

**Coltsfoot Rd, Ipswich
IPS 712**

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/127

Client: Ipswich Borough Council / Orwell Housing

Authors: Jezz Meredith & Tony Breen

October 2013

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Disclaimer

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

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Date: 17.10.2013

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Summary

A trenched evaluation conducted in January of this year revealed a large undated ditch running east to west across the northern end of the site. This feature corresponded to a ditched or possible moated enclosure seen in the 1st to the 3rd editions of the Ordnance Survey maps which had the internal dimensions of c.50m east to west and c.30m north to south.

Detailed documentary research undertaken by Tony Breen (Appendix 2) could find no reference to the moat belonging to a dwelling, habitation or for any other function. A map of 1812 and subsequent documentation refer to this area as 'the island'. From the 16th century onwards the site was part of large and wealthy estates, passing from the Crane Hall to the Chantry and then finally to the Stoke Park estate of the Cobbold family. As these estates were owned by wealthy families who did not have to rely on agriculture for an income they might have used 'the island' for rearing game birds or for some other shooting related activity.

Monitoring of footing trenches dug for a new dwelling at the northern end of the site revealed that the ditch was in excess of 8m in width and was at least 2.2m deep but was not bottomed. Unfortunately no finds or other dating evidence was recovered from the fills of this feature.

Areas monitored to the south of the site showed high degrees of truncation and all potential archaeological deposits and features were probably destroyed during the construction of the previous carpark area.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation had previously been carried out on the site of former lock up garages on Coltsfoot Road in Ipswich (Fig. 1) by Simon Picard of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Team (hereafter SCCAS/FT). Trial trenching across the site partly revealed a substantial ditch running across the north of the site which appeared to correspond to a possible moated enclosure apparent on earlier editions of the Ordnance Survey map (Picard and Boulter 2013).

As a consequence of these results Rachael Monk of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team (hereafter SCCAS/CT) issued Briefs for a Desk-based Assessment and for a Continuous Archaeological Recording of any subsequent groundworks at the site (both dated 30th January 2013). Subsequently, a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Stuart Boulter of SCCAS/FT, in which a detailed methodology for the documentary research and the monitoring was presented (Appendix 1).

A detailed documentary search (Desk-based Assessment) has been undertaken by Tony Breen and is presented in Appendix 2.

The aim of the monitoring (Continuous Archaeological Recording) was to characterise and record the large ditch encountered across the northern end of the site, to recover any potential finds or other dating material from these deposits and to investigate other potential archaeological remains across the rest of the site.

2. Geology and topography

The site is located within a north-facing elevated position above the River Gipping, which is located c.700m to the north-east. The site slopes slightly from the south to the north (c.17.0mOD to 16.4mOD).

The site appeared to be located within sand and gravel natural drift geological deposits with occasional bands and deposits of clay.

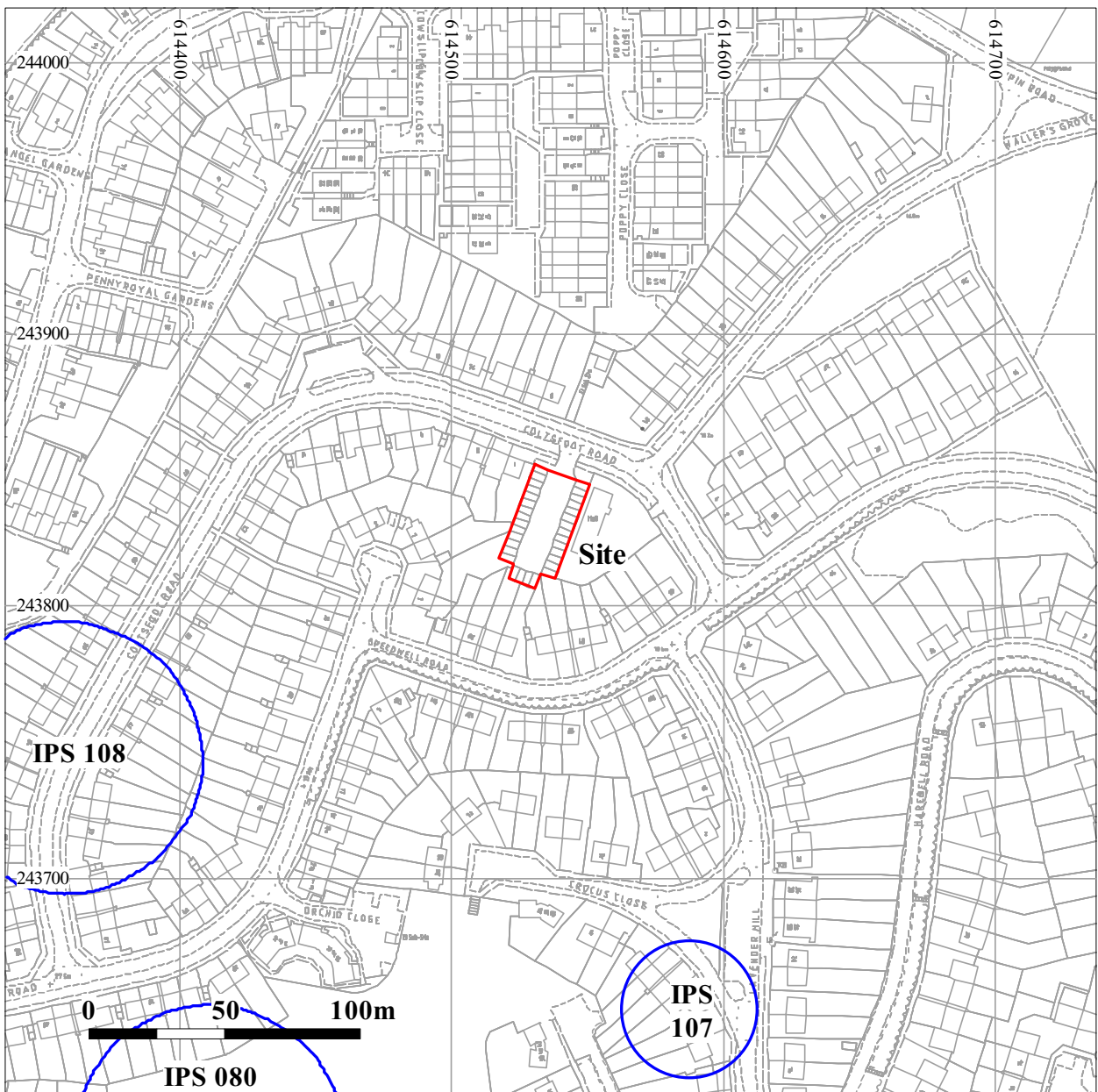
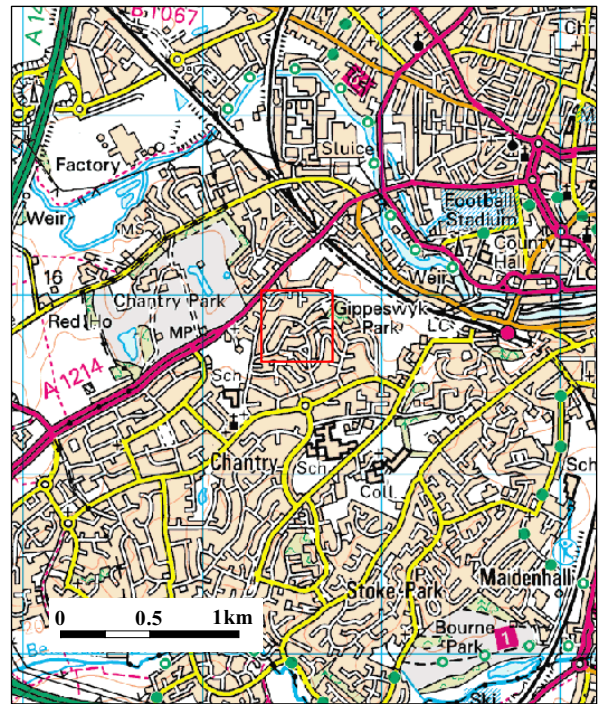
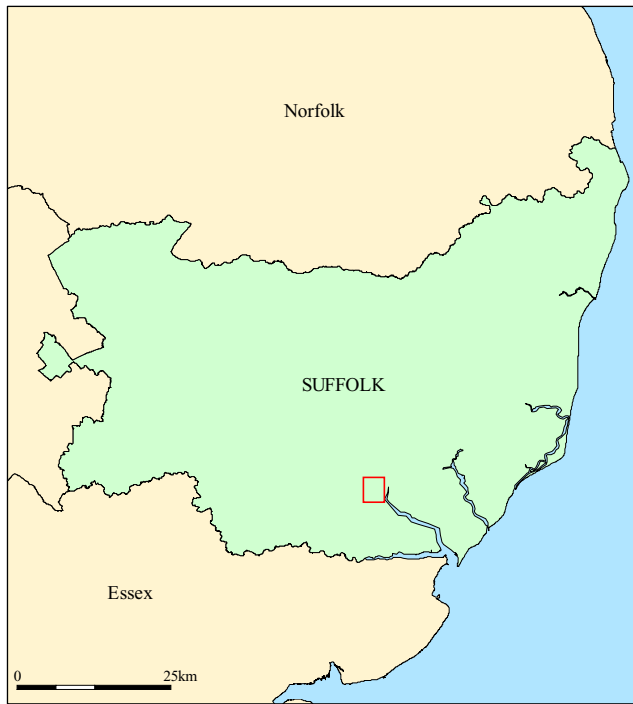


