed bucket to remove debris. All machining was constantly supervised by an experienced archaeologist, from a safe working distance and fully equipped with suitable PPE, and all trenches were scanned with a CAT prior to excavation in order to minimise the chances of damaging unrecorded sub-surface services although the presence of reinforcing metalwork within the concrete floors hampered this. ISG Jacksons had previously arranged to have all current known

services entering the site cut off and made safe prior to archaeological activities commencing on the site.

Overburden was removed until the first identifiable archaeologically significant horizon or top of the natural substrate was encountered, where hand-excavation commenced so as to define, characterise and date a selection of deposits encountered in order to inform the further planning process. Any human remains encountered were generally not to be excavated at this stage, although the accidental disturbance of some remains during machine stripping meant their removal and temporary retention was deemed to be appropriate. Environmental sampling of features was conducted on a case-by-case basis, mainly involving discrete features that appeared to have suitable preservation characteristics and/or could be capable of answering specific questions raised during the course of the evaluation. Blanket sampling at this stage was considered unnecessary.

All deposits were recorded using SCCAS pro forma sheets and plans and sections were hand-drawn at 1:50 and 1:20. A photographic record was made using a high resolution digital camera (6.2 megapixels) as well as black and white film for archival purposes.

The site was not considered as suitable for general metal-detecting of spoil heaps due to the nature of the overburden and the frequency of modern metallic objects encountered during stripping, but a rapid scan was made in the base of all trenches that it was safe to access.

A digital copy of the report will be submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>) upon completion of the project.

## **5. Results**

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### **5.1 Introduction**

Nine trenches were excavated across the site, in the positions shown in Figure 1 (pg 2). Due to the presence on site of some obstructions and the need to maintain access/ pathways for heavy machinery within the site, some of the trenches had to be shortened

or repositioned from their original intended positions. An additional trench was added in the southern part of the site in order to maintain the length of trench and get closer to the southern boundary than had been believed possible at the start of the fieldwork.

## **5.2 Trench 1**

This trench was 17.9m long, 1.8m wide and 1.3m deep, orientated approximately north-south towards the northern tip of the site, adjacent to Great Whip Street. The trench was shortened because of the presence of an extant cellar and underground fuel tank south of the trench. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of c. 0.4m of concrete floor surface over a hardcore/rubble foundation. This sealed a layer c. 0.9m thick of dark black/brown silty soil with post-medieval/modern brick, rubble and occasional ferrous inclusions, interpreted as a general dumping layer. A large truncation was observed in the northern part of the trench, with tip lines and multiple fills in evidence though no additional finds were located beyond the post-medieval/modern CBM already noted in the general dumping layer. Several potential ditch features were noted towards the centre of the trench, and human skeletal remains (HSR) were encountered from the middle of the trench to the southern end of the excavated area (see figure 3 for details).

The HSR were encountered at depths between 1.66-1.89m OD and consisted of various elements, including cranial, spinal and lower limb bones. It is probable that some of the remains were still articulated prior to their disturbance during machine stripping, based on the position of the bones recovered from the machine bucket and the elements found in close proximity to each other on the trench floor.

Feature 0001 was a narrow linear feature, possibly a grave or ditch terminus, containing fragmentary HSR. It was 0.62m wide and 0.23m deep, orientated approximately east-west and extending out of the trench to the east and possibly terminating to the west at the edge of the trench. Pottery found within the feature has been dated to the 11th century AD. Poor preservation of the remains prevents this being definitively described as a grave, though further excavation would be expected to be able to clarify this by exposing its entire extent in plan, with the possibility of further remains being present.

Ditch 0005 was approximately east-west orientated, 1.28m wide and 0.42m deep, cutting pit 0007, ditch 0011 and posthole 0009 and was filled with a light -mid grey silt

with frequent small to medium rounded pebbles and flints and occasional larger sub-angular flints. Pottery recovered appears to be of late medieval/post-medieval date.

Pit 0007 was almost entirely truncated by ditch 0005, and what little of it remained was 0.39m wide and 0.12m deep, with a moderately sloped side and a shallow flattish base. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Posthole 0009 was discovered underneath ditch 0005, towards the middle of the trench. Although the upper portion of the feature had been totally truncated by the ditch, the surviving portion was 0.15m long and 0.1m wide at the base of ditch 0005 and continued down for another 0.15m, with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were identified within this feature.

Gully/grave 0011 was 0.77m wide and 0.45m deep with steep sides to a flat base. While no dateable artefacts were identified as being from this feature, the small quantities of human bone present suggest that this may have been another grave, with a poorly preserved/possibly disturbed inhumation present (similarly to 0001).

Deposit 0027 at the northern end of the trench appears to be a post-medieval dumping deposit of considerable size. No definite edges for the feature containing this deposit were observed. It is possible that this related to a small inlet noted in the Desk-based assessment of the site carried out in 2010 which appears to have been infilled some time between 1610 and 1674, which might fit with the inclusions noted in the deposit.

A number of other apparent/possible features were visible within this trench, but not excavated. They are not discussed further at this stage, though their presence should be noted for any future works.



Plate 1. Trench 1, deposit 0004 showing HSR (skulls) on left side of trench (facing south, 2 x 1m scales).

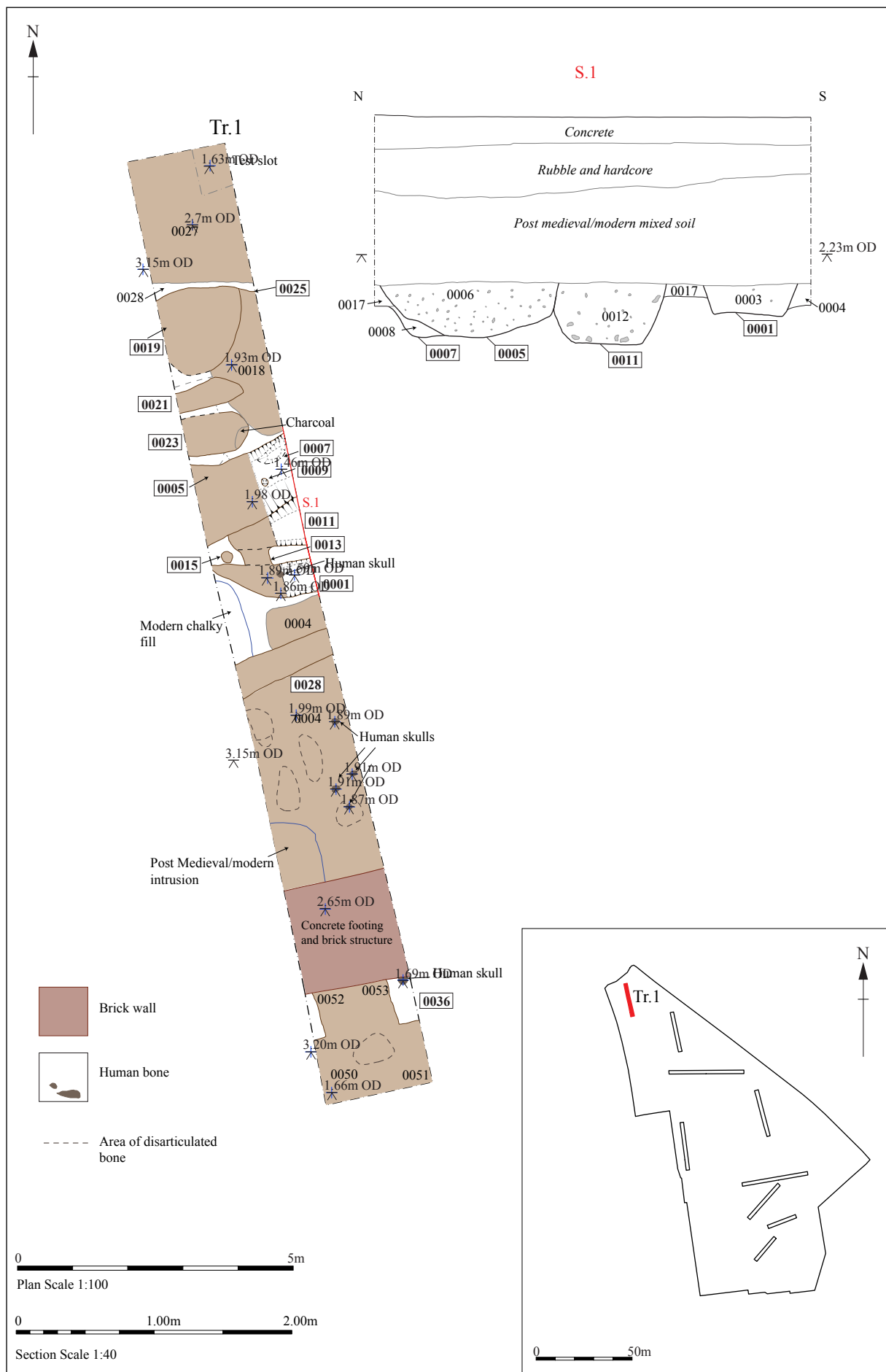


Figure 3. Trench 1 plan and sections

### 5.3 Trench 2

This trench was 20.9m long, 1.8m wide and up to 1.8m deep, orientated approximately north-south towards the northern tip of the site, towards Stoke Quay. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.38m of tarmac over a sandy gravel hogging layer. This sealed a layer up to 1.4m thick of dark black/brown silty soil with post-medieval/modern brick, rubble and occasional ferrous inclusions, interpreted as a general dumping layer. Several late post-medieval/modern foundations and footings were encountered in the trench, though none penetrated to the depth of the natural geological layers. Pits and at least one ditch were observed in the southern end of the trench, while the northern end was not bottomed due to the presence of further elements of HSR at a similar depth to those in Trench 1, including potential intact inhumations.

Ditch 0039 was 0.8m wide and c. 0.2m deep, orientated approximately east-west with moderately sloped sides to a shallow concave base. It was filled with a dark grey/black silt with occasional to moderate small flint pebbles. Artefacts recovered from this feature have been dated to the 10th-11th centuries.

