

Travelodge Hotel, Duke Street, Ipswich

Archaeological Excavation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2011/168

Client: Investec Property (London Road Croydon) Limited

Author: M. Sommers

February 2012

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HER ref. IPS 634

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Editor: Dr. R. Gardner

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Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of a Travelodge Hotel on a site fronting Duke Street, Ipswich. The first stage of the excavation entailed the removal of a former car-park surface and its sub-base to reveal the remains of a series of brick built structures and associated surfaces. From map regression these have been identified as parts a Sunday School and a terrace of housing that were built during the mid 19th century that fronted onto a former street named Siloam Place. The remains consisted of the lower portions of walls built of soft red brick, concrete yard surfaces, cess pits and parts of at least two cellars with brick and flagstone floors.

The 19th century remains were photographically recorded and plotted using GPS equipment prior to their removal. The site was then lowered to the level of the natural subsoil revealing a number of post-medieval cess pits and three late medieval pits, all probably associated with occupation on the northern end of Duke Street. Two groups of medieval ditches were also recorded. These yielded very few artefacts suggesting the area comprised open fields with no actual occupation within the excavation area until the later medieval period. Single sherds of Anglo-Saxon and Roman pottery were also recovered as residual finds.

A series of subterranean concrete air-raid shelters dating from the Second World War were also exposed. Two complete shelters and a substantial portion of a third were present within the excavation area. A further three shelters were encountered during the construction of a perimeter retaining wall located partially under the neighbouring site to the north-east. All six of the air-raid shelters were of a similar, probably standard, design and were most likely built for the general public as well as employees of the adjacent engineering works.

Following completion of the archaeological work the air-raid shelters within the excavation area were entirely removed and the site lowered to the formation level. Substantial portions of the three shelters encountered during construction of the retaining wall were left *in-situ*, sealed behind the new wall.

1. Introduction

The construction of a Travelodge Hotel was proposed for a site fronting the east side of Duke Street, Ipswich. Planning consent was granted (IP/10/00629/FUL) but with an attached condition stating that an agreed programme of archaeological work should be undertaken in advance of, and in conjunction with, the proposed development.

This report deals with the results of the archaeological excavation of part of the Travelodge Hotel development site, undertaken during September 2011. The site is identified in the County Historic Environment Record (HER), reference IPS 634.

The potential for encountering archaeological remains on this site was outlined in a Desk-Based Assessment (Breen and Rolfe, 2010) and the presence of archaeological features was confirmed during a trenched evaluation of the entire development area undertaken in August and November 2010 (Cass and Sommers, 2010). The first phase of the evaluation revealed that within the lower of two terraces that comprised the development area, the natural subsoil had been significantly truncated by modern activities and that it was unlikely that any significant archaeological remains would survive. The second phase of the evaluation entailed the excavation of a trench on the upper terrace of the development area. This revealed the presence of a large, subterranean, concrete structure, interpreted as a Second World War air-raid shelter, the well preserved remains of 19th century structures, and a ditch, possibly medieval in date, cutting the natural subsoil, which was located beneath 1.5m of later overburden.

As part of the proposed development of the site it was intended to reduce the level of the upper terrace down to the height of the lower terrace. This work would involve the removal of the later overburden, including all the 19th century remains, and a significant truncation of the surface of the natural subsoil leading to the complete destruction of all archaeological levels. The air-raid shelter noted in the evaluation trench would also be removed as part of this work.

To mitigate against the loss of evidence, an open area excavation of the entire area of the upper terrace, to include recording of the 19th century remains and the air-raid shelter, was stipulated in a Brief and Specification produced by Keith Wade of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team (Appendix 1).

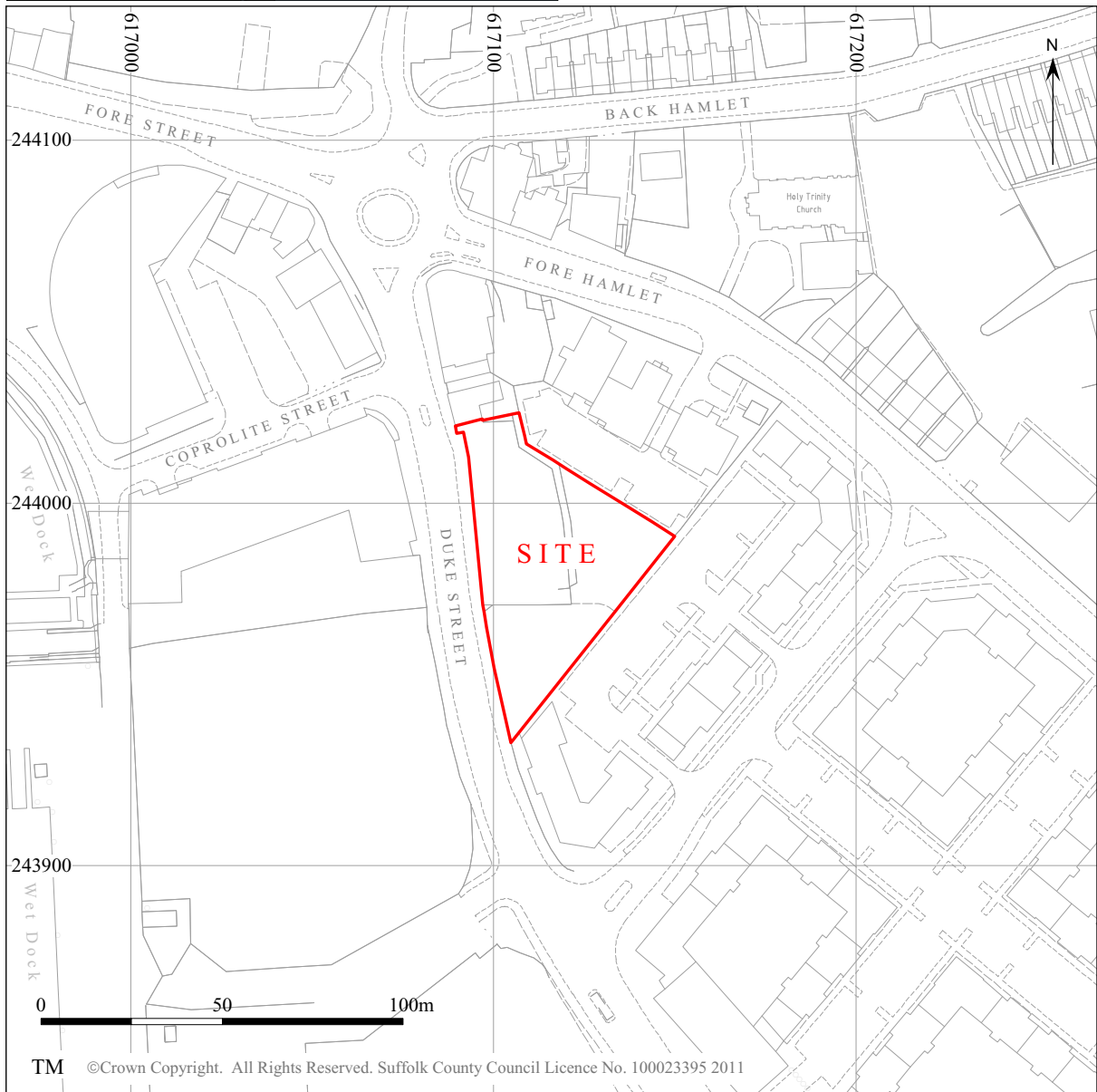
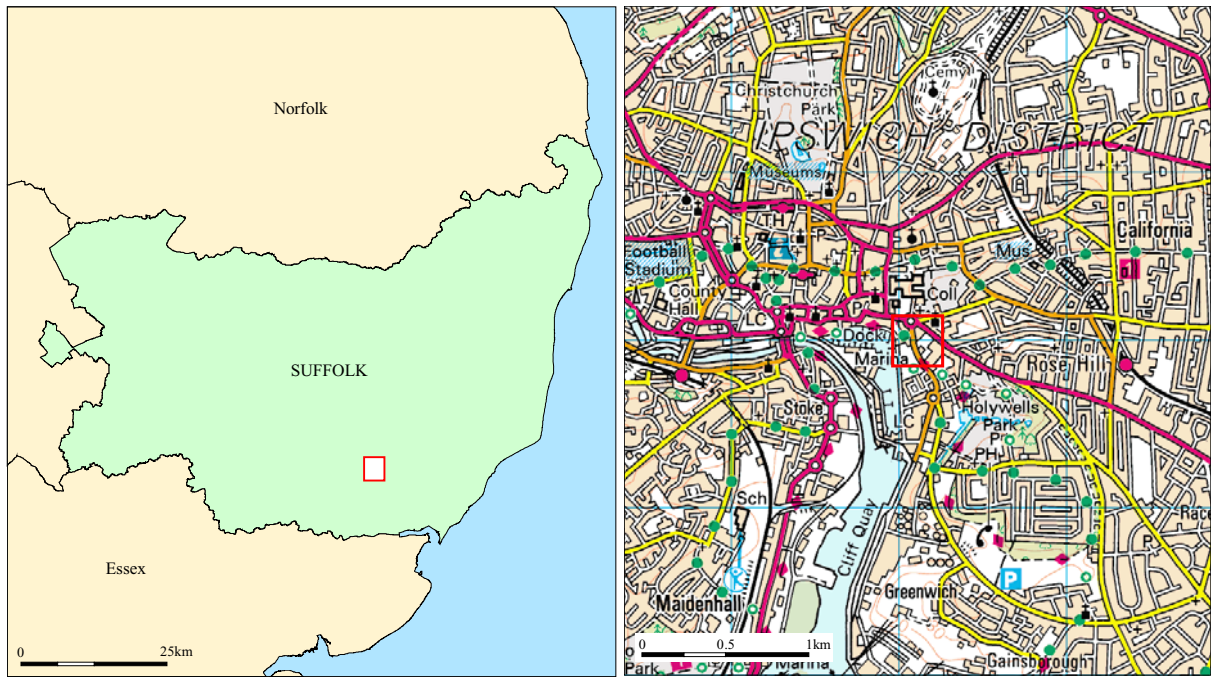


Figure 1 Location map

2. The Excavation

2.1 Site location

The development site lies to the east of Duke Street, Ipswich (fig. 1). The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TM 1711 4397. It is within the urban area of Ipswich, approximately 800m to the south-east of the town centre. The total development area measures approximately 2650m² and is bounded by existing developments to the north, northeast and southeast and by Duke Street, onto which the site fronts, to the west.

The actual excavation area comprised a roughly triangular site, measuring 700m², situated on a high terrace to the rear of the development site. The NGR for the approximate centre of the excavation area is TM 1713 4398.

2.2 Geology and topography

The underlying superficial geology in this area of the town consists of a homogenous layer of glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits. To the north and east of these deposits the surface geology comprises a relatively impermeable layer of Boulder Till and water draining from this area has created some substantial channels through the sand and gravel deposits as it flows down to the river.

Duke Street, upon which the site fronts, runs along the eastern edge of the floodplain of the tidal River Orwell, the original deep channel of which lies approximately 110m to the west, although it is now enclosed within the Wet Dock (opened in 1842). The area has been significantly altered during the post-medieval period with successive waves of land reclamation leading up to the creation of the Wet Dock and its revetted quaysides in the 19th century. The precise location of the original high water mark is a matter of speculation but recent work (Heard, 2011) suggests that it lies under Duke Street itself.

The development site comprised two roughly level terraces; a lower terrace to the west at a similar height to Duke Street, which in this area is c. 4.5m OD, and an eastern, higher terrace at c. 6.5m OD. Prior to the excavation work the division between the two terraces consisted of a brick retaining wall topped with a concrete faced slope. A short, steep ramp provided access between the two. The land in this area rises steadily away

from the river edge, reaching a height of c. 40m OD some 650m to the east, and it is assumed that prior to the creation of the terraces the development area would have originally been a gentle south-west facing slope. The results of the evaluation indicate that the lower terrace has been cut into the base of the slope whilst the upper terrace has been created through the deposition of material although much of this may be of a natural origin and related to down slope soil creep.

2.3 Archaeological and historical background

A Desk-Based Assessment (Breen and Rolfe, 2010) provides an in-depth analysis of the archaeological background of the site; a summary of the results follows below.

Although sporadic Palaeolithic and Neolithic finds have been recovered in the vicinity there is no evidence that this region of the town was site of any significant activity until much later periods. Ipswich is an Early to Middle Saxon development and was a leading trading centre but the main focus for this activity is located to the west of the site. The limits of the Saxon town are well known from observation of the street patterns and confirmed by the excavation of surviving sections of the early defences, the eastern arm of which lies some 600m to the northwest of the site. Although some limited Anglo-Saxon suburban activity has been recorded it is on a small scale and limited to the western bank of an inlet or stream to the west of Duke Street.

There is documentary evidence from the early 14th century for a leper hospital dedicated to St. James, the site of which is believed to be somewhere in the vicinity of the development area (HER ref. IPS 154). A number of burials have been recovered close to the Duke Street and Fore Hamlet junction but their precise location was not recorded. Leper hospitals were generally built on the outskirts of towns and the presence of such a hospital would suggest the limits of medieval town lay west of Duke Street. Late medieval activity in the area is likely as Speed's map of Ipswich, published in 1610, depicts some buildings at the northern end of the street and 19th century photographs show what may have been late medieval buildings on the junction of Duke Street and Fore Hamlet. Although there is no conclusive evidence, it seems unlikely that an area this close to the medieval town would have been entirely devoid of activity and it is probable that occupation would have crept along the top end of Duke Street during

the later medieval period so that by the late 15th/16th century relatively high status dwellings, as suggested by the photographic evidence, had been built in this area.

It is not until the post-medieval period that there is concrete documentary evidence for significant activity in the area in the form of the early maps of Ogilby (1674) and Pennington (1778), both of which illustrate buildings standing in the vicinity of the development area. Pennington's map shows the site as an area of open ground that appears to be associated with a riverside shipyard, probable a storage yard for materials. By the time of White's map of Ipswich, dated 1867, the development area has been covered in structures, primarily, what appear to be housing fronting onto a street named as Siloam Place. This is slightly separate addition to an area of densely occupied 19th century terraces and courts colloquially know as 'the potteries'. A notorious slum district which survived until the mid 1930s when it, and Siloam Place, was cleared wholesale by the town council. The layout of Siloam Place and the surrounding buildings in the late 19th century is clearly illustrated in the Ordnance Survey, 1:1250 scale, map of 1883 (fig. 2).



Figure 2 Ordnance Survey, 1:1250 scale sheet, pub. 1883 (rescaled extract) approximate limit of excavation area marked in red

After the site had been cleared in the 1930s it remained as an area of open waste ground until the late 1950s, as did most of the former potteries area, before construction of the garage/vehicle hire centre that occupied the site prior to the current development. It is not known when the site was terraced although the results of the Desk-Based Assessment and the trenched evaluation would suggest that the high level terrace was occupied during the 19th century and that buildings fronted Duke Street at street level from at least the late 17th century.

3. Methodology

The first stage of the excavation was the mechanical removal of the existing car park surface and its sub-base down to the approximate level of the 19th century land surface and this was done using a 21 tonne, tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. The spoil was placed into waiting lorries and off-sited. At this level the remains of 19th century structures and associated surfaces were revealed. These were partially cleaned by hand for clarification, photographed and then plotted using GPS equipment. Following recording, these remains were removed by machine and the site lowered to the level of the natural subsoil.

The machining left a clean, freshly cut surface which allowed for the easy identification of archaeological features. All features revealed, unless they were clearly modern disturbances, were sampled through the hand excavation of sections into their fills to reveal the profile and depth and to retrieve dating evidence. Pit type features were half sectioned and samples sections were excavated across the widths of linear features with the aim of sampling at least 10% of their fills. The junctions of all intercutting features were sectioned in order to determine the stratigraphic sequence.

Context numbers were allocated to components of the 19th century structures and to all feature cuts and their fills, continuing in sequence from those allocated during the trenched evaluation (Appendix 2). All revealed profiles and sections were recorded at scales of 1:20 on gridded Permatrace and a photographic record was made using a 10 megapixel digital camera. Deeper 19th

century remains, such as the floors of cellars and the base of a cess pit, were located at this lower depth and these were cleaned by hand and photographed.

A surface plan of the site showing all features and section lines, each tagged with an identifying context number, was created using the GPS equipment, which also recorded the absolute heights of all recorded points. All finds recovered from the excavated feature fills were retained for analysis, the results of which can be found in Section 5 below.

At the level of the natural subsoil the extant air-raid shelters that had been exposed within the excavation area were roughly shovel cleaned, photographically recorded and their locations plotted with the GPS equipment. A measured sketch of one shelter was also compiled. The shelters were then broken up by machine and removed from site, during which further photographs and pertinent measurements were taken.

Once the archaeological excavation was completed, the site was further reduced to the construction formation level by the on-site building contractors.

4. Results

4.1 Introduction

The excavation area consisted of a roughly triangular site that comprised the total area of the upper terrace, delineated by the piled retaining wall on the north-east and south-east sides and the line of the retaining wall that divided the two terraces.

The features recorded at this site can be divided into four broad phases; late medieval and post-medieval interventions, the remains of the 19th century Siloam Place, and a series of Second World War air-raid shelters (the cuts for which, numbered 0009, 0114 and 0115, dominate the site plans). The results are depicted in figures 3 to 9. Figure 3 shows a plan of the medieval and post-medieval features that cut the natural subsoil; the lines and numbers in red indicating the location and identification of the recorded sections, reproductions of which can be found in figure 4. Figure 5 illustrates the 19th century and later remains of Siloam Place and figure 6 provides an interpretation based

on the early mapping; figure 7 gives a location of all air-raid shelters discovered during the development and figures 8 and 9 show further detail of the shelters.

