

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

47 Wherstead Road, Ipswich

IPS 527

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-28770

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2007
(Planning app. no. IP/04/00967/FUL)

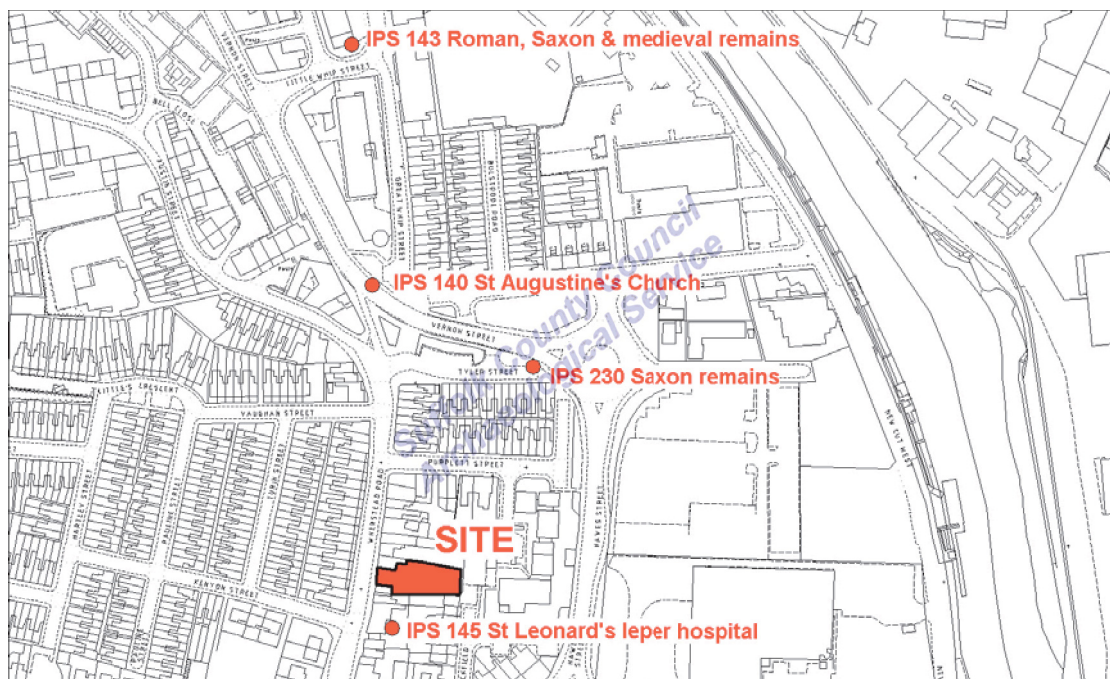


Figure 1: Location of site with surrounding areas of archaeological interest as recorded by the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record

Jezz Meredith

Field Team

Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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Summary

The evaluation to the rear of 47 Wherstead road was designed to see if the medieval leper hospital of St Leonard extended into this area. No structural remains or burials associated with St Leonard's were detected but a series of large pits dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods (13th to 18th centuries) were revealed.

Documentary research suggests that the leper hospital was probably located to the north of the site.

Wherstead road was an established route by the medieval (if not Saxon) period, with buildings of 16th to 17th century date still surviving. The deep pitting could be associated with the extraction of sand and gravel. Finds of several periods were recovered from the backfilled pits, including a residual pottery sherd of Early Saxon date.

SMR information

Planning application no.	IP/04/00967/FUL
Date of fieldwork:	29 th May 2007
Grid Reference:	TM 1650 43520
Funding body:	Pelorus Planning & Property Consultancy Ltd

Introduction

The Planning Authority (Ipswich Borough Council) has been advised by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service that an archaeological evaluation be conducted as a condition of planning consent for the development of this area. An evaluation was therefore proposed to determine the archaeological potential of the area and a 5% sample by trial trenching was required (Appendix 1). In total, approximately 22m of trench was excavated.

The site is located on Wherstead road, to the rear of numbers 45 and 47, in a yard previously containing two workshops. These had been demolished but a wall running eastwards from the rear of number 47 partly survived and restricted the positioning of the trenches.

The site is close to several sites of archaeological interest as recorded by the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record (figure 1). These include the medieval leper hospital of St Leonard (IPS 145) thought to be located just to the south of the site. Tony Breen, in his documentary research for this report, suggests however that the location of St Leonard's was probably somewhat further to the north (see Appendix 2). St Augustine's church (IPS 140) was located c.140m to the north and other finds and features of Roman, Saxon and medieval archaeology were found in this area (IPS 143 and 230). It is likely that the site was within the medieval, and possibly Saxon suburb, south of the river Orwell from the main urban centre of Ipswich. Remains of medieval date, and possibly earlier, were likely to be encountered to the rear of 47 Wherstead road. Uncovering structural remains and burials associated with the leper hospital were also a possibility.

A documentary report has been produced by Tony Breen (Appendix 2) to accompany the field evaluation by trial trenching. He concludes that St Leonard's was possibly to the north of the site, in an area shown to be occupied by a school in the 19th century maps of this area. He also suggests that the timber buildings fronting Wherstead road are likely, in some cases, to be of 16th or 17th century date.

Wherstead road is situated towards the base of a hill rising up towards Stoke to the west and probably sits on an elevated gravel terrace on the edge of the river Orwell's flood plane. The backyards to the east of the road frontage slope down to the river and are above thick deposits of loam (probably built up or dumped to build up the ground surface) over natural sand and gravels.