Figure 1. Site location map and nearby sites of archaeological interest

3. Archaeology and historical background

The archaeological background to the site has been dealt with elsewhere (Picard and Boulter 2013) and includes two Iron Age hearths (IPS 108) and findspots of prehistoric flint tools (IPS 080 and 107). These locations are shown on Figure 1.

4. Methodology

Visits were made to the site on the 26th, 27th and 28th of June 2013. The site had previously been cleared of the garage buildings and the concrete slab parking area. Foundation trenches for footings were observed for two properties to be built across the southern end of the site and for a single dwelling located to the north, adjacent to the street frontage (Fig 2).

Footings were observed, deposits recorded and measurements made of depths of deposits and trenches. As all trenches were deeper than 1.5m they were not entered and all records were made from the top. All spoil was checked for finds.

A photographic record of high resolution digital shots was made on site. These have been allocated the codes HUN 51-71 and deposited within the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Photographic Archive.

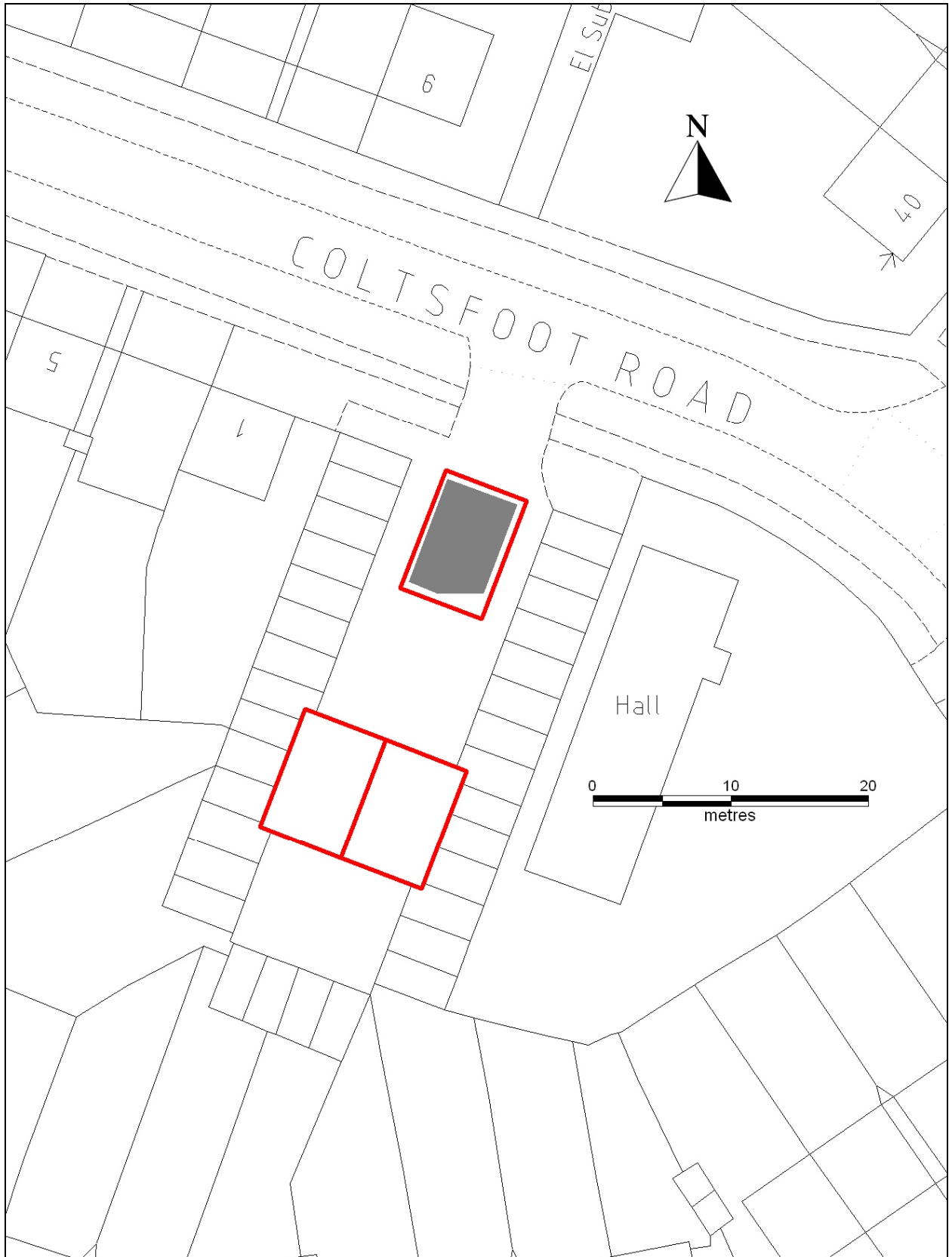


Figure 2. Showing location of footing trenches observed (shown in red) and deep fill deposits encountered (shown in grey)

5. Results

At the southern end of the site footings were of between 1.5 and 1.9m depth. Across the top was a layer of c.200mm depth of crushed concrete and hardcore and represented the sub-base for the previous carpark surfaces. Under this were very clean (truncated) yellow sand and gravel deposits. No archaeological features were observed and no finds recovered from the upcast spoil

The footings at the northern end of the site encountered deep, wet deposits (Fig. 2) and coincided with ditch 0008 seen in Trench 1 during the previous evaluation (Picard and Boulter 2013). Views of the footing trenches are shown in Plates 1 and 2.

