

Land adjacent to 1 Cobbold Street, Ipswich
IPS 612 (IAS 8520)

Post-Excavation Assessment Report

SCCAS Report No. 2009/198

Client: Elliston, Steady & Hawes Ltd

Author: Kieron Heard
October 2013

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Author: Kieron Heard

Contributions By:

Sue Anderson (pottery & CBM)
Justine Biddle (worked flint)
Anthony Breen (documentary evidence)
Richenda Goffin (finds report)
Lynne Keys (slag)
Julie Curl (animal bone)

Illustrator: Crane Begg

Editor: Richenda Goffin

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

Prepared By: Kieron Heard
Date: October 2013

Approved By: Rhodri Gardner
Position: Head of Contracting
Date: October 2013
Signed:

Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
1.1 Site location	1
1.2 The scope of this report	1
1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork	2
2. Geological, topographic and archaeological background	5
2.1 Geology and topography	5
2.2 Archaeology	5
3. Original Research Aims	6
4. Site sequence: preliminary results of the fieldwork	8
4.1 Introduction	8
4.2 Natural strata and topography	8
4.3 Early features of uncertain date	8
4.4 Medieval (AD 1066–1400)	9
External soil horizon	9
Probable quarrying	9
External soil horizon	10
4.5 Late medieval (AD 1400–1600)	10
Pit G1010	10
Well G1018	11
Cess pit G1069	11
4.6 Post-medieval (AD 1600–1800)	11
4.7 Modern (AD 1800 +)	12
Building 1	12
Building 2	12
Structure G1053	13
Possible Building 3	13
Drains	13
5. Quantification and assessment	23

5.1	Post-excavation review	23
5.2	Quantification of the stratigraphic archive	23
5.3	Quantification of the finds archive	24
	Introduction	24
	Pottery	24
	Ceramic Building Material (CBM)	29
	Mortar and plaster	33
	Stone	33
	Clay tobacco pipe	34
	Post-medieval bottle glass	37
	Post-medieval window glass	37
	Worked flint	38
	Lavastone	39
	Slag	39
	Small finds	41
5.4	Quantification of the environmental archive	43
	Faunal remains	43
	Shell	46
6.	Potential of the data	47
6.1	Realisation of the Original Research Aims	47
6.2	General discussion of potential	49
	Potential of the stratigraphic archive	49
	Potential of the finds archive	49
	Potential of the environmental archive	50
7.	Significance of the data	51
8.	Conclusions and recommendations	52
9.	Acknowledgements	53
10.	Bibliography	54

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map, showing development area (red)	4
Figure 2. Plan showing excavation area, monitored areas and location of sections	7
Figure 3. Early features of uncertain date	14
Figure 4. Medieval quarry G1007	15
Figure 5. 15th- to 16th-century features (provisional plan)	16
Figure 6. 17th-century features (provisional plan)	17
Figure 7. 19th-century buildings and structures	18
Figure 8. Sections	19

List of Tables

Table 1. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive	23
Table 2. Bulk finds quantities	24
Table 3. Pottery quantification by fabric	25
Table 4. Pottery quantification by feature type	27
Table 5. CBM by fabric and form	29
Table 6. Summary of mortar and plaster	33
Table 7. Quantification and dating of clay tobacco pipes, by context and group	35
Table 8. Worked flint by context and group	38
Table 9. Summary table of slag by feature	39
Table 10. Breakdown of slag and other remains by major type	40
Table 11. Small finds by material	41
Table 12. Quantification of animal bone by deposit type	44
Table 13. Quantification (weight and number of elements) for each spotdate range	44

List of Plates

Plate 1. Ditch G1005, looking north (1m scale)	20
Plate 2. Northern half of quarry G1007, looking east (1m scale)	20
Plate 3. Well G1018, cut by later pits, looking southeast (0.2m scale)	21
Plate 4. Cess pit G1069, looking south	21
Plate 5. General view of the excavation, looking east.	22
Plate 6. Building 2 (right) and associated structure G1053 (top) looking east (1m scale)	22
Plate 7. Selected pottery sherds (10cm scale)	28

List of Appendices

Appendix 1. Brief and specification	57
Appendix 2. Group descriptions with probable dates	65
Appendix 3. Digital image catalogue	75
Appendix 4. Documentary research	77
Appendix 5. Pottery catalogue by context	95
Appendix 6. Pottery spotdates	101
Appendix 7. CBM catalogue	103
Appendix 8. Small finds catalogue	107
Appendix 9. Faunal remains catalogue	109

Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological monitoring and subsequent excavation on land adjacent to 1 Cobbold Street, Ipswich. It provides a quantification and assessment of the site archive and considers the potential of that archive to answer specific research questions. The significance of the data is assessed and recommendations for dissemination of the results of the fieldwork are made. In this instance it is recommended that further analysis and reporting is not appropriate except for certain categories of finds (especially pottery and clay tobacco pipes) that might be considered for inclusion in any future synthetic reports of artefacts from Ipswich.

The site is located just to the north of the Anglo-Saxon and medieval town and east of the presumed site of the early medieval *thingstead*.

A substantial north–south ditch near the western edge of the site produced three struck flints and might have been of later prehistoric date. However, its location and orientation suggest that it was more likely to have been a road-side ditch associated with the Anglo-Saxon origins of St Margaret's Green. Two other stratigraphically early ditches of uncertain date are interpreted as probable field/plot boundaries.

During the medieval period ploughsoil deposits accumulated over earlier ditches and there was localised quarrying of the underlying boulder clay. The infilling of the quarry and subsequent dumping of soil might indicate deliberate landscaping of the site.

Intensive pit digging from the 16th century onwards was associated with the development of houses along the St Margaret's Green frontage of the site, as shown by cartographic and documentary evidence. A masonry well, cesspits (one with a stone-lining) and refuse pits were presumably located in yards or gardens to the rear of those properties. The quality of some of the ceramics from these pits supports the documentary evidence in demonstrating the relatively high-status of the inhabitants.

In the post-medieval period areas of the site that were formerly used for the disposal of cess and refuse in pits were covered by layers of garden soil. During the 19th century some of these gardens were built over, and an ironworks was established in one of the buildings along the southern boundary of the site.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation	-----
Features	_____
Break of Slope
Features - Conjectured	-----
Natural Features
Sondages/Machine Strip	-----
Intrusion/Truncation	-----
Illustrated Section	_____ S.14

Cut Number 0008

Archaeological Features

Wood

Bricks

Masonry

Sections

Limit of Excavation	-----
Cut	_____
Modern Cut	_____
Cut - Conjectured	-----
Deposit Horizon	-----
Deposit Horizon - Conjectured	-----
Intrusion/Truncation	-----
Top of Natural	_____
Top Surface	-----
Break in Section	-----
Cut Number	0008
Deposit Number	0007
Ordnance Datum	18.45m OD X

1. Introduction

1.1 Site location

An archaeological monitoring and subsequent excavation took place on land adjacent to 1 Cobbold Street, described hereafter as 'the site'. The site was in north central Ipswich at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TM 1666 4478 (Fig. 1) and encompassed an area of 826m². It was bounded by Cobbold Street and houses thereon to the south and east and by St Margaret's Green and houses thereon to the west and north.

1.2 The scope of this report

This report was commissioned by Elliston, Steady & Hawes Ltd and produced by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) Field Team. It has been prepared in accordance with the relevant Brief and Specification (Wade, 2009) and is consistent with the principles of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE), notably Project Planning Note 3 Archaeological Excavations (English Heritage, 2008). The principal aims of the report are as follows:

- Summarise the results of the archaeological fieldwork
- Quantify the site archive and review the post-excavation work that has been undertaken to date
- Assess the potential of the site archive to answer research aims defined in the Brief and Specification
- Assess the significance of the data in relation to the current regional research framework (Medlycott & Brown, 2011) and with reference to previous regional research guidelines (Glazebrook, 1997; Brown & Glazebrook, 2000)
- Make recommendations for further analysis (if appropriate) and dissemination of the results of the fieldwork

1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

The fieldwork was carried out by SCCAS Field Team in response to an archaeological condition relating to planning permission for the erection of a block of flats in the southern half of the site (Application number: IP/08/00545/FUL). Due to an administrative error the northern half of the development site was not subject to an archaeological condition.

Two archaeological monitoring visits were made during May 2009, with the purpose of gauging the archaeological potential of the site. Three foundation trenches in the north-eastern part of the site (Fig. 2) were monitored (total area approximately 20m²) revealing part of a masonry wall (subsequently identified as the lining of a Tudor cess pit) and a sequence of inter-cutting pits and horizontal strata of medieval and post-medieval date. In the light of these positive results, and following a site visit by SCCAS Conservation Officer Keith Wade, a Brief and Specification for an archaeological excavation was produced (Wade, 2009).

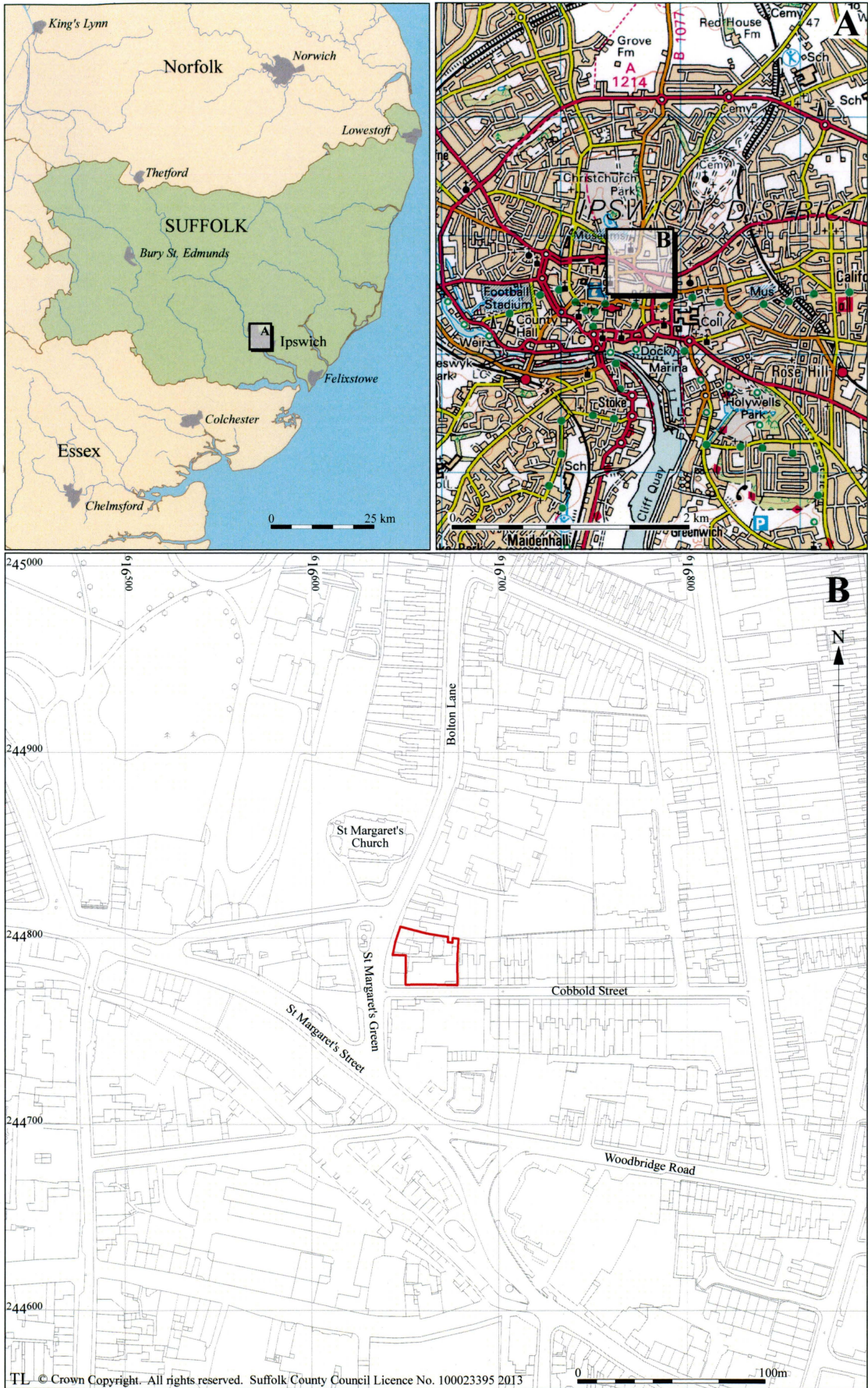
Immediately prior to the excavation the site contractors broke out the concrete ground slabs and mechanically excavated the underlying soil and rubble make-up to an agreed level.

The archaeological excavation took place 01–24 June 2009, and was conducted in general accordance with the Brief and Specification. The exposed archaeological features, soil horizons and natural strata were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers in the range 0001–0192. They were drawn in plan (at 1:20) and section (at scales of 1:10 and 1:20, as appropriate) on 290mm x 320mm sheets of gridded drawing film. Written records were made on *pro-forma* context sheets. A photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution digital images; these have been archived as HQE 060–099 and HQF 001–011, and a catalogue of the images is included here as Appendix 3.

The archaeological deposits and features were planned by reference to a site grid, which was located using a total station theodolite. An on-site temporary benchmark of 15.89m OD was established by reference to an Ordnance Survey benchmark of 15.03m OD located on a wall on the south side of Cobbold Street, opposite the site.

The main area of excavation was L-shaped, with maximum dimensions of 9.3m north–south x 10.3m east–west and an area of approximately 81m². An irregular area to the west of the main excavation measuring up to 5m north–south x up to 6m east–west (19m²) was monitored during mechanical excavation, although detailed recording was not possible. These combined areas represented approximately 12% of the total area of the development site and 22% of the area of the site that was subject to an archaeological condition.

The primary (paper) archive is located currently at the SCCAS Bury St Edmunds office, archived under the Historic Environment Record number IPS 612. The finds are stored at the SCCAS Bury St Edmunds office (box locations K/125/2 & 3, archived under the site code IAS 8520).



2. Geological, topographic and archaeological background

2.1 Geology and topography

According to the British Geological Survey's online 1:50,000 map viewer (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) the site is located at the junction of two geological units: the Thanet Sand Formation and Lambeth Group (sand and clay) to the south and the Thames Group (silty clay) to the north. The former is overlaid by superficial deposits of glaciofluvial sand and gravel, while no superficial deposits are recorded above the Thames Group unit. Suffolk County Council's soil map shows that deep loam soils of the Ludford series predominate in this area.

Street level slopes from approximately 16.0m OD near the northwest corner of the site to approximately 14.8m OD along its southern (Cobbold Street) boundary. It is clear that there has been terracing of the site in the course of previous development. The Cobbold Street frontage (to the rear of 16, St Margaret's Green) had been truncated to below the adjacent street level, while the area to the north (to the rear of 18–26, St Margaret's Green) was raised.

2.2 Archaeology

The archaeological background to this part of Ipswich has been described in a previous report (Rolfe, 2007) and will only be summarised here. The historical background is dealt with in Appendix 4.

The site was located within the medieval town, defined as an *Area of Archaeological Importance* in the Ipswich Local Plan. It was to the north of the Middle Saxon settlement and just beyond the Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval town wall, the line of which is followed by modern St Margaret's Plain / St Margaret's Street. St Margaret's Green (the triangular piece of land defined by Soane Street, St Margaret's Green and St Margaret's Street), was the site of the early medieval *thingstead*, or public meeting place. The word was of Scandinavian origin, reflecting the Danish occupation of the town in the Late Anglo-Saxon period, and continued in use until at least the 16th century.

The Domesday Book of 1086 recorded a church of Holy Trinity close to the site, and this became the site of the Augustinian priory of Holy Trinity, founded about 1177. This was located in what is now Christchurch Park, largely between Christchurch Mansion and St Margaret's Church. The nearby church of St Margaret was built by the priory in about 1300, to accommodate the town's growing population. The priory was demolished shortly after the dissolution and Christchurch Mansion built on the site in 1548–49.

There are two Grade II listed buildings within or adjacent to the site. 26, St Margaret's Green is a 17th-century timber-framed and plastered house, altered in the 18th century, with a painted brick front. 24, St Margaret's Green (numbered 20–22 on Figure 1) is an early 19th-century brick building. Further details can be found at:

<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/england/suffolk/ipswich>

3. Original Research Aims

The Original Research Aim of the project, as defined in the Brief and Specification for the excavation (Wade, 2009), was as follows:

OR1: The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence for late Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval suburban occupation fronting St Margaret's Green.



Figure 2. Plan showing excavation area (green), monitoring areas (blue) and location of sections

4. Site sequence: preliminary results of the fieldwork

4.1 Introduction

The following is a chronological summary of the results of the fieldwork. For the purposes of this post-excavation assessment the archaeological deposits and features have been assigned to *groups* of contexts that were related stratigraphically (numbered G1001–G1069), and the most significant groups are described below. A complete list and descriptions of the groups are given in Appendix 2.

4.2 Natural strata and topography

The natural stratum (G1001) was a site-wide deposit of firm, mid yellowish brown sandy clay/silt containing moderate small to medium fragments of angular flint (glacial till). It sloped down gently to the south, from a maximum recorded height of 14.64m OD at the north end of the site to 14.23m OD at the southern limit of excavation.

Natural deposits of loose, light greyish brown sand and pebbles or soft, light brown slightly clayey sand filled localised hollows in the surface of the glacial till.

In the southwest corner of the excavated area natural stratum G1001 appeared to have been disturbed by root action or animal burrowing (G1002; not illustrated), resulting in the introduction of small quantities of animal bone.

4.3 Early features of uncertain date

Among the earliest recorded features were three ditches that were recognised only at the level at which they cut natural stratum G1001, having presumably been truncated during the formation and reworking of overlying soil horizons (Fig. 3).

G1003 was an east–west ditch measuring >14.50m long x up to 1.30m wide and with a surviving depth of 0.28m, although it was presumably deeper originally. It had moderately steep sides and an undulating base. Its fill was soft, mid brownish grey

sandy silt containing three struck flint flakes that are likely to be of later prehistoric date and a single sherd of Thetford-type Ware dated to the 10th–11th century.

Another ditch G1004 was oriented north–south and cut across ditch G1003. It was >3.10m long x up to 1.20m wide and had a surviving depth of 0.33m. It had steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Its fill was soft, light to mid brown (mottled yellow) silty sand containing occasional small pebbles but no cultural material (0165 on Fig. 8, section S.3).

The third ditch G1005 (Pl. 1) was oriented north–south. It was >5.0m long x 1.46m wide and had a maximum surviving (machine-truncated) depth of 0.64m. It had steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Its fill was compact to hard, light brownish grey sandy silt containing frequent pebbles and small to large angular flint fragments, and three struck flint flakes that are likely to be of later prehistoric date.

Ditch G1005 was located in the monitored area to the west of the main excavation and its stratigraphic relationship with ditch G1003 could not be determined.

4.4 Medieval (AD 1066–1400)

External soil horizon

A site-wide deposit of soft, mid brown sandy silt G1006 (see 0164 on Fig. 8, section S.3), up to 0.40m thick, overlaid the natural strata G1001 and sealed the 'early features of uncertain date' described above (4.3). It contained occasional small fragments of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery (providing a likely date range of 13th–14th century) and is interpreted as a worked soil horizon (ploughsoil). It had an average surface height of 14.80m OD.

Probable quarrying

A large, sub-rectangular pit G1007 (Fig. 4; Pl. 2) cut worked soil horizon G1006 and the underlying natural stratum G1001. It had no obvious function other than as a quarry pit for the small-scale extraction of boulder clay. It was >6.80m long (north–south) x about 3.0m wide and 0.60–0.70m deep, with moderately steep sides and an irregular base. Its fill was compact, mid grey sandy clayey silt mottled with frequent patches of yellowish

brown clay/silt (redeposited natural). The fill contained very occasional small fragments of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery (none later than the early 14th century) and a few undiagnostic fragments of animal bone. The nature of the fill suggests that the quarry was backfilled deliberately in a relatively short space of time.

External soil horizon

A site-wide deposit of soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt G1009 (see 0144 on Fig. 8, section S.3) containing moderate fragments of pottery (mostly medieval, with a *terminus post quem* of the late 14th century), bone, fired clay, charcoal and chalk, sealed quarry pit G1007. It was 0.25–0.35m thick and its surface sloped from approximately 15.20m OD at the northern edge of excavation to 15.00m OD at the southern edge of excavation.

Soil horizon G1009 had a sharp interface with the fill of underlying quarry pit G1007 and former worked soil horizon G1006, suggesting that it might have been dumped deliberately (landscaping, perhaps) after the quarry had been backfilled.

4.5 Late medieval (AD 1400–1600)

In the late medieval period activity on the site increased and was characterised mainly by the digging of pits (probably mostly cess pits that were used subsequently for the disposal of domestic refuse, ash and demolition debris) and the dumping of layers of soil and building rubble. Two significant features of this period were a well (G1018) and a masonry-lined cess pit (G1069).

A provisional plan of the 15th- to 16th-century features is shown on Figure 5; on this and subsequent plans horizontal deposits have been excluded, for clarity. The plan indicates that pits of this date were concentrated towards the east end of the excavated area.

Pit G1010

Pit G1010 was a typical example. It was circular, measuring 1.08m wide and more than 1.23m deep, with vertical sides. Its lower fill 0147 (0.65m thick) was compacted mid brown soil containing lenses of ash, a sherd of medieval pottery (late 13th- to early 14th

century), seven sherds of late medieval pottery (15th–16th century), occasional roof tile and some metalworking slag. Upper fill 0148 (0.58m thick) was similar but contained frequent CBM and charcoal, fifty-two sherds of pottery (of medieval and late medieval date), some slag, two fragments of lavastone quern and some animal bone.

Well G1018

Well G1018 (Pl. 3) was circular with a masonry lining 0.22m thick and with an internal diameter of 0.85m. It was built of flint (as nodules and rounded cobbles), fragments of septaria and tile, all randomly coursed and bonded heavily with a creamy yellow mortar. There was some indication of alternating tile and stone courses. The space between the masonry lining and its construction cut was filled with firm, yellowish brown clay containing moderate cobbles and tile fragments.

Only the upper 1.20m of the well could be excavated. It was backfilled (probably in the early 17th century) with demolition rubble, domestic refuse and (possibly) cess.

Cess pit G1069

A cess pit with a masonry lining (Pl. 4) was constructed in the northern part of the development site, beyond the main area of excavation; it was recorded under watching brief conditions and could not be excavated fully. The structure measured 0.90m square internally and was more than 1.50m deep. It had walls of flint cobbles and occasional red brick fragments, heavily mortared and about 0.20m thick. The cess pit was filled with deposits of soft, light grey sandy silt, mid greyish brown fibrous silt and light yellowish brown ash, containing moderate amounts of CBM and pottery (mainly dated to the late 15th–16th century), and occasional oyster and charcoal.

4.6 Post-medieval (AD 1600–1800)

During the late 16th- or early 17th century the excavated area was sub-divided by a timber structure (G1011; Fig. 6; Pl. 5), assumed to have been a fence, oriented approximately east–west. It was represented by a line of nine postholes, about 9m long but extending beyond the limits of excavation at both ends. The postholes were circular or oval, measuring 0.34m–0.50m wide x 0.10m–0.40m deep and were spaced about 1.0m apart (centres). Silt-filled post pipes were about 0.10m wide and were surrounded

by yellowish brown silty clay packing. Other timber structures of uncertain form were represented by a scatter of postholes in the western part of the excavated area, while a row of three postholes to the east (G1048) were presumably part of another fence or perhaps a timber outbuilding.

Pit digging and dumping continued on either side of fence G1011 throughout the 17th century but seems to have been concentrated more in the northern part of the excavated area, as shown on Figure 6. By the end of the century there seems to have been a change of land use: pit digging ceased, and earlier features were sealed by layers of fairly homogenous loamy soil, such as 0178 on section S.1 and 0041 on section S3 (Fig. 8).

4.7 Modern (AD 1800 +)

During the 19th century parts of the excavated area that previously had been open ground were built on. The remains of several of these 19th-century buildings, with associated structures and drains, were recorded (Fig. 7; Pl. 6).

Building 1

This was represented only by part of an east–west stepped brick foundation G1049 in the southern part of the excavated area. It was truncated by a pit with a brick lining and floor, presumably with an industrial function (G1051).

Building 2

G1052 was the north wall/foundation of the recently demolished building(s) that extended along the Cobbold Street frontage of the site behind 16, St. Margaret's Green. Its construction cut truncated brick-lined pit G1051.

The substantial wall was 0.36m wide and was built of red bricks (222mm x 105mm x 65mm) laid in a random pattern and bonded with a hard, white mortar. In relatively recent times the internal face of the wall was rendered and plastered and a concrete floor (not recorded archaeologically) was laid against it at a height of 14.87m OD, corresponding to the height of the adjacent pavement.

Structure G1053

A brick-built, sunken chamber G1053 was constructed against the outside of wall/foundation G1052. It was a large, rectangular structure with walls of mostly red (occasional yellow) bricks (224mm x 100mm x 65mm) laid in alternate header/stretcher courses. Its external dimensions were 3.40m east–west x 1.80m north–south x >1.10m deep and the walls were up to 0.36m thick. It had brick floors at two levels: in the western half of the structure the floor was built of red brick stretchers at a height of c. 14.44m OD, and in the eastern half the floor of yellow stretchers was 0.22m lower. The function of the structure is unknown, but it probably had an industrial purpose connected with the use of the site as an ironworks in the 18th- and 19th centuries.

Structure G1053 went out of use and was backfilled with soil and demolition rubble that contained 19th-century pottery and a clay tobacco pipe dated 1840–80.

Possible Building 3

A shallow brick foundation G1055 that abutted the northeast corner of structure G1053 was presumably part of a contemporary building that might also have included east–west brick foundation G1061.

Drains

G1056 was an unglazed, ceramic pipe in butting sections 0.35m long x 0.20m outside diameter x 20mm thick, laid in a narrow trench and draining to the southwest.

The remains of some of the 19th-century buildings and structures were truncated by more recent (20th century) pipe trenches (not illustrated).

