

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Holywells Park, Moated Enclosure, Ipswich IPS 497

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A REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2006

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© June 2006

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Holywells Park, Moated Enclosure, Ipswich (IPS 497)

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Summary

A trenched evaluation was proposed within this moated enclosure in advance of new play equipment being installed in the area. Long believed to be the site of the Ipswich residence of the bishops of Norwich, excavation showed that no substantial structure stood within the moat and that settlement within the moated area itself was unlikely.

Documentary research by Anthony Breen has indicated that the bishops of Norwich were very infrequent visitors to Ipswich and that a large residence was doubtful. Rather than thinking in terms of a bishop's palace, it is more probable that the bishop's interests were served by his representative or bailiff who had a more modest dwelling.

A quantity of pottery, tile and oyster shell of late medieval to early post-medieval date indicates nearby settlement during this period. Glazed and imported pottery and early roof tile might suggest that a high status dwelling could be within the vicinity.

Local schools, youth organisations and community groups were invited to site and helped with the recovery of finds from selected layers and from the spoil heaps.

SMR information: IPS 497

Date of fieldwork: 19th – 26th April 2006

Grid Reference: TM 1757 4355

Funding body: Ipswich Borough Council

List of Contributors

All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

Anthony Breen	Freelance documentary researcher
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Colin Pendleton	County SMR officer

Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Ipswich Borough Council and the archaeological work was managed by John Newman (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team). The documentary research was conducted by Anthony Breen, following on from work he conducted for Ipswich Borough Council in 2004 and drawing upon the dissertation of Adrian Howlett (2004). The archaeological evaluation was completed by members of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), Field Team. The excavation and field recording was carried out by Mark Sommers, Kate Mayhew, Steve Manthorpe and Jezz Meredith. Mark Sommers prepared the figures and Jezz Meredith the text for this report. Finds processing was carried out by Richenda Goffin and Anna West and the specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Dr Colin Pendleton, SCCAS Conservation Team. Photos of children at work were kindly supplied by Rose Hill primary school and the Bury branch of the Young Archaeologists Club. **These photos are only for use with this report and are not for a wider audience.**

1. Introduction

Major improvements proposed for Holywells Park, including the refurbishment and renewal of children's play equipment, might disturb potential archaeological remains within an historic moated site (figure 1). Ipswich Borough Council therefore commissioned Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) Field Team to investigate the interior of the moated enclosure, following on from previous work undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 2004 which confirmed that the surrounding ditch was continuous (Wessex Archaeology 2005).

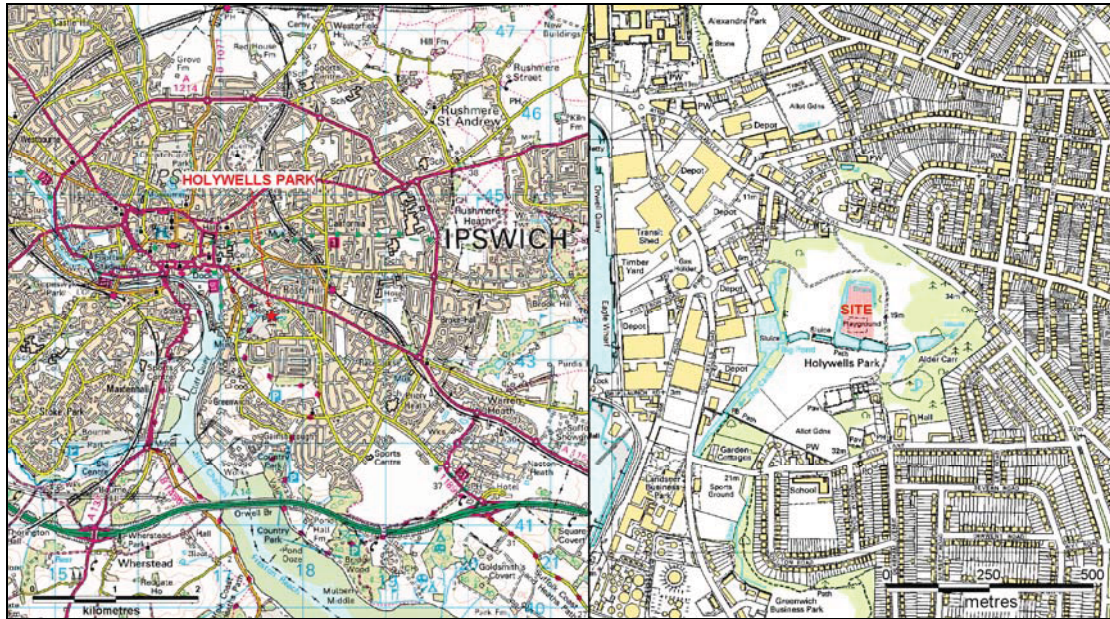


Figure 1: Site location

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The site under investigation is situated towards the base of a west-facing slope, with high ground to the north and east, and a line of springs and associated ponds along its southern edge, draining towards the river Orwell. The other side of the ponds the ground rises again towards a terrace where until the 1960s Holywells House stood (plate 2, figure 2). During the 19th century this was the residence of the brewery-owning Cobbold family, the spring waters of the ponds feeding their brewery down by the river. The park, now owned by Ipswich Borough, was originally the garden of the house.

Now a children's play area, the site appears to be a rectangular moated enclosure (figure 3) of c.120m (north to south) by 80m maximum (east to west). Two ponds form the southern edge of the enclosure, although historic maps indicate these have been repeatedly remodelled. A broad, partly water-filled ditch defines the western edge of the site. The northern and eastern branches of the moat ditch are less substantial, with the southern end of the eastern arm backfilled, probably in the 19th century. The moat ditches on the three sides where they survive are heavily wooded with mature trees, mainly sycamore.

An adjacent part of the site, and targeted areas within the vicinity, have previously been investigated by Wessex Archaeology in 2004. They were able to confirm that the

moat had been backfilled in the south-east corner of the site, making way for a formally laid out garden of probable 19th century date. Besides a residual prehistoric flint flake from a trench to the south of the enclosure, all other finds were of likely 19th or 20th century date and no indication of a medieval presence within the park was observed (Wessex Archaeology 2005).



Plate 2: Holywells House as it stood during the early part of the 20th century

The moated area under investigation has for a long time been considered to be the location of the Ipswich residence of the bishops of Norwich, possibly even being the site of a 'Bishop's Palace'. Despite little documentary evidence to support this claim (see Breen 2004 and Appendix 1) the moat is an established landscape feature of significant importance to this large and impressive park near to the Ipswich waterfront.

In Anthony Breen's reassessment of the documentary evidence (Appendix 1) he indicates that the park as it now appears was acquired piecemeal by the Cobbold family from the mid 1700s and did not exist as a unified portion of land until the early 19th century. His research also indicates that the bishops of Norwich were very infrequent visitors to Ipswich and probably had a fairly modest residence within the area. Indeed it seems likely that the notion of a 'Bishop's Palace' might have been an invention of Margaret Cobbold within her poem on the legend of Holywell.

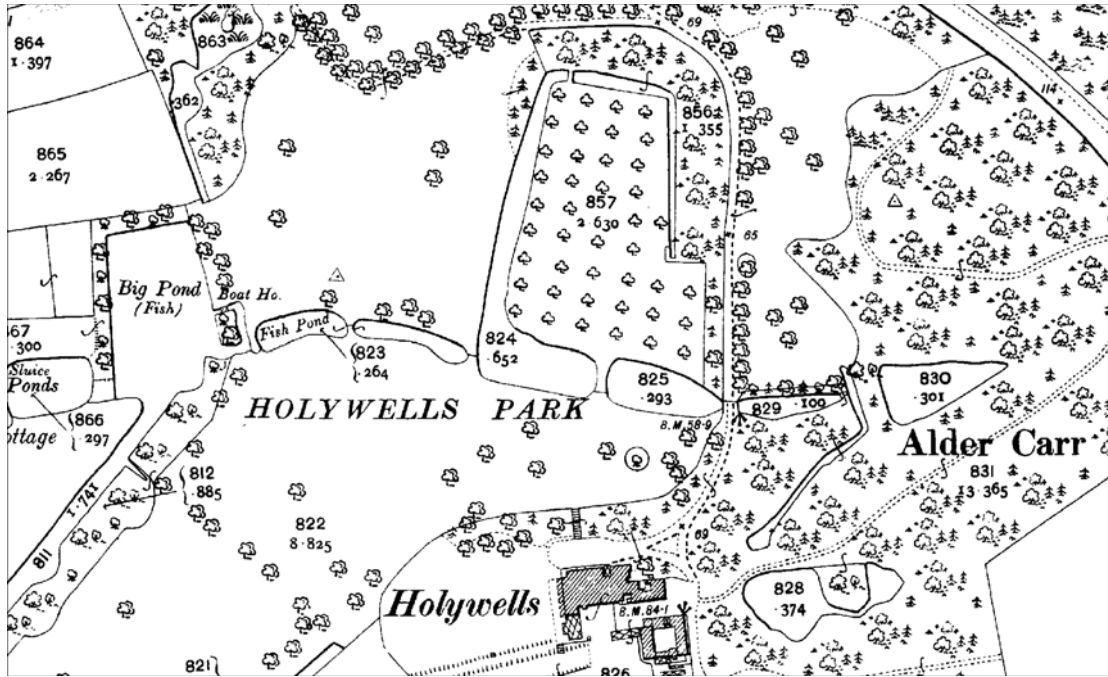


Figure 2: 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map (c.1900) showing the location of Holywells House before its demolition in the 1960s and the moated site planted as an orchard
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The proposed trial trenched excavation within the moated enclosure could investigate the likely origins of this enigmatic and probably mythologised landscape feature. Although a medieval date might be expected for the moat, an enclosed garden or 19th century folly might also be possible origins for this enclosure. An early edition of the Ordnance Survey map of the area indicates that the site was an orchard (figure 2) and survived as such to within living memory, as confirmed by several visitors to the site during the excavation.