Method

Trenching was conducted using a 360° mechanical digger equipped with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. Two trenches were positioned to sample within the footprint of the new structures proposed for this site, however trench 2 had to be slightly north of its intended location to avoid the remains of an east to west wall partly surviving behind house number 47.

All machining was observed by an archaeologist standing adjacent to or within the trench. At the north-east end of trench 1 modern fill was encountered to a depth of 1m. Between 2m and 6m from this end, the trench was lowered in depth to 1.8m to reveal natural sand and the edge of a large cut feature. This deeper part of the trench was not entered. The south-western end of the trench was stepped up to 1.1m depth to reveal natural sand and the edge of cut features. Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 1.2m to reveal natural sand and a single feature.

The upcast soil was checked visually for any archaeological finds but none were observed. All archaeological features observed in the base of the trench were planned at 1:50 and their deposits described and sampled for finds.

Records were made of the position, length and depth of trenches. Observations were made of the depth of overlying deposits encountered.

The site archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in Ipswich. The site code IPS 527 will be used to identify all elements of the archive associated with this project.

Results

The locations of trenches are shown in figure 2, figure 3 shows a plan of features within the trenches and table 1 lists layers, cuts and fills encountered.

Trench 1 was positioned to diagonally cut through the footprint of the proposed building unit 2 (east of site) and trench 2 was to intercept the northern edge of unit 1 (centre of site). The site had already been stripped of topsoil (deposit 0002) and had been lowered by 300 to 400mm. A full list of deposit, feature and fill numbers are shown in table 1.

Trench 1 was orientated north-east to south-west and was c.12m in length (figure 3). The topsoil 0002 had been removed revealing layer 0010, consisting of 650mm of mixed loam and rubble. Under this was layer 0011, 350mm of mottled mid brown silty sand, indistinguishable from the fills of the features encountered in this trench.

A deep modern disturbance was encountered at the north-eastern end. This was machined to a depth of 1m before abandoning this part of the trench. Along the trench, between 2m and 6m, a deep pit fill was encountered, however this was not recognised as such until the trench was lowered to 1.8m to reveal natural sand and an edge of the pit [0014]. This deeper part of the trench was not entered. The south-western end of the trench was stepped up to 1.1m depth to reveal an irregular edge to pit [0014] perhaps suggesting that this was more than one feature. A small sample hole at the edge of this feature revealed it had steep sloping sides and contained no finds (fill 0015).

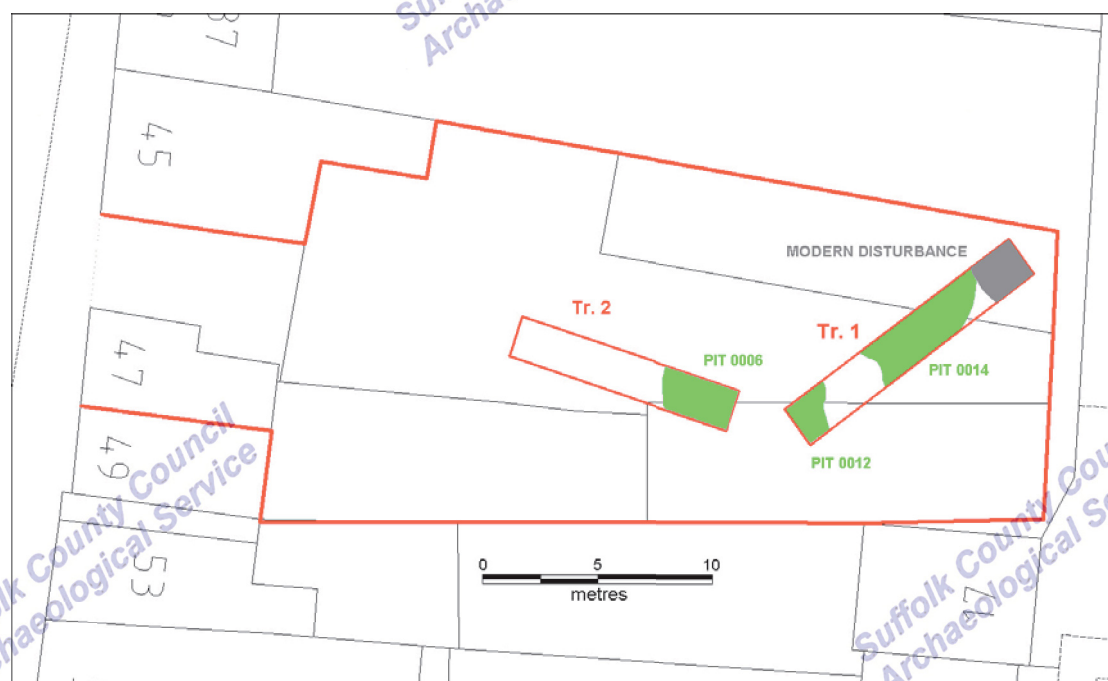


Figure 2: Trench plan, showing the position of medieval and undated pits.

At the south-eastern end of the trench another irregular sided feature was encountered, pit [0012]. A small test hole revealed that the edge was steeply sloping and that the

fill 0013 contained a mixed assemblage of pottery dating from Early Saxon to post medieval.