Pit 0043 was situated just to the north of ditch 0039, separated from the spread containing HSR by a late post-medieval/modern wall foundation from the old malting on the site. It had near vertical sides and a sondage excavated into it to a depth of 0.5m did not reach the base. Pottery recovered from the fills all dated to the 10th-11th centuries, as in ditch 0039.

Feature 0046 was probably an irregular rectangular pit, and a small section was excavated in order to attempt to date the feature. The exposed section had a moderate slope and continued down past 0.4m where the sondage stopped. Pottery recovered from one of the fills was dated to the 10th-11th centuries. This feature is believed to be similar to those in Trench 3 that were unable to be investigated at this stage.

The human remains located in the northern part of the trench were at broadly similar levels to those seen in Trench 1, between 2.15 and 1.85m OD, and the elements seen included cranial/upper torso and tarsal bones (potentially still articulated), suggesting the extent of the possible graveyard covers the northern half of Trench 2 (see figure 4 for details).



Plate 2. Ditch 0039 in Trench 2, facing east (1m scale)



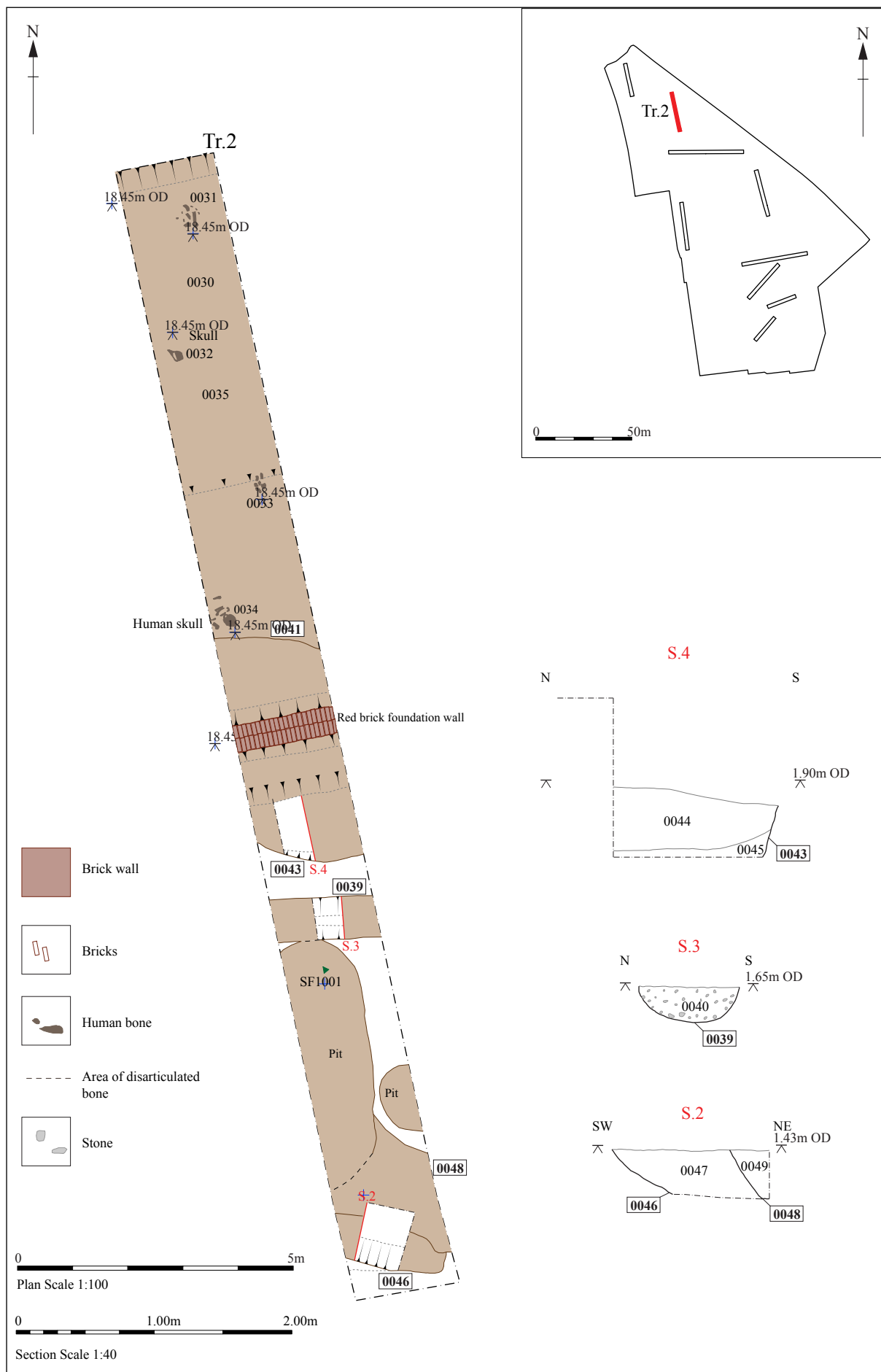


Figure 4. Trench 2 plan and sections

## 5.4 Trench 3

This trench was 39m long, 1.8m wide and up to 2.1m deep, orientated approximately east-west towards the central area of the site. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.8m of tarmac surface dressing over 0.3m of orangey yellow sand with occasional stone inclusions, interpreted as a foundation layer for the tarmac. This sealed 0.3m of concrete floor layer - believed to relate to the previous maltings buildings on the site. Below this was a dark black/brown silty sand/sandy silt with moderate to occasional flint and stone inclusions, as seen in Trench 2 to the north. Features were observed along the length of the trench, although the trench was too deep to access the features for hand-excavation and investigation was not believed to be thought appropriate at this stage. Large pits, of similar visual character to those observed and investigated in the southern end of Trench 2 were noted along the entire length of the trench (see figure 5 for details).



Plate 3. Trench 3, facing north-east showing pits at base of trench (2m scale).

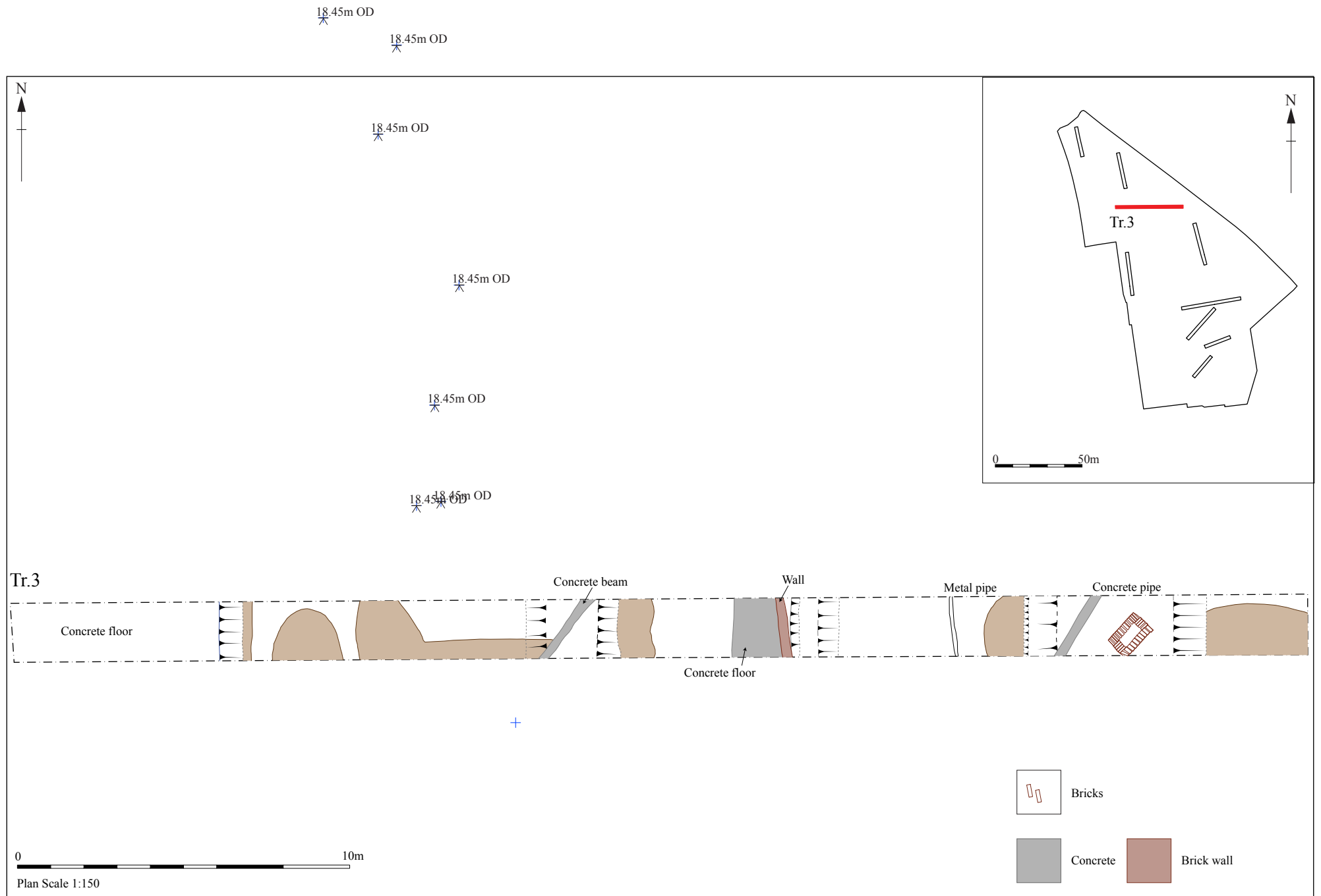


Figure 5. Trench 3 plan

## 5.5 Trench 4

This trench was 24.9m long, 1.8m wide and 2.0m deep, orientated approximately north-south and situated towards the eastern edge of the site, adjacent to Stoke Quay. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of c. 0.1m of reinforced concrete above a layer c. 0.3m thick of dark sandy silt and demolition(?) rubble – believed to relate to the demolition of the old maltings buildings. This sealed a further concrete floor (at a depth of c. 0.5m) approximately 0.1m thick. This floor was supported by intermittent large square concrete pads and lay above the same dark black/brown soil as in the previous trenches. Due to the frequent extant footings it was not possible to reach natural geological layers across much of the trench, though two pits were encountered at the southern end of the trench (see figure 6 for details).