The natural subsoil sloped down steadily from the eastern corner of the excavation area, where it was a height of c. 4.65m OD, down to the western edge of the site where it was at a height of c. 4.0m OD. It comprised a clean yellow sand with occasional patches of dense yellow silt and clay. It lay below the car park surface (at c. 6m OD) beneath an overburden that comprised layers of the concrete and hardcore over a layer of demolition rubble which in turn overlay a 0.2m thick layer of buried topsoil, interpreted as the 19th century ground surface, at a depth of 0.7m (c. 5.3m OD). This overlay a pale brown sand with silt, interpreted as a natural hillwash, which had sealed the natural subsoil.

4.2 Medieval

Features have been allocated to this phase due to the exclusive presence of medieval pottery within their fills. Three ditches, from which no finds were recovered, have also been allocated to this phase. See figure 2 for a plan of these features and figure 3 for their recorded sections; descriptions follow below.

Three small cuts, 0038, 0040 and 0042, were interpreted as truncated pits. They were of similar dimensions, with near identical fills and in a closely spaced group, suggesting they were probably contemporary. These features were relatively shallow and although they were not identified at a higher level it was likely they had been cut through the overlying hillwash. The limited artefacts recovered from their fills indicate a probable late medieval date.

A number of ditch features were noted running across the site on a south-east to north-west alignment. Ditch 0016, at the southern end of the site was relatively substantial and appeared to have been re-cut on at least one occasion. The ditch had a width of 1.4m and a depth of 1.2m. The upper edges had probably slumped resulting in a wider cut although originally but the ditch would have been narrower (c. 1m wide) with steep sides and a wide, near flat bottomed base. The fills consisted of layers of grey silty sand in two distinct phases (0017/18 and an upper fill 0019). An adjacent cut, 0011, has been interpreted as a wider but shallower re-cut of ditch 0016. The fills comprised a lower

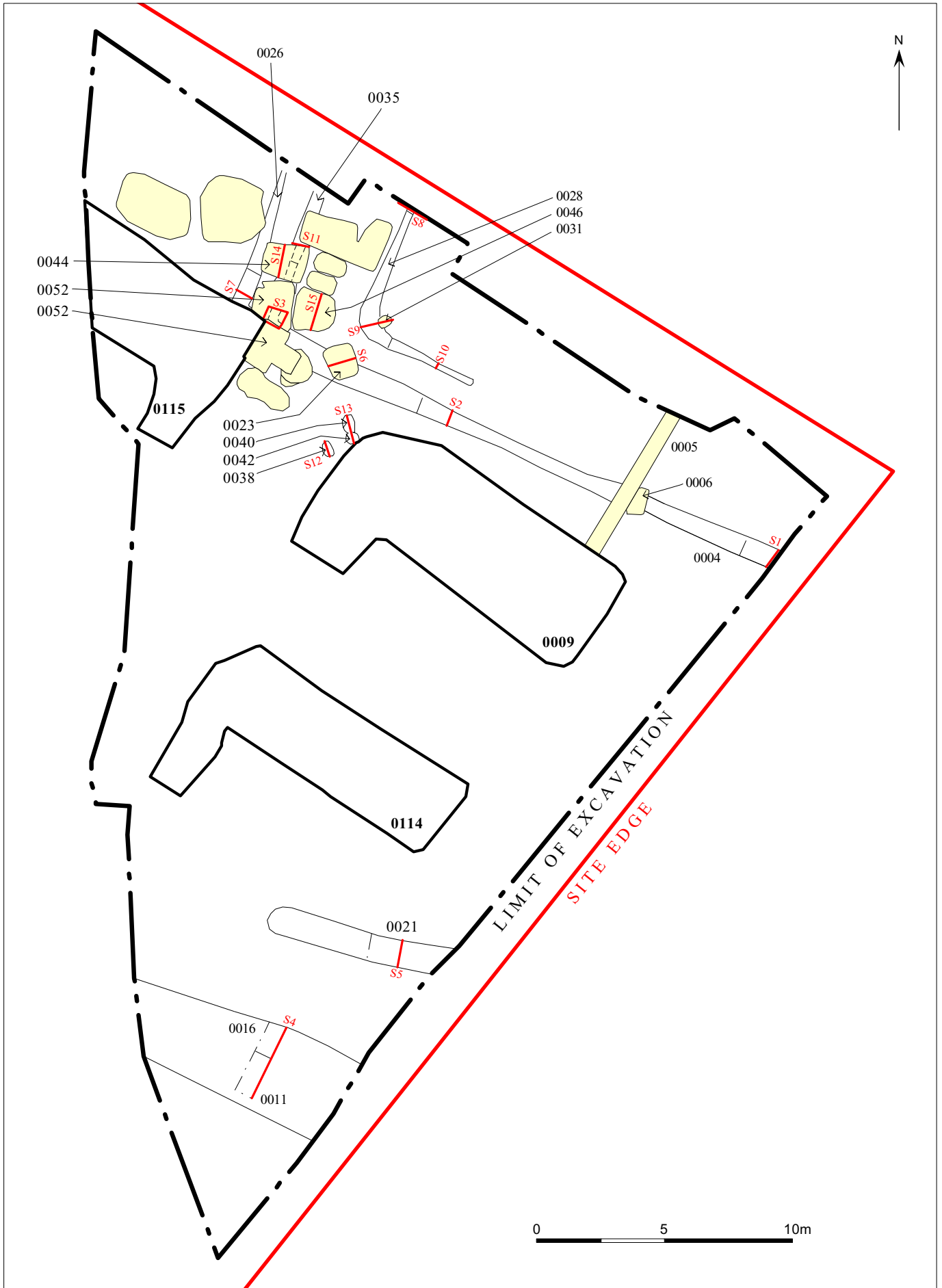


Figure 3 Site plan: late medieval and post-medieval (shaded yellow) features

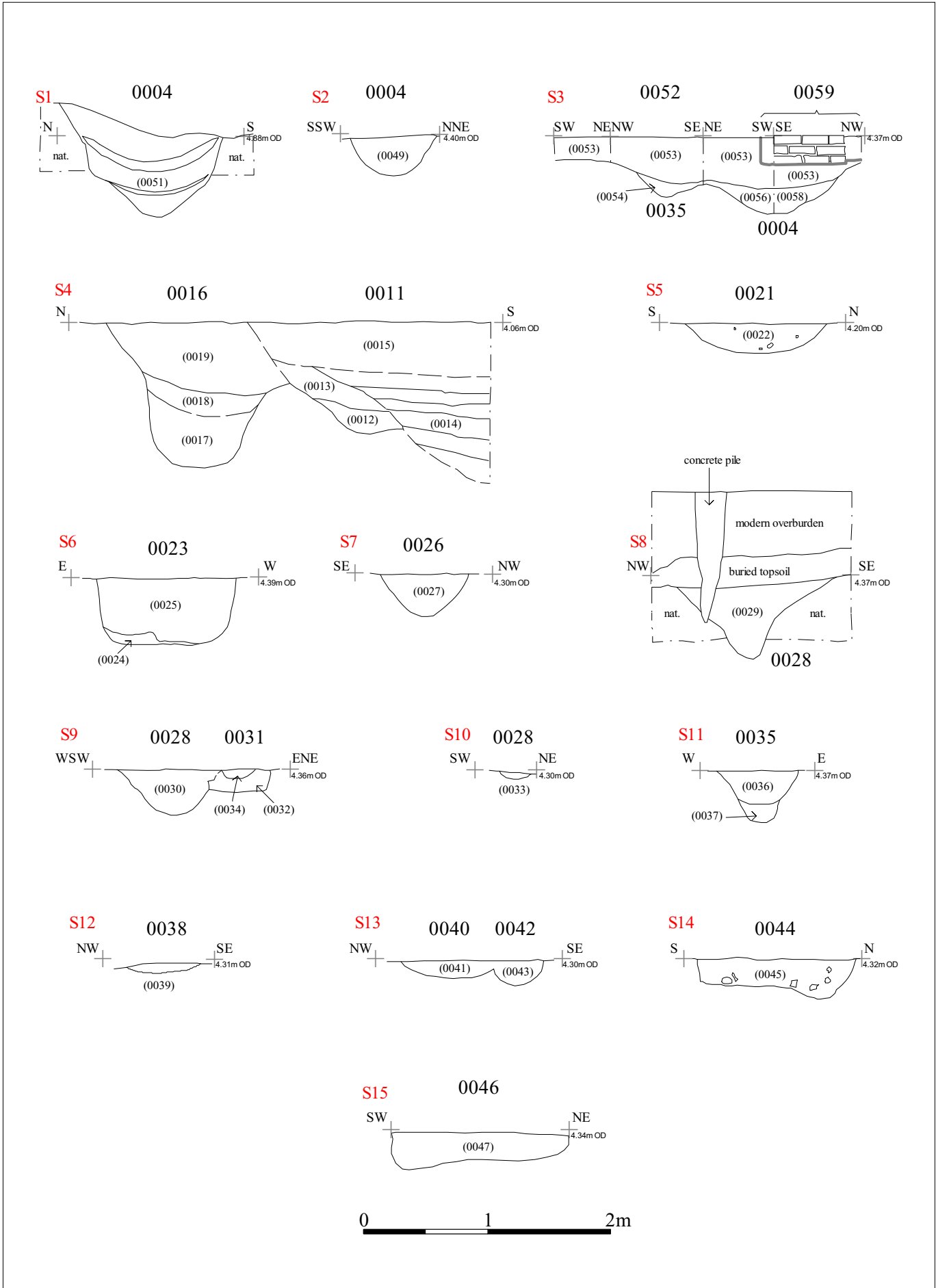


Figure 4 Sections

deposit of silty sand (0012) overlain by a later deposit (0013) which was very similar to the upper fill of ditch 0016 suggesting slumping of its backfill into the re-cut. A secondary fill of banded sands and silts (0014) was related to a later re-cut of ditch 0016/0011 (not numbered separately) which was larger still. Its was not possibly to ascertain its maximum width due to the presence of contractors plant but the minimum width was 1.9m with a depth of 1.3m. The finds recovered from these ditches suggest a late 12th to 14th century date for its infilling. A parallel ditch, 0021, was situated c. 4m to the north of ditch 0016 which also yielded medieval finds. It measured 1.1m in width and was 0.24m deep with a fill (0022) of silty sand with charcoal flecks. These ditches are potentially marking either side of a trackway, or are related to the shifting of a boundary.



Plate 1 section (S1) across ditch 0004 (ref. HLP 01)

A further group of ditches were located towards the northern edge of the site. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the excavated segments but they have been attributed to this phase of activity due to the similarity of their alignments to the dated ditches described above and similarities in their fills. Ditch 0004 ran from the south-east edge of the excavation area for a distance of at least 21.5m. It had suffered varying degrees of truncation along its length but at its widest it measured 1.3m in width and was 0.9m deep (Plate 1). The fills comprised layers of pale greyish brown silty sand and

were seen in three separate sample excavations (at section lines S1, S2 and S3). At the north-west end the ditch appeared to have turned to the north-east before continuing beyond the north-east edge of the site. There were two alternatives for this north-east extension (ditches 0026 and 0035), one c. 1.5m further to the west. These are assumed to represent two separate phases but it was not possible to determine the sequence in which they had occurred due to the presence of later pitting.

A further ditch, 0028, ran parallel with both alignments of ditch 0004/26/35. This ditch was very slighter smaller, being 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep and petered out towards the south-east in an area of later truncation. It is possible that these ditches marked a pathway leading from a wider trackway but it is more likely that they relate to alterations of the south-west corner of a field or enclosure.



Plate 2 post-medieval pit group (ref. HLP 14)

4.3 Post-medieval

A group of twelve roughly square or rectangular shaped pits were noted in close proximity in a discrete area in the north of the site (Plate 2). It was concluded that these were relatively late features and consequently only four were sampled. This was undertaken not only to confirm their late date but primarily to access earlier features. The pits excavated (numbers 0023, 0044, 0046 and 0052) were found to be similar in nature with near vertical edges, flat bases and dark, organic rich fills containing few

artefacts given their size (c. 1.5m by 1.6m). The finds recovered consisted of material dating from the 17th through to the early 19th century. These pits cut across ditches 0004, 0026 and 0035, which have dated to the late medieval period. One pit, 0052, was cut by a later feature, pit 0059, a brick-lined cess pit dated to the mid to late 19th century.

A single isolated pit, 0006, identified during the evaluation, was not excavated but was attributed to this period based on the presence of brick and tile noted on the surface of the fill. It was cut by a 20th century service trench (0005).

4.4 19th/early 20th century

After removal of the car park surface, its sub-base and a layer of brick and mortar rubble, the remains of a number of structures built of red-brick were exposed (fig. 5). They were generally built on shallow foundations cut into a layer of brown silty loam, interpreted as a 19th century topsoil. Through map regression it has been possible to ascertain that these remains comprise components of domestic houses and a Sunday School that fronted onto what was originally a roughly 'T' shaped cul-de-sac off Duke Street, named as Siloam Place, that dated from the mid 19th century (see fig 2). Figure 6 is an interpretation of the 19th/early 20th century remains recorded on the site based primarily on the Ordnance Survey map of 1883 (early map data in grey), although the factory wall marking the south-east and south sides of the street has been transposed from the 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1927.

The south-east edge of the section of Siloam Place present within the site was marked by a continuous length of wall (0003), 0.4m in width, built of red-brick resting on a foundation formed of concrete mixed with fragments of red brick. At the bottom of the wall the lower two courses of brickwork stepped out to create a wider base (visible in Plate 4). A single buttress, faced in blue engineering bricks with rounded corners, was noted on the south-east side of the wall (Plate 3). A further section of a similar wall (0117) was located on the south side of the east-west section of the street. These walls represent a later alteration to the area in the later 19th and early 20th centuries when the houses on the south-east and south sides of the street were demolished and the area incorporated into the adjacent factory complex with Walls 0003 and 0117 forming the new boundary. Wall 0003 runs directly along the front of the terrace and has

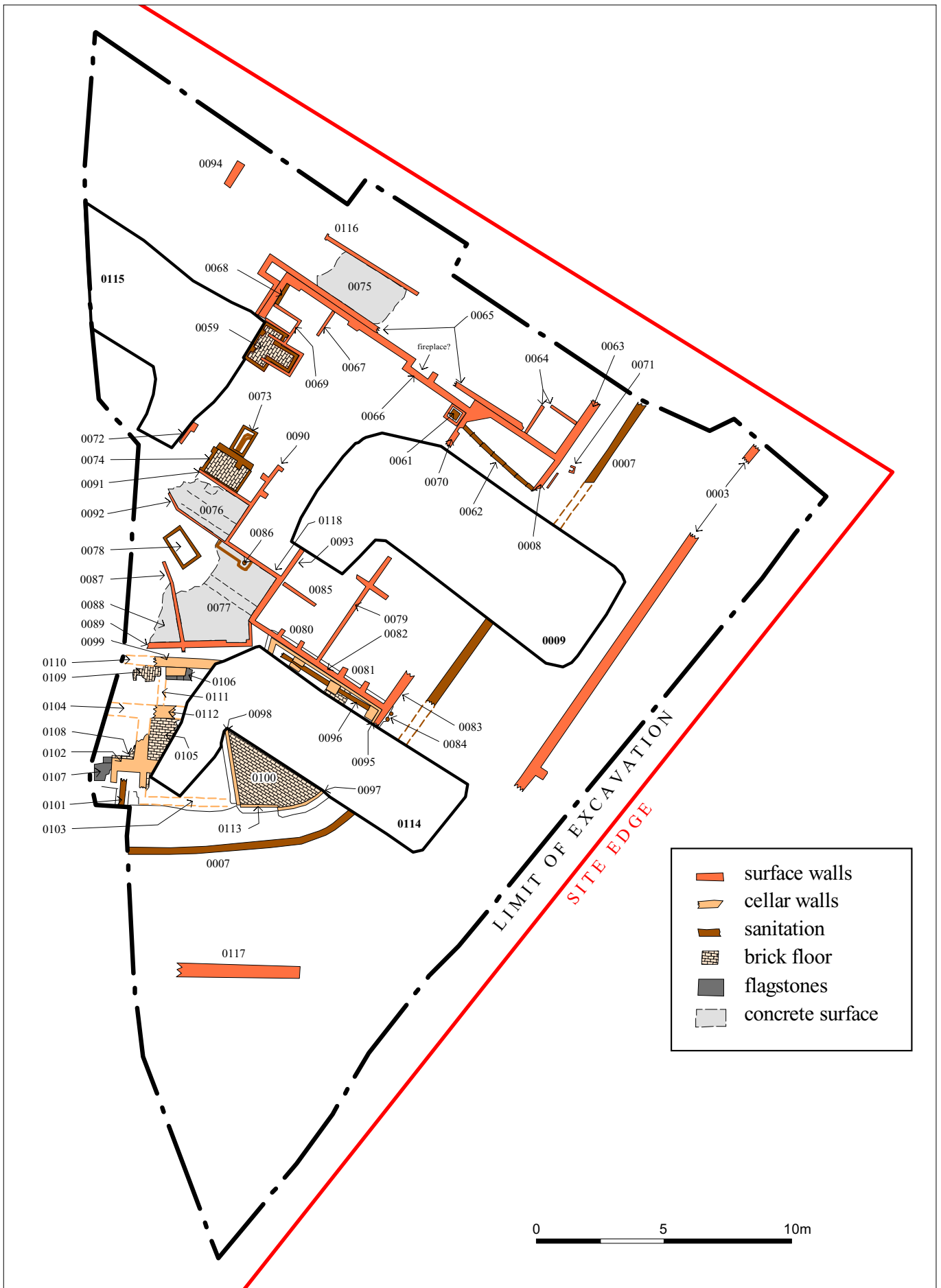


Figure 5 Site plan: 19th century walls and surfaces



Figure 6 Interpretation: the recorded wall lines overlain on early Ordnance Survey data



Plate 3 boundary wall (Wall 0003) (ref. HLP 46)

removed all traces of the earlier wall. No further remains of this terrace were noted during the excavation although a small fragment of what was probably a dividing wall between two of the former houses was seen during the evaluation (Wall 0002).

