

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

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## St. Lawrence Church, Ipswich (IAS 2501 & IPS 598); Evaluation, Building Recording & Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2008/163; Oasis No. suffolkc1-43261



Heraldic brass; Daundy impaling Gilbert

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Staff from Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Projects Team (Robert Atfield, Stuart Boulter & Martin Cuthbert) undertook the various phases of fieldwork all under the direction of Stuart Boulter. Thanks also to the building contractors (Elliston Steady & Hawes) with whom a good working relationship was maintained throughout which facilitated the completion of the archaeological monitoring works in an efficient and cost effective manner.

Finds were processed by Gemma Adams and identified and reported on by Richenda Goffin (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Projects Team).

In addition, Dr. John Blatchly (Chairman of the Ipswich Historic Churches Trust) has provided much useful information and documentary material, particularly regarding the church monuments and photographs and descriptions of the brasses. The brasses were photographed by H. Martin Stuchfield. Permission for use of images of the Copping brass provided by the Cambridge Museum of Archaeology

Funding for the archaeological recording was provided by Ipswich Borough Council.



## Summary

Ipswich, St. Lawrence Church (TM 1639 4458; IPS 598 & IAS 2501) A programme of refurbishment of the church was considered to have archaeological implications and archaeological recording was built in to the scheme as an integral part of the works.

Recording of the floor monuments in the nave and chancel revealed that the majority had been moved from their original locations during major reorderings and rebuilding in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The fragmented ledger stone of Edmund Daundy (sometimes presented as Dandy), cousin of Thomas Wolsey and respected Member of Parliament, was removed to facilitate its subsequent reconstruction and conservation. A partial ledger stone, that dedicated to Ann Daundy, was revealed in a lower pavement beneath the chancel pews. In addition a heraldic brass shield identified as Daundy impaling Gilbert was recovered from the soil beneath the pews which was thought to have come from a ledger stone dedicated to Margaret Gilbert.

During the conservation works undertaken on the 19<sup>th</sup> century text paintings on the nave and chancel walls, other paintings were revealed including an extensive area of a geometric design on the nave east wall, of probable Victorian date, and another area of what appeared to be fabric over the chancel arch that could have been medieval in date.

Only one burial was disturbed during groundworks associated with the refurbishment, a child that would originally have been buried in the churchyard, an area that subsequently became included within the footprint of the Victorian vestry. Two other tombs, one within the nave and another external to the vestry, were encountered during groundworks, but not significantly damaged. Indeed, that within the nave had already been breached to accommodate the brick base of the pulpit.

(Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council & Ipswich Borough Council)

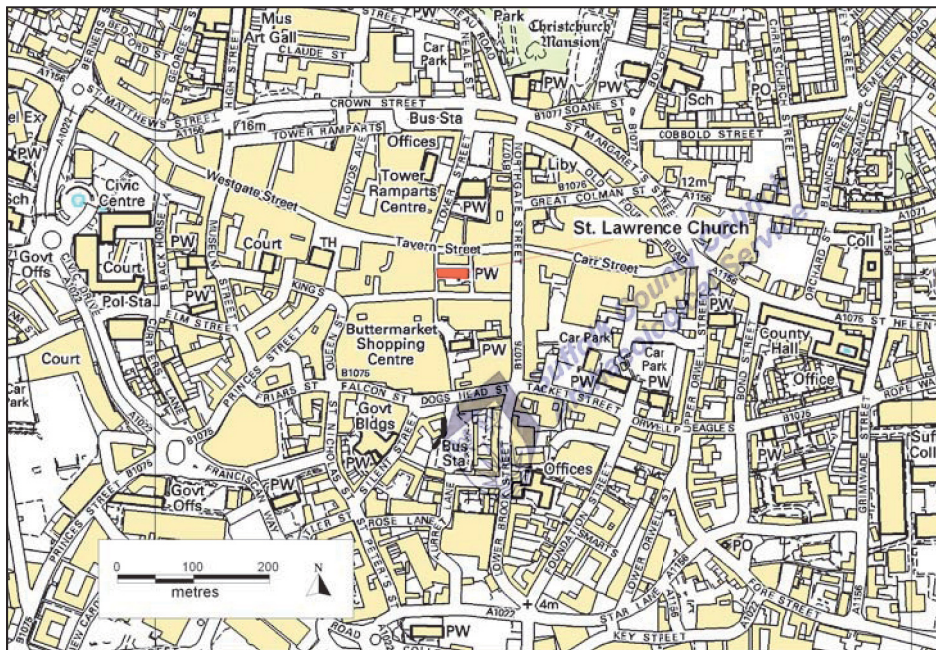
## HER information

<b>Planning application no:</b>	IP/04/00757/FPI
<b>Site HER code:</b>	IPS 598 & IAS 2501
<b>Date of fieldwork:</b>	August 2007 – November 2007
<b>Grid Reference:</b>	TM 1639 4458
<b>Commissioning body:</b>	Ipswich Borough Council
<b>SCCAS Rpt. No.</b>	2008/163
<b>Oasis No.</b>	suffolkc1-43261

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Planning Background

The consent for Planning Application IP/04/00757/FPI covering the external alteration and internal refurbishment of St. Lawrence Church, Ipswich (Fig. 1) (TM 1639 4458), was conditional on the applicant providing for a programme of archaeological works. In this instance, they involved the recording of selected elements of the standing building and its monuments and the monitoring of groundworks associated with the development.



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**Fig. 1** 1:10,000 scale OS map extract showing the location of the church

Subsequently, Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Team was commissioned by NPS Property Consultants Ltd. (the project architect's) on behalf of their client (Ipswich Borough Council) to undertake the archaeological works. The initial building and monument recording was carried out in August 2007 while monitoring visits continued periodically through into November 2007.

## 1.2 Historical & Archaeological Background

Essentially, the earliest components of the standing structure are 15<sup>th</sup> century in date, with a series of later alterations and additions. Given that St. Lawrence is one of Ipswich's Domesday churches, then it is possible that remains of the earlier building survive below the extant structure or in its immediate environs, as it may not have stood on the same footprint. An assessment report (SCCAS Rpt. No 2002/137) based on field evaluation, building recording and a desktop survey was prepared by Suffolk County Council's field team in 2002/2003. During the extensive manual evaluation excavations undertaken within the body of the nave, one piece of wall fabric, with a truncated face on its north side, that may have represented vestiges of the earlier structure, was found underlying the south nave wall immediately east of the doorway. Otherwise, as would be expected, the nave was occupied by burials, some of which were in sealed brick-built tombs.

Robert Carr of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team, in his role as Archaeological Advisor to the Local Planning Authority, wrote a Brief and Specification document detailing the scope of the required archaeological works (Appendix I).



The desktop survey component of the report includes antiquarian descriptions (principally Henry Davy) of the ledger stones forming large areas of the floor of the church, particularly the chancel. The early records of their locations do not always tally with their present position and many are missing, probably the result of major Victorian re-ordering programmes.

### 1.3 Location, Topographical Setting & Drift Geology

The church lies at the centre of what would have been the later Saxon and medieval town between what are now named Dial Lane, to the west, and St. Lawrence Street to the east, both running between Tavern Street, to the north and Butter Market, to the south, these representing two of the town's main thoroughfares (Fig. 1). Topographically, the surrounding area slopes gently down to the south, but landscaping of the churchyard has masked this within the immediate vicinity of the church.

The site lies at approximately 10.30 metres OD and the underlying drift geology comprises glaciofluvial sands and gravels.

## 2. Methodologies

### 2.1 Fieldwork

The site recording was carried out under the Ipswich Archaeological Survey Code IAS 2501. In addition, a Historic Environment Record (HER) code IPS 598 was allocated specifically to this project.

The Brief and Specification document (Appendix I; 1.3.1 - 1.3.5) identified five elements of the refurbishment project that would require archaeological mitigation. These are bulleted below along with the methodologies employed to undertake each individual project element.

- **Chancel floor:** The full extent of the floor monuments in the chancel would be exposed during the project before being covered up by a new floor. These were to be recorded along with a small group by the nave north doorway.

Detailed recording was limited to the ledger stones with inscriptions or indents for brasses. Each stone was photographed, both digital shots and monochrome prints, without a flash, using side lighting to enhance the detail on the surface. The dimensions, orientation and condition of the stones was recorded in a site notebook along with, where possible, a transcription of the inscription. A 1:50 scale plan was prepared in pencil on plastic drafting film showing the position of each recorded monument.

- **Vestry Services:** Service trenches and two inspection chambers to be excavated within the Victorian vestry had the potential to disturb earlier burials that would originally have been in the churchyard. The inspection chambers, the deepest elements of the service trenches, were to be excavated and recorded by archaeologists, essentially as an evaluation exercise.