Pit 0055 had an estimated diameter of 1.6m, and was 0.36m deep, entering the trench from the eastern edge, with a moderately steep dished profile. Due to the shoring necessary to work in the deep trench, a full half-section was impractical to excavate. Pottery recovered from the fill of this pit was dated to between 650 and 850 AD.

Pit 0057 had an estimated diameter of c. 2m (maximum exposed extent was 1.3m) and was up to 0.5m deep with an irregular/stepped profile. No dateable finds were recovered from this feature, although the fill appeared to be similar to that in pit 0055 adjacent to it and they are thought to have a common origin.



Plate 4. Pit 0055, in Trench 4, facing east (1m scale).

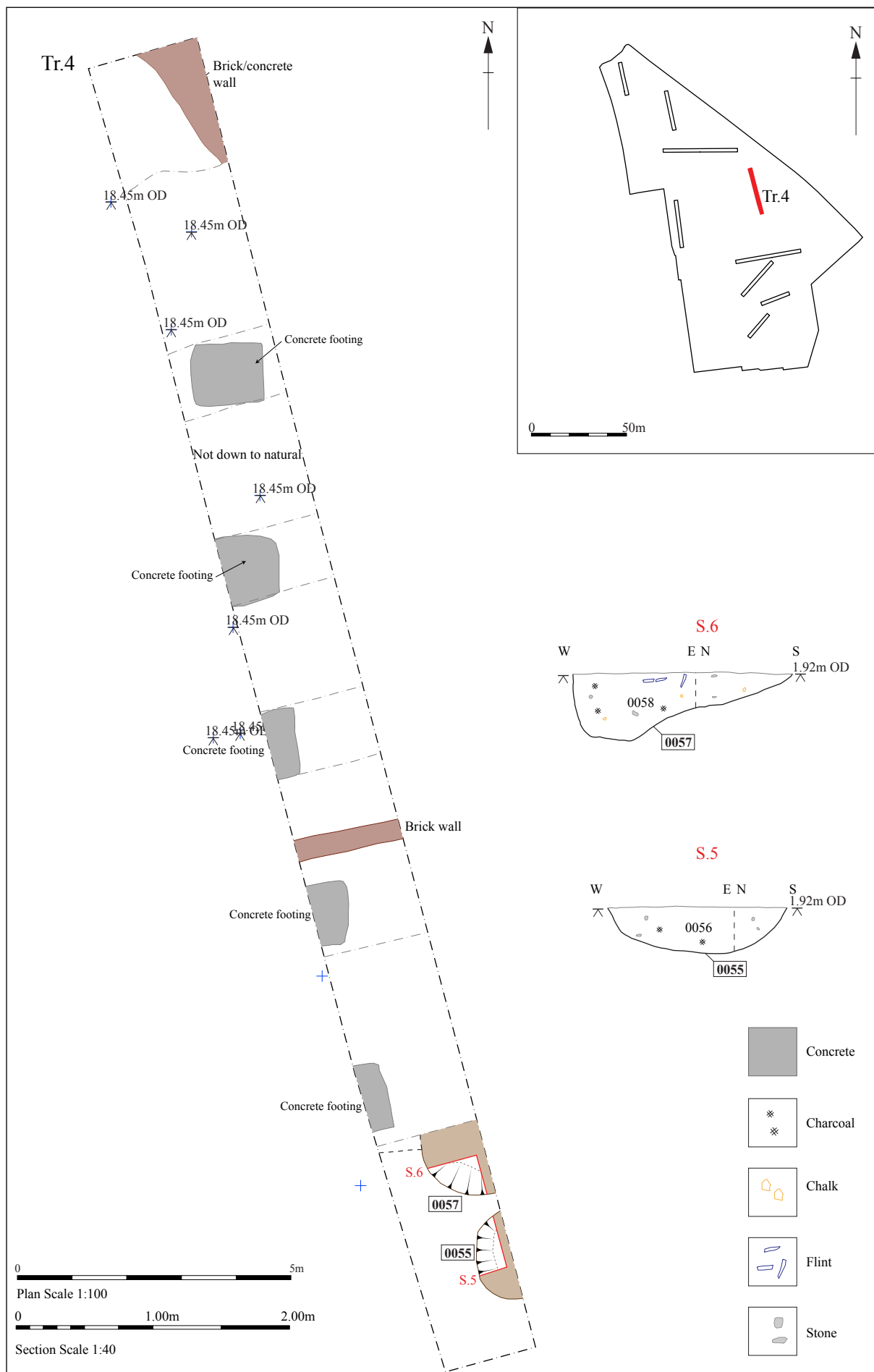


Figure 6. Trench 4 plan and sections

## 5.6 Trench 5

This trench was 25m long, 1.8m wide and 1.4m deep, orientated approximately north-south, in the central portion of the site and near to Great Whip Street. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.1m of reinforced concrete over a modern made ground deposit, with visible tip lines which contained frequent CBM and demolition debris. No undisturbed deposits were visible in the sections of this trench, several modern truncations were noted in the base of the trench – the southern end of the trench was wholly within a large modern pit that truncated the natural geology by c. 0.25m for example.

No archaeologically relevant deposits or artefacts were encountered within this trench, although the quantity of modern truncations could have easily destroyed any trace of features that had been here previously (see figure 7 for details). IAS7501, a short distance to the north of this trench, was found to have a high density of Mid-Saxon and medieval features, including a road-side ditch, and several pits and postholes (Gardner *et al*, 2010, pg.15). The absence of features in Trench 5 makes an even more stark contrast to the rest of the site when considering this.

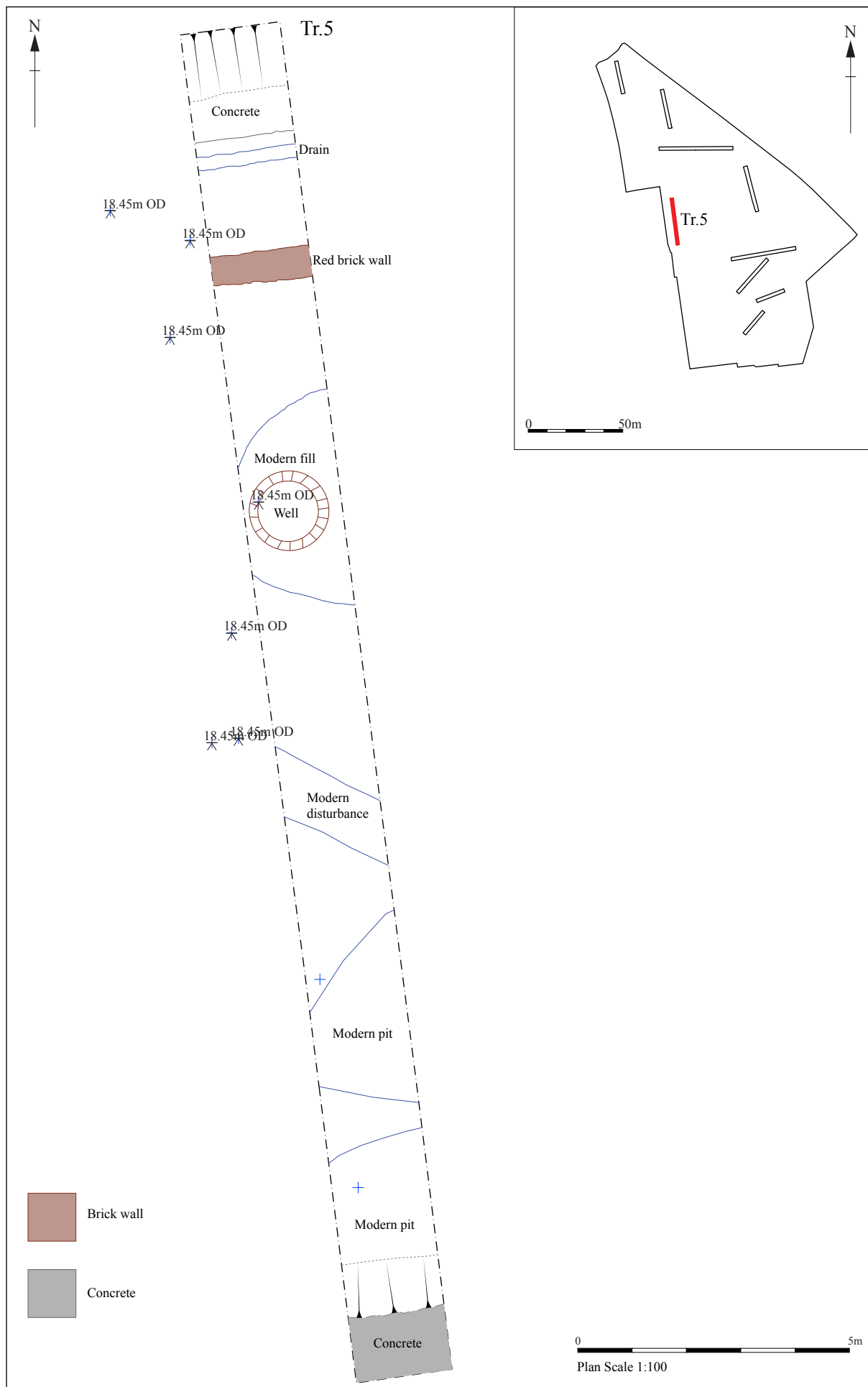


Figure 7. Trench 5 plan



## 5.7 Trench 6

This trench was 34.5m long, 1.8m wide and up to 1.1m deep, orientated approximately east-west within the central portion of the site. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.1m of reinforced concrete over 0.3m of hardcore/demolition rubble. The remainder was a mixed/disturbed dark sandy silt with frequent modern/post-medieval CBM and demolition detritus.