Trench 2 was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west and was c.10m in length (figure 3). The topsoil 0002 had been removed during the site scrape revealing layer 0003, 250mm of rubble and loam. Under this was 500mm of disturbed and mixed loam, layer 0004. This deposit was over layer 0005 consisting of 250mm mottled mid to pale brown silty sand.

One feature was encountered in this trench, pit [0006]. This feature was sampled to a depth of c.500mm, revealing that this pit had vertical sides but could not be bottomed at this depth. The pit fills were sampled in two locations (fills 0007 and 0008). Both fills were of mottled mid brown silty sand and contained medieval pottery of Mid 12th -Mid 13th centuries.

Context No.	Description
0001	Unstratified finds (none found)
0002	Topsoil whole site; c.300 – 400mm, removed during site strip
0003	Layer under 0002, trench 2: rubble and loam mixed, 250mm
0004	Layer under 0003, trench 2: disturbed / mixed loam, 500mm
0005	Layer under 0004, trench 2: mottled pale to mid brown silty sand, 250mm
0006	Cut for large pit with vertical sides at E end of trench 2, sampled to depth of c.500mm below trench base but not bottomed
0007	Fill of [0006], mottled mid brown silty sand, sampled to depth of 500mm. Containing medieval pottery of Mid 12 th - Mid 13 th century date
0008	Fill of [0006], mottled mid brown silty sand, sampled to depth of 400mm. Containing medieval pottery of Mid 12 th - Mid 13 th century date
0009	Number not used
0010	Layer under 0002, trench 1: mixed dark brown loam and rubble, 650mm
0011	Layer under 0010, trench 1: mottled mid brown silty sand, 350mm
0012	Cut for pit at SE end of trench 1 with steep sided edge and flat base at c.400mm below trench depth
0013	Fill of [0012], mottled mid brown silty sand containing a mixed collection of pottery from Early Saxon to post medieval date
0014	Cut for pit, centre of trench 1, with steep irregular sides. Sampled by machine to depth of 1.8m but not bottomed
0015	Fill of [0014], mottled mid brown silty sand, no finds

Table 1: Context numbers and descriptions for layers, cuts and fills

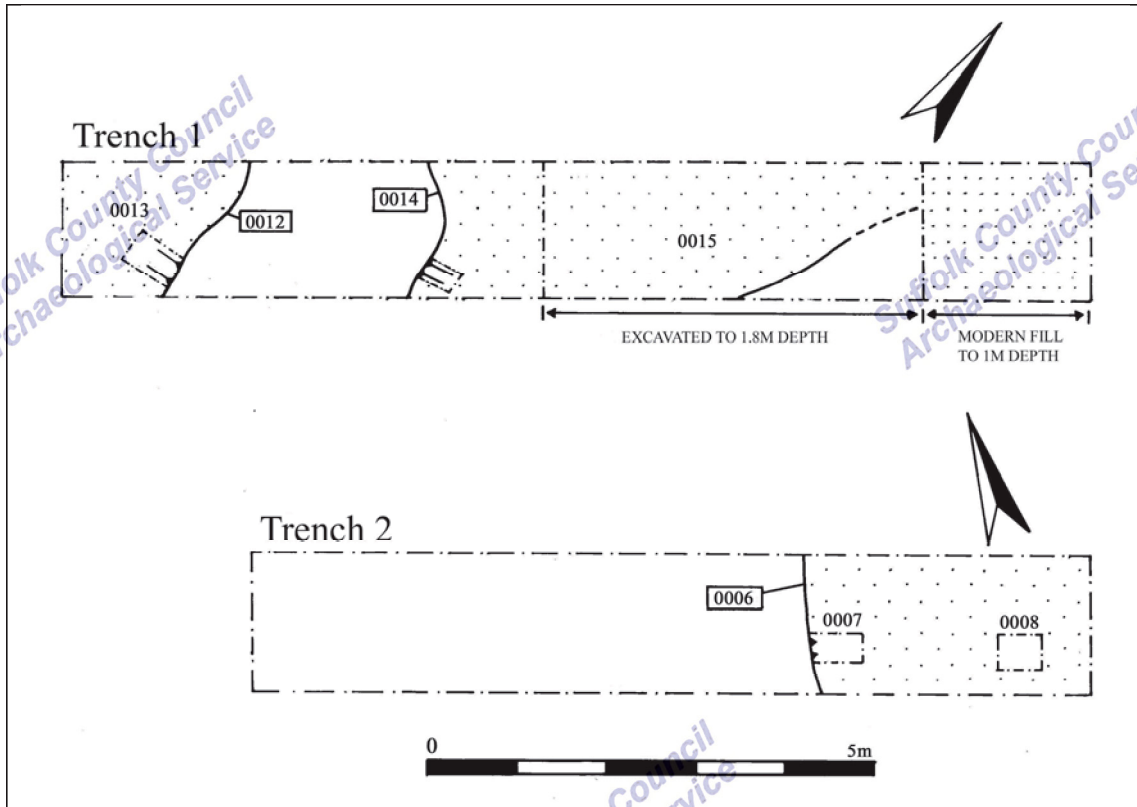


Figure 3: Plan of features within Trenches 1 and 2

Finds

by Richenda Goffin

Introduction

Finds were collected from three contexts, as shown in the table below.