The two inspection chambers were manually excavated. Their location was plotted on the 1:50 scale ground plan and in more detail as a 1:20 plans and section

drawings. Features were allocated 'Observed Phenomena' (OP) numbers within a 'unique continuous numbering system' under the site code IAS 2501. Finds were retained for dating purposes.

- **West tower Porch:** Removal of the existing tile floor and minimal lowering of the ground level should be monitored.

Observations were made during the general monitoring visits. No recording was considered necessary as there was only minimal disturbance.

- **Nave wall:** The provision of a new dado cladding the lower walls of the nave would obscure the existing wall fabric which should be recorded photographically.

Overlapping photographs were taken along the walls, both digital shots and monochrome prints, with more detailed shots of points of interest.

## 2.2 Post-Excavation

The floor monument location plan was digitised along with an overall ground plan of the church (Figs. 2 - 3). The transcriptions of the floor monuments were tabulated along with their photographs and are presented as Appendix II of this report.

The finds were processed, quantified and examined by relevant specialists. The results appear as section 3.5 of this report.

The context (OP) list was input onto a Microsoft Access 2003 database and is presented as Appendix III of this report.

Excavation plan and section drawings were inked and scanned for inclusion in the site archive and this report as Figures 5 - 7.

The overall results of the project were rationalised and combined into a coherent record and presented as SCCAS report No. 2008/163 (this document).

A site archive (including photographs & other site records) was prepared and subsequently deposited in the County Historic Environment Record (HER) in Bury St. Edmunds. The film codes allocated were FXK 1-96 & FXL 1-46 for the digital shots and FTS 14 - 36, FTT 1 - 11, FXI 1 - 37 & FXJ 1 - 16 for the monochrome prints.

The report has also been submitted to OASIS, the online archaeological database, under the code suffolkc1-43261.

## 3. Results

### 3.1 Floor Monument Recording

At the time of recording, the chancel pews and their wooden floor base had recently been removed revealing rectangular voids with bare earth below (see Fig. 2). The nave had previously, in 1989 (Nunn 2004?, p.22), been stripped of its pews and wooden floor base back to the bare earth between the tiled aisles.

A total of thirty three ledger stones were recorded with either inscriptions or indents for brasses (Figs. 2 & 3). Of these, twenty four (1-22 & 28-29) formed part of the existing chancel floor, while four (30-33) were found at a depth of c.0.20 metres, covered by a thin layer of earth, forming a lower pavement in the void below the eastern block of pews on the north side of the chancel (Fig. 2). In the nave, a small group of stones were recorded in the north-west corner by the north door, of which five (23-27), had inscriptions and/or indents (Fig. 3).

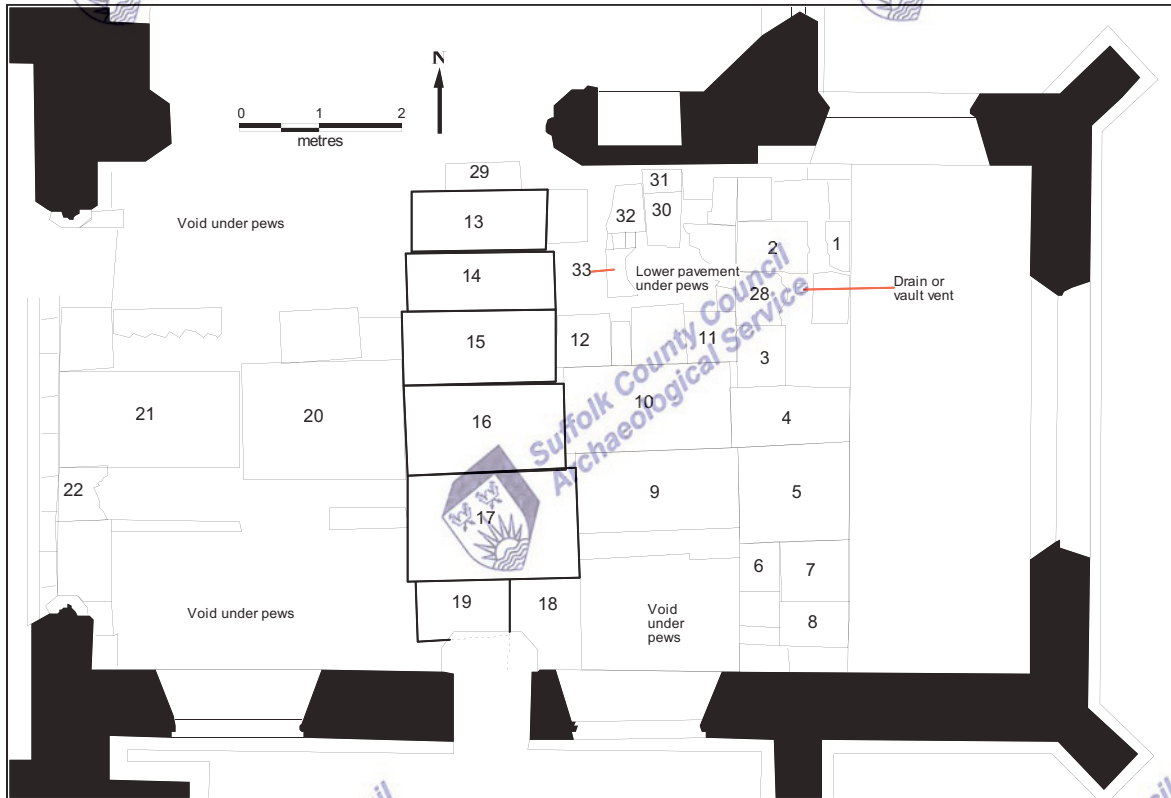


Fig. 2 1:100 scale plan, chancel floor monuments

Sixteen of the stones were largely intact, but the remainder were incomplete and the partial inscriptions were orientated in various directions. Clearly, at least some of the stones were not in their original position, a point confirmed when comparing the present location with those described in various antiquarian notes.

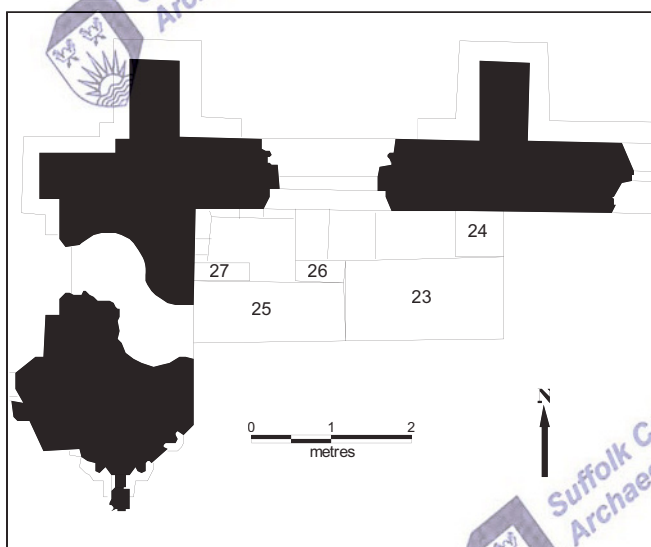


Fig. 3 1:100 scale plan, nave floor monuments

Clearly, at least some of the stones were not in their original position, a point confirmed when comparing the present location with those described in various antiquarian notes. Given that one of the most notable descriptions of the monuments is that of Henry Davy, compiled in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it seems fair to assume that the main translocation of floor monuments occurred after that time, in conjunction with the major re-orderings of the church undertaken in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. Indeed, there is record that in 1857/8 (Nunn 2004?, p.15), the rebuilding of the east end of the chancel was



associated with the raising of its floor, probably to the present level. Indeed in Grimsey's description of the floor monuments written in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, their locations are consistent with those recorded for this report and clearly differ from those of Davy's earlier survey. The lower pavement seen beneath the pews to the north may represent the pre-1857/8 floor level. However, it was extremely roughly-lain and composed from re-used pieces of ledger stones set only in earth, and may simply have been an easy way of hiding stones that were no longer required in the new pavement.

While the details of the recorded ledger stones are available in Appendix II, a number merit more in depth discussion.