This trench contained four postholes, one ditch with an apparent re-cut and one possible ditch or pit (unexcavated). The postholes have so far proven undateable, though samples were taken for later analysis. They were between 0.3m and 0.47m in diameter, and up to 0.24m deep, possibly orientated in a single row, although the presence of modern footings and foundations in the intervening parts of the trench make this harder to ascertain (see figure 8 for details).

Ditch 0063, orientated approximately east-west towards the eastern end of the trench, was c.0.45m wide and 0.22m deep, filled with a mottled grey/mid brown mixed silty sand with infrequent stone inclusions, mainly at the base of the feature. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature, although ditch re-cut 0065 truncating its southern edge appears to be of late eighteenth/early nineteenth century date.



Plate 6. Ditch 0063 and 0065 in Trench 6, facing south-east (1m scale).



Figure 8. Trench 6 plan and sections

## 5.8 Trench 7

This trench was 23.7m long, 1.8m wide and up to 1.3m deep, orientated approximately northeast-southwest towards the southern tip of the site, between Trenches 6 and 8. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.1m of reinforced concrete over 0.3m of rubble hardcore. The remainder of the stratigraphy consisted of the dark black/brown sandy silt, up to 0.9m thick, over natural sands and gravels.

A large possible pit feature (0070) was encountered in the eastern end of the trench, at least 3.4m long, 2.4m wide and more than 0.5m deep, with vertical sides, filled with a dark grey soft sandy silt with occasional small, medium and large sub-angular stones. Pottery recovered from this feature was dated to the 10th – 11th centuries (see figure 9 for details).



Plate 7. Pit 0070 in Trench 7, facing south-west (1m scale).

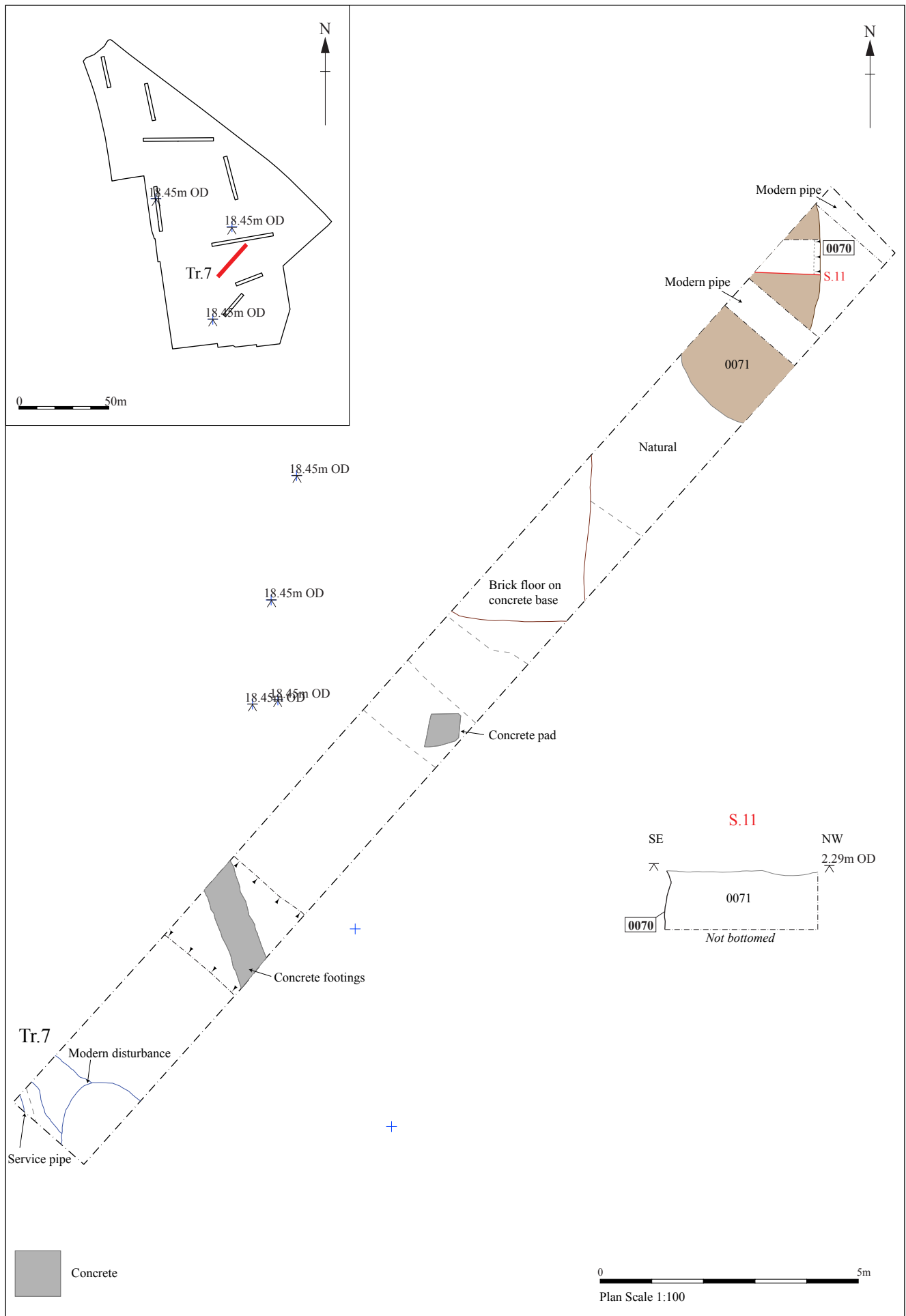


Figure 9. Trench 7 plan and sections

## 5.9 Trench 8

This trench was 16m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.6m deep, orientated approximately east-west towards the southern edge of the site. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of approximately 0.1m of reinforced concrete above up to 0.5m (though generally only around 0.3-0.4m thick) of demolition rubble and/or old wall footings and foundations believed to be from the old maltings on the site. A small posthole and an inhumation were identified in the eastern end of the trench (see figure 10 for details).

Posthole 0076 was 0.36m in diameter, and 0.12m deep, filled with a mid-dark brown soft silty sand with moderate small gravel inclusions. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

The inhumation in grave 0079 was only partially exposed, with the observed portion of the HSR consisting of the proximal ends of both femurs, and parts of the pelvic bone. The remains lay partially underneath a wall footing, believed to stop some 0.1m above the skeletal remains. Unfortunately, a modern service or drain cut appeared to have truncated the distal ends of both femurs. The grave was not further excavated at this point, since the presence of human remains had already been confirmed, so it is not known how much more of the burial has been damaged by modern activity although it is hoped that the footing has preserved the upper torso beneath.



Plate 8. Grave 0079, facing north (0.3m scale).

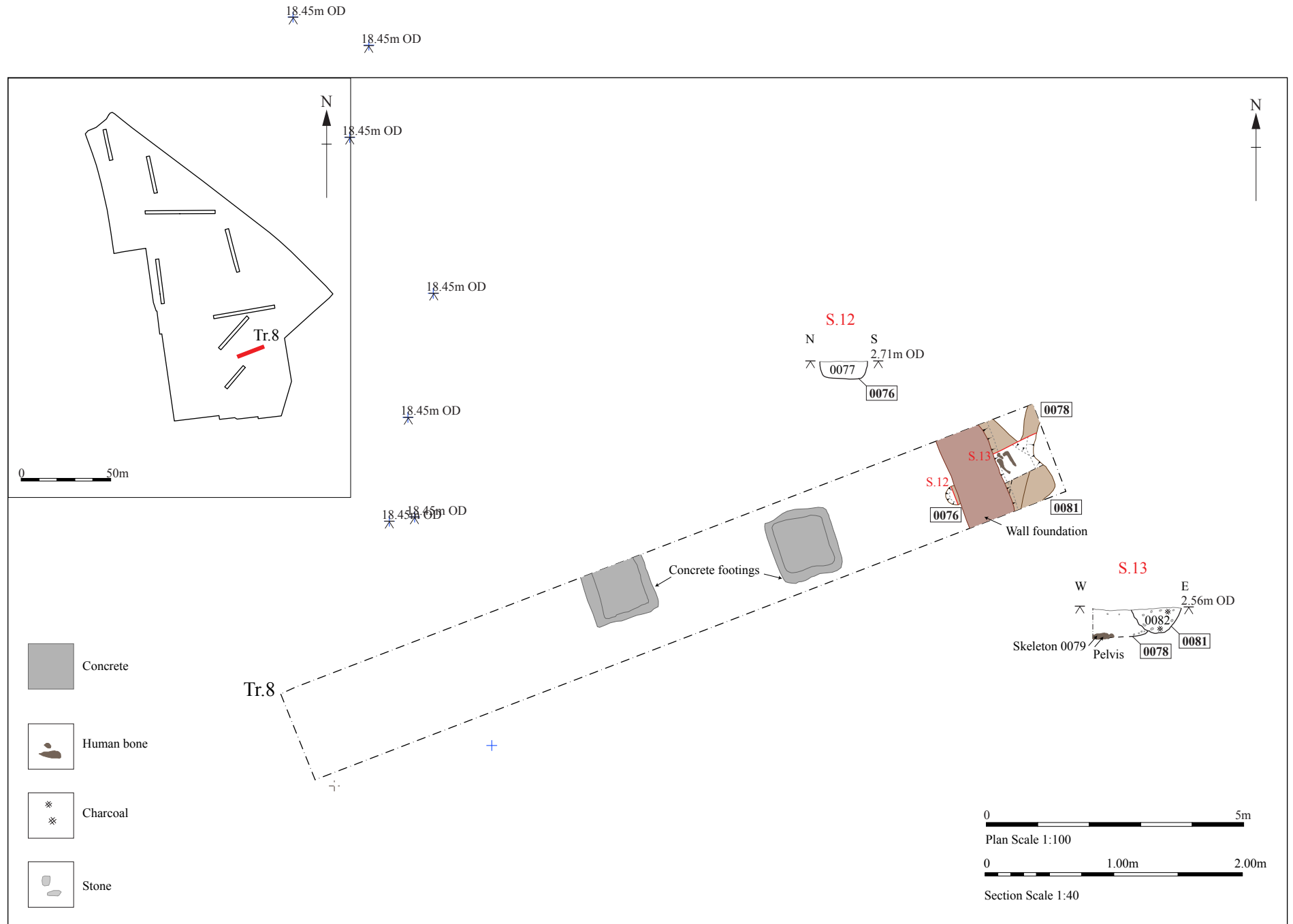


Figure 10. Trench 8 plan and sections



## 5.10 Trench 9

This trench was 15.7m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.65m deep, orientated approximately northeast-southwest towards the southern edge of the site. The stratigraphy encountered generally consisted of c.0.15m of reinforced concrete over 0.2m of disturbed mid/dark brown silty sands with frequent modern inclusions (demolition debris, etc). The trench was slightly deeper towards the north-eastern end, although more modern foundations were encountered in this part of the trench.