Wall 0117 also acts to block off the southern arm of Siloam Place along a line coincidental with the front of small terrace that formerly stood on the south side of Siloam Place. Whilst the houses to the east of Siloam Place has gone by the time of the 2nd Ordnance Survey map (1904), the houses to the south were not cleared until the after the 2nd edition survey.

The north-west side of the south-west to north-east section of the street was marked by walls 0063 and 0083, which would give this section a width of 5.8m. The northern edge of the east to west section of street was not as clearly marked as the houses on the corner were cellared and the ground level walls had not survived. The distance between Wall 0117 and the cellar walls (0097, 0113 and the robbed wall-line 0103) measured about 6m. The street surface appeared to comprise a simple spread of compacted gravel with ash, clinker and fine black silt (Plate 4). This could not be traced across the



Plate 4 section across Siloam Place showing roadway surface
(foundation of Wall 0003 is visible to the left) (ref. HLP 39)



Plate 5 surface water drain running below roadway (ref. HLP 48)

full width of the roadway suggesting there may have been a formally surfaced pavement on the north and west sides of the street. The 1883 Ordnance Survey map appears to show pavements on both sides of the street (marked by dotted lines) but the eastern and southern pavements were probably removed when the adjacent houses were demolished. A large drain (0007), with an internal diameter of 0.6m, ran along the length of Siloam Place before curving to follow the roadway towards Duke Street. It was formed from red ceramic pipe sections (Plate 5) and had a gentle fall from north-east to south-west and was probably for draining surface water only.

The Sunday School

The first building exposed was the large structure marked as 'Sunday School' in the 1883 Ordnance Survey map (fig. 2). The main body of the building that survived within the excavation area consisted of Wall 0063, a 0.34m wide wall with a stepped out base that faced onto Siloam Place (Plate 6), and Wall 0066, a 0.27m wide wall which ran north-west from the edge of the street, dog legging to the south-west for 2.8m before returning to the original line. To the north-west it turned 90 degrees to the south-west and continued for a further 1.8m further where it was lost to a later disturbance (Plate 7). The north-western extent of the building was marked by Wall 0094, a short



Plate 6 front wall of the Sunday School (0063) and water stopcock (0071) (ref. HLP 45)



Plate 7 Wall 0066 (in the foreground), at its northern corner, camera facing south (HLP 61)



Plate 8 Walls 0065 (right, adjacent shovel) and 0116 (left), interpreted as supports for timber floor joists, between these Surface 0075 is just discernible (ref. HLP 26)

surviving fragment of wall of similar dimensions to 0063, giving the building a total length of 17m. Within this area a number of associated lengths of brickwork were present. Context 0064 consisted of two lengths of brickwork, a single brick in width, laid on a course of bricks laid across a shallow trench cut into the 19th century surface; context 0116 was a similar line of bricks also laid directly on the ground surface (Plate 8). These are unlikely to be internal divisions but are probably supports for timber floor joists; the positioning of 0064 possibly reflecting the site of a specific component that required an enhanced support or a separate room. Context 0065 consisted of a length of brickwork, comprising bricks laid widthways in a shallow trench without mortar, which is also likely to be a supporting structure for floor joists. It ran alongside Wall 0066, outlined a rectangular shape at the northern corner formed by Wall 0066 before continuing. A possible setting for a fireplace was noted on the north-east side of Wall 0066, c. 6.4m from the street frontage. No scorching of the brickwork was visible, although the actual fire would have been situated a slightly higher level, but large amounts of ash and clinker were present within the recess and the adjacent recess immediately to the south-east. A spread of mortar (0075) which may have been a floor surface was noted within the building between contexts 0065 and 0116. It was thin and patchy and may have been related to the spreading surplus mortar during the construction of the building rather than a deliberately laid floor surface (Plate 8).

A south-western extension to the main body of the school was marked by Wall 0008 and Wall 0070. These were located 3.65m apart, but both had been cut short by a later disturbance so it was not possible to determine the full width of this room. Wall 0008 appeared as a continuation along the street frontage of Wall 0063. Wall 0070 joined Wall 0066, at which junction a length of brickwork ran across the internal corner leaving a clear rectangular void within (Plate 9). Although no evidence of burning or associated deposits were noted, this feature suggests this was probably the site of a corner fireplace.

North-west of the extension an open yard is marked on the 1883 Ordnance Survey map. No formal surface for this yard was identified, the only feature recorded being a brick-lined drain (0061) situated in the eastern corner. It comprised a square of brickwork with a surface of hard render. Set within a central recess was a large, ceramic drain cover perforated with five holes (Plate 10). A small square sump with a slate base lay beneath the cover and this was drained by a series of red ceramic pipes (0062), each



Plate 9 probable corner fireplace at junction of Wall 0066 and 0070 (ref. HLP 36)



Plate 10 drain (0061) in the eastern corner of the yard (ref. HLP 33)

0.64m in length with an internal diameter of 0.15m. These pipes ran under the floor of the south-western room of the school before joining drain 0007. The edges of the drain in the yard were slightly raised suggesting it was not for draining the surface of the yard but was presumably placed at the base of a downpipe from a roof level gutter.

A brick lined cess pit (0059, Plate 12) was located on the north-west side of the yard. It was found in association with a series of narrow brick walls (0067 and 0069) and a slab of slate (0068), all of which have been interpreted as components of an outside toilet block. Part of the building which housed the toilets survived as Wall 0069. The interpretation of this is slightly ambiguous, but it appears to mark out a single cubicle to the north-east of the cess pit, part of which overlies the cess pit. There was presumably a matching cubicle immediately south-west of pit. The slate slab (0068) was probably part of a urinal and was set horizontally at ground level in the northern corner of the yard, against Wall 0066 (Plate 11). The south-west end of the slab appeared to connect with a ceramic pipe which ran into the cess pit. This area was screened off from the



Plate 11 northern corner of the yard (camera facing south) with the remains of the slate
?urinal (0068) visible in the centre of the photograph (ref. HLP 59)



Plate 12 cess pit (0059) (ref. HLP 88)

yard by Wall 0069 and Walls 0067. The cess pit was lined with walls a single brick width which tapered in towards the base, and had a brick floor constructed of frogged red-bricks. It was 'T' shaped with part protruding beyond the south-east side of the toilet block. This had been covered by a large stone slab, found broken into three within the upper fill, which could be lifted using an iron ring mounted on the upper side (Plate 13) to enable access to the cess pit for cleaning. Much of the upper fill of the cess pit consisted of demolition rubble whilst the lower fill comprised a dark, fine, organic rich silt (degraded cess) from which numerous fragments of writing slates and slate pencils were recovered. Other finds from this context included a number of fragments of window glass (not retained).

The school would have had mains water supplied as testified by a stopcock (0071) located in the street, adjacent Wall 0063 (visible in Plate 6). It consisted of an in-line tap between two lengths of lead pipe, one of which ran towards the centre of the roadway where it met a cast iron pipe (c. 50mm internal diameter) running along the length of Siloam Place, the other ran under Wall 0063. It was partially enclosed in brickwork

which probably supported a large diameter ceramic pipe, to enable access, similar to a pair seen to the south-west (context 0084, described below).



Plate 13 stone access cover from cess pit 0059 (reconstructed) (ref. HLP 38)

Housing

To the south-west of the Sunday School the remains of a terrace of houses were recorded. The first two houses to the south-west appeared to be a matched pair, each a mirror image of the other (Walls 0079, 0083, 0082 and 0093; houses 1 and 2 in fig. 6). A significant proportion of these had been lost to a later disturbance (Cut 0009), particularly the north-eastern of the pair, but enough remained to establish each consisted of two main rooms on the ground floor, a front room of 3m by 3.5m and a rear room of 2.8m by 3.5m (Plate 14). Both rooms had a fireplace (0080 and 0081). Within the rear room of the south-west property a single course of brickwork (0085) survived, probably a support for floor joists rather than a dividing wall. A further room, measuring 2.4m by 1.6m and interpreted a scullery, was located to the rear of each property (Walls 0090 and 0118).



Plate 14 house 2, viewed from the backyard of house 3,
camera facing south-east (ref. HLP 75)



Plate 15 surfaced yard (0076) to the rear of house 2,
cess pit (0074) to the rear of house 1 is visible just beyond (ref. HLP 77)

Beyond the scullery of the north-eastern house a further extension was present. This partially overlay a brick-lined cess pit (0074; see Plate 26) and has been interpreted as an outside toilet that would have been accessed from a yard behind the house. The south-eastern third of the cess pit would have been under the toilet building whilst the north-western two-thirds would have been within an open area of the yard and presumably covered, but with provision for access. The south-western of the two houses (house 2) also had a small rear yard that was surfaced with concrete (0076) and enclosed by Walls 0091 and 0092 (Plate 15). To the rear of this yard area a short length of wall (0072) which formed part of a small structure adjoined to the south-west end of the Sunday School probably contained a toilet for this house and for the neighbouring houses to the south-east.



Plate 16 stopcocks (0084) at the front of houses 2 and 3 (ref. HLP 85)

Evidence for a mains water supply to these houses was present in the form of two stopcocks (0084) located immediately adjacent the front wall of houses 2 and 3 (0083/0095). They comprised a pair of in-line taps, each connected to lead pipes (Plate 16), that ran from the cast iron water pipe running the length of Siloam Place and under the house walls. Access to the taps from pavement level was via a pair of salt-glazed ceramic pipes placed upright in the ground with the lower ends resting on a pair of bricks and enclosing each tap (Plate 17). A narrow ?cast iron pipe ran directly into the houses, between the two ceramic pipes but at a higher level than the water pipes; it was interpreted as a probable gas supply.



Plate 17 ceramic drainage pipes used to provide access to the stopcocks, the probable gas supply pipe is also visible (ref. HLP 72)

The terrace continued to the south-west with but with houses of a slightly differing pattern situated around deviation in Siloam Place (houses 3 and 4 in fig. 6). Evidence for the above ground component of these buildings survived in the form of a very short section of the front wall of house 3 (0095), which was part of the same build as the wall of house 2, and the rear wall of houses 3, 4 and 5 (0089; Plate 18). A backyard, enclosed by walls 0087, 0092 and rear of house 2, appeared to be shared by house 3 and 4. A structure marked on the 1883 survey to the rear of this yard is probably an outdoor toilet block that may have also been shared. A probably doorway into the rear of house 4 was suggested by a narrowing in Wall 0089 although this too may have been shared. The yard was surfaced in concrete (0077) with a drainage channel running partway along the north-east side, terminating in a circular iron grated drain in a ceramic setting (Plate 19). The higher, north-west, end of the channel was closed with a mortared brick and was probably the site of a downpipe from the roof of house 2. A small part of a concrete surfaced yard (0088) survived to the rear of house 5, separated from the adjacent yard by Wall 0087.



Plate 18 rear wall of houses 4 and 5 (0089)
and backyard surfaces 0077 and 0076 beyond (ref. HLP 79)



Plate 19 surface water drain (0086) and gully on the edge of surface 0077 (ref. HLP 51)

Cellars

Beneath houses 3, 4 and 5 a series of brick walls and surfaces situated at a much lower level than those previously recorded were revealed when the area was lowered to the level of the natural subsoil; these have been interpreted as cellars associated with houses 3, 4 and 5.



Plate 20 house 3 cellar, showing Walls 0097, 0098 & 0113 and Surface 0100. Shelter 6 is visible to the right (ref. HLQ 21)

Situated beneath house 3, and confusingly, partly beneath house 4, was a large, slightly irregular shaped, cellar marked by walls 0095, 0097, 0098 and 0113 (Plate 20). The floor (0100) was composed of cream coloured floor bricks with their long axis aligned with the north-east wall of the cellar. An air-raid shelter (Sh6) cut a swath across part this cellar although sections survived on each side of the shelter. The cellar floor lay at a height of approximately 3.4m OD. The base of the floor joists (based on the height of the joist support in house 2) was 5.2m OD, giving a headroom of 1.8m. In the surviving section to the north-east of the shelter a cast iron pipe, resting on three separate columns of brickwork, ran along the north-east wall of the cellar (Plate 21).



Plate 21 cast iron drain pipe (0096) as seen in house 3 cellar (ref. HLP 93)

The fall was from north-west down to the south-east where (seen during removal by the building contractors) it passed through the south-east wall before joining a ceramic drain pipe and continuing towards the south-east. It was interpreted as a foul water drain that probably served a toilet in house 3. The front wall of the cellar curved to match the bend in Siloam Place and was clearly built in two phases. The earliest phase was Wall 0113, which was poorly built out of brick fragments with no obvious evidence of mortar having been used. The western wall of the cellar (0098) was identical (Plate 22); both were built within a clear construction cut. The western face of Wall 0098 was unfinished indicating that it was not a dividing wall between two chambers but was retaining wall. Wall 0097 continued to the east from Wall 0113 with an abrupt joint between the two. Wall 0097 was set further back and was also in a clear construction cut. It was of a much higher

quality with whole bricks set in a hard mortar and had been partially rendered and whitewashed (Plate 23). The location of this wall, set back from 0113, would suggest it was later and had been inserted to replace a length of Wall 0113.



Plate 22 Wall 0098 with Wall 0113 to the left (ref. HLQ 16)



Plate 23 variation between Walls 0097 (left) and 0113 (right).

Shelter 6 and its cut is visible to the right (ref. HLQ 15)

Beneath houses 4 and 5 a series of substantial brick walls (0099, 0102 and 0112), each up to 0.5m thick, formed part of a complex of cellars (Plate 24). They appeared to be associated with at least four or possible five separate and relatively small chambers. The south-east chamber was 1.6m wide and no more than 2.3m in length, its full dimensions being obscured by a later cut (0114), with a red-brick floor (0105). To the south of this a smaller chamber, with a width of 0.9m and an unknown length, was also present. This also had a brick floor although only a small segment survived in the north-west corner. The southern wall of this chamber, which may have been the front wall of the houses 4 and 5, had been robbed although a clear, vertically edged, cut remained (0103).



Plate 24 cellar chambers beneath houses 4 and 5 (the ranging rod is lying on surface 0105) The entrance to Shelter 6 stands behind (ref. HLP 96)

A third chamber was present to the west. It was also 1.6m wide and continued to the west for at least 1.5m. Two areas of flooring were identified; a small fragment of brick flooring in the south-east corner (0108) and an area of flagstones in what may have been an adjacent passage (0107). On the north side of the house a further chamber, separated by Wall 0112 and the line of robbed wall (0104) was present. The eastern

half had formerly had a flagstone floor but only a small area survived (0106), trapped beneath a block of brickwork interpreted as a possible buttress, although it was not tied into the wall, or a support that had been built over this section of floor (Plate 25). The western portion contained the partial remnants of a brick floor (0109) at a slightly higher level than the flagstones with a clear straight sided, vertically edged, shallow cut between the two (0111). This may be a robbed out wall line or possibly the setting for a stone step.



Plate 25 Wall 0099 with part of the section flagstone floor (0106) trapped below a section of brickwork. Brick surface 0109 is visible to the left (ref. HLQ 13)

Later sanitation

At some stage in the street's life, probably early in the 20th century, foul water drainage was installed to replace the cess pits and the need for their manual cleaning. This modernisation is clearly demonstrated by the cess pit to the rear of house 1 (0074). Adjacent to the cess pit a brick-lined inspection chamber (0073) had been installed. It was constructed of hard pink bricks, mortared with a hard cement, and gave access to a foul water drain pipe formed of salt-glazed lengths with cemented joints. Within the inspection chamber a half-pipe had been installed to allow the pipe to be cleared. The pipe exited the inspection chamber and passed through a hole broken through the side of the cess pit, continued across the base of the pit and out through a hole broken cut into the opposite side (Plate 26). Within the cess pit a second pipe coming in through the top, presumably from the toilet at the rear of house 1, connected to the pipe at a 'Y'

junction. A trench had clearly been cut across the concrete surface (0076, visible in Plate 15) within the yard on a north-west to south-east alignment and small part had been broken out adjacent the cess pit which would suggest that further pipe runs had been installed, probably related to the drainage of water from within the house.



Plate 26 cess pit 0074 showing later foul water drain pipe.

Inspection pit 0073 can be seen beyond (ref. HLP 65)

In the rear yard of house 3 and 4 another inspection chamber, 0078, similar to the chamber described above (0073) was present. This was at the site of a junction with a pipe running in from the north-east to join a south-east to north-west aligned pipe. There was also evidence for a trench having been cut across this yard, running from the back of house 2 towards the inspection chamber.

Part of further run of salt-glazed ceramic drainage pipe (0101) was noted entering the cellars under house 5. Part of Wall 0102 had been broken out to allow this pipe to continue to the north but it was not clear if this had been undertaken after house 5 had been demolished or whether the breaking out was to create a hole for the pipe which then continued across the cellar floor or went up to serve a facility within the house.

4.5 mid 20th century; the air-raid shelters

A series of six, regularly spaced, subterranean air-raid shelters were exposed during the redevelopment of this site. They were situated within large vertically sided cuts that penetrated through the overburden and into the natural subsoil beneath. Figure 7 illustrates the location of the six shelters which, for convenience and to aid description, have been arbitrarily identified as Shelters 1 to 6 (Sh1 to Sh6 in fig. 7).

Staff at the car hire centre that formerly occupied this site had previously stated that there were air-raid shelters on this site, accessed through manholes in the car-park and the presence of at least one shelter was confirmed during the evaluation when a single shelter (Sh5) was encountered in one of the trenches. At that time, an open manhole located on the edge of the higher terrace was examined and found to be an entrance to a shelter but it was not possible to assess if this was the same shelter identified in the evaluation trench; later identified as the escape hatch of Shelter 1.

To enable the lowering of the upper terrace it was necessary to construct a piled retaining wall around the north-east and south-east sides of the site. During preparatory works for the piling work, three shelters (Sh1, Sh2 and Sh3) were encountered on the north-east side of the development area. They were partially located within the site and partly beneath the neighbouring property making their removal (the preferred option) extremely problematic. To avoid damage to the neighbouring property the main body of the shelters were left *in-situ*, sealed behind the realigned retaining wall, although the entranceways, which protruded into the development area, were removed. A number of brief monitoring visits were made whilst this work was underway. During which the interior of Shelter 1 was examined (Plates 27 and 28) and a measured sketch produced. Only limited recording of these shelters was undertaken, comprising a series of photographs of the shelters as exposed by the building contractors; and a survey of their locations, commissioned by the on-site contractors; a copy of which was supplied to the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and combined with the site survey to produce figure 7.