**No. 5:** Ledger stone measuring 1.24 metres from north to south with an indeterminate length in excess of 1.40 metres from east to west, as it continued on beneath the steps of the Sanctuary (Appendix II & Fig. 2). There was no inscription on the stone, but there was a square (c.0.28 x c.0.28 metres) indent for a brass. The eight rivets that attached the brass to the stone are still present along with a layer of cement-like fixing material. The brass itself, which fits the indent perfectly, was removed from the church in the 1880's and resided in private collections before arriving at its present location in the Cambridge Museum of Archaeology. The brass commemorates Steven Copping, a grocer and fishmonger, who died in 1602 (Plate 1). However, the brass is unusual in that it is a palimpsest, essentially representing the re-use of an earlier brass. The reverse (Plate 2), which was engraved on the continent c.50 years earlier, shows a kneeling figure with the arms of Clere of Mechlin quartered with those of Fevere on his heraldic tabard (Blatchly 2007).



Photographs by H. Martin Stuchfield with permission of the Cambridge Museum of Archaeology

**Plates 1 & 2** The Copping Brass (obverse & reverse)

**No. 7:** Ledger stone measuring 0.80 metres from north to south and in excess of 0.75 metres from east to west as it continued on beneath the steps of the Sanctuary (Appendix II & Fig. 2). There was no inscription on the exposed portion of the stone, but one small shield-shaped indent with the holes for fixing rivets. The brass that once occupied the indent was another palimpsest with the Moore arms on the front and the torso of a lady on the back (Plates 3 & 4). This monument was recorded by Davy in 1925 (Breen, Gardner & Loader 2002, p.37) as being located 'on the south side under the stairs to the organ loft lies a stone which has an inscription'. 'This was in memory of John More Portman of Ipswich and above it, a shield of brass with

these arms *A fesse between three mullets*'. The position of the inscription is now under the steps to the Sanctuary.



Photographs by H. Martin Stuchfield

**Plates 3 & 4** The Moore Brass (obverse & reverse)

**No. 14:** A complete ledger stone measuring 1.84 metres from east to west and 0.84 metres from north to south, with no incised inscription, but indents for five brasses (Appendix II & Fig. 2). These indents comprise a central rectangle, almost certainly for an inscription, two diamond shapes, one each at the opposite south-west and north-east corners, and two shields at the opposite north-west and south-east corners. The arrangement of the indents in this strongly suggests that it is the one described by a number of the antiquarians as being that of Margaret Gilbert with the central inscription on the brass reading *'Here lyeth the body of Margery the daughter of William Gilberde, Esq., who was married to John Daundy Gent., by whome she had issue one daughter Alice the late wife of George Royle and after married to John Drury Esq. she died the ... day of March, Anno Domini 1618'* (Nunn 2004?, p.4). It was also recorded that one of the brasses carried a shield of arms showing Dandy impaling Gilbert and a brass shield fitting that description (Plate 5) was recovered from the loose earth under the pews immediately to the west of the stone (retained for conservation by Ipswich Historic Churches Trust). The shield, with its three fixing rivets, exactly fitted the north-west indent in the ledger stone. The



**Plate 5** Shield Brass (Dandy impaling Gilbert)



following description of the arms on the shield was extracted from 'The Dandy Pedigree' a paper written by Francis W. Steer for the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology (PSIA XXVII, 1958, pp. 133-154) (reference kindly supplied by Doctor John Blatchly).

{Dandy} Quarterly azure and or in the first quarter a mullet of the second impaling {Gilbert} Argent on a chevron sable between three leopards' faces azure, as many roses of the field seeded or barbed vert..



— EDMUND · DAUNDY ·  
— 1515 —  
— TOMB STONE —  
(1888)



**Fig. 4 & Plate 6** The Edmund Daundy ledger stone

**No. 22:** The fragmented state of the ledger stone for Edmund Daundy, who died in 1515, was not the result of wanton vandalism, but more the uncultured actions of contractors when inserting a below ground pipe, probably during the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Only the western end of the stone remained in place. The remaining fragments were recovered by sifting through the adjacent earth. Approximately seventy percent of the stone was recovered (Plate 6). The intact stone was described by Grimsey (1187/8 p.) as being 'seven feet long and two foot three inches in width throughout being formed from one block of basalt..'. His illustration of the stone as it was then is presented as Figure 4. The inscription, which

is given in full in Appendix II, would have been in the incised border around the edge of the stone. Edmund Daundy was the cousin of Thomas Wolsey and was, in his own right, a respected man of the town and represented the borough in parliament.

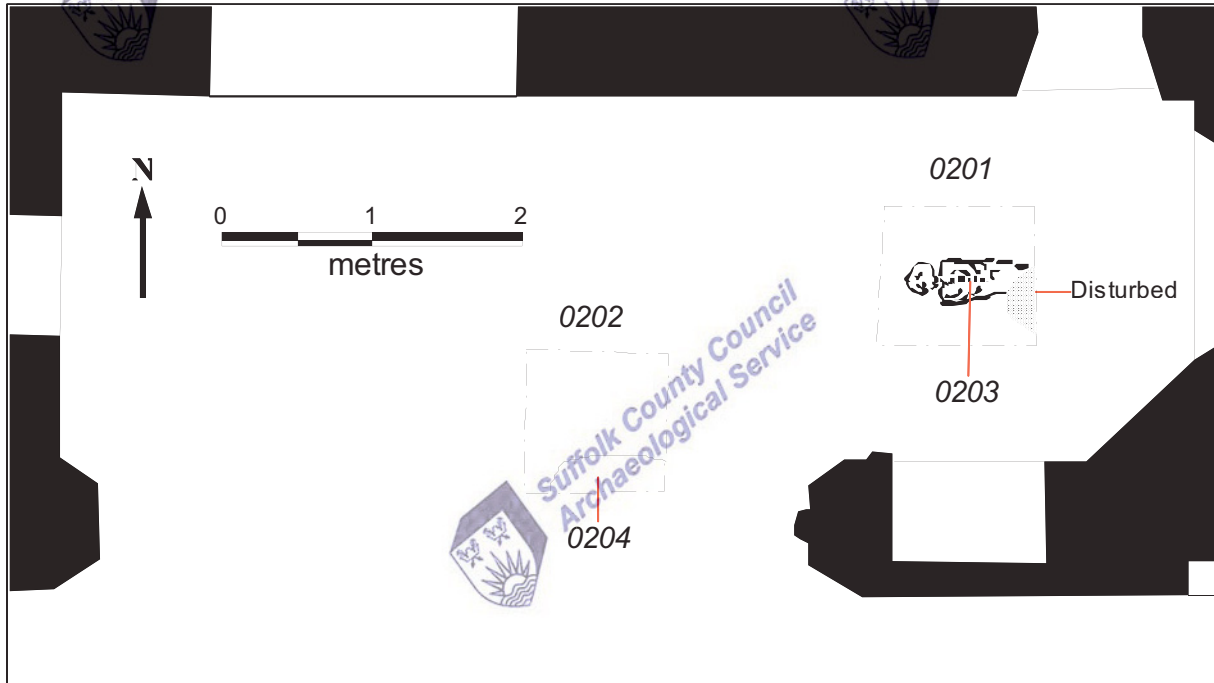
**No. 26:** While this stone is only a fragment of a larger monument, it is one that can, from its partial inscription, be reconciled with the antiquarian accounts. The surviving inscription reads 'and <sup>m</sup>Truelove died 20<sup>th</sup> June 1766', while the full inscription, as transcribed by Davy (No. 41) and others reads 'In memory of Anne the wife of William Truelove who died 1<sup>st</sup> Jan. 1747 aged 34 years and <sup>Wm</sup>Truelove who died 20 June 1766 aged 72.

**No. 30:** This monument fragment, forming part of the lower pavement under the pews, was dedicated to Ann Daundy and represents a significant find with regard to a family of some importance for the history of St. Lawrence Church and the town of Ipswich. The closely spaced inscription is presented in full in Appendix II.

**No. 31:** Similarly to No. 26, No. 31 is only a fragment from a much larger slab, but the name William occurring close to the proper edge of the stone indicates that it is part of a circumscription and is probably part of Davy No. 12, with the full circumscription inscription once reading 'Here resteth the Body (head) of William Clayatt Bayliff of this To- (north side) —wn who dyed Dece (feet) the 6. 1629 a yeare of much sudden death (south side).

### 3.2 Evaluation Excavations

Two inspection chambers (0201 & 0202) were excavated in the vestry area (Fig. 5) by the archaeologists, essentially as an evaluation exercise to provide evidence that would indicate whether other groundworks associated with project had any serious archaeological implications.