Natural sand and gravel deposits were encountered at 1.3m depth in the extreme south-east corner of the footings, otherwise natural was not seen in any of the rest of the footings even though the trenches were 2.2m deep in places. Water sprung from the north-west corner below depths of 1.8m making recording of this end of the trench difficult.

The following deposits and fills of ditch 0008 were encountered.

0011 of c.1m thickness, this consisted of mixed overburden containing modern hardcore with sandy lenses. Below this was:

0012 of c.0.4m thickness maximum, a dark grey brown peat-like deposit, at its deepest (centre of ditch?) c.3m to the north of the south-west corner

0013 was under 0012 and extended to the base of the trench. This fill consisted of mid to pale grey sand with lenses of clay sand.

As fills 0012 and 0013 were excavated the spoil was examined for finds but none were recognised.



Plate 1. General view of footings through deep deposits looking south-west



Plate 2. View along footing trench showing depth of deposits, looking north

6. Conclusions

The monitoring confirmed that a large east to west running ditch occupied the northern end of the site, as was suggested by an examination of the early editions of the Ordnance Survey map. Map evidence is fully reviewed by Tony Breen in Appendix 2 and will not be discussed in any great detail here. His research has identified this moated site, referred to as the 'island' in early maps and documents, and survived as an earthwork until at least the 1920s (Appendix 2; Fig. 3).

The large ditch was machined to a maximum depth of 2.2m and was not bottomed. Natural sand was observed at depth in the south-east corner of the footings, suggesting that this ditch was at least 8m in width but could be far wider. Unfortunately no finds were recovered from an examination of the fills of this feature. The footing trenches could not be entered due to their depth and the unstable nature of their sides.

Footings observed across the southern part of the site revealed that the site had been heavily landscaped in the past and that the parking area had probably been cut into the hillslope to level the ground. An examination of the sections revealed modern carpark surfaces over heavily truncated sandy geological deposits. No archaeological features or finds were identified. No evidence for the internal use or date of the moated enclosure could be found.

7. Archive deposition

Paper archive: SCCAS Ipswich

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Ipswich\IPS 712 Coltsfoot Road monitoring

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HUA-HUZ\HUN 51-71

8. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Jezz Meredith.

Project management was undertaken by Stuart Boulter who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The report illustrations were created by Linzi Everett, Stuart Boulter and Jezz Meredith and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Tony Breen at the Ipswich Records Office and his results are presented in Appendix 2.

9. Bibliography

Picard, S and Boulter, S., 2013, Coltsfoot Road, Ipswich, IPS 712, Archaeological Evaluation Report, SCCAS Report No. 2013/07

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A DESKTOP ASSESSMENT AND CONTINUOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

PLANNING STATUS: IP/12/00743

GRID REF: TM 1453 4382

Suffolk HER No: IPS 712

SCCAS JOB CODE: IPSWCFT002

- The Field Projects Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS/FPT) have provided a Written Scheme of Investigation covering the preparation of a desktop assessment and the archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks associated with the construction of three dwellings at Colts Foot Road, Ipswich.
- The WSI has been produced at the request of the Dawn Edwards (Orwell Housing Association Limited) and adheres to Briefs prepared by Rachael Monk of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team (hereafter SCCAS/CT).
- An allowance has been made to cover the projected cost of this work and the relevant estimate has previously been provided that will remain current for all work undertaken before the end of March 2013.

1. Project Aims

- To produce a permanent record of the site in an archive that will be deposited with Suffolk Heritage Environment Record (hereafter HER).
- The site will be recorded under the HER code IPS 712. An OASIS form will be initiated prior to the start of fieldwork and a .pdf version of the report uploaded on to the website <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit> for immediate release.

2. Desktop Assessment: method statement

- The county HER will be consulted for records pertaining to the development area.
- All maps and other records held by SCC will be examined and, where relevant, will be incorporated in the report.
- Maps and documents held by the Suffolk Record Office will be examined and, where relevant, will be copied for inclusion in the report.

3. Monitoring of Groundworks: method statement

- An experienced field archaeologist from SCCAS/FPT will be in constant attendance during all groundwork excavations (including services) associated with the construction of the proposed extension. Contractors must allow time after their excavations for archaeological recording to be undertaken.
- Any archaeological features exposed during the work will be sectioned by hand with sampling at a normal standard for medieval and earlier deposits (i.e. 100% of structural features or graves/cremations, 50% of contained features e.g. pits, and 10-20% of linear features).
- Deposits will be sampled for environmental material as appropriate (and as suggested by EAA Occ. Paper Research Agenda- Environmental Archaeology). If thought appropriate and of archaeological benefit a metal detector search of exposed surfaces and spoil will be undertaken.
- Site records will be made on SCCAS/FPT pro forma context sheets under a continuous and unique numbering system and conventions compatible with the county Historic Environment Record will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to the OS map cover. A photographic record (high resolution digital shots) of the site and any archaeological features will be made where appropriate. The site will be registered within the OASIS system as is normal for the county, if the monitoring results merit it.

- A Ministry of Justice licence for removal of human remains will be obtained if necessary (any such find would require work in that part of the site to stop until the human remains have been recorded/removed). However, it is considered unlikely that this will happen on this site.

4. Report/Archive: method Statement

- Site and finds records will be entered onto Microsoft Access databases and will be archived in paper and digital form. Site plans and sections will be inked up or digitised for report and archive purposes.
- All finds will be processed at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds, to minimum standards laid down by the relevant finds groups (e.g. Roman Pottery Research Group) and stored in archive stable bags/boxes. Metal finds will be x-rayed if appropriate and stabilised as necessary to ICON standards. Environmental samples will be processed and assessed by a recognised regional contractor. It is anticipated that finds will be deposited in the County Store for future reference.
- A full monitoring report summarising all the findings and containing a full assessment of all finds and samples will be produced and copies submitted to the client, SCCAS/CT and the county HER. The report will contain all appropriate scale plans and sections. The monitoring report will contain a recommendation for further analysis and publication of the results as appropriate and in accordance with regional research agendas and strategies (EAA Occ. Papers 3&8 & revised Regional Research Framework of 2008). The report will form the basis for full discharge of the relevant condition
- A full project archive will be submitted to the SCCAS/CT Archaeological Store and every effort will be made to ensure that the landowner agrees to the deposit of all the finds (the Field Team will take responsibility to report any finds which might qualify under the Treasure Act 1996). The archive will be in paper and electronic form. A summary of the project findings will also be produced. The landowner/developer will receive copies of the report with all finds fully listed.