OP	Pottery		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	
0007	2	20	Medieval
0008	2	14	Medieval
0013	5	226	16th-18th C
Total	9	260	

Table 2: finds from contexts

Pottery

A total of 9 sherds of pottery were recovered (0.260kg). Five fragments were recovered from the fill 0013 of a pit in Trench 1. A small abraded fragment which is Early Saxon in date was identified, along with two joining sherds of medieval coarseware. A base sherd from a large medieval vessel made in a fine redware with grey core and splashed lead glaze is likely to be an Ipswich Glazed ware (Late 13th- Early 14th C). In addition a large fragment of a Midlands Purple butterpot was present. These hard-fired cylindrical containers made in a dense purpley-brown fabric have a wide date range (16th-18th C).

A small quantity of additional pottery was recovered from the fills of a large pit 0006 in Trench 2. A sherd of medieval coarseware and one of Hedingham fineware with red slip decoration was identified in fill 0007 dating to the Mid 12th- Mid 13th century. Another coarseware sherd with applied strip and a small, abraded and sooted sherd of medieval shelly ware in fill 0008 are also of a similar date.

Discussion

The small, abraded fragment of residual Early Saxon pottery is of note. It is a small sherd with voids where shell has leached out, together with quartz inclusions. This particular fabric has been noted in the Early Saxon assemblage at Handford Road on the other side of the river (Sue Anderson, forthcoming).

The presence of several sherds of medieval pottery reflect the location of the site within an area of likely medieval settlement, or perhaps, its proximity to the leper hospital of St Leonard. The large fragment of Midlands Purple ware shows that all the other sherds present in pitfill 0013 are residual, and that the feature was infilled during the post-medieval period.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The evaluation has revealed deep pitting, probably for the extraction of sand and gravel, dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods (13th to 18th centuries). Werstead road was likely to be an established route by the medieval period – if not earlier – and some of the timber buildings on the road frontage are likely to belong to the 16th or 17th century. It is perhaps not surprising therefore that activity of this period has been encountered in this area. The presence of an Early Saxon pottery sherd is unusual however, but, given the size, depth and frequency of the pitting, material could have been brought in from a large area to backfill the quarry pits.

No evidence was observed of the possible leper hospital of St Leonard; neither burials, walls nor other structural features were observed. The documentary research by Tony Breen and accompanying this report (appendix 2) suggests that St Leonard's was probably located to the north of the area under investigation.

It is recommended that if strip foundations be used for the new development then these should be archaeologically monitored.

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.

References

Anderson, S., forthcoming, 'The Post-Roman pottery' in Boulter, S., Excavations at Handford Rd, Ipswich

APPENDIX 1

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

47 WHERSTEAD ROAD, IPSWICH

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

This is the brief for the first part of a programme of archaeological work. There is likely to be a requirement for additional work, this will be the subject of another brief.

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning consent has been granted for the erection of flats in two buildings at 47 Wherstead Road, Ipswich (IP/04/00967/FUL).
- 1.2 The planning consent is conditional upon the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before development begins (Planning Policy Guidance 16, paragraph 30 condition). **An archaeological evaluation of the application area is required as the first part of such a programme of archaeological work; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of additional briefs.**
- 1.3 The site lies within the Area of Archaeological Importance, defining Anglo-Saxon and medieval Ipswich, in the Ipswich Local Plan, and will involve significant ground disturbance. In addition it may lie on the site of the medieval leper hospital of St Leonard, demolished c.1618 (County Sites and Monuments Record No IPS 145).
- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.
- 1.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any

archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.

- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

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

3. Specification A: Desk-Based Assessment

- 3.1 Consult the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), both the computerised record and any backup files.

- 3.2 Examine all the readily available cartographic sources (e.g. those available in the County Record Office). Record any evidence for historic or archaeological sites (e.g. buildings, settlements, field names) and history of previous land uses. Where permitted by the Record Office make either digital photographs, photocopies or traced copies of the document for inclusion in the report.
- 3.3 Assess the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.

4 **Specification B: Field Evaluation**

- 4.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the entire site and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 4.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 4.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 4.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 4.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 4.6 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.
- 4.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 4.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 4.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 4.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

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

- 4.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 4.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 4.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

5. **General Management**

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

6. **Report Requirements**

- 6.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage’s *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 6.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 6.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

- 6.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 6.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.10 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 6.11 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 6.12 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Keith Wade

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352440

Date: 18 May 2007
Road

Reference: /47 Wherstead

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

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

APPENDIX 2

47 Wherstead Road, Ipswich

Documentary Report by Anthony Breen

Introduction

The research for this report has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich.

Before considering any documentary evidence for the history of this site it is extremely important to establish in which ecclesiastical parish this site is or was located as the records for St Mary Stoke are quite separate from those of the historic borough of Ipswich. In 970 King Edgar granted St Mary Stoke to the abbey of Ely and the boundaries of the area are described in his charter. In a recently published discussion of these boundaries John Fairclough states 'The actual boundary starts from a *hythe*. This must be a landing place on the south bank of the River Orwell downstream from Stoke Bridge and the most likely location is at the end of Felaw Street. The riverbank here has been completely changed by the creation of the Wet Dock in the 19th Century'. He continues 'The Ipswich Borough bounds from 1522 onwards use as a marker at this point the close of the Hospital of St Leonard which almost certainly stood in the area of the later Felaw Street and Tyler Street. This shows that the small parish of St Augustine (later incorporated into St Peter's) was excluded from the Liberty of Ely which held the parish of St Mary Stoke. In fact this area between the river and Wherstead Road became part of St Peter's parish after the closure of St Augustine's church. It is worth exploring the possibility that when the Hospital of St Leonard was created it took over the redundant church of St Augustine'.