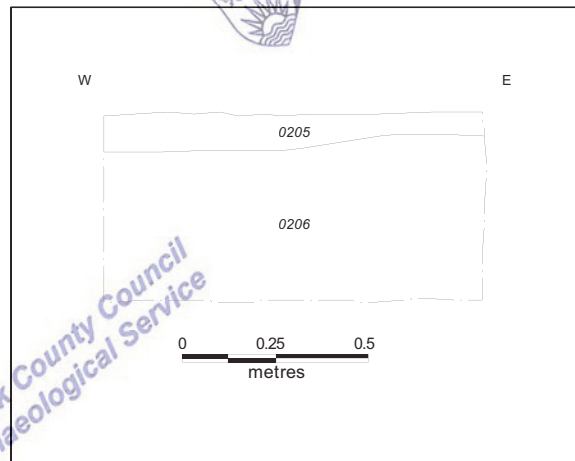


**Fig. 5** 1:50 scale plan, vestry inspection chamber excavations

Evaluation pit 0201 was located towards the eastern end of the vestry (Fig. 5). Following the removal of c.0.05 – 0.10 metres of mixed rubble and mortar (0205), a layer extending over the majority of the vestry and thought to represent the base for a tile floor, a uniform fill (0206) was encountered throughout the pit which continued down beyond its excavated base at a depth of 0.50 metres (Fig. 6). Fill 0206 comprised mixed dark brown loam and pale brown clay. Finds included bone (disarticulated human & animal), Ceramic Building Material, oyster shells and pottery. The CBM was discarded and the bone was reburied on site.



**Plate 7** Pit 0201, articulated skeleton 0203



**Fig. 6** Pit 0201, 1:20 scale section drawing

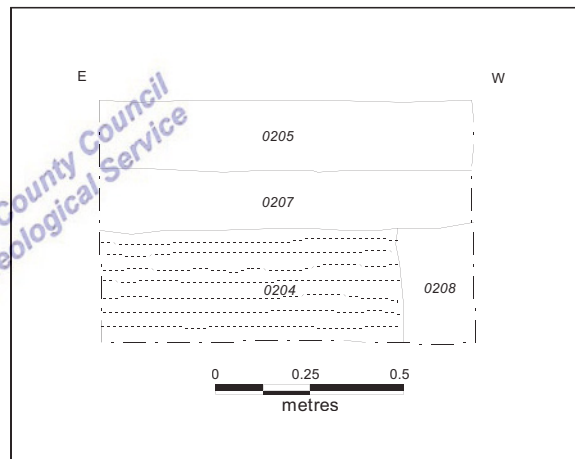


An articulated skeleton (0203) was uncovered at the very bottom of the trench (c.0.5-0.60 metres below the existing floor level) (Plate 7). The size suggested that the burial was that of an older child. The lower part of the skeletons legs were beyond the eastern end of the trench and there was also an area of earlier disturbance truncating some of the body. After recording, the skeleton was lifted and re-buried in a small cut in the base of the trench beyond the depth that would be disturbed by the insertion of the inspection pit.

Pit 0202 was located towards centre of the south side of the vestry (Fig. 5). At this juncture the mixed rubble and mortar layer (0205) was found to be a uniform 0.18 metres thick throughout the trench and overlay c.0.15 metres of pale brown sandy clay and rubble (Plate 8 & Fig. 7).



**Plate 8** Pit 0202, south side, footing 0204



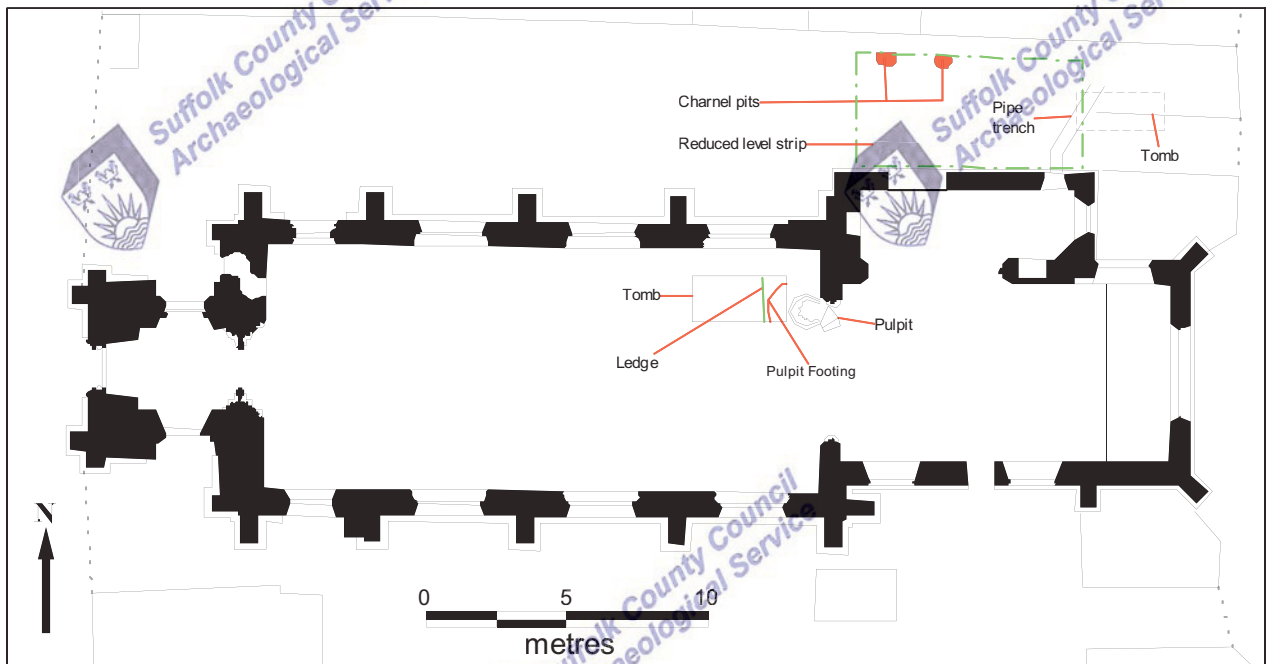
**Fig. 7** Pit 0202, 1:20 scale section drawing

Removal of layer 0207 revealed mid brown loamy/clayey, stony sand, almost certainly the equivalent to 0206 in pit 0201. This layer continued down beyond the bottom of the trench at 0.65 metres below the extant ground level. In the south east corner of the trench a vertical sided cutting feature (0204) was identified with a fill comprising thin alternating horizontal bands of orange sand, pale brown clay and yellow/buff coloured lime mortar that are characteristic of some medieval footings. The location of this feature on the line of the north wall of chancel suggests that it relates to the continuation of this wall, a section that would have been removed to accommodate the Victorian vestry. However, the apparent curving west end of the feature does suggest that there had been a break in the wall at this juncture, albeit smaller, possibly a doorway.

### 3.3 Monitoring of Internal & External Groundworks

In addition to the excavation of the inspection chambers, a series of site monitoring visits were made, usually in response to phone calls from the contractors who kept the archaeologists informed when potentially damaging groundwork excavations were taking place or, sometimes, as a direct result of uncovering archaeology in a trench. Figure 8 shows the location of the various interventions subsequently described in the text.





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**Fig. 8** Plan showing the location of the monitored groundworks

The following observations were made:

- A tomb was encountered in a trench excavated to the north of the vestry to accommodate a drain pipe (Plates 9 & 10). The York Stone slabs covering the tomb (Plate 9) were uncovered at a depth of 1.06 metres below the existing ground surface under an overburden comprising 0.20 metres of paving and its associated underlying bedding layer and 0.86 metres of dark brown sandy loam churchyard soil. The tomb itself was constructed in red-brick and continued down for 0.94 metres, enough to accommodate two coffins stacked on top of one another. Degraded wood from a coffin lay on the base of the tomb (Plate. 10). Courses of brick at the top of the tomb were removed to allow the pipe to be inserted without disturbing the burials below.



**Plate 9** York Stone tomb lid



**Plate 10** Degraded coffin

- While reducing the level of an 8.00 metre by 3.50 metre area to the north of the vestry by c.0.50 metres, two charnel pits were uncovered against the northern boundary of the churchyard. These were located on a ground plan and recorded photographically (Fig. 8 & Plates 11 - 13). The deposits were left *in situ* with the few bones that were above the formation level reburied in the immediate vicinity along with disarticulate material recovered from the removed overburden. The skeletons almost certainly represent burials disturbed during the excavation of later graves and tombs.