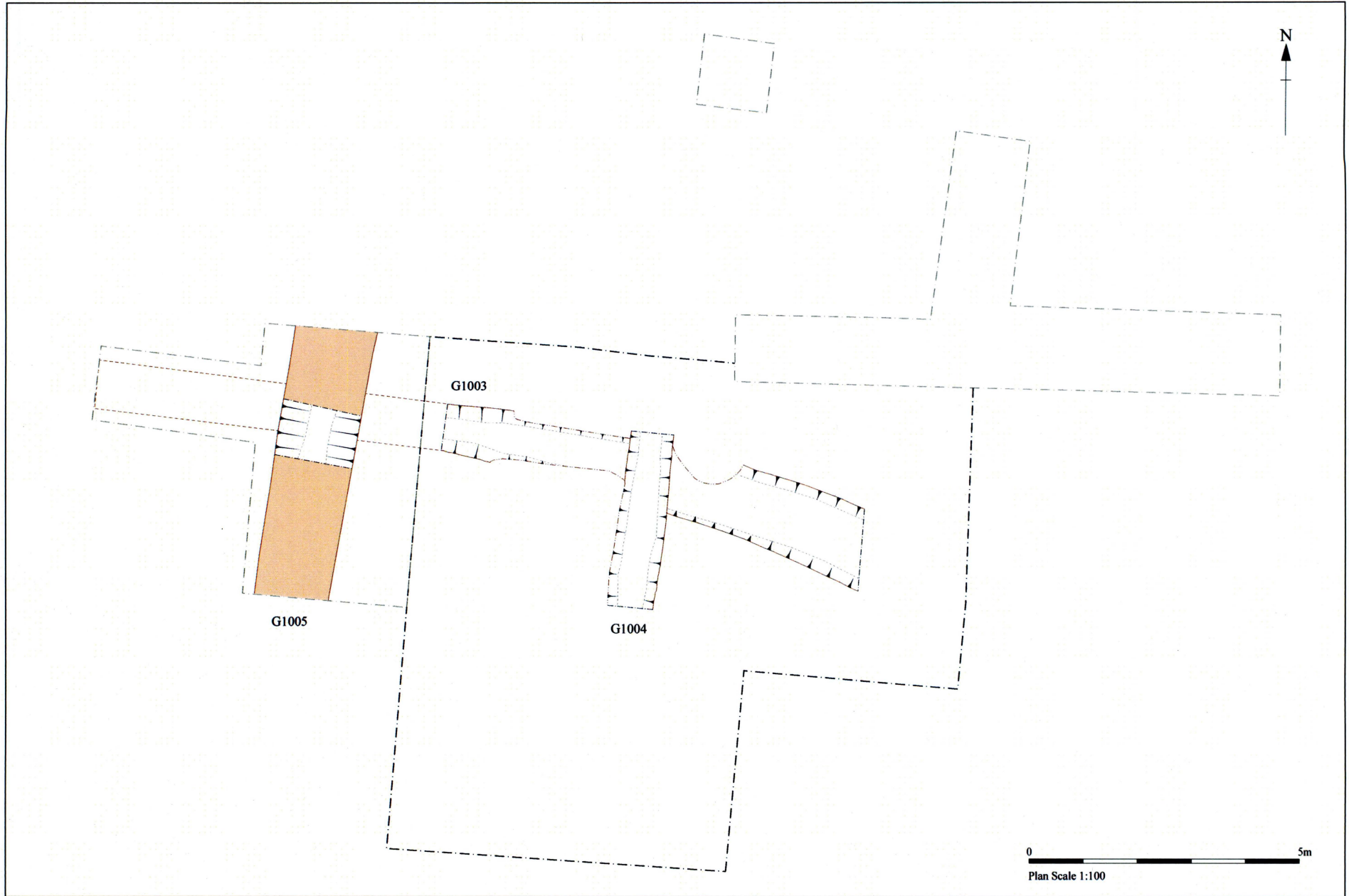
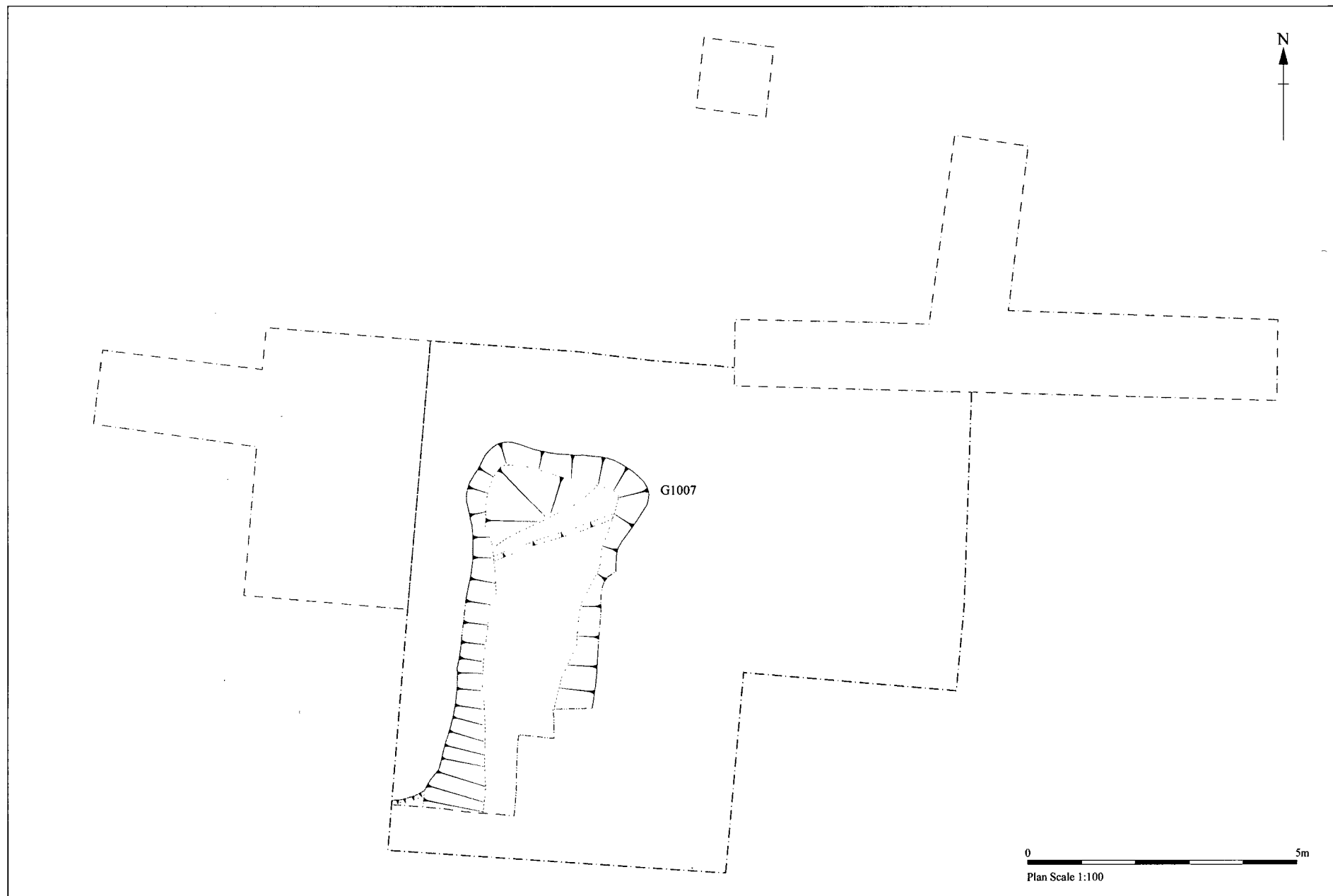


Figure 3. Early features of uncertain date





15

Figure 4. Medieval quarry G1007

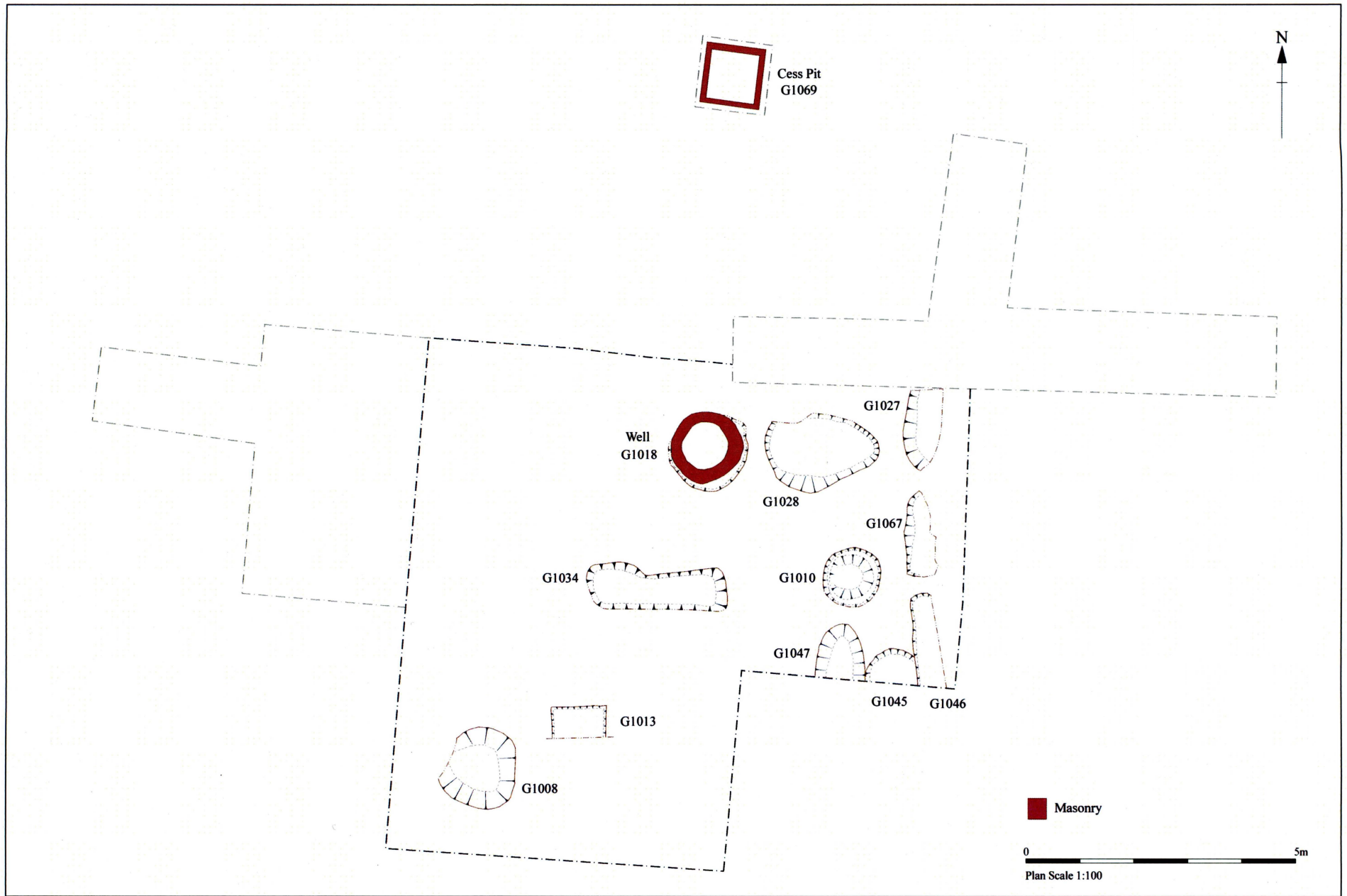


Figure 5. 15th- to 16th-century features (provisional plan)

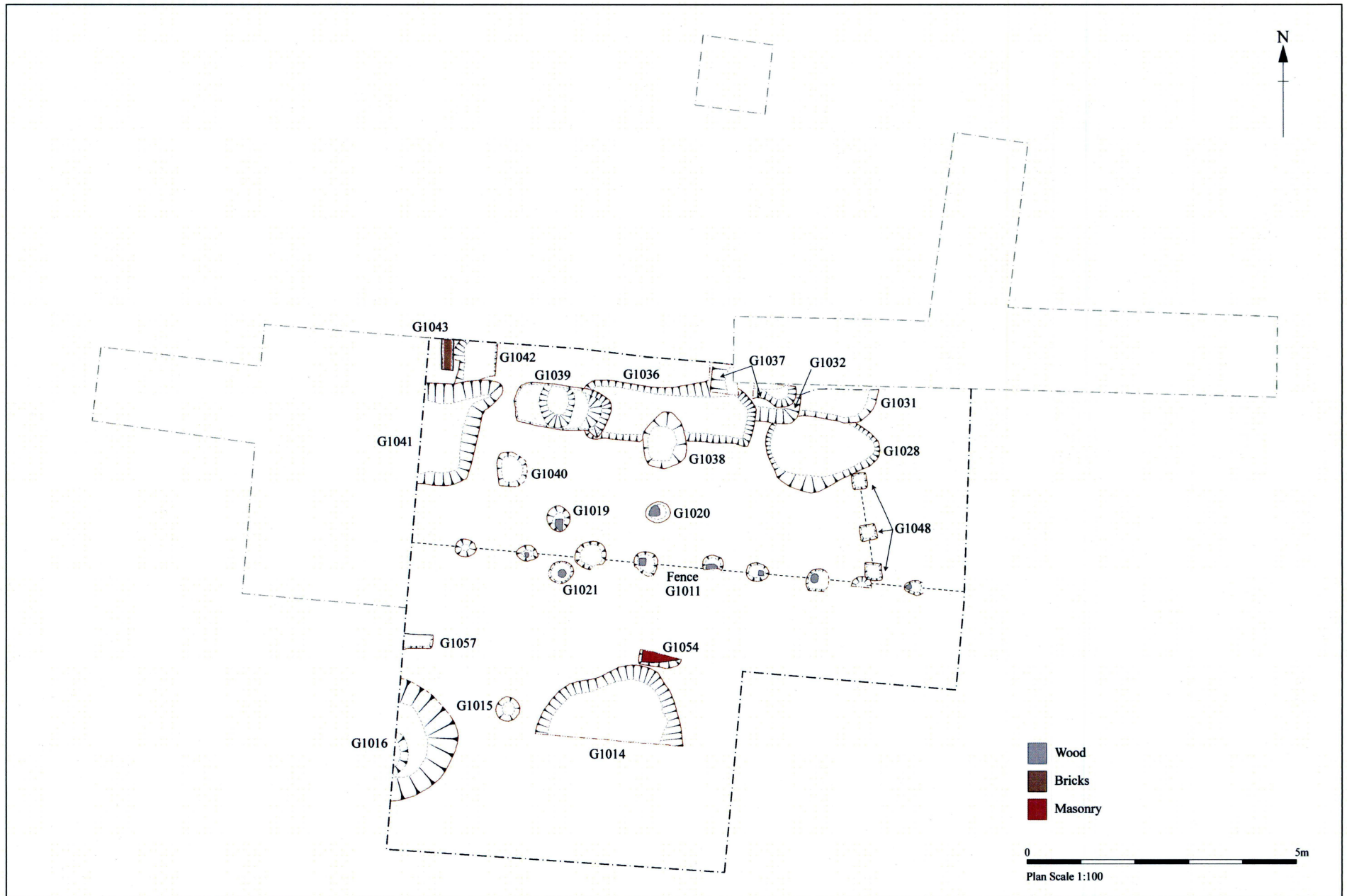


Figure 6. 17th-century features

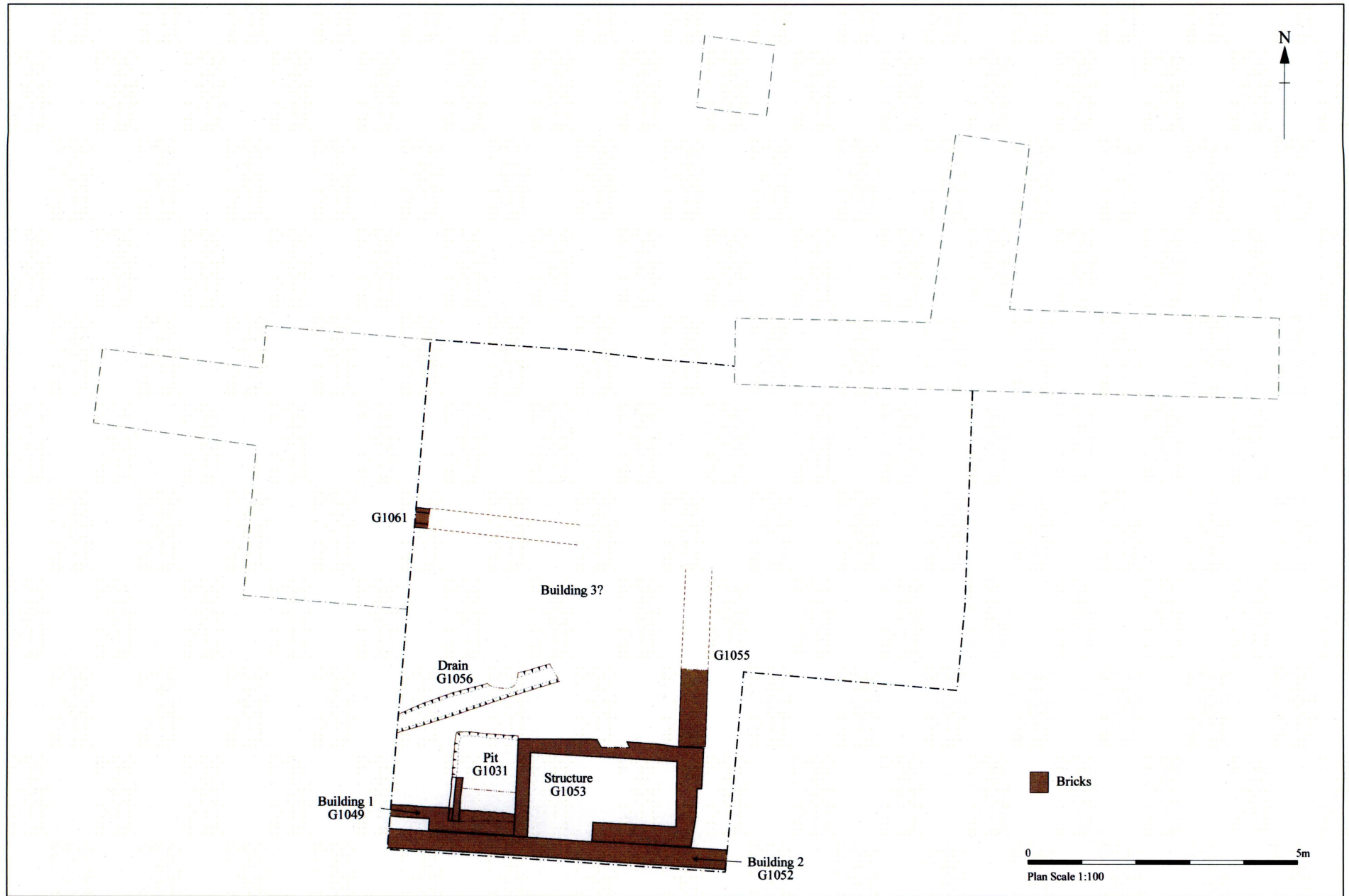


Figure 7. 19th-century buildings and structures

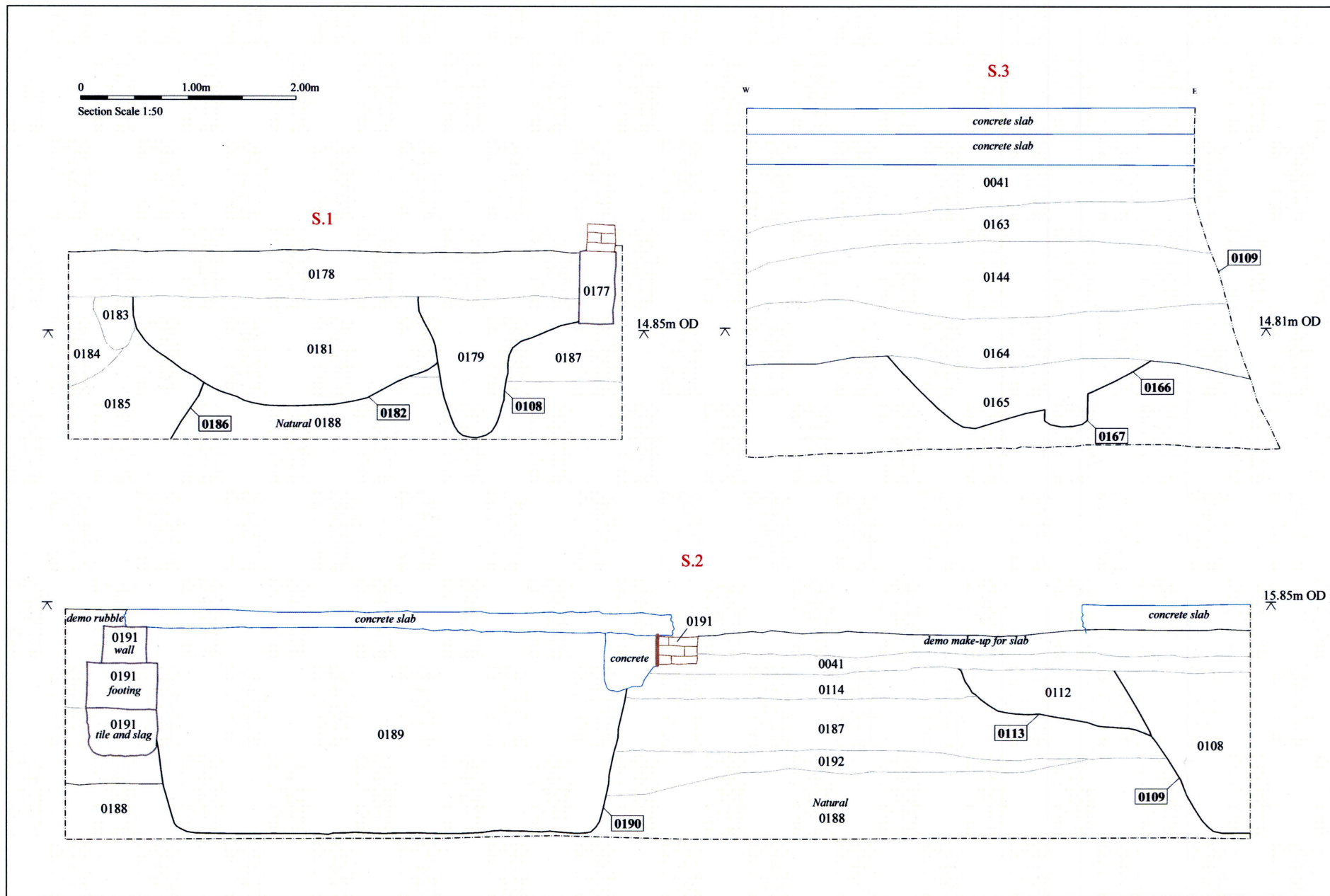


Figure 8. Sections



Plate 1. Ditch G1005, looking north (1m scale)



Plate 2. Northern half of quarry G1007, looking east (1m scale)



Plate 3. Well G1018, cut by later pits, looking southeast (0.2m scale)



Plate 4. Cess pit G1069, looking south



Plate 5. General view of the excavation, looking east. The line of postholes for fence G1011 can be seen to the right of the photographic scales (1m & 0.2m scales)

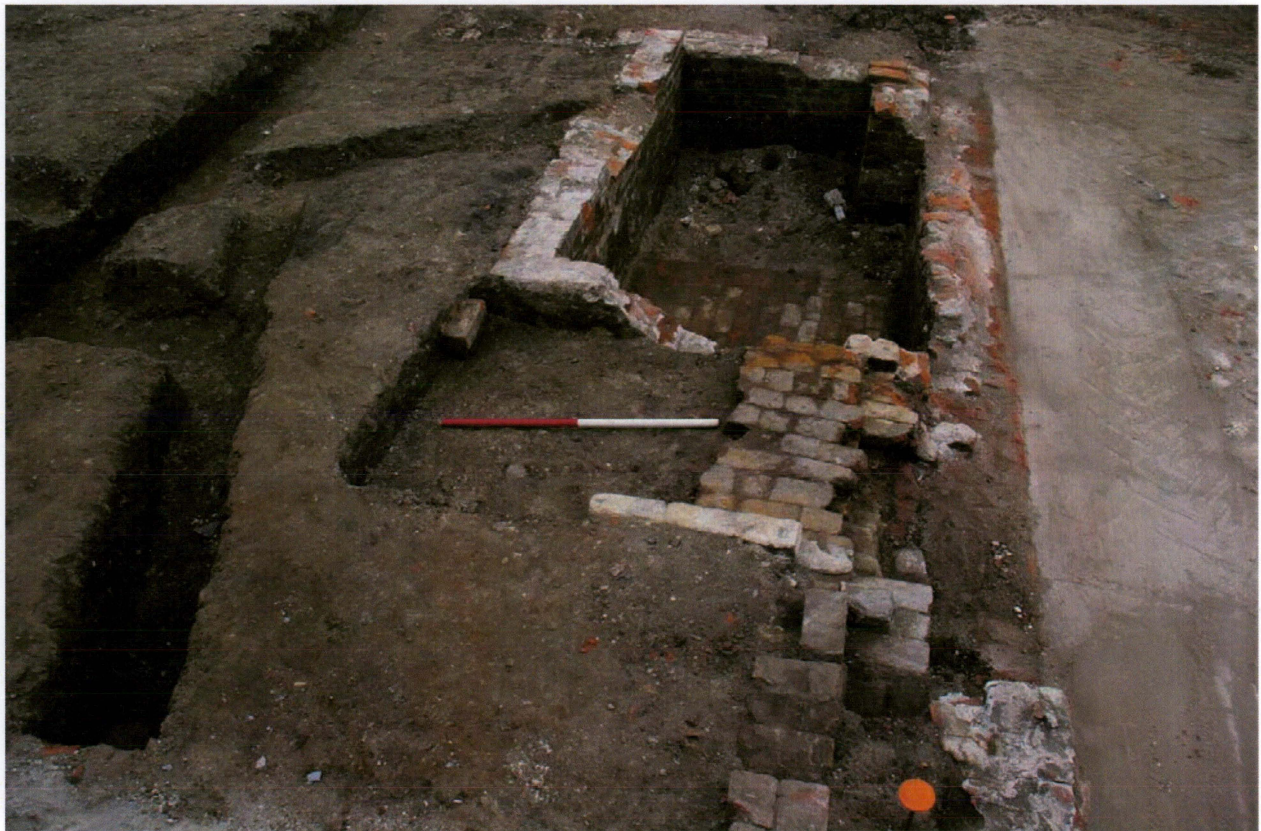


Plate 6. Building 2 (right) and associated structure G1053 (top) looking east (1m scale)

5. Quantification and assessment

5.1 Post-excavation review

The following post-excavation tasks have been completed for the stratigraphic and finds archives:

Task 01: Completion and checking of the primary (paper and digital) archive

Task 02: Microsoft Access database of the stratigraphic archive

Task 03: Microsoft Access database of the finds archive

Task 04: Catalogue and archiving of images

Task 05: Full stratigraphic matrix compiled

Task 06: Contexts allocated to groups

Task 07: Group description/discussion text

Task 08: Scanning (security copy) of plans and sections

Task 09: Plans digitised as AutoCAD and MapInfo files

Task 10: Processing, dating and assessment of finds

5.2 Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

The stratigraphic archive is quantified in Table 1.

Type	Quantity	Format
Context register sheets	7	A4 paper
Context sheets (numbered 0001–0176)	176	A4 paper
Small finds register (site version)	1	A4 paper
Plan drawing sheets	118	290 x 320mm drawing film
Section drawing sheets (numbered S.1–S5)	7	290 x 320mm drawing film
Plan matrices	4	290 x 320mm drawing film
Stratigraphic matrix	1	A1 drawing film
Digital images (HQE 060–099; HQF 001–011)	51	High resolution JPGs
Assessment report (SCCAS report no. 2009/198)	1	A4 wire-bound

Table 1. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

5.3 Quantification of the finds archive

Richenda Goffin (with contributions by Sue Anderson, Justine Biddle, Kieron Heard, Lynne Keys and Julie Curl)

Introduction

Table 2 shows the quantities of bulk finds recovered from the excavation.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	562	18856
CBM	424	32414
Clay tobacco pipe	101	613
Post-medieval bottle glass	8	504
Post-medieval window glass	3	34
Slag	28	4280
Nails	5	105
Mortar/plaster	6	165
Fired clay	1	5
Stone	21	376
Worked flint	7	52
Lavastone	3	3154
Animal bone	527	12775
Shell	32	277
Charcoal	4	17

Table 2. Bulk finds quantities

Pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

A total of 562 sherds of pottery weighing 18,856g was collected from fifty-four contexts. Table 3 shows the quantification of pottery by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 5 and a list of pottery groups by feature is included as Appendix 6, together with suggested spotdates.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Sandy Ipswich Ware	SIPS	2.32	1	27		1
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	18	291		17
'Early medieval' sandwich wares	EMSW	2.58	1	7		1
<i>Total Middle-Late Saxon</i>			20	325		19
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	2	10		2
Early medieval ware shelly	EMWS	3.14	2	13		2
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	3.19	6	70		6
<i>Total early medieval</i>			10	93		10
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	61	737	0.14	57
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	3.21	1	4		1
Ipswich medieval coarseware	MIPS	3.44	4	188	0.34	4
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	4.00	2	12		2
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	3	64		3
Colchester Ware	COLC	4.21	15	463	0.36	8
Hedingham Ware	HFW1	4.23	1	2		1
Ipswich Glazed Ware	IPSG	4.31	20	195	0.30	14
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	4.32	1	19		1
London-type ware	LOND	4.50	1	6		1
Flemish greyware	FLGW	7.29	1	135	0.11	1
Normandy Gritty Ware	NORM	7.32	1	21	0.14	1
<i>Total medieval</i>			111	1846	1.39	94
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	119	4017	0.68	79
Late Essex-type Wares	LMTE	5.60	15	1003	0.09	12
Late Colchester-type Ware	COLL	5.61	25	1101	0.54	9
?Cambridgeshire Sgraffito Ware	SGRA	5.70	1	8		1
Siegburg Stoneware	GSW1	7.11	3	22		3
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	7.13	30	1175	1.20	18
Dutch-type redwares	DUTR	7.21	9	433	0.24	8
Dutch-type whitewares	DUTW	7.22	1	26		1
Late Saintonge Ware	SAIL	7.311	3	665		3
Martincamp Ware Type I	MART1	7.361	1	32		1
Martincamp Ware Type II	MART2	7.362	1	7		1
<i>Total late medieval</i>			208	8489	2.72	136
Post-medieval redwares	PMRW	6.10	8	409	0.40	3
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	6.11	6	163	0.09	5
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	110	4480	2.33	84
West Norfolk Bichrome	WNBC	6.14	1	4		1
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	6.15	3	74		1
Border Wares	BORD	6.22	27	602	0.91	18
Tin glazed earthenwares	TGE	6.30	8	284	0.10	5
Staffordshire-type Slipware	STAF	6.41	1	25		1
German stoneware	GSW	7.01	1	14		1
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	7.14	21	592	0.39	20
Weser Ware	WES	7.26	1	190		1
Dutch-type slipwares	DUTS	7.28	3	425	0.25	1
Westerwald Stoneware	GSW5	7.15	2	27		2
English Stoneware Staffordshire-type	ESWS	8.23	2	21		2
<i>Total post-medieval</i>			194	7310	4.47	145
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	10	156	0.11	3
English Stoneware	ESW	8.20	7	632	1.00	4
Late slipped redware	LSRW	8.51	1	2		1
Late blackwares	LBW	8.52	1	3		1
<i>Total modern</i>			19	793	1.11	9
Totals			562	18856	9.72	413

Table 3. Pottery quantification by fabric

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the site's digital archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics as well as imported wares. Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Redwares were identified based on Jennings' Norwich work (Jennings, 1981) and Cotter's work in Essex (Cotter, 2000). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto a Microsoft Access database.