5. On completion of the work:

- Hard copies and a single pdf file on CD of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT.
- The project archive will be submitted to Suffolk HER (a fixed charge for the deposition of the archive is included in the costing).
- The Oasis Record will be completed and a pdf version of the report uploaded for immediate release.

6. Risk Assessment:

Work in a semi-urban location close to operating mechanical plant:

- For single person working Suffolk County Council operates a 'reporting-in' procedure at the middle and end of each day.
- Site staff will wear protective clothing at all times on site (hard hat, high visibility vest, steel-toe cap boots). The PO will report to the main contractor/developer at the beginning of each site visit. All staff hold CSCS cards
- Site staff will not enter the operating range of mechanical plant
- Vehicles will be parked in a safe location
- A fully charged mobile phone will be on site at all times.
- Site staff will be aware of the location of the nearest A&E unit and a vehicle will be on site at all times. It is likely that the relevant PO will be a qualified First Aider.
- Suffolk County Council holds full insurance policies for field work (details on request).

Appendix 2. Documentary evidence

Site at Coltsfoot Road, St Mary Stoke, Ipswich

Anthony M Breen February 2013

Introduction

The research for this report has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich. In advance of this research the Suffolk Archaeological Service have supplied copies of the first three editions of the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps of this area each annotated to show the position of the site (Figs. 1-3). The site was and is in the ecclesiastical parish of St Mary Stoke, Ipswich. Before 1918 this site was part of Cranehill Farm part of the Lord Gwydyr's Stoke Park estate. Unlike other parts of the then Stoke Park Estate the lands forming this farm had been added to the estate in the late nineteenth century. In the 1840's the site was the property of John Chevallier Cobbold. Though a large number of deeds relating to the Cobbold's extensive business and property interests have been deposited at the record office in Ipswich, these have come from the firm of solicitors who at one time acted as their legal representative. The collection does not include all the family's records and there appears to be no documents relating to this site.

The site is shown on an earlier printed plan of the Chantry Estates c. 1834 (Fig. 4). A copy of this plan was published in 1973 booklet 'The Chantry, Ipswich 1509-1972'. The author of the booklet, R. L. Cross does not describe the estate's accumulation of land in detail, other than noting that; 'Although Michael Collinson only lived 10 years at the Chantry before his death on 21st August 1795, he had started to enlarge and beautify this admirable estate'. Also 'After succeeding to the estate in 1795 Charles Collinson enlarged it to 500 acres and much improved it'. The booklet does not give any indication as to the source of this information. Charles Collinson died in September 1831 and the contents of Chantry were offered for sale in 1834. There is a sketch map of the Chantry Estate dated 1812 in the Isaac Johnson Collection that shows the same boundaries of the estate as on the printed plan (Fig. 5). On the sketch map, this site is labelled as the 'Island'.

The Iveagh Collection is a vast archive of documents relating to the history of Suffolk accumulated through the purchase of earlier antiquarian papers. Amongst the records listed under Ipswich, there is an abstract of title to 'Crane Hall in Ipswich and Sproughton' covering the dates

1627 to 1749. This document does not contain full details of the lands forming the small Crane Hall Estate, but it does show the lands forming the estate were entirely separate from those forming the neighbouring Chantry estate.

Though some printed sources suggest that the original deed or charter that listed the lands that formed the original Chantry has survived that document of 1514 has not been found in the record office's indexes. The founder of the chantry was Edmund Daundy and though one of Ipswich Borough's charities bears his name the lands that supplied income to this charity were not in Stoke St Mary otherwise Stoke by Ipswich and Sproughton.

In the absence of documentary source the history of this site cannot be extended back before the sketch map of 1812. The field name then in use for the site offers no indication of occupation. Though the surrounding ditch is fed by a linear ditch to the southwest and drained by another to the northeast, the flow of water appears to have been insufficient to provide motive power for any mill or other machinery. The roadway shown on the Ordnance Survey maps that led to Cranehill Farm, though a public right of way is not shown on the printed plan or earlier sketch map which shows that the site was in an isolated position. The deep sided ditches surrounding the site may have been cut to protect the site or what was grown or raised on this site itself. A possible use is that the site was used as a hatchery and rearing pen for game birds. The status of the owners of both the Chantry Estate and the smaller Crane Hall estate was sufficient important for them to have an active interest in shooting game. It is possible that the site and its ditches was used for this purpose.

Maps

On the second edition of the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, this site is shown within the plot numbered 227 on the map (Fig. 2). This plot is measured at 0.380 acres on the second edition of the map. It was covered with mixed woodland and surrounded by a moat or ditch. There are two smaller ditches extending out from the moat or ditch. One of these ditches to the south west of this site forms part of the field boundary between the adjoining fields numbered 225 and 226 on the map. The other ditch to the north east forms the field boundary between the fields numbered 225 and 228 and 229 and 650. The maps do not indicate a flow of water through these ditches. On the first edition of this map the site is numbered 156 and its moat or ditch is numbered 155 and measured at 0.158 acres. On the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map the field to the south of the site is shown as a separate enclosure and numbered 157 on the map (Fig. 1). Cranehill Farm and its buildings are shown on all editions of the map. Though the building is

named on the map as Cranehill Farm, the fields forming this farm, especially those to the south have extensive tree belts and elements of a polite landscape possibly suggesting a planned landscape and not an entirely commercial enterprise.

This site is shown on a sale plan for the Stoke Park Estate (Fig. 6). The estate formerly the property of Lord Gwydyr was offered for sale by the instruction of his executrix at public auction held in London on 4 July 1918. The estate was sold in 21 lots. The main parcels of the estate were Stoke Park with its park of 300 acres, Mill House, Belstead House, Stone Lodge, Stoke, Gippeswyk Hall and six farms; The Home Farm, Maiden Hall, Gippeswyk, Hill House, Gusford Hall and Crane Hill. Each of the main lots is shown on the sale plan. On the plan Crane Hill is shaded in green. It was sold as lot 10 and consisted of the farm and some 71 acres 2 roods and 30 perches. The sale plan was based on the second edition of the Ordnance Survey maps and the lands attached to the farm were described using the same plot numbers. The plot 227 is described as 'Spinney' and measured in the particulars at 1 rood and 21 perches. There were 40 perches to a rood and 4 roods to an acre. The sale catalogue gives further particulars relating to the sale of this lot none of these is of immediate relevance to this study beyond the fact that the land was described as comprising of 'very high land commanding extensive views and bounded on its entire Northern side by Corporation Property and Gippeswyk Park, lends itself to the provision of several capital and commanding residential sites'. Under the general conditions of sale relating to the entire estate, it states that the title to the estate was to commence with a deed of settlement dated 3 September 1873 and that the vendor was not required to 'produce or obtain any abstract or copy of ... any deed, plan, will, court roll, or other assurance ...', any subsequent deed relating to the site would begin with the settlement of 1873 and subsequent sale of 1918 (ref. SC 242/86).