11



12



13

**Plate 11** Charnel pits from the south-east

**Plate 12** Detail of eastern charnel pit

**Plate 13** Detail of western charnel pit

- The arched top of a 1.60 metres wide by 2.10 metres long brick built tomb was encountered in the north-east corner of the nave while reducing the floor level and removing the existing Victorian heating pipe conduit (Fig. 8 & Plates 14 - 16). Observations made through the small breach made in the arched roof suggested that the occupants had been removed, probably during the construction of the brick base to the pulpit, the latter recorded cutting the eastern end of the tomb and continuing on down to the top of a York Stone slab forming a ledge across the eastern end of the tomb. A single leg bone (femur) could be seen lying, along with some tin-plate coffin furniture, on the stone ledge. The ledge itself would probably once have continued for the full length of the tomb, forming a lower chamber and an upper chamber to accommodate multiple burials. A pile of rubble and earth lay at the western end of the tomb. As the tomb roof was intact it can only be assumed that this material was also a product of the disruption caused by the insertion of the pulpit base to the east.





14



15



16

**Plate 14** Exposed tomb in nave from the north-east

**Plate 15** West end of tomb with pile of earth/rubble

**Plate 16** Stone ledge with pulpit footing (left), coffin furniture (centre) & femur (right)

### 3.4 Building Recording

Removal of panelling around the internal lower walls of the nave revealed the underlying wall face. Photographic recording was undertaken to include the line of text (The Beatitudes) which ran around the wall immediately above the panelling.

The wall itself exhibited little of archaeological interest. Clearly there had been some minor patching of the plaster locally, and there was evidence of various phases of paint wash. A strip of plaster to the east of the north door had been removed completely exposing the coursed flint wall behind. Later insertions included brick built ventilation holes at the base of the wall (Plate 17) and the blocking fabric of two unidentified rectangular features, one each on the north and south walls (Plate 18).

The Beatitudes text had replaced an earlier version of the same, a less colourful scheme which could be seen underlying the present text at locations where wooden fittings had been removed (Plate 19).

The text itself read: *'Blessed are the poor in spirit theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted. Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth. Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness for they shall be filled. Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy. Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God. Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God. Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness sake for theirs is the kingdom of heaven'*.



17



18



19

**Plate 17** Nave north wall,  
brick air vent at base of wall

**Plate 18** Nave south wall,  
brick blocking of rectangular  
feature

**Plate 19** Nave south wall, two  
phases of text

It has been suggested that the earlier text was that described by Davy in his visit of 1825 (Nunn 2004?, p.12) which was subsequently, in the later 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century, replaced with the text that survives to this day. However, his description is suggestive of more widespread texts over the walls rather than the localised strip that accommodates The Beatitudes.

During conservation work undertaken on text above the nave side of the chancel arch, reading *'Let thy priests be clothed with righteousness and let the saints sing with joyfulness'*, vestiges of earlier, wall paintings were found. Two phases of painting were recognised; a geometric design consistent with a Victorian date (Plate 20), which appeared to have covered the whole wall and an area of fabric painted in red and black, possibly a garment or hanging, adjacent to the arch itself (Plate 21).



While not easy to date, the fabric painting was clearly earlier than the geometric design and the plaster on which it had been applied could be seen to predate that further away from the arch and there was with a distinct junction between the two phases. A medieval date is possible for this painting and indeed, there is record (Nunn 2004?, p.2) that the internal walls of the nave and chancel were covered in allegorical pictures.



Plate 20 Wall painting, geometric design



Plate 21 Wall painting, fabric

### 3.5 The Finds (by Richenda Goffin)

#### Introduction

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

OP	Pottery		CBM		Animal bone		Shell		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0200	1	13							1691+
0206	24	516	1	44					11th-12th C
0208	1	17			1	45	1	13	L12th-14th C
Total	26	546	1	44	1	45	1	13	

Table 1 IAS 2501: Finds quantifications

#### Pottery

A total of 26 fragments of pottery were recovered (0.546kg), all but one sherd from the excavation of the evaluation test-pits. The assemblage is almost entirely medieval in date, but a single unstratified fragment of post-medieval stoneware was also recovered.

Many sherds dating to the early medieval period were identified in 0206, the lower deposit in Test-pit 0201. A single fragment of Yarmouth-type ware was present (11th-12th century), together with the remains of other vessels of a similar date. These include several sherds of a sandy hard-fired vessel with some calcareous inclusions, which is similar but not the same as Yarmouth type ware. The jar (catalogued as Early medieval ware sparse shelly) has a plain, nearly upright flared rim dating to the 11th-12th century. Other sherds include several joining pieces of a sagging base. An additional fragment of burnt medieval coarseware (MCW) was found in 0208, the lower deposit from Test-pit 0202.



A single sherd of decorated Rhenish stoneware was present (0200) (Plate 22). It is made of a monochrome light grey salt-glazed stoneware (either Westerwald or Raeren), and has the remains of an applied medallion. Although fragmentary, sufficient details of the medallion survive to be able to identify the inscription and the lower part of the portrait. The sherd shows part of a double portrait of William III (1650-1702) and Mary Stuart (1662-95), co-regents of England. More complete examples show them both in their coronation robes (Gaimster, 1997, Catalogue 120, left, 264). The full inscription beneath the portraits could be translated 'In our Dutch garden blooms oranges and roses... 1691' (Gaimster 1997).

The practice of decorating stonewares with portraits and mottoes for political and dynastic reasons was associated with Raeren stonewares, and with Westerwald wares 'well into the final decades of the 17th century (Gaimster 1997).

#### **Ceramic building material**

A single fragment of rooftile made from a hard, red-firing clay present in 0206 in Test-pit 0201 is post-medieval.

#### **Animal bone**

The remains of a bovine horncore was present in 0208 (Test-pit 0202).

#### **Shell**

A single fragment of oyster shell recovered from 0208 was discarded.

#### **Discussion**

Considerable quantities of pottery dating to the early medieval period are likely to be contemporary with the early history of the church and the surrounding town.

### **4. Discussion**

While the major refurbishment works undertaken at the church have completely changed the character and décor of the building, from an archaeological perspective, there was very little damage done to its fabric or underlying archaeological deposits. Indeed, one of the conclusions of the project has been to confirm that the documented Victorian reorderings and excavation of tombs was far more invasive and damaging to the medieval church and its environs than any of the recent works.

The locations of the floor monuments recorded in the nave and chancel were clearly at odds with those listed by antiquarians such as Davy, having been translocated during the various refurbishments. It also became apparent that much of the extant décor and superficial features in the church were 19<sup>th</sup> century in date.

However, a number of significant finds were made during the recording works. These included the continuation of the medieval footing on the line of the north chancel wall and the wall painting, also possibly medieval in date, over the chancel



**Plate 22** Unstratified stoneware sherd

arch. In addition, three ledger stones associated with the locally historically important Daundy family were recorded. The fragmented ledger stone of Edmund Daundy was removed, hopefully in preparation for its conservation and display, while a heraldic shield in the loose earth beneath the chancel pews could be fairly certainly attributed to a specific monument in the chancel floor relating to Margaret Daundy. The third Daundy monument was a partial ledger stone commemorating Ann Daundy forming part of the lower pavement in the chancel.

Generally, the groundwork excavations associated with the refurbishment were relatively superficial, with only one intact burial encountered in one of the test-pits excavated by the archaeologists. Prior to the construction of the Victorian vestry, this area would have formed part of the churchyard and this burial would have occurred outside the church. Damage to two brick-built tombs, one in the nave and one in the churchyard north of the vestry/chancel, was kept to a minimum and no burials were disturbed.

The text on the nave walls and over the chancel arch was not obscured during the refurbishment, indeed conservation work was undertaken to consolidate it to allow its continued exposure within the church.

In conclusion, the project has shown how a redundant church building can be brought back into public use without causing major damage to its historic fabric. Provided that a programme of archaeological recording and associated monitoring is built in the overall project, then similar undertakings for other church buildings should be seen as a way of facilitating preservation and enhancement of important parts of our built heritage at a time when their traditional use as places of worship is declining.

## 5. Bibliography

- Blatchly, J., 2007 *The Copping Brass Palimpsest*. Article written for the East Anglian Daily Times 12<sup>th</sup> May 2007 Edition
- Breen, A., Gardner, R. & Loader, T., 2003 *St. Lawrence Church, Ipswich (IAS 2501)*. An Archaeological Assessment, SCCAS Rpt. No. 2002/137
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SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Appendix I *Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development*

CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE, IPSWICH

*Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 1.3.1 - 1.3.5 & 4.3.*

1. **Background**

- 1.1 Planning permission to develop on this site has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application IP/04/00757/FPI). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring of development as it occurs, coupled with provision for an archaeological record of any archaeology that is observed.
- 1.2 The site has been evaluated (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Report No 2002/137), the report adequately describes the archaeology of the site.
- 1.3 The proposed works involve external alterations and refurbishment of the interior to provide a new floor, toilets and kitchen. The actual impacts which require mitigation are:
  - 1.3.1 In the chancel removal of staging and stalls (by others) to expose existing floor prior to laying of a new raised floor. The existing floor will become covered and unavailable. An adequate record of the floor and any gravemarkers, including survey, transcription and photography, is required.
  - 1.3.2 In the vestry services will be provided, specifically two inspection pits for foul sewerage. These will cut into the burial soils of the churchyard (the vestry is Victorian, built upon the churchyard). Excavation of one to ascertain the potential for articulated burials, with a contingency for similar to the second pit.
  - 1.3.3 The west porch floor tiles will be raised and levels slightly lowered. Provision for archaeological monitoring and recording.
  - 1.3.4 Ground lowering to the exterior paving outside the vestry area. Provision for archaeological monitoring and recording.
  - 1.3.5 The lower areas of the internal nave walls will be clad by a new dado. These areas should be systematically photographically recorded before they are obscured.
- 1.4 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A 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.
- 1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in "Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England" Occasional Papers 14, East Anglian Archaeology, 2003.