A single pit (0083) was located near the northern end of the trench, approximately 0.9m wide and extending out of the trench to the south-east. Pottery from this feature was found to be middle Saxon (between AD 650-850) in date (see figure 11 for details).



Plate 9. Pit 0083 in Trench 9, facing south-east (1m scale).

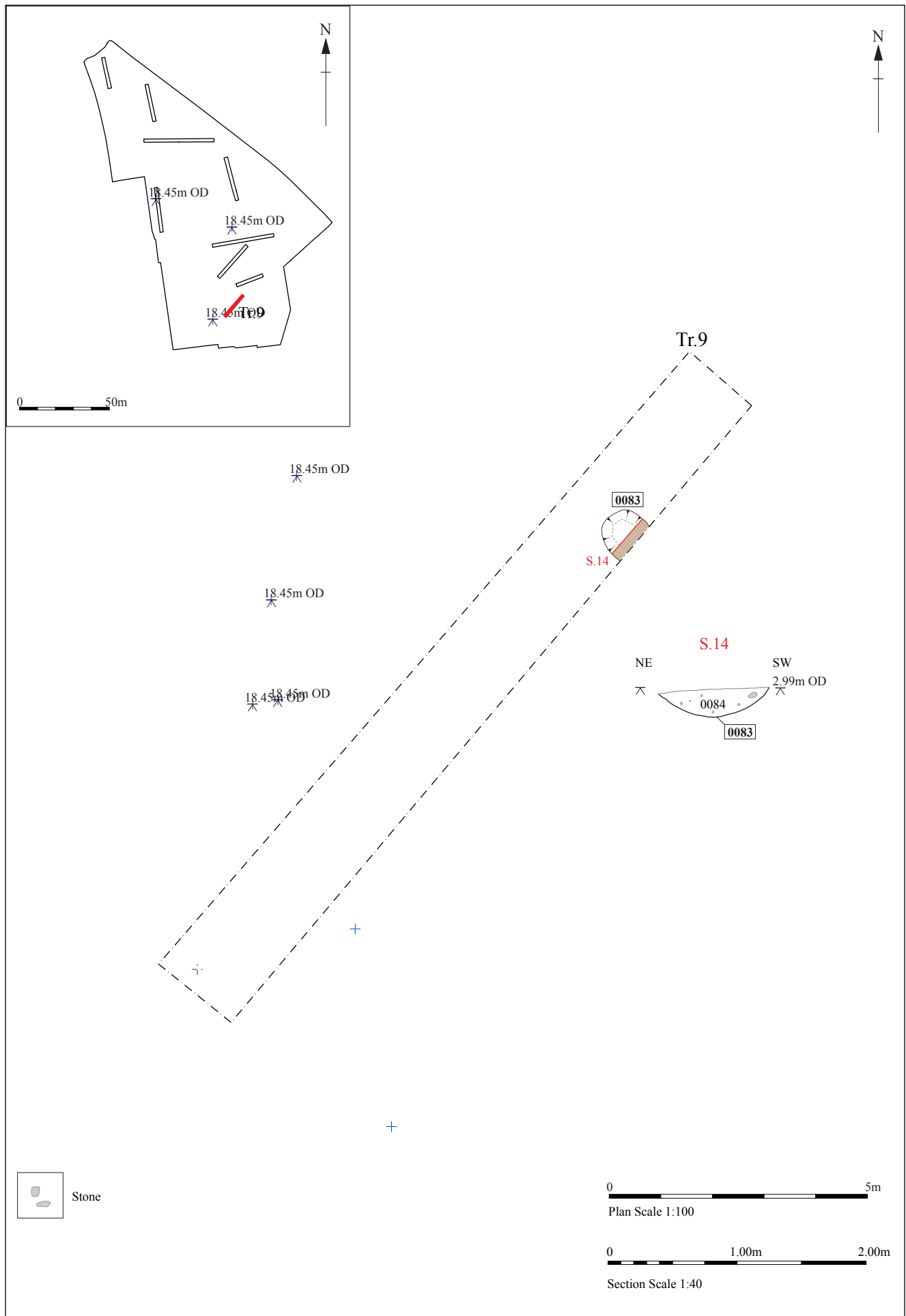


Figure 11. Trench 9 plan and sections

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

### 6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from twenty-six contexts from nine trenches, as shown in the table below.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Animal bone		Human bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0003	9	115				173		48	4 slag @ 42g, 1 stone @ 47g	11th C?
0004								462		Undated
0006	1	8	1	63		11		7		Lmed/pmed(+1sd samp)
0012						106		14		Undated
0014	1	40							1 slag @ 58g	Residual Roman
0024						119				Undated
0027	1	3				83			1 c pipe @ 8g	17thC+
0030	1	2				19		15		10th-11th C
0031	1	4	1	17		116		30		17th-18th C
0033								157		Undated
0035			2	19		95		8		?Roman cbm
0040	2	19	1	2		5			1 stone @ 6g, 1 shell @ 4g	10th-11th C
0044	21	208	1	73		496			1 slag @ 9g, 1 flint @ 2g, 1 shell @ 1g	10th-11th C
0045	4	62				42			1 burnt flint @ 34g	10th-11th C
0047	11	242				1329			2 shell @ 2g	10th-11th C
0050	1	28						394		10th-11th C
0051								620		Undated
0053								1117		Undated
0054	7	42	1	32		39		283	3 nails @ 177g, 2 shell @ 17g	19th C
0056	3	58								650-850
0059	14	196	4	205		34			1 c pipe @ 3g, 2 nails @ 39g, 1 glass @ 54g, 1 stone @ 28g, 1 shell @ 14g	18th-19th C
0066	1	3				44				1770-1850
0067	1	32								650-850
0071	4	116				67				10th-11th C
0084	5	212				25				650-850
0085	8	133				35		1447	3 c pipe @ 11g, 4 nails @ 84g, 1 glass @ 1g, 1 flint @ 4g	17th C+ with residual pottery (unstratified)
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1523</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>411</b>		<b>2838</b>		<b>4602</b>		

Table 1. Finds quantities



## 6.2 The pottery

Pottery from five major periods was recovered from the evaluation (Table 2).

Period	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt
Roman	1	1.0	40	2.6
Middle Saxon	28	29.1	823	54.0
Late Saxon	43	44.7	404	26.5
Medieval	3	3.1	22	1.44
Post-medieval	21	21.8	234	15.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>1523</b>	<b>99.9</b>

Table 2. Ceramic quantities by period

A total of ninety-six fragments weighing 1.523kg was recovered from the evaluation. The pottery dates from the Roman to the post-medieval period, with the largest proportions by quantity and weight dating to the Middle and Late Saxon periods.

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 *proforma* sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form and this has been inputted as on the database (Appendix 3).

Some pottery was recovered from the processing of the environmental samples after the report was substantially written. These have not been quantified but where they affect the dating they have been mentioned in the report.

### Roman pottery

A single large sherd of Roman pottery was collected from the fill 0014 of a pit in Trench 1. The fragment is part of a samian *mortaria* from Southern Gaul which dates from the late 2nd to the mid 3rd century (Cathy Tester, pers. comm.). The surface of the sherd is extremely worn on all surfaces, giving it a waterworn effect. The only other artefact which accompanies the pottery is a piece of vesicular slag.

## Middle Saxon pottery

Twenty-eight fragments of Middle Saxon pottery were collected from ten contexts (823g). Pottery of this date was found in Trenches 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, and 9. Although consisting mostly of body sherds of both fabric variants (Gritty and Sandy Ipswich ware), a number jar rims were also recorded. The rim types are mainly West Group 1 variants with simple upright rims (West 1963).

The Ipswich ware was usually found as a residual element with later pottery, often dating to the Late Saxon period. It was the only pottery type present in pitfill 0056 in Trench 4, and also pitfill 0084 in Trench 9. Ten further sherds of Ipswich ware were the only pottery type recovered from Sample 11 which was taken from pitfill 0084.

## Late Saxon pottery

The largest quantity of pottery by sherd count dates to this period (10th-11th century). A range of Thetford wares was identified, with some finer fabrics recorded. In addition to many body sherds, a number of medium-sized Thetford jars were catalogued, based on the typology established by Dallas (Dallas 1984). No other forms were present, apart from a large and abraded sherd which may have come from a storage vessel which was found in pitfill 0044 in Trench 2.

Two sherds of St Neots-type ware were identified in two different fills of the same pit 0043, with Thetford wares. The largest sherd was from a hammerhead bowl, which may date from c.900-1150 (Denham 1984).

## Medieval pottery

A small number of medieval fragments were present (3 fragments weighing 22g). An early medieval ware sherd of 11th-12th century date was identified in grave 0003 in Trench 1. A sherd of calcareous Yarmouth-type ware with the same date range was an unstratified find in 0085, and a residual sherd of medieval coarseware was present with post-medieval wares in the fill 0059 of posthole in Trench 6.