The site of Crane Hill Farm is not shown on the 1840 tithe map of the parish of St Mary Stoke (Fig. 7). On the tithe map this site is within the small area of woodland marked on the map and numbered 223. This piece is described in the tithe apportionment (ref. FDA 152/A1/1a) as 'Island' and was then a wood and measured at 2 roods and 7 perches suggesting that the boundaries of the plot include the area of the moat or ditch. The boundaries of the surrounding fields where they touched the 'Island' appear to be the same as those on the later first edition of the Ordnance Survey map, though the field boundaries of the wider landscape were subject to some significant changes between the dates of the two maps it part the result of the building of Cranehill Farm. On the tithe map the field to the west of the moat is numbered 225 and was described as 'Spring Field and Plantation' it was measured at 6 acres 3 roods and 35 perches

compared with the same field, also numbered 225 in the sale particulars then measured at 5 acres and 19 perches. The field to the north and east of the 'Island' is numbered 224 on the tithe map and is named as 'Little Meadow' and measured at 2 acres and 15 perches in the apportionment compared with the same field numbered 228 in the sale particulars and measured at 1 acre 3 roods and 34 perches. The field to the south 222 on the tithe map is named in the apportionment as 'Island Field' and measured at 2 acres 2 roods and 14 perches. This field had been absorbed into the field to the east by 1918. In 1918 the larger field 225 was measured at 5 acres and 19 perches. This included in 1841 both Island Field and the field to the east 'Further Fen and Plantation' measured at 4 acres 1 rood and 22 perches. All the fields in 1841 were then the property of John Chevallier Cobbold and in his own occupation. The total acreage of his property within the parish of St Mary Stoke was 50 acres, 3 roods and 31 perches. The remaining field names include 217 'The Hill', 218 'Fourteen Acres', 220 'Plantation', 226 'Triangle', 227 'Broom Piece' and 228 'Home Field'. The names do not appear to be of ancient usage.

Part of John Chevallier Cobbold's property was in the neighbouring parish of Sproughton. The fields 'Fourteen Acres', 'Brown Piece', 'Cistern Piece', 'Crane Hall Meadow', 'Nursery Plantation' and 'Little Town Field' were then tenanted to John Bantoff and a small garden of just 31 perches was tenanted to Mrs Allen. The Sproughton tithe map is dated 1838 (ref. P461/233) and apportionment is dated 1837 (ref. FDA233/A1/1a).

Cobbold did not own Crane Hall Farm in 1841. The site of the farm house is numbered 235 on the Ipswich Stoke St Mary tithe map and was then in the ownership and occupation of Charles Billington. He held in hand some 18 acres 1 rood and 15 perches of land in this parish. The apportionment lists Jane Allen as the occupant of Crane Hall, 234 on the map (Fig. 7). She was the only tenant of Charles Billington listed in the apportionment. Charles Billington is not named in the apportionment for Sproughton.

It is unusual for a proprietor such as John Chevallier Cobbold to own property in his own occupation with being a resident on the property itself. Though it is likely that he may have built the Crane Hill Farm shown on the later Ordnance Survey maps, this possibility has not been explored through further research.

The site is shown on a printed plan of the Chantry Estate (Fig. 4). The plan is undated. It was reproduced in R.L. Cross's 1973 booklet on the history of the Chantry Estate. An original copy of this plan is in William Fitch Stevenson's antiquarian collection of Suffolk Illustrations (ref.

HD 480/1 p 159). Stevenson died in 1859. The record office has two copies of sale particulars prepared in 1834 for the sale of the contents of the house at Chantry. It is possible that the printed plan is of the same date. By 1837 lands shown on the printed plan as part of the Chantry estate had been sold to John Chevallier Cobbold.

The sketch map of the 'Chantry, Sproughton' in the Isaac Johnson Collection is dated 1812 (Fig. 5; ref. HD11:475/1317). This map is filed under Sproughton, though parts of the estate were in the parish of Stoke St Mary. The site of the 'Island' is shown on this map and labelled with that name. The surrounding fields are also labelled as 'Spring Field' to the northwest, 'Little Meadow' to the northeast, 'Island Field' immediately to the south and 'Further Fen' to the southeast but not immediately adjoining the site. The boundaries of the three fields to the south 'Fourteen Acres', 'Further Fen' and 'The Hill' had been considerably altered by 1841. The site of Crane Hall is shown and labelled on this map. The map does not include a full schedule of the lands and omits all references to the acreage or state of cultivation. The boundary of the estate is the same as shown on the printed estate map.

There are another two sketch maps in the Isaac Johnson collection relating to other parts of the Stoke Park estate. These maps are filed under Ipswich. The map of Stoke Park Farm dated 1805 shows part of the later Stoke Park adjoining the Bourne River to the southwest. The 'Course of the Main Pipe proceeding from the Waterhouse in Stoke Hall Land' shows Stoke Hall and St Mary Stoke Church with the meadows adjoining the 'New River' and the positions of the two former windmills on Stoke Hill.

The area of this site is not shown on Richard Talmarsh's 1723 'Map of a parcel of land belonging to Nathaniel Acton esq called by the name of Stoke Park, near Ipswich' (ref. HB8/5/472).

The earlier history of other parts of the Stoke Park estates including Stoke Park, Stone Lodge Gusford Hall and Maiden Hall can all be traced through the manorial records for the Manor of Stoke by Ipswich. This manor was formerly part of the possession of the Diocese of Ely and records are now held at Cambridge University Library. The record office in Ipswich has a book of transcriptions of 'Copies of Terriers, Extracts from Court Rolls, etc c. 1540 -1651' made in 1900 (ref. Ips 333.3220942649) and this document forms a good basis for further research into other areas of the parish of St Mary Stoke.

Chantry and Crane Hall

In his booklet R.L. Cross states that both 'Daundy's will and the deed in which he founded his Chantry are still extant', but only quotes from part of both documents. John Wodderspoon in his 'Memorials of the Ancient Town of Ipswich' published in 1850 also quotes from the will and part of the deed. Cross includes the phrase 'All my lands and tenements with their appurtenances in Sprowton and Stoke next Ippiswiche that is to say' and then states 'Then follows an enumeration of the several pieces of land with their abuttals and two messuages called Cooks and ... amounting to above 100 acres'. This passage was abstracted page 356 of Wodderspoon's work. Both authors in their turn used an account of the foundation of the Chantry as it appears in the first register of the parish of St Lawrence, Ipswich (ref. FB106/D1/1). None of these sources give the lists of lands that appeared in the original document. All attempts to trace the original deed in both the paper and computerised indexes at the record office in Ipswich have failed.