## 2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to provide evidence for the fabric of the church and churchyard and to provide an adequate record of changes.  
The main area of change and mitigation are outlined in 1.3.

## 3. Arrangements for Monitoring and Fabric Recording

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) - see 1.3 above.
- 3.2 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of SCCAS 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. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in paragraph 1.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered the Conservation Team of SCCAS must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

## 4. Specification

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Council Conservation Team archaeologist and the contracted 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.3 In the case of service inspection pits at least one must be archaeologically excavated or subject to constant monitoring to establish archaeological potential and provide an adequate record if burials are encountered. Contingency is to be provided for a similar process on the second if potential is shown to exist.
- 4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 4.7 Developers should be aware of the possibility of human burials being found. If this eventuality occurs they must comply with the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857; and the archaeologist should be informed by '*Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005) which includes sensible baseline standards which are likely to apply whatever the location, age or denomination of a burial.

## 5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.

- 5.2 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.
- 5.3 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.4 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.5 County Sites and Monuments Record sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.6 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.7 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: R D Carr

Date: 16 July 2007

Reference: /Church of St Lawrence


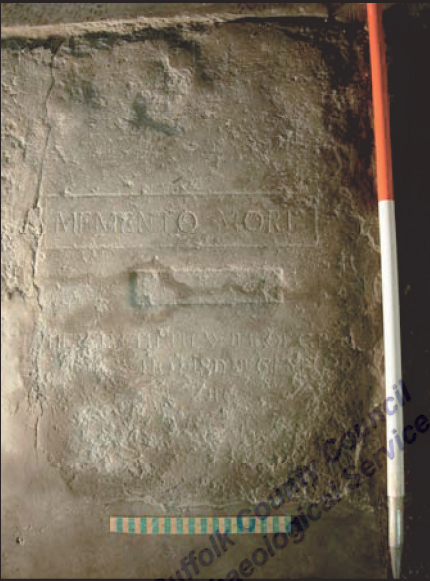
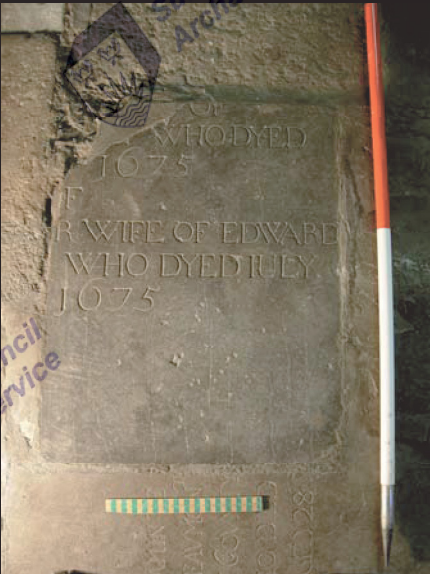
**This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.**

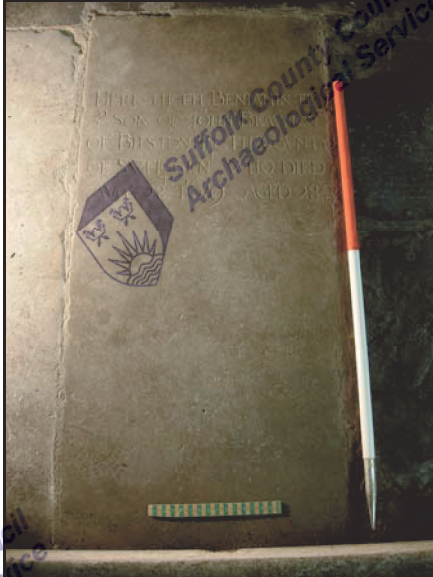
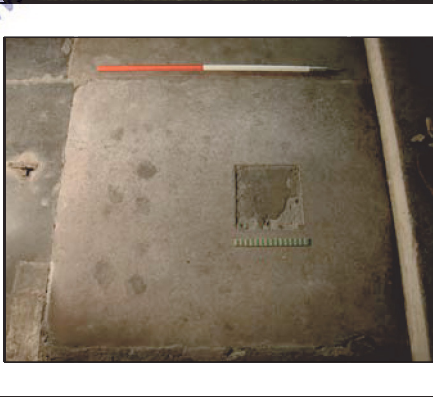
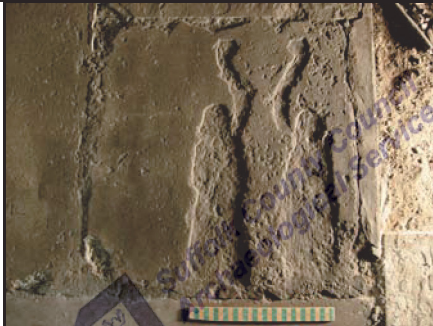

**If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.**

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE  
Shire Hall Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR 01284 352443



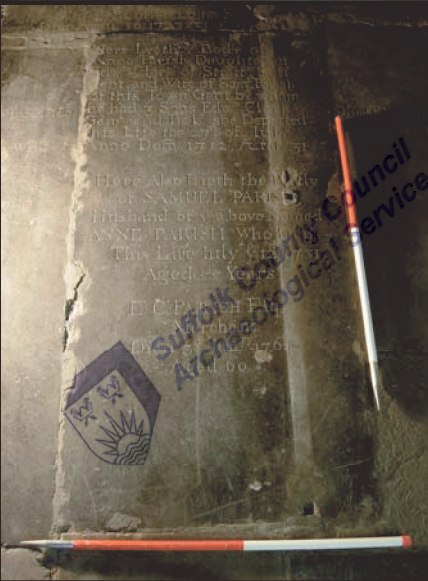



Appendix II Recorded Ledger Stones in the Chancel & Nave


No.	Inscription	Notes	Photograph
Ledger stones in chancel, upper pavement			
1.	<p>F + .... 177....</p>	<p>Ledger fragment, partial inscription. c.0.25 x 0.6 metres North towards bottom of photo.</p>	
2.	<p>[MEMENTO MORI]</p> <p>[ ]</p> <p>HERE LYETH THE WIFE OF G... WHO DIED DECEMB... 1610</p> <p>Previously incorrectly transcribed by Grimsey as</p> <p>HERE LYETH THE BODY OF GEORGE DOWNING WHO DIED DECR. 1610</p>	<p>Incomplete ledger stone, includes small rectangular indent for a brass. 0.9 x 0.6 metres North towards right of photo.</p>	
3.	<p>...OF ...WHO DYED ...1675 ...F ...R WIFE OF EDMUND ...WHO DYED JULY ...1675</p>	<p>Incomplete ledger stone. 0.6 x 0.75 metres North towards top of photo.</p>	



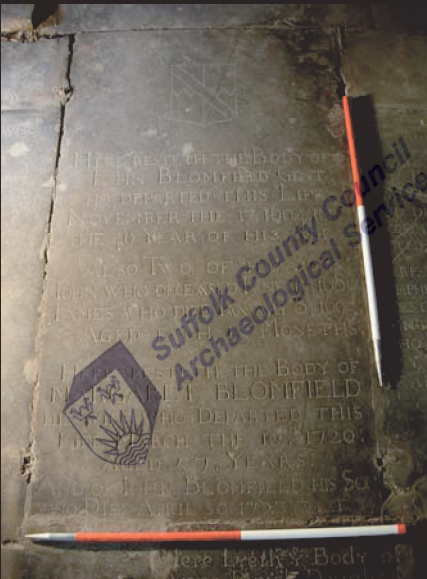

No.	Inscription	Notes	Photograph
4.	<p>HERE LIETH BENJAMIN THE 3<sup>D</sup> SON OF JOHN BEAUMON<sup>T</sup> OF BILSTON IN THE COUNTY OF SUFF GEN<sup>T</sup> WHO DIED AUG 28<sup>TH</sup> 1679 AGED 28</p>	<p>Complete ledger stone.  1.4 x 0.66 metres  North to the right of the photo.</p>	
5.	None	<p>Complete ledger stone with small square (0.28 x 0.28 metres) indent for brass (Copping, see text). No inscription. Continues under steps of the sanctuary to the east.  1.2 x 1.4+ metres.  North to the top of the photo</p>	
6.	None	<p>Incomplete ledger stone. Has indent for brasses, two figures and decoration above.  0.6 x 0.6 metres.  North to bottom of photo.</p>	
7.	None	<p>Complete? ledger stone continues under step of the sanctuary to the east. One indent for brass (John Moore, see text).  Davy 42?  0.8 x 0.75+ metres  North towards right of photo.</p>	