2. Method

Trenching was conducted using a small 360° mechanical digger equipped with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket. Trenches were spaced across the site to provide a 4% sample of the area under investigation. The area to be trenched was restricted by standing play equipment and park benches. The site was enclosed by Herris fencing, which impeded access to the area adjacent to the moat ditches. In total 171.5m of trench was opened (see figure 4).

All machining was observed by an archaeologist standing adjacent to or within the trench (plate 3). The topsoil and underlying deposits were removed by the digger to reveal archaeologically sterile, natural layers of hillwash (colluvium).



Plate 3: Machine digging trenches, trenches had to be positioned to avoid play equipment.

Within Trench 1 and the western end of Trench 2 the hillwash layers were removed to reveal natural undisturbed clay and sand deposits at a depth of between 1m and 1.4m. After careful examination of the deposits as seen in section it was decided to machine to the top of the sterile hillwash layers, a depth of c. 800mm. Any possible archaeological features of medieval or later date (the presumed age of the moat) were likely to be encountered at this depth.

The upcast soil was checked visually for any archaeological finds. Unstratified finds were given the topsoil context number from the trench they were recovered from. Recovery from the spoil heaps was particularly comprehensive as a number of school and community groups searched the spoil for finds (plate 4). A small section of Trench 2 was left high so that the lower topsoil (0012) could be hand excavated by youth and school groups. This section of deposit was divided into eight segments of c.2m by 750mm (labelled A to H) and were hand excavated for better finds recovery (segment B was not excavated, but some finds were recovered from its machined surface).

All potential archaeological features observed in the base of the trench were cleaned and hand excavated - all proved to be of natural origin except for a single ditch and a large sunken feature (probably a backfilled section of pond), both of 19th-century date.

Separate archaeological features and deposits (e.g. upper and lower topsoils) were given context numbers, sometimes referred to as O.P. (observable phenomena) numbers (see Excavation Results, Table 2 below).

The site archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in Ipswich. The site code IPS 497 will be used to identify all elements of the archive associated with this project.

3. Excavation Results

Figure 3 shows the position of the five trenches excavated in relation to the existing water-filled moat ditches and ponds. Standing play equipment occupied the southern half of this area and trenches had to avoid these.

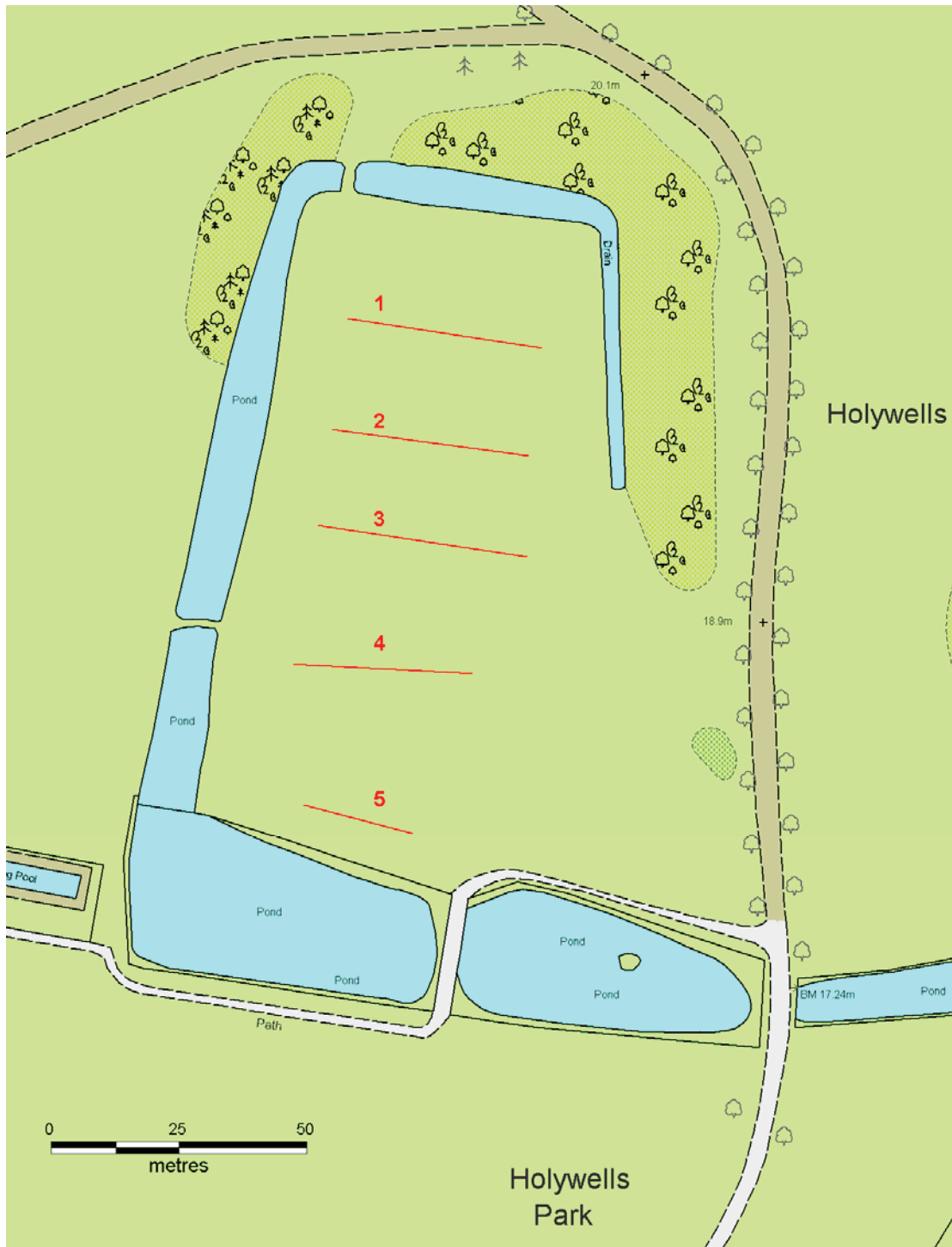


Figure 3: Position of the five dug trenches

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The results from the five trenches can be summarised in the following table, more detailed descriptions of the trenches are outlined below.

Trench no.	Orientation	Length	Max. depth	Notes
1	E-W	38m	1.5m	Dug deep through hillwash to reveal underlying sandy clay along full length.
2	E-W	38m	1.4m	8m of W end dug to maximum depth, then trench stepped up to depth of c.600mm. An 8m long segment near the centre of the trench was left high to allow hand dug test squares through the buried soil 0012
3	E-W	40m	0.7m	NNE-SSW running ditch 0020 encountered at E end of trench, of C19 th date
4	E-W	34m	0.8m	
5	approx E-W	21.5m	0.8m	Short trench dug within pronounced hollow [0017] - backfilled pond? Fills contain finds of C19 th date.

Table 1: Trench details

Trench 1

This was a trench of 38m length, machined to a depth of 1.2m at its western end to reveal undisturbed clay sand natural. This deposit was at a depth of 1.5m in the centre of the trench and sloped up to 1m at its eastern end.

The deposits included a dark brown clay topsoil (0001) of up to 400mm thickness, over a slightly paler brown humic clay loam ('lower topsoil', 0011) of 400mm maximum. There was a gradual gradation from 0001 to 0011 with brick and tile fragments and moderate charcoal flecking typifying the zone of contact between these two layers. The lower deposit 0011 might represent a 'buried soil'.