Peter Northeast prepared a transcript of Edmund Daundy's will and this is now filed with his other transcripts of early Suffolk wills (ref. HD2448/1/1/255/2). In his will Daundy mentions 'all my lands and tenements, meadows and pastures in Sprowton and Stook by Yepiswyche, as well as those I purchased of Sir John Audeley knight as of and in a close sometime Thomas Denysse's which I lately purchased of Sir James Hobert, knight' but without further details. The will was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 23 October 1515. In the old series of Vincent Redstone catalogues there is a reference to a surviving deed for a 'Parcel of Bordeslaw Manor sold by Audley to Daundy' in 1507 (ref. X1/5/3.1) listed under Sproughton. This deed is likely to be the lands purchased from 'Sir John Audeley' mentioned in Edmund Daundy's will. Additional records relating to the manor of Bordeslaw or Boss Hall have now been deposited at the record office as part of the De Saumarez collection (HA 93). There are no court books or surveys of that manor.

Edmund Daundy's chantry was suppressed during the reign of Edward VI (1547-1554) and according to Cross 'Little is recorded about the fate of the Chantry lands, but a manuscript in the British Museum states that a family of Cutlers occupied a house at the 'Chantry'. There were Ipswich merchants of this name'. Amongst the records of Ipswich Borough's charities there are evidence of title for 'Daundy's Charity' and the deeds relating to the property in Lady's Lane, Ipswich dated 22 January 1573 and 4-13 January 1589 both mention Christopher Crane. There are also records for 'Cutler's Charity founded by the will of William Cutler dated 24 January 1621' (see Allen 2000).

There are two records relating to the title of Crane Hall. The first is a final concord that is a deed enrolled at the High Court in London. The document is dated Michaelmas Term 1590 and was between Christopher Crane plaintiff and Humphrey Seckford defendant and relates to '30 Acres of land, 5 acres of meadow, 18 acres of pasture, 3 acres of wood in Stoke by Ipswich, Sproughton and Ipswich' (ref. HD 1538/362/5). As in all deeds of this type the descriptions of the lands are vague.

The second document is an abstract of title to Crane Hall covering the dates 1627-1749. It was prepared in August 1751 to settle the title to lands that had been exchanged between 'Mr Hingeston and Mr Ventris'. Mr Ventris was one of the owners of Chantry Park and the building of the present house is credited to Peyton Ventris who 'built a house on the 'Chantry' lands' in 1668. The abstract begins with deeds between John Crane and John and Richard Catcher 1626-1631. In 1629 John Crane granted to Richard Catcher '3 messuages & lands in Stoke, Ipswich & Sproughton parcel of the Dissolved Chauntrie called Syreds or Daundies'. In 1640 the property was placed in trusteeship for the benefit of the children of John Catcher. John's son Edward Catcher sold the property to Manuel Sorrel of Ipswich in 1643. The property remained with Manuel Sorrel until his death in 1707 when it passed to Peter Hingeston. In 1726 there was an exchange of lands between Edward Ventris and Peter Hingeston. A piece of land 'called Cambridge containing 8 acres and 12 perches' was granted by Ventris to Hingeston in exchange for 'part of Townfield containing 10 acres and 12 perches in Ipswich and Sproughton'. It should be noted that 'Little Town Field' in Sproughton is mentioned in the tithe apportionment for that parish. In his will of December 1749 Peter Hingeston left the property called 'Crane Hall situate in Ipswich & Sproughton ... unto his son Charles' (ref. HD1538/271/22).

In a transcript of a terrier of the lands of the dean and chapter of Ely Cathedral in St Mary Stoke dated 1639, the bailiffs and burgesses of Ipswich, Thomas and Andrew Sorrell are all mentioned as holding lands in Stoke, but there is no reference to either the Cutler or the Crane families. A Christopher Crane is mentioned in an earlier terrier c. 1540 as holding two pieces of land near Handford Bridge. It is unlikely that the lands forming the Chantry or the Crane Hall estates were formed from lands that had formerly belonged to the manor of Stoke.

Conclusion

Though the reference in the abstract of title for Crane Hall in 1629 to the dissolved Chantry suggests that part of the lands of that small estate had formerly been part of Daundy's Chantry lands it is not possible to determine for the present whether the entire estate was part of the

original Chantry lands. From at least 1590 onwards there was a separate Crane Hall estate, and though of a modest size its owners were well placed Ipswich mercantile families. Crane Hall was a separate estate until at least 1751, but had been absorbed into the Chantry Estate by the time of the sketch map of 1812. The sketch is the earliest documentary sources to show the 'Island'. This suggests that the lands surrounding the Island had been purchased as part of the enlargement of the Chantry estate in the eighteenth century.

Lands that belonged to Crane Hall including this site were sold from the Chantry Estate to John Chevallier Cobbold possibly at some point between 1834 and 1837. The deeds for this property have not been found in the surviving records of the Cobbold family. Later the land was sold to the Stoke Park estate. Though the history of various parts of the Stoke Park estate can be traced through the records of the Dean and Chapter of Ely Cathedral now held at Cambridge University Library transcripts of some of these records available at Ipswich show that the lands forming the Crane Hall estate were not originally part of the manor of Stoke.

The status of the owners of this site shows that they did not draw their main source of income from agriculture and they may have had the resources to indulge in sporting activities such as shooting. There may be parallels to the form of the Island site and its ditches that can be found on other eighteenth century estates.

References

Maps

SC 242/86 Sale Particulars and map of Stoke Park Estate 1918

P461/152 Tithe Map St Mary Stoke, Ipswich 1840

FDA 152/1A/1a Tithe Apportionment St Mary Stoke 1841

P461/233 Tithe Map Sproughton 1836

FDA233/A1/1a Tithe Apportionment Sproughton 1837

HD 480/1 Printed Plan of the Chantry Estates c. 1834

HD11:475/1317 Sketch map 'Chantry, Sproughton' 1812 Isaac Johnson Collection, Sproughton

Manuscripts

Iveagh Collection:

Ipswich

HD 1538/271/22 Abstract of title to Crane Hall in Ipswich and Sproughton (reciting deeds 17 Jan 1626/7 – 18 Dec 1749) with case and opinion of counsel the opinion dated 7 August 1751.