Summary description of the assemblage by period

One thick, abraded body sherd has been identified as Ipswich Ware, although it is possible that it is a large Thetford-type Ware vessel. However, Thetford-type Ware is also relatively uncommon, and consists of undecorated body sherds only. The single sherd of EMSW is likely to be contemporary with the Late Saxon sherds.

Only ten sherds of early medieval date were identified, the majority in shelly fabrics; again, all are body sherds.

The high medieval period is represented by 111 sherds, of which the majority are coarsewares of local manufacture. Only four sherds were identified as products of the medieval Ipswich kilns; this low number is due to a lack of comparative samples and it is likely that most of the greywares were made either in Ipswich or possibly Hollesley. Glazed wares are also most frequently Ipswich products, although Colchester wares are also quite common. A few sherds from other production sites in Essex, Norfolk and London are present. All identifiable forms in the glazed ware group are jugs, although their body shapes cannot usually be reconstructed. Imports of this period consist of a Low Countries greyware jug and a small fragment of a white gritty ware jug with a collared rim, probably from northern France.

Late medieval wares comprise 208 sherds, of which the majority are local LMT types. A few are probably from Essex and there are some late Colchester Ware vessels. The

Essex wares are similar in appearance to the Colchester products, but are in a finer fabric and may have been made at the production sites around Great Horkesley. These wares include several cooking vessels (pipkins, skillets, dripping dishes), storage vessels (jars, cisterns) and serving vessels (jugs, dishes/bowls). Imported wares of this date include German stoneware mugs and jugs, at least one Saintonge chafing dish and two Martincamp flasks from France, and some Dutch redware and whiteware vessels, including at least four cauldrons. Some of these imports may be slightly later, and contemporary with the post-medieval earthenwares from the site.

Post-medieval vessels are represented by 194 sherds. Glazed redwares (GRE, IGBW, WNBC, SPEC) are common, and there are a few unglazed redwares (PMRW), along with whitewares (BORD, TGE, STAF) from further afield. The post-medieval earthenwares are in a similar range of forms to those of late medieval date, with the addition of redware mugs, a Dutch oven, platters and porringers. The tin-glazed earthenwares include hand-painted decorative jars and a dish. Imported wares of this date include German stoneware bottles and jugs, a Weser slipware dish, a Saintonge moulded polychrome dish with a fleur-de-lys design, and a Dutch slipware plate or dish (Pl. 7). A few sherds of Westerwald and Staffordshire stoneware belong to the latest part of this period (late 17th- to 18th century).

Pottery of 19th-century or later date consists of a few sherds of stoneware bottles and jars, a hand-painted pearlware base, a transfer-printed cup, a whiteware bowl, and small body sherds of slipware and blackware.

Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature type is provided in Table 4.

Feature type	No	Wt (g)
Pit (cess, rubbish, etc)	386	15119
Soil horizon	87	1413
Quarry pit	23	317
Well	20	593
Posthole	15	214
Structure, demolition backfill	14	759
Other feature	10	293
Make-up layer	6	141
Ditch	1	7

Table 4. Pottery quantification by feature type

Approximately two-thirds of the assemblage was recovered from pits, with another relatively large group from various layers. Two of the largest groups came from cess pits 0108 (G1032) and 0148 (G1010), although in both cases the majority of finds were collected from the upper backfill of these features. Cess pits 0007 (G1068) and 0047 (G1033) also produced relatively large groups.

Pottery summary conclusion

Although some middle to late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval pottery is present, the majority of the assemblage dates between the 13th to 19th centuries, with the largest proportion dating to the 16th century. It includes a variety of non-local and imported wares of all periods, which is probably attributable to Ipswich's role as a port. However this site is not located close to the quayside, and some of the post-medieval imports may also be related to status. The range of wares present is not particularly unusual for the town, but several pit groups contain an interesting range of vessels.



Plate 7. Selected pottery sherds (10cm scale). Clockwise from top: 0067 Weser ware dish (16th–E17th C); 0046 Glazed red earthenware pipkin (16th–18th C); 0049 Saintonge polychrome dish (1550–1650); 0057 Dutch slipware dish (L16th–17th C)

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Sue Anderson

Introduction

A total of 424 fragments of CBM weighing 32,414g was collected from thirty-seven contexts. A CBM catalogue is included as Appendix 7.

Methodology

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury, 1993), based on measurements. Other form terminology follows Brunskill's glossary (1990).

The assemblage

Table 5 shows the quantification of CBM by type and form.

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt (g)
Roman	Roman tile	RBT	1	106
Roofing	Plain roof tile	RT	363	19417
	Ridge tile	RID	7	891
	Pantile	PAN	3	137
Walling	Early brick	EB	4	347
	Late brick	LB	31	8082
	Wall tile	WT	1	7
	Terracotta	TERR	1	1892
Flooring	Floor tile?	FT?	1	11
	Flemish floor tile	FFT	8	992
	Quarry floor tile	QFT	1	76
	Floor brick	FB	1	113
Uncertain	Unidentified	UN	2	343
Total			424	32414

Table 5. CBM by fabric and form

Fabrics

The CBM was divided into basic fabric groups based on major inclusions. Seventeen fabrics were identified in this assemblage. The descriptions are as follows:

Estuarine (medieval)

These fabrics are extremely variable in colour, density and degree of firing/hardness; bricks made from estuarine clays are common throughout the south-east of England and have been described in detail by Drury (1993).

- est** Coarse estuarine fabric in varying colours (pink, purple, yellow, often within a single brick), tempered with coarse organic (voids), ferrous and calcareous inclusions. Brick. One piece, 20g.

Red sandy (Roman and medieval to post-medieval)

These fabrics generally have a similar range of coarse, naturally occurring, local inclusions (ferrous oxide, flint, chalk), often as a background scatter, and have been divided on the basis of quartz sand grain size or abundance. Fabrics 'ms' and 'fs' ('medium' and 'fine') were generally allocated unless pieces showed some clear difference in size or abundance of other inclusions.

- fs** Fine sandy red fabric with few coarse inclusions. Roof tile, floor tile, unidentified. Late to post-medieval. Twenty pieces, 2058g.
- ms** Medium sandy red fabric with few other inclusions. Mainly roof tile, some late brick. Medieval and later. 173 pieces, 8463g.
- fsm/msm** Fine/medium sandy soft pale orange-red fabric with common mica. Roman tile, roof tile, floor tile. Roman and post-medieval. Sixty-two pieces, 2382g.
- fsfe/msfe** Fine/medium sandy with moderate to common small red ferrous inclusions. Early brick, roof tile, late brick and floor tile. Late medieval and post-medieval. Ten pieces, 673g.
- fsf/msf** Fine/medium sandy red fabric with coarse flint. Roof tile, terracotta. Late medieval and later. Seven pieces, 2285g.
- msffe** As 'msf' with occasional coarse ferrous inclusions. Brick. Post-medieval. One piece, 1081g.

Red sandy with 'grog' or clay pellets (medieval to post-medieval)

This group of fabrics was common in this assemblage and probably represents the products of local kilns. Tiles often had the same background scatter of local inclusions as noted above, but with the addition of varying degrees of grog.

- fsg/msg/
csg** Fine/medium/coarse sandy red fabric with a slightly knobby surface, sparse to moderate fine to coarse angular grog, occasionally with very fine mica. The clay matrix usually appears very fine and dense, sometimes with a shiny or 'plastic' appearance in section. Mainly roof tile, some brick and floor tile. Medieval and later. Fifty-seven pieces, 7726g.
- fsgfe/
msgfe** Fine/medium sandy pale orange-red matrix with moderate grog and sparse ferrous inclusions. Roof and floor tile. Roof tile, late brick and floor tile. Late/post-medieval? Ninety-one pieces, 7606g.

White fabrics (post-medieval)

wms White-firing medium sandy with few other inclusions. Floor brick. One piece, 113g.

tge Tin-glazed earthenware. Wall tiles. Post-medieval. One piece, 7g.

Forms

Roman tiles

One very abraded fragment of Roman tile was recovered from pit fill 0108 (G1032). It is 25mm thick and probably a piece of *tegula*.

Roofing

Almost 90% of the assemblage by count was made up of roofing tiles, the majority of which are plain tiles.

Based on fabric, degree of oxidisation during firing, and presence of glaze, ninety-two of the plain tiles are probably or possibly medieval, 249 are likely to be post-medieval, and the remainder are uncertain. No evidence was found for nibbed tiles in this group and the majority are probably peg tiles with one or two holes. Both square and round peg holes are present in the group.

The seven fragments of ridge tile represent three tiles, all of which are medieval glazed examples. One of these, from external dump 0064 (G1022), has a simple stepped crest and is orange glazed.

Only three pantiles were recovered from this site, of which two in soil horizon 0024 (G1017) have reduced surfaces, and one in pit fill 0108 (G1032) is black-glazed.

Walling

Fragments of 13th- to 15th-century early brick are rare in this assemblage. There is only one fragment in the estuarine clay fabric typical of the period, but three fragments in pinkish 'msfe' fabrics may also be of early date. One of these appears to have sunken margins.

Up to seven late bricks are in fabrics and sizes which suggest they may be 'Tudor' bricks, making them contemporary with the latest use of early bricks. Of the thirteen

bricks that could be measured, eight are 55mm or less in thickness. This suggests that, unless they were specifically intended to be pavements, the majority pre-date the 18th century.

One corner fragment of a tin-glazed earthenware wall tile was found in pit fill 0019 (G1054). This is only 8mm thick and probably a relatively late example. It is plain white.

A piece of carved (rather than moulded) 'terracotta' was recovered from pit fill 0069 (G1036) and is likely to be of Tudor date.

Flooring

Very few floor tile fragments were recovered, and most are late medieval Flemish types with plain brown or green lead glaze, or white slip under yellow glaze. Where thicknesses could be measured, most appear to have been from medium or large examples. One unglazed fragment is probably a post-medieval quarry tile, and there is a fragment of white-firing floor brick.

Unidentified

Two fragments are unidentified. One piece is small and burnt and could be a piece of fired clay or daub (soil horizon 0024, G1017). The other is an abraded rim fragment of a wheel-made object which would have been c. 560mm in diameter. It is green-glazed externally and the fabric is tile-like. A boss has been formed by pushing out part of the wall, but it is uncertain whether this was originally intended to be pierced or whether the hole now present is simply due to abrasion and loss of the outer surface. It is possible that the object is a louvre, or possibly a horticultural vessel.

Provenance

The site is well stratified and much of the material is derived from sealed layers. The majority of fragments were found in pit fills (particularly pits G1032 and G1010), with some from posthole fills and layers and very little from structural features. Four fragments were from a cess pit, one was from a well, and one was from demolition associated with a structure. No samples were recovered from structural remains themselves.

There is some evidence for residuality of material, but this may reflect reuse of earlier material in later structures and is not perceived as a problem in the interpretation of the

site. Reuse of material, reflected by the presence of mortar on breaks and other surfaces, was common practice during the medieval and post-medieval periods in most urban contexts.

Mortar and plaster

Six fragments of mortar and plaster were recovered overall (165g). They are briefly described in Table 6.

Context	Group	Deposit type	Overall date	No. of frags	Weight (g)	Description
0024	G1017	Soil horizon	Post-med ?19th C	1	23	2 layers of mortar, one buff w chalk, other c. 13mm thick
0040	G1033	Pit fill	16th C	3	85	2 frags limey plaster, ext. brushmarks, edge. 1 frag mort w chalk and organic imps
0138	G1048	Posthole fill	15th–16th C	1	28	Buff sandy mortar w chalk incs, sim to 1 layer on mortar from 0024
0147	G1010	Pit	Late med to post-med	1	29	Harder off white mortar w chalk, concavity on 1 surface
Total				6	165	

Table 6. Summary of mortar and plaster

Most of the fragments are small and abraded. The best preserved are the lime-rich fragments from pit fill 0040 (G1033). The largest piece is from an edge that curves slightly outwards; there are clear linear brush marks on the outer surface. The mortar fragment from this deposit is medium sandy, off-white and contains moderate chalk inclusions. It has deep organic impressions, probably from straw still surviving on the reverse.

Stone

Twenty-one fragments of stone were collected from four contexts (376g in total). The assemblage consists for the most part of fragments of grey slate, probably for roofing, which were collected from 0092 (soil horizon G1012), 0144 (soil horizon G1009) and 0151 (pit G1067). These deposits contained pottery that dates from the late 14th to the 16th century. The provenance of the slate has not been identified, but it is likely to have been quarried from Cornwall, Devon, the Lake District or Leicestershire during the late medieval/early post-medieval period (Clifton-Taylor 1972, 164).

The heaviest fragment of stone is a four-sided dense piece of probable Kentish ragstone that shows evidence of mortar on one of its faces. The stone, which came from 0108 (pit G1032), may have been deliberately re-used to make up paving.

Clay tobacco pipe

Kieron Heard

Introduction

This report describes the clay tobacco pipes from the excavation. It includes some general comments on the nature of the assemblage, a table showing the quantification and dating of the pipes and catalogues of the marked and decorated pipes.

Methodology

The pipe bowls have been classified by reference to Adrian Oswald's Simplified General Typology (Oswald 1975, 37) and bowl type numbers are generally given the prefix OS. Occasional reference has been made to Atkinson and Oswald's Chronology of Bowl Types for London (Atkinson & Oswald, 1969), in which case the type numbers have the prefix AO.

Stem and mouthpiece fragments have been dated approximately according to their thickness and the diameter of the stem bore; generally larger bores suggest a 17th-century date and the narrowest bores are found on 19th-century pipes. Precise stem bore measurement has not been undertaken.

The pipe fragments have been quantified and recorded on hand-written Museum of London clay tobacco pipe record sheets using a system developed by the writer from guidelines proposed by David Higgins (Higgins, 1988). There are fifteen record sheets (one per context) and these are stored in the site archive, which is housed in the SCCAS office at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

General nature of the material

There are 101 pieces of clay tobacco pipe, in the following proportions: nineteen bowl, seventy-seven stem and five mouthpiece fragments. Two pipes have makers' marks and two pipes are decorated. There is no evidence for clay pipe manufacture on the

site. There are no obvious foreign imports and it is assumed that all of the pipes were made in this country.

Most of the pipes are of 17th-century date. 18th-century pipes are (probably) absent and 19th-century pipes are poorly represented in this assemblage.

The pipes are generally very fragmented and abraded and no complete pipes can be reconstructed from the fragments recovered.

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage is summarised by context and group in Table 7.

Context	Bowls	Stems	MPs	Total	Broad date	TPQ	Group	Group description
0009	1	1	0	2	1840-1880	1840	G1053	Brick tank and its fill
0019	0	1	0	1	17th c	1600	G1054	Stone-lined pit and its fill
0022	0	1	0	1	17th c	1600	G1057	Pit and its fill
0024	0	3	0	3	17th c	1600	G1017	External soil horizon
0026	0	5	0	5	17/18th c	1600	G0142	Unspecified cut and its fill
0028	1	2	0	3	1600-1640	1600	G1014	Pit and its fill
0032	5	18	0	23	1660-1700	1660	G1041	Pit and its fill
0034	0	3	0	3	17/18th c	1600	G1044	External soil horizon
0041	0	3	0	3	1600-1910	1800	G1044	External soil horizon
0044	3	7	3	13	1660-1700	1660	G1038	Pit and its fill
0049	0	1	0	1	17th c	1600	G1037	Pit and its fill
0069	0	1	0	1	17th c	1600	G1036	Pit and its fills
0107	0	1	0	1	17th c	1600	G1018	Well and its fills
0108	8	30	2	40	1660-1700	1660	G1032	Cess pit and its fill
0112	1	0	0	1	1640-1660	1640	G1031	Pit and its fill
Total	19	77	5	101				

Table 7. Quantification and dating of clay tobacco pipes, by context and group

Bowl forms

The earliest bowl form is a type OS4 bowl (1600–40) from pit fill 0028 (G1014). This is a well-made pipe with complete milling, and is similar to contemporary London bowl form AO5. A single type OS5 bowl (1640–60) was found in pit fill 0112 (G1031); again, this pipe is similar to contemporary London forms, especially type AO10. It is possible of course that both of the above pipes were brought in from the London area.

Type OS6 bowls (1660–80) were recovered from 0044 (G1038) and 0108 (G1032). These are medium-sized bulbous bowls with fairly flat, oval heels, comparable to London type AO13. Milling around the rim is incomplete and generally they are not well finished, with poorly trimmed seams and no obvious burnishing.

Contexts 0044 (G1038) and 0108 (G1032), together with 0032 (G1041) also produced pipes that have been classified as OS6 variants and dated 1660–1700. These are elongated bowls that retain the bulbous profile of type OS6 but have dimensions similar to the straight-sided pipes (OS8 & OS9) of the very late 17th- and early 18th centuries. It is possible that these reflect a local style – they are certainly not found in the London area. Heels are oval and sometimes fairly pronounced, though not flared. One of the pipes from 0044 has a maker's mark (see below).

A single 19th-century bowl came from fill 0009 (G1053). This is a typical type OS15 pipe with forward-leaning bowl and small spur. It has a maker's mark and is described in more detail below.

Marked pipes

S? (SE or SF): The mark is moulded in relief on the sides of the heel of a typical OS15 bowl (1840–80). The second initial is in doubt, partly because it has been smudged during manufacture but also because it is poorly moulded, especially compared to the first initial (0009, G1053).

Pellet mark: A type OS6 variant (see *Bowl forms*, above) is marked on the left side of the heel with a moulded pellet. This style of marking is seen occasionally on 18th-century pipes from London and the southeast but is rare on 17th-century pipes. However, similar examples have been recorded from two sites in Bury St Edmunds (BSE 202 & BSE 252) and it is likely that it was the mark of a Suffolk maker (0044, G1038).

Decorated pipes

A 19th-century stem fragment is decorated with moulded lines of poorly executed fleurs-de-lys (0041, G1044). Another 19th-century stem fragment from the same context has a similar design, but includes an ear of wheat motif (0041, G1044)

Similarly decorated stem fragments have been found elsewhere in Ipswich, at the Eastern Triangle site (IPS 605, contexts 0239 & 0769). This suggests that this style might have been part of the repertoire of a local maker.

Discussion and recommendations for further work

The excavation has produced a small assemblage of clay tobacco pipes dating mostly to the 17th century and including a few examples of marked and decorated pipes.

Although the pipes can be classified broadly according to Oswald's Simplified General Typology there are some variant forms that probably represent a local style. However, given that Ipswich was a major port it is possible that some of these pipes might have been brought in from other parts of the country.

Post-medieval bottle glass

The remains of two dark green glass bottles were present in pit fill 0044 (G1038). The best preserved fragment is the neck and opening of a globular bottle with a string rim that is likely to date to the late 17th- or early 18th century (Noel Hume, 63). Three fragments of a second glass bottle come from the neck and the body of the vessel. The neck is elongated and the quality of the glass is slightly better than the other bottle, and it is possible that it is imported, perhaps from the Netherlands.

The bottles were found in association with clay tobacco pipe dating c. 1660–1700 and pottery of a similar date range, but also some earlier post-medieval wares.

Post-medieval window glass

Three fragments of post-medieval window glass were recovered (34g). The best preserved piece was found in 0161, the single fill of pit 0162 (G1046). It is the remains of a thick (3mm) plain glass quarry that has a grozed edge. One face has slight surface striations that run parallel to each other. The fill also contained post-medieval pottery dating to the 15th–17th centuries.

A thinner fragment of blue/green window glass was found in pit fill 0040 (G1033) along with pottery dating to the 16th–17th century. A small even thinner fragment made from a clearer glass was found in 0024 (G1017), a post-medieval soil horizon that is likely to date to the 19th century.

Worked flint

Justine Biddle

Seven pieces of struck flint were recovered from three contexts. The assemblage was recorded by type and other descriptive comments about appearance, condition and technology were noted and a date has been suggested. Descriptions are included in Table 8.

Context	Group	Feature	Type	No	Patinated	Description	Flint date
0138	G1048	Line of postholes	Notch	1	Yes	Lightly patinated, light grey sub-triangular natural flake with approx 50% cortex remaining. Retouched on one edge to form a notch.	Later prehistoric
0172	G1003	E-W ditch, possibly early med	Flake	2	No	Two unpatinated grey flakes both with hinge fractures and pronounced ripples. One has approx 40% cortex, the other none. No evidence of use-wear or retouch.	Later prehistoric
0172	G1003	E-W ditch, poss early med	Flake	1	Yes	Lightly patinated light grey flake with no cortex remaining. No evidence of use-wear or retouch but rolled and damaged.	Later prehistoric
0174	G1005	N-S ditch	Flake	3	No	Three light grey unpatinated flakes with no cortex remaining. Two have pronounced ripples and one of these has a hinge fracture. No evidence of use-wear or retouch.	Later prehistoric

Table 8. Worked flint by context and group

The assemblage consists mainly of six flakes, none of which have been further utilised. The notched piece may be older than the other fragments as it is lightly patinated; however it is possible that it has just been affected by different taphonomic factors post-depositionally.

The group is very small and none of the pieces are definitively characteristic of any specific prehistoric period, although hinge fractures and pronounced ripples often indicate a later Bronze Age or Iron Age date. The flints are mainly residual and may not be contemporaneous; they have therefore been assigned a general later prehistoric (Neolithic–Iron Age) date. The exceptions to this are the three flints recorded from the fill of ditch 0175 (G1005), which were the only artefactual material recovered from this feature.

Lavastone

Three fragments of lava grinding stones were recovered from two contexts. The grey vesicular stone is likely to be imported from the Rhineland.

Two unabraded fragments (2990g) were recovered from the upper fill 0146 of pit 0148 (G1010). The fragments have heights of 60mm and 52mm. Both pieces have large parallel furrows on one surface, whilst the opposite side is undressed. The scale of the furrows and their spacing suggests that both fragments are from millstones rather than hand-turned domestic quernstones. The tops of the furrows are worn flat through usage. The fragments are associated with residual medieval pottery and a quantity of ceramics dating from the 15th–17th century, with post-medieval roofing tile and ridge tile. The largest stone is heavily stained black, possibly through burning.

A much smaller and more abraded fragment of a grinding stone was identified in the fill of pit 0162 (G1046) which contained domestic refuse and demolition material. The stone originally had a height of 31mm. One face has parallel furrows which are smaller in scale suggesting that it is the remains of a hand-turned quern. The stone was found with medieval and post-medieval ceramics, ceramic building material and post-medieval window glass.

Slag

Lynne Keys

Introduction

A small assemblage of slag (4.1kg) was recovered from eight contexts. A breakdown of the distribution of the slag by feature and overall context date is shown in Table 9.

Context	Group	Feature type	Overall date	No of frags	Weight (g)
0016	G1043	Fill of const. cut		5	299
0076	G1007	Quarry pit	13th C	1	398
0085	G1013	Cesspit	14th–16th C	1	538
0108	G1032	Cesspit	17th C	1	326
0118	Unstrat			11	994
0146	G1010	Upper fill of pit	L14th–15th C	6	952
0147	G1010	Lower fill of pit	L14th–15th C	2	234
0168	G1045	Single pit fill	L14th–16th C	1	346
Total				28	4087

Table 9. Summary table of slag by feature

The assemblage was examined by eye and quantified on the basis of morphology and magnetic properties. Each slag type from each context was weighed, with each smithing hearth bottom being weighed in grams and measured in millimetres (Table 10).

Context	Slag type	Wt	L	B	D	Comment	No.
0016	Ferruginous concretion	27				Iron rich and with charcoal inclusions	
0016	Hammerscale					Broken flake & occas. spheres in soil	
0016	Iron-rich undiagnostic	210				Slightly runny as with 0118, mostly concreted hammerscale flake & charcoal	2
0016	Smithing slag	22					
0016	Undiagnostic	40					
0076	Smithing hearth bottom	398	90	80	45	Incomplete	
0085	Undiagnostic	538					1
0108	Undiagnostic ferruginous	326					1
0118	Concretion	212				Iron-rich	3
0118	Hammerscale	6				Lots of broken flakes in soil	
0118	Iron-rich undiagnostic	181				Runny	1
0118	Iron-rich undiagnostic	83					1
0118	Smithing hearth bottom	331	100	70	40	Fragment	
0118	Undiagnostic	79					3
0118	Vitrified hearth lining	102				Slagged	1
0146	Iron-rich cinder	60					
0146	Iron-rich undiagnostic	224				With vitrified hearth lining	1
0146	Slag dribble	50					
0146	Undiagnostic	64					
0146	Undiagnostic	274				Fragment of smithing hearth bottom?	
0146	Undiagnostic	258					1
0146	Undiagnostic	22				All tiny	Lots
0147	Iron-rich undiagnostic	195					
0147	Mortar	39					
0168	Iron-rich undiagnostic	346					

Table 10. Breakdown of slag and other remains by major type

Discussion

The diagnostic slags in the assemblage were produced by secondary iron smithing: the hot working (using a hammer) of one or more pieces of iron to create or to repair an object. It is highly likely to be redeposited material not adjacent to any focus of smithing with the exception of pit fill 0146 (G1010) that produced just under a kilo of slag. Pit fill 0016 (G1043) contained an incomplete smithing hearth bottom and concreted hammerscale flake and smithing spheres; this context's material is comparable to that from 0118 (unstratified finds); both these contexts are undated.

Small finds

Richenda Goffin

Introduction

Thirty-one glass, bone, iron and copper alloy artefacts were assigned individual small find numbers. A full catalogue of these objects is shown in Appendix 8 with x-ray numbers, and they are quantified by material below (Table 11). Most of the small finds are late medieval and post-medieval in date; none of the small finds are solely medieval but can be more broadly dated into the post-medieval period, and none of them are definitely of later post-medieval date (18th century or later).