Under these loam layers was a band of pale grey sandy clay with yellow mottles. This very definite deposit ran the full length of the trench and is likely to represent an event such as a landslide or a flash flood. Under this layer were a series of deposits produced through long term hillwash (colluvial) processes. All the layers below c.800mm were completely sterile of finds and charcoal - very homogenous in nature and laid down in undisturbed strata - and are thus considered to be natural in origin.

No features were detected under the topsoil and humic loam layers, nor were any encountered under the potentially masking hillwash deposits. The geophysical survey conducted by Wessex Archaeology in 2004 showed an area of high resistance in the north-east corner of the site. It is possible that this reading was caused by changes in the underlying geology with the natural sands and clay sands bedding upwards towards the surface in this corner.

Trench 2

This trench was 38m long and was machine dug to a depth of over 1.5m at its western end for a length of 8m (plate 5). This confirmed a similar sequence of humic topsoil (0002), of 300mm, and lower mid brown loam (0012), of 200mm depth. Under this, a mixed layer of mid brown sandy clay of c.200mm lay over c.600mm of fine hillwash deposits. A red-brown sandy clay natural was revealed at the base of the trench. The band of clean grey clay observed in Trench 1, representing a single event, did not extend into this area.



Plate 5: Deep layers of hillwash deposit at the western end of Trench 2, each coloured section on the ranging rod is 0.5m

After deciding that any medieval or later archaeology (likely to be contemporary with the moat) would be observable at a level under the topsoils (0002 and 0012) but above the majority of the hillwash deposits, it was decided to machine to a depth of c.600mm.

One stretch of trench (between 12 and 20m from the western end) was left high (c.300mm) so that the lower topsoil / buried soil 0012 could be hand-excavated by members of the Young Archaeologists Club and Holywells High School. This section of deposit was divided into eight segments of c.2m by 750mm (labelled A to H) and were hand excavated for better finds recovery (segment B was not excavated, but some finds were recovered from its machined surface).

No recognisable archaeological features were identified in this trench.

Trench 3

This trench was 40m long and was dug to a depth of c.600 to 700mm to reveal undisturbed hillwash deposits in the base of the trench. The sides of the trench revealed a topsoil (0003) of 300mm, a slightly paler lower topsoil (0013) of 200mm over c.200mm of mid brown mixed silts and clays. The base of the trench revealed cleaner, sterile hillwash deposits.

At its eastern end was revealed a north-north-east to south-south-west running ditch [0020] (figure 4). This was a straight-edged, steep-sided feature with a rounded base

of 600mm depth and 1m width. The upper fill (0021) was dark brown loam with frequent brick and charcoal fragments, fill (0022) was a slump of material from the ditch edge over the primary fill (0023). This fill was a mid brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. Finds from these fills suggest a 19th-century date for this feature.

Trench 4

This trench was 34m long and had to be located between standing play equipment and park benches. It was machined to a depth of 800mm revealing 250mm of topsoil (0004) over 200mm of a slightly paler loam (0014) containing occasional brick and charcoal pieces and, in places, abundant oyster shell fragments lying across the bottom of this layer. The remaining 350mm to the base of the trench consisted of mixed sand and clay over cleaner, silty clay hillwash seen in the base of the trench.

No recognisable archaeological features were identified in this trench.



Plate 6: Oyster shell fragments within the lower loam layer (0014)

Trench 5

This trench was 21.5m in length and cut through a slightly sunken area (figure 4). The trench was machined to a depth of c.800mm, to reveal a mixed layer of grey clay and shelly crag sand. A hand dug test hole of a further 300mm in the base of the trench revealed pottery of 19th-century date. Natural was not encountered at this depth, nor was sterile hillwash, and it is likely that all deposits encountered under the top and subsoils were fills of a pond or large feature [0017] with fills given the number (0016).

The very sharp contact between the topsoil (0005) and the underlying silty clay subsoil (0015) might indicate that these layers were purposely laid over the fills of [0017]. Layer (0015) is not considered to be a lower or buried soil similar to (0011)-(0014) encountered under the topsoil in the other trenches.

Context Summary

The following table summarises the contexts (OP numbers) assigned to the deposits and features of archaeological interest. All unstratified finds were given topsoil numbers for their relevant trench.

OP	Trench	Description	Finds
0001	1	Topsoil	C.16 th – 18 th
0002	2	Topsoil	C.17 th – 19 th
0003	3	Topsoil	C.18 th – 19 th
0004	4	Topsoil	C.17 th – 19 th
0005	5	Topsoil	C.18 th – 20 th
0011	1	Lower topsoil / buried soil	
0012	2	Lower topsoil / buried soil	C.12 th – 14 th
0013	3	Lower topsoil / buried soil	
0014	4	Lower topsoil / buried soil	
0015	5	Subsoil – with sharp contact with 0005 topsoil above	
0016	5	Fill of [0017]: mixed deposits of mid brown clay mixed with lenses of shelly crag sand with frequent charcoal flecks.	C.19 th
0017	5	Cut for large sunken area of c.35 by 10m. Excavated to depth of 1.1m but not bottomed. Probable backfilled pond or other large feature.	
0020	3	Cut for NNE-SSW running ditch. Width 1m, depth 600mm.	
0021	3	Fill of [0020]: upper fill – dark brown humic loam with frequent charcoal and brick fragments.	C.19 th
0022	3	Fill of [0021]: middle fill – mid dark brown silty clay.	
0023	3	Fill of [0021]: primary fill – mid / light brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal.	C.19 th

Table 2. Summary of archaeological contexts

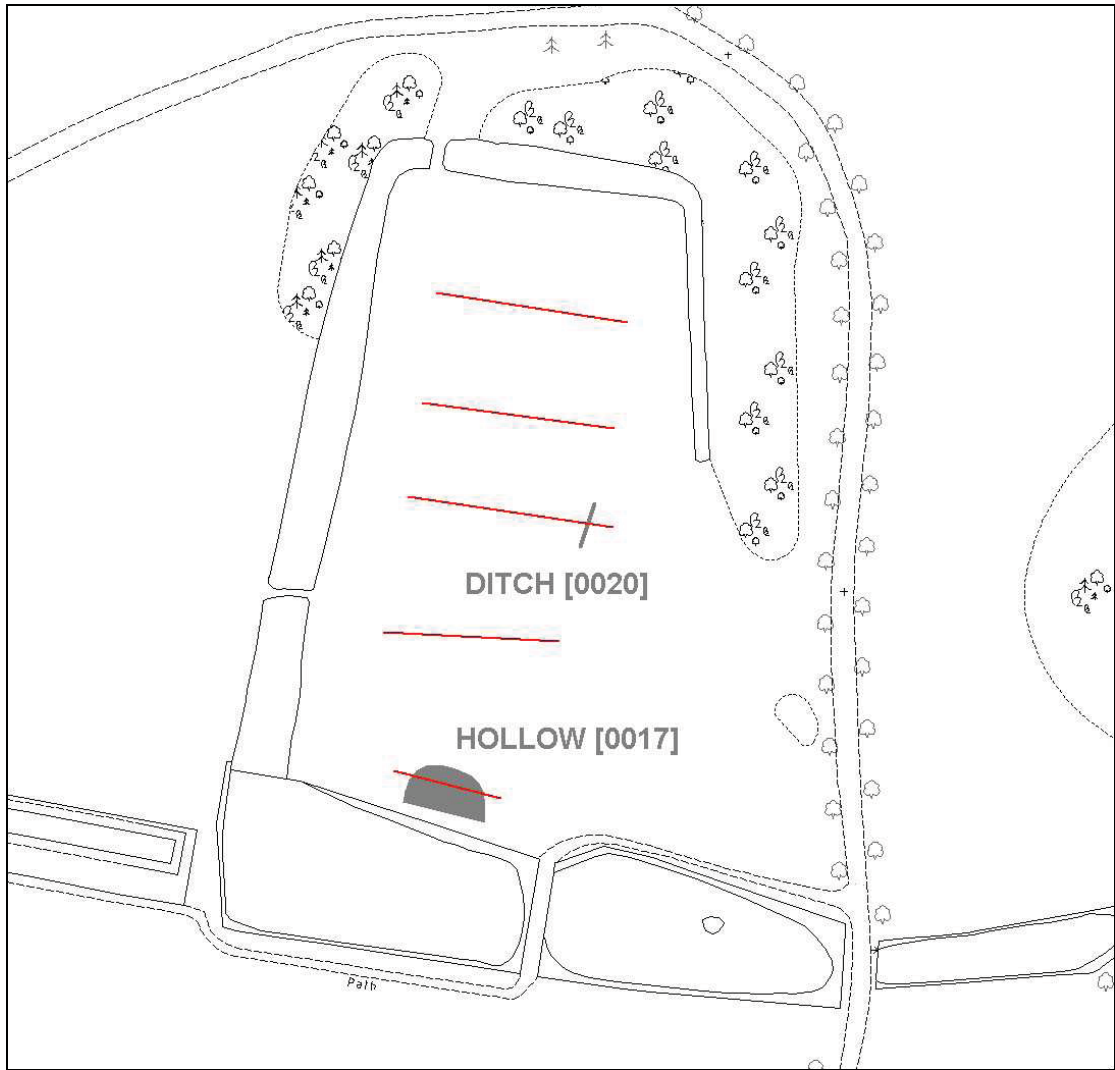


Figure 4: The ditch [0020] and the large hollow [0017], probably part of a back-filled pond, were both of 19th century date

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4. The Finds

Richenda Goffin, June 2006

Introduction

Finds were collected from nine contexts, as shown in the table below. Finds recovered from test squares dug by children and students were labelled 12A to H.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	70	735
CBM	221	10162
Fired clay	7	168
Stone	4	74
Glass	4	14
Clay pipe	7	23
Worked flint	4	400
Burnt flint/stone	3	23
Slag	2	39
Iron	7	60
Animal bone	20	233
Shell	37	321

Table 3. Finds quantities.