During the archaeological excavation a further two complete shelters and the substantial portion of third shelter were exposed, (Sh4, Sh5 and Sh6). Each was situated in a large, near vertically sided, cut (numbered as follows: Sh4 - cut 0115, Sh5 - cut 0009 and Sh6 - cut 0114). These were cut from the top of the demolition layer,

associated with the 19th century structures, through the underlying deposits and up to 1.5m into the natural subsoil. The cuts for Sh4 and Sh5 were wider than the completed shelter resulting in a c. 0.8m working area on all sides. For Sh6 the cut was narrower giving a clearance of only 0.35m to 0.5m around the main chamber of the shelter. Around the entrance complex the concrete forming the structure had been poured directly against the sides of the cut.

Once the site had been lowered to the level of the natural subsoil the upstanding portion of the shelters was roughly cleaned with hand shovels and the exteriors photographically recorded. The exteriors were also surveyed using the GPS equipment to accurately record their locations and any pertinent details; the results of which are presented as figure 8.

The shelters were aligned south-east to north-west and laid out in a regular grid pattern (fig. 7). They were all of a near identical design, being a rectangular chamber with an additional rectangular cell on one end containing stairs and a short passageway; a square, metal escape hatch situated at the top of short shaft and accessed by an iron ladder, was present at opposite end. The only obvious variation between the shelters being the positioning of the entrance and escape hatch. The internal dimensions of the main chamber were 2.15m by 8.8m. The side walls started to curve in at a height of 1.1m to before meeting in the centre at a height 2.01m. All measured walls were approximately 155mm thick, except the sloping side/roof sections which were slightly thinner in the central area due to the curve on the inner face. The stairs were 1m wide with each step being 0.2m high and 0.2m wide. It was not possible to fully examine a complete, undamaged set of stairs as all, with the possible exception of Sh2, had the upper section of the entrances removed, but by extrapolation of the known dimensions each staircase is likely to have comprised a total of 13 to 16 steps. It should be noted that, based on the height of the escape hatch shafts, the shelters were buried at slightly differing depths. The shaft for Sh1 extended 0.65m above the roof of the shelter, whilst the shaft of Sh6 was only 0.4m high. No covers had survived on any of the escape hatches although a square metal frame which held the cover was in place on Sh1 (Plate 29). Little could be deduced although fittings on the north-west edge would suggest the hatch was hinged on this side. The possibly complete entrance of Shelter 2 was only briefly examined during a monitoring visit. It was not systematically surveyed and was only recorded photographically (Plates 30 and 31).

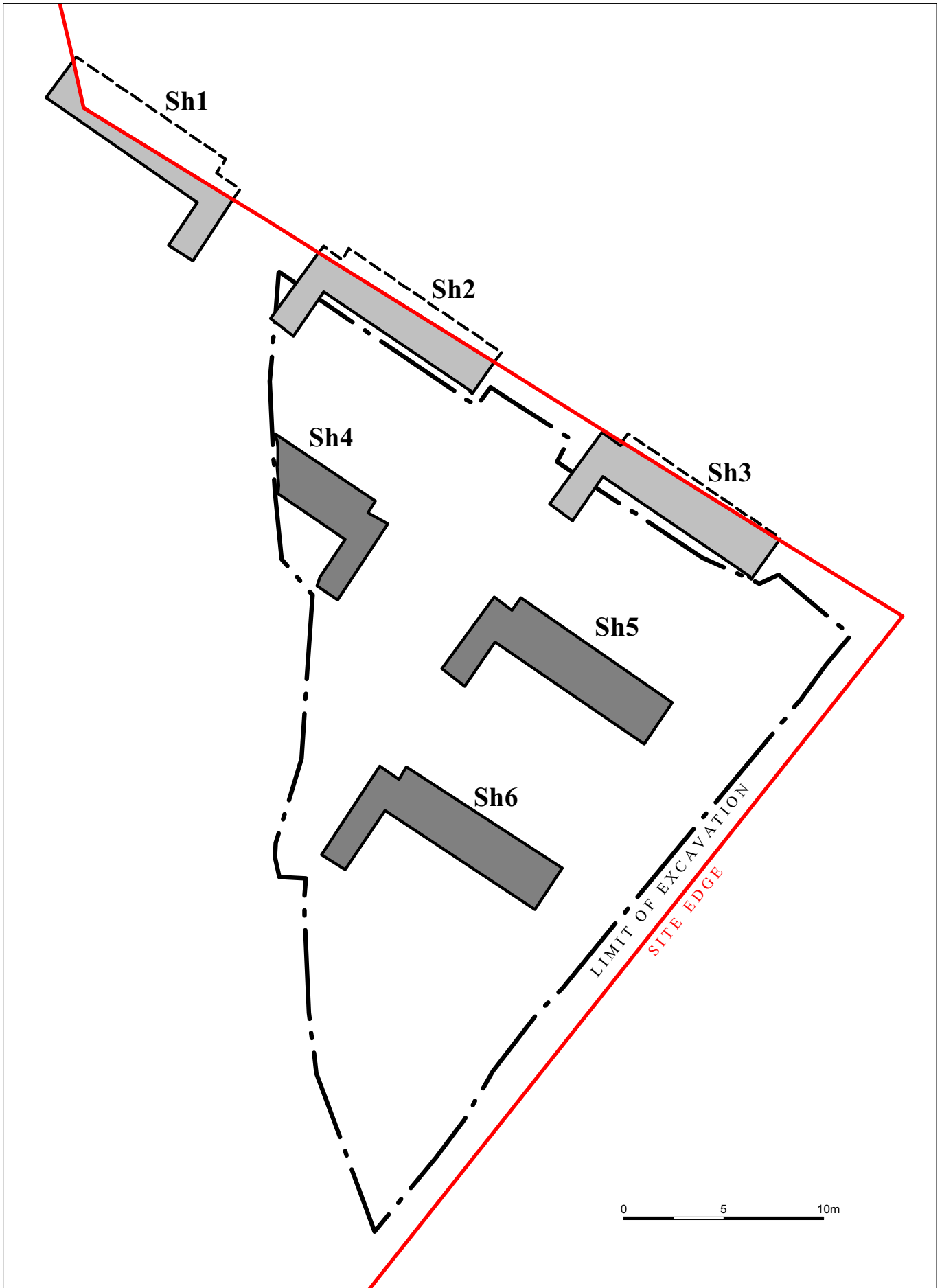


Figure 7 Air-raid shelter location plan

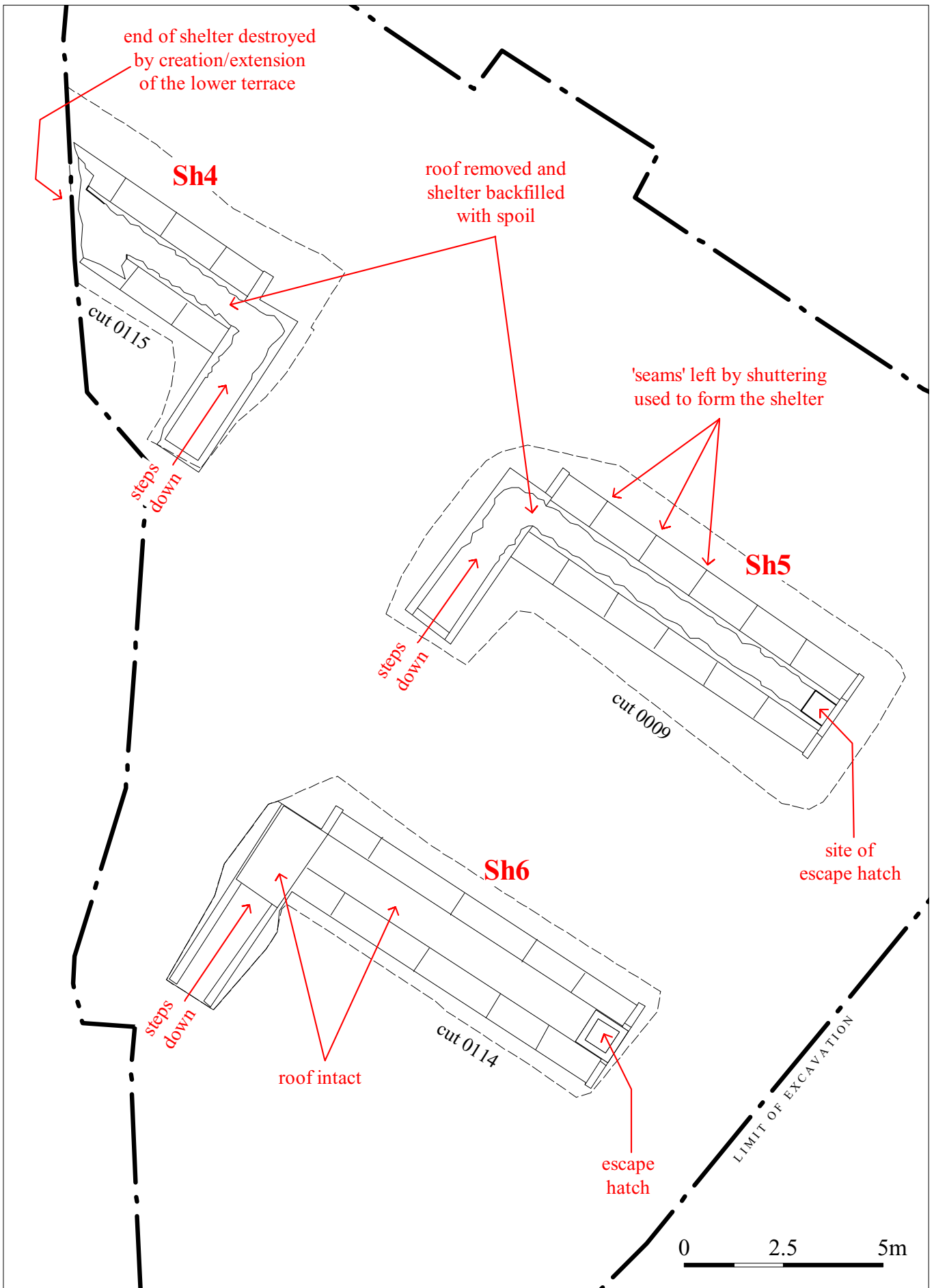


Figure 8 Detailed plan of the excavation area shelters (Sh4, Sh5 and Sh6)

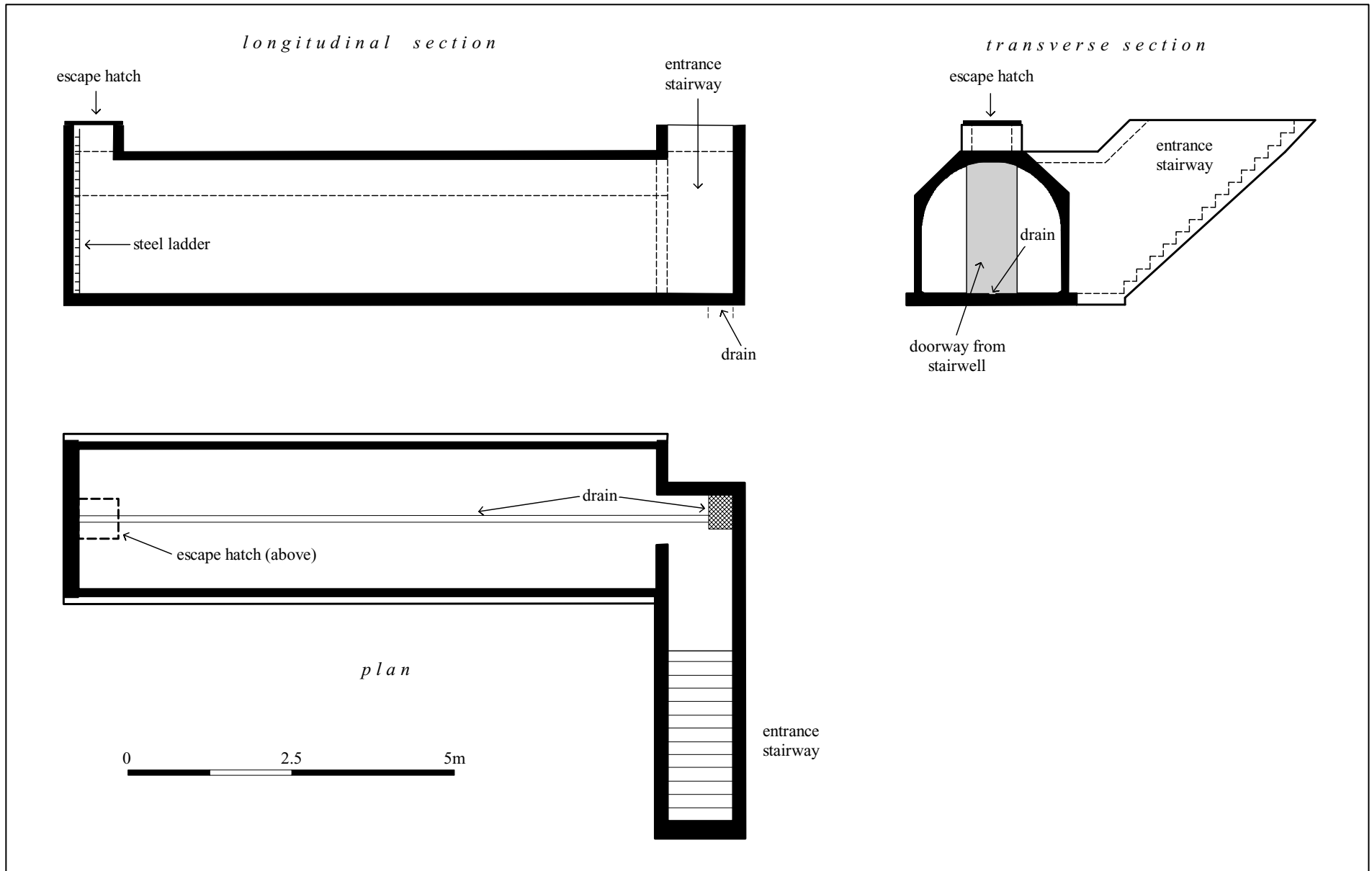


Figure 9 Air-raid shelter; typical plan and sections

The roofs of four of the shelters, Sh2, Sh3, Sh4 and Sh5, had been broken out and the interiors backfilled with spoil although the roofs of other two shelters, Sh1 and Sh6, were intact. It was not possible to enter Shelter 6 as the stairwell had been backfilled and the escape hatch was not identified on the surface. The escape hatch of Shelter 1 was exposed, although the access ladder had corroded and partially collapsed but the main entrance was uncovered during the piling preparation works and the opportunity was taken to undertake a brief inspection of the interior. Unfortunately, the open escape hatch had led to the shelter being used for waste disposal, with debris filling most of the north-west end and obscuring much of the floor. Despite this, it was possible take a number of measurements from the interior. Further details of the shelter interiors were also gleaned during the breaking up and removal by the building contractors of Shelters 4 and 6. These results, in combination with the results of the GPS survey, have been used to construct scaled sections and a plan which is typical of all six shelters; see figure 9. A systematic photographic survey of the shelters within the excavation area was undertaken, the results of which are held in the SCCAS photographic archive (for the allocated archive references see Table 1 below). A selection of photographs of the air-raid shelters is reproduced in this report (Plates 27 to 51).

<u>Shelter no.</u>	<u>SCCAS Photo refs.</u>
Sh1	HLQ27 - HLQ37
Sh2	HLQ38 - HLQ37
Sh3	(no photographs)
Sh4	HLQ44 - HLQ72
Sh5	HLQ73 - HLQ92
Sh6	HLQ93 - HLR27

Table 1. Photographic archive references

Internal fittings

Very few internal fittings survived within the shelters. Fragmentary remains of the iron ladder used to access the escape hatch in Shelter 1 were present but it was not possible to access these due to the large amount of debris in that area of the shelter. The rotted remains of a timber upright bolted to the inside face of the doorway from the stair passage that was presumably part of a door frame (Plate 37) was noted in Shelter 4, as well as three small iron fixtures protruding from the wall adjacent the stairs (visible in Plate 36), two of these are possible associated with a second doorframe at the bottom of the stairs whilst the other is possibly a support for a handrail.

A shallow, vertically edged and flat based drainage channel ran the length of the main chamber before terminating in a rectangular drain situated in the corner of the entrance passageway (Plate 38). This drain was fitted with a metal cover (0.38m by 0.53m) and presumably led to a soakaway located directly beneath the shelter.

External detail

The outer faces of the main section of each shelter comprised smooth concrete, that had been formed in a mould or shuttering, and the 'painted' with a thin tarry based material to reduce damp. Vertical lines running the full height of the shelter were visible on the outside (and inside) at intervals of 1.5m. These undoubtedly mark the edges of the shuttering used to form the shelters. Within each shuttered segment eight slightly raised 'domes' of concrete were visible, side, two on the sloping face and two on the vertical face, on both sides of the shelter. These were at regularly spaced intervals and placed at the same height along the length of the shelter (visible in Plates 32, 34 & 43). Each 'dome' corresponded with a square, concrete filled hole on the inner face of the shelter structure. These are probably associated with the construction of the shuttering, being the sites of spacers that held the two parts of the shuttering the correct distance apart whilst the walls were formed. Where the concrete walls or roofs of the shelters had been damaged it could be seen that a grid of steel wire reinforcing had been incorporated throughout the structure.

The end wall, the staircase, the entrance passage and the short shaft for the escape hatch all displayed vertical or horizontal lines on the inner and outer faces that suggested they were formed using shuttering made from timber planks. This differed on Shelter 6 where the inner face of the cut, in which the shelter was built, had been used to form the outer faces of the staircase and entrance passage proving conclusively that the concrete forming this part of the shelter was cast *in-situ*.