## Post-medieval pottery

Twenty-one sherds of post-medieval ware were recovered (234g). For the most part they consist of late post-medieval wares dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. Much of this was found with skeleton 0054 with the remainder being found in Trench 6 (posthole 0059 and ditch 0066). A sherd of German stoneware in 0031 may be intrusive.

### 6.3 Ceramic building material and fired clay

Ten fragments of ceramic building material were collected from the evaluation (334g). These have been quantified and fully catalogued for the archive. In the absence of pottery they provide useful dating indicators for some of the contexts.

Two small and very fragmentary pieces fragments of oxidised tile which were found with skull 0032 in Trench 2 may be Roman. A fragment of Roman *tegula* was present with later roofing tile in post-hole 0059 (Trench 6). Late medieval or post-medieval roofing tile fragments were found in ditchfills 0006 and 0040. A nineteenth century tile was recovered with pottery of a similar date in association with human bone found from 0054.

A large fragment of fired clay was found in pitfill 0044 with sherds dating to the Middle and Late Saxon periods.

### 6.4 Miscellaneous other finds categories

Small quantities of other finds types recovered from the evaluation have been quantified by count and weight and are listed on the Table 1. Material types include clay tobacco pipe, post-medieval bottle and window glass, slag, iron nails, slate and burnt flint. In addition oyster shell fragments were recovered from five contexts.

### 6.5 Small finds

Two small finds were collected from the evaluation.

A fragment of worked antler (SF 1002) was found in pitfill 0047 in Trench 2. It measures 103mm in length. One end is slightly concave forming a very shallow u-shape, but at the

other end where the antler is oval in section, a 3mm wide recessed groove has been carved into it 5mm from the end, nearly all the way round. It may be a handle from an implement that was suspended, perhaps from a belt.

The remains of part of a copper alloy ansate brooch was recovered as an unstratified find (SF 1001) from an unexcavated pit feature in Trench 2. Length: 27mm, max width 16mm. It has a circular terminal which has faint hints of possible decoration, which may become more obvious through radiography. The brooch is broadly Middle Saxon in date (c.650-850). Several examples have been found elsewhere in Ipswich at the Town Excavations (West, 1998, fig 98 1-7). A smaller brooch of this type was identified at Shrubbery Farm Hesselst (Goffin, 2011), and other examples have been recorded on the Portable Antiquities database for Norfolk and Lincolnshire.

## **6.6 Faunal remains**

Animal bone was recovered from eighteen contexts. It was weighed by context but has not been recorded or further analysed at this stage.

## **6.7 Human remains**

Skeletal human remains were collected from eleven contexts weighing 4.602kg. Some infant bones were noted in 0030, 0035 and 0054. Although much of the assemblage is unstratified or probably residual, some of the bone could be associated with small quantities of Late Saxon and early medieval pottery (Trench 1: 0003 and 0050 and Trench 2: 0030).

## **6.8 Discussion of material evidence**

Small quantities of Middle and Late Saxon pottery and small finds were recovered from the fills of pits and spreads from several of the trenches. The fragment of metal detected ansate brooch is consistent with the distribution of this type of brooch in East Anglia. Such finds are not uncommon in the region and find spots are concentrated along river valleys, around 'productive' sites and in Middle Saxon Ipswich. The Late Saxon finds (and perhaps the burials) may be associated with the church of St Augustine.

Very little evidence of medieval and late medieval activity was recorded from the evaluation. Quantities of eighteenth and nineteenth century finds were recovered, mostly from 0054, a context given to finds located towards the Whip Street edge of the site, and posthole 0073.

## 7. Discussion

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The HSR located in Trenches 1 and 2 are believed to be situated within a previously unrecorded burial ground location, in all probability this constitutes part of the burial ground of the lost church of St Augustine's, previously thought to be some 200m south of this part of the site. It should be noted that so far no traces of structural remains relating to the medieval church have been identified, although a previous owner of the site recalls seeing a flint or stone-walled chamber or cellar during building works in the 1960's (pers. comm.). The lack of definitely articulated burials can be explained by both the nature of the investigative works – where it was not felt appropriate to disturb remains where possible at this stage - and the potential for disturbance while the site was in use as a burial ground; a common if not usual situation in graveyards used over a considerable period of time. Some of the remains unfortunately damaged during machine excavation of these trenches did appear likely to have been *in situ* and articulated prior to being excavated by the machine, so further intact burials are thought to be present within the area north of Trench 3, and the general condition of much of the bone is quite good.

The large pits observed in the southern half of Trench 2, Trench 3 and down to Trenches 6 and 7 appear to indicate a substantial amount of Saxon activity on the site, at depths that have allowed it to survive the more modern developments. The apparent paucity of features observed in Trench 4 may be more to do with the frequent modern obstructions that prevented the trench being opened fully rather than an actual absence of archaeological deposits below the old maltings foundations. Certainly the high density of features recorded as part of IAS7501 would seem to indicate that significant occupation deposits are likely to still be present outside of any modern disturbances.

The trenches in the southern half of the site were significantly shallower than in the north, and this is possibly indicative of both a rise in the underlying natural geology as well as potentially previous terracing of the site to facilitate development, although here

too, features of interest have survived. Of particular note is the north-south orientated inhumation discovered in Trench 8, only some 0.1m below a modern footing. This part of the site may well require careful stripping and removal of the concrete overburden in case further remains are present. It is possible that this burial is an outlier for an unmarked/paupers graveyard associated with the old workhouse that existed just to the south of the site, and that the abnormal orientation may be due to the manner of death of the individual concerned – one suggestion may be that this individual could have committed suicide and thus was prohibited under religious practice at the time from being buried in consecrated ground, and the religious and social mores of the time may have influenced the burial orientation. Figure 2 shows the locations of all features encountered.

## **8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

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This evaluation has uncovered features dating to the Saxon period - the early origins of the town of Ipswich - consistent with those observed at other sites nearby, and it would seem that the preservation of much of the site was not too badly affected by the late 19th century construction of the malt houses, their eventual demolition and the erection of the new buildings (now demolished) in the late 1970's (planning reference 78/00353/FUL).

With reference to the aims and objectives raised in the project Written Scheme of Investigation, the evaluation has identified and dated archaeological deposits within the development area as being of likely Saxon and medieval/post-medieval dates, and at this time none appear to merit preservation *in situ*. The frequent presence of sub-surface wall footings and foundations for the nineteenth century and modern buildings has caused some damage to the underlying archaeology, although across much of the northern portion of the site this appears to have been superficial due to the depth of build-up above definable archaeological deposits.

No waterlogged deposits were encountered during the course of this evaluation, although their presence cannot be entirely ruled out. The low-lying nature of the site and the potential for deep/large pits or other features could easily have created waterlogged deposits that were not reached during the evaluation, for example in Trenches 2 and 3.

It is recommended that further works are necessary in order to properly record and characterise the nature of the archaeological remains on the site, including identifying the nature and full extent of the burials present, and if there are any structural remains of the lost church of St Augustine's, as well as further investigation and recording of the features observed elsewhere on the site. This will include the HSR that were only minimally investigated at this stage. It is suggested that it will be necessary to carry out full excavation on at least part of the site, though the precise area should be determined via an impact assessment when the full design implications of the future development are known. Such an impact assessment should include a contour survey of the depth of deposits across the site. In addition, reporting of this site should combine the new archaeological evidence from the site with the earlier excavation and monitoring works carried out in the 1970's.

## **9. Archive deposition**

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Paper archive: SCCAS Ipswich

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Ipswich\IPS 643 Evaluation

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HLA-HLZ\HLI 15-42

Finds and environmental archive: **K / 124 / 3.**

## **10. Acknowledgements**

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The assistance of ISG Jacksons in the setting up, preparation of the site and provision of site accommodation was greatly appreciated.

The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Preston Boyles, Phil Camps, Simon Cass, Roy Damant, Anna West and Simon Picard) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was managed and directed by Rhodri Gardner, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and the production of site plans and sections was carried out by Phil Camps, Roy Damant and Anna West, Ellie Hillen and Crane Begg and the specialist finds report by Richenda Goffin. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

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# Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

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## SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

### *Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation*

#### Evaluation by Trial Trench

7-11 Great Whip Street, Ipswich  
(Stoke Quay)

#### 1. Background

1.1 Planning consent has been granted for a mixed use development at 7-11 Great Whip Street, Ipswich (IP/10/00867/FUL).

1.2 Condition 11 of the planning consent requires 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 and there is certainty that the development will damage or destroy archaeological deposits.

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 (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 1RX; telephone: 01284 741230 or fax: 01284 741257) 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 whether any archaeological deposit exists 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 Evaluation is to proceed sequentially: the desk-based evaluation will normally precede the field evaluation unless agreed otherwise. The results of the desk-based work is to be used to inform the trenching design. This sequence will only be varied if benefit to the evaluation can be demonstrated.

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

### **3. Specification A: Desk-Based Assessment**

3.1 Consult the County Historic Environment Record (HER), both the computerised record and any backup files.

3.2 Examine all the readily available cartographic sources (e.g. those available in the County Record Office). Record any evidence for historic or archaeological sites (e.g. buildings, settlements, field names) and history of previous land uses. Where permitted by the Record Office make either digital photographs, photocopies or traced copies of the document for inclusion in the report. Please remember that copyright permissions should be sought from Suffolk Record Office, or other relevant institution, for anything included in the report.

3.3 Assess the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.

### **4 Specification B: Field Evaluation**

4.1 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.

4.2 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.

4.3 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.

4.4 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.

4.5 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.

4.6 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.

4.7 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.

4.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

4.9 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).

4.10 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.

4.11 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.

4.12 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.

4.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made.

4.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

## **5. General Management**

5.1 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.

5.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).

5.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.

5.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

5.5 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.

## **6. Report Requirements**

6.1 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).

