Suffolk County Council

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/086

100, Rope Walk
Ipswich
IPS 619

M. Sommers

www.suffolkcc.gov.uk/e-and-t/archaeology

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HER Information

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Curatorial Officer:	**Keith Wade**
Project Officer:	**Mark Sommers**
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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at 100, Rope Walk, Ipswich, in advance of the development of this area as a series of all weather sports grounds and a sports hall. The evaluation consisted of the mechanical excavation of eight trenches with a total length of *c.* 270m. Over a large part of the area, primarily where a series of college buildings had been recently demolished, only deep deposits of made ground (up to *c.* 2.5m) overlying a truncated natural subsoil were revealed but in four separate locations the remains of mid-Victorian housing was discovered. Within the area the recently demolished former college buildings only the deeper portions of cellars had survived in isolated pockets but under an undisturbed area of grass on the northern edge of the site the bases of brick walls, areas of brick floor and a surfaced yard associated with what were probably two or more separate rows of terrace housing were noted at a depth of *c.* 0.4m below the present ground surface. The surface of a former street, comprising cobbles overlain with tarmac and with kerb stones *in-situ*, was also recorded. Additionally, it was noted that an area fronting onto Grimwade Street, which had also been an area of grass, was also relatively undisturbed and could potentially contain the remains of a terrace of houses that formerly stood along Grimwade Street. (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for Lichfield Planning LLP).

1. Introduction

It has been proposed to construct a series of all-weather sports pitches and a sports hall on land formerly occupied by a series of ex-Suffolk College buildings at 100, Rope Walk, Ipswich. Planning consent has been granted (IP/09/00554/FUL) but with an attached condition requiring the implementation of an agreed programme of archaeological work (PPG 16, para. 30 condition) prior to the commencement of the development.

The first stage of the programme of work, as specified in a Brief and Specification produced by Keith Wade, of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team, (Appendix 1) was the undertaking of a trenched evaluation in order to ascertain what levels of archaeological evidence may be present within the proposed development site and to inform any mitigation strategies that may be deemed necessary.

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TM 1701 4430. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the site.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's Field Team who were commissioned and funded by Lichfield Planning LLP, on behalf of their client.

2. Geology and topography

The site is situated on a relatively level area of ground although with a very gentle, south facing, slope which beyond the site, steepens and runs down to the River Orwell. At the time of the evaluation it comprised an open area surfaced with crushed concrete from the recent demolition of a series of buildings that had stood on the site.

The underlying superficial geology in this part of Ipswich consists of sand and gravel drift deposits. Glaciofluval in origin, these comprise a largely homogenous layer of sub-angular flints in a sand matrix (sand and gravel). This deposit has been consistently identified in excavations throughout the southern two-thirds of the town.

Figure 1. Site location, with development area (red) and trenches (black)

3. Archaeological and historical background

The site is located within the present urban area of Ipswich but map evidence suggests that it has only been built up from around the early 19th century. Ogilby's map of 1674 indicates that the site of Suffolk College comprised open arable land and pasture with occupation indicated only along the north side of New Street (first noted in 1637), a remnant of which runs along the extreme southern boundary of the development area. A slightly later survey, Pennington's map of 1778, also shows housing along the north side of New Street but shows that the remainder of the evaluation area was still undeveloped.

Both Ogilby's and Pennington's maps show that the land to the east of the evaluation area contained pits and kilns associated with brick and tile production and kilns have also been recorded in two separate locations on the south side of St Helen's Street. The pottery industry is known to have been active in the Rope Walk area from the Anglo-Saxon period through to the post medieval period and it is this activity that has led to this area of the town being locally known as 'The Potteries'.

There are a small number of sites recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) within the proposed development area and in its immediate vicinity, the majority of which relate to the 18th/19th century pottery industry (HER refs IPS202, IPS440, IPS450, and IPS451) although there is record of a single Thetford ware rim sherd having been recovered in an area immediately to the west of the development area (HER ref. IPS162). The development area also partially lies within the Area of Archaeological Importance defined in the *Ipswich Local Plan* as being within the area of the medieval town

A large proportion of the proposed development area was urbanised from the early 19th century onwards, becoming progressively covered by a series of narrow streets and terraced houses, although it would appear that the earlier housing on the north side of New Street remained relatively unchanged before being redeveloped in the late 19th/early 20th century. Brick and tile production continued to the southeast of the site but this appeared to have completely ceased by the early 20th century. In the years immediately following the Housing Act of 1935, after nearly a century of occupation,

virtually all the 19th century housing in the Potteries area was cleared and the people moved into the new housing estates being built on the outskirts of the town.

The area remained as open ground until the late 1950s when it became the site of Suffolk College (opened 1961). The college has recently moved into new buildings just to the northeast of the original site (2009) and demolition of the old college buildings has been nearly completed. The evaluation area was formerly covered in large areas of hard standing (concrete and/or tarmac roadways and car parking), a series of single storey buildings and some areas laid to grass. All these structures had been recently demolished and all areas of hard standing removed. At the time of the evaluation a large multi-storeyed building in the eastern portion of the development area was in the final stages of being demolished and consequently this part of the site was not available for archaeological investigation.