Pottery

A total of 70 fragments of pottery was recovered from the excavation, weighing 0.735kg. The pottery has been recorded by fabric and form and quantified by weight and sherd count (Appendix 2). Most was collected from topsoil deposits in Trenches 1-5, but ceramics were also found in other stratified deposits and features, as well as the test squares. The pottery dates from the medieval through to the post-medieval period.

Medieval

Approximately half of the assemblage is medieval in date (34 frags @ 0.357 kg). The most common fabric group is Medieval coarseware, a collective term used to describe the wheelthrown sandy grey and buff wares which were made at a number of production sites in the region, spanning the late 12th-14th century (24 fragments @ 0.274kg). In addition a number of oxidised sherds were soft, and contained frequent mica and some ferrous inclusions. The majority of this pottery consisted of body sherds, but some squared rims of jars or cooking vessels were also identified which date to the 13th-14th century. A single sherd of Hollesley type ware was identified in topsoil deposit 0003. This fine sandy greyware belongs to a general East Suffolk tradition, with similar sherds being identified at Stowmarket, and sites further eastwards such as Trimley St Mary and Orford (Anderson 2004). A single sherd of possible unglazed Saintonge whiteware was recovered from 0003.

A small quantity of medieval glazed wares was also present on the excavation. The best preserved vessel is the rim of a slipped and glazed jug recovered from 0012. The fabric is fine and grey and contains occasional flint inclusions and mica. The jug has an oxidised external surface and a triangular shaped rim. Although a precise identification has not been made, it is likely that this is an example of a local glazed ware dating to the Late 13th to early 14th century.

A single fragment of a Langerwehe stoneware jug dating to the late medieval/early post-medieval period (14th-15th century) was collected from topsoil deposit 0003.

Post-medieval

The remainder of the ceramics date to the post-medieval period (36 fragments @ 0.378kg). Although a small number of sherds are transitional, consisting mainly of fragments of Late medieval and transitional wares of 15th-16th century, the majority of the pottery dates to the later part of the post-medieval period. A few fragments of Green Glazed Border wares are present, and some Frechen stoneware and Glazed red earthenwares, but there are also frequent sherds of English stoneware, Pearlware and Refined white earthenwares dating to the 17th – 19th century.

Ceramic building material

A total of 221 fragments weighing 10,162kg was collected from the excavation. The assemblage has been briefly catalogued for the archive. Most of the material consists of fragments of post-medieval rooftile, but some earlier rooftiles and a small number of brick fragments were also identified. Many of the fragments are small and abraded, and only two brick fragments were substantial enough so that the thickness could be measured.

Nearly all the rooftiles were characterised by fine, or medium sandy fabrics, or fine sandy and red clay pellets, soft with mica. These are all late in date or are post-medieval. A few rooftiles had reduced cores, and some of these had splashed lead glaze, indicating that they are high or late medieval in date. Most of these were recovered from Trench 4.

A fragment of a post-medieval perforated fragment present in topsoil deposit 0003 may be a ventilation brick.

Fired clay

Seven fragments of fired clay were recovered from the excavation, weighing 0.168kg. Several fabric types are represented, several of which contain chalk inclusions.

Worked flint (Colin Pendleton)

Four fragments of residual worked flint were identified, weighing 0.400kg. A large cortex fragment with worked edges, in topsoil deposit 0004 may be associated with flint wall facing and cannot be closely dated. A second small fragment heavily coated with mortar was also found in this context. A snapped flake with slight retouch or use wear in 0021 is probably late prehistoric in date. A flint hammerstone in 0111 which has been later re-used as a flake core also dates to the later prehistoric period.

Burnt flint

A small number of fragments of burnt flint were counted, weighed and discarded (3 @ 0.023kg).

Clay Pipe

Seven fragments of ceramic tobacco pipe were recovered (0.023kg). All are stem fragments apart from a small and very abraded bowl fragment in 0001, which cannot be closely dated.

Post-medieval Glass

Four fragments of post-medieval window glass were recovered in total (0.014kg). A small fragment of clear moulded vessel glass present in 0005 is late post-medieval in date.

Metalwork

Five fragments of iron nails were found, and the remains of two other iron objects were present in topsoil layer 0003 and 0016.

Miscellaneous

Slag

Two small fragments of slag were recovered weighing 0.039kg.

Animal bone

Twenty fragments of animal bone were collected, weighing 0.233kg. Most pieces were extremely fragmentary and featureless. There were two examples showing evidence of butchering marks.

Oyster and other shell

Twenty-seven fragments of oyster shells weighing 0.226kg were recorded, and 10 fragments of other shell (0.095kg). All the oyster shell was discarded.

Discussion of Finds Evidence

The finds recovered from Holywells Park date from the medieval to the post-medieval period. Nearly half of the pottery (48.5% by sherd count and weight) was medieval, and comprises mainly coarsewares with smaller quantities of glazed wares dating to the 13th-14th century. Although some of these sherds were abraded, their worn condition was not a particular feature and the fragments could have been deposited from a medieval property nearby, rather than being brought in from further away and subsequently redeposited. None of the pottery appears to be of high status, although the possible fragment of Saintonge whiteware is worthy of note. The imported sherd of the Langerwehe stoneware jug is likely to be of a similar date as the medieval/late medieval rooftiles present in deposits also containing tiles of a later date. The presence of rooftiles is, in itself, an indication of a building of relative substance and wealth. The redeposited late medieval pottery and building material also provides some evidence for the possibility of a relatively affluent structure nearby.

5. Conclusions

Five trenches positioned across the area within a large surrounding moat ditch failed to identify any structural remains of the medieval period or later. No walls, beam-slots, post-holes or pits were uncovered, nor were any demolished or robbed-out structural features revealed. Although a small quantity of roof tile was recovered, some of which was likely to be of late medieval date, not enough was found to constitute a demolished structure on the site, nor was other demolition debris obvious. A high status residence of the bishops of Norwich or their representatives is unlikely to be located within the moat.

The extensive finds recovery from the topsoil, mainly due to the collection of artefacts by school groups, showed that a significant quantity of the pottery assemblage consisted of material from the late medieval to early post-medieval period (12th – 16th centuries). Although much of the medieval assemblage is of fairly humble origin, some higher status glazed and imported examples, along with the roof tiles already mentioned, do indicate a more prestigious dwelling within the vicinity.

The earlier finds appeared to be stratified within a buried topsoil and a rich, organic garden soil, the latter likely to have developed and built up during the sites use as an orchard in the 19th and early 20th century (figures 2 and 5). This finds horizon is likely to be associated with random loss and casual refuse disposal rather than purposeful manuring of the land – pottery sherds would show more abrasion and wear if this was the case.

These deposits were above a thick layer of silty clay hillwash (colluvium) making the depth to natural (where it was seen in the north-west corner of the site) at least 1.6m. No features or artefacts were recovered from within or below the hillwash but some residual prehistoric flintwork recovered from the topsoil might indicate that early use of the site may be buried at some depth.

Only two archaeological features were encountered in the trenches: the ditch [0020] in Trench 3 and the large hollow tested to over 1m depth in Trench 5 (figure 4). Both these features contained pottery of 19th century date. The north-north-east to south-south-west running ditch is likely to correspond to the minor field boundary indicated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1880 (figure 5). This boundary is shown running towards the north-east corner of the moated area. Unfortunately Trenches 1 and 2 could not be extended to the east to test the alignment of this feature as the Herris fencing around the site restricted the machine. The large hollow [0017] could be a backfilled branch of the pond.

Excavation has shown that a prestigious structure probably did not sit within the moat. Medieval artefacts however, some of high status, were spread across the site and could have derived from an important dwelling in the vicinity. The fieldwork has not been able to date the moat or enclosure (an excavation through a section of the moat ditch would probably be required to do this) and the possibility still remains that this is a garden or landscape feature belonging to the initial layout of the park for the Cobbold family. The 19th century ditch [0020], on a completely different alignment from the enclosure, might suggest that the moat predates the formation of the park.