Material type	Quantity
Iron	10
Copper alloy	15
Glass	4
Iron/organic	2
Total	31

Table 11. Small finds by material

The most significant objects are described briefly below:

Glass, iron and copper alloy vessels

1. A small fragment from the base of a green-tinted cylindrical beaker. It has a solid applied base-ring with rigaree-decoration (Wilmott 2002, 37, fig. 5a). The beaker dates to the late 16th- or first half of the 17th century. SF1014, 0067 (G1036)
2. Complete base of green-tinted glass pedestal beaker. Very little of the body of the vessel survives, so it is not possible to determine whether it was decorated with ribs or was plain. This type of beaker dates to the later 16th to the first half of the 17th century (Haslam, 1993, fig. 70, no. 654). SF1008a, 0026 (G1042)
3. Fragment of green-tinted pedestal beaker with shallow and indistinct vertical ribbing. The piece comes from the base of the beaker where it folds around to form the pedestal foot. The beaker dates also from the second half of the sixteenth century and into the first half of the 17th century (Willmott 2002, 47, fig. 29.) SF1008b, 0026 (G1042)
4. A fragment of a green-tinted folded enclosed base-ring (diameter 80mm), possibly from the pedestal of a goblet. Probably dated to the second half of the 16th- or 17th century. SF1030, 0069 (G1036)
5. Fragment of copper alloy vessel, diameter c150mm. Everted rim, heavily sooted externally. SF1029, 0092 (G1012)
6. Possible cast repair of copper alloy vessel with everted rim. Similar to Egan 1998, 166, fig. 135 no. 465. Diameter c. 180mm. SF1011, 0032 (G1041)
7. Fragment of folded copper alloy sheeting with rivet hole, probably a vessel repair. Similar to post-medieval examples in Margeson 1993, fig. 59 nos. 574 and 575. SF1007, 0024 (G1017)

Knives

8. Scale-tanged bone handle with broken iron blade. L117mm, w of blade max 21mm. The rectangular sectioned handle is fastened to the tang with two sets of iron rivets. The handle is decorated with two rows of seven incised ring and dot decorative motifs. Early post-medieval, possibly 16th century? SF1001, 0040 (G1033)

9. Iron whittle-tanged knife, surviving length 175mm. Remains of ?wooden handle. Back and cutting edge of blade both parallel, but broken at tip. SF1002, 0051 (G1039)

10. Fragment of iron knife blade, heavily corroded. 2 frags, combined length 105mm. SF1024, 0108 (G1032)

Dress accessories

11. Fragment of copper alloy, possibly part of a strap plate or sheet plate for buckle. Three small perforations for rivets at one end and a possible fourth one. SF1016, 0069 (G1036)

12. Fragment of mount, possible bar mount, surviving length 19mm, width max 4mm. Small perforation at one end for rivet hole. SF1019, 0108 (G1032)

13. Copper alloy long lace-tag, length 92mm. Similar to Margeson 1993, 22, no. 121. Late medieval to early post-medieval. SF1017, 0076 (G1007)

Occupations, industry and crafts

14. Iron cylindrical padlock case with hole at one end for key. Length 134mm, SF1020, 0085 (G1013)

15. D-shaped iron buckle frame, length 74mm, with iron pin detached. Undecorated ?harness buckle. SF1005, 0006 (G1069)

16. Iron horseshoe arm with two rectangular nail holes widely spaced. Post-14th century. SF1028, 0146 (G1010)

Commercial activity

17. Copper alloy German jetton, Hans Krauwinkel II, c. 1586-1635. SF1003, 0051 (G1039)

Discussion

Thirty-one small finds were recovered from nineteen different features, most of which were pits belonging to the early post-medieval period.

None of the small finds could be exclusively dated to the medieval period. A single copper alloy lace chape dating from the 15th century- or 16th century was found in the fill 0076 of quarry pit (G1007). The pottery recovered from the feature is entirely medieval, with the latest sherd dating from the late 13th to the early 14th century, so the chape may be intrusive.

The range of artefacts recovered from these features is for the most part fairly utilitarian in character and related to ordinary domestic activities during the late medieval and post-medieval period. Several household items relating to food and drink preparation

and presentation were identified such as metal cooking vessels and glass beakers, along with examples of iron knives, one of which had a decorated bone handle. The glass beakers are mainly of pedestal type, made from English potash glass. Such vessels are not uncommon on English sites, although their precise function is uncertain. Their presence on ordinary urban sites, rather than particularly high status ones, together with their size and capacity, suggests that they are likely to have been used for drinking beer (Willmott 2002, 46).

The substantial remains of an iron cylindrical padlock case (SF1020) were recovered from pit fill 0085 (G1013), which contained local pottery dating to the 15th–16th centuries. The object would benefit from more radiography to establish the details of the mechanism. Another iron collar-shaped object (SF1015) from a pit fill in G1036 has also not been described in detail.

5.4 Quantification of the environmental archive

Faunal remains

Julie Curl

Introduction

A total of 12,775g of faunal remains was derived from forty-one contexts, with the bulk of the assemblage recovered from pit fills of a late medieval to post-medieval date. Most of the remains are from the butchering and food waste of domestic stock.

Methodology

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, horn working and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context that was examined in more detail. The faunal remains are summarised in Appendix 9, while a full catalogue is included as a Microsoft Excel database in the site's digital archive.

The assemblage – provenance and preservation

The faunal assemblage produced a total weight of 12,775g of bone, consisting of 527 individual elements or fragments. Remains were produced from forty-one contexts. Table 12 shows that pit fills produced the greatest amount of bone (almost 83% of the assemblage). The remaining bone (17%) was produced from soil horizons, a line of post holes, dumping and a well.

Deposit type	Total wt (g)
Pit fill	10,590
Soil horizon	1,524
Well fill	268
Uncertain	204
Posthole fill	104
Dump/pit	82
External dump	3
Total	12,775

Table 12. Quantification of animal bone by deposit type

In terms of dating of the faunal remains, all of the bone was derived from deposits of a later medieval to post-medieval date, with most of the assemblage (96%) dated to the 15th century or later. Table 13 shows that most of the faunal remains were recovered from fills (and in association with artefacts) of a 16th- to 17th-century date. Small quantities of bone were found with late 12th- to 14th-century pit and posthole fills, and some bone was produced from deposits of a 13th- to 14th-century date.

Spotdate	Wt (g)	No. of elements
L12th–14th	87	6
13th–14th	359	14
15th?	2,752	41
L15th/E16th	11	1
16th	2906	63
16th?	28	1
16th (2nd half)	647	36
1580–1700	675	110
17th	82	2
17th (2nd half)	2810	119
L17th–E18th	15	9
M16th–18th	14	7
Undated	2254	118
Total	12,775	527

Table 13. Quantification (weight and number of elements) for each spotdate range

All of the bone is in good condition, although fragmentary from butchering. A few fragments show more wear, suggesting some re-deposition, but generally the condition of the bone indicates that most of the faunal assemblage was derived from the original places of disposal. A few gnawed bones were recovered, which may be from bones

given to domestic animals and not necessarily an indication of scavenging from dumped rubbish. Four fragments of bone were burnt, which was likely to have occurred from cooking.

General butchering

Most of the assemblage exhibited some butchering. Fine knife marks were seen on limb and foot bones, caused by skinning. Chops and cuts were noted on limb and body parts from dismemberment, preparation and meat removal. Small sections of ribs were seen in several assemblages that are typical of cuts of meat used in stews and soups. Many good quality cuts of meat were evident.

Three elements may have been from horn or bone working waste, although the bulk of the assemblage appears to be from butchering and food waste.

Initial species range and modifications and other observations

The bulk of the faunal assemblage was derived from the remains of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, with frequencies in that order. It was noted that a much larger number of sheep/goat bones were seen in fills from the second half of the 17th century, with more than twice as many ovicaprids as cattle; this may be linked to a greater need for wool at this time (and therefore a greater supply of mutton and lamb), although the assemblage is too small to provide firm conclusions. Both juveniles and adults were identified throughout, with a few neonatal bones of cattle and sheep/goat.

A single deer bone was seen in a 16th-century pit fill (0088, G1034). One dog bone was noted in pit fill 0147 (G1010). Relatively few bird bones were seen, with avian remains only noted in two pit fills (G1034 & G0142).

Pathologies

A total of twelve pathologies were noted on domestic stock in this assemblage that might give an indication to animal husbandry.

Conclusions

This assemblage is derived largely from the primary and secondary butchering and food waste from domestic stock. The neonatal bones suggest local breeding, a possible interest in milking and good quality meat; the young cattle may suggest an interest in

vellum. The higher number of sheep in the later 17th century might represent a greater number of sheep for wool production (and hence more meat available).

Shell

Thirty-six fragments of oyster shell (277g) were recovered from ten features. The largest quantities were present in pit fill 0108 (G1032; seven fragments) and pit fill 0146 (G1010; seven fragments).

6. Potential of the data

6.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

The Brief and Specification (Wade, 2009) proposed that:

The academic objective [of the excavation] will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence for late Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval suburban occupation fronting St Margaret's Green.

There was little evidence for activity on or close to the site prior to the Anglo-Saxon period. A north–south ditch (G1005) produced three struck flint flakes dated to the later prehistoric period and no later finds. However, since the ditch ran parallel to St Margaret's Green (a street with probable Anglo-Saxon or early medieval origins) it is more likely to have belonged to a later period of activity (see below). Four other struck flints were found, all residually in post-prehistoric deposits. One fragment of Roman roof tile in a post-medieval cess pit provides the only indication of activity in the general area of the site during the Romano-British period.

There is no clear evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation on the site, which was located just to the north of the known extent of the late Anglo-Saxon town. Only one possible sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware was found, residually in a later deposit. A small amount of late Anglo-Saxon Thetford-type ware and a single sherd of (probably contemporary) Early Medieval Sandwich Ware were recovered, again mostly as residual finds in later deposits. A stratigraphically early ditch G1003 contained a single sherd of Thetford-type Ware but no later material, and might therefore have been part of a late Anglo-Saxon property boundary running perpendicular to St. Margaret's Green. Two other early ditches (G1004 & G1005) running parallel to the street are not dated securely but might also have belonged to the late Anglo-Saxon period.

The excavation produced no evidence for medieval occupation of the site. Layers of homogenous soil (G1006 & G1009) developed (or were dumped) over earlier ditches and suggest that the site was open ground, perhaps in agricultural use, until the 14th

century. The only other activity during this period was probable small-scale quarrying of boulder clay, represented by pit G1007. Pottery sherds of the 'high medieval' period accounted for 20% by number but only 10% by weight of all pottery from the site, and much of this material occurred residually in later deposits. It is possible that there was medieval occupation along the St Margaret's Green street frontage of the site since this was one of the principal routes into the town from the north (see Appendix 4), but this part of the development site lay outside the areas of archaeological investigation.

Activity on the site increased greatly during the late medieval (or Tudor) period (15th–16th centuries) and was characterised principally by pit digging and dumping; this activity continued into the 17th century and perhaps later. It suggests that the excavated area was entirely within an open space (or spaces) to the rear of buildings on the St Margaret's Green frontage of the site. Cartographic evidence (Appendix 4, fig. 7) indicates that by the late 17th century the excavated area was within yards or gardens surrounded by buildings on four sides.

Some of the earlier features from this period include a substantial masonry-lined well (G1018; backfilled during the late 16th- or 17th century) and a probable cess pit with a stone lining (G1069; backfilled in the 16th century). These are indicative of the relatively high status of the occupants of St Margaret's Green, and this is supported by the evidence of imported wares within the Tudor pottery assemblage. Another significant feature of the late medieval / earlier post-medieval period was fence line G1011, providing clear evidence for a property boundary running perpendicular to St Margaret's Green. This boundary is likely to have been fairly long lived, since it appears to be shown on Ogilby's map of 1674 (Appendix 4, fig. 6).

During the 18th- and early 19th centuries the excavated area continued to be open ground, with extensive areas of loamy soil suggesting that it was used for horticulture rather than as a yard for the disposal of cess, refuse and building rubble in pits. This is supported by the cartographic evidence on Pennington's map of 1778 (Appendix 4, fig. 4).

Documentary and map evidence indicate that for most of the 19th century there was ironworking in a long building along the southern edge of the development site. The north wall of this building (Building 2; G1052) was recorded, together with an associated

brick-built chamber (G1053) and earlier structures representative of the industrial history of the site. It seems likely that Building 2 was constructed in the mid 19th century when Cobbold Street was laid out, although map evidence indicates that it replaced a previous building or buildings with approximately the same extent and dating back to at least the late 17th century (Building 1, perhaps). The floor of Building 2 was lower than the ground to the north of the building and also lower than the base of foundation G1049 for Building 1; this indicates that the site was terraced when Building 2 and Cobbold Street were constructed.

6.2 General discussion of potential

The site archive has the potential to address research objectives relating to urban development and artefact studies, with particular relevance to the late medieval and post-medieval periods.

Potential of the stratigraphic archive

For the purposes of this assessment a low level of interpretation (based on the grouping of related contexts) has been applied to the stratigraphic archive and this, together with finds dating, has allowed a simple site sequence to be proposed (Section 4). Further analysis of the site records, incorporating the results of existing work on the finds and environmental archives together with further consideration of the documentary and cartographic evidence, might lead to a fuller understanding of the site sequence and its local significance. The potential of the archive would be enhanced if the data could be related to particular properties, but given the lack of clear information for property ownership/occupation in the documentary record and the inaccuracies of earlier maps it is unlikely that the required level of analysis would be possible.

Potential of the finds archive

There is little artefactual evidence for the early part of the archaeological sequence with only small quantities of prehistoric flint that are mainly residual and a few fragments of pottery of Anglo-Saxon date. A considerable quantity of pottery dating to the medieval period was identified, including a small number of early medieval wares, but much of this material is residual in later deposits. The range of pottery encompasses local, regional and imported wares, the latter in small amounts. Some CBM dating to the

medieval period was present, mainly in the form of medieval roofing tiles, perhaps suggestive of more affluent buildings in the vicinity. None of the small finds are exclusively medieval, although some fragments of objects such as the possible buckle plate (SF1016) date to the medieval period or later.

The artefactual material recovered from the sequence of early post-medieval pits, cesspits and wells has more potential as it includes some interesting and well-dated ceramic groups which in addition to their intrinsic interest may provide indicators on the economic status of the inhabitants of this part of Ipswich during the 16th and 17th centuries. An example of this is G1032, which is a cesspit containing a large amount of ceramics including Glazed red earthenwares, Border wares, Tin-glazed earthenwares, Dutch redwares and Cologne/Frechen stonewares, together with clay tobacco pipes, three dress pins and an iron knife. The pottery and glass drinking vessels from pits G1036 and G1037 (which includes a polychrome moulded Saintonge dish) is also worthy of further analysis.

The artefacts from a selection of post-medieval features could be analysed in greater detail and included in any future synthetic volume on post-medieval Ipswich.

Potential of the environmental archive

Further study of selected elements of the faunal remains assemblage such as the post-medieval pit groups described above may be worthwhile if a synthetic study is undertaken, but any group will have to be chosen with care so that there is a low level of residuality in the finds overall.

7. Significance of the data

The site data has some local significance and can contribute in a minor way to research topics such as the expansion of Ipswich during the late medieval and post-medieval periods, and to artefact studies.

The significance of the results of the fieldwork can be considered also with reference to regional research frameworks (Glazebrook, 1997; Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medlycott, 2011).

Social organisation within medieval and post-medieval towns is a research topic for the Eastern region that was highlighted originally by Ayers (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 30). Among the areas for examination that he proposed (and that might be addressed by the data from the Cobbold Street site) was the following:

- A more developed understanding of spatial analysis in towns

Urban development was cited as one of the major research themes in the same document (*ibid.* 43), to be explored under the following headings:

- Urban origins and development within contemporary social and economic frameworks
- The complexity of towns as social and economic constructs
- The development cycle in towns and its impact upon society
- The influence of the urban process and market upon society in general
- The role of towns in the development of society specifically with regard to technology, economic, cultural and political innovation

The Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott, 2011) reviewed the progress that had been made in addressing previously proposed research topics and suggested a number of future research topics for the medieval and post-medieval periods. Those relating to towns are of course most relevant to the Cobbold Street site, in particular:

- The development and role of the towns as defensive centres, changes in their internal layouts and housing densities, their role as centres of supply and demand

Several over-arching research themes were proposed also (*ibid.* 84). Within the theme of urban research the followed subjects have potential relevance here:

- The morphology of medieval towns within a social, economic and political context, and in particular the earlier layout of towns
- The identification of urban housing, shops, warehouses etc., evidence for regional styles, the importation of crafts people from outside the locality, the adoption of innovations or ideas in construction methods or forms
- The archaeological and documentary evidence for urban areas should be better integrated

The Revised Framework concludes that for the medieval towns of the eastern region the 'collation and synthesis of published and unpublished excavations needs to be undertaken' (*ibid.* 70). This suggests that the significance of the data from the Cobbold Street site would be enhanced if it were amalgamated with the results from other excavations in Ipswich.

8. Conclusions and recommendations

Although the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archives have some potential for further analysis and reporting the data is considered to be of limited significance and no further work on this archive is recommended. It is possible that some of the finds information (notably with regard to the pottery and clay tobacco pipes) could be incorporated in future syntheses of finds from Ipswich.

Summaries of the results of the excavation have been published previously, in the Newsletter of the Ipswich Archaeological Trust (Heard, 2009) and the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History (Heard, 2010). It is intended that this

assessment document should be made available as a 'grey literature' report *via* the OASIS on-line archaeological database.

9. Acknowledgements

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Keith Wade produced the Brief and Specification and monitored the fieldwork. Abby Antrobus monitored the post-excavation assessment (both SCCAS, Conservation Team)

John Newman (formerly SCCAS Contracts Manager) managed the fieldwork, while Rhodri Gardner (SCCAS Head of Contracting) oversaw the post-excavation project. Stuart Boulter carried out the initial monitoring work and Kieron Heard completed the monitoring and supervised the subsequent excavation. Phil Camps, Tony Fisher and Simon Picard assisted with the fieldwork. Surveying was by Jonathan Van Jennians (all SCCAS, Field Team).

Anthony Breen (external specialist) carried out the documentary research.

Richenda Goffin (SCCAS, Finds Manager) assessed and reported on the finds and environmental evidence, with contributions by Sue Anderson (external specialist; pottery and CBM), Justine Biddle (SCCAS Finds Team; worked flint), Kieron Heard (SCCAS Field Team; clay tobacco pipes), Lynne Keys (external specialist; slag) and Julie Curl (external specialist; animal bone).

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Appendix 1. Brief and specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE, CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation

1 COBBOLD STREET, IPSWICH

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 2.1 & 4.11. The commissioning body may also have Health & Safety and other responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.7 & 1.8

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning Consent has been granted for the erection of a block of flats adjacent to 1 Cobbold Street, Ipswich (IP/08/00545/FUL). The planning consent is conditional on the implementation of a programme of archaeological work (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).
- 1.2 The development area has not been evaluated but the trench for a new retaining wall along the northern edge of the site was monitored by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Contracting Service on 19th May, 2009, which provided an insight into the archaeological deposit surviving on the site.
- 1.3 In order to comply with the planning condition the prospective developer has requested a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits which will be affected by development.
- 1.4 There is a presumption that all archaeological work specified for the whole area will be undertaken by the same body, whether the fieldwork takes place in phases or not. There is similarly a presumption that further analysis and post-excavation work to final report stage will be carried through by the excavating body. Any variation from this principle would require a justification which would show benefit to the archaeological process.
- 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.
- 1.6 All arrangements for field excavation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 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 Archaeological Project

- 2.1 Archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to development.
- 2.2 The excavation objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and landscaping permitted by any future detailed consent.
- 2.3 The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence for late Saxon, medieval and early post medieval suburban occupation fronting St Margaret's Green.
- 2.4 In addition to the formal archaeological excavation, a programme of systematic archaeological monitoring may be required in areas not subject to archaeological excavation prior to development.
- 2.5 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.
- 2.6 Developers are reminded that PPG16 (*Archaeology and Planning*) is quite explicit in requiring **appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of remains**. By its very nature, the archaeological resource is unpredictable. Evaluation will provide a guide but as the sample is rarely more than 5% it can be misleading and area excavation will reveal unexpected remains. It is not acceptable, therefore, for those commissioning archaeological work to require whole project quotations from archaeological contractors as these could potentially compromise the satisfactory recording and/or reporting required by this specification.. Archaeological contractors can reasonably provide an indication of whole project costs based on previous experience but final costings cannot be agreed until the full extent of the archaeological resource to be recorded and reported on is known
- 2.6 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. An important aspect of the PD/WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'. Occasional Pap. 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'*).
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (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. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation**
The excavation methodology will form part of the Project Design and is to be agreed in detail before the project commences; defined minimum criteria in this outline are to be met or exceeded:
- 3.1.1 The archaeological deposits on this site are complex and their recording require a systematic but flexible approach with decisions about the precise extent of excavation taken in consultation with the SCC Conservation Team Archaeological Officer who issued this specification (advisor to Ipswich Borough Council as Planning Authority).

- 3.1.2 The original topography of the site shows a marked slope both south and East which has been terraced, by building up ground levels, to allow previous development. Currently there are two levels: a higher level which housed buildings associated with 18-24 St Margaret's Green and a lower level, which fronted Cobbold Street and related to 16 St Margaret's Green.
- 3.3 The proposed development will front Cobbold Street and the formation level will require terracing into the slope of up to 1.5m at the north side.
- 3.4.1 The section exposed during construction of the new retaining wall along the northern boundary showed a sequence of activity:
- a) early Post Medieval pits, rich in rubbish, surviving just below the concrete slab. These would be destroyed during ground level reduction
 - b) a series of horizontal (? Dump) layers down to natural subsoil some 1.5m below slab level.
- 3.5 A two stage excavation strategy is proposed:
- Stage 1:
Once the slab is removed, on the higher level of the site, the surface is to be cleaned by machine, using a toothless ditching bucket and under archaeological supervision. This should allow the definition of post medieval pits which can then be the subject of archaeological excavation. This should also provide an understanding of the nature and date of the horizontal layers through which these pits are cut.
- Stage 2:
After completion of the excavation of features in Stage 1, the earlier horizontal layers across the site can then be systematically stripped by machine under archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation should be halted if any discrete archaeological features or natural subsoil are encountered. Any features in the natural subsoil should be adequately recorded prior to stripping recommencing. Stage 2 will end once the formation level for the development has been reached.
- 3.6 All features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural should be fully excavated. Post-holes, and pits that may be interpreted as post-holes, must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. paths, yards, hearths & floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.7 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
- a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated. Note that it is likely that prehistoric features e.g. especially pits, are likely to require full excavation.
 - b) Between 10% and 20% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches etc) are to be excavated, the samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. Any variations from this practice are to be agreed [if necessary on site] with the Conservation Team.
- Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.8 Collect and prepare environmental samples (by sieving or flotation as appropriate). The Project Design must 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 from the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

- 3.9 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the Project Design. Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.11 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.12 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of excavation.
- 3.13 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. *"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. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the Project Design.
- 3.14 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.15 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome and colour photographs.
- 3.16 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements Suffolk County Council's Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

4. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

- 4.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are not to be archaeologically excavated prior to development but which will be damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 4.2 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the observing archaeologist) who must be approved by the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
- 4.3 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of SCCAS 48-hours notice of the commencement of site works.
- 4.4 A contingency allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological observer, on the basis of the work specified below and the contractor's timetable and working practices.
- 4.5 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both Conservation Team of SCCAS and an 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.6 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.

- 4.7 All archaeological features must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.8 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context.
- 4.9 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.
- 4.10 The results of this monitoring must be recorded in a manner consistent with the main excavated areas and incorporated into the archive record.

5. General Management

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 5.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by the Conservation Team of SCCAS. Where projects require more than a total of two man-days on site monitoring and two man-days post-excavation monitoring, a contribution may be requested to assist with the expenses of carrying out the monitoring (currently expected to be in the region of £150 per day, but to be agreed at the time that the project takes place), it would be helpful if provision could be made for this in all costings.
- 5.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this site there must be a statement of their responsibilities for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites.
- 5.4 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 5.5 The Project Design must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
- 5.6 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.
- 5.7 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. Archive Requirements

- 6.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a timetable for post-excavation work must be produced. Following this a written statement of progress on post -excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County HER or museum.
- 6.3 A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the Project Design (see 2.5).

- 6.4 The site archive quoted at *MAP2* Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds G and the Finds Research GAD700-1700 (1993).
- 6.5 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research GOccasional Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study G for Roman Pottery (ed. M G Darling 1994) and the *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research GOccasional Paper 2 (2001).
- 6.6 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 6.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 6.8 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 6.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County HER is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.
- 6.11 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 7. Report Requirements**
- 7.1 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 7.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 7.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 7.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 7.5 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail or costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied, however, the developer should be aware that there may be a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.

- 7.6 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and the Conservation Team of SCCAS
- 7.7 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.
- 7.8 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. 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: 27th may 2009

Reference: 1-3 Cobbold Street, Ipswich

Appendix 2. Group descriptions with probable dates

G1001: Natural deposits

Contexts: 0176, 0188, 0192

0188 was a site-wide deposit of firm, mid yellowish brown sandy clay/silt containing moderate small-medium fragments of angular flint. It sloped down gently to the south, from a maximum recorded height of 14.64m OD where cut by cess pit 0007 to 14.23m OD in Section 4, at the southern limit of excavation.

Localised hollows in the surface of deposit 0188 were filled by natural deposits of loose, light greyish brown sand and pebbles (0176, in Section 4) or soft, light brown slightly clayey sand (0192, in Section 3).

G1002: Soil horizon (undated)

Context: 0093

0093 was a localised deposit of soft, mottled grey and brown sandy silt, approximately 0.20m thick, in the SW corner of the site (see Section 4). It overlay natural deposit 0176 (G1001) and is thought to have represented a disturbed upper horizon to the natural stratum (root action/animal burrowing). It contained small amounts of animal bone.

G1003: Ditch and its fill (10th–11th c?)

Contexts: 0172, 0173

Ditch 0173 was oriented E–W. It was >14.50m long x up to 1.30m wide and had a surviving depth of 0.28m, although it was presumably deeper originally. It had moderately steep sides and an undulating base.

Its fill 0172 was soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt containing occasional pebbles, worked flint and a single sherd of Late Anglo-Saxon pottery. It was cut by N–S ditch 0166 (G1004).

G1004: Ditch and its fill (undated)

Contexts: 0165, 0166, 0167

Ditch 0166 was oriented N–S. It was >3.10m long x up to 1.20m wide and had a surviving depth of 0.33m deep, although it was presumably deeper originally. It had steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base.

Its fill 0165 was soft, light–mid brown (mottled yellow) silty sand containing occasional small pebbles but no cultural material.

0167 was an irregularity in the side of the ditch (as seen in Section 4) that was probably part of an animal burrow.

G1005: Ditch and its fill (undated; possible prehistoric?)

Contexts: 0174, 0175

Ditch 0175 was oriented N–S. It was >5.0m long x 1.46m wide and had a maximum surviving (machine-truncated) depth of 0.64m. It had steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. The ditch extended beyond the limit of excavation to N and S.

Its fill 0174 was compact to hard, light brownish grey sandy silt containing frequent pebbles and small–large angular flint fragments, and occasional worked flints.

The ditch was located in the monitored area to the west of the main excavation and its stratigraphic relationship with ditch 0173 (G1003) could not be determined.

G1006: Worked soil horizon (13th–14th c)

Contexts: 0091, 0164/0187

A site-wide deposit of soft, mid brown sandy silt, up to 0.40m thick, overlay the natural strata (G1001). It contained moderate pebbles and occasional small fragments of pottery and tile and is interpreted as a former worked soil horizon. It had an average height of 14.80m OD.

G1007: Quarry pit and its backfill (L.13th–14th c)

Contexts: 0076, 0077

0077 was a large, sub-rectangular pit that cut the worked soil horizon (G1006) and the underlying natural (G1001). It had no obvious function other than as a quarry pit for the extraction of the natural clay/silt. It was >6.80m long (N–S) x about 3.0m wide and 0.60–0.70m deep. It had moderately steep sides and an undulating base.

Its fill 0076 was compact, mid grey sandy clayey silt mottled with frequent patches of yellowish brown clay/silt (the latter assumed to be redeposited natural). It contained occasional small fragments of pottery and bone. The nature of the fill suggests that the quarry was backfilled deliberately in a short space of time.

G1008: Possible pit and its fill (16th c)

Contexts: 0074, 0075

0075 was a circular pit, 1.40m wide x 0.70m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. As recorded it was sealed by layer G1009 but in retrospect (and taking the dating evidence into account) it seems more likely that it was cutting that layer.

Its fill 0074 was soft, greenish grey clayey silt containing frequent bone, tile and charcoal, and occasional pottery.

G1009: Soil horizon (L.14th c +)

Contexts: 0063, 0144

The quarry pit (G1007) was sealed by a site-wide deposit of soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt containing moderate pebbles and occasional pottery, bone, fired clay, charcoal and chalk. It was approximately 0.25–0.35m thick and its surface sloped from approximately 15.20m OD at the N edge of excavation (0144) to 15.00m OD at the S edge of excavation (0063).

This soil horizon had a very sharp interface with the fill of the underlying quarry pit (G1007) and former worked soil horizon (G1006), suggesting perhaps that it was imported in order to raise ground level on the site.

G1010: Pit and its fills (pottery L.14th–15th c; CBM med & post-med)

Contexts: 0146, 0147, 0148

0148 was a circular pit, 1.08m in diameter x 1.23m deep, with vertical sides and an uneven base. Upper fill 0146 was compact, mid brown soil containing frequent tile and charcoal, moderate pottery and bone and occasional metal objects and slag. Lower fill 0147 was similar but contained fewer tiles and had lenses of ash.