During the medieval period this site was part of the suburbs of Ipswich and outside the embanked or walled area of the town. The land to the north at the end of the medieval period became part the parish of St Peter's. Formerly it had been part of the parish of St Augustine or St Austin. According to the historian G. R. Clarke writing in 1830, 'In the suburbs, beyond the river stood the church of St Austin, near St Austin's Green. It is often called a chapel ... It was in use in 1482: but has long been since dilapidated. We suppose all the lands on the south side of the Orwell now part of St Peter's, to have been in St Austin's parish'.

A number of sites close to this particular site have been the subjects of documentary research and the relevant reports are listed in the references end of this report. The former late medieval hospital of St Leonard's was later the site of the Blue Coat School and Christ Church Hospital and its buildings were situated between Tyler Street to the north and Purplett Street to the south. This was not the site of St Augustine's Church. The church was probably located at the northern end of Great Whip Street. According to Clarke in the early nineteenth century 'On the premises occupied by Messrs G. Bayley & Co on a spot called St Austin's Green, great numbers of human bones have been dug up, some feet below the surface of the soil;

from which we might conclude that this was the burial place to St Austin's church and St Leonard's lazaret-house'. These premises of Bayley & Co have been located on a contemporary plan attached to deed in the Port Authority Collection (ref. EL1/3/1). The plan shows a shipyard and adjoining properties situated along the shoreline of the River Orwell marked as 'lately occupied by G. Bayley & Co'. The shipyard was on the same site as the 'the King's Cooperidge' marked on Ogilby's 1674 map of Ipswich (ref. MC4/51). George Bayley and Thomas Ridley had purchased the premises in 1791. In earlier deeds of 1739 and 1683 the site of the shipyard is described as 'a messuage or tenement called Cooper's House'. In the 1683 deed Cooper's House was 'situate or being in or neare a peece of marsh or pasture called St Augustines Green in the parishes of St Peters in Ipswich aforesaid and Stoke next Ipswich'. By 1786 the field between the shipyard and later site of the Christchurch Hospital or the Blue Coat School were described as 'formerly known as St Augustine's Green'.

At the time of Clarke's history the area of St Austin's Green was confined to the small triangular piece of land at the end of Austin Street and to the north west of the former school (see SCCAS Report No 2005/118). Clarke would have been aware of a comment published in Richard Canning's *An Account of the Gifts and Legacies that have been given and bequeathed to Charitable Uses in the Town of Ipswich* published in 1747. Canning stated that 'St Leonard's Hospital or at least a part of it was standing in the Parish of St Peter beyond Stoke Bridge, on the east side of a road where the three ways meet a little on this side of the place called St Austin's Green'. The building was then used as an almshouse 'But whether the building that felled down, where these houses stand, was considered a part of St Leonard's Hospital ... we cannot determine'.

Maps

The Suffolk Archaeological Unit have supplied a modern Ordnance Survey plan of this site together copies of the first three editions of the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps original sheet number LXXV.15 and a copy of White's 1867 map of Ipswich (figures 1 to 4). The house numbers are given on modern map only. It is apparent that the house numbers in this street have changed as in Steven's 1881 'Directory of Ipswich' Wherstead Road began at the junction of Great Whip Street and Vernon Street with the Shipwright's Arms being listed as number 39 Wherstead Road. In Kelly's 1975 'Directory of Ipswich' the same premises is listed as 55 - 61 Wherstead Road. Part of the public house appears in a schedule of listed buildings. The record office do not have a copy of the current list but in the 'Third List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest' dated 4 August 1972 numbers 53 and 55 are described as 'A C16-C17 timber-framed and plastered building, altered in the C18 and later 2 storeys. The upper storey, which was probably originally jettied, has a carved wall plate and is now under built in brick'. This site is to the north of the Shipwright's Arms.

The ecclesiastical boundaries omitted from the Ordnance Survey maps are shown on White's 1867 map of Ipswich (figure 4). The boundary between St Peter's and St Mary Stoke is not as described in Fairclough's account of the 970 charters boundary of the Stoke. The boundary from the east follows the line of Bright Street before

turning south along the middle of Wherstead Road. This boundary is shown with greater accuracy on the 1:1250 Ordnance Survey plans surveyed in 1881. On these plans (sheet numbers LXXV.15.5 & 10) the parish boundary is shown slightly to the south of Bright Street and joins the street at its junction with Hawes Street and then crosses through the properties fronting Wherstead Road, possibly through the site of the present 29 Wherstead Road. This places this site within the parish of St Mary Stoke.

A useful additional location point is the site of Stoke Green Baptist Chapel with its burial ground to the north marked on the first three editions of the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps. The chapel is now demolished and the burial ground an open space to the south of Station Street. This chapel is shown on earlier maps including Monson's 1848 map of Ipswich (ref. MC 4/56) the tithe map for St Mary Stoke (figure 5).