With a possible high status medieval dwelling nearby it might be that the moat was itself an earlier landscape feature, enclosing a garden or orchard down onto which the bishops of Norwich or their representatives could have looked.

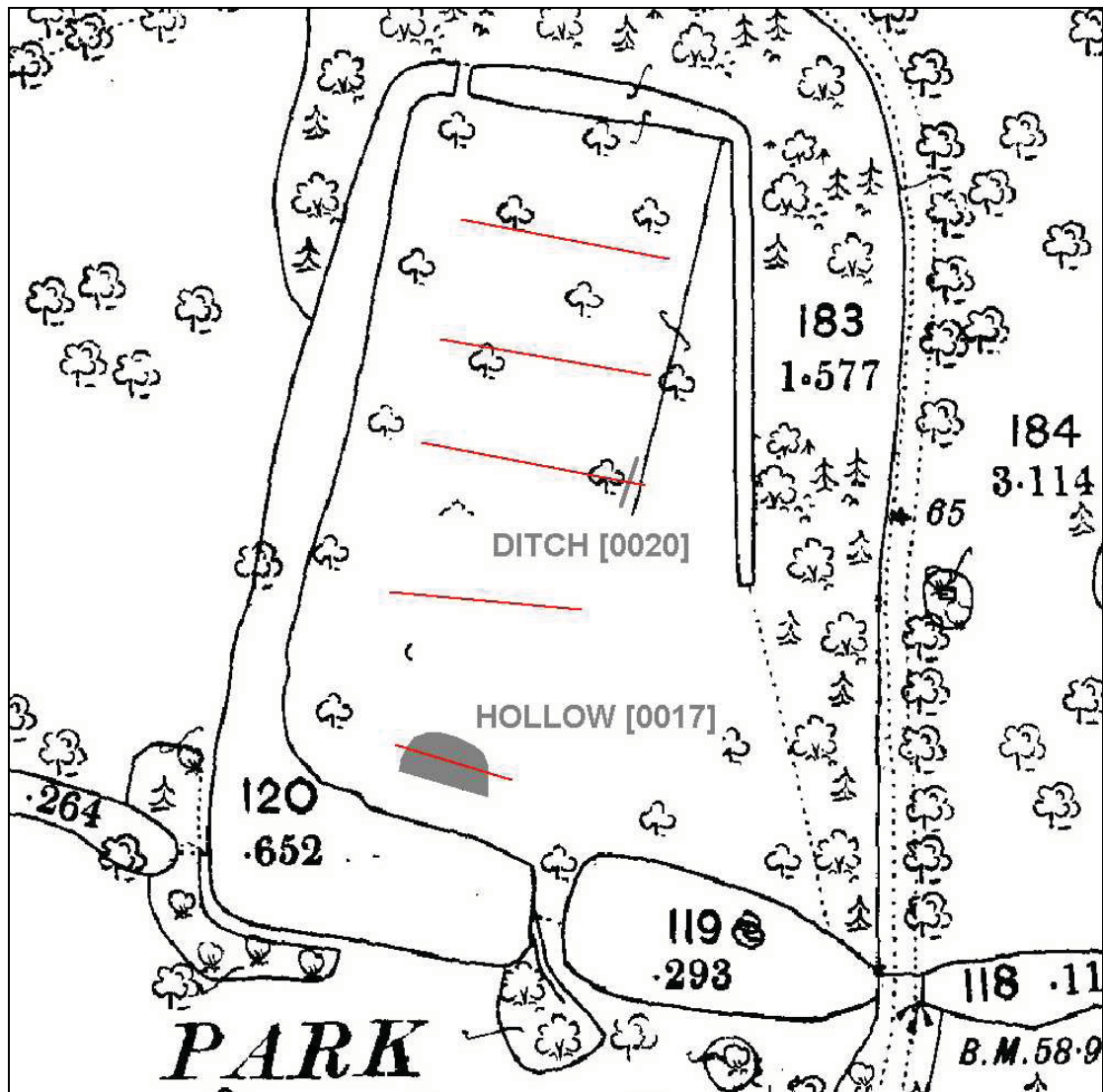


Figure 5: Trenches (red) and the two 19th century features encountered (grey) superimposed on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the site (c.1880s)

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6. Recommendations

No structural remains were encountered so there is no requirement to preserve in situ, neither were there post-holes, slots or other features of any age requiring further excavation. Artefacts of medieval and early post-medieval origin are fairly common on site and the possibility remains that prehistoric archaeology might be present at depth, masked by the hillwash. With this in mind it is recommended that any excavation for future play equipment be monitored by an observing archaeologist.

Disclaimer

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

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APPENDIX 1: DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH BY ANTHONY BREEN

Wix Bishop Moated Site, Holywell Park, Ipswich

Introduction

In May 2004 a documentary report on the history of Holywell Park, Ipswich was commissioned by Ipswich Borough Council's Leisure Services Department. The report contradicted much of the published history of the park. It established that most of the southern part of park including the site of Holywell House had been previously known as Pitt's Farm and was copyhold land held of the manor of Wix Bishop. The other areas of the park were also copyhold land and described in the manorial court books, rolls and surveys. In 1811 and 1812 John Cobbold had by separate purchases acquired the farm and the lordship of the manor. The northern part of the present park was acquired in 1817. Another researcher, Adrian Howlett was then studying the development of the park and a copy of the documentary report was sent to him. Through his diligent research additional documents relating to Pitt's Farm were discovered amongst the Suffolk quarter sessions records. The quarter sessions were the administrative body for the county before the establishment of the county council in 1888. Amongst these documents there is an earlier map of the southern end of the park printed in the sale particulars of 1811. These additional documents are considered in this report.

The 2004 report also stated that according to John Kirby's "**The Suffolk Traveller**", published in 1735 "While the bishops of Norwich had it, they used frequently to reside at their house situated near the south side of the road, leading towards Nacton from Bishops-hill; where there is now a square field, which seems as if formerly it had been moated round. Many institutions, &c are said in the books at Norwich to have been granted at this place". Kirby also stated that "The church of Wykes is sometimes mentioned in old writings; but it is not known where it stood; and possibly it might be no more than a chapel, for the use of the bishop and his family".

The reference to "many institutions ... in the books at Norwich" is to the bishops' registers. The registers have survived from 1299 and are now held at the Norfolk Record Office and there are microfilm copies available at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich. These registers have been examined in part for references to the manor of Wix, Wykes or Wyks.

Pitt's Farm

In the previous report it was noted that Pitt's Farm was first mentioned in a will dated 17th April 1564 in the form "Pytts over the hill". The name appears to have come from John Pyt from Kesgrave who is first mentioned in relation to the park area in 1413. The two surveys of 1620 and 1656 include references to a tenement called Pitts. Other fields are described as abutting land late John Walworth whose will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 19th June 1488 and Clemens Walworth his wife whose will was proved at the same court on 22nd August 1510. These names were still in use in 1817 when John Cobbold acquired the northern side of the present park.

Mr Newport's Seisin

It is difficult to understand why the papers relating to this farm are to be found in the quarter session records. The county did not own the property and the court did not handle equity cases or enrol deeds. In the catalogue for this collection prepared long before the record office moved to its present location there was a description of a manuscript map dated 1807. This map was later used in the sale particulars of 1811. The catalogue states that the map was "transferred with other records from the old strong room. The reason for their deposit is unknown". The papers seem to relate to a need to show true title to the property and were probably collected together circa 1812. They deal with an obscure point of law. Briefly this relates to the copyhold lands formerly held by Mary Sharpe a relatively small portion of the farm. The custom of this manor was English Borough by which the youngest son inherited the land. In order to secure an undisputed transfer of the land, property was surrendered back to the manor to be granted out to the use of a will. All transfers of manorial land involved a ceremony called a delivery of seisin and these papers relate to "*George Newport's seisin*". His heir and owner of Pitt's Farm had been Mary Newport whose daughter and heir Mary Sharpe had twice married. Following her

first marriage to Osmond Beauvoir she had surrendered the land to the use of her will at a court held on 11th October 1782. After her second marriage in 1791 to a Mr Douglas she had failed to do so (ref. B/152/1/5/15). The farm was sold at an auction on 15th August 1811 and then consisted of 656 acres 3 roods and 29 perches of which some 73 acres were copyhold "held of the Manor of Wix Bishop". The following year 447 acres including the site of the then Ipswich Race Course were sold out of the original property. Of these only a "small part" was copyhold.