The pit may have been used originally as a cesspit, before being filled with domestic rubbish and demolition debris.

G1011: Line of fence posts (14th c +)

Contexts: 0094, 0095, 0096, 0097, 0098, 0099, 0100, 0101, 0102, 0120, 0121, 0122, 0123, 0124, 0125, 0130, 0131, 0132, 0136, 0137, 0153, 0154, 0155, 0158, 0159, 0160

0096, 0099, 0102, 0122, 0125, 0132, 0137, 0155 and 0160 was an E–W line of nine postholes, about 9m long but extending beyond the limits of excavation to E and W. The postholes were circular or oval, measuring 0.34–0.50m wide x 0.10–0.40m deep and were spaced about 1.0m apart (centres). They were packed with similar deposits of firm, yellowish brown clay/silt, around silt-filled post pipes that were generally about 0.10m wide. Pottery was recovered from three of the postholes – contexts 0095, 0101 and 0124. The postholes cut underlying soil horizon G1009.

The small size of the post pipes suggests that this was a fence-line rather than part of a building. The presence of post pipes suggests that the fence posts were allowed to decay in situ rather than be pulled out.

G1012: Soil horizon (L.14th–16th c)

Context: 0092

This was an extensive deposit of compact, mid greenish grey slightly clayey sandy silt, containing moderate pebbles and occasional small–medium fragments of pottery, bone, CBM, slate, charcoal and oyster. It was fairly level, at an average height of 15.17m OD and was 0.10–0.20m thick. It survived only at the W end of the excavated area, having been removed to the E by machine. 0092 sealed part of the fence-line G1011; the sharp interface with underlying deposits suggests that this soil was imported, rather than developing in situ. It probably equated to deposits 0024/0025 (G1017) to the S.

G1013: Pit and its fill (15th–16th c)

Contexts: 0085, 0086

Pit 0086 was square or rectangular, measuring 0.85m EW x >0.60m NS x 0.41m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. It had been truncated horizontally by pit 0029 (G1014). Its fill 0085 was soft, dark grey sandy silt with patches of redeposited natural, and a thin band of probable cess at the base. It contained moderate pottery, bone and CBM.

The pit may have been used originally as a cesspit, before being filled with domestic rubbish and demolition debris.

G1014: Pit and its fill (17th c)

Contexts: 0028, 0029

0029 was part of a large pit, probably sub circular in plan originally and with a bowl-shaped profile. It measured 2.7m EW x >1.40m NS x 0.60m deep. Its fill 0028 was soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt containing CBM, bone, pottery and clay pipes. The function of the pit is unknown.

G1015: Probable posthole and its fill (med or post-med)

Contexts: 0078, 0079

0079 was a small, circular cut, 0.45m in diameter x 0.12m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0078 was soft, mid grey sandy silty clay containing charcoal & mortar flecks and some CBM. The dimensions of the cut suggest that it was a posthole, although there are no obviously related features.

G1016: Pit and its fills (16th/17th c)

Contexts: 0057, 0058, 0059

0059 was part of a large, probably circular, pit measuring 2.10m NS x >1.10m EW x 1.55m deep with a bowl-shaped profile and an irregular base. The sides of the pit, particularly to the N, were uncertain.

Its upper fill 0057 included various dumps of ashy grey silt with charcoal and light brown clayey silt with mortar and brick; there were occasional inclusions of pottery, bone and CBM. Its lower fill 0058 was soft, greenish grey sandy clayey silt with occasional mortar, pottery, CBM and charcoal. The function of the pit is unknown.

G1017: Soil horizon (post-med, 19th c?)

Contexts: 0024, 0025

These two contexts refer to the same layer of compact, mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.10–0.15m thick, containing moderate pebbles and occasional small–medium fragments of pottery, CBM, oyster, charcoal and mortar. The layer had an undulating surface at an average height of 15.27m OD. It probably equated to layer 0092 (G1012) to the N.

G1018: Well and its fills (backfilled late 16th/17th c)

Contexts: 0106, 0107, 0110, 0111, 0115, 0145, 0127, 0128, 0129

Cut 0129 was sub circular, 1.50m wide x >1.20m deep, with vertical sides. 0128, the masonry lining of the well, was 0.22m wide and had an internal diameter of 0.85m. It was built of flint nodules and cobbles,

fragments of septaria and tile, randomly coursed and bonded with a creamy yellow mortar. There was some indication of alternating tile and stone courses. The space between the masonry lining and the cut was filled by 0127: firm, yellowish brown clay containing moderate cobbles and tile fragments.

Only the upper 1.20m of the well was excavated. It was backfilled with various distinctive deposits of clayey or silty soil, some containing lenses of ash and 'cessy' material and all producing varying amounts of CBM, pottery and bone. There was also a layer of degraded mortar. The nature of these fills suggests gradual infilling and perhaps re-use of the well as a cess pit.

G1019: Posthole and its fills (undated)

Contexts: 0103, 0104, 0105

0105 was a sub-circular posthole measuring 0.47 x 0.40 x 0.34m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a large, quadrant-shaped post pipe filled with mid greyish brown clayey sand (0103) and was packed with firm, mid brownish orange sandy clay containing flecks of chalk and charcoal but no datable material (0104).

The posthole was truncated by machine and has no obvious associations, although similar postholes were found nearby (for example, G1020). It is to the N of fence-line G1011.

G1020: Posthole and its fills (16th–18th c)

Contexts: 0133, 0134, 0135

0135 was a circular posthole measuring 0.40m wide x 0.20m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. It contained a large, quadrant-shaped post pipe filled with mid brownish grey sandy silt (0133) and was packed with compact yellow clay containing occasional chalk and tile fragments (0134).

The posthole was truncated by machine and has no obvious associations, although similar postholes were found nearby (for example, G1019). It was to the N of fence-line G1011.

G1021: Posthole and its fills (post-med)

Contexts: 0071, 0072, 0073

0073 was an oval posthole measuring 0.46 x 0.40 x >0.40m deep. It contains a circular post pipe about 0.14m wide filled with mid brown silty sand (0071) and was packed with compact, mid brownish grey sandy silt with patches of redeposited natural (0072).

As recorded, the posthole was overlaid by deposit 0048 (G1035) although in retrospect this relationship is doubtful. It was truncated by 0001 (G1058). Similar postholes were found nearby (G1019 and G1020) although they had been truncated to a greater degree. These were all to the N of fence-line G1011.

G1022: External dumping (16th c)

Context: 0064

This was a layer of loose, mid brownish grey sandy silt mixed with roof tile fragments and pebbles (50:30:20) with an undulating surface at an average height of 15.23m OD. It was 0.10–0.15m thick and covered an area of approximately 2.40m x 2.20m, although it has been removed by machine to the E. It contained occasional medium-sized fragments of pottery and bone.

It overlay soil horizon G1012 with a sharp interface and is assumed to represent external dumping, perhaps in order to raise the ground level.

G1023: Clay 'surface' (undated)

Context: 0062

A thin, localised deposit of soft, light yellowish brown clay/silt, 80mm thick, overlay the dumped soil 0064 (G1022). It contained moderate small–medium fragments of tile and flecks of mortar. It was similar and might have equated to nearby deposit G1024. Due to subsequent truncation its original extent is unknown. Its function is unknown also, although given the nature of the deposit it might have been part of an internal surface/floor.

G1024: Clay 'surface' (undated)

Context: 0089

This layer of soft, light brownish yellow clay, up to 0.13m thick, contained occasional small pebbles but no cultural material. It was similar and might have equated to nearby deposit G1023. Due to subsequent truncation its original extent is unknown. Its function is unknown also, although given the nature of the deposit it might have been part of an internal surface/floor.

G1025: Dumping and 'surfaces' (undated)

Contexts: 0080, 0081, 0082, 0083, 0084, 0087

Clay 'surface' G1024 was overlaid at its N edge by some very localised and thin dumps of clay, soil and mortar (0082, 0083, 0084, 0087). These were sealed by a thin layer of fine mortar or plaster (0081), which in turn was overlaid by a thin (40mm) layer of light brown silty clay containing occasional small fragments of tile, oyster and mortar (0080). 0080 and 0081 might have represented successive mortar and clay 'surfaces'. Due to subsequent truncation their original extents are unknown.

G1026: Dumping or 'surfaces' (undated)

Context: 0163

Only recorded in Section 5, at the N limit of excavation, this was a layer (layers?) of compact, light greenish grey silty clay with ashy lenses and containing moderate CBM. It was up to 0.25m thick. It was at the same height and was probably broadly contemporary with the sequence of dumps and clay or mortar surfaces (G1024, G1025) recorded in plan to the W.

G1027: Pit and its fill (13th–14th c)

Contexts: 0149, 0150

Pit 0150 (probably oval in plan originally but largely removed by machine) measured >1.50m NS x >0.70m EW x 0.50m deep and had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill 0149 was compact, mottled, light–mid grey and mid yellowish brown sandy silt and chalky clayey silt, containing frequent pebbles, moderate small–medium fragments of tile and occasional small–medium fragments of pot, oyster and charcoal. Its function is uncertain but it was probably a rubbish pit.

G1028: Uncertain 'pit' and its fill (undated)

Contexts: 0156, 0157

Pit 0157 was an uncertain feature. As excavated it was an irregular oval, 2.10m EW x 1.40m NS x 0.48m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its 'fill' 0156 was friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt containing moderate tile and charcoal (although no finds were retained).

G1029: Two uncertain cuts and their fills (undated)

Contexts: 0116, 0117, 0119, 0126

Two, small inter-cutting features, 0117 and 0126, were of doubtful origin and are likely to have been misidentified on site.

G1030: External dumping (undated)

Context: 0114

This was a layer of compact, mid greenish grey sandy silt containing frequent pebbles and occasional oyster, small–medium fragments of tile and charcoal. It was 0.20–0.30m thick and was probably quite extensive originally although it has been removed in all directions by subsequent pitting and machine excavation. It was at an average height of 15.17m OD. It was perhaps broadly contemporary with similar deposit 0064 (G1022).

As excavated this deposit sealed earlier cut features G1029 and G1027, but in retrospect these relationships are doubtful.

G1031: Pit and its fills (17th c)

Contexts: 0112, 0113

Pit 0113, probably oval in plan, measured >1.50m EW x >0.60m NS x 0.30m deep and had steep sides and a smooth base sloping down to the W. Its fill 0112 was soft, dark brownish grey sandy silt containing

moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal, oyster, pottery and clay pipes. The function of the pit is unknown. It was removed to the W by pit 0109 (G1032).

G1032: Cesspit and its fill (L.17th c)

Contexts: 0108, 0109

Pit 0109 was rectangular or square, measuring 1.90m EW x >1.00m NS x at least 1.30m deep, with vertical sides (the base was not seen). Its fill 0108 was made up of various dumps of soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt, lenses of reddish brown fibrous silt (cess) and grey ash. These contained frequent small-large fragments of pottery, bone, tile and charcoal, moderate clay pipes, oyster, and occasional metal objects.

G1033: Pit and its fills (16th c)

Contexts: 0039, 0040, 0046, 0047

0047 was a square or rectangular pit, 1.45m EW x >0.48m NS x >0.94m deep, with vertical sides (base not seen). Its upper fill 0039 was soft, mid greenish grey clayey silt containing moderate CBM and bone, and occasional pottery and mortar. Below this, fill 0040 was soft, mid grey clayey silt with bands of charcoal, containing moderate bone, mortar (some in discrete patches) and pottery, and occasional CBM, glass and metal objects. Lower fill 0046 could not be excavated. Although no cess was noted it seems likely that this was a cesspit, used subsequently for rubbish disposal.

G1034: Pit and its fills (16th c)

Contexts: 0052, 0053, 0088, 0090

Pit 0090 was sub rectangular, 2.60m EW x up to 0.85m wide x up to 0.77m deep, with vertical sides, and a smooth base sloping down to the W. Its primary fill was compact, mid-dark brownish grey slightly clayey silt containing frequent tile, moderate pebbles, stone fragments, charcoal and oyster, and occasional pottery and bone. 0053 was the interface between fills (mistaken originally as a cut). Upper fill 0052 was soft, mid-dark brownish grey sand silt with moderate pebbles, pottery, bone, CBM, charcoal and lenses of ash.

The original function of the pit is unknown, but it was clearly used ultimately for the disposal of refuse and demolition debris.

G1035: External dumping or fill of pit 0090 (16th c)

Context: 0048

This deposit of compact, dark grey sandy silt contained moderate pebbles, CBM, oyster and mortar, and occasional pottery, bone, coal and charcoal. It could have been either a horizontal soil horizon (similar to 0064 / G1022) or the upper fill of pit 0090 (G1034).

G1036: Pit and its fills (L.16th–17th c)

Contexts: 0067, 0068, 0069, 0070

Pit 0070 was rectangular, measuring 3.10m EW x 1.0m NS x 1.20m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Lower fill 0069 was firm, mid grey clayey silt with lenses of yellowish brown sandy clay, containing occasional CBM, mortar, charcoal, pot, CTP and oyster, and moderate bone. Middle fill 0068 was confined to the SW part of the pit and consisted of loose, reddish black burnt sand with occasional charcoal, burnt stone, pottery, bone and iron objects. Upper fill 0067 was firm, mid grey clayey silt with moderate CBM and mortar and occasional pottery and bone.

Note that this feature was very similar (dimensions, depth, orientation) to pit 0056 (G1039) by which it was cut to the W.

G1037: Pit and its fill (17th c)

Contexts: 0049, 0050

Pit 0050 was sub square, measuring >0.50m NS x 1.56m EW x 0.29m deep. Its fill 0049 was moderately compacted, mid grey sandy clayey silt containing frequent mortar, moderate CBM and charcoal and occasional pottery, bone and clay pipes. The function of the pit is uncertain.

G1038: Pit and its fill (L.17th c)

Contexts: 0044, 0045

0045 was a small, oval pit measuring 1.04 x 0.86 x 0.20m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0044 was loose, mid to dark grey sandy silt containing occasional clinker, oyster, pot, bone, metal, clay pipes and mortar. The function of the pit is unknown.

G1039: Pit and its fills (post-med)

Contexts: 0051, 0054, 0055, 0056

0056 was a rectangular pit, 1.80m EW x 0.90m NS x 1.15m deep with vertical sides and an irregular base. It contained a sequence of fills: principally friable, mid to dark grey clayey silt with moderate CBM, mortar and bone and occasional pottery and clay pipes (0051, 0055) separated by a thin band of orangey brown silty sand (0054).

Note that this feature was very similar (dimensions, depth, orientation) to pit 0070 (G1036), which it cut to the E. Note also that the finds from this feature were lost and have not been assessed.

G1040: Pit and its fill (16th–17th c)

Contexts: 0065, 0066

0066 was a small, oval pit measuring 0.70m NS x 0.60m EW x 0.35m deep with a steep sided, bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0065 was loose, mid brownish grey sandy silt containing moderate pebbles, occasional small to large fragments of CBM, small fragments of pottery, bone, charcoal and oyster. The function of the pit is unknown.

G1041: Pit and its fill (L.17th)

Contexts: 0032, 0033

0033 was a rectangular or square pit measuring 2.20m NS x >1.50m EW x 0.40m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill 0032 was soft, greyish brown silty clay containing frequent CBM and occasional pottery, bone, clay pipes and oyster. The original function of the pit is unknown although it was clearly used ultimately for the disposal of domestic refuse and demolition debris.

Note that there is likely to be some finds contamination from fill 0026.

G1042: Cut and its fill (L.17th–18th c)

Contexts: 0026, 0027

Cut feature 0027 measured >0.95m NS x 0.77m EW x 0.43m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill 0026 was loose, clayey silt containing moderate CBM and occasional bone, pot, clay pipes and glass. The form and function of the cut were uncertain, although it was probably a small pit.

G1043: Probable brick-lined pit and its fills (post-med)

Contexts: 0012, 0013, 0016, 0017

0013 was a red brick wall (bricks 210 x 130 x 55mm) with two surviving courses of stretchers on a base course of headers. It was oriented N-S and built against the eastern edge of cut 0017. 0016 was soil filling the construction cut for the wall. 0012 was a layer of loose, black clayey silt containing frequent small fragments of CBM that abutted wall 0013 to the E. The function of this feature is uncertain but it seems likely that it was part of a brick-lined pit/chamber.

G1044: Soil horizon (18th c +)

Contexts: 0034, 0041

These two numbers applied to the same layer of friable, dark grey silty sand, up to 0.25m thick, recorded along the northern limit of excavation. It contained moderate CBM and occasional pottery and clay pipes. The deposit sealed a number of earlier features and probably represented a relatively recent garden soil. The surface of the deposit was at approximately 15.60m OD.

G1045: Pit and its fill (L.14th–16th c)

Contexts: 0168, 0169

Pit 0169 was sub circular, measuring 1.40m wide x 1.30m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill 0168 was compact, mid grey clayey sandy silt containing frequent charcoal, tile and mortar. The function of the pit is unknown.

G1046: Pit and its fill (L.15th–16th c)

Contexts: 0161, 0162

0162 was a large pit of unknown shape (largely removed by machine) measuring >1.60m NS x >0.40m EW x 0.80m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill 0161 was soft, light greyish brown clayey sandy silt containing frequent charcoal flecks, tile, brick and bone, and occasional pottery. The original function of the pit is unknown although it was clearly used subsequently for the disposal of domestic refuse and demolition debris.

G1047: Pit and its fill (L.13th–14th c)

Contexts: 0170, 0171

0171 was an oval pit measuring >1.0m long x 0.95m wide x 0.82m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill 0170 was soft, mid brown ashy clayey silt containing occasional shell, slag, pottery and bone and moderate tile. The original function of the pit is unknown although it was clearly used subsequently for the disposal of domestic refuse and demolition debris.

G1048: Line of postholes and their fills (15th–16th c)

Contexts: 0138, 0139, 0140, 0141, 0142, 0143

Three postholes 0139, 0141 and 0143 were arranged in a N-S line and spaced 0.60–0.80m apart (centres). They were all square, 0.30m wide and between 0.18m and 0.26m deep. They had all been truncated horizontally by machine. Their fills contained much CBM, and pottery was found in 0138 and 0140. The nature of the fills suggests that the posts were pulled out rather than allowed to decay *in situ*. The function of the posts is unknown.

G1049: Brick foundation (post-med)

Contexts: 0037, 0038

0037 was an E–W stepped foundation of re-used red bricks 234 x 110 x 68mm, laid in alternate header/stretcher courses. It was within construction cut 0038. The form and function of this building are not known.

G1050: Depression and its fill (19th c?)

Contexts: 0035, 0036

0036 was an oval depression caused by slumping into underlying features. It measured at least 1.60m wide x 0.18m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Its fill 0035 was a distinctive deposit of indurated, rusty brown soil (iron-stained) containing moderate pebbles, CBM, chalk and mortar. Elsewhere similar deposits were noted in section, though not recorded, as horizontal layers. They were presumably associated with the ironworks that occupied the site in the 19th century.

G1051: Brick chamber/tank (19th c?)

Contexts: 0030, 0031

Brick structure 0030 consisted of a floor made of rows of stretchers with a stretcher-built wall on top of its western edge. The bricks were red, hard and un-frogged, measuring 230mm x 90mm x 70mm or 222mm x 110mm x 70mm. This structure was built within cut 0031, which was rectangular and measured >1.66m NS x >1.20m EW x 0.25m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. The structure had been removed to the E by a later feature and its original extent is unknown. The function of the tank is unknown also, although it probably related to the use of the site as an ironworks in the 19th century.

G1052: Brick wall/foundation (19th c)

Contexts: 0002, 0008

0002 was the N wall and foundation of the buildings that until recently extended along the Cobbold Street frontage of the site. The wall was built of red bricks (222 x 105 x 65mm) in a random pattern, bonded with a hard, white mortar and rendered and plastered on its S face. At its base it was abutted to the S by a concrete slab. 0008 was the construction cut for the foundation.

G1053: Brick chamber/tank and its fill (backfill 1840 +)

Contexts: 0009, 0010, 0011

0010 was a large rectangular walled structure built of mostly red (some yellow) bricks 224 x 100 x 65mm laid in alternate header/stretcher courses. Its external dimensions were 3.40m EW x 1.80m NS x >1.10m deep and the walls were up to 0.36m thick. It had a brick floor with an abrupt change of level, being lower at the E end. Its function is unknown, but it probably had an industrial purpose connected with the use of the site as an ironworks in the 19th century. Brick foundation G1055 is assumed to have been contemporary with this structure.

0011 was the associated construction cut and 0009 was the demolition backfill of the chamber, being soil with frequent CBM and occasional pottery, bone and clay pipes.

G1054: Possible masonry-lined pit (post-med)

Contexts: 0019, 0020, 0021

0020 was a truncated wall fragment built of brick rubble and flint cobbles bonded with soft, yellowish mortar, against the S side of cut 0021. 0019 was an overlying fill of soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt containing a clay pipe stem fragment. The original extent and function of this feature are unknown, but it is likely to have been a masonry-lined pit, probably a cesspit.

G1055: Brick foundation (19th c?)

Contexts: 0014, 0015

0014 was a N-S foundation of red bricks (230 x 106 x 60mm) with a single surviving course of two rows of headers. It abutted the NE corner of structure 0010 (G1053) with which it is assumed to have been contemporary. 0015 was the associated construction cut.

G1056: Drain pipe and associated cut and fill (19th–20th c)

Contexts: 0003, 0004, 0005

0004 was an un-glazed, ceramic pipe in butting sections 0.35m long x 0.20m outside diameter x 20mm thick, laid in trench 0005 and covered by fill 0003.

G1057: Pit and its fill (Post-med)

Contexts: 0022, 0023

0023 was the corner of a rectangular or square pit measuring >0.50m x >0.20m x >0.12m deep. Its fill 0022 was soft, mid greenish grey sandy silt containing occasional bone, CBM and charcoal. The original extent and function of the pit are unknown.

G1058: Various drain pipes and associated cuts and fills (19th–20th c)

Contexts: 0001

This group included all 19th-century and later glazed, ceramic drains, their trenches and fills.

G1059: Brick foundations (19th c)

Contexts: 0191

This was a brick wall on a wider foundation of brick over tile and slag, as seen in Section 3. It was part of a 19th century 'tower', recently demolished (site agent, *pers comm*).

G1060: Pit and its fill (modern)

Contexts: 0189, 0190

0190 was a large pit, 4.50m wide x 2.00m deep with very steep sides and flat base, seen only in Section 3. Its fill 0189 was loose, mixed soils with freq CBM and concrete rubble and occasional modern china. According to the site agent this was the construction cut for a brick-built inspection chamber, removed by machine.

G1061: Brick foundation (19th c?)

Contexts: 0060, 0061

0060 was an EW stepped foundation of red bricks with three upper courses and two wider, lower courses, bonded with a hard, white mortar. It was probably broadly contemporary with foundation 0014 (G1055). 0061 was the construction cut.

G1062: Pit and its fills (post-med)

Contexts: 0183, 0184, 0185, 0186

Pit 0186 was recorded in Section 1 only. It was at least 1.30m wide x 1.20m deep with steep sides. It was filled by various soil deposits that contained CBM, coal, mortar, bone and patches of ash but no closely datable material.

G1063: Pit and its fill (16th–18th c)

Contexts: 0181, 0182

Pit 0182 was only seen in section. It was 3.0m wide x 1.0m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0181 was compact, mid brown soil with moderate pebbles and small to large fragments of tile, and occasional pottery.

G1064: Unspecified cut and its fill (post-med)

Contexts: 0179, 0180

Cut 0180 was only seen in section. It was 0.90m wide x 1.20m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill 0179 was loose, grey sandy silt with frequent roots and occasional CBM. The extent and function of the cut are unknown.

G1065: Brick wall and foundation (19th–20th c)

Context: 0177

Recorded in section only, this was a 19th-century or later garden/boundary wall, recently demolished.

G1066: Garden soil (19th–20th c)

Context: 0178

Loose, mixed soils with frequent roots and frequent pottery, bone and CBM (not kept). Seen in Section 1 only, this is interpreted as a 19th/20th century garden soil.

G1067: Pit and its fill (16th c)

Contexts: 0151, 0152

0152 was a pit of uncertain shape (machine truncated), measuring >1.60m NS x >0.70m EW x at least 0.78m deep. Its fill 0151 was compact, mid to dark grey silty clay containing moderate CBM and mortar and occasional bone, pottery and charcoal. The original extent and function of the pit are unknown.

G1068: Pit and its fill (post-med)

Contexts: 0042, 0043

0043 was an oval pit, 0.88 x 0.70 x 0.40m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0042 was soft, greenish grey sandy silt containing frequent mortar and brick rubble. The function of the pit is unknown.

G1069: Cesspit and its fill (backfilled L.15th–16th c)

Contexts: 0006, 0007

Cesspit 0007 was lined with walls of flint cobbles and occasional red brick fragments, heavily mortared and about 0.20m thick. The structure measured 0.90m square internally and was >1.50m deep (not bottomed). It was filled by 0006 – various dumps of soft, light grey sandy silt/mid greyish brown fibrous silt/light yellowish brown ash, containing moderate medium to large fragments of pottery and CBM, and occasional oyster, charcoal and pebbles.

Appendix 3. Digital image catalogue

Image	Description	Direction	Scale
HQE 060	Drain pipe 0004, in cut 0005	SW	0.2m
HQE 061	Cess pit 0007	SW	n/a
HQE 062	Cess pit 0007	S	n/a
HQE 063	Cess pit 0007	W	n/a
HQE 064	Structure 0010 (background) and structure 0030 (middle)	E	1m
HQE 065	Structure 0030	NNW	0.5m
HQE 066	Wall 0002 (left) and foundation 0037 (right)	NW	0.5m
HQE 067	Wall 0002 (foreground) and foundation 0037 (background)	N	0.5m
HQE 068	Structure 0010	NE	n/a
HQE 069	General view of site, with structure 0010 in foreground	NE	n/a
HQE 070	Structure 0010, detail of west end	N	1m
HQE 071	Structure 0010, detail of west end	N	0.5m
HQE 072	General view of SW corner of site, including wall 0002	W	n/a
HQE 073	General view of site	NNW	n/a
HQE 074	Pit 0029	S	1m
HQE 075	General view of NE corner of site	NE	n/a
HQE 076	Small building with big chimney in NE corner of site	N	n/a
HQE 077	Pit 0047	NNW	0.5m
HQE 078	Pit 0070 (and earlier features)	NE	0.5m
HQE 079	General view of site, showing E-W line of fence posts	E	1m/0.5m
HQE 080	General view of site, showing E-W line of fence posts	E	1m/0.5m
HQE 081	General view of site, showing E-W line of fence posts	NE	1m/0.5m
HQE 082	Well 0127	SE	0.5m
HQE 083	Well 0127	S	0.5m
HQE 084	Well 0127	S	n/a
HQE 085	Well 0127	SE	n/a
HQE 086	Well 0127 (detail of coursing)	S	n/a
HQE 087	Well 0127	ESE	n/a
HQE 088	Quarry pit 0077 (north end)	E	1m
HQE 089	Quarry pit 0077 (north end)	E	1m
HQE 090	Quarry pit 0077 (north end)	N	1m
HQE 091	Quarry pit 0077 (north end)	N	1m
HQE 092	Quarry pit 0077 (north end)	NW	n/a
HQE 093	Ditch 0166	N	0.5m
HQE 094	Ditch 0166	N	0.5m
HQE 095	Ditch 0173 (west end)	W	0.5m
HQE 096	Ditch 0173 (west end)	W	0.5m
HQE 097	Ditch 0175	N	1m
HQE 098	Ditch 0175	N	1m
HQE 099	Ditch 0175	N	0.5m
HQF 001	West end of section S1	N	n/a
HQF 002	Ditto	N	n/a
HQF 003	Oblique view of section S1	ENE	n/a
HQF 004	West end of section S3	S	n/a
HQF 005	Ditto	S	n/a
HQF 006	Ditto	S	n/a
HQF 007	Oblique view of section S3	SE	n/a
HQF 008	Large, 19th-century pit near east end of section S3	S	n/a
HQF 009	Oblique view of east end of trench	SE	n/a
HQF 010	General view of trench	ESE	n/a
HQF 011	Brick wall and footing at east end of trench	NE	n/a

Appendix 4. Documentary research

Anthony M Breen (edited/illustrated by Kieron Heard)

Introduction

The development site was located outside the walls of the medieval borough of Ipswich but within part of the suburbs known as *Thingstead*. The significance of this area in the late Anglo-Saxon and early Norman periods has been discussed (Wade, 1981). The parish of St Margaret's was formerly the Domesday parish of Holy Trinity and later the site of the Augustinian priory of Holy Trinity. In a 13th-century rental of the priory's possessions the occupants of thirteen properties in 'Thingstede' are listed under a separate heading (Hunt, 1847). The priory was demolished shortly after the dissolution and Christchurch Mansion built on the site in 1548–49. Much of the former priory's estate passed into the possession of the later owners of the mansion – first Edmund Withipoll and his family until the death of Sir William Withipoll in 1645 when the mansion and manor passed to Colonel Leicester Devereux, 6th Viscount Hereford. In 1735 the estate was sold to Claude Fonnereau.