There are a few additional features that are shown on Monson's map that need to be noted, the most obvious being that the streets to the east between Wherstead Road and the New Cut were all set out and developed in the period between 1848 and White's map of 1867. On Monson's map the site of the Union House is that of the Workhouse to the north of Felaw Street shown on White's 1867 map. To the south of the Union House the 'Hospital School' is marked on Monson's map. The buildings associated with the school are within both the parish of St Peter's and St Mary Stoke however Monson has marked a building in St Peter's with the number '55' and lists this building in a schedule at the bottom of the published map as 'Christ's Hospital School (Boys)'. The line of Bath Street is shown on Monson's map, as is the position of Stoke Green Chapel. The parish boundary appears in the same position as on White's map of 1867. Note that the orientation of this map is East-West not North-South.

Unlike the parish of St Peter's to the north, there is a tithe map for the parish of St Mary Stoke dated 1840 (ref. P461/152 and see figure 6). The site of the former Baptist chapel is shown on this map and numbered 146. To the north there is a field marked as 154 and a small premises fronting Wherstead Road marked 156. To the north of the premises a block of buildings are numbered with both Roman and Arabic numerals as 'VIII 302'. The owners and occupiers of these plots are described in a separate apportionment (ref. FDA152/1A/1a). The 'site of buildings' is a separate schedule listed on page 11 and includes 'VIII 302 Sites of Buildings'. As these buildings were not subject to the payment of tithes there are no further details of the owners and occupiers. The site of the chapel '146' is listed as in the ownership of 'Pollard William & others as Trustees' and in the occupation of Samuel Harrison Cowell the then minister. The land to the north the field 154 and the buildings 156 are listed separately. The field of 8 acres 1 rood and 26 perches named 'Dock Field' was under the ownership of the Trustees of Christ's Hospital and in the occupation of their tenant James Chenery. The acreage of 4 acres and 37 perches is given for the northern section of this field on the map though the land was in St Peter's parish. James Chenery was also the tenant of '156 House, Premises and Garden' then in the ownership of Henry George and William Ridley.

There are no earlier maps of this area.

There is an additional point relating to the wider geographic context of this site that should be mentioned here. At its northern end Wherstead Road joins Great Whip

Street. The northern end of Great Whip Street was cut through during the excavation of the New Cut in the 1830's. On earlier maps the road continued northwards to the shoreline opposite the street now known as Foundry Street on the northern bank of the river. The documentary history of the area to the east of Foundry Lane has been examined recently in depth and a reference found in 1491 to a ferry or river crossing to Colchester at this point. There is an earlier reference in the borough's recognizance rolls of 1348 to a ford across the river at this point and a further reference to the ford during the reign of Henry VII (1485 – 1509) after a new 'Stoke Bridge' had been built, the borough's Great Court passed an order 'that all carters going over Stoke Bridge, lately built shall pay towards the repairing and maintaining of the same ... provided that none crossed who could pass the ford' (Wodderspoon). In a number of earlier documents Wherstead Road is described either as the 'King's Highway leading from Ipswich to Bourne Bridge' or the 'King's Highway leading from Ipswich to Colchester'. Wherstead Road was until recently the main road to Colchester.

Christchurch Hospital and St Leonard's Hospital

The lands to the east of this site were under the ownership of the trustees of Christchurch Hospital of the Ipswich Charities and the streets, Felaw, Tyler, Purplett etc are named after significant benefactors of the town. Christchurch Hospital acquired the properties of former hospital of St Leonard's in the post medieval period. It is necessary to consider briefly the records relating to Christchurch Hospital in order to consider whether or not this site had been part of the lands of the medieval St Leonard's Hospital.

On White's 1867 Map of Ipswich (ref. MC/57) 'Blue Coat School' is shown between Tyler Street to the north and Purplett Street to the south (figure 4). Though the school is marked as 'Christ Hospital School' on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey maps and the site is marked as 'Christ's Hospital School (Boys)' on Monson's map of 1848 (figures 1 and 5). Christchurch Hospital formerly stood within the former Greyfriars Priory in Foundation Street. The buildings including a grammar school were demolished in 1851, shortly before that date, 'Chenery's farmhouse in Great Whip Street was adapted for the purpose' of the school (Blatchy 2003).

There are very few references to the site of St Leonards Hospital. It was described in 1850 as 'an ancient Spital, the building connected with which was enlarged for the school held at Christ's Hospital'. After his comment on the church of St Augustine Clarke wrote, 'Not far from this church stood St Leonard's lazar-house or hospital. It is now a farmhouse belonging to Christ's Hospital'.

White's Directory of 1844 noted the responsibilities of the Christ's Hospital had changed 'Since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act [1835], the charities, formerly under the management of the corporation, have been placed under the care of a board of twenty one trustees, who, in 1841, removed Christ's Hospital to Chenery Farm, pleasantly situated in Great Whip Street, where an ancient but commodious house, belonging to the charity, has been altered, repaired, and enlarged for the purpose, at the cost of about £1500, and now affords accommodation for the master and forty boys'.

There are a number of references to St Leonard's Hospital in the Sixteenth century and these were described in an earlier report (ref. SCCAS 2005/118). The date of the foundation of this hospital is unknown.

There are further references to the site of the hospital in the surviving records for the manor of Stoke. The potential value of these records came to light during the research in October 2006 for a site near the former Home Farm, at Stoke Park and are re-examined here for this report.