After the recording of the shelters had been completed, those within the excavation area (Shelters 4, 5 and 6) were broken up by machine, the concrete crushed and the metal reinforcing removed for recycling. This also included the removal of the floor slab.



Plate 27 interior of Shelter 1 looking towards the main entrance (ref. HLQ 36)



Plate 28 interior of Shelter 1 looking towards the escape hatch (ref. HLQ 35)



Plate 29 escape hatch on Shelter 1 showing the hinge fittings on the north-west edge (towards the bottom of the photograph) (ref. HLQ 30)



Plate 30 Shelter 2, partially exposed, camera facing north-west (ref. HLQ 39)



Plate 31 main entrance to Shelter 2 (ref. HLQ 41)



Plate 32 Shelter 4, camera facing west (ref. HLQ 45)



Plate 33 Shelter 4, camera facing north-west (ref. HLQ 53)



Plate 34 Shelter 4, camera facing south-west (ref. HLQ 55)



Plate 35 truncated end of Shelter 4, camera facing south-east (ref. HLQ 60)



Plate 36 Shelter 4, during demolition, showing the stairs and entrance passage (HLQ 64)



Plate 37 Shelter 4, degraded timber fragments, showing position of a door frame

(ref. HLQ 66)



Plate 38 Shelter 4, showing the (water filled) drain in corner of passageway. The vertical lines from the timber plank shuttering are clearly visible (ref. HLQ 71)



Plate 39 Shelter 4 during demolition, camera facing south-east (ref. HLQ 67)



Plate 40 Shelter 5, camera facing north (ref. HLQ 77)



Plate 41 Shelter 5, camera facing west (ref. HLQ 85)



Plate 42 (from left to right) Shelters 6, 5 and 4, camera facing west (ref. HLQ 87)



Plate 43 Shelter 5, after exposure of north-east side, just prior to demolition (ref. HLQ 92)



Plate 44 Shelter 6, camera facing west (ref. HLQ 94)



Plate 45 escape hatch on Shelter 6 (ref. HLQ 96)



Plate 46 exterior of entrance to Shelter 6, camera facing east (ref. HLR 02)



Plate 47 Shelter 6, south-east face with escape hatch shaft
(N.B. the concrete has been cut with a disc-cutter in preparation for demolition) (ref. HLR 03)



Plate 48 Shelter 6, south-east end showing escape hatch shaft
camera facing north-east (ref. HLR 11)



Plate 49 Shelter 6, junction of main chamber and entrance passage (ref. HLR 07)



Plate 50 Shelter 6, camera facing north-west (ref. HLR 20)



Plate 51 Shelter 6 during demolition, revealing the steel reinforcing (ref. HLR 23)

5. The finds evidence

Andy Fawcett

5.1 Introduction

Table 2 shows the quantities of finds collected from the excavation. Finds were retrieved from twelve contexts, four ditch fills (0014, 0018, 0020 and 0022) and eight pit fills (0025, 0032, 0039, 0041, 0043, 0045, 0047 and 0060). A full breakdown of finds per context/feature number can be seen in Appendix 3.

Find type	No	Wt/g
Pottery	57	920
CBM	34	1216
Fired clay	1	1
Mortar	6	10
Clay pipe	22	111
Worked flint	3	24
Burnt flint/stone	2	536
Slate	10	143
Glass	2	8
Iron nails	3	50
Animal bone	99	468
Shell	7	95
Coal	6	41
Total	252	3623

Table 2. Finds quantities

5.2 Pottery

Introduction

Fifty-seven sherds of pottery weighing 920g were collected from ten contexts. Table 3 shows the assemblage quantification by fabric and time period. A detailed catalogue by context can be seen in Appendix 4.

Description	Fabric	No	Wgt/g	Eve
Roman sandy grey ware	GX	1	12	-
<i>Total Roman</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>12</i>	-
Sandy Ipswich ware	SIPS	1	17	-
<i>Total Middle Saxon</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>17</i>	-
Yarmouth type ware	YAR	1	8	0.05
Early medieval ware sparse shelly	EMWSS	1	2	-
<i>Total early medieval</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0.05</i>
Grimston type ware	GRIM	1	2	-
Unprovenanced glazed ware	UPG	1	5	0.05

Medieval coarsewares (general)	MCW	6	57	-
<i>Total medieval</i>		8	64	0.05
English stoneware	ESW	2	21	-
Frechen stoneware	GSW4	2	21	-
Westerwald stoneware	GSW5	3	71	0.08
Late medieval and transitional ware	LMT	5	102	0.07
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	12	262	0.17
Late glazed red earthenware	LGRE	1	1	-
Late post medieval earthenware	LPME	2	83	0.07
Post medieval red wares	PMRW	3	130	-
Late slipped redware	LSRW	1	49	-
Staffordshire type manganese glazed	STMG	1	5	0.07
Staffordshire marbled ware	STMB	1	4	-
Yellow ware	YELW	1	1	-
Ironstone	IRST	2	9	-
Transfer printed earthenware	TPE	6	24	0.05
Refined white earthenware	REFW	3	34	0.10
<i>Total post-medieval</i>		45	817	0.61
Totals		57	920	0.71

Table 3. Pottery quantification by fabric

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). All of the fabric codes were assigned using codes currently employed by SCCAS. Form descriptions, where possible, have mainly been taken from the Norwich catalogue (Jennings 1981).

As a whole the pottery may be described as being in a variable state of preservation, being mostly between abraded and slightly abraded. On occasion parts of the assemblage are quite fragmented and overall the diagnostic element (rims and bases) is low.

Roman

A single Roman body sherd (GX) was noted in ditch 0014; fill 0011 (12g). The sherd is not closely datable within the Roman period and no other finds are present within the context.

Middle Saxon

This period is represented by a single body sherd of Sandy Ipswich ware (SIPS) in the unstratified ditch context 0020 (17g). The context also contains early medieval wares as well as a single sherd dated from the late 12th to 14th century.

Early medieval

Both of the sherds dated to this period were recorded in the unstratified ditch fill 0020 (which also contains a single Middle Saxon and medieval sherd). The first is a possible Yarmouth type ware cooking pot rim. It is similar to Cotters A4 (B) type (2000, 50) and is dated from the 11th to the 12th century. The second is a thin walled body sherd of Early Medieval Sparse Shelly ware (2g). Most of the shell has leached out; the fabric is dated from the 11th to 12th century.

Medieval

Five contexts contained medieval pottery, 0018, 0020, 0022, 0025 and 0043 (the fills of ditches 0016, 0011 & 0021 and pits 0023 & 0042 respectively). The sherds are predominantly general medieval coarsewares (MCW), of which one example in 0018 is heavily sooted. A single unprovenanced glazed ware jug rim is present in 0043 (UPG). Finally a residual sherd of Grimston type ware is amongst the post-medieval pottery assemblage in 0025.

Late medieval/early post-medieval

A single LMT sherd was recorded as residual in the post-medieval pit 0044; fill 0045 (29g) and the remainder were noted in pit 0038; fill 0039. These latter sherds (4 fragments @ 73g) are all part of the same jug but none of the pieces join. The vessel is similar to Jennings type No 453 (1981, 68-9; Fig 27) which displays a small lip. The fabric is dated from the 15th to late 16th century. The only other find within the context is a fragment of CBM dated from the late medieval to post-medieval period.

Post-medieval

The majority of the ceramic assemblage is post-medieval (45 sherds @ 817g). The three largest post-medieval groups are present in contexts 0025, 0045 and 0047 (the fills of pits 0023, 0044 and 0046 respectively). Although a wide range of fabrics have been recorded which span the entire period (often within the same deposit; the majority are no later than the 19th century) the most frequently encountered general fabric

groups are stonewares and glazed/unglazed red earthenwares. A redware waster in pit 0046; fill 0047 is of particular significance. The distorted vessel has a grey core and intermittent areas of the surface are vitrified whereas other surface parts are like stretched dough. The glaze is green and the lower half of this has been considerably heat affected, as demonstrated by its 'bubbled' appearance (Plate 52). The remains of another pot are also attached to part of the rim. The fabric is dated from the 16th-18th century.



Plate 52 Redware waster from pit 0046 (fill 0047)

Although the post-medieval assemblage is often of a mixed nature the majority is dated around the 18th to 19th century. This corresponds with what had been identified during the watching brief. The presence of a potential sagger, identified during the watching brief, also points to the possibility of pottery production close to the current site (Goffin 2005).

5.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

A total of thirty-four fragments of CBM was recorded in four pit fills 0025, 0032, 0039 and 0045 (pits 0023, 0031, 0038 and 0044 respectively). The assemblage is quite fragmentary and its condition may be described as between abraded and slightly abraded. The CBM has been divided by form and fabric and counted and weighed. The fabric codes are those currently in use by SCCAS. Other details such as dimensions have been recorded where possible. A full breakdown of the CBM can be seen in Appendix 5.

Late medieval/post-medieval

No elements of the CBM assemblage are clearly dated to the medieval period. Only two CBM examples possibly extend into the late medieval period. These include a roof tile fragment in 0032 which is fully oxidised in a medium sandy fabric (ms) with a thin intermittent grey core (73g). Other post-medieval fragments are also present within the context as well as post-medieval pottery. The example in 0039 is an abraded fragment (12g) in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions; the coarse quartz arrangement suggests that it might have a late medieval date. Pottery dated from the late medieval to early post-medieval period is also present in the context.

Post-medieval

The assemblage dated to this period is made up of roof tile (RT), malting tile (MT), late brick (LB) and potential sagger fragments (CP).

Roof tile fragments are present in pit fills, 0025, 0032, 0045 and 0047. They are all fully oxidised and the overwhelming majority are in the msfe fabric. Two of the fragments in 0025 have a small quantity of lime based mortar attached to them.

A single abraded malting tile fragment in a fine white sandy fabric is present in pit fill 0047 (75g). The tile is dated from the 18th to 19th century and is accompanied by post-medieval pottery.

A single abraded late brick fragment is present in 0047 (359g). It is in a fine white sandy fabric (wsfe) and is dated from 18th to 19th century.

Apart from a small number of unrecognisable pieces (11 fragments @ 129g) in fills 0025 and 0032 the remainder of the assemblage dated to this period consists of curved pipe like fragments. These are present in fills 0025 and 0047 (7 fragments @ 1016g). Typically many look superficially like GRE pottery sherds, but they are thicker and often a coarser version of msfe, despite having a similar green/brown glaze on the interior. It is possible that these may also be sagger fragments and therefore relate to pottery production (Goffin pers.comm) such as described above. A potential sagger fragment was indentified during a Watching Brief undertaken on site 230m to the south-east (Goffin 2005).

5.4 Fired clay

A single very small abraded fragment of fired clay was recorded in the unstratified context 0020. It is fully oxidised with a partial irregular surface and contains common ill-sorted chalk (msch). The context also contains medieval pottery.

5.5 Mortar

All of the mortar fragments were recorded in pit 0040 (fill 0041). Although all of the pieces are small and abraded, it can be observed that they are medium sandy and lime based. A single fragment of burnt limestone is the only other find within the context.

5.6 Clay tobacco pipe

Clay tobacco pipe fragments have been recorded in four pit fills (0025, 0043, 0045 and 0047). The collection is mostly made up of pipe stems, but two almost complete bowls are present in 0025 and 0045. The first of these is similar in style to Oswald types 4-6 (1975, 37; fig 3, G) and is dated from early to mid 17th century. The bowl in fill 0045 is close to Oswald types 7-9 (1975, 37; fig 3, G) and is dated slightly later from the mid 17th to early 18th century. Context 0043, the fill of pit 0042, contained a single sherd of medieval pottery whereas the remaining three contained post-medieval pottery along with other artefacts dated to the same period.

5.7 Worked flint

Justine Biddle

Three pieces of struck flint were recovered from the fills of two ditches (0011 and 0021) which, based on pottery recovered from their fills, have been dated to the medieval period. The flint was recorded by type with other descriptive comments about appearance, condition, technology and dating (Table 4).

The assemblage is very small and none of the pieces are definitively diagnostic of any period. The flint is residual in later contexts and it cannot be certain that they are all contemporary so a general later prehistoric (Neolithic-Iron Age) date has been assigned to them.

Context	Type	No	Patinated	Notes	Date
0020	Retouched flake	1	No	Thin oval flake with negative flake scars on the dorsal surface and approx 20% cortex remaining. There is an area of fine retouch on one edge, possibly indicating use as a scraper.	Later Prehistoric
0020	Retouched flake	1	No	Long flake with negative flake scars present on the dorsal surface. Limited evidence of use-wear/retouch on one edge.	Later Prehistoric
0022	Flake	1	No	Thin flake with negative flake scars on the dorsal surface. No evidence of use-wear or retouch.	Later Prehistoric

Table 4. Catalogue of worked flint

5.8 Burnt flint/stone

A single fragment of burnt flint was recorded in pit 0031; fill 0032 (18g). The fill also contains post-medieval pottery and CBM. A burnt limestone fragment was noted in pit 0040 (fill 0041). The only other finds in this context are small and worn pieces of mortar.

5.9 Slate

The brick-lined cess pit (0059; fill 0060), associated with the 19th century Sunday school, contained numerous pieces of slate writing tablets and fragments of slate pencil (samples of which were retained, the remainder being donated to a schools outreach project). The writing slates are polished smooth and have chamfered or bevelled edges. These appear to be finished edges suggesting these slates were not set into wooden frames. Many of the slates have incised parallel lines (Plates 53 and 54) on one or occasional both sides, with one example marked with boxes. They were rectangular in shape and one near complete example measured 153mm by 203mm (exactly 6 inches by 8 inches), although another fragment had a length of 229mm (9 inches). Some of the larger fragments have drilled holes in what is assumed to be the top edge, presumably where string can be attached, either to enable them to be carried or possibly to bind two or more slates together. These writing slates are likely to date from around 1840/50 (with the expansion of the railways enabling the easy transportation of slate) to c 1900 (E.Martin pers.comm).



Plate 53 fragments of writing slates from the cess pit (0059) (ref. HLR 29)



Plate 54 fragments of writing slates and pencils from the cess pit (0059), resting on a roof slate. The fragment on the right combines with the second fragment from the right in the Plate 52 to form a complete slate measuring 153mm by 203mm (6 by 8 inches)

(ref. HLR 30)

5.10 Glass

Two pits, 0023 and 0044 (fills 0025 and 0045 respectively) contained post-medieval window glass (2 fragments @ 8g). Both of these fills also contain post-medieval pottery and CBM.

5.11 Iron nails

Iron nail fragments were recorded in pit fills 0025 and 0045 (3 pieces @ 50g). Both of these contexts also contain post-medieval pottery and CBM.

5.12 Coal

Coal fragments were noted in two contexts, ditch fill 0020 and pit fill 0025. The first of these contains pottery dated to the medieval period as well as post-medieval CBM. Context 0025 contains medieval and post-medieval pottery as well post-medieval CBM.

6. The environmental evidence

6.1 Faunal remains

Mike Feider

Introduction

The excavation recovered ninety-nine fragments of animal bone, mostly from pit fills.

Methodology

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

Preservation

Most of the remains are in a fairly good state of preservation, despite being quite fragmented. The bones in fill 0025 of pit 0023 are quite weathered and showed signs of canid gnawing. The remains in fill 0047 of pit 0046 are also badly weathered.

Summary

A total of ninety-nine fragments was recorded, with nineteen identifiable to species (Table 5). Pig is the most common species, with a large concentration of pig remains in fill 0043 of pit 0042, a mandible from mixed finds context 0020 of ditch 0011, and a tooth from fill 0032 of pit 0031. There is a single cow tooth in fill 0045 of pit 0046, a sheep/goat mandible and lone tooth from fill 0025 of pit 0023, and a sheep/goat radius in fill 0047 of pit 0046.

Context	Feature Number	Feature Type	Cow	Pig	Sheep/goat	Unidentified	Total
0020	0011	Finds	0	1	0	1	2
0025	0023	Pit Fill	0	0	2	6	8
0032	0031	Pit Fill	0	1	0	0	1
0043	0042	Pit Fill	0	13	0	68	81
0045	0044	Pit Fill	1	0	0	1	2
0047	0046	Pit Fill	0	0	1	4	5
Total			1	15	3	80	99

Table 5. Count of species by context.

The pig remains in fill 0043 of pit 0042 are all quite porous and young in appearance, and include an unfused radius and metacarpal and two partial right mandibles containing only relatively unworn premolars. There are also two tusks of a male animal. The unidentified bones from this context are probably from the same animal, and include ribs, vertebral fragments, and several fragments of mandible.

Butchery marks can be seen on four bones in the assemblage. Two of these are axially split vertebra, most likely pig (in fill 0043 of pit 0042). The others are chops into unidentifiable shaft fragments in fill 0025 of pit 0023 and fill 0047 of pit 0046.

Aging data is limited to the unfused pig long bones from fill 0043 of pit 0042. Partial toothwear analysis could be undertaken on the pig mandibles, but would offer little additional data due to their incompleteness.

Conclusion

The small size of the Duke Street assemblage limits the conclusions that can be made. The pig remains from fill 0043 of pit 0042 represent at least two relatively young individuals, with representative elements from the trunk of the animal being present.

The presence of limb bones indicates that the entire animal may have been present on site, either as a slaughtered individual or a pre-processed carcass. The smooth axial splitting of the vertebrae suggests a fairly late date.

The weathered remains in pit fills 0025 and 0047 suggest these were left exposed for some time, either as they were deposited or from previous, pre-depositional exposure.

6.2 Shell

Oyster shell (6 fragments @ 94g) was recorded in five pit fills (0025, 0032, 0043, 0045 and 0047). The condition of the shell is variable and it is mostly accompanied by post-medieval pottery except in context 0043 in which the pottery is dated to the medieval period. This context also contains a terrestrial snail shell of the *Cepaea* genus either *nemoralis* or *hortensis*.