The question at law was had Mary Sharpe's failure to surrender the land back to the manorial court following her second marriage invalidated the previous surrender to the use of her will. The legal opinion on this matter given on 11th November 1811 was "*I am not aware of any principle or decision under which it can be contended that the effect of a surrender made during the coverture to the uses of Mrs Beauvoir's will could be considered as suspended or deprived of effect by the subsequent marriage*".

The 1811 map

Before coming to this conclusion the various lawyers had collected together various deeds and other documents relating to the estate in order to identify those parts that were copyhold land. In 1811 the 656 acres had been sold in separate lots. Pitt's Farm was lot 1 consisting of 150 acres 1 rood and 8 perches. The northern boundary extends into the present park and seems to follow the line of a stream shown on Monson's map of 1848 and the Tithe map of St Clements' parish dated 1841 except at the lower western end of the park. In 1811 the lower end of the park was sold as two separate pieces lot 2 "Fountain Meadow" containing 4 acres and 24 perches and lot 3 "Fountain Field" containing 6 acres 1 rood and 30 perches were both copyhold and their name comes from the site of the former Fountain Public House. The Fountain had been a mill known in the 16th century as Ball's Mill and this had been acquired by John Cobbold in 1763. These separate pieces were later described on the 1841 tithe map as 75 "Canal Meadow" 3 acres 1 rood and 37 perches, 74a "Bank and Water" 3 roods and 37 perches, 76 "Brick Kiln Meadow" 4 acres 3 roods and 38 perches and 90 "Brick Kiln" measured at 2 acres and 30 perches, the total acreage was 11 acres 2 roods 22 perches. The changes in the field boundaries suggest that the canal feature now forming in part the western boundary of the park was dug after 1811. Further this canal is fed by the large pond at the lower end of the park. This pond is not depicted on the 1811 map or described in the sale particulars even though the property boundary overlaps the pond. As the most of this pond was part of the property acquired by John Cobbold in 1817 it suggests that both the pond and canal were dug between 1817 and 1841.

On the 1811 map (fig 1) the fields numbered 7-11 and 14-15 were copyhold. In one copy of the sale particulars the fields 7 "Pods Piece and Barn" 5 acres 1 rood and 28 perches and 8 "Alder Carr" 2 acres 2 roods and 36 perches are annotated in pencil as "*Hollwell Close*". This is the named used in the manorial records. The other pieces appear with out any annotations as 9 "Old Orchard", 10 "Little Meadow", 11 "Middle Meadow", 14 "Little Round Meadow" and 15 "Great Round Hill". None of these field names appear in the manorial records. In terms of their use only 9 & 10 were described as "meadow" and can be identified on the tithe map as one field 78 "Elm Meadow" though the former field boundary between the two meadows is still shown in 1841. The acreage of the two meadows in 1811 was 3 acres 3 roods and 35 perches in 1841 just 3 acres and 30 perches the remaining three quarters of an acre was absorbed into the grounds of Holywell House. The total acreage of these five fields was 27 acres 2 roods and 19 perches and the boundaries of all these remaining fields were absorbed into the grounds of the house. Cliff Road is not shown on the 1811 map. The small piece marked as 3 in 1811 and described as a "Stack yard" 1 rood 16 perches appears to be the same as 77a on the tithe map "Stable Yard" 1 rood 37 perches.

The printed version of this map was based on an earlier survey of 1807. In a "*Report and Valuation*" of the estate dated August 1803, the surveyor noted under a heading of "*Observations Thereon*" that "*It is to be remarked that no plan having been made of the Estate and the names of the Inclosures being in many instances unknown to the tenant it is not improbable but that there may be some inaccuracies in the valuation from the circumstance of one close being mistaken for another ... There are many other instances in which the information received is defective and a regular plan and survey is much to be recommended*". The surveyor also lamented that "*I can't discover by the tenant which part of the estate is Freehold, or were the 63 acres described as copyhold is situate*". In his description of the soil, he noted that "*On the declivity of the Hill a clay stratum crops out and the surface soil is more tenacious and constitutes useful pasture land*". He described the house as "*Lately been new*".

fronted and is on tenantable repair and stands on an eminence commanding a very extensive and pleasant view of the river, shipping, Town of Ipswich and the vale and adjacent county. The barn and outbuildings are antient and in but indifferent repair from the natural decay of the materials". He also remarked that *"There is but little young timber growing upon the estate and no plantation has been made"*. He measured the estate at 664 acres and 36 perches.

In amongst the lawyers' papers there are a series of questions set out with the replies from the opposing party. Amongst these questions there is the following, *"N.B. There was a map of this estate taken in or about 1722 which is not in our possession. ... The modern map was drawn by William Cole in 1807, it is possible he had the old one on preparing his survey & plan. The old plan would be of service as it would corroborate the letter of 20 Nov 1722"*.

The 1722 map was not produced though amongst the papers there are the *"Particulars of Pitt's Farm Ipswich from W. Tallemach's map made 1722"* and then in another hand *"NB this is in Dr Beauvoir's handwriting"*. Dr Beauvoir was the first husband of Mary Sharpe, they married in about 1782. Tallemach measured Pitt's Farm at 251 acres 3 roods and 18 perches of which 46 acres 3 roods and 3 perches were identified as copyhold land. Not all the copyhold land was within the area identified as copyhold in the 1811 sale particulars. In 1811 the total of the copyhold was 31 acres 3 roods and 3 perches. The pieces identified in 1722 as copyhold were "Little Home Meadow" 1 acre 2 roods and 14 perches, "First Home Meadow" 3 acres 2 roods and 13 perches and Clift Meadow 6 acres and 30 perches each of these fields was entirely copyhold land. The other fields were only partly copyhold. Of a field called "Forty Acre Field with the Drift" 8 acres and 22 perches were identified as copyhold and were formerly known as "Rye Close" this name appears in manorial records. Of the 8 acres and 33 perches of a field called "Broom Hill" 7 acres and 18 perches were copyhold and of "Popple Field" measured at 28 acres 3 roods and 21 perches only 2 roods and 26 perches were copyhold. None of these fields can be identified on the 1811 map. William Tallemach is named as the surveyor of maps of estates in Finningham 1720 and Ringshall and Stonham Aspal in 1722 but his map of Pitt's Farm is not at the record office and may not longer be extant.

Amongst the legal papers there is evidence that the lawyers had examined in detail all the available manorial records then held by the steward of the manor in an attempt to reconcile the descriptions of the copyhold land with the existing fields without any success other than to suggest a position for "Hollwells Close".

Pitt's Farm Miscellaneous Papers

Amongst the papers there are several short term leases for the farm such as a lease endorsed *"From Mr Newport to Mr French 1745 8 years"*. The lease reserves various rights to the owners such as the trees growing on the estate and gravel and also *"Except and always reserv'd out of this present demise & lease ...to hunt fish & fowl on the same premises"*.

In a letter dated 25th December and addressed to Mrs Sharpe the then tenant of Pitt's Farm writes *"I have sent you a hare, which I hope you will pleased to Except an am sorry it is not in my power to oblige you with more Game, but, but not being a Manner Farm an so many Gunners out of Ipswich and myself a Very bad shoot, which makes Game very short with me, pray my duty to Mr Sharp if you please"*. This is enclosed with an order for payment signed by Fane William Sharp and dated 20th February 1759.

On the binding of the bundle of documents there is a list of the supposed contents which did include *"J Buck meas't of 2 ponds"*. Unfortunately this document has not survived and it is not possible to determine which two ponds had been measured.

Pitt's Farm Leases

It is very evident that the owners of Pitt's Farm did not live on the estate or in Suffolk. There is a separate collection of deeds relating to this part of Holywells Park. These appear in the Quarter Sessions catalogue under the reference B/150/1/5/1-14 though they are labelled B/152/1/5/1-4. The documents range from 1616 to 1671 and include leases and deeds of both the freehold and copyhold estates. By 1671 the estate included a second dwelling or messuage known as "Maidens Grave" together with parcels of land near "St Parnells" on Caldwell Heath granted out by the corporation of

Ipswich in 1669. Nearly all the later documents contain catch-all phrases but the earliest document a lease for 21 years dated 1st December 1616 is of considerable interest. It is between Robert Usherwood alias Thurston and Tobias Abbott both Ipswich merchants. For the sum of £1,000 Usherwood had leased out "*All that capitall messuage or mansion house commonlie called or knowne by the name of Pyttes ...freehold landes ...conteyninge in the whole by estimation sixe hundred acres ...nowe or late in the occupation of Edward Bacon ...within the libertyes of the Bourough of Ipswich the parishes of Naketon Rushmere and Westerfield ...And also the said Robert Usherwood alias Thurston for the consideratiosn aforesaid with and by the license of Sir Thomas Jermye knight Lord of the Mannor of Wicks Bishoppe hadd and obteyned att the Court Baron ...hath likewise demised granted and leaten ...unto the said Tobias Abbott all those coppingehould landes ...usuallie occupied with the said Capitall messuage or mansion house conteyninge together in the whole by estimation fiftye acres*". This is before the manorial survey of 1620 and already the copyhold is "usually occupied with the said ... mansion".