Stoke by Ipswich

HD 1538/362/5 Final Concord Christopher Crane plaintiff Humphrey Seckford defendant, 30 acres land, 5 acres of meadow 18 acres pasture, 3 acres wood in Stoke by Ipswich, Sproughton and Ipswich Michaelmas Term 1590

Peter Northeast Transcripts

HD2448/1/1/255/2 Transcript of the Will of Edmund Daundy proved 1515

Ipswich Library Manuscript

Ips 333.3220942649 'Manor of Stoke Copies of Terriers, Court Rolls etc c. 1540 – 1651' c. 1900

Published Works

David Allen 'Ipswich Borough Archives 1255-1835 A Catalogue' Suffolk Records Society Volume XLIII, Boydell Press, Woodbridge 2000

R.L. Cross 'The Chantry, Ipswich 1509-1972', Ipswich Information Office, 1973

John Wodderspoon 'Memorials of the Ancient Town of Ipswich', Ipswich 1850

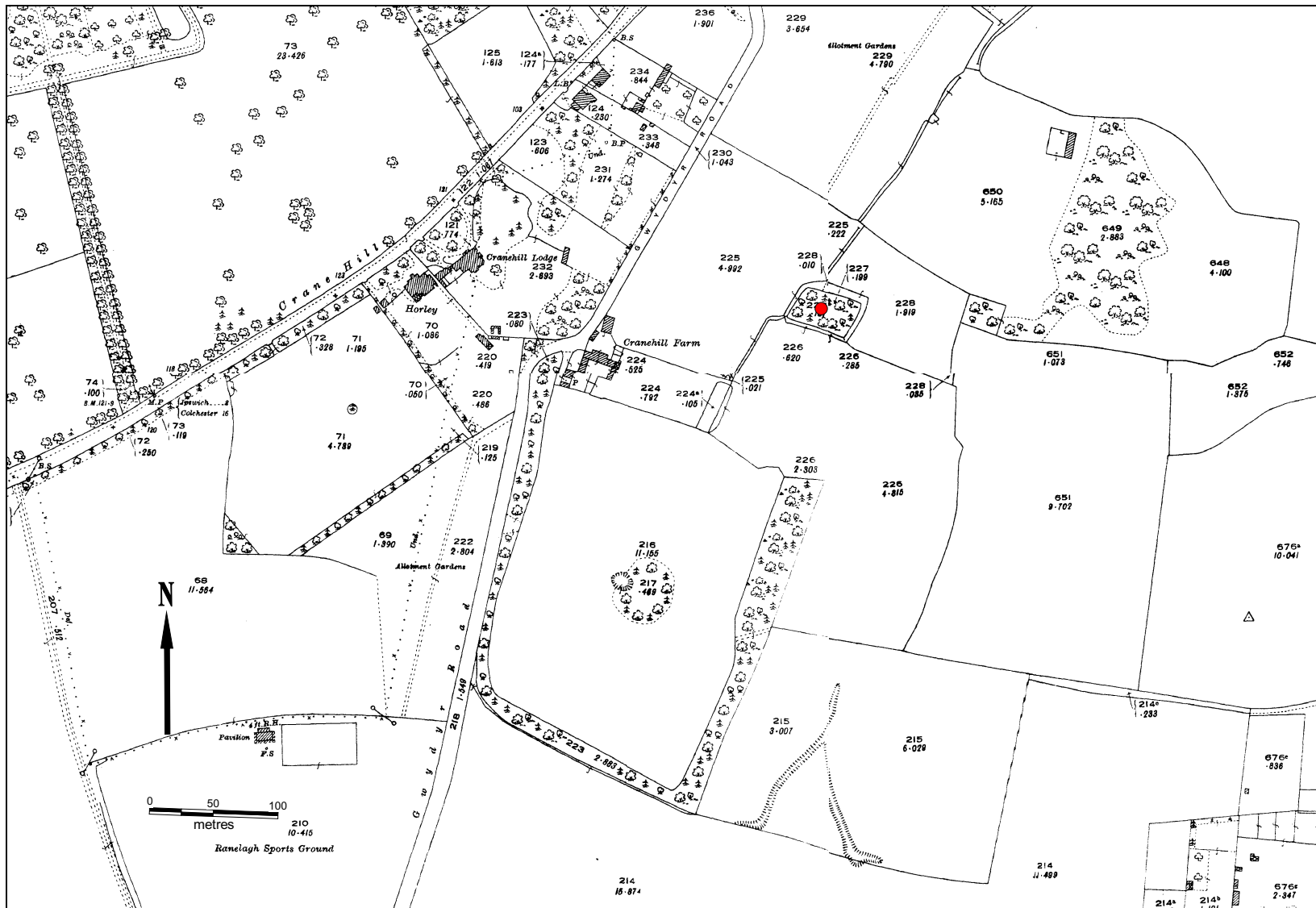


Figure 3. 3rd Edition OS map c.1920



Figure 5. Sketch map 'Chantry, Sproughton' 1812 Isaac Johnson Collection

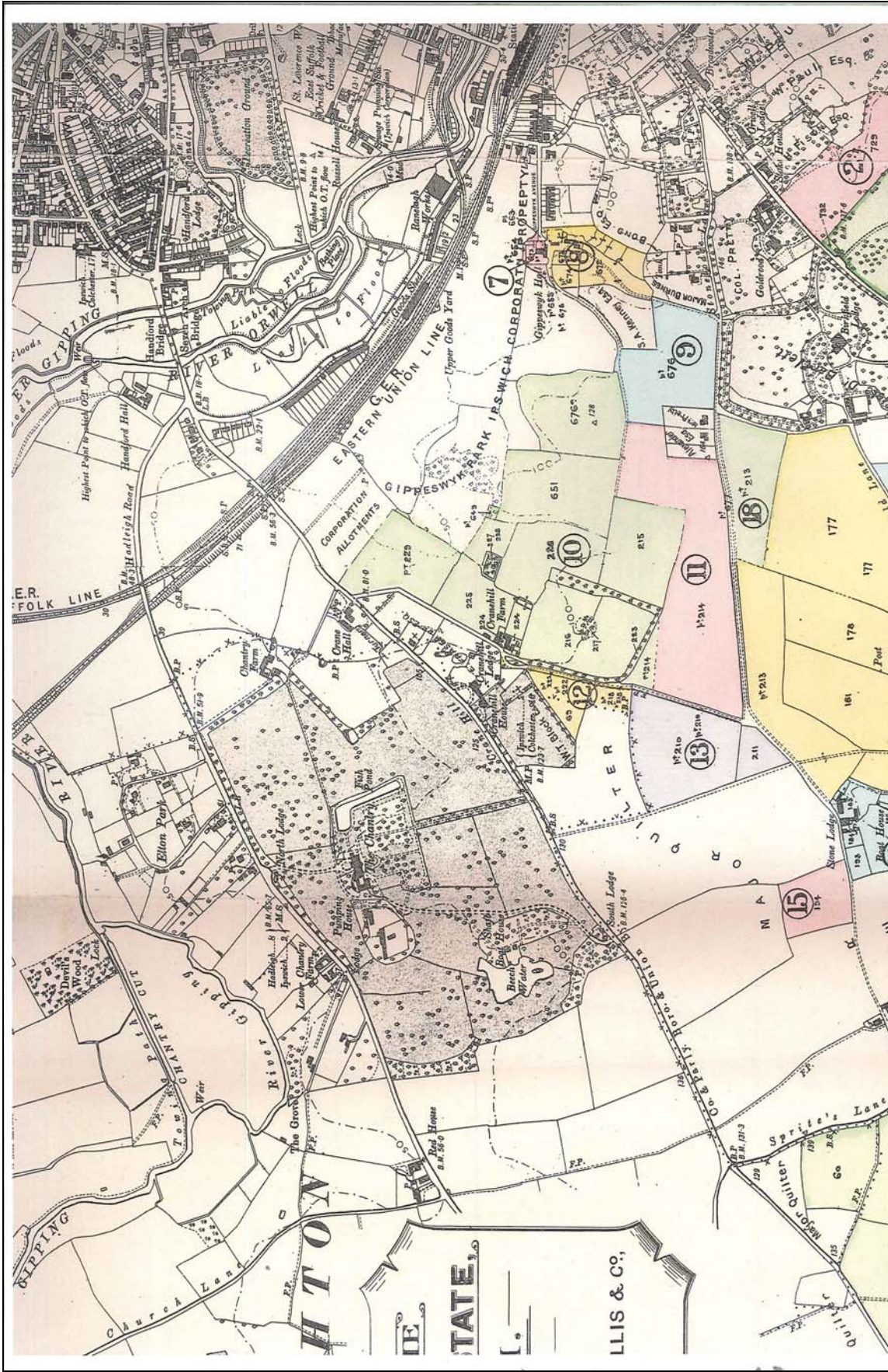


Figure 6. Sale particulars and map of Stoke Park Estate 1918

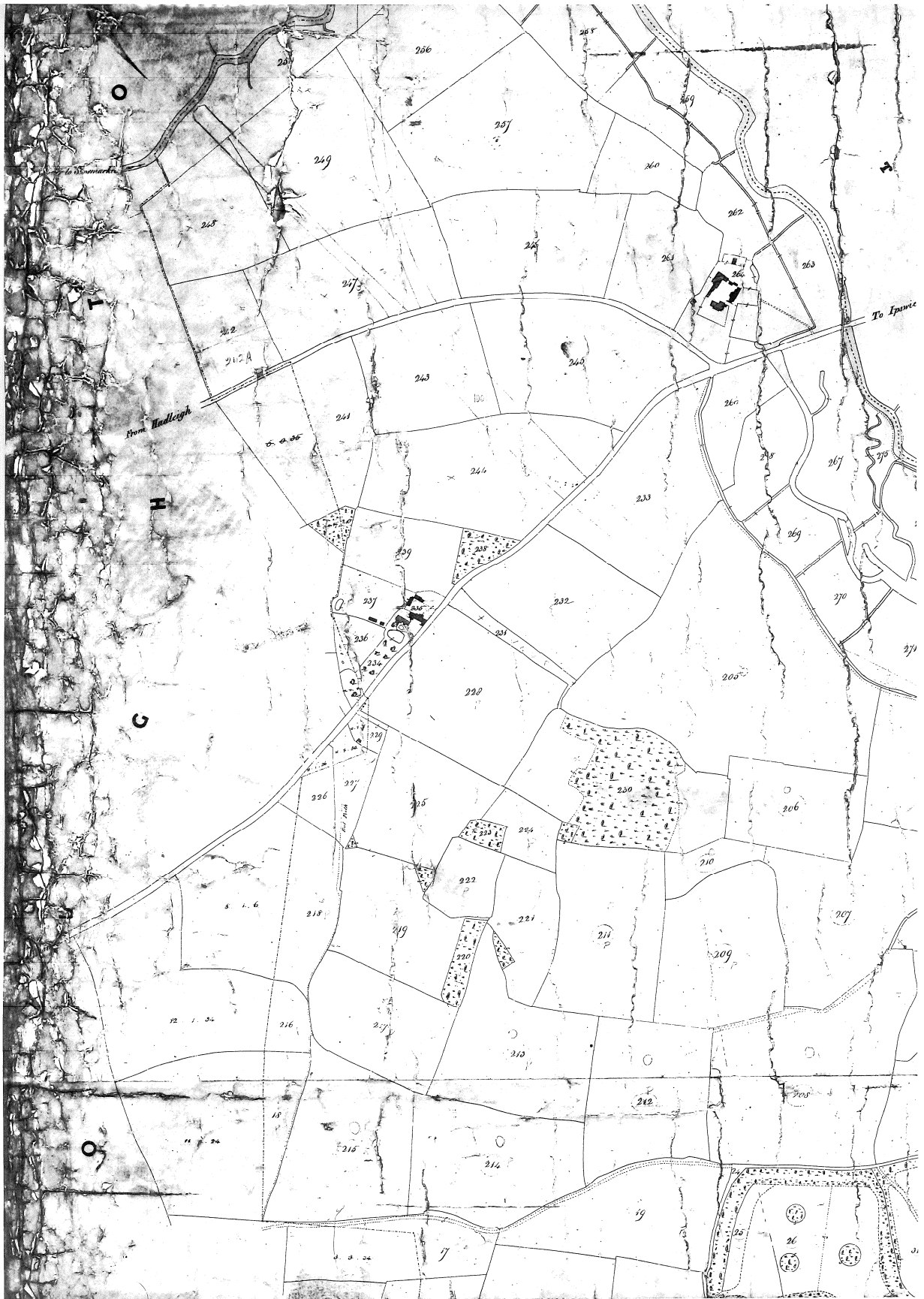


Figure 7. Tithe Map St Mary Stoke, Ipswich 1840

Appendix 3. OASIS summary

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-161051

Project details

Project name	IPS 712 Coltsfoot Rd monitoring
Short description of the project	A trenched evaluation conducted in January of this year revealed a large undated ditch running east to west across the northern end of the site. This feature corresponded to a ditched or moated enclosure seen in the 1st to the 3rd editions of the Ordnance Survey maps which had the internal dimensions of c.50m east to west and c.30m north to south. Detailed documentary research undertaken by Tony Breen (Appendix 2) could find no reference to the moat belonging to a dwelling, habitation or any other function. A map of 1812 and subsequent documentation refer to this area as 'the island'. From the 16th century onwards the site was part of large and wealthy estates, passing from the Crane Hall to the Chantry and then finally to the Stoke Park estate of the Cobbold family. As these estates were owned by wealthy families who did not have to rely on agriculture for an income they might have used 'the island' for rearing game birds or for some other shooting related activity. Monitoring of footing trenches dug for a new dwelling at the northern end of the site revealed that the ditch was in excess of 8m in width and was at least 2.2m deep but was not bottomed. Unfortunately no finds or other dating evidence was recovered from the fills of this feature. Areas monitored to the south of the site showed high degrees of truncation and all potential archaeological deposits and features were probably destroyed during the construction of the previous carpark area.
Project dates	Start: 26-06-2013 End: 28-06-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	IPS 712 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	IP/12/00743 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DITCH None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH IPS 712 Coltsfoot Rd
Study area	0.01 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 1453 4382 52 1 52 03 02 N 001 07 45 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 16.40m Max: 17.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Rachael Monk
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Jezz Meredith
Type of sponsor/funding body	Housing Association
Name of sponsor/funding body	Orwell Housing Association

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Miscellaneous Material"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Coltsfoot Rd, Ipswich, IPS 712; Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Meredith, J.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS rpt no 2013/127
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Ipswich
Description	Short report with a jolly good documentary search in Appendix 2

Entered by	Jezz Meredith (jezz.meredith@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	11 October 2013

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