6.3 Conclusion

The finds assemblage is dominated by pottery and CBM. Most of the pottery and CBM, as well as other finds such as clay pipe, slate pencils are dated to the post-medieval period and in particular the 18th and 19th centuries. However, hints at earlier activity in or around the area of the current site are provided by the presence of both a Roman and Middle Saxon sherd as well as early medieval wares. Medieval pottery dated from the late 12th to 14th century is more prevalent on the site but this still only amounts to eight sherds.

The post-medieval pottery assemblage is comparable to the ceramics recovered at the Watching Brief stage and the presence of a Glazed Red Earthenware waster and possible sagger fragments provides more evidence for nearby pottery production.

7. Discussion

Although Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered during the excavation these are residual finds from the upper fill of a later ditch. These do not indicate actual activity on the site during these periods but have been accidentally transported to this site by later activities, probably the movement of waste material from the town area.

The earliest archaeologically identifiable activity on this site is the cutting of a series of ditches that probably date from the medieval period; the very limited amount of pottery recovered from these ditches having been dated to the late 12th to 14th century with a small fragment of 11th to 12th century. These comprise ditch 0016, a relatively substantial ditch that has been recut on a slightly larger scale on at least one occasion, and the adjacent ditch, 0021, on a near parallel alignment. Both are situated towards the southern end of the site. A further group of ditches, 0004, 0026, 0028 and 0035, are located to the north. None of these yielded any finds but their fills are very similar to the dated ditches and they are on similar or perpendicular alignments suggesting they belong to the same period. The low numbers of medieval finds from these features, or as residual finds in later features, would suggest that there is no actual occupation on this site throughout the majority of the medieval period and that the excavation area probably comprised small agricultural fields or plots. Two instances of parallel ditches that could possibly be related to trackway were noted although a more probable interpretation is that they represent alterations in the layout of enclosed plots or fields.

Possible occupation in the vicinity of the site in the late medieval period, probable a plot or plots fronting onto Duke Street, is suggested by the small group of shallow pits, 0038, 0040 and 0042, one of which contained four sherds of a 15th to late 16th century jug. This occupation may be related to the shipbuilding industry which had been established on the river's edge in this area of the town.

A pre mid-19th century phase of post-medieval activity is represented by the group of roughly square or rectangular pits with flattish bases located in a relatively tight group in the northern angle of the site (0023, 0044, etc.). Each pit is very close to its neighbour but none of them intercut. This suggests a series of successively excavated and filled pits, with the locations being marked, or more likely remembered, which is indicative of their probable use as cess pits. Although some finds were recovered from the fills these

are relatively few in number, considering the size of the feature, suggesting they were not open for any great length of time, which is a further indication of their use as cess pits. These pits are probably related to occupation of buildings fronting Duke Street. These may be the late medieval buildings that appear in 19th century photographs of the area, with the deposition of waste in pits being a reflection of changing attitudes to waste disposal, it no longer being simply discarded in the street, or that land reclamation has moved the river just a bit too far away for easy use, or access was impeded due the presence of the numerous shipyards and slips, as indicated on 17th and 18th century maps.

There is no evidence of any intensive activity or occupation within the site until the development of Siloam Place which documentary evidence suggests was started in the 1840s or 1850s. The remains recorded on the site can be relatively easily interpreted by overlaying the site plan on early maps, the most useful and accurate of which was found to be the 1:1250 scale Ordnance Survey of 1883 (fig. 2); the results of this interpretation are presented in figure 6. Although the excavation of the large cuts in which to construct the air-raid shelters destroyed substantial segments of the 19th century remains parts of the Sunday School and a terrace of five houses, some with cellars, have survived.

The street does not appear to have any formal metalled surface, the roadway being formed by a layer of rammed ash, clinker and fine silt. The 1883 Ordnance Survey map indicates what are probably pavements (marked by dotted lines) running on both sides of Siloam Place, although these are not continuous along the entire length of the street. Drain 0007 runs along the edge of the roadway, immediately adjacent one of the pavements, which could indicate there may have been drains along one of the roadside gutters. The stopcocks seen adjacent the Sunday School and house 2 would have been located within the pavement.

The Sunday School

The Sunday School is recorded in the rate list for May 1859 as 'Charity School Rooms' and was in the ownership of the of the executors of the Rev. J.T. Nottidge. (the school is later named in the 1885 edition of *Steven's Directory of Ipswich* as the 'Nottage Sunday School', clearly a corruption of the Reverend's name).

The Sunday school, as recorded within the site, appears to consist of a large, 'L' shaped building with a separate room to the south-east, partially wrapped around an open, rectangular yard, the enclosure of which would have been completed by a wall along its south-western edge. All the interior spaces had raised timber floors, as suggested by the low 'walls' 0065 and 0116, which have been interpreted as supports for timber floor joists, and the lack of evidence for any other obvious floor surfaces. The 'T' shaped north-west end of one of these supporting walls (0116) is in line with the south-eastern wall of the north-western arm of the school and could indicate that an internal division, possibly timber studwork or a removable screen, was present to divide the 'L' shaped section into two separate halls of slightly differing sizes (one 12m by 4.2m the other 12.4m by 5m). The pair of right angled walls in the southern corner of the south-eastern arm (0064) were obviously built for a specific purpose, possibly to support a raised podium or more likely they are divisions to create a small separate room, possibly a small entrance hall with doors into the main hall and the room to the south-west.

A probable fireplace is located halfway along the south-east wall of the north-western arm of the school, which could be seen as further evidence that the two arms of 'L' were divided. No fireplace was recorded in the north-western arm although only a very small portion of this part of the building survived. It is possible that the rectangular space delineated by Wall (?joist support) 0065, adjacent the inner corner of 'L', is the site of a stove to heat the north-western arm of the school. A probably fireplace was located in the northern corner of the separate room in the southern corner of the school complex.

The cess pit (0059) is situated in the open yard adjacent the school and is a major part of toilet complex that probably comprised of two or possibly three cubicles within a roofed structure (as indicated on the early map) with an unroofed urinal immediately to the north-east, screened by Wall 0067. The cess pit would need to be emptied on occasion and this would be achieved by entering the pit and clearing out the solid matter with shovels. Access to the pit was through the south-eastern protrusion, which had been covered in a stone slab set with an iron ring to aid its removal. Numerous fragments of slate writing tablets and slate pencils were recovered from the cess pit. These undoubtedly originated from the school where they were used as a teaching aid. Their presence in the cess pit is probably a result of them having been thrown into pit, along with the broken fragments of window glass, during the clearing of the buildings after the school had finally closed, rather than through the action of unruly pupils.

The 1883 map shows a larger yard to the north-west of the school building which is probably part of the Sunday school complex and another probable toilet is marked in its western corner. This would enable for complete separation of two groups of pupils within the school complex, assuming the two parts of the main 'L' shaped building were divided. These groups could be males and females or separate groups that were being taught at differing levels, such as junior and senior.

19th century housing

The two houses neighbouring the Sunday school (marked as house 1 and house 2 in fig. 6) are a matched, mirror image pair comprising two ground floor rooms with a scullery, probably containing a copper, to the rear. Although only the ground floor plan was recorded it is highly likely they were two storied buildings, being typical examples of a two-up, two-down Victorian terrace house, built in the thousands across the country to a near identical design. The outer walls of the main block of the house are the width of two bricks whilst the internal divisions, including the division between the two houses, are formed of walls a single brick in width. The floors would have been timber planks supported on joists resting on ledges on the inner edges of the main structural walls with additional support, such as wall 0085. Both of the main rooms had fireplaces although in the backroom this was probably the setting for a stove or kitchen range. Both had rear yards with that of house 2 being surfaced in concrete. It was probably accessed from a door on the rear wall of the scullery. This is where the two houses differed slightly in that house 1 probably accessed its rear yard through a door in the north-east wall of the scullery as an outside toilet, with cess pit, appears to be attached to the rear of the property (a small roofed structure attached to the rear of house 1 scullery is marked on the 1883 map). The original toilet facilities for house 2 may have been sited in a rectangular structure attached to the rear of the north-west arm of the Sunday school. This may also have served houses 3 and 4 although its not clear if both houses had rear access. All the backyards were separated by single brick width walls of an unknown height and the division between the yards to the rear of houses 2 and 3 intercepts this structure at a point about halfway along its length. A further block of similar dimensions is recorded on the 1883 survey as standing in the north-west corner of the same yard, which may be additional toilet facilities, possibly for house 4.

Houses 3 and 4 stood on the corner of Siloam Place although very little of the ground level structure of these buildings survived with only the rear wall identifiable. A large,

irregular shaped cellar was present under house 3 which, from the house divisions marked in the 1883 survey, was also partially under house 4. Although much of the cellar had been destroyed by the later insertion of an air-raid shelter what remained indicated that the greater part of it was built of red brick walls with a sparse, intermittent render which was also whitwashed. The floor consisted of pale cream/white floor bricks laid on a thin screed of yellow sand directly onto a truncated natural subsoil. The cellar walls were clearly of two phases, with those in the south-west corner being of poor quality built using brick fragments whilst the remainder, the later phase, was of a much higher quality build, using whole bricks and hard mortar. The boundary of the change between these two phases of brickwork coincided with the boundary between the two houses, as marked on the 1883 survey. This would suggest that the later phase of brickwork in the cellar was associated with a rebuilding of house 3 whilst house 4 was not rebuilt. This may have been a result of subsidence of the house 3, possibly due to movement of the earlier cellar wall. A probable lightwell into this cellar is marked on the 1883 survey but this was situated within the area destroyed by the later shelter.

A series of brickwalls and brick and flagstone floor surfaces were noted under houses 4 and 5. The brick walls are relatively substantial (up to four bricks in width) but do not appear to be situated under the main structural walls of the houses above. They appear to form a group of small chambers (?coalbunkers) or possibly passageways between larger cellars but interpretation is problematic as only a small area survived between the air-raid shelter and the edge of the excavation area.

House 5 was represented by a small part of the rear wall and a concrete surfaced rear yard. The 1883 survey indicates that house 5 is one a pair similar to houses 1 and 2, each with its own backyard and probable outside toilet and small store located against the rear wall of the scullery.

As discussed in the results section, these houses were provided with foul water drainage systems to replace the use of cess-pits and this probably occurred towards the end of the street's life, in the late 1920s or early 1930s. Evidence for the digging of trenches through the surfaced backyards is apparent. The two instances where this was seen involved trenches apparently entering the rear of a property possibly indicating that toilet facilities had been moved inside the houses. It is highly likely that house 3 had

toilet facilities inside the house, drained by the cast iron pipe noted running along the wall within the cellar.

No evidence was found for modernisation of the Sunday School cess pit. This could suggest that the installation of drains was targeted at domestic users only or the school had been provided with other facilities elsewhere on its site, although a more probably reason is that toilets were no longer required by the time the modernisation programme was underway because the school had ceased to function (the building was demolished between the 1904 and 1927 surveys).

The provision of services to the houses of Siloam Place is evident in the form of the presence of stopcocks on lead water pipes and iron gas pipes noted running into the buildings. These may be later additions although it is possible these houses would have been provided with these services from the time of their construction. No wells were recorded within the excavation area and no pumps or wells are indicated within easy access of Siloam Place on early maps suggesting that mains water was being used. Gas may have been readily available when Siloam Place was developed as the main town gas works, which started production in 1822, was situated on a site 300m to the south and presumably the town supply would have run along Duke Street.

A terrace of paired houses, similar to houses 1 and 2, are marked on the 1883 survey on the south-eastern side of Siloam Place. No trace of these houses was identified, other than a short section of a dividing wall seen during the evaluation phase of the project. These houses were cleared prior to the 1904 Ordnance Survey map and the land incorporated into that of an adjacent engineering works. To provide a secure boundary a substantial and well built wall (0003) was constructed along the line of the front walls of the former terrace. By the 1927 survey it had been extended along the southern side of Siloam Place cutting off the southern branch of the roadway.

The last listing for Siloam Place is in *Kelly's Directory of Ipswich* published in 1934 after which the final remnants of the street was cleared as part of the wholesale 'slum clearance' undertaken in the potteries area of Ipswich following the Housing Act of 1935, which provided for the abatement and prevention of overcrowding through the large scale re-development of towns.

In the late 1930s, following the clearance of Siloam Place, the site would have been an open area of waste ground under the ownership of the local authority and was still undeveloped by the time of the outbreak of the Second World War. Although local authorities had been providing air-raid shelters from 1937 in preparation for war it was not until the outbreak of war that the construction of shelters was accelerated. The date of the construction of the shelters at this site is unknown but sometime around late 1939 or early 1940 is likely. Other shelters were being built in Ipswich at this time, such as the Clifford Road School shelters, partly due to the efforts of the local MP, Richard Stokes, who vigorously campaigned for air-raid shelters to be built in the town.

Many shelters were constructed from mass-produced pre-cast sections in concrete or steel but the shelters recorded within the development area were clearly built *in-situ*. The first stage of construction would be the excavation of a cavity large enough and deep enough to house the shelter. Once complete the base of the excavation would be levelled, shuttering installed and the concrete floor slab formed *in-situ*. The main chamber of the shelter would then be formed with concrete poured into shuttering that had been constructed within the excavation, within which the steel wire reinforcing would have been secured. The shuttering was probably made of steel sections and would have been wide enough to cast a 1.5m length of the shelter (hence the regularly spaced 'seams' and the smooth finished to the concrete), possibly one side at a time. The shuttering would then be moved along to form the adjacent segment once the concrete had hardened. When the entire length of the main chamber had been formed the shuttering would be removed entirely and the end walls, staircase and escape hatch then shuttered in timber and cast *in-situ*. The steel shuttering and the timber could then be reused over and over again to produce multiple, near identical shelters. Small holes, where spacers holding the two sides of the shuttering at the correct distance apart to form the walls, would then be filled with concrete and smoothed over to form the domes visible on the outside of the shelters. The shelters were then painted with a tarry substance to reduce damp. The completed shelter would then be buried by backfilling the excavation.

These shelters are probably a standard design with the steel shuttering used to form the main component of the shelter and instruction on construction methods being provided by central government (probably the Ministry of Home Security [Air Raid Precautions Dept.]) for use by local authorities. They were probably constructed for public use, being

on land owned by the local authority, as well as for use by employees of the adjacent engineering works, an extremely large complex situated alongside the Wet Dock and undoubtedly a target for aerial bombing.

All three of the shelters recorded within the excavation area were similar although the cut for Shelter 6 was noticeably smaller than the cuts for Shelters 4 and 5 and that in forming the entrance steps and passageway the concrete had been poured against the edges of the cut rather than timber shuttering. This could be due to the fact the cut for this shelter was compromised by the presence of the 19th century cellars, although that would presumably lead to a bigger cut, or that the contractors building the shelters were developing better construction methods with each shelter built.

What is not recorded within the excavation area is the appearance of the site during the war. None of the escape hatches were *in-situ*, although the metal frame that held the hatch was present on Shelter 1, and all the main entrances within the excavation area were damaged. The entrance of Shelter 2, seen during a monitoring visit, appeared to have an unbroken surround (Plate 31) which would suggest the entrance appeared as a rectangular opening, edged with a low surrounding wall of concrete with a chamfered top. A door was probably located at the bottom of the stairs as well as a door at the entrance of into the main chamber of the shelter from the passageway. Earthworks formed from the excess spoil from the excavations revetted with walls built of sandbags, would have probably been present to provide blast protection around the shelter entrances.

The interiors of the shelters would have been sparse with simple benches along each side being the only furniture. A chemical toilet may have been provided but there was no obviously separate chamber in which to house this although a curtain could have been put up across one end but as these shelters were probably intended for short duration use only, whilst an actual air-raid is underway, this is unlikely.

Following the war the shelters appear to have been left and the land again became an open area of waste ground. It presumably remained so until the construction of the motor vehicle garage (subsequently the hire centre), that formerly stood on the site prior to the current development, in the late 1950s/early 1960s.

The destruction of the north-west portion of Shelter 4 indicates that the higher terrace once extended further to the west before being cut back, probably in association with development of the garage. The roofs of Shelters 2, 3, 4 and 5 were presumably broken and the shelters filled with spoil at the same time but why this was not done to shelters 1 and 6 is a slight mystery as their presence would have been known. It is possibly they were assessed and found to be in good condition whilst the others may have been in poorer condition and liable to collapse.

Six shelters were recorded within the site but it is possible that further shelters once existed. Dependant on how far the higher terrace extended to the east, there may have been another shelter to the south-west of Shelter 4 and possibly one to the south-west of Shelter 1. No evidence for any shelters on the upper terrace was noted to the south-west of Shelter 6. The area immediately to the north-east of the excavation was also part of the land cleared during the 1930s and it is probable that further shelters would have been built. This area has relatively recently been redeveloped as an area of car parking behind new apartment blocks facing onto Fore Hamlet. There was no record of any shelters having been discovered but it is possible, if they exist, that they lie below the car park's formation level and were not encountered during site works, or were removed without record.

8. Conclusions

The earliest activity on the site was the creation of agricultural fields, which had occurred by at least the medieval period. These fields were marked with ditched boundaries and were rearranged on at least one or more occasions. They were probably related to animal husbandry in this location, rather than cereal cropping.

By the late medieval period the town has expanded to include the northern end of Duke Street, possibly related to the shipbuilding industry. Small rubbish pits are being excavated within the site although no actual occupation or any other significant activity was occurring.

The excavation area was the site of Siloam Place from the second half of 19th century until 1930s. It consisted of a series of basic terrace houses or cottages and a Sunday

School which formed part of an area colloquially known as 'the potteries'. It would have been occupied by people of relatively low income employed in low status occupations, probably in the adjacent engineering factory or the dockyard.

Siloam Place was cleared in the mid to late 1930s becoming an open area of waste ground. At the outbreak of the Second World War, or shortly after, a series of subterranean air-raid shelters were constructed, probably by the local authority who owned the land, for the use of workers at the adjacent engineering works as well as the general public.

After the war the site probably reverted to be open waste ground and the shelters were left open and remained so until the late 1950s/early 1960s when the lower terrace was extended to the east and a motor vehicle garage was constructed. In association with this development one shelter was reduced in size and it is possible that others were completely destroyed. Some of the remaining shelters that lay beyond the garage site were partially collapsed and filled with spoil.