The lease reserves various rights to the owner including "*All woodes, underwoodes, tymer and trees*" which he or his servants could "*fell cut downe have take cart and carrie awaie*" though the tenant could have "*sufficient fireboote, hedgeboote, gateboote and other bootes*". The fruit trees were also reserved. Then possibly the most interesting clauses the owner reserved the right "*To make any fyshpondes in convenient places*". This is not a general clause found in leases and must relate to the area suggesting that fish ponds did not exist within or adjoining the site. A more general restriction was that the tenant could not "*Ploughe breake upp putt or convert unto tillage any meadowe groundes*".

In the next document dated 4th January 1620 Pitt's farm is described as "*Wherein Agnes Morgan widowe late wife of John Morgan gent did sometimes dwell*". In the later documents the house is described as "late in the occupation of Thomas Wilkinson". Edward Bacon had been admitted to "*one close containing twelve acers ...called Long Close abutting upon Greenwich way west and the tenement Pitts est*" in March 1615 "*which was forfeited unto him for default of payment of £100 by John Morgane gent*"

Bishops' Registers

An institution is the appointment of an incumbent to a parish except those within the bishop's gift. Appointments to those parishes within the bishop's gift are called collations but the records of all such entries appear in the same registers together with other memoranda and occasionally details of ordinations. Each entry is dated in the medieval style that is given on a calendar date and at a specific location. The calendar dates of the appointments and the names of the incumbents for each parish were extracted in the early 18th century by Thomas Tanner the then registrar of the cathedral. His index does not include the locations where each institution was given. It is divided into the four archdeaonries of the diocese and the parishes are further sub divided under their respective deaneries. The entries for the deaneries of Ipswich and Colneis are in the second volume of his index. Amongst the Ipswich parish entries there are details of appointments to the various parishes and religious institutions such as priories, hospitals and schools. A number of chapels are noted. There is no reference to the church of Wykes. The extra parochial area of Haghtree is listed under Colneis together with the priory of Alnesbourne. The parish of Haghtree or Hallowtree was taken over by Alnesbourne in the 14th century and a number of those known to have owned land within the park area in the 15th century give their residence in their respective wills as Alnesbourne. Once again there is no entry for a church of Wykes. The old writings referred to in Kirby's work must be another source and not the bishops' registers.

It is possible to trace the bishops' movements from the entries in the registers and note the frequency of the bishops' visits to Ipswich. Only the four earliest registers have been examined in part for this report.

The earliest surviving register is that of John Salmon, bishop of Norwich (1299-1325). This consists of 119 folios with approximately 10 entries per page. Medieval bishops were both important ecclesiastical and political figures and many held royal appointments. As with all the medieval bishops of Norwich there is a brief description of Salmon's career in the "Dictionary of National Biography". "During the reign of Edward I Salmon is mentioned only as accompanying the king on a visit to St Alban's in the autumn of 1299 and as going to the Roman Court in January 1305". Under Edward II his services to the monarch increased having been first employed "in negotiating the king's marriage" in November

1307. In March 1309 he was sent on a mission to the Pope. In August 1310 he was sent to Gascony in France and remained aboard until September 1311. In November 1312 and again in May to July 1313 he was in Paris. At the end of 1316 he was at Avignon. In between these various foreign visits he was involved with other matters of state until his appointment as chancellor of England in January 1320. He remained in this post until June 1323 when he resigned through illness. He died at Folkestone Priory on his way home from yet another mission to France. Despite all these diplomatic appointments he still found time to “built the great hall in the bishop’s palace at Norwich and founded a chapel in the cathedral in honour of St John the Evangelist”.

In his register only the folios 1r to 31r covering the years 1299 to December 1308 together with 74r to 89r that is April 1318 through to April 1322 have been examined. In the earlier part of the registers he was at Wykes “*Apud Wykes iux Gippewyk*” at various times. There is a single entry in December 1299 followed by entries dated at South Elmham and Hoxne. In October 1300 there are two entries followed by an entry for Shouldham in Norfolk. The next entries are dated 6th June 1301. These are of interests as other entries about this time are dated Hoxne, Bacton, Westley and Stoke Nayland. He returned to Norfolk via Bacton and South Elmham. On 15 August 1302 he was again briefly at Wykes just one entry before returning to Norfolk. In February 1302/03 he spent at least four days there at the start of the month. He did not visit again until May 1305 when again there is just one entry but also another dated at Ipswich. From the 1st November to the 5th there are four entries for Wykes followed by entries for Norwich. In March 1306/07 there are three entries dated at Ipswich and another three in October 1308 but nothing for Wykes until December 1308 and again just two entries then Norwich. In the later period he was at Wykes on two occasions there is a single entry on 5th September 1318 followed by entries for Bacton and there is another entry dated 16th April 1319 followed by six entries dated at Norwich. In these years there are entries for York and Beverley in December 1318 and London and York in May 1319.

Though the entries for Wykes are far more frequent in the earlier years of Salmon’s episcopacy they do not form a regular pattern of visitation, the stays are brief and the numbers of entries few. The number of visits would be far outweighed by entries for the other Suffolk manors of Hoxne, South Elmham and Bacton though it is interesting to note there are no entries dated at Battsford.

Salmon’s successor was William Ayermine or Ayreminne (1325-1336). He was consecrated bishop in France in September 1325. Amongst the records of the Exchequer held at the National Archives there are a series of accounts for expenses paid to him for various diplomatic missions to France and Scotland through out his period as bishop. He was treasurer of England from 1331 and died at Charing “near London” in March 1336. The institutions are listed on folios 2r – 77r in his register. There are no entries for either Wykes or Ipswich in the first year of his episcopacy. The register was searched in detail from the beginning of 1333 folio 56v to the end of 1335 folio 71v. In 1333 the entries begin with Pontefract and York. From the middle of July until the 16th August 1333 he was at Wykes on his return from London. By September he had moved on to South Elmham and then Hoxne. He returned briefly to Wykes on 13th October 1333 and was there once more in February 1333/34 and on the 5th July 1334. These final visits appear to be related to a visitation of the archdeaconry as the register records institutions at Blyburgh, Snape and Campsey.

Anthony Bek (1337 – 1343) like his predecessor was consecrated in France. The institutions in his register cover the folios 1r-73 v of these folios 24r to 54r were searched covering the period November 1339 to the end of 1342. There is only one reference to a visit to Ipswich on 15th May 1341 and no references to Wykes Bishop.

William Bateman (1344 – 1355) was born in Norwich and had been previously been archdeacon. He was also consecrated in France. He was employed on various embassies and was “during the next ten years repeatedly crossing the sea accompanied by other ambassadors”. The institutions in his register cover folios 41r – 156r, though only folios 51v to 71v have been searched. These cover the period October 1345 through to August 1348. Surprisingly he was at Wykes on 14th October 1345. This entry is followed by another dated at the Chapter of Alnesbourne Priory dated 5th November.

Finally Thomas Percy (1356 – 1369) was the trier of petitions in the parliaments of 1363, 1364-5, 1366 and 1369. Each of these parliaments sat for a few weeks. The institutions in his registers covered folios 9r- 87r. In consideration of the few entries to Wykes in the other registers and the scope of his other

appointments only one year 1357 was searched which contained no references to either Ipswich or Wykes.

Though this examination of the registers is incomplete it should be noted that of the Suffolk manors each register contains far more references to Hoxne, Bacton and South Elmham than to Wykes Bishop. Visits to other manors in Norfolk and Terling in Essex are far more frequent than visits to those in Suffolk. Each register contains entries dated at places outside the diocese. There 15 adult males living in the hamlet of Wykes Bishop in 1380, 14 being considered the full adult age. Under John Wakeryng (1416 – 1425) the manor was leased out and it is possible that the infrequent use of the site ultimately led to its decline. Though the bishops would have ensured that their main properties had adequate facilities fitting for a bishop and senior diplomatic official, those manors not visited on a regular basis would not have had the same level of investment. Ipswich does not seem to have been visited regularly and the idea that a “bishop’s palace” existed at Wix Bishop later Holywell Park would seem to be totally erroneous.

Some of the earliest records of central government are the Exchequer pipe rolls. These record the income of the crown. The earlier rolls have been published and contain payments from the bishops of Norwich to the crown for the manor of Wix. This confirms Kirby’s statement that Richard I had granted the manor to John Oxenford, bishop of Norwich even though the separate charter of 1231 preserved at Norwich makes no mention of any earlier grant of the manor to the bishops. The source of Kirby’s information was the “*Testa de Neville*” of 1291. The references to the manor would not appear in the pipe rolls, if the crown did not continue to receive income from the manor. The published pipe rolls have not been examined in detail and the entries might be better understood in the context of other grants of the period.