The documentary research has been completed in three stages through first examining those maps depicting the site, especially those that can be used to identify previous owners of the property. The second stage has been to examine the available property records for this site and adjoining lands. The final stage has been to consider the use of various tax assessments and rate lists to further identify earlier owners and occupants of the buildings. The conclusions of this research are presented at the end of this report.

Maps

The buildings currently fronting St Margaret's Green are those shown on the first three editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. Each map shows Cobbold Street and all mark the position of the iron works on the north side of the street adjoining the green (Fig. 1). The maps do not show the use of the various building or distinguish residential properties from commercial ones. In Steven's 1881 'Directory of Ipswich', the occupants of these properties are listed under St Margaret's Green as follows:

16 & 14: John Cooper & Co, iron founders

20: Henry Thomas Webb, painter

22: Thomas Robinson, basket maker

26 & 24: William Eaves, general iron monger, white smith and bell hanger

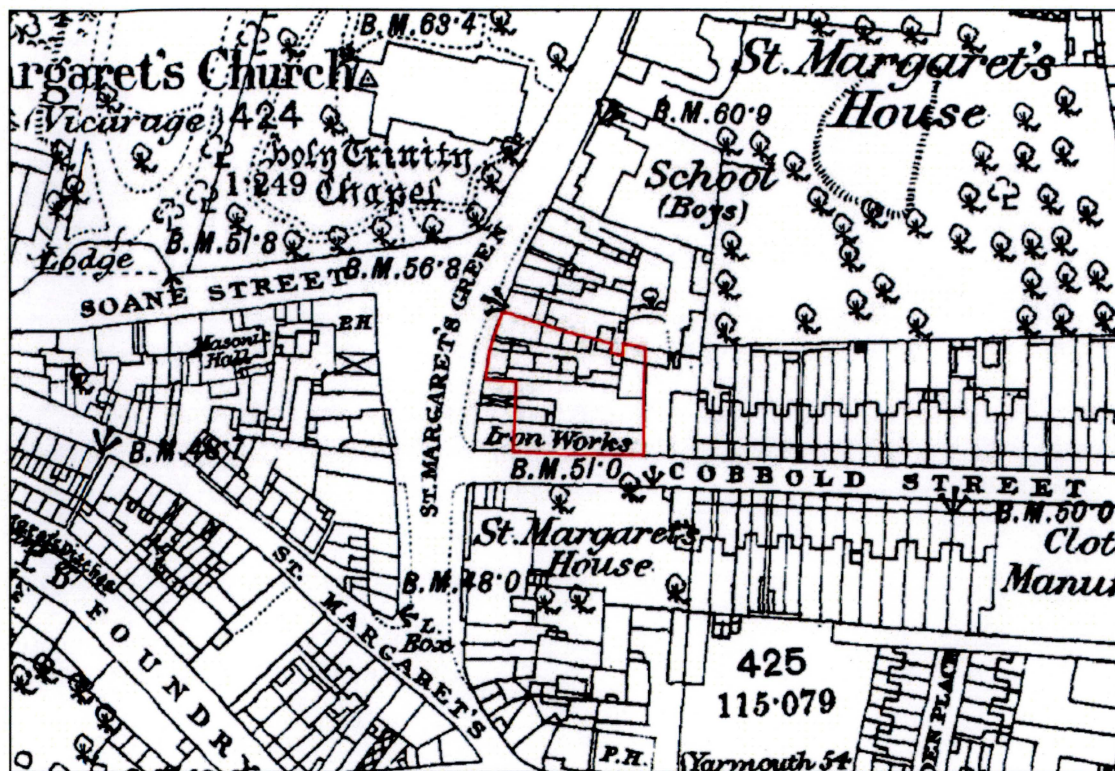


Figure 1. Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of c. 1880, showing the approximate boundary of the development site (red)

Unlike other Ipswich parishes whose lands were entirely within the former walls of the medieval borough, there is a tithe map for the parish of St Margaret's, dated 1849 (ref. P461/149). The development site was within the northern part of tithe plot 136, extending into plot 135 (Fig. 2). The southern half of the development site (within the area of excavation) appears to have been occupied by a range of buildings on three sides of an open area. The northern half of the development site is shown as devoid of buildings but this was clearly an omission because at least one 17th-century building (26 St Margaret's Green) is still standing on that part of the site. The large rectangular building in the middle of plot 136, fronting to the west on St Margaret's Green, is understood to have been the residence. The owner of plot 136 was listed in the separate printed apportionment as John Cobbold and the property was in the occupation of his tenant Mrs Bampton and is further described as '136 Buildings and Yards including Mrs Rout's 2r 33p'. A John Bampton, of independent means, is listed in the 1841 census living in this property with his wife and their two daughters together with three servants (ref. HO107/1043/7 folio 33). There were two further plots of land attached to this property, located to the east of the development site: 137 was a garden measured at 2 rood 13 perches and 138 was described as 'Two Meadows' measured at 2 acres 3 roods and 19 perches (ref. FDA149/1A/1a). The position of the pond shown in plot 137 and touching on the boundary of plot 138 should be noted. The number 155 is marked on the map to the west of the buildings and this is described under 'Part of the Parish within the Town' and under 'Streets' as '155 St Margaret's Green'. John Cobbold also owned a number of other houses and pieces of land in this parish including '139 Chaise and Pair Inn' to the south of this site and then in the occupation of his tenant William Ward. Deeds relating to these properties are described below.

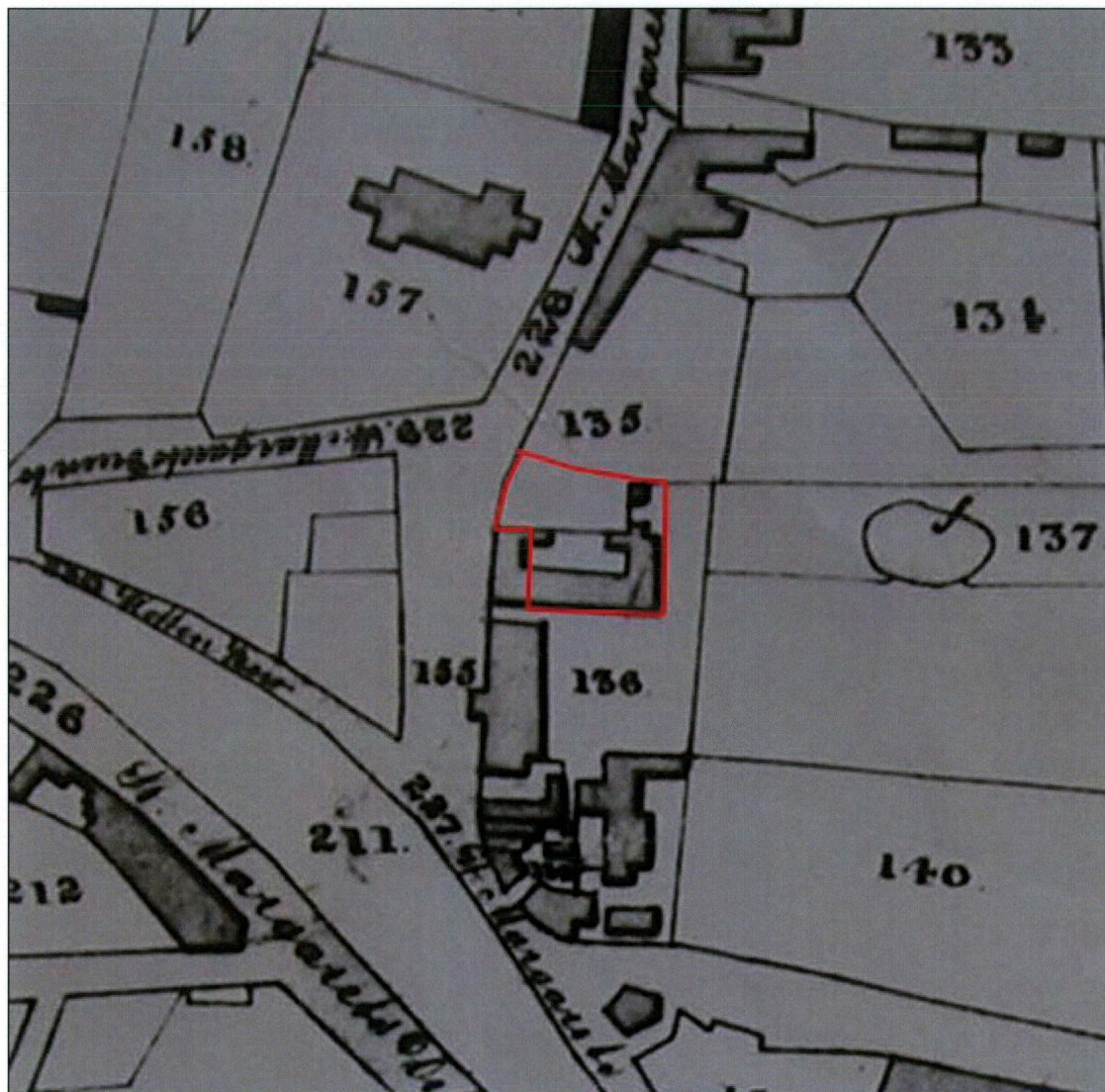


Figure 2. Extract from the tithe map of 1849, showing the approximate boundary of the development site (red)

Edward White's 'Detailed Plan of Ipswich' (Fig. 3) was published in the same year as the tithe map (ref. HD477/11). This valuable plan distinguishes residential properties (pink), significant outbuildings (diagonal hatching), temporary outbuildings (straight hatching) and places of manufacture (cross hatching). The northern part of the site was occupied by residential properties fronting on St Margaret's Green and the southern half was occupied by what seem to have been outbuildings. The southernmost of these – a long building oriented east–west – was probably the building shown on the 1880's Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 1) as an iron works. Cobbold Street was laid out to the south of that building some time between 1849 and 1867, when it was shown on White's updated map of Ipswich. The initials 'J. Cd' on Figure 3 indicate the property of John Cobbold.



Figure 3. Extract from White's map of 1849, showing the approximate boundary of the development site (red)

Joseph Pennington's 1778 map of Ipswich (Fig. 4) shows much the same arrangement of buildings within the development site, with buildings grouped around three sides of an open area, perhaps a garden. The pond shown on the tithe map and White's map of 1849 is also shown on Pennington's map. A number of trees, possibly elements of a garden scheme, are shown to the east of the development site. The fields shown as the property of John Cobbold in 1849 are shown on this map to be the property of Richard Norton Esq. Another field, the property of Mrs Hagget, and two fields belonging to Thomas Fonnereau Esq. are shown to the north and northeast of the site. The line of the later Cobbold Street is marked on the map dividing the properties of Richard Norton to the south from those of Mrs Hagget to the north.

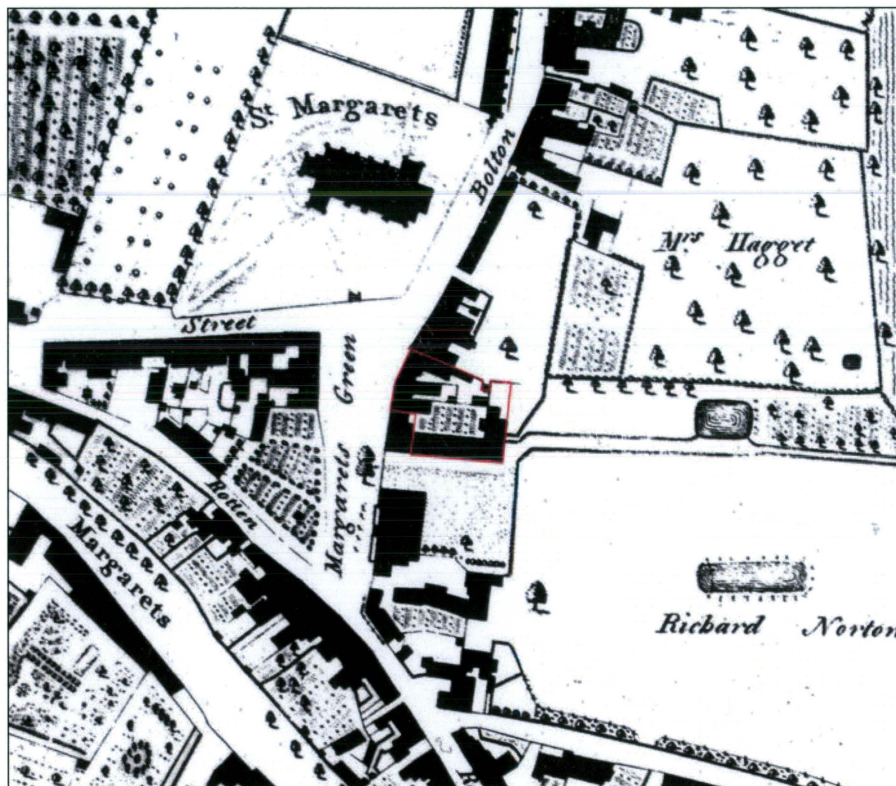


Figure 4. Extract from Pennington's map of 1778, showing the approximate boundary of the development site (red)

The two fields marked as the property of Thomas Fonnereau on Pennington's map are both shown on John Kirby's 1735 'Plan of Christchurch Estate' as the properties of 'T. Fonnereau esq'. Figure 5 is an extract from an incomplete printed version of this plan (taken from Butler, 1980) and further details have been gleaned by consulting the original plan that is on display in Christchurch Mansion Museum. On the 1735 plan (Fig. 5) the field to the north adjoining Bolton Lane was then know as 'Pale Meadow' and measured at 2 acres 1 rood and 26 perches. To the south of this field the owner of the adjoining property is named as 'Mr Edgar' and it was within this area that the development site was located. The other field to the east is labelled as 'Little Halloby' in 1735 and the owner is named as Mr Winloch. On the original plan the boundaries of these fields are shown in blue and yellow to shown the ownership of the fences. These two fields were still the property of the Fonnereau family in 1849 and were then known as '111 Bowland's Middle Meadow, 112 Bowland's Little Meadow' and '115 Bowland's Great Meadow' all part of a farm of 116 acres in the tenancy of Joseph Hervey. Richard Norton's property as depicted on Pennington's map was in the ownership of Thomas Thurston in 1735. A property marked with the initial 'D' is shown on this 1735 plan and this may be the site of the buildings to the north of this site. This initial should appear in a schedule attached to the plan unfortunately the writing on that part of the schedule is faded. To the south the 'road to Woodbridge' as shown on the late maps of 1778 and 1849 is marked as 'Rushmere Lane' on the 1735 plan.

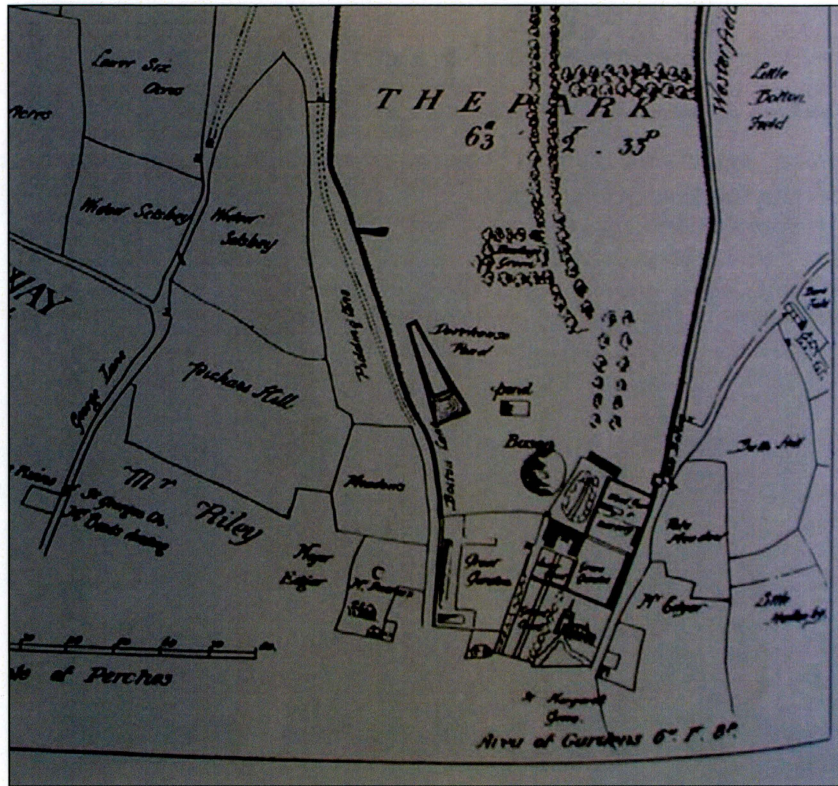


Figure 5. Extract from Kirby's 1735 Plan of Christchurch Estate – the development site was within Mr Edgar's plot in the southeast corner of this extract

The name 'Rushmere Lane' was used also on Ogilby's map of 1674 (Fig. 6). Although the buildings in the area of the development site appear to have been greatly altered between 1674 and 1778 this might be due to inaccuracies in the earlier map. Ogilby distinguished the separate ownerships of properties though shading each property in alternate patterns of horizontal, vertical and oblique lines. The range of buildings enclosing a courtyard shown on this map in the southern part of the site was not one property; the southern block is distinguished from the remaining parts of the range. This was presumably the same building shown in all subsequent maps, which ultimately became the site of an iron works.



Figure 6. Extract from Ogilby's map of 1674, showing the approximate boundary of the development site (red)

Cobbold Deeds

Deeds for various properties formerly in the possession of the Cobbold family have come to the Suffolk record office not as part of a family archive but from a firm of solicitors. The collection is roughly divided between deeds relating to the family's brewery and public houses and those relating to other properties.

John Cobbold the elder of Holywells, Ipswich had leased part of this property first to James Woods of Stowmarket, ironmonger on 24 May 1835 for a term of 14 years with an annual rent of £21 and secondly the same property was leased to 'Messrs Obed Noble and John Cooper' iron founders on 29 December 1838 for a term of 21 years and at the same rent of £21 (ref. HB8/5/213). The leases describe the property in the following terms:

All that part of a long building situate on the east side of Saint Margaret's Green in Ipswich aforesaid, part of which was many years since converted into a dwelling house and the residue thereof used as a warehouse or Iron and Brass foundry by Jacob Garrett a former tenant thereof, contains in length from the front end next St Margaret's Green aforesaid one hundred and five feet towards the west and in breadth twenty feet by the rule together with the little yard thereto belonging lying between the west end of the said demised building and the carriage way into the garden of the messuage formerly in the occupation of the late John Cobbold and now of John Bampton esquire, the interior of which said building is converted into an open warehouse, except and always reserved out of the said present demise and lease unto the said John Cobbold and his heirs and assigns and his and their servants and workmen free liberty of ingress, egress and regress at all seasonable times into over and upon the said premises.

This 'long building' is taken to have been the iron works shown on the north side of Cobbold Street on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 1) and traceable on earlier maps back to at least Pennington's in 1778.

The repairs of this property were the responsibility of the lessees though Cobbold reserved the right to inspect the property and order repairs to be made. The premises could not be sub-let without consent. Also the lessees were specifically barred from erecting or building 'any cinder oven forge or furnace or make any other alteration on the said premises without such licence'.

The leases do not offer any further details of the former owners of this site. Both Obed Noble and John Cooper are listed in the 1841 census as living in properties adjoining that of John Bampton and are both described simply as blacksmiths.

Jacob Garrett, an Ipswich iron founder, purchased a piece of garden on the opposite side of St Margaret's Green and adjacent to the Saracen's Head from John Cobbold on 24 June 1816 (ref. HB 8/2/66). The deeds in this bundle do not relate to this site.

The deeds for another of John Cobbold's properties, the 'Chaise and Pair situated on the corner of Rushmere Lane' are in another bundle of documents (ref. HB 8/2/67/3). The site of the 'Chaise and Pair' was to the south of the development site and is marked in extremely small writing as 139 on the tithe map. The catalogue describes the bundle as evidences of title to a cottage formerly the 'Bakers Arms ... purchase by Richard Norton of Ipswich esq from Henry Betts of Ipswich, brewer and Sarah his wife, 27/28 September 1748' (ref. HB8/2/67/3). The deeds do not give a full description of the position of this property beyond that given in the will of Robert Longe dated 18 May 1721 in which he described his property as 'that little tenement or cottage wherein I now dwell situate lying and being in the parish of St Margaret's ... abutteth upon the corner of Rushmere lane towards the south'. Robert Long a bricklayer had purchased the property from William Clench, merchant on 20 September 1693. The property in 1693 was described as 'late were in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Hill'. William in his turn had received the property as part of his inheritance under the terms of the will of Edmund Clench his father. A copy of Edmund Clench's will, dated 1670, is in this bundle. After bequeathing various part shares in the ships the 'Unicorne', the 'John and Susan', 'The Butterfly', and the 'Levant Merchant', Edmund gave to William

all my messuage or tenement withal & singular the houses, edificies, buildings, lands and tenements & appurtenances whatsoever to the same belonging scituate lieing and being in the parish of St Margaret in Ipswich aforesaid which I bought & purchased of Edward Cotton gent and now in the tenure and occupacon of Captaine Abraham Halstead gent or his assignes except the fence with the row of trees standing in the same fence which divide & sever the pightell of land or orchard belonging to the said messuage and my great orchard wherein the turret now standeth all which said excepted fence with the trees therein standing I give unto my son Philip Clench.

The 'great orchard wherein the turret now standeth' is that shown on Ogilby's map of 1674 to the south of Rushmore Lane and some distance from the development site.

There is another bundle of deeds described as 'Evidences of title to a house situated on the corner of Woodbridge Road and a new road for purchase by George Hewitt from John Cobbold' dated 10 February 1851 (ref. HB 8/2/67/1). Unfortunately the 'new road' was the later Christ Church Road, not Cobbold Street. The deeds show that the site of the house had belonged to a larger property described in the earliest deed in the bundle dated 11 February 1661 as

messuage or tenement buildings yards and other the appurtenances scituate and being in the parish of St Margaret in Ipswich ... next to the highe street and greene ther towards the west nowe or lately in the occupacon of John Banks butcher and formerly Nicholas Tooley butcher deceased.

The property was sold to Lionel Edgar the younger, servant of 'Leycester viscount Hereford'. The Viscount and his brothers Walter and Edward Devereux acted as the vendors in settlement of the terms of the will of Sir James Cambell. The property later passed to Frances Norton who bequeathed all his property in St Margaret's to his nephews Richard and John Cartwright; under the terms of his will of 15 August 1792 they were requested to sell the property for the benefit of his nieces, Frances, Isabella and Harriet Cartwright. The property had originally passed to Richard Norton in 1736 as grandson of Dame Frances Felton, the widow of Sir Compton Felton. Dame Frances may have lived in a house close to St Margaret's Green though the wording of her will, dated 17 July 1733, is not precise. Francis Edgar had sold this property to a Thomas Melsupp, an Ipswich ironmonger in September 1696.

The deeds for the meadowlands marked on the Christchurch plan as the property of Thomas Thurston are in a separate bundle (ref. HB 8/2/67/2). Amongst the documents there is an abstract of title describing the documents from 1711 through to wills of the Norton family dated 1777 and 1792. Unlike many of the other deeds, the property description in these documents is much fuller. In January 1711 Thomas May the elder an Ipswich saddler sold the meadowlands to 'Thomas Thurston of Ipswich gentleman'. The property was described as:

All those two closes or pieces of meadow or pasture ground and one pightle or piece of pasture land or ground formerly planted with trees containing together by estimation five acres more or less lying together in the parish of St Margaret's In Ipswich abutting on the lands formerly of Lord Hereford then Licester Martin esq called Hallowbred Close towards the north and on the Queen's Highway leading from Ipswich to Rushmere towards the south and the west head abuts in the aforesaid pightle And the said pightle abuts in the said Highway leading from Ipswich to Rushmere towards the south and on the orchard of Melsup towards the north and on the houses & gardens of divers persons towards the west and on the aforesaid piece of meadow towards the east.

The property had been mortgaged in 1706 and other records relate to the redemption of the mortgage. In March 1749 the meadowlands and the pightle were sold to Richard Norton.

An earlier deed in this bundle, dated 30 April 1706, offers a different description of the property as:

Twoe closes of meadow ground and one little pightle of pasture formerly planted with trees & now stubbed up saving one Walnut Tree therin and conteyn together by estimacon five acres be the same more or lesse & are scituated lying & being together in the parish of Saint Margarett in Ipswich aforesaid & abutt upon a cottage or tenement formerly or late in the tenure or occupacon of Robert Long his assignee or assignes in part & the lands sometimes of Richard Marvin in part towards the east & the lands sometimes of the Lord Hereford formerly Sir William Withipoll knight & the lands sometime of Samuel Green in part towards the west The North head wherof abutteth upon the other lands sometymes of the said Lord Hereford formerly Sir William Withipoll called Hallowbread close and the other head thereof abutteth upon the Queen's high way leading from Ipswich to Rushmer towards the south & late were in the occupacon of Richard Ellis & now are in the tenure or occupacon of John Ellis gent.

This description with a few amendments had been copied from an earlier deed dated 12 June 1695.

In the earliest deeds in this bundle the property description again changes. In a quitclaim dated 20 March 1633 between Robert Peeke of Woringford, Essex and the Ipswich merchant Edmond Clenche the property is described as:

One cottage or tenement with the garden orchard and appurtenaunces therunto belonging scituate in the parishe of St Margarett the Virgine in Ipswich aforesaid And abutting upon the highwaye ther leading from Ipswich aforesaid to Rusmer towards the sowth And of in & to one close of meadow ground lieng in the same parish and now adioyning to the same tenement and lyeth betwene the lands now or late of Richard Marvin on the parte of the east and the lands of Samuell Greene in parte and the lands of Sir William Withipoll knight in parte towards the west One head wherof abutteth upon the other lands of Sir William Withipoll towards the North And the other head abutteth upon the King's highway leading from Ipswich aforesaid to Rushmer towards the sowth and conteyneth by estimacon an acre & three roodes in the tenure of William Cole or his assignes And of & in & to One pightell of pasture ground adioyning to the said cottage or tenement lieng in the same parish betwene the meadow last recited towards th'east and the lands of the said Sir William Withipoll in parte and the lands of the said Richard Marvin in part towards the west One head whereof abutteth upon other lands of the said Sir William Withipoll towards the North and the other head thereof abutteth upon the high waie leading from Ipswich aforesaid to Rusmer towards the sowth and conteyneth by estimacon three roodes more or less in the tenure of the said William Cole.

Other lands in Rushmere were sold to Edmund Clench at the same time and are described in a separate deed.

On the 16 August 1637 Robert Wade a clothier of Ipswich sold to Edmund Clench

One meadow lieing in the parrishe of St Margarett in Ipswich aforesaid conteyninge by estimacon twoe acres and a roode more or lesse lieinge betwene the landes of the said Edmund Clench on the part

of the west and the landes of Sir William Withipoll knight on the part of the easte The North heade whereof abutteth upon the landes of the said Sir William Withipoll called Hallowbread Close and the south heade thereof abutteth upon the Kinges hiegh waie leading from Ipswich to Rushemere.

In May 1649 Edmund Clench gave the lands described in these two deeds including those in Rushmere to his son also Edmund as his marriage portion in advance to his marriage to Mary Chaplyn, a widow.

In a letter dated 6 June 1712 that explains further details relating to these deeds, it states that Edmund Clench had 'sold the house where Old Mr Clench lived to one Pelham who afterwards sold the same to Mr Southgate of Ipswich who now enjoys it'.