9. Archive deposition

The site and research archive generated both from the evaluation and excavation will be stored within the premises of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. The primary paper archive will be by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at their main office.

The digital archive will be retained on the Suffolk County Council servers with appropriate backup although ultimately it is intended to send copies of the digital archive to Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS). Metadata will be created in line with the new archive guidelines.

The photographic archive consists of 219 digital images (jpeg format) which are held on the County servers under the references HLP 01 to HLR 27.

The finds recovered from the evaluation and excavation are located in the Suffolk County Council archaeological store (location J/117/3).

10. Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Barnes Construction Limited, on behalf of their client, Investec Property (London Road Croydon) Ltd, who ultimately funded the work, and was monitored by Keith Wade of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Conservation Team.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Phil Camps, Roy Damant, Simon Picard (who also undertook the survey work), Steve Manthorpe, and Mark Sommers, all of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

The project was managed by Rhodri Gardner who also provided much help and advice during the project.

The finds were processed by Jonathan Van Jennians and the finds report was produced by Andy Fawcett.

Thanks also goes to B & A Holmes and their drivers who undertook the mechanical excavation of the site and managed the off-siting of the spoil.

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Appendix 1. Brief and specification

Brief and Specification for Excavation

KENNINGS, DUKE STREET, IPSWICH

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of the building contractor and may have financial implications

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Ipswich Borough Council for the construction of a new hotel on the Kennings site, Duke Street, Ipswich (IP/10/00629/FUL)..
- 1.2 Planning consent is conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE12.3) (which replaced PPG 16 in March 2010) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.3 The proposed development lies immediately adjacent to the Area of Archaeological Importance for Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Ipswich as defined in the *Ipswich Local Plan* and will involve extensive ground disturbance which will destroy any archaeological deposits remaining in the area. The site lies on what was originally a steep slope up to Fore Hamlet and has been previously terraced for development. It now has a flat level area fronting Duke Street and a much higher southern and eastern section.
- 1.4 The site was evaluated by trenching, finishing in November 2010 (*Archaeological Evaluation Report: Kennings/Sixt Hire Centre, Duke Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IPS 634, SCCAS Report No.2010/160*). This revealed that the lower part of the site, fronting Duke Street, has had any archaeological levels truncated by terracing into the slope. The higher southern and eastern portions had been built up with natural subsoil at about 1.5m below present ground surface. In this area, archaeological remains survive including:
 - a concrete World War 2 Air-raid shelter
 - brick walls of Victorian housing
 - a ditch of unknown date (probably pre post medieval)

These features would be destroyed during development and they should be excavated and recorded prior to development.

- 1.5 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.
- 1.6 Failure to comply with the agreed methodology may lead to enforcement action by the LPA,.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

- 2.1 Archaeological investigation is to be carried out prior to (or immediately before) development comprising:
 - Strip all topsoil to expose the Air-raid shelter and any Victorian brick walls and record them
 - Strip down to subsoil, map and excavate any archaeological features cut into the subsoil.
- 2.2 If the archaeological investigation is scheduled to be undertaken immediately before construction, the developer should be aware that there may be a time delay for excavation and recording, if unexpected and complex archaeological remains are defined.

- 2.3 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.
- 2.4 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 Written Scheme of Investigation (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 SCCAS/CT (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval by the Planning Authority (assuming this work is undertaken as a condition of the planning permission). The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory.
- 2.5 The 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; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*E Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers* 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').
- 2.7 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 SCCAS/CT before execution.
- 2.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological 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.
- 2.9 All arrangements for the excavation 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.
- 2.10 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences. Certain minimum criteria will be required:

- 3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits (see 3.4) must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.
- 3.2 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed in writing to the LPA by SCCAS/CT.
- 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 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
 - 3.5 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
 - a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested).
 - b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.). The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.
 - 3.6 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
 - 3.7 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist) of any features of medieval or earlier date. The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
 - 3.8 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
 - 3.9 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
 - 3.10 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
 - 3.11 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.
 - 3.12 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.
 - 3.13 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally 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. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
 - 3.14 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome and colour photographs/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.

- 3.15 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the County Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.
- 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.4 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Specification.
- 4.5 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.
- 4.6 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft, and to secure deep any holes.
- 4.7 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.
- 4.8 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.9 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Archive Requirements

- 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a Historic Environment Record number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in MAP2 Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County Historic Environment Record (The County Store) or museum in Suffolk.
- 5.4 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

- 5.5 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 5.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 5.7 The site archive quoted at MAP2 Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the “Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels” of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 5.8 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).
- 5.9 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 5.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences; the intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.11 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.
- 5.12 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.
- 5.13 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.14 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, 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 journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.16 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. 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.
- 5.17 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.

- 5.18 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record, and a copy should be included with the draft assessment report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 An assessment report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of MAP2, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 6.4 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.
- 6.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.
- 6.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record, and to the results of the evaluation.
- 6.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail nor costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there is a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.
- 6.8 A draft hard copy of the assessment report (clearly marked Draft) must be presented to SCCAS/CT for comment within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 6.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

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Date: 30th December 2010

Reference: / Kennings, Duke Street(2)

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. IPS 634 - Context List

Context	Comp.	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cut by
0001		U/S Finds	Unstratified finds from the evaluation (none retained)		
0002	0002	Wall	Wall built of soft frogless red brick and lime mortar. Comprised five courses of brickwork with no obvious foundation. Partially visible in the NE corner of Trench 4. Perpendicular to Wall 0003.		
0003	0003	Wall	Wall built of soft red brick and lime mortar. Three bricks in width, over eleven courses extant. Built on a substantial foundation of concrete mixed with brick fragments. At least one buttress noted during subsequent excavation, faced with dark blue engineering bricks.		
0004	0004	Ditch	Linear feature, interpreted as a ditch. Seen at base of evaluation trench - excavated during subsequent excavation (see 0050).		0005, 0006, 0007
0005	0005	Service Trench	Linear feature noted at base of evaluation trench. Red brick and mortar fragments noted in fill suggesting 19th century or later date. Found to contain a ceramic drainage pipe during the subsequent excavation.	0004	
0006	0006	Pit Cut	Roughly rectangular cut interpreted as a pit. Fill (not numbered separately) consists of brown and yellow mottled sands with areas of dark grey-black sand and fragments of red CBM.	0004	0005
0007	0007	Service Trench	Linear feature, c. 0.5m wide containing red clay drainage pipe c. 0.3m in diameter (12 inches). 19th century. Runs the full length of the extent of Siloam Place exposed within the excavation area.	0004	
0008	0008	Wall	Wall built of soft frogless red brick and lime mortar. Comprised five courses of brickwork with no obvious foundation. Parallel to Wall 0003 (seen during the evaluation but accidentally removed during later machining - not as deep or substantial as wall 0063). A red clay pipe (0062) ran through and was mortared in close to base which connected with the pipe in trench 0007.		
0009	0009	Pit Cut	Large vertically cut in which stands a substantial concrete structure standing interpreted as a WWII air-raid shelter. Later discovered to be one of six shelters extant on the site (designated Shelter 5).		
0010	0010	U/S Finds	Unstratified finds from the excavation phase of work. None retained.		
0011	0011	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut interpreted as a ditch, a probable re-cut of Ditch 0016. Aligned approximately E-W. Irregular profile (possibly caused by a further re-cut). In excess of 1.3m deep (not bottomed) and over 2m in width (southern edge driven over and covered by crushed concrete!)	0016	
0012	0011	Ditch Fill	Lower fill of cut 0011 (?earlier cut). Consists of light brown, yellowy, silty sand (yellow clay in places) with occasional small to medium round and sub-angular pebbles and small stones.		
0013	0011	Ditch Fill	Fill in cut 0011. Consists of mid greyish brown silty sand (?slump from 0019)		
0014	0011	Ditch Fill	Fill in cut 0011 (?fill of the possibly later re-cut). Consists of a mix of banded mid brown sandy silts and light brown slightly silty sands in fairly distinct horizons.		
0015	0011	Ditch Fill	Upper fill in cut 0011. Consists of mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal and small pebbles, orangey in places when dry. Finds from this fill were accidentally mixed with those from 0019 and have been bagged under 0020		

Context	Comp.	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cut by
0016	0016	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut with a U-shaped profile and interpreted as a ditch. Adjacent and parallel to 0011 which is probably a re-cut of this feature.		
0017	0016	Ditch Fill	Lower fill of cut 0016. Consists of mid grey clayey, silty sand mottled light brown with occasional round and sub-angular pebbles and charcoal flecks.		
0018	0016	Ditch Fill	Fill in cut 0016. Consists of light brown clayey, silty sand mottled greyish. Some lenses of yellowy clay. Indistinct horizon with 0017.		
0019	0016	Ditch Fill	Upper fill of cut 0016. Consists of mid brown silty sand (greyish and darker in places) with occasional small to medium round and sub-angular pebbles. Finds from this fill were accidentally mixed with those from 0015 and have been bagged under 0020		
0020	0011	Finds	Finds from fills above ditch cuts 0011 and 0016 (fills 0015 and 0019). Not identified as two features until removal of top 0.5m of fill resulting in a possible mixing of finds from these two features (a ditch and a later re-cut).		
0021	0021	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut interpreted as a ditch. E-W aligned with a shallow concave profile (slightly irregular in places). Ends in an apparent butt-end to the west although this is probably a result of surface truncation		
0022	0021	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0021 consisting of friable mid brown silty sand with small round and sub-angular pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.		
0023	0023	Pit Cut	Rectangular pit cut, 1.1m by 1.35m, with rounded corners. Sides are almost vertical with a moderate sharp break of slope to flat base but with a slight step in the NW corner.	0004	
0024	0023	Pit Fill	Basal fill of cut 0023 consisting of homogenous mid brown silt with a little soft sand.		
0025	0023	Pit Fill	Upper fill of cut 0023. Consists of very dark, slightly brownish grey sandy silt with a very organic feel. Frequent charcoal flecks and lumps as well as small fragments of coal.		
0026	0026	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut interpreted as a ditch. Aligned approximately SW-NE with concave profile. Possibly a continuation of Ditch 0004 on a perpendicular alignment.		
0027	0026	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0026 consisting of mid brown-grey silty sand with occasional small sub-angular and rounded pebbles. Fairly loose compaction		
0028	0028	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut interpreted as a ditch. Recti-linear, aligned approximately NE-SW and NW-SE. appears to peter out towards SE end.		
0029	0028	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0028 from a section excavated across NW end adjacent LOE. Consists of light greyish brown sand with moderate small round pebbles		
0030	0028	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0028 from a section excavated across a right-angled turn in the ditch. Consists of light greyish brown sand with moderate small round pebbles		
0031	0031	Pit Cut	Small pit feature, slightly oval in shape with vertical sides and a flat base. Clearly later than ditch 0028 although the section appears to show the opposite due to a disturbance at the interface between the two features.		
0032	0031	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0031 consisting of dark greyish brown, silty sand with occasional charcoal and small pebbles (round and sub-angular)		
0033	0031	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0028 from a section excavated close to the SE end. Consists of light greyish brown sand with moderate small round pebbles		
0034	0031	Pit Fill	Upper fill in pit 0031. Light brown/yellow soft sand - re-deposited natural possibly related to masking disturbance		

Context	Comp.	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cut by
0035	0035	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut interpreted as a ditch. Concaved base and profile but with slightly convex sides. Severely truncated by pits 0044 and 0052 but a portion survives beneath these. Probably a perpendicular continuation of ditch 0004 but this is not clear due to presence of pit 0052.		0044, 0052
0036	0035	Ditch Fill	Upper fill of cut 0035 consisting of mid brown-orangey sand mottled silty sand with very infrequent small pebbles.		
0037	0035	Ditch Fill	Lower fill of cut 0035. Dark brown silty sand, slightly harder compaction than upper fill.		
0038	0038	Pit Cut	Shallow possible pit cut. Ovoid in plan with shallow concave profile (0.6m by 0.42m)		
0039	0038	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0038 consisting of mid greyish brown silty sand mottled with orange and yellow sands with occasional small round pebbles and infrequent charcoal flecks.		
0040	0040	Pit Cut	Ovoid shaped pit cut with shallow convex profile (0.45m by 0.75m). Has an indeterminate relationship with pit 0042.		
0041	0040	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0040 comprising mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small pebbles.		
0042	0042	Pit Cut	Roughly circular shaped pit cut (0.54m dia.) with concave sides and base. Has an indeterminate relationship with pit 0040.		
0043	0042	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0042 consisting of mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small pebbles.		
0044	0044	Pit Cut	Rectangular shaped pit cut with steep sides and relative flat base although slightly irregular towards northern edge.	0035	
0045	0044	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0045 consisting of dark brown silty sand with frequent CBM fragments.		
0046	0046	Pit Cut	Roughly rectangular shaped pit with slightly rounded corners (1.4m by 1.6m, 0.32m deep). Steep sided and with a flat base, slightly deeper section in the southern corner.		
0047	0046	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0046 consisting of dark grey-brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks and lumps, frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small stones.		
0048	0004	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut interpreted as a ditch. Same as cut 0004 identified during the evaluation. Concave sides and base, 0.32m deep and 0.7m wide.		0023, 0052, 0059
0049	0004	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0004 from a 1.4m wide excavated segment close to NW end of Shelter 5. Comprises mid greyish brown silty sand, friable, with very infrequent small round and angular flints		
0050	0004	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut interpreted as a ditch. Same as cut 0004 identified during the evaluation. Concave sides and base, Visible in edge of the excavation where it is 1.1m wide and 0.85m deep.		
0051	0004	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0004 from a 1.5m wide excavated segment adjacent the SE edge of the excavation area. Comprises mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional lenses of darker brown silt; very few inclusions, virtually stone free suggesting a wind blown fill		
0052	0052	Pit Cut	Irregular shaped pit cut, very roughly rectangular with steep sides and flattish base. Cut by adjacent cess-pit (0059). Area excavated to test for relationship between ditches 0004 and 0035.		
0053	0052	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0052. Consists of dark grey/brown silty sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks and very occasional fragments of red brick (not retained).		
0054	0035	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0035 as seen in section excavated below pit 0052. Consists of light yellowy brown silty sand with lenses of grey firmer silt towards the base.		

Context	Comp.	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cut by
0055	0004	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut interpreted as a ditch. Same as cut 0004 seen in the evaluation. This number allocated to section seen under pit 0052.		
0056	0004	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0055 ([0004]) as seen below pit 0052. Consists of light yellowy brown silty sand with lenses of grey firmer silt towards the base.		
0057	0035	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut interpreted as a ditch. Concaved base and profile but with slightly convex sides. Severely truncated by pit 0052 but a portion survives beneath. Evidence seen in this excavated segment suggests it is a continuation of ditch 0004 but on an approximate SW-NE alignment and that ditch 0004 does not continue further NW (i.e. does not join ditch 0026)		
0058	0035	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0057 ([0035]) as seen below pit 0052. Consists of light yellowy brown silty sand with lenses of grey firmer silt towards the base.		
0059	0059	Cess Pit	Brick built structure. 'T' shaped with single brick width walls enclosing a brick floored area. Bricks are soft reds with a small rectangular shaped frog. Side walls taper outwards with height (as seen at higher level - see 0069). Built within close fitting cut. SE extension originally covered by a thick sandstone slab with iron ring (p9909700). Feature recorded at 19th ground level and again after machining to the level of the natural subsoil. Interpreted as a cess pit below a small toilet block, probably related to the former Sunday School		
0060	0059	Pit Fill	Fill of cess pit 0059. Upper levels comprised rubble, domestic debris (enamel saucepan, steel wash basin, glass bottles etc. - not retained) and brown silty sand. After machining the remaining fill consisted of dense dark grey silt/clay (?degraded cess) with occasional fragments of roof slate, window glass and writing slates and slate pencils (sample retained).		
0061	0061	Drain	Ceramic drain in corner of Sunday School yard. Connects to pipe 0062 which drains into 0007		
0062	0061	Drain	Series of ceramic pipes connecting drain 0061 to drainage pipe 0007		
0063	0063	Wall	Wall constructed of soft red brick with lime mortar. The width of three bricks; steps out at base to form a wider foundation. Interpreted as an outer wall of the Sunday School facing SE onto the Siloam Place.		
0064	0064	Wall	Pair of walls built of soft red brick and lime mortar. Running perpendicular to each other in southern corner formed by walls 0063 and 0066. Single brick width on wider brick foundation. Interpreted as a small room within the Sunday School or possibly supports for floor joists		
0065	0065	Wall	?Wall foundation - line of red soft bricks laid on widthways and on their sides without mortar (in two sections but with a clear cut into the natural subsoil indicating one continuous feature). Mortar mark across the upper face suggests a wall of single brick width ran centrally along this feature. Runs alongside Wall 0066, interpreted as a possible support for floor joists.		
0066	0066	Wall	Wall constructed of soft red brick with lime mortar. The width of three bricks and steps out at base to form foundation. Interpreted as a main structural wall associated with the Sunday School. Unusual arrangement at dog-leg adjacent junction with Wall 0070 resulting in a rectangular void within the wall - possible reasons?? (base for a chimney?).		
0067	0067	Wall	Wall constructed of soft red brick with lime mortar. Single brick width. Interpreted as a probable screen wall associated with the toilet complex centred on pit 0059.		
0068	0068	Surface	Slab of slate lying adjacent Wall 0066. Appears to be associated with a ceramic drain running towards pit 0059. Interpretation - possibly part of a urinal, that may have been screened or enclosed by wall 0067		