Further Research

During vacancies in the diocese ecclesiastical appointments continued under the archbishops of Canterbury and are recorded in their “*sede vacante*” registers. These are unlikely to contain any references to this manor however the income from the temporalities passed to the crown. Copinger in his “Suffolk Records and Manuscripts” lists a minister’s account for the bishop’s temporalities for the vacancy following the death of John Salmon. A search of the on-line indexes of the National Archives did not produce a reference to this document or any medieval references to this manor. There are inquisitions and accounts of the temporalities of the diocese in the Exchequer records for the vacancy following the death of Thomas Percy in 1369. The references to this manor in the accounts for the reign of Henry VIII examined for the previous report were larger disappointing and there is no guarantee that a search of this earlier material will produce additional information, though it should be considered.

There is one manorial court roll for this manor dated 1298 held at the British Library Manuscript Room. The library also hold a number of 15th century deeds relating to land held from this manor dating 1448 – 1479. The deeds are in the additional charter series and are not indexed online at present.

Conclusion

The Pitt’s Farm documents are invaluable source for the understanding and interpretation of the development of the park. They confirm that the ponds in the lower western side of the park were excavated after 1817. They show that the property boundary through the park rested on the line of the stream shown on the maps of the 1840’s. The map included in the 1811 sale particulars shows the continuation of “Greenwich Way” in the direction of Greenwich Farm and that Clift Road did not exist until after this date. This is useful in understanding the references in the manorial records to this road. The list of field names copied in the 18th century from the now lost 1722 map shows that the field names that appear in the manorial records were already historic at that time. In 1811 despite the careful examination of manorial documents and with this map to hand the lawyers had great difficulty in identifying the areas of copyhold land. This is evident from the various calculations of the total acreage. It opens the questions as to the accuracy and mode of compilation of the two manorial surveys of 1620 and 1656. Were they compiled from a physical survey of the land or from an extraction of records from the court rolls? The descriptions contain both references to tenants who had lived on the manor in the late 15th and early 16th century as well as near contemporary tenants. They also mention the lord’s land meaning demesne land under the direct control of the lord of the manor even though no such demesne land is listed in the surveys. This suggests that by the 17th century it was no longer

possible to identify all the pieces described in the surveys. This point is important for the further examination of the moated site. The brief description in Kirby's "Suffolk Traveller" combined with the vague and incomplete details of the manorial surveys strongly suggest that the moat is within the area of the present moated site. They do not confirm that the present moated site is medieval one and this can only be confirmed by further archaeological excavation.

The leases are of interest as they contain details of land use and occupancy absent for the northern part of the park. The leases reserve various rights to the landowner such as timber, the extraction of gravel, the excavation of fish ponds and the right to hunt game. The occupants of the northern side of the park area from the middle of the 18th century onwards included a number of brick makers. The manorial records do not mention the extraction of brick earth though it is not possible to exclude this entirely.

In G.R. Clarke's "History of Ipswich" published in 1830 he quotes from Margaret Cobbold's poem on the legend of Holywell. She writes of "A bishop's stately palace" decayed and swept away with "A moated square just marks the scite". Margaret Cobbold develops the idea that "Hollow well" was "Holywell" and she appears to be the first to suggest that a bishop's palace stood within the park. The bishop's registers do not support the idea that a "bishop's palace" ever existed. The infrequent visits by the bishops of Norwich not only to Wykes but also to Ipswich suggest more modest accommodation. It is still possible that a more accurate picture of the buildings might be recorded in the exchequer accounts of the temporalities.

Anthony M Breen April 2006

References

Suffolk Record Office, Ipswich

Suffolk Quarter Sessions Papers

B152/1/5/1-14 Deeds Pitts Farm in Ipswich; Nacton; Rushmere; Westerfield 1616 - 1671

B152/1/5.15 Deeds Pitts Farm, Ipswich 18th – 19th century (includes sale particular and map of 1811)

Bishops' Registers (Microfilm)

JC1/5 (2) Tanner's Index c. 1730

JC1/5 (3) Registers for bishops John Salmon, William Ayermin, Antony Bek, William Bateman and Thomas Percy 1299 – 1369.

Unpublished Report

Anthony M Breen "Holywells Park" Ipswich Borough Council May 2004

Appendix 2: Pottery

Contex	C.	Fabric	Form	Dec	No of sherds	Weight	ENV	Abrasio	Commen	Fabric	Overall
1	PM	GRE	BODY		1	10	1			16th-18th C	16th-18th C
2	PM	ENGS	BODY		1	5	1			17th-19th C	17th-19th C
2	PM	FREC	JUG		1	12	1			1550-1700	
2	PM	GRE	BODY		1	5	1			16th-18th C	
2	PM	NHS?	DISH		1	12	1	A	Rim of dish, poss Dutch slipped	L16th-M18t	
2	M	MCW	JUG		1	70	1	A	Unglazed mic med jug, oxid	L12th-14th	
2	M	MCW	CP/JA		1	12	1		Square rim	L12th-14th	
2	M	MCW	BODY		2	22	1		Poss the same vessel as above	L12th-14th	
2	M	MCW	BODY		5	40	0			L12th-14th	
2	M	MISC	BODY		2	10	2	A	Poss CBM		
3	PM	PEARL	BOWL	BW	1	2	1		Poss lobed rim	1770-1850	
3	PM	LPME	FLOP		2	30	2			18th-20th C	18th-19th C
3	PM	BORDG	BOWL		1	9	1	A		1550-1700	
3	M	LANG	BODY		1	18	1	A	Large rilled body sherd	14th-15th C	
3	M	ENGS?	BODY		1	19	1		Underfired ?jug sherd, poss LANG	17th-19th C	
3	PM	LMT?	JUG		1	26	1		Small splashes of glaze, reddish brown ext	15th-16th C	
3	M	MCW	BODY		2	21	2		Soft, oxid, micaceous body/base	L12th-14th	
3	M	UPG	BODY		1	5	1	A	Slipped redware jug sherd	Medieval	
3	M	MISC	BODY		1	14	1		Very hard, coarse fabric	Medieval	
3	M	HOLL	BODY		1	3	1			L13th-14th	
3	M	SAIN?	BODY		1	3	1		Unglazed fine micaceous whiteware	12th-13th C	
4	PM	ENGS	BODY		1	28	1		Storage vessel	17th-19th C	17th-19th C

Contex	C.	Fabric	Form	Dec	No of sherds	Weight	ENV	Abrasio	Commen	Fabric	Overall
4	PM	GRE	JAR ST		1	43	1		Large rim sherd	16th-18th C	
4	PM	GRE	JAR/PI		1	12	1		Fine fabric	16th-18th C	
4	PM	GRE	BODY		8	31	0	AA	Very abraded body sherds, some unglazed	16th-18th C	
4	PM	LMT	BODY		1	3	1			15th-16th C	
4	M	MCW	BODY		1	1	1		Oxid with fe, some mica	L12th-4th C	
4	PM	NOTS	BASE		2	1	10		Notts type stoneware	18th C	
5	PM	LPME	FLOP		2	29	2			18th-20th C	18th-20th C
5	PM	TGE	PLAT		1	3	1		?Kilnscar	17th-18th C	
5	PM	ENGS	BODY		1	5	1			17th-20th C	
5	PM	IRON	BODY		1	10	1			1800-1900	
5	PM	REFW	CUP		1	2	1		?Fluted cup	1800-1900+	
5	PM	PORC	CUP		1	2	1			18th-20th C	
5	PM	REFW?	BODY		1	3	1			1800-1900	
12h	M	MCW	BODY		4	12	0		3 joining, v fine fabric, unglazed, mid brown fab	L12th-14th	L12th-14th C
12	M	IPSG?	JUG		1	22	1		Slipped & glazed jug, fine fab w flint	L13th-E14t	
12	M	MCW	BODY		4	37	0	A	Micaceous, w some sooting, also oxid and soft	L12th-14th	
12a	M	MCW	BODY		3	49	0	AS	Soft brown and micaceous	L12th-14th	
12a	PM	BORDG	BOWL		1	9	1	A	Or dish	1550-1700	1550-1700
12b	M	MCW	CP/JA		1	10	1		Square rim type E4	13th-14th C	
12c	PM	GRE	BODY		1	2	1		Small sliver (found with cbm)	16th-18th C	16th-18th C
12d	M	SCAR??	BODY		1	2	1	A	Fine pink fabric w small remant of copper glaze	M12th-M14	
16	PM	PEARL	BOWL	BW	1	22	1		'Willow pattern' type, pearlware gl but poss	1770-1850	1770-1850
16	M	IPSG?	BODY		1	3	1		Oxid, slipped & glazed	L13th-E14t	