A final bundle of deeds (ref. HB 8/2/67/4) relates to 'Evidences of title to a cottage purchased by Richard Norton of Ipswich from Elizabeth Martin of Ipswich widow' in 1765. In the abstract of title beginning with a deed dated 26 September 1702 the property is simply described as 'All that tenement wherein Ann Bouillitoul widow did formerly dwell together with all the houses and buildings'. Bouillitoul is an unusual and very distinctive French name and the date of 1702 is within a generation of the expulsion from France in 1689 of the French Protestants, known as Huguenots. The property had been sold to Isaac Willeby a fellmonger and his wife who in turn sold the property in 1734 to Samuel Stannard and his wife. Most of the deeds relate to mortgages raised on the property. When the property was sold to Richard Norton it include two separate messuages both in St Margaret's though the locations are not otherwise described. Elizabeth Martin had received the property under the terms of the will of James Martin her late husband dated 1753.

There are earlier deeds in this bundle including a deed dated 28 September 1677 between various members of a family called Tompson who were 'cordwayners' and William Willoby of Ipswich 'fellmonger'. The property is described as:

All that messuage or tenement wherein James Tompson father of the said John, Joseph and Mary Tompson did lately inhabit and dwell and now in the tenure and occupation of the said Joseph Tompson or his assignes scituate lyeing and being in the parish of St Margarett in Ipswich aforesaid between the messuage of Lionell Edgar gent in his owne occupacon on the part of the north and the messuage or tenement of Henry Frost butcher in his owne occupacon which was lately parted and divided from the said premises on the part of the south, together with the yard garden and backhouse.

The property was to be sold according to the terms of the will of James Tompson, dated 6 August 1670. James Tompson had purchased the property from Henry Frost on 13 September 1662 who in turn had purchased the property from William Marvyn and his wife Mary in 5 June 1657. In the deed of 1662 dated 'the thirteenth yere of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles the second' the property is described as a moiety or half share containing

one lowe roome & one chamber over the same together with the yard thereunto belonging as the same is now newly paled in with the backhouse & ladinge there unto belonging ... which abbutts on the

lands & tenements late Sir William Withipoll now Lord Viscount Hereford towards the north & on the other moyietie of the said messuage & yard towards the south ... now in the occupacon of the sayd Henry Frost & which the said Henry lately purchased of William Marvyn & Mary his wife.

In a bond dated 26 September 1702 the property is described in greater detail as

all that tenement wherein Ann Boullitoul widow did formerly inhabit & dwell & now or late in the tenure or occupacon of Sarah Ellmer widow ... together with all the houses edificies buildings yards ... thereunto belonging ... being in the parish of St Margaret's ... which said premises conteyne in length next the King's Highway thirtie three foote an halfe & two inches & conteyne from East to west nineteen foote of the rule more or less.

There are two wills in this bundle. In the will of William Willoby, dated 29 February 1683, he mentions various properties in St Margaret's including his own house. The properties were divided at his death amongst his various children. In the will of Henry Davis a bricklayer dated 23 December 1683 he mentions 'All my houses both free and copy in St Margaret's parish' but without further details. These properties were left to his wife Ann Davis.

The Manor of Christchurch, otherwise Withepole House

The records of this manor for the period 1653 through to 1925 have recently been deposited at the record office in Ipswich. They consist of manor court books, minute books and rentals. Each of the court books is number in a sequence 1-8, but the book 6 covering the years 1801-1834 has not been deposited. John Cobbold is mentioned in Court Book 4 though in relation to property in another Ipswich parish and not in relation to his property in St Margaret's. He is not mentioned at all in the index book 7 and it is unlikely that any of his properties at St Margaret's Green were copyhold held of this manor.

In the first two manorial court books, Thomas Edgar is named as steward of this manor in the period 1653 through to 1687. Lionel Edgar mentioned in one of the Cobbold deeds as a servant to the Devereux family was a copyholder of this manor and is mentioned in several transactions. Other copyholders include Edmund Clench though his manorial copyhold property was in the parish of St Helen's and situated to the south of the road. Adam Willoby is also mentioned as a copyholder, he was one of the sons of William Willoby.

Rates Lists

The earliest rate list for this parish, dated 1637, is in one of Ipswich Borough's Memoranda Books (ref. C/3/2/2/2). As St Margaret's was for several centuries the most populist parish in Ipswich, the entries cover the pages 60v-68v. There are no sub headings in this list and most of the entries are for a 'house & ground'. Sir William Withipoll was the then owner of Christchurch Mansion and Park as well as being the owner of several other properties; among twenty-two entries on page 66v his name appears eight times (together with Richard Marvin twice and Edmond Clinche once), although the rate for the park appears at the bottom of the following page. It is not possible to identify the properties fronting the development site from these records.

The poor rate list for 1694 (ref. HA 249/5/3) is not subdivided under the various streets though lands in the parish are listed under a separate heading from the houses. The tax assessments for Ipswich covering the years 1689–1694 (ref. HA 249/5/2) also have no subdivision of the entries for St Margaret's though again the lands assessments are in a separate list. The assessments for 1689 have been published (Chamberlain 1889). The only properties that can be readily identified in the assessments are the various inns and taverns: the Cross Keys, the Globe, the Unicorn, the Three Tuns, the Buck and the Saracen's Head (on the opposite side of St Margaret's Green from the development site). The Saracen's Head was then in the possession of John Toakly and in the occupation of Stephen Willowby. Three entries below the Saracen's Head there are the names of Robert Long, William Clynch gent in Thomas Hill's occupation and after the properties of the Widow Colman and Daniel Allen 'Widow Davy in Richard Fisher £1s 10s, Wm Peck in Joseph Thompson £2, Widow Edgar £8'. This may possibly suggest that there is a geographic order to the list. Both of these documents are in the Edgar Family collection.

In the parish collection for St Margaret's the surviving poor rate books begin in 1744. The list is subdivided under the headings of the various streets beginning with Bolton Lane and then 'On St Margaretts Green':

Edward Ablett valuation £2 rated 1s 4d
Robert Fryatt valuation £15 rated 10s 0d
Richard Hobson valuation £3 rated nil
Joseph Cudbird valuation £8 rated 5s 4d
Late Garrard now William Knapp valuation £3 rate nil
John Sharman valuation £2 10s rated 1s 8d
Daniel Hill valuation £2 15s rated 1s 10d
Mr Robert Singleton for malting office and orchard valuation £14 rated 9s 4d
James Hill for Crown and Chequer valuation £6 rated 4s 0d
John Jolly valuation £2 rated 1s 4d
Anthony Knapp rated £2
Mr Clark now Colonel Norton valuation £16 rated 10s 8d
Edmund Marshall rated £4
The same for land valuation £1 rated 8s

In this rate list the Saracen's Head and the Buck both appear under the next heading 'From over against the Church to the gate'.

In the final list in this volume dated 1749, the same properties are listed as:

Edward Roper £2 0s rated 2s 0d
Edward Ablett £3 0s rated 2s 0d
Robert Fryatt £15 0s rated 10s 0d
Late Malting now Samuel Keelen £7 10s rated 5s 0d

Samuel Francett £3 0s rated nil
John Drane £2 10s rated nil
Daniel Hill £2 10s rated 1s 8d
Mr Robert Singleton for malting office & orchard £14 0s rated 9s 4d
James Hill for Crown and Chequer £6 0s rated 4s 0d
Late Willett now Lovechild £2 0s rated nil
Richard Norton Esq for late Jolly £2 0s rated 1s 4d
Same for his own £16 0s rated 10s 8d
Same for land late Howell £2 0s rated 1s 4d
Same for meadow £14 rated 9s 4d
Widow Howard £3 0s rated nil
Robert Smith at the Saracens Head £9 0s rated 6s 0d.

Robert Singleton's malting may be the building to the north of this site as shown on maps of Pennington in 1778 and White in 1849. The 'Buck' is listed under 'From St Margarets Green to London Road' in this list.

The various bundles of deeds do not include the deeds for John Cobbold's purchase of the various properties of Richard Norton. The abstracts of title suggest a possible date of around 1793. In the rate book for 1788–1796 (ref. FB 93/G4/7), the list for 1788 under 'St Margaret's Green' includes the following properties:

£4 10s Mr Jacob Bunnett for a tenement 3s 9d
£5 10s William Folkard 4s 7d
£4 Rev'd Fonnereau for part of late Whitman 3s 4d
£10 Mr James Kerridge for part ditto 8s 4d
£4 Robert Fairweather nil
£8 John Ellis 6s 8d
£3 Late Stevens now White nil
£3 Widow Hill nil
£61 Widow Norton £2 10s 10d
£3 10 Samuel Bagley nil
£10 Miss Elizabeth Betts 8s 4d

In the list for March 1793 there is the entry 'Late Mrs Norton now Mr Cartwright' and in the list for September 'John Cartwright esq for late Norton Mrs'; however in the next half year list dated March 1794 there is '£61 Late Cartwright for late Norton Now Mr John Cobbold for the meadow & gardens Apart £24 payment £1 4s'. In December 1794 the entry is for '£61 Mr John Cobbold for house garden & meadows £1 15s 7d'. This same entry appears in the subsequent lists until the end of the book.

In the next rate book for 1796–1805 (ref. FB 93/G4/8), the entry for John Cobbold's property is the same until December 1801 when the entry changes to '£61 late John Cobbold esq for the house £43 empty & for the land £18 rateable'. In June 1802 the entry is considerably altered to

£21 Mr John Peckover late Mr Cobbold £2 7s 3d
£10 same for land late Mr Cobbold £1 2s 6d
£10 John Waterhouse for stables late Mr Cobbold £1 2s 6d
£4 same for land late Mr Cobbold 9s
£4 Benjamin Green for land late Mr Cobbold 9s
Late Cobbold part of house empty £15 ditto for Carpenters shop £4 & for Mrs Parson £1'

It is uncertain from these entries whether or not John Cobbold or his heirs had sold the properties or simply let them out on lease to his tenants. It is clear that John Cobbold had occupied the buildings fronting the street during this period.

In the final rate list in this book dated March 1805, there are

£4 Jacob Garrett 8s 4d
£21 Mr John Head £2 3s 9d
£10 same for land £1 0s 10d
£15 Mrs Sheppard £1 11s 3d
£10 John Waterhouse stables £1 0s 10d
£4 same for land 8s 4d
£4 Mr Pearson for land 8s 4d

Later rate lists for the years 1826–1829 lack the same sub-heading for St Margaret's Green and these are the entries are listed under 'Thomas day and Tenants' before the next heading 'From the Green to Horn Office Road'.

£10 Jacob Garrett £1 15s
£10 ditto new house £1 15s
£4 ditto own cottage 14s
£2 ditto garden 7s
£30 Revd R. Cobbold £5 5s 0d
£5 ditto for land 17s 6d
£15 Captain Pocock £ 2 12s 6d

In the list for October 1828 the entries for Revd Cobbold change to 'Late Revd Cobbold now Bampton's esq'. The name appears as John Bampton in the final list dated November 1829. In the later lists an entry for 'new store house' appears under the entries for Jacob Garrett (ref. FB 93/G4/21). Jacob Garret was still in possession of 'an old iron foundry, house unfinished, iron yard late garden, house and warehouse' all valued at £30 in the rate list for June 1833 and John Bampton still held a house, yards and buildings

valued at £30 and land valued at £5 (ref. FB 93/G4/22). The name of Sarah Rout (as mentioned in the tithe apportionment of 1849) appears in these rate lists.

In the final rate assessment book produced before the introduction of the new poor law, the entries are numbered with the properties listed under 'St Margaret's Green (ref. FB 93/G4/24):

269	£15	Frederick Cobbold, house and yard	£2 5s
270	£30	John Bampton esq, house, yard, buildings	£4 10s
271	£3	Same, land	9s
272	£21	James Woods, Old Iron Foundry, house and lands	£3 3s
	£18	Mrs Elizabeth Garrett, Iron yard, late a garden	
		Same, house and warehouse	£ 2 14s
	£1	James Norton, shed and garden	3s
273	£12	Robert Bedwell, Saracen's Head Inn, buildings yard and steelyards	£1 16s

Conclusion

The development site was largely within a property described in a bundle of deeds (ref. HB 8/2/67/1), the main residence of which was located to the south of the development site. The southern part of the development site (where the excavation took place) was occupied by outbuildings that came to be used as an iron works, and the northern part of the site was occupied by domestic properties fronting on St Margaret's Green.

In the early 18th century the property had been in the occupation of Compton Felton and after his death was occupied by his widow Dame Frances Compton. She bequeathed the property to her grandson Richard Norton and it remained with his family until the 1790s. Subsequently the property was in the ownership and occupation of John Cobbold for the period 1794–1801. Later the property was leased to John Bampton, though part of the property (that within the development site) been leased separately to Jacob Garrett, an ironmonger.

Ideally the deeds need to be re-examined in greater detail to determine the names of the earlier owners; however as a further copy of the will of John Edgar is in this bundle it is likely that he too had lived in a house on this property. John Edgar acted as steward of the manor of Christchurch Mansion and various family members held prominent positions in the later administration of the borough and county. An inventory of the personal possessions of John Edgar is in another document in the Edgar collection; unfortunately this document is unfit for production and is not available for research. There is evidence (Ogilby's map of 1674) that the house might have been rebuilt at the end of the 17th century and the property boundaries altered.

References

Maps

P461/149 Tithe Map St Margaret's Ipswich 1849

FDA149/1A/1a Tithe Apportionment St Margaret's, 1849

HD477/11 Edward White's 'Detailed Plan of Ipswich' printed 136 cm x 121 cm 1849

Deeds

Evidences of Title Cobbold properties, mainly public houses but also to other properties

HB 8/2/66 Evidences of title to freehold land upon which a tenement formerly stood, situated in St Margaret's Green and adjacent to the 'Saracen's Head' Inn, purchased by Jacob Garrett of Ipswich, iron founder from John Cobbold of Ipswich esq 24 June 1816, 16 docs 1674-1816

HB 8/2/67/1 Evidences of title to a house situated on the corner of Woodbridge Road and a new road for purchase by George Hewitt of Ipswich from John Cobbold of Ipswich esq, 10 Feb 1851, formerly property of Richard Norton of Ipswich esq, 14 docs 1661-1851

HB 8/2/67/2 Evidences of title to six acres of meadow in the parish of St Margaret, in three inclosures, purchased by Richard Norton, of Ipswich, esq from Thomas Thurston, of Ipswich esq 25/26 March 1749, 33 docs 1633-1749

HB 8/2/67/3 Evidences of title to a cottage, formerly the 'Baker's Arms, now called the 'Chaise and Pair', situated on the corner of Rushmere Lane, for purchase by Richard Norton of Ipswich esq, from Henry Betts of Ipswich, brewer and Sarah his wife, 27/28 Sept 1748, 14 docs 1667- 1748

HB 8/2/67/4 Evidences of title to a cottage, purchased by Richard Norton, of Ipswich esq from Elizabeth Martin of Ipswich, widow, 11/12 March 1765, 24 docs 1661-1765

HB 8/5/213 Warehouse and dwelling house, St Margaret's Green, Ipswich

Evidences of title of lease from John Cobbold of Ipswich, merchant to Obed Noble and John Cooper of Ipswich iron founders, 29 Dec 1838, 2 docs 1835-1838

Manorial Records: Christchurch otherwise Withepole House

These documents have not been fully catalogued and are identified at present by the catalogue prefix HB 8 and accession number 12943

HB 8:12943 Court Book No 1 1653-1671

HB 8:12943 Court Book No 2 1672-1687

HB 8:12943 Court Book No 5 1756-1801

HB 8:12943 Court Book No 7 1834-1865

Tax and Rate Lists

Edgar Family of Red House, Ipswich Collection

HA 247/5/2 Copy of 3 assessments for lands and house in the East, West, North and South Wards of Ipswich 1689-1694

HA 247/5/3 Poor Rate assessment for St Margaret's Ipswich 1694

Ipswich Borough Collection

C/3/2/2 Revenue Memoranda Book 1571 – 1651 including rate list St Margaret's 1637 folio 60v – 75v

St Margaret's, Ipswich Parish Collection

Overseers: Rate Assessment Books

FB 93/G4/1 Rate Assessment Book 1744-1750

FB 93/G4/7 Rate Assessment Book 1788-1796

FB 93/G4/8 Rate Assessment Book 1796-1805

FB 93/G4/21 Rate Assessment Book 1826-1829

FB 93/G4/22 Rate Assessment Book 1830-1833

FB 93/G4/24 Rate Assessment Book 1833-1835

Published Sources

P.M. Butler M.A., F.S.A., F.M.A., 'An Illustrated Guide to Christchurch Mansion' Ipswich Borough Council 1980

Herbert Chamberlain 'Ipswich 200 Years Ago showing the Extent and Rateable Value of the Town at that Period' Privately Published, Ipswich 1889

W. P. Hunt 'Two Rentals of the Priory of Holy Trinity in Ipswich, Suffolk', pub Ipswich 1847

Keith Wade 'Origins of Ipswich' Suffolk County Council 1981

George Stevens 'Directory of Ipswich and Neighbourhood' London 1881

Appendix 5. Pottery catalogue by context

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
0006	COLC			7	278	L.13th-M.16th c.
0006	LMT	pipkin		4	342	15th-16th c.
0006	LMTE	cistern		2	226	15th-16th c.
0006	LMTE			1	12	15th-16th c.
0006	GSW3	mug		1	12	L.15th-16th c.
0006	GSW3	mug	UPPL	1	4	L.15th-16th c.
0006	GSW3	mug		4	130	L.15th-16th c.
0006	GSW3			1	16	L.15th-16th c.
0006	GSW3	mug		10	368	L.15th-16th c.
0006	GSW3	mug	UPPL	1	123	L.15th-16th c.
0006	GSW3	jug?		1	175	L.15th-16th c.
0006	GSW4			1	24	16th-17th c.
0009	REFW	bowl	FLAR	5	116	L.18th-19th c.
0009	REFW	cup	UPPL	4	30	L.18th-20th c.
0009	ESW	bottle	COLL	4	486	17th-19th c.
0009	ESW			1	127	17th-19th c.
0024	LMT	dish/bowl		1	17	15th-16th c.
0024	LMT			2	87	15th-16th c.
0024	PMRW	bowl	THEV	3	195	16th-18th c.
0024	GRE			1	11	16th-18th c.
0024	GRE	pancheon	THEV	1	33	16th-18th c.
0024	GRE			2	14	16th-18th c.
0024	GSW3			3	30	L.15th-16th c.
0024	GSW3			1	27	L.15th-16th c.
0024	GSW3	jug	UPPL	1	25	L.15th-16th c.
0024	GSW4			1	9	16th-17th c.
0024	REFW			1	10	L.18th-20th c.
0024	ESW			1	12	17th-19th c.
0025	LMT			1	21	15th-16th c.
0025	GSW4	mug		1	10	16th c.
0026	LMT			1	97	15th-16th c.
0026	LMT			1	6	15th-16th c.
0026	GRE			1	100	16th-18th c.
0026	GRE			2	20	16th-18th c.
0026	GRE			1	8	16th-18th c.
0026	BORD			1	11	16th-18th c.
0026	BORD			1	5	16th-18th c.
0026	MART1			1	32	L.15th-M.16th c.
0026	ESWS	tankard		1	14	L.17th-M.18th c.
0028	MCWG			1	4	L.11th-13th c?
0028	UPG			1	8	13th-14th c.
0028	IPSG	jug	UPTH	1	23	L.13th-E.14th c.
0028	LMT			2	13	15th-16th c.
0028	LMT			2	17	15th-16th c.
0028	LMT			1	47	15th-16th c.
0028	IGBW	mug	UPPL	1	9	16th-18th c.
0028	IGBW			1	24	16th-18th c.
0028	GRE			1	10	16th-18th c.
0028	GRE			1	5	16th-18th c.
0028	GRE	dish/bowl		1	30	16th-18th c.
0028	GSW3	mug	UPPL	1	95	L.15th-16th c.
0028	GSW4			1	32	16th-17th c.
0032	MCW	bowl	FTEV	1	16	L.12th-14th c.
0032	LMT			1	19	15th-16th c.
0032	IGBW			1	7	16th-18th c.
0032	GRE			2	11	16th-18th c.
0032	GRE			3	21	16th-18th c.
0032	SPEC			3	74	L.17th-18th c.
0032	GSW4			2	28	16th-17th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
0032	GSW5			1	8	E.17th-19th c.
0032	DUTW			1	26	15th-17th c.
0032	ESWS	tankard		1	7	L.17th-M.18th c.
0034	GRE			1	17	16th-18th c.
0034	BORD	bowl		2	21	16th-18th c.
0034	TGE			1	5	16th-18th c.
0039	LMT			1	40	15th-16th c.
0039	LMT			1	10	15th-16th c.
0039	LMT			1	4	15th-16th c.
0039	GRE	Dutch oven	FLAR	1	447	16th-18th c.
0039	DUTR			1	6	15th-17th c.
0040	LMT			1	12	15th-16th c.
0040	LMT	pipkin		9	546	15th-16th c.
0040	LMTE	pipkin		1	87	15th-16th c.
0040	LMTE			1	28	15th-16th c.
0040	LMTE			1	83	15th-16th c.
0040	LMTE	pipkin	THEV	1	127	15th-16th c.
0040	LMTE			1	22	15th-16th c.
0040	IGBW	tankard		2	83	16th-18th c.
0040	GRE			4	70	16th-18th c.
0040	GRE			2	19	16th-18th c.
0040	GRE	mug		1	32	16th-18th c.
0040	GRE	bowl	FTEV	1	81	16th-18th c.
0040	GRE			2	266	16th-18th c.
0040	GRE	mug	UPPL	6	184	16th-18th c.
0040	GRE	mug	FLAR	3	236	16th-18th c.
0040	GRE	bowl?	TAP	1	37	16th-18th c.
0040	GSW4			1	85	16th-17th c.
0040	SAIL	chafing dish		1	500	16th c.
0041	BORD	plate	BDEV	1	17	16th-18th c.
0041	BORD	handled bowl	BD	1	32	16th-18th c.
0041	LBW			1	3	18th c.
0042	LMT			1	47	15th-16th c.
0044	COLL			1	15	15th-16th c.
0044	IGBW			1	40	16th-18th c.
0044	GRE			1	16	16th-18th c.
0044	TGE	bowl	FTEV	4	252	17th c.
0044	STAF	mug		1	25	L.17th-18th c.
0044	GSW5			1	19	E.17th-19th c.
0046	LMT	pipkin	THEV	2	103	15th-16th c.
0046	GRE	pipkin	FLAR	3	505	16th-18th c.
0048	GRE			1	3	16th-18th c.
0048	GRE	bowl/dish	TRBD	1	52	16th-18th c.
0049	GRE		UPPL	1	3	16th-18th c.
0049	GRE			3	302	16th-18th c.
0049	GRE			1	106	16th-18th c.
0049	GRE			1	9	16th-18th c.
0049	BORD			1	28	16th-18th c.
0049	BORD	dish	BDEV	5	203	16th-18th c.
0049	TGE	drug jar		1	13	16th-18th c.
0049	SAIL	dish		1	150	16th c.
0052	THET			1	3	10th-11th c.
0052	LMT	jar?		7	252	15th-16th c.
0052	LMT	pipkin		1	86	15th-16th c.
0052	GRE	bowl	UPPL	1	21	16th-18th c.
0052	GRE			1	9	16th-18th c.
0052	GRE	jug		1	53	16th-18th c.
0052	GRE	bowl		1	111	16th-18th c.
0052	BORD			1	6	16th-18th c.
0052	BORD	porringer	UPTH	1	14	16th-18th c.
0052	GSW4			1	7	16th-17th c.
0052	GSW4			1	21	16th-17th c.
0057	THET			2	22	10th-11th c.
0057	COLC			2	59	L.13th-M.16th c.
0057	COLC	jug	UPTH	1	74	L.13th-M.16th c.
0057	HOLG			1	19	L.13th-E.14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
0057	LMT			4	34	15th-16th c.
0057	LMT			1	24	15th-16th c.
0057	LMT			2	28	15th-16th c.
0057	COLL			1	27	15th-16th c.
0057	GRE			1	22	16th-18th c.
0057	GRE			3	49	16th-18th c.
0057	GRE			1	36	16th-18th c.
0057	GRE			1	7	16th-18th c.
0057	BORD	porringer?	UPTH	1	3	16th-18th c.
0057	BORD			1	7	16th-18th c.
0057	GSW3			1	41	L.15th-16th c.
0057	GSW4			2	31	16th-17th c.
0057	GSW4	jug	UPPL	1	41	16th-17th c.
0057	DUTR	cauldron	THEV	2	178	15th-17th c.
0057	DUTS	dish	THEV	3	425	L.16th-17th c.
0057	NORM	jug	COLL	1	21	11th-13th c.
0057	MART2			1	7	16th c.
0059	GRE			1	8	16th-18th c.
0064	LMT			1	7	15th-16th c.
0064	LMT			1	12	15th-16th c.
0064	GRE			1	72	16th-18th c.
0064	GRE			1	10	16th-18th c.
0064	GRE			1	25	16th-18th c.
0064	SAIL			1	15	15th-17th c.
0065	MCW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0065	GRE			1	9	16th-18th c.
0065	GSW1			1	5	E.14th-17th c.
0065	GSW4			1	13	16th-17th c.
0067	COLC			1	6	L.13th-M.16th c.
0067	LMT			2	27	15th-16th c.
0067	LMT	jug?	TRBD	1	10	15th-16th c.
0067	GRE	jar	THEV	1	11	16th-18th c.
0067	GRE	jug	THEV	1	11	16th-18th c.
0067	BORD			1	4	16th-18th c.
0067	WES			1	190	E.-M.17th c.
0067	ESW			1	7	17th-19th c.
0068	THET			1	4	10th-11th c.
0068	LMT			1	48	15th-16th c.
0069	LMT			2	65	15th-16th c.
0069	LMT			1	11	15th-16th c.
0069	PMRW			1	22	16th-18th c.
0069	GRE			1	42	16th-18th c.
0069	BORD	dish/plate	BDEV	1	18	L.16th-17th c.
0069	BORD	bowl	UPPL	1	18	16th-18th c.
0069	DUTR	cauldron		1	10	15th-17th c.
0074	LMTE	jug		3	234	15th-16th c.
0074	GRE	dripping dish	THEV	1	114	16th-18th c.
0074	GSW3			1	57	L.15th-16th c.
0076	THET			8	164	10th-11th c.
0076	EMSW			1	7	11th-12th c.
0076	EMW			1	3	11th-12th c.
0076	EMWS			2	13	11th-12th c.
0076	EMWSS			3	28	11th-12th c.
0076	MCW			5	62	L.12th-14th c.
0076	MCW			1	12	L.12th-14th c.
0076	MCW			1	21	L.12th-14th c.
0076	IPSG			1	7	L.13th-E.14th c.
0085	LMT			1	56	15th-16th c.
0085	LMT	dripping dish	UPPL	1	108	15th-16th c.
0085	LMT			1	26	15th-16th c.
0085	LMT			2	92	15th-16th c.
0088	LMT			1	53	15th-16th c.
0088	LMT			2	31	15th-16th c.
0088	LMT			1	24	15th-16th c.
0088	LMTE			1	46	15th-16th c.
0088	LMTE	bowl	FTEV	1	91	15th-16th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
0088	GRE			1	55	16th-18th c.
0088	GRE	mug	UPPL	3	20	16th-18th c.
0088	GRE	bowl	THEV	1	46	16th-18th c.
0088	GRE			1	7	16th-18th c.
0088	GSW			1	14	
0088	GSW1			1	13	E.14th-17th c.
0088	GSW3			2	55	L.15th-16th c.
0088	DUTR	cauldron?	FLAR	1	41	15th-17th c.
0088	FLGW	jug	UPPL	1	135	13th/14th c.
0092	MCW			5	33	L.12th-14th c.
0092	MCW			2	42	L.12th-14th c.
0092	LMT			1	9	15th-16th c.
0092	LMT			1	11	15th-16th c.
0095	IPSG			1	5	L.13th-E.14th c.
0106	LMT	dripping dish		1	38	15th-16th c.
0106	GRE			1	12	16th-18th c.
0106	GRE			2	20	16th-18th c.
0107	THET			1	4	10th-11th c.
0107	LMT			1	3	15th-16th c.
0107	GRE			2	35	16th-18th c.
0107	GRE			2	9	16th-18th c.
0107	BORD			1	7	16th-18th c.
0107	GSW4			1	15	16th-17th c.
0108	COLC			1	6	L.13th-M.16th c.
0108	IPSG			1	6	L.13th-E.14th c.
0108	LMT			1	9	15th-16th c.
0108	LMT			1	17	15th-16th c.
0108	LMT			1	17	15th-16th c.
0108	LMT			3	205	15th-16th c.
0108	LMT			4	37	15th-16th c.
0108	PMRW	jar?	SQBD	4	192	16th-18th c.
0108	GRE			4	101	16th-18th c.
0108	GRE			1	19	16th-18th c.
0108	GRE	pipkin/chamber pot	COLL	3	344	16th-18th c.
0108	GRE			3	40	16th-18th c.
0108	GRE			1	85	16th-18th c.
0108	GRE			1	163	16th-18th c.
0108	GRE			3	47	16th-18th c.
0108	GRE			2	42	16th-18th c.
0108	WNBC			1	4	17th c.
0108	BORD			2	58	16th-18th c.
0108	BORD	chafing dish	BD	1	52	16th-18th c.
0108	BORD			1	14	16th-18th c.
0108	BORD			1	17	16th-18th c.
0108	TGE			1	4	16th-18th c.
0108	TGE			1	10	16th-18th c.
0108	GSW1			1	4	E.14th-17th c.
0108	GSW4			2	17	16th-17th c.
0108	GSW4			1	8	16th-17th c.
0108	GSW4			2	227	16th-17th c.
0108	GSW4	jug	UPPL	1	19	16th-17th c.
0108	DUTR	cauldron		1	65	15th-17th c.
0108	LSRW			1	2	18th-19th c.
0111	GRE			1	7	16th-18th c.
0111	GSW4			1	5	16th-17th c.
0112	LMT	skillet?	BD	1	31	15th-16th c.
0112	GRE	bowl	BD	1	25	16th-18th c.
0112	BORD			2	67	16th-18th c.
0115	LMT	jug	BD	6	438	15th-16th c.
0120	MCW	jar	THEV	1	11	13th-14th c.
0124	MCW			2	14	L.12th-14th c.
0134	GRE			1	91	16th-18th c.
0136	GRE			1	5	16th-18th c.
0138	MCW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0138	LMT			1	13	15th-16th c.
0138	LMT			1	5	15th-16th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
0138	DUTR	skillet	LSBD	1	9	15th-17th c.
0140	MCW			3	16	L.12th-14th c.
0144	THET			1	15	10th-11th c.
0144	EMWSS			2	22	11th-12th c.
0144	MCW			26	313	L.12th-14th c.
0144	MIPS	jar	UPTH	1	19	L.13th-E.14th c.
0144	UPG			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0144	HFW1			1	2	M.12th-M.13th c.
0144	IPSG			1	12	L.13th-E.14th c.
0144	IPSG			4	53	L.13th-E.14th c.
0144	LMT			1	12	15th-16th c.
0144	LMT			1	60	15th-16th c.
0146	EMW			1	7	11th-12th c.
0146	MCW			2	16	L.12th-14th c.
0146	MCW			1	22	L.12th-14th c.
0146	MCW			1	21	L.12th-14th c.
0146	GRIM			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
0146	IPSG			1	3	L.13th-E.14th c.
0146	IPSG	jug	UPTH	7	60	L.13th-E.14th c.
0146	IPSG			1	11	L.13th-E.14th c.
0146	LMT			2	34	15th-16th c.
0146	LMT			3	48	15th-16th c.
0146	LMT			1	21	15th-16th c.
0146	LMT			2	79	15th-16th c.
0146	LMT	bowl	INT	1	192	15th-16th c.
0146	LMT			4	21	15th-16th c.
0146	COLL	cistern		1	121	15th-16th c.
0146	COLL	jug	TRBD	1	19	15th-16th c.
0146	COLL	lid	TAP	5	270	15th-16th c.
0146	COLL			12	534	15th-16th c.
0146	COLL			1	36	15th-16th c.
0146	COLL			2	56	15th-16th c.
0146	DUTR			1	59	15th-17th c.
0146	DUTR			1	65	15th-17th c.
0147	IPSG			1	8	L.13th-E.14th c.
0147	LMT			2	67	15th-16th c.
0147	LMT			1	21	15th-16th c.
0147	LMT			2	28	15th-16th c.
0147	LMTE			2	47	15th-16th c.
0149	MCW			1	27	L.12th-14th c.
0149	MIPS	jug	UPPL	1	101	L.13th-E.14th c.
0149	COLC			1	3	L.13th-M.16th c.
0151	MCW			1	54	L.12th-14th c.
0151	MCW			1	10	L.12th-14th c.
0151	SGRA			1	8	14th-16th c.
0151	GRE	mug		4	32	16th-18th c.
0159	MCW			1	11	L.12th-14th c.
0159	COLC			1	30	L.13th-M.16th c.
0161	MCW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0161	MIPS			1	63	L.13th-E.14th c.
0161	GRIM			2	58	L.12th-14th c.
0161	IPSG			1	7	L.13th-E.14th c.
0161	LMT			1	19	15th-16th c.
0161	LMT			5	47	15th-16th c.
0161	COLL	jug	UPTH	1	23	15th-16th c.
0161	GSW3			1	17	L.15th-16th c.
0164	SIPS			1	27	650-850
0164	THET	large storage vessel		2	59	10th-11th c.
0164	THET			1	13	10th-11th c.
0164	EMWSS			1	20	11th-12th c.
0164	MCW			2	11	L.12th-14th c.
0164	MCW	jar	COLL	1	12	L.12th-14th c.
0164	COLC			1	7	L.13th-M.16th c.
0164	LOND			1	6	L.12th-E.14th c.
0168	LMT			1	16	15th-16th c.
0168	LMT			1	16	15th-16th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
0168	LMT			1	10	15th-16th c.
0168	LMT			1	59	15th-16th c.
0168	LMT			1	12	15th-16th c.
0170	MIPS			1	5	L. 13th-E. 14th c.
0172	THET			1	7	10th-11th c.
0181	GRE			2	17	16th-18th c.