The Manor Of Stoke

Most of the original records relating to the manor of St Mary Stoke part of the possessions of the abbey and later cathedral of Ely are now part of the Ely Diocesan Collection held at Cambridge University Library. In the Local Studies Collection at Ipswich there is an early twentieth century transcript and translation of some of the manorial terriers for Stoke. The terriers are a description of the lands of the manor. The terriers are dated 1540, 1639 and 1648 (ref. Ips.333.3220942649).

In the terriers of 1639 and 1648 there is the same reference to *'The Master of the Lazar House for certaine lands which he holdethe freely belonging to the same house payeth per annum ii s xid'*.

In the earlier terrier of 1540 the entry is much fuller:

'The Master of the Lazar House here holdeth ij inclosures lying between cottages heretofore one inclosure called Tuckemere heretofore of John Caldewall lying between one pightle of land late the prior of St Peter of the towne of Ipswich on the part of the north and Clerkescroft on the part of the south and abutting upon the salt marsh of this fee towards the east and containing by estimation vii acres and renders therefore by the year xxi d

And he holds half an acre of land by estimation late one void place with a curtilage adjacent heretofore of the said John Caldewall lying between Turkemere aforesaid on the part of the east and the said common way on the part of the west and abutting upon Clerkescroft aforesaid towards the south and renders therefore yearly iid and for other land xii d'.

There are various references to Clerkescroft such as

'Walter Muryell holds one tenement built and two little pightles to the same adjacent between the said common way on the part of the west and Clerkescroft aforesaid on the part of the east and abutting upon waste soil of the lord against the north and containing by estimation one acre

And holds divers little pightles together in diver furrows lying lately in three pightles called Cannons Pightle between the said salt marsh ... and the said common way on the part of the west and abutting upon the said croft called Clerkescroft towards the south and upon the said tenement towards the north and containing ij acres one rod late Thomas Froste ...'.

There are also further references to Tuckmere such as '*Miles Jermyn holds two tenements with their cartilages and gardens theretofore one messuage of Robert Fenning and two cottages of William Lord Brooke and John Andrews situate and lying between land late of the Prior of Ipswich on the part of the north and abutting upon a close of this fee called Tuckmere towards the east and upon the said common way towards the west ...*'. He also held a pightle adjoining '*the three cottages aforesaid*'. The next entry is the description of the Lazar House lands.

The only additional reference to the Lazar House is in the description of lands of Arthur Buttler '*The same holds the said one acre of the said land namely one pightle late of the said Prior of St Peters lying between Hallibred Close aforesaid on the part of the south and abutting upon the Lazar House towards the east and the pightle last preceding towards the west and containing by estimation one rod*'.

The later terriers mention a '*messuage with a garden ... lying between the messuage or tenement late William Sternes on the part of the south and the messuage or tenement sometimes Thomas Allen called the Boares Head north one head abutteth on the King's High Way leading from Ipswich to Colchester on the east the other head abutteth on the several closes sometimes Arthur Butler on the west*'.

The terriers are of great interest as it might be assumed that if it was possible to map the positions of all the lands described these lands would within the boundary as described in the charter of 970. The terriers include references to all of the former Portman Meadows and the site of Handford Mill both are mentioned in the earliest surviving records for the borough of Ipswich. In relation to Handford Mill in the parish of St Peter's the entries state that the mill had been leased to the borough for over 500 hundred years '*ut dicitur*' or as it is said, though the lease was made 'out of memory of man'.

Property Deeds

In a report on '63-67 Wherstead Road' written in March 2000 the later records of Chrischurch Hospital are described

'For the period after 1828, there is a single book of minutes covering the period 1828 to 1836. This is in a separate collection not related to the corporation records. There are also minutes on microfilm of the Trustees of Christ's Hospital Charity. These begin in 1858 and later continue to 1945 under the title the Governors of Ipswich Endowed Schools. Unfortunately these collections do not include any deeds, plans or maps, or material specifically relating to the landed estate, though the minutes themselves may contain references to such material'.

In a solicitors' collection there are deeds relating to 'Wherstead Road and Purplett Street' dated 1851-1900 (ref. HB8/2/85). There is a plan of the property attached to a deed dated 23 July 1851 and shows the site covering a frontage of 71 feet and 6 inches southward from the corner of Purplett Road. The property is described in the text as '*All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate in the parish of St Peter in Ipswich aforesaid containing by admeasurement twenty two rods or thereabouts as the same is part of the plot of ground described hereinbefore recited agreement of the thirteenth day of May (1850) ... and doth abut upon a new street there lately formed*

and intended to be called Purplett Street towards the north and admeasures next the same seventy five feet six inches upon messuages and premises belonging to (blank) south and admeasures next the same seventy five feet six inches upon the road Called Wherstead Road towards the west and admeasures next the same seventy one feet six inches ... And also all those five messuages or tenements lately erected by the said William Fraser upon the said piece’.