No.	Inscription	Notes	Photograph
8.	...OF THIS TOWNE WI...	<p>Incomplete? ledger stone. Continues under steps of sanctuary to east.</p> <p>0.75 x 0.55+ metres.</p> <p>North towards bottom of photo.</p>	
9.	<p>HERE RESTETH THE BODYES OF THOMAS IVES GENT WHO DYED MAY 5 1662 AND BEATRIX HIS WIFE WHO DYED DECEM 16 1631</p>	<p>Complete ledger stone. Holes inserted for rail.</p> <p>Heraldic shield below inscription includes a negro's head</p> <p>Davy No 13</p> <p>1.02 x 1.95 metres</p> <p>North towards right of photo.</p>	
10.	<p>HERE LYETH YE BODY OF ANNA PARISH DAUGHTER OF EDW<sup>D</sup> CLARK OF STRATF<sup>D</sup>. SUFF GENT. AND WIFE OF SAM<sup>L</sup> PARISH OF THIS TOWN GENT. BY WHOM SHE HAD 3 SONS EDW<sup>D</sup> CLARK SAM<sup>L</sup> AND ROB<sup>T</sup> SHE DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 27<sup>TH</sup> OF JULY ANNO DOM. 1712 ÆTAT. 31</p> <p>HERE ALSO LIETH THE BODY OF SAMUAL PARISH HUSBAND OF YE ABOVE NAMED ANNE PARISH WHO DEP<sup>D</sup> THIS LIFE JULY YE 12<sup>TH</sup> 1731 AGED 55 YEARS E.C. PARISH ESQ.<sup>R</sup> MERCHANT DIED 3<sup>D</sup> JAN.<sup>RY</sup> 1764 AGED 60</p>	<p>Complete ledger stone. Holes inserted for rail.</p> <p>Davy No. 9</p> <p>1.0 X 2.00 metres</p> <p>North towards right of photo.</p>	
11.	Illegible	<p>Incomplete stone, rebated border with illegible script in internal panel.</p> <p>0.5 x 0.6 metres</p> <p>North towards right of photo.</p>	







No.	Inscription	Notes	Photograph
12.	31 AGED 26	<p>Incomplete ledger stone.</p> <p>0.58 x 0.6 metres</p> <p>North to left of photo.</p>	
13.	<p>DYED DECE THE 6<sup>TH</sup> 1629 ?YEAR OF OUR...</p>	<p>Complete ledger stone apart from small piece off north-east corner.</p> <p>Text written around edge. Some worn and illegible.</p> <p>0.75 x 1.55 metres</p> <p>North to the right of the photos</p>	
14.	None	<p>Complete ledger stone. Includes indent for five brasses. One almost certainly for the shield recovered during site works.</p> <p>Davy 17?</p> <p>1.82 x 0.84 metres</p> <p>North to right of photo</p>	

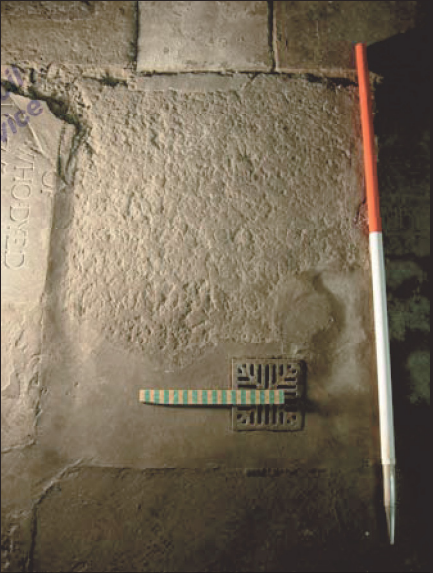
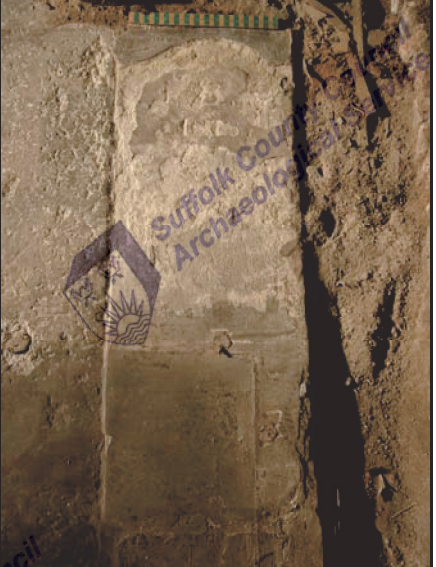
No.	Inscription	Notes	Photograph
15.	<p>HERE RESTETH THE BODY OF MARGARET BLOOMFIELD, THE ONLY DAUGHTER OF JOHN BLOOMFIELD GENT: AND MARGARET HIS WIFE: WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE DECEMBER THE 22,... IN THE 18 YEAR OF HER AGE</p> <p>HERE RESTETH THE BODY OF STEPHEN BLOOMFIELD GENT: THE EDEST SON OF JOHN BLOOMFIELD GENT: AND MARGARET HIS WIFE: WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE MAY 23, 1707; IN THE 24 YEAR OF HIS AGE</p>	<p>Complete ledger stone, but cracked. Heraldic square above inscription. Date lost in crack</p> <p>Davy No. 10</p> <p>1.88 x 0.92 metres</p> <p>North towards right of photo.</p>	 
16.	<p>HERE RESTETH THE BODY OF JOHN BLOOMFIELD GENT: WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE NOVEMBER THE 17, 1694, IN THE 49 YEAR OF HIS AGE</p> <p>ALSO TWO OF HIS SONS: JOHN WHO DECEASED JUNE 17, 1686 JAMES WHO DIED JANUARY 8 1695 AGED EACH 13 MONETHS</p> <p>HERE RESTETH THE BODY OF MARGARET BLOOMFIELD HIS WIFE WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE MARCH THE 10<sup>TH</sup> 1720, AGED 57 YEARS AND JOHN BLOOMFIELD HIS SON WHO DIED APRIL 30:1723 ÆTAT: 34.</p>	<p>Complete ledger stone. Heraldic shield above.</p> <p>Davy No. 15</p> <p>1.12 x 1.96 metres</p> <p>North to right of photo.</p>	 






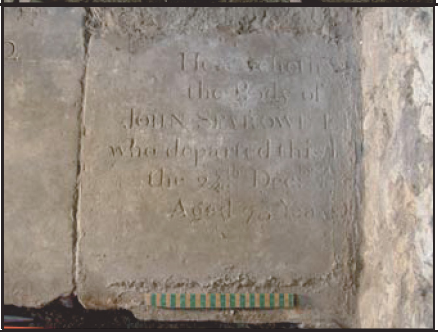




No.	Inscription	Notes	Photograph
17.	<p>HERE RESTETH THE BODY OF THOMAS CLARKE GENT WHO DYED JAN' 11 1667</p>	<p>Complete ledger apart from small fragment missing from north end of western side.</p> <p>2.03 x 1.15 metres</p> <p>North to right of photo.</p>	
18.	<p>HERE RESTETH JEFFRY GILBERT FOVRE TIME BAI LIF OF THIS TOWNE WHERE HE DID BEARE THE MACE BEFORE QUEENE ELIZABETH OF FAMOUS MEMORIE HE DECEASED AN DO 1579</p>	<p>Complete ledger stone, continues under internal step of priest's door. Heraldic shield bottom left (three birds).</p> <p>Davy No. 20</p> <p>1.45 x 0.88 metres</p> <p>North to right of photo</p>	
19.	<p>HERE LIETH THE BODY OF THE REV<sup>D</sup> JOHN BUCK. A M FELLOW OF CHRIST COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE WHO DIED MARCH 28<sup>TH</sup>. 1858 AGED 51</p>	<p>Complete ledger stone.</p> <p>0.78 x 0.90 metres</p> <p>North to right of photo.</p>	
20.	<p>/ denotes end of line</p> <p>SPE RESVRGENDI HERE RESTETH THE BODY OF THO: BURROUGH/ ONE OF THE PORTMEN OF THIS TOWNE WHO LEFT/ ISSUE BY ANNA HIS WIFE THE 2<sup>D</sup> DAUGHTER OF/ ROGER BROWNE OF BOXFORDE CLOTHYER TWOE/ SONNES AND ONE DAUGHTER WHO WAS/ BURYED THE 16<sup>TH</sup> OF OCT: AN<sup>O</sup> DOM 1665</p> <p>ALSO THE BODY OF ANNA STISTED WIFE OF/ LAVRENG SISTED GEN<sup>T</sup> THE RELICT OF THO: / BURROUGH ABOVE<sup>D</sup> WHO WAS BURYED/ THE 12<sup>TH</sup> OF MAY 1668</p>	<p>Complete ledger stone. Two heraldic shields above (see detailed photos on next page).</p> <p>2.04 x 1.44 metres</p> <p>North to right of photo</p>	