Abbreviations for rim forms

UP – upright; PL – plain; BD – beaded; TR – triangular; SQ- squared; FT – flat-topped; TH – thickened; LS – lid-seated; S – simple; EV – everted; COLL – collared; INT – inturned; TAP – tapered; FLAR - flaring.

Appendix 6. Pottery spotdates

Feature	Type	Context	MSax	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Totals	Spotdate
0007	Cess pit, fills	0006				7	26	1		34	16th c.
0010	Brick-built chamber/tank, fill	0009							14	14	19th c.
0025	Soil horizon	0024					8	8	2	18	19th c.
0025	Soil horizon	0025					1	1		2	16th c.
0027	Pit?, fill	0026					3	6	1	10	L. 17th-18th c.
0029	Large pit, fill	0028				3	6	6		15	16th-17th c.
0033	Pit, fill	0032				1	2	11	2	16	L. 17th-18th c.
0041	Soil horizon	0034						4		4	17th/18th c.
0041	Soil horizon	0041						2	1	3	18th c.?
0043	Small pit, fill	0042					1			1	L. 14th-16th c.
0045	Small pit, fill	0044					1	7	1	9	17th c.?
0047	Cess(?) pit, upper fill	0039					4	1		5	16th c.
0047	Cess(?) pit, fill	0040					16	23		39	16th c.
0047	Cess(?) pit, lower fill	0046					2	3		5	16th c.
0050	Pit fill	0049					1	13		14	16th c.
0059	Large pit upper fill	0057		2		5	12	14		33	16th/17th c.
0059	Large pit	0059						1		1	16th-18th c.
0063	Soil horizon	0144		1	2	34	2			39	L. 14th c.+
0064	External dumping/ground raising	0064					3	3		6	16th c.
0066	Small pit fill	0065				1	1	2		4	16th-17th c.
0070	Rubbish(?) pit, upper fill	0067				1	3	4	1	9	L. 16th-17th c.
0070	Rubbish(?) pit, fill	0068		1			1			2	L. 15th-16th c.
0070	Rubbish(?) pit, lower fill	0069					4	4		8	L. 16th-17th c.
0075	Pit, fill	0074					4	1		5	16th c.
0077	Quarry pit, fill	0076		9	6	8				23	13th c.
0086	Probable cess pit, fill	0085					5			5	L. 14th-16th c.
0090	Rubbish pit, fill?	0048						2		2	16th c.
0090	Rubbish pit, fill	0052		1			8	8		17	16th c.
0090	Rubbish pit, fill	0088				1	10	7		18	16th c.
0092	Extensive soil horizon	0092				7	2			9	L. 14th-16th c.
0096	Posthole, packing	0095				1				1	13th-14th c.
0109	Cess pit, fill	0108				2	12	36	1	51	17th c.? (1 sherd 19th)
0113	Pit, fill	0112					1	3		4	16th c.
0122	Posthole, fill	0120				1				1	13th-14th c.
0125	Posthole, packing	0124				2				2	12th-14th c.

Feature	Type	Context	MSax	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Totals	Spotdate
0127	Well lining, upper fill	0106					1	3		4	16th c.
0127	Well lining, fill	0107		1			1	6		8	16th/17th c.
0127	Well lining, fill	0111						2		2	16th/17th c.
0127	Well lining, fill	0115					6			6	L. 14th-16th c.
0135	Posthole, packing	0134						1		1	16th-18th c.
0137	Posthole, fill	0136						1		1	16th-18th c.
0139	Posthole, fill	0138				1	3			4	15th-16th c.
0141	Posthole, fill	0140				3				3	12th-14th c.
0148	Cess pit, upper fill	0146			1	14	37			52	L. 14th-15th c.
0148	Cess pit, lower fill	0147				1	7			8	L. 14th-15th c.
0150	Pit, fill	0149				3				3	13th-14th c.
0152	Pit, fill	0151				2	1	4		7	16th c.
0160	Posthole, packing	0159				2				2	13th-14th c.
0162	Pit, fill	0161				5	8			13	L. 15th-16th c.
0164	Worked soil horizon	0164	1	3	1	5				10	13th-14th c.
0169	Pit, fill	0168					5			5	L. 14th-16th c.
0171	Pit, fill	0170				1				1	13th-14th c.
0173	Ditch, fill	0172		1						1	10th-11th c.?
0182	Large pit, fill	0181						2		2	16th-18th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Length	Width	Height	Abr	Peg shape	Mortar	Notes	Date
0032	fsm	RT	1	67								pmed
0040	fsm	RT	1	10							flake, burnt	pmed
0040	fs	RT	1	14				+			flake, burnt	pmed
0042	msg	RT	1	219					1 X S(2)			pmed?
0044	ms	RT	1	31								med?
0044	msm	RT	1	59								pmed
0048	msm	RT	1	78				+		small patch		pmed
0052	msm	RT	1	79								pmed
0052	msgfe	RT	1	70								pmed
0057	msgfe	RT	2	1228	250	180	14		1 X S(2)		=1 tile	pmed
0057	msffe	LB	1	1081		116	51			thin on both surfaces		lmed
0059	fs	RT	1	51					1 X R			med?
0063	msgfe	RT	2	82								med
0063	csg	RT	1	148					1 X R			med
0063	msg	RT	1	135								med?
0064	ms	RID	1	587							OG, stepped crest - DRAW?	med
0065	msgfe	RT	1	66					1 X S(2)			pmed
0069	msf	TERR	1	1892							carved decorative tile - DRAW	lmed
0074	msf	RT	1	202		157	11		1 X R(2)			med?
0078	ms	RT	2	106								med
0085	ms	RT	1	381		176	12					med
0085	fsm	RT	1	365							sooted, poss HM pantile?	pmed
0085	msf	RT	1	64				+		on base	burnt/reduced	med
0085	msg	RT	1	89								pmed?
0088	ms	RT	1	81							burnt/overfired, partly vit spots glaze on edge	med
0088	msgfe	RT	1	26								med
0092	ms	RT	4	194								med?
0092	msf	RT	1	38								med/pmed
0107	fsm	RT	1	7								pmed
0108	msg	RT	1	173		156	11					pmed
0108	fsg	LB	1	825		114	53	+				pmed
0108	msgfe	RT	2	76							burnt/reduced	pmed?
0108	msgfe	LB	4	332				++				pmed
0108	msg	LB	1	555		103	56			thick	poss EB, misshapen	pmed
0108	fsg	FFT	1	87			23				GG	14-15
0108	fsg	PAN	1	41							black-glazed	pmed
0108	msfe	RT	1	63								pmed
0108	ms	RT	2	42								med
0108	est	EB	1	20				+				med
0108	msgfe	RT	30	1653					1 X R, 1 X S	some on surfaces		pmed
0108	msg	RT	1	89							Fe nail stuck to surface	med

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Length	Width	Height	Abr	Peg shape	Mortar	Notes	Date
0108	fsfe	QFT	1	76			35				worn	pmed
0108	fs	RT	6	629					1 X R			pmed
0108	msgfe	LB	5	299				+				pmed
0108	ms	RT	23	1205					4 X R	some on surfaces		pmed
0108	fsm	RT	11	330					1 X R			pmed
0108	fs	RT	1	283		177	15					pmed
0108	fsm	RBT	1	106			25	++				Rom
0108	fsg	FFT	1	33			28				WSYG, worn	14-15
0108	ms	RT	5	280							burnt/reduced	med?
0120	msf	RT	1	37								med
0134	msgfe	RT	8	329								pmed
0134	ms	RT	7	271								med?
0136	fsm	FFT?	2	18							burnt surface, poss glazed	14-15?
0136	ms	RT	7	127								pmed
0138	ms	RT	5	87				+			reduced/burnt	med
0138	msgfe	RT	2	42				+				pmed
0138	ms	RT	4	231					1 X R			pmed
0138	msg	RT	4	175							reduced/burnt	med
0138	fsm	FFT	1	24							GG on side	14-15
0138	fsg	FFT	1	260			33				DBG reduced surface	14-15
0138	ms	LB	1	88				+				pmed
0140	ms	RT	5	345								pmed
0140	ms	RT	5	118				+			brown	med
0142	msfe	LB	1	52				+				pmed
0142	ms	RT	4	99								med
0142	msfe	RT	1	9								pmed
0142	msg	RT	3	48								med/pmed
0146	fsg	RT	7	377					1 X R	some		pmed
0146	ms	RT	14	324						some	reduced surfaces	med/pmed
0146	ms	RT	13	270							brown	med
0146	msg	RT	9	501								pmed
0146	fs	RT	3	87				+				pmed
0146	ms	RT	9	549					3 X R			pmed
0146	fsm	RT	27	120							=1 tile? flakes	pmed
0146	msg	LB	1	240			50	+				pmed
0146	msg	RID?	4	245				++			=1 tile, OG	med
0146	fsf	RID	1	49				+			GG	med
0146	msgfe	RT	1	26								med?
0146	msm	RT	3	317					1 X R			pmed
0147	msfe	RT	2	72						on base		pmed
0147	msg	RT	1	17				+			reduced surfaces	med?
0147	ms	RT	13	553						some		pmed

Appendix 8. Small finds catalogue

Note: Weight in grams, dimensions in millimetres

SF	Context	Period	Material	Object	Frags	Weight	Length	Width	Depth	Diam	X-ray	Comments
1001	0040	PMED	Bone/Fe	Knife?	1	60	116	31			CX1431 CX1432	Scale tanged bone handle, decorated with a ring and dot motif
1002	0051	PMED	Fe	Knife	1	44	178	17			CX1432	The end of the knife has snapped off
1003	0051	PMED	Cu alloy	Jetton	1	1				21		Hans Krauwinkel II. C1586-1635
1004	0107	MED/PMED	Cu alloy	Pin	1	1	52	6				Pin with cast spherical head
1005	0006	MED/PMED	Fe	Buckle	1	83	89	50			CX1431	D-shaped buckle frame, undecorated
1006	0006	PMED	Fe/organic		1	208	143	98			CX1433	Probably the amalgamation of two artefacts
1007	0024	MED/PMED	Cu alloy	?	1	9	52	26				Frag of folded cu alloy sheeting with rivet hole. Triangular(?) when unfolded, poss sheet repair
1008	0026	PMED	Glass	Beaker	2	22		60/61	21			2 beakers SF 1008a and b. 1 with vertical ribs c1550-1650, other one complete base
1009	0028	PMED	Cu alloy		3	2	58	28			CX1434	Thin fragment of sheeting, curved edge
1010	0028	PMED	Cu alloy	Wire	1	3	191	3				
1011	0032	MED/PMED	Cu alloy	Vessel	1	4	28	23				
1012	0044	MED/PMED	Fe	Pintle/Pivot	1	37	108	26			CX1432	Incomplete pintle or right angled hook
1013	0057	PMED	Cu alloy		1	3	62	13			CX1431 CX1432	Thin cu alloy sheeting with two perforations for rivets. Trapezoidal, iron rivet. Possibly part of buckle plate.
1014	0067	PMED	Glass	Beaker	1	4	41	19				Fragment of the base of a cylindrical beaker with rigaree-decorated base
1015	0068	PMED	Fe		1	191	100	84			CX1434	Collar shaped piece of iron. Looks like a manacle!
1016	0069	MED	Cu alloy	Buckle integral plate	1	1	22	21			CX1433	
1017	0076	MED	Cu alloy	Lace tag?	1	7	92	9			CX1434	Hollow cylindrical ?acetage tapering gradually to rounded point. See Margeson p24, fig 12 no 121
1018	0088	PMED	Cu alloy	Wire	1	2						Bent wire, possibly head-dress frame but unlikely (Egan/Forsyth 1997)
1019	0108	MED	Cu alloy	Bar mount?	1	1	22	6			CX1434	
1020	0085	MED/PMED	Fe	?	1	649	146	68			CX 1435	Large iron artefact - candle holder?
1021	0108	MED/PMED	Cu alloy	Pin	1	1	39	1				Wire wound spherical head
1022	0108	MED/PMED	Cu alloy	Pin	1	1	22	1				Cap like blob head - sewing pin
1023	0108	MED/PMED	Cu alloy	Pin	1	1	25	2				Cap like blob head - sewing pin
1024	0108	MED/PMED	Fe	Knife	1	2	102	20			CX1432	Encrusted blade fragment

SF	Context	Period	Material	Object	Frag	Weight	Length	Width	Depth	Diam	X-ray	Comments
1025	0108	MED/PMED	Fe	Hook/Nail?	1	3					CX1432	
1026	0146	MED	Fe		1	65	65	30			CX1433	Fragmentary remains of dense iron object
1027	0144	MED	Fe	Rod	1	112	110	29			CX1432	Heavily corroded iron rod, incomplete
1028	0146	PMED	Fe	Horseshoe	1	62	112	27			CX1433	Horseshoe arm with two rectangular nail holes widely space. Post 1400.
1029	0092	MED/PMED	Cu alloy	Vessel	1	11	32	26			CX1433	Everted rim of vessel, sooted externally
1030	0069	PMED	Glass	Vessel			49	20				Folded enclosed base ring of vessel

Appendix 9. Faunal remains catalogue

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present.

Measure = measureable bones, See Davis, 1992 and Driesch, A. von den. 1976.

Countable = See Davis, 1992.

Age = Estimate age based on fusion of bones and tooth wear; a = adult, j = juvenile, neo = neonatal, range = range of ages.

Zone = LL=lower limb, UL=Upper Limb, ML=Mid-limb, P=Pelvis, Sc = Scapula, MAND = Mandible, T=Teeth, F = Footbones

Path = Notable pathologies.

Work = Probable worked bone.

Gnaw = gnawing/surface damage – canid = dog/wolf, rodent = rat/vole/mouse; invert = isopods, molluscs, insects.

Burnt = Burnt remains – number or percentage of fragments and g= grey, w = white, b = black colouration

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped, s = sawn

? = Interpretation is dependant on further identification.

Context	No.	Wt(kg)	Species	NISP	Zone/s	Ages	Path	Burnt	Gnaw	Butchering	Comments
0006	1	0.011	Mammal	1							
0024	55	1.195	Cattle	9	6LL, P, UL, Sc, mand	r	?			c, ch	
0024			Sheep/goat	1	ML	a				ch	
0024			Pig	3	UL, F, MAND	a				ch	
0024			Mammal	42							many small frags
0025	1	0.01	Mammal	1				1-g			
0026	7	0.14	Sheep/goat	1	T	a					
0026			Bird	1	UL	a					needs further ID
0026			Mammal	5							
0028	81	0.998	Cattle	2	UL	a				c, ch	
0028			Sheep/goat	15	UL, ML, LL, MAND,	r				c, ch	
0028			Pig	7	MAND x 2, UL, jaw	r				c, ch	
0028			Mammal	57						butchered	many small frags, inc ch/c ribs
0039	7	0.373	Cattle	2	UL	suba				c, ch	prox HU and FE

Context	No.	Wt(kg)	Species	NISP	Zone/s	Ages	Path	Burnt	Gnaw	Butchering	Comments
0039			Pig	1	MAND	j				c, ch	
0039			Mammal	4							
0040	6	0.339	Cattle	5	MAND, R, T	a	mand			c, ch	
0040			Sheep/goat	1	MAND	a					
0044	9	0.15	Cattle	1	Upper jaw	j					
0044			Sheep/goat	2	UL, ML	suba				c	
0044			Mammal	4							
0048	6	0.082	Sheep/goat	6	UL, MAND, T	a				c, ch	
0049	2	0.082	Cattle	2	UL, MAND	j/neo			1 fe	c, ch	
0052	13	0.208	Cattle	3	P, Skull, ML	j				ch	
0052			Sheep/goat	1	UL	a				c, ch	
0052			Mammal	9							
0057	36	0.647	Cattle	5	M, UL, T	r				c, ch	mostly jaw frags, 1 x HU
0057			Sheep/goat	5	M, UL, LL, Sc	a	?			c, ch	
0057			Pig	2	Skull, V	a	v			ch	
0057			Mammal	24							rib, v, shaft frags
0057	13	1.378	Cattle	11	5x LL, UL, ML, Sc, R	r	MPs		1 - FE	c, ch	
0057			Sheep/goat	2	ML, R	a				c, ch	
0063	3	0.187	Cattle	1	UL	a				ch	prox FE
0063			Sheep/goat	2	UL	a				ch	2 hu
0064	1	0.003	Mammal	1							
0065	1	0.021	Cattle	1	F	a				c	pph, skinned
0067			Cattle	6	F, ML, V, Ujaw, R	a				c, ch	
0067			Sheep/goat	5	Skull, LL, Sc, mand	r				c, ch	inc skinning on MC
0067			Mammal	17							small frags, 1.5cm or less
0068	1	0.191	Cattle	1	LL	a				c, ch	mt, ch at distal
0069	109	0.484	Cattle	2	LL, F	r				c	mt, pph
0069			Pig	2	Scap, mand	j			1 -mand	c	gnawing on jaw condyle
0069			Mammal	77	skull, frags off						fragmentary and fragile

Context	No.	Wt(kg)	Species	NISP	Zone/s	Ages	Path	Burnt	Gnaw	Butchering	Comments
0074	18	0.235	Cattle	3	mand x 2, Dp4	j				ch	
0074			Pig	6	ML, 1xMAND, tooth	j				c, ch	4 x molar frags
0074			Mammal	9							smaller frags
0076	4	0.096	Cattle	1	HC	a				c, ch	short-horn type
0076			Mammal	3							
0085	1	0.028	Sheep/goat	1	ML	a				ch	
0088	24	0.608	Cattle	3	ML, MAND	r				c, ch	inc neonatal RAD
0088			Sheep/goat	2	UL, MAND	a	?			c, ch	
0088			Deer	1	ML	a				c, ch	lge Fallow, small Red, >ID
0088			Bird	2	UL, LL	a					
0088			Mammal	12						c, ch	mostly rib sections
0092	3	0.02	Sheep/goat	1	ML	a				ch	
0092			Mammal	2							
0106	4	0.023	Sheep/goat	1	F	a					
0106			Mammal	3							
0107	5	0.171	Cattle	2	Sc, R	a				c, ch	
0107			Mammal	3							
0108	38	1.309	Cattle	8	UL, LL, Sc, T, P	r	1			c, ch	inc juv Bull MC
0108			Sheep/goat	8	Sc, Sk, Mand, P, UL	r	1			c, ch	
0108			Mammal	22	Sk, R, L frags					butchered	needs further ID
0108	17	0.503	Cattle	3	F, UL, P	a				c, ch	
0108			Sheep/goat	2	UL, LL	a+j				c, ch	
0108			Pig	1	MAND	j				c, ch	
0108			Mammal	11					1-b-b		
0115	1	0.074	Mammal	1							
0118	1	0.017	Cattle	1	R					c, ch	section of rib
0121	2	0.024	Cattle	1	F	a				c	pph
0121			Mammal	1							
0142	2	0.022	Sheep/goat	1	UL	a				ch	

Context	No.	Wt(kg)	Species	NISP	Zone/s	Ages	Path	Burnt	Gnaw	Butchering	Comments
0142	2	0.022	Pig	1	F	a					
0144	7	0.11	Sheep/goat	4	LL, ML, UL	a				c, ch	
0144			Mammal	3							
0146	12	0.167	Cattle	4	ML, F, R	j				c, ch	
0146			Sheep/goat	1	MAND	a				c, ch	
0146			Mammal	7							most tiny frags <1cm
0147	3	0.028	Sheep/goat	1	MAND	j/neo					
0147			Dog/wolf	1	F	a					
0147			Mammal	1	R					ch	
0151	1	0.021	Sheep/goat	1	ML	a				c, ch	
0159	1	0.036	Mammal	1	V						
0160	6	0.187	Cattle	3	LL, R	j				c, ch	
0160			Sheep/goat	1	HC	a				c, ch	sheep horncore
0160			Mammal	2							frags of large mammal
0161	41	2.752	Cattle	11	UL, LL, ML, P	a + n	1LL			c, ch	cuts + path on mps
0161			Sheep/goat	5	MAND, LL, Sk, ML	a	1			c, ch	cut on MT
0161			Pig	5	MAND, ML	j				c, ch	
0161			Mammal	20	V, R						
0164	1	0.002	Mammal	1							
0170	2	0.043	Cattle	2	R	a				c, ch	sections of rib

Appendix 10. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-60116

Project details

Project name	IPS 612, Land adjacent to 1 Cobbold Street, Ipswich
Short description of the project	The site is located just to the north of the Anglo-Saxon and medieval town and east of the presumed site of the early medieval thingstead. A substantial north-south ditch near the western edge of the site produced three struck flints and might have been of later prehistoric date. However, its location and orientation suggest that it was more likely to have been a road-side ditch associated with the Anglo-Saxon origins of St Margaret's Green. Two other stratigraphically early ditches of uncertain date are interpreted as probable field/plot boundaries. During the medieval period ploughsoil deposits accumulated over earlier ditches and there was localised quarrying of the underlying boulder clay. The infilling of the quarry and subsequent dumping of soil might indicate deliberate landscaping of the site. Intensive pit digging from the 16th century onwards was associated with the development of houses along the St Margaret's Green frontage of the site, as shown by cartographic and documentary evidence. A masonry well, cesspits (one with a stone-lining) and refuse pits were presumably located in yards or gardens to the rear of those properties. The quality of some of the ceramics from these pits supports the documentary evidence in demonstrating the relatively high-status of the inhabitants. In the post-medieval period areas of the site that were formerly used for the disposal of cess and refuse in pits were covered by layers of garden soil. During the 19th century some of these gardens were built over, and an ironworks was established in one of the buildings along the southern boundary of the site.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2009 End: 24-06-2009
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	IPS 612 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	IAS 8520 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	DITCH Early Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL Medieval
Monument type	QUARRY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval
Significant Finds CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds PADLOCK Medieval
Investigation type "Full excavation"
Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England
Site location SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH Land adjacent to 1 Cobbold Street, Ipswich
Study area 826.00 Square metres
Site coordinates TM 1666 4478 52.0584253514 1.16080435391 52 03 30 N 001 09 38 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator K. Wade
Project director/manager John Newman
Project supervisor Kieron Heard
Type of sponsor/funding body Land owner
Name of sponsor/funding body Elliston, Steady and Hawes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County SMR
Physical Archive ID IPS 612
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID IPS 612
Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	IPS 612
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Contact:

Rhodri Gardner

Tel: 01473 581743 Fax: 01473 216864

rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk

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