In the recital of previous deeds the trustees ‘of the Charity Called “Christchurch Hospital in Ipswich”’ had on 13 May 1850 sold to William Fraser ‘of Ipswich woollen draper’ and Edward Gibbons a builder, ‘pieces or parcels of land ... belonging to the charity’ that had ‘been let for agricultural purposes and were part of a farm which consisted of thirty acres two roods and four perches the whole of which was in the year (1829) demised by the then trustees ... on a lease for eleven years at the rent of eighty six pounds per annum ... part of the said farm was in the year (1836) sold to the Ipswich Union for the erection of a Workhouse under the powers of the Act of Parliament ... and other parts of the farm have since been let or beneficially appropriated for the benefit of the said Charity and that the remainder thereof was let to James Chenery at the rent of ten pounds per annum and who continued cultivating the same ... that in consequence of the increase in the town of Ipswich in the neighbourhood of such remainder of the said farm ... an opportunity had offered of laying out and appropriating the same for building purposes and greatly increasing the rental for the same ... a small portion of the said farm had been added to the playground attached to the schoolhouse of the said Charity and a small part of the ground lately used as such playground and a small piece of ground lately used as a garden to the said schoolhouse had been added to the remainder of the said farm And that for the like purpose the several roads or streets had been laid out upon the plan thereto annexed ...that they the said William Fraser and Edward Gibbons ... should and would with the space of ten years from the date now reciting agreement lay out and expend the sum of ten pounds at least in erecting and building good and substantial messuages or tenements warehouse factories granaries edifices or other buildings on the said land... in a good substantial and workmanlike manner of good sound and well seasoned materials and to be faced with white bricks next the street or streets bounding the same and to range even therewith so as to form lines of frontages next such street or streets and all such messuages or tenements to be at least seventeen feet high from the surface of the ground to the plate of the roofs of the same ...’.

The plot of land described in the deed of 1851 was numbered 5 suggesting that the farm formerly leased to James Chenery had been sub-divided into at least five plots if not more. All the deeds omit any reference to the property to the south. The houses to the south may have been part of the farm and this can be determined in the absence of further deeds through an examination of the street frontage. If it can be assumed that the clauses stipulating that the houses were all to be ‘fronted with white bricks’ and form ‘lines of frontage’ were common to deeds relating to each plot then the adjoining houses to the south should be of a similar design to those immediately south of Purplett Street.

John Caldwell

John Caldwell, the owner of both the plots land attached to St Leonard's Hospital or Lazar House as described in the 1540 terrier was a prominent member of the corporation of Ipswich in the early fifteenth century. He is first mentioned as one of the portmen in the borough's court records in October 1429. In January 1435 he offered to finance the re-building of Stoke Bridge 'provided that the inhabitants should pay pontage'. In December 1448 he provide funds for the construction or repair of the town gaol at Westgate. He is last mentioned in the court records in 1459 (Richardson).

His will dated 9 November 1460 proved at the court of the archdeaconry of Suffolk does not mention the hospital of St Leonard's or his lands held from the manor of Stoke (ref. IC/AA2/2/87).

The Corporation Lands

The area to the north of this site on the western side of Great Whip Street is marked as 'Corporation Land' on Pennington's 1778 map of Ipswich. These lands were part of the 30 acres of 'Hospital Farm' as described in the property deeds. Not all of the lands were part of the lands of the medieval hospital of St Leonard as the corporation purchased an additional 20 acres consisting of ten acres 'abutting upon the Kings high way there leading from Ipswich aforesaid towards Borne Bridge', five acres abutting 'upon the close called the Sicke House piece or the towne piece towards the south' and another five 'being in the said parish of St Peters aforesaid and Stoake next Ipswich aforesaid or in one or both of them'. These twenty acres can be combined with the total of seven and a half acres and 'other land' described in 1540 terrier and show that the farm leased to James Chenery had been consolidated into a single land holding only after 1722.

Conclusion

This site is very close to if not part of the former farm leased to James Chenery before 1850. In that year the trustees of Christchurch Hospital divided the former farmlands into smaller buildings plots. Unfortunately the records for Christchurch Hospital are incomplete and it is not possible to pursue the ownership of this site through the surviving records of the charity. Changes in the design and use of building materials for the houses fronting Wherstead Road may be a useful indication that may show whether or not the former farmlands extended to this site.

Before the sale of the farm for new housing the former farmhouse had been converted into a school and the site of this school is marked on the later maps through to the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map dated 1881. Various sources have suggested that the farmhouse had been the site of the former hospital. The position of the building may have suggested to John Fairclough that the boundary of St Mary Stoke as described in 970 was 'in the area of the later Felaw Street and Tyler Street'. The parish boundary as shown on various maps was to the south closer to Bright Street and the close of the hospital mentioned as a marker in perambulation of 1522 was to the south of the hospital building.

If there are extant fifteenth century records for the manor of Stoke at Cambridge University Library they are highly likely to contain earlier references to the hospital. In particular as the only previous owner named in the description of the lands attached in 1540 was John Caldwell there should be references to the transfer of his lands to the hospital and a description of the lands when he first purchased them sometime in the early part of that century.

There is a late medieval context to some of the houses fronting Wherstead Road and close to this site apart from the details of the listed building. In the 1540 terrier the hospital was 'between cottages', Arthur Butler owned a pightle adjoining the house or possibly the lands of the 'Lazar House' and in turn his land adjoined a messuage adjoining 'Boares Head'. This suggests that there were then a number of houses in the area. At some point these buildings were either demolished or rebuilt and further references to them may be found in the records held at Cambridge.

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Figures



Figure 1. First edition Ordnance Survey map



Figure 2. Second edition Ordnance Survey map



Figure 3. Third edition Ordnance Survey map

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Figure 4. White's map of 1867

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Figure 5. Monson's map of 1848

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Figure 6. Tithe map for the parish of St Mary Stoke dated 1840

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