6.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished  
from its archaeological interpretation.

6.4 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

6.5 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.

6.6 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).

6.7 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.

6.8 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.

6.9 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.

6.10 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.

6.11 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 1RX

Tel: 01284 741227

Date: 1st April 2011

Reference: Great Whip 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. Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0001	0001	Grave	Cut	Linear gully(?) with straight slightly sloping sides to a flat base. Contained skeleton 0002.	
0002	0001	Skeleton	Other	Poorly preserved very fragile bone in probable grave 0001. Only very small fragments remain, as well as a skull visible in section opposite section 1 (drawn)	
0003	0001	Grave	Fill	Dark grey/black silt with flecks of yellow sandy natural, occasional small rounded stones and sub-angular flints, some flecks of possible charcoal/ash?	
0004	0004	Spread	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand mixed with pockets of orangey/brown clayey stoney 'natural' sands. Contains groups of disarticulated bone and four human skulls (all apparently facing ESE).	
0005	0005	Ditch	Cut	Large ditch running E-W across trench. Concave sides and base, cuts both posthole 0009 and ditch 0011	
0006	0005	Ditch	Fill	Light -mid grey silty fill with frequent small to medium rounded pebbles and flints and occasional larger sub-angular flints. Firm compaction.	
0007	0007	Pit	Cut	Pit. Oval in shape, with concave sides and base, underneath layer 0017.	
0008	0007	Pit	Fill	Dark black/grey silty fill with occasional small rounded and sub-angular flints, firm compaction.	
0009	0009	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with straight sides and a shallow concave base.	
0010	0009	Pit	Fill	Dark grey/brown sandy silt with occasional small gravel inclusions. Firm compaction.	
0011	0011	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch with flat base and straight, slightly concave sides. Feature butt-ends just west of section 1. Similar in shape to ditch 0001. Cuts through layer 0017 and is cut by 0005. cuts possible pit 0013	

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0012	0011	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey/brown slightly sandy silt with moderate large sub-angular flints at base of feature, small flints throughout. Firm compaction.	
0013	0013	Pit	Cut	Possible pit? Cut by 0001 and 0011. Only seen in plan	
0014	0013	Pit	Fill	Dark grey-brown silt with moderate small flint inclusions.	
0015	0015	Posthole	Cut	Possible post-hole, sub-circular in plan next to ditch 0001. possibly related to posthole 0009.	
0016	0015	Posthole	Fill	Dark grey/brown silt/sand deposit.	
0017	0017	Spread	Layer	Possible layer in trench 1. Dark black/grey silt with occasional/moderate small/medium flints. Several features present in the trench are cut through this layer. Oyster shells are present within it. Possibly seals pit 0007.	
0018		Spread	Layer	Large spread of dark grey/brown silt with light grey/yellow patches. Oyster shell present in fill.	
0019	0019	Pit	Cut	Large circular feature in northern end of trench 1. Cuts 0018, cut by feature 0025.	
0020	0019	Pit	Fill	Dark brown-grey silt with frequent small rounded flints. Cut by 0025	
0021	0021	Pit	Cut	Possible pit or gully. (?) Linear in shape but very diffuse and irregular.	
0022	0021	Pit	Fill	Dark grey silt with moderate small rounded flints and charcoal.	
0023	0023	Pit	Cut	Possible pit, oblong in plan. Not excavated	
0024	0023	Pit	Fill	Dark fill similar to 0022, fill of possible pit 0023. Not excavated.	
0025	0025	Pit	Cut	huge pit in northern end of trench 1. Possibly a modern or post-medieval pit/rubbish infill. Has a sandy lower fill and a dark silty upper fill.	
0026	0025	Pit	Fill	Layer of compacted sand in large pit 0025. visible in plan 1/1 and in sketched section.	

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0027	0025	Pit	Fill	Dark grey/black silt, containing moderate large-medium sub-angular flints, CBM fragments etc.	
0028	0028	Linear	Cut	Large trench cut through trench 1, orientated east-west. Possible robber trench for footing?	
0029	0028	Linear	Fill	Compacted sand, brick and tile fragmentes mixed with dark silt. Modern backfill of grubbed out footing?	
0030	0030	Spread	Layer	Mid brown friable silty sand with occasional small to medium stones. HSR 0031, 0032, 0033 and 0034 all found within this fill.	
0031	0030	Skeleton	Other	small group of HSR, apparently disarticualted, found within deposit/layer 0030. no visible cut.	
0032	0030	Skeleton	Other	HSR - cranium missing mandible. Found within deposit 0030. No visible cut, no sign of rest of skeleton	
0033	0030	Skeleton	Other	Small group of HSR - human tarsal bones within 0030.	
0034	0030	Skeleton	Other	Distrubed burial within 0030, some elements appear to still be articulated so unlikely to be too disturbed from original position. Aligned approx SE-NW (skull to SE). No grave cut visible, left in situ.	
0035	0030	Skeleton	Other	disarticulated bone found in immediate vicinity of skull 0032 while excavating to see if lower jaw or articulated parts were present.	
0036	0036	Ditch	Cut	Possible ditch or pit in south end of Trench 1. Only seen in southern end of trench, not known what relationship is with skeletal remains in that end of trench, or deposit 0038.	
0037	0036	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey-brown silty fill compact with moderate small finds	
0038	0038	Spread	Layer	Same as 0037. Possibly a separate feature or spread? Not clear in small visible are at south end of trench.	
0039	0039	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature running E-W with concave sides and base.	
0040	0039	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey/black silt with occasional to moderate small flint pebbles.	

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0041	0041	Pit	Cut	Curving-edged feature situated south of spread 0030. Continues up to red brick wall foundation and is probably the same feature as 0043 on the far side of the wall. Not excavated.	
0042	0041	Pit	Fill	Dark brown friable silty sand with occasional small to medium flints and stones.	
0043	0043	Pit	Cut	Curving edged feature to south of red brick wall foundation - may be same feature as 0041 on north side of wall. Almost vertical sided in section, only part of feature is visible. Not bottomed.	
0044	0043	Pit	Fill	Dark brown friable to firm slightly silty sand with small to medium stones.	
0045	0043	Pit	Fill	Mid greenish grey soft loose-friable sand with very occasional small stones.	
0046	0046	Pit	Cut	Rectangular pit aligned NW-SE with concave sides. Feature not bottomed.	
0047	0046	Pit	Fill	Dark grey-black soft sandy silt with occasional medium sized sub-angular flints and small roundish pebbles. Possible tip-line of oyster/mussel shells present.	
0048	0048	Pit	Cut	Irregular shaped feature - possible pit. Occupies some of south end of Trench 2. Cut by possible pit in plan, cuts feature 0046 in section 2. Not bottomed.	
0049	0048	Pit	Fill	Dark-mid grey-brown sandy silt with patches of redeposited yellow/red natural sandy gravel with moderate small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones.	
0050	0038	Skeleton	Other	Skeletal remains probably in situ until machine excavated during stripping of trench, within spread 0038, no visible grave cut.	
0051	0038	Skeleton	Other	Skeletal remains probably in situ until machine excavated during stripping of trench, within spread 0038, no visible grave cut.	
0052	0038	Skeleton	Other	Skeletal remains probably in situ until machine excavated during stripping of trench, within spread 0038, no visible grave cut.	

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0053	0038	Skeleton	Other	Skeletal remains probably in situ until machine excavated during stripping of trench, within spread 0038, no visible grave cut.	
0054	0054	Skeleton	Other	HSR (pelvic/proximal femur) ends and assorted finds retained by previous owner after groundworks several years ago. Items found in posthole for vertical RSJ on the Whip Street edge of the site. Noted on sketch plan, just west of trench 1.	
0055	0055	Pit	Cut	Shallow pit with concave sides and base.	
0056	0055	Pit	Fill	Dark brown silty sand, loosely compacted, with moderate small rounded stone inclusions.	
0057	0057	Pit	Cut	Large irregularly shaped pit with concave sides and an irregular base.	
0058	0057	Pit	Fill	Mid-dark brown silty sand with frequent stone inclusions.	
0059	0059	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole, aligned N-S (roughly) with concave sides and base.	
0060	0059	Posthole	Fill	Dark black/grey soft sandy silt with moderate amounts of medium sized sub-angular flint and gravel.	
0061	0061	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with steep, concave sides and base. Single fill.	
0062	0061	Posthole	Fill	Dark-mid reddish brown loose silty sand with moderate amounts of small gravels throughout, pea gravel towards base of feature.	
0063	0063	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch orientated NW-SE, with a concave base and sides.	
0064	0064	Ditch	Fill	Mottled grey/mid brown mixed silty sand with infrequent stone inclusions, mainly at the base of the feature.	
0065	0065	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch feature, orientated NW-SE, with concave base and sides.	
0066	0066	Ditch	Fill	Mid/dark brown fairly loosely compacted silty sand with frequent small stone inclusions.	
0067	0067	Spread	Layer	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand with frequent small-medium stone inclusions.	

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0068	0068	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole, with sharp BoS to concave sides to a flattish base.	
0069	0068	Posthole	Fill	Mid-dark grey/brown friable silty sand with frequent small stones.	
0070	0070	Pit	Cut	Large amorphous pit/linear feature. Vertical/slightly under cut sides (possible slumping?). Not bottomed.	
0071	0070	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey soft sandy silt with occasional small, medium and large sub-angular stones.	
0072	0072	Ditch	Cut	Possible pit/ditch extends from the trench side and under concrete foundation. Not excavated due to depth of trench (c. 1.5m)	
0073	0072	Pit	Fill	Light grey silty sand with frequent stone inclusions.	
0074	0074	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole -not excavated due to depth of trench at this point.	
0075	0074	Posthole	Fill	Mid brown silty sand. Not excavated.	
0076	0076	Posthole	Cut	Semicircular in plan, probably a circular feature but half obscured underneath a modern concrete footing. Concave sides and base.	
0077	0076	Posthole	Fill	Mid-dark brown soft silty sand with moderate small gravel inclusions.	
0078	0078	Grave	Cut	Rectangular grave cut with steep sides and a flat base, orientated NW-SE, containing skeleton 0079 and truncated by gully/drain cut 0081 (see section 13). Feature appears to survive underneath a modern footing crossing where the head/torso of the skeleton is believed to be.	
0079	0078	Skeleton	Other	HSR observed in grave cut 0079. Proximal femur ends - distal ends truncated by gully 0081 - and parts of pelvic bone. Left in situ in grave cut.	
0080	0079	Gully	Fill	Dark-mid brown silty sand with moderate small gravel inclusions.	
0081	0081	Gully	Cut	Steep-sided (near vertical) narrow gully with a shallow concave base.	
0082	0081	Gully	Fill	Mid brown stony silty sand.	
0083	0083	Pit	Cut	Circular pit, shallow with concave sides and base.	



Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Period
0084	0083	Pit	Fill	Mid to dark brown fairly loose silty sand with frequent flints/stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	
0085	0085		Other	Unstratified finds from Trench 1.	



# Appendix 3. Pottery Catalogue

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0003	MS	SIPS	BODY		1	25	AS		650-850	
0003	LS	THET	BODY		5	25		Includes some fine fabrics	10th-11th C	
0003	LS	THET	JAR		1	25	A	AB13, everted, expanded rim, wedge shaped	10th-11th C	
0003	M	EMWG	BODY		1	6	S	Coarse fabric with flint	11th-12th C	11th C?
0003	MS	GIPS	JAR		1	34	A	West type GP1E Simple upright rim	650-850	
0006	LS	THET	BODY		1	8			10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0014	R	SAEG	BOWL		1	40	A	Abraded and waterworn mortaria frag, samian	L2nd Mid 3rd AD	
0027	LS	THET	BODY		1	2			10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0030	LS	THET	BODY		1	2			10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0031	PM	WEST	BODY		1	4			17th-18th C	17th-18th C
0040	MS	SIPS	JAR		1	16	A	Group 1, everted, non-standard fabric	650-850	
0040	LS	THET	BODY		1	3			10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0044	MS	SIPS	BODY		3	52	AS		650-850	
0044	LS/M	SNTE	BODY		1	7			850-1150	10th-11th C?
0044	LS	THET	CP/JAR		1	12	B	AB7 with internal hollow	10th-11th C	
0044	LS	THET	CP/JAR		1	30		AB1 Plain flared		
0044	LS	THET	BODY		14	60				
0044	LS	THET	BODY		1	46	AA	Lge v abraded sherd, poss storage vessel/waster?	10th-11th C	
0045	MS	GIPS	BODY		1	8	AAB		650-850	

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0045	LS	THET	BODY		2	14	S		10th-11th C	
0045	LS/M	SNTE	BOWL		1	40		Hammerheaded bowl, Denham 900-1150	10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0047	LS	THET	BODY		3	32	S		10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0047	MS	SIPS	BODY		2	52	SRA	1 non-standard	650-850	
0047	MS	GIPS	BODY		4	127				
0047	MS	GIPS	JAR		1	25		Wst group 1 Simple everted		
0047	MS	SIPS	JAR		1	5		West Group 1 Simple everted	650-850	
0050	LS	THET	BODY		1	28			10th-11th C	
0054	PM	IRST	DISH	TP	1	16		B/W floral dec	19th C+	
0054	PM	REFW	TPOT		1	10		gold band	19th C+	19th C+
0054	PM	GRE	BODY		1	4			16th-18th C	
0054	PM	EGS	BODY		1	3			17th-19th C	
0054	PM	CRW	BODY	BN	1	4		banded white	1740-1880	
0054	PM	TGE	BODY		2	3		Plain white	16th-18th C	
0056	MS	SIPS	JAR		1	2		West group 1		
0056	MS	GIPS	BODY		2	65	S		650-850	650-850
0059	LS	THET	BODY		1	3			10th-11th C	
0059	PM	REFW	BODY		2	28		Plain undecorated	L18th-20th C	L18th-19th C
0059	PM	LPME	FLOP		1	9			18th-20th C	
0059	PM	CRW	BODY		3	8			1740-1880	
0059	PM	LMTE	JUG?		1	24		Small rod handle, spot of glaze	15th-16th C	

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0059	M	MCW	CP?		1	5	S		L12th-14th C	
0059	PM	LSRW	DISH		1	110		Large slipped dish ?Sunderland	18th-19th C	
0059	PM	PEW	CUP		3	6			1770-1850	
0059	PM	CHPO	BODY	POL	1	2		Dark pink floral decoration	18th-20th C	
0066	PM	PEW	DISH	TP	1	3	A	Willow pattern	19th C+	19th C+
0067	MS	SIPS	BODY		1	31			650-850	650-850
0071	MS	SIPS	BODY		1	98			650-850	
0071	LS	THET	BODY		3	17			10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0084	MS	GIPS	BODY		1	22			650-850	
0084	MS	SIPS	BODY		5	212	S	Some part oxidised	650-850	
0085	MS	GIPS	BODY		2	49	S		650-850	
0085	LS	THET	BODY		4	50			10th-11th C	
0085	M	YAR	BODY		1	11			11th-12th C	11th-12th C



## Appendix 4. Trench details

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<b>Trench number</b>	1
<b>Location</b>	North corner of the site
<b>Dimensions</b>	17.90m x 1.80m x up to 1.30m deep
<b>Orientation</b>	North–South
<b>Current ground level</b>	3.15m OD (North), 3.20m OD (South)
<b>Maximum height of significant archaeology</b>	~1.96m OD (1.20m below current ground level)
<b>Height of natural sand and gravel</b>	~1.96m OD, in the centre of the trench
<b>Relevant figure</b>	3

<b>Trench number</b>	2
<b>Location</b>	North corner of the site
<b>Dimensions</b>	20.90m x 1.80m x up to 1.80m deep
<b>Orientation</b>	North–South
<b>Current ground level</b>	3.46m OD (North), 3.35m OD (South)
<b>Maximum height of significant archaeology</b>	~2.15m OD (1.31m below current ground level)
<b>Height of natural sand and gravel</b>	~1.67m OD, in the centre of the trench
<b>Relevant figure</b>	4

<b>Trench number</b>	3
<b>Location</b>	Northern central portion of the site
<b>Dimensions</b>	39.0m x 1.80m x up to 2.10m deep
<b>Orientation</b>	East_West
<b>Current ground level</b>	3.45m OD (East)
<b>Maximum height of significant archaeology</b>	~1.74m OD (1.71m below current ground level)
<b>Height of natural sand and gravel</b>	~1.75m OD, along the whole trench
<b>Relevant figure</b>	5

<b>Trench number</b>	4
<b>Location</b>	Eastern central portion of the site
<b>Dimensions</b>	20.90m x 1.80m x up to 2.00m deep
<b>Orientation</b>	North–South
<b>Current ground level</b>	3.61m OD (North), 3.60m OD (South)
<b>Maximum height of significant archaeology</b>	~1.95m OD (1.66m below current ground level)
<b>Height of natural sand and gravel</b>	~1.950m OD, in the southern end of the trench
<b>Relevant figure</b>	6

<b>Trench number</b>	5
<b>Location</b>	western central portion of the site
<b>Dimensions</b>	25.0m x 1.80m x up to 1.40m deep
<b>Orientation</b>	North–South
<b>Current ground level</b>	3.69m OD (North), 3.86m OD (South)
<b>Maximum height of significant archaeology</b>	N/A
<b>Height of natural sand and gravel</b>	~2.68m OD, in the centre of the trench
<b>Relevant figure</b>	7

<b>Trench number</b>	6
<b>Location</b>	Southern central portion of the site
<b>Dimensions</b>	34.50m x 1.80m x up to 1.10m deep
<b>Orientation</b>	East–West
<b>Current ground level</b>	3.37m OD (East), 3.45m OD (West)
<b>Maximum height of significant archaeology</b>	~2.32m OD (1.05m below current ground level)
<b>Height of natural sand and gravel</b>	~2.45m OD (East), ~2.04m OD (West)
<b>Relevant figure</b>	8

<b>Trench number</b>	7
<b>Location</b>	Southern central portion of the site
<b>Dimensions</b>	23.70m x 1.80m x up to 1.30m deep
<b>Orientation</b>	Northeast–Southwest
<b>Current ground level</b>	3.42m OD (Northeast), 3.52m OD (Southwest)
<b>Maximum height of significant archaeology</b>	~2.38m OD (1.05m below current ground level)
<b>Height of natural sand and gravel</b>	~2.76m OD (Northeast), ~2.28m OD (Southwest)
<b>Relevant figure</b>	9



<b>Trench number</b>	8
<b>Location</b>	Southern portion of the site
<b>Dimensions</b>	16.0m x 1.80m x up to 0.60m deep
<b>Orientation</b>	East-West
<b>Current ground level</b>	3.47m OD (East), 3.35m OD (West)
<b>Maximum height of significant archaeology</b>	~2.71m OD (0.70m below current ground level)
<b>Height of natural sand and gravel</b>	~2.59m OD (West), ~2.80m OD (East)
<b>Relevant figure</b>	10

<b>Trench number</b>	9
<b>Location</b>	Southern portion of the site
<b>Dimensions</b>	15.70m x 1.80m x up to 0.65m deep
<b>Orientation</b>	Northeast–Southwest
<b>Current ground level</b>	3.37m OD (Northeast), 3.82m OD (Southwest)
<b>Maximum height of significant archaeology</b>	~2.99m OD (0.4m below current ground level)
<b>Height of natural sand and gravel</b>	~2.94m OD (Northeast), ~3.17m OD (Southwest)
<b>Relevant figure</b>	11





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**Contact:**

**Rhodri Gardner**

**Tel: 01473 581743 Fax: 01473 288221**

**[rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk](mailto:rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk)**

**[www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/](http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/)**