Context	Comp.	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cut by
0069	0069	Wall	Series of single brick width walls associated with the toilet complex around cess pit 0059.		
0070	0070	Wall	Wall constructed of soft red brick with lime mortar. Two bricks wide and steps out at base to form foundation. Interpreted as a main structural wall of the Sunday School complex. Would have continued further SW but destroyed by the cut (0009) for Shelter 5		
0071	0071	Stopcock	Small tap within a length of lead pipe water pipe. Enclosed within a small square enclosure formed from three bricks. Located in the street adjacent Wall 0063. Interpreted as a stopcock for the water supply to the Sunday School.		
0072	0072	Wall	Fragmentary remains of a short length of red brick wall. Single brick width with possible buttress at NE end		
0073	0073	Drain	Brick lined shaft with half pipe set in cement at base. Red bricks, but not soft (very dense) and hard cement. An access point for a drain pipe. Abuts cess pit 0074 but is clearly later as pipe cuts through the walls of 0074. Presumably a replacement/improvement of the cess pit system.		
0074	0074	Cess Pit	Rectangular brick-lined depression with a brick floor. SW wall appears to be part of wall 0091. The NE wall is two bricks in width and has a small two brick square 'buttress' against the SW side. The NW and SE walls are single brick width, the SE wall, which is of a much poorer construction (use of half bricks and ?stones) leans out noticeably. Interior wall surfaces have cement render (very poor on SE wall).		
0075	0075	Surface	Rough and slightly fragmentary mortar or cement surface between walls 0065 and 0116. Rough broken edges to the NW and SE.		
0076	0076	Surface	Rough and slightly fragmentary mortar or cement surface bounded by walls 0090, 0091 and 0092; rough broken edge to the NW. Evidence for the surface having been broken out along a narrow strip and adjacent the cess pit 0074 - presumably related to the insertion of later drainage such as that associated with Drain 0073 and 0078. Interpreted as an outside yard surface.		
0077	0077	Surface	Rough and slightly fragmentary mortar or cement surface bounded by walls 0087, 0089, 0093 and 0092; rough broken edge to the NW. Evidence for the surface having been broken out along a narrow strip - presumably related to the insertion of later drainage such as that associated with Drains 0073 and 0078. Interpreted as an outside yard surface.		
0078	0078	Drain	Brick lined shaft with half pipe set in cement at base. Red bricks, but not soft (very dense) and hard cement. An access point for a drain pipe. Presumably a replacement/improvement of the cess pit system.		
0079	0079	Wall	Brick wall. Soft red bricks with lime mortar. Single brick width. At the SW end the foundation consists of bricks dry laid widthways and on edge although this changes to a shallow foundation of ?concrete with bricks laid lengths and widthways (also half bricks) and the single brick width wall built up from this (see cross-section photo p9169843). Interpreted as an internal wall of a terrace house dividing the front and back rooms. A crossing wall was noted c.3.7m from wall 0082 which was interpreted as the dividing wall between two adjacent terrace houses.		
0080	0080	Fireplace	Two short lengths of brickwork protruding from Wall 0082. The width of two bricks and located on a stepped base. Located centrally along the wall in what has been interpreted as the back room of a terrace house.		
0081	0081	Fireplace	Two short lengths of brickwork protruding from Wall 0082. The width of two bricks and located on a stepped base. Located centrally along the wall in what has been interpreted as the front room of a terrace house.		

Context	Comp.	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cut by
0082	0082	Wall	Brick wall of soft red bricks (with small narrow, shallow frogs) and lime mortar. Two bricks in width on a stepped brick foundation. Not established what further foundation may have been present. Interpreted as the structural wall between two houses but probably of differing design (the house to the SW being ?smaller and on the corner of Siloam Place.		
0083	0083	Wall	Brick wall of soft red bricks (with small narrow, shallow frogs) and lime mortar. Three bricks in width on rough concrete with brick rubble foundation. Interpreted as the structural wall of a terrace house facing Siloam Place.		
0084	0084	Stopcock	Pair of glazed ceramic pipes set vertically adjacent wall 0083. Resting on unmortared bricks, each covering a tap in a length of lead pipe. Interpreted as the stopcocks for two adjacent houses. A corroded steel pipe ran horizontally into the house between the ceramic pipes - probably a gas supply.		
0085	0085	Wall	Length of dry laid bricks, lengthways and on edge. Interpreted as a probable support for floor joists rather than a dividing wall.		
0086	0086	Drain	Linear depression formed along the NE edge of surface 0077. Terminates in a slightly wider squarish area in which is set a circular ceramic surround holding a circular cast iron grate. Interpreted as a drain, probably to drain surface water from surface 0077 and possibly water from a down pipe located at the corner of the house (junction of walls 0090 and 0118		
0087	0087	Wall	Brick wall. Soft red bricks with lime mortar. Single brick width. On a foundation of brick laid widthways on edge. Situated between surfaces 0077 and 0088. Interpreted as a dividing wall between two back yard areas.		
0088	0088	Surface	Concrete surface bounded by walls 0087 and 0089; with a broken edge to the west. Interpreted as an outside yard surface.		
0089	0089	Wall	Brick wall. Soft red bricks with lime mortar. Two bricks wide. Foundation not investigated. Interpreted as a structural wall forming the rear of two properties.		
0090	0090	Wall	Brick wall. Soft red bricks with lime mortar. Single brick width, on a foundation of brick laid widthways on edge. Interpreted as the rear wall of the rear service rooms to the rear of the main block of two terrace houses. The NE end includes a small part of the return wall. Two small 'buttresses' are present, one on the outside, which lines up with the cess pit 0074 and may be related to an outside toilet (a structure is indicated on the early OS), and one on the inside face, possibly associated with an internal feature such as a copper base.		
0091	0091	Wall	Brick wall. Soft red bricks with lime mortar. Single brick width, on a foundation of brick laid widthways on edge. Part of this wall continues below ground to form part of cess pit 0074. Interpreted as a division between two rear yards.		
0092	0092	Wall	Brick wall. Soft red bricks with lime mortar. Single brick width, on a foundation of brick laid widthways on edge. A continuation of Wall 0118 with no obvious change in form; forms a junction with wall 0090, all of which appear to be part of single build event. Interpreted as a division between two rear yards.		
0093	0093	Wall	Brick wall. Soft red bricks with lime mortar. Two bricks wide with a stepped brick foundation. Interpreted as a structural wall forming the rear of two properties.		
0094	0094	Wall	Short length of relatively substantial red brick wall. The width of three bricks with a stepped brick foundation on a shallow footing of concrete mixed with brick rubble. Interpreted as the main NW structural wall of the Sunday School.		

Context	Comp.	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cut by
0095	0095	Wall	Brick wall, soft red bricks, single brick width. Foundation not investigated. Cuts deep into the natural subsoil in a slightly larger cut. Forms the NE wall and parts of the SE and W walls of a cellar below a corner house on Siloam Place (W wall two bricks in width). Much of this cellar has been destroyed by the excavation of cut 0114 for Shelter 6		
0096	0096	Drain	A length of pipe formed from cast iron sections supported on brick piers built against Wall 0095. Slopes down very gently to the SE before dipping within the SE pier and running out through the wall where it joined a ceramic pipe continued to the SE. Interpreted as a drain for a ?toilet within the house above the cellar.		
0097	0097	Wall	Brick wall, red brick with ?lime mortar (quite hard). Single brick width, partially rendered and possibly whitewashed. Part of the same cellar of which Wall 0095 is a component. Built within a slightly larger cut. Meets Wall 0113, of which it is a continuation; probably a later rebuild of Wall 0113.		
0098	0098	Wall	Very poorly built wall constructed of part bricks with no obvious mortar. Forms the western limit of a cellar and the cellar floor 0100. Built within a slightly larger cut. Joins wall 0113.		
0099	0099	Wall	Brick wall, soft red bricks with lime mortar. Quite substantial being three bricks in width. A large buttress, support or possible step is present which appears to be butted up against the wall's inner face rather than integral. Interpreted as the rear wall of a cellar.		
0100	0100	Surface	Brick floor within cellar. Bounded by walls 0095 (seen in a test excavation), 0097, 0098 and 0113. Neatly laid, aligned with the SE-NW section of Wall 0095. 'white' bricks without frogs laid directly onto the truncated surface of the natural subsoil.		
0101	0101	Drain	Ceramic drain pipe within larger cut. Appears to cut Wall 0102 and the robbed wall line of wall 0103 indicating it was installed after demolition of the 19th century housing.		
0102	0102	Wall	Remnants of a series of brick walls. Soft red bricks with lime mortar. Consists of an E-W wall, four bricks in width, that forms a T junction with a similar sized wall running N. The E-W wall forms a corner with a wall, two bricks in width, running south at its western end, the eastern extent is unknown. A second two brick width wall also runs to the south, its eastern face being in line with the eastern face of the substantial N-S wall.		
0103	0103	Wall	Line of a robbed wall marked by an area of truncated natural subsoil with a sharp vertical on the southern edge.		
0104	0104	Wall	Line of a robbed walls marked by an area of truncated natural subsoil with a sharp vertical edges, the limit of floor 0105 also marks one edge. Parts of wall 0102 and 0112.		
0105	0105	Surface	Brick floor within a cellar. Bounded by walls 0102, 0104 and 0112. Eastern extent unknown (cut by 0114).		
0106	0106	Surface	Remains of a floor surface within a cellar. Consists of two pieces of flagstone (dense, yellow/grey ?sandstone), c. 50mm thick. Remainder of floor surface presumably robbed, these two pieces remained as they were trapped under the 'buttress' adjacent Wall 0099.		
0107	0107	Surface	Remains of a floor surface within a cellar. Consists of two pieces of flagstone (dense, yellow/grey ?sandstone), c. 50mm thick. Remainder of floor surface presumably robbed.		
0108	0108	Surface	Fragmentary remains of a brick floor in the SE corner of cellar bounded by Wall 0102. laid on a thin layer of mortar which in turn was laid directly on the truncated surface of the natural subsoil.		
0109	0109	Surface	Fragmentary remains of a brick floor in the NE corner of cellar room; adjacent wall 0099. laid on a thin layer of yellow sand which in turn was laid directly on the truncated surface of the natural subsoil.		

Context	Comp.	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cut by
0110	0110	Wall	Line of a robbed wall marked by an area of truncated natural subsoil with a sharp vertical on the northern edge and the remnants of Surface 0109. A continuation of Wall 0099.		
0111	0111	Wall	Probable line of a robbed wall marked by an area of truncated natural subsoil with a sharp vertical drop on the eastern edge where surface 0106 probably continued and a gap between the 'buttress' on wall 0099 and surface 0110. Also a thin strip of hard mortar with straight sides (although this stopped short of Wall 0099. Appears to have been a single brick in width.		
0112	0112	Wall	fragment of an E-W aligned wall. Soft red bricks with lime mortar, three bricks wide. Originally continued to the west and east but had been robbed (marked by 0104)		
0113	0113	Wall	Poorly built wall constructed of part bricks with no obvious mortar. Forms part of the southern western limit of a cellar and the cellar floor 0100. Built within a slightly larger cut. Joins similar wall 0098. Appears to have been partially replaced by wall 0097		
0114	0114	Pit Cut	Large vertically cut in which stands a substantial concrete structure interpreted as a WWII air-raid shelter, one of six shelters extant on the site (designated Shelter 6).		
0115	0115	Pit Cut	Large vertically cut in which stands a substantial concrete structure standing interpreted as a WWII air-raid shelter, one of six shelters extant on the site (designated Shelter 4).		
0116	0116	Wall	brick wall, soft red bricks with lime mortar, single brick width. Terminates at the NW end with a single brick laid widthways. Interpretation- possibly an internal dividing wall within the Sunday School or more likely a supporting structure for floor joists.		
0117	0117	Wall	Wall built of soft red brick and lime mortar. Three bricks in width, on a substantial foundation of concrete mixed with brick fragments. Interpreted as part of a boundary wall for the adjacent factory complex, on the line of a former terrace of houses.		

(numbers 0001 to 0009 were allocated during the evaluation phase of the project whilst contexts 0010 to 0117 were issued during the subsequent excavation)

Appendix 3. IPS 634 - Bulk Finds

Feature	Ctxt	Pot No.	Wt	C. period	CBM No.	Wt	Pipe No	Wt	Nails No	Wt	Flint No	Wt	A.bone No.	Wt	Shell No	Wt	Miscellaneous
0011	0014	1	12	ROM													
0016	0018	2	36	MED													
0011	0020	4	30	MED							2	18	3	31			Coal 1 @ 2g, Fired clay 1 @ 1g
0021	0022	3	19	MED							1	6					
0023	0025	21	178	MED & PMED	24	993	14	55	1	12			8	56	1	1	Coal 5 @ 31g, W.glass 1 @ 2g
0031	0032	3	114	PMED	8	166							1	4	1	1	B.flint 1 @ 18g
0038	0039	4	73	MED	1	12											
0040	0041																Mortar 6 @ 10g, B. Flint 1 @ 518g
0042	0043	1	5	MED			1	1					75	274	3	5	
0044	0045	10	114	PMED	1	45	4	39	2	38			2	15	1	36	W.glass 1 @ 6g
0046	0047	9	341	PMED			3	16					5	88	1	52	
0059	0060																Slate 6 @ 133g, Slate pencils 4 @ 10g

Appendix 4. IPS 634 - Pottery Catalogue

Context	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Spot date
0014	Roman	GX	Body		1	0	12	Sli	Fine with black iron and micaceous	Roman
0018	Medieval	MCW	Body		2	0	36	Sli	One is heavily sooted	L12th-14th C
0020	Medieval	?YAR	C.pot		1	0.05	8	Sli	A4 (B) rim	11th-?12th C
0020	Medieval	EMWSS	Body		1	0	2	Sli	Thin walled, shell leached out	
0020	Medieval	MCW	Body		1	0	3	Sli	Sooted	
0020	Medieval	SIPS	Body		1	0	17	Sli	Thick walled irregular ill sorted voids	
0022	Medieval	MCW	Body		3	0	18	Sli	One with an oxidised surface	L12th-14th C
0025	Medieval	GRIM	Body		1	0	2	Abr	Grimstone type ware	
0025	Post-medieval	YELW	Body		1	0	1	Very		
0025	Post-medieval	ESW	Body		1	0	10	Sli		
0025	Post-medieval	LGRE	Body		1	0	1	Sli		c 18th C+
0025	Post-medieval	STMB	Body		1	0	4	Sli		
0025	Post-medieval	TPE	Body		1	0	2	Sli		
0025	Post-medieval	IRST	Body		1	0	5	Abr	Crazed surfaces	
0025	Post-medieval	REFW	Body/handle		2	0	18	Sli		
0025	Post-medieval	PMRW	Body		1	0	30	Sli		

Context	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Spot date
0025	Post-medieval	GRE	Body		8	0	61	Abr-sli		
0025	Post-medieval	GRE	Plate/dish		1	0.05	13	Abr	Shattered	
0025	Post-medieval	GRE	Plate/dish		1	0.06	30	Sli	Too small to be identified further	
0032	Post-medieval	GSW4	Body		1	0	14	Sli		
0032	Post-medieval	PMRW	Body		2	0	100	Sli		16th-17th C
0039	Late med/early pmed	LMT	Jug	Glaze	4	0.07	73	Sli	All same vessel, no joins (Jennings 1981, 68-9; Fig 27, No 453)	15th-L16th C
0043	Medieval	UPG	Jug	Glaze	1	0.05	5	Sli	White slip over rim	L12th-14th C
0045	Post-medieval	REFW	Plate		1	0.1	16	Sli		
0045	Post-medieval	?IRST	Body		1	0	4	Abr		
0045	Post-medieval	TPE	Plate		3	0.05	5	Sli	One plate sherd	
0045	Post-medieval	ESW	Body		1	0	11	Sli		18th-19th C+
0045	Post-medieval	GSW4	Body		1	0	7	Sli		
0045	Post-medieval	GSW5	Base	Blue	2	0	42	Sli	0.36. Cobalt blue on base, plus one body sherd	
0045	Post-medieval	LMT	Body	Glaze	1	0	29	Sli	Burnt	
0047	Post-medieval	TPE	Body		2	0	17	Sli		
0047	Post-medieval	LSRW	Body		1	0	49	Abr		
0047	Post-medieval	?STMG	?Cup		1	0.07	5	Sli		
0047	Post-medieval	LPME	Flower pot		2	0.07	83	Sli		

Context	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Spot date
0047	Post-medieval	GSW5	Chamber pot	Blue	1	0.08	29	Sli	Jennings 1981, 124; Fig 51, No 845/48/50	
0047	Post-medieval	GRE	Body		1	0	52	Abr		
0047	Post-medieval	GRE	?Pipkin		1	0.06	106	Sli	Waster, grey core. Some surface areas are vitrified and the glaze is fused. Part of other pot on rim	18th-19th C

Appendix 5. IPS 634 - Ceramic building material

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Weight	Height (mm)	Abrasion	Mortar	Notes	Date
0025	Ms	Frag	5	70		Variable	One piece	All oxidised	Post-medieval
0025	Msfe	Roof tile	16	581	12-14	Abr-sli	Three pieces	All oxidised	Post-medieval
0025	Msfe	Pipe	3	341		Sli		Two are glazed	Post-medieval
0032	Ms	Frag	6	59		Abr-sli		All oxidised	Post-medieval
0032	Ms	Roof tile	1	73	13	Sli		Oxidised, with thin intermittent grey core	Late medieval/post-medieval
0032	Msc	Roof tile	1	34	13	Sli		Oxidised with ill sorted quartz	Post-medieval
0039	Msfe	Frag	1	12		Abr		Fine black iron ore coarse quartz	Late medieval/post-medieval
0045	Msfe	Roof tile	1	45	13	Sli		Oxidised	Post-medieval
0047	Msfe	Pipe	4	675		Sli		Oxidised, one reduced, three glazed	Post-medieval
0047	Msfe	Roof tile	3	234	15	Abr-sli		Oxidised	Post-medieval
0047	Wsfe	Late brick	1	359	45	Abr		With red iron ore	18th-19th C
0047	Wsfe	?Late brick	1	75	33	Abr		With red iron ore	18th-19t

Archaeological services Field Projects Team

Delivering a full range of archaeological services

- Desk-based assessments and advice
- Site investigation
- Outreach and educational resources
- Historic Building Recording
- Environmental processing
- Finds analysis and photography
- Graphics design and illustration

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