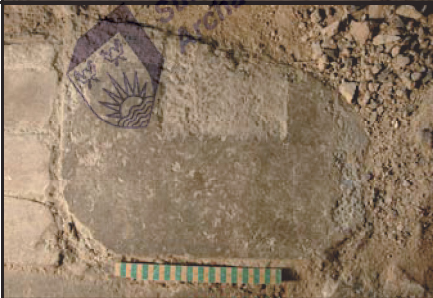
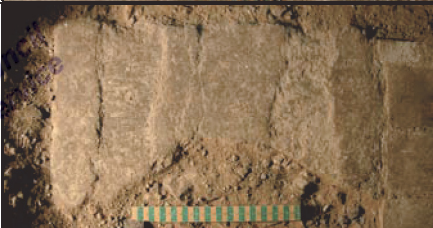
No.	Inscription	Notes	Photograph
20. Cont.	See previous page	See previous page	
21.	<p>HERE LYETH FOR A BLESSED RESURRECTION THE BODY OF M<sup>R</sup>. JOHN BURROGHS LATE PORTMAN OF THIS TOWN WHO DEPARTED JULY THE 26<sup>TH</sup></p> <p>IN THE YEAR OF {OUR LORD 1689 {HER AGE 60</p> <p>HERE ALSO RESTETH THE BODY OF JANE BURROGHS GRANDAUGHTER OF THE ABOVE NAMED JOHN WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 5<sup>TH</sup> OF JULY 1709 AGED 10 YEARS</p>	<p>Complete ledger stone.</p> <p>Davy No. 21</p> <p>2.22 x 1.14 metres</p> <p>North to right of photo</p>	
22.	<p>After Grimsey (1887-8) &amp; reconstruction</p> 	<p>The broken ledger stone of Edmund Dandy (Daundy). Canopy above head still in place. Other fragments then collected &amp; reconstructed.</p> <p>Davy No. 18</p> <p>Figure in brass with text border.</p> <p>North to right of photo</p>	

No.	Inscription	Notes	Photograph
22. Cont.	<p>Dandy Inscription provided by John Blatchly. Would have run around the border of the stone in the incised channel.</p> <p>HERE UNDER LIETH BURIED THE BODY OF EDMUND DAUNDY SOMETIME PORTMAN OF THE TOWNE OF IPSWICH, THE ANCIENT FOUNDER OF THE MARKET CROSS AND OF THE ALMSHOUSES IN LADY LANE TO EACH OF WHICH HE BEQUEATHED ONE HUNDRED FAGGOTS OF WOOD EVERY YEAR, TO THE MAINTENANCE WHEREOF HE TIED LANDS IN HOLBROOK TO THE BAILIFFS OF IPSWICH AND THEIR SUCCESSORS FOR EVER. HE DIED MAY 1515.</p>	See previous page	See previous page
28.	Illegible	<p>Incomplete ledger stone. 0.7 x 0.7 metres North to right of photo.</p>	
29.	<p>? ? 18?8</p>	<p>Complete ledger stone. 0.37 x 0.94 metres</p>	



No.	Inscription	Notes	Photograph
<b>Ledger stones in nave adjacent to north doorway</b>			
23.	 <p>RICHARD SPAROWE GENT SOMETIME PORTMAN AND BAILIFFE OF THIS TOWN OBIIT XXI SEPTEMBRIS</p> <p>ANNO {ÆTATIS 66 {DOMINI 1692</p> <p>ALSO JUDETH HIS WIFE OBIIT XVI OCTOBRUS</p> <p>ANNO {ÆTATIS 59 {DOMINI 1692</p>	<p>Complete, but cracked ledger stone.</p> <p>Davy No. 40</p> <p>1.14 x 1.98 metres</p> <p>North to right of photo</p>	
24.	<p>HERE ..EF..ET... THE BODY OF JOHN SPAROWE E... WHO DEPARTED THIS L... THE 24<sup>TH</sup> DEC<sup>BR</sup> AGED 73 YEARS</p> 	<p>Incomplete ledger stone.</p> <p>0.53 x 0.53 metres</p> <p>North to right of photo</p>	
25.	<p>Latin text, largely illegible, but name of Robertus Sparowe and date 1698 can be made out which allow the identification of the stone as one transcribed by Davy in 1811 &amp; 1843 (see SCCAS report No. 2002/137 p.34/35 No. 29).</p> 	<p>Incomplete ledger stone. Indent for central rectangular brass and two heraldic shields below.</p> <p>1.5 x 0.8 metres</p> <p>North to right of photo.</p>	
26.	<p>..... AND M TRUELOVE DIED 20<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 1766</p> 	<p>Incomplete ledger.</p> <p>Part of Davy No. 41</p> <p>0.25 x 0.58 metres</p> <p>North to bottom of photo.</p>	



No.	Inscription	Notes	Photograph
27.	V...	Ledge fragment, illegible text.  0.23 x 0.65 metres  North to bottom of photo.	
<b>Ledger stones in chancel, lower pavement</b>			
30.	<p>Transcribed with help from John Blatchly / denotes end of line. The last three lines are by no means certain.</p> <p>HERE LIETH INTOMBED THE BODY OF ANN D[ANDY]/ DAUGHTER OF BACON OF BLAKENHAM IN THE COUNTY/ OF SUFF: YE FIRST WIFE OF EDMUND DANDY SOMETIME/ PORTMAN &amp; BAILIEF OF THIS TOWNE OF IPSWICH BY/ WHOME HE HAD YSSUE WILLIAM DANDY OF CRETING-/HAM IN THE COUNTY AFFORSAID ESQ WHO MARRIED AGNES THE DAUGHTER OF THOMAS ALVARD OF IPSWICH/ ESQ. ROBERT DANDY PORTMAN &amp; BAILIEF [OF IPS] / WICHE THAT MARRIED JONE DAUGHTER OF [WILLIAM] / READE OF BECKLES IN SUFF:ESQ/ THE DAUGHTER OF SAID JOHN? DANDY.../ DANDY MARRIED IN.../...BY.../...KEEPER.../ ...GOD HAVE MERCY</p>	Incomplete ledger stone.  0.65 x 0.65 metres  North to right of photo.	
31.	WILLIAM	Incomplete ledger stone.  Poss. part of Davy No. 12 (circumscription)  0.32 x 0.65 metres  North to bottom of photo	
32.	None	Incomplete ledger stone. Indent for large brass.  0.6 x 0.45 metres  North to right of photo	
33.	None	Incomplete ledger stone. Indent for brasses, two figures.  0.6 x 0.36 metres  North to right of photo	

Appendix III IAS 2501: Context List & Descriptions

OP No.	Identifier	Description	Under	Over	Cuts	Cut by	Same as
0200	U/S finds	Unstratified finds from 2007 refurbishment works.					
0201	Test-Pit	Easternmost of two test-pits in Victorian vestry.					
0202	Test-Pit	Westernmost of two test-pits in Victorian vestry.					
0203	Skeleton	Skeleton (child) in base of test-pit 0201. Disturbed at Eastern end.					
0204	Footing	Layered footing on line of chancel wall in test-pit 0202. Original medieval footing.			0207		
0205	Layer	Concrete & rubble floor base covering whole vestry area (Victorian or later).		0206 0207			
0206	Layer	Mixed dark brown loamy clay, churchyard soil in test-pit 0201.					
0207	Layer	Sandy clay & rubble layer in test-pit 0202.	0205	0204 0208			
0208	Layer	Dark brown loamy clay basal layer in test-pit 0202.				0207	0206