4. Methodology

The trial trenches were machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using a 360 degree, tracked excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. The machining of the trenches was closely observed throughout in order to identify archaeological features and deposits and to recover any artefacts that might be revealed. Excavation continued until significant archaeological remains or the undisturbed natural subsoil was encountered. Any features/deposits or structural remains identified were cleaned and exposed by hand in order to determine their depth and shape and to recover datable artefacts. All features excavated, or structural remains exposed, were then planned at a scale of 1:50 and cross-sections drawn at a scale of 1:20. A photographic record of the work undertaken was also compiled using a 10 megapixel digital camera.

Spot heights were recorded using a dumpy level on the various surfaces and walls that were excavated. The height of the natural subsoil and the present ground surface was also recorded. The trench locations were then plotted using a Leica SmartRover RTK GPS 1200 connected to Leica SmartNet data recorder giving sub 5cm accuracy (although 2-3cm in practice). This equipment was also used to record the height of the site TBM. Upon completion of the evaluation the trenches were backfilled.

Figure 2. Trench location plan

5. Results

Eight trenches with a total length of *c.* 270m were excavated (Fig. 2). Seven of these were excavated within the area under control of the demolition contractors and were located in the western third of the development area where of a large single storey structure had been recently demolished. The evaluation was restricted to the western portion of the controlled area as demolition work was continuing in the remainder of the site. The eighth trench was excavated outside the controlled zone across an open area of grass.

Archaeological remains were recorded in the majority of these trenches, all of which relate to the 19th century housing that formerly occupied this area. No earlier features, deposits or artefacts were identified in any of the excavated trenches.

In two of the trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) the natural subsoil had been clearly truncated, probably by recent activity, but natural subsoil that was undisturbed and showed no evidence of having been truncated was noted in the remaining trenches. It was located beneath a layer of dark loam interpreted as the topsoil in the post medieval period.

The trenches are described below. As all archaeological remains noted in the trenches relate to activity in the 19th and 20th centuries some suggested interpretations, based on early Ordnance Survey map evidence (Fig. 8), are included. A number of streets referred to in the text no longer exist although their locations are indicated on the early maps.

Trenches 1 and 2

These two trenches were excavated across areas of heavy disturbance presumably caused by the grubbing out of buried obstacles following the recent demolition of the former college buildings. A truncated natural subsoil of pale yellow sandy silt was noted at depths of between 2m and 2.3m beneath an overburden that consisted of a mass of mixed dark loam, redeposited natural subsoil and rubble under a cap of crushed concrete (Plate I). Occasional cuts into the natural subsoil at the base of the trench could be seen but these matched the shape and in particular the teeth of the large

machine buckets in use by the demolition contractor and were clearly the result of the grubbing out buried obstacles.

A brick floor associated with a cellar was noted in Trench 2 (Plate II), but due to the unstable nature of the overburden it was not possible to enter the trench. From the alignment of the floor and the remains of a wall on the western edge it was clear that this cellar related to a building that was located on the south side of Dorkin Street, which formerly ran on an approximately southwest-northeast alignment from a junction with Grimwade Street to the west.

Trench 1 was an 'L' shaped trench with a total length of 47.5m (the two elements measuring 37m and 10.5m in length) whilst Trench 2 measured 24.5m in length. It was originally intended to excavate Trench 2 some 10m to the west but due to the presence of a group of mature trees which are to be retained it was moved to avoid potential root damage. Its length was also limited by activities of the demolition contractor who was at that time still on site.

Trench 3 (Fig. 3)
This comprised a north-south trench measuring 30m in length running close to, and parallel with, Grimwade Street. It was excavated to a depth of 1.1m to 1.2m and revealed a natural subsoil of yellow sand and gravel. The overburden consisted of 0.5m of crushed concrete over a thick layer of dark brown loam, interpreted as a buried topsoil, this in turn overlay a layer of pale brown silty sand and gravel, thought to represent a weathered natural subsoil or a leeched topsoil. The interfaces between the buried topsoil, the lower layer and the underlying natural subsoil were relatively blurred and there was no evidence for any truncation of these underlying layers (Plate III).

No features were noted cutting the natural subsoil but three features related to the 19th century housing in the area were cut into the buried topsoil layer, namely 0036, 0037 and 0038.

0036 and 0037 comprised two similar brick built structures located 3.75m a part. Each comprised a brick base with low walls on their northern and southern sides and both were filled with ash and clinker (Plate III). They were built in a cut into the buried topsoil layer which had been partially filled with a bed of pale yellow sand. These are likely to

be the remains of separate outhouses or extensions of the rear of the houses that formerly fronted on to Grimwade Street.

At the northern end of the trench a drain (0038) consisting of salt-glazed ceramic pipes set into concrete was noted at a depth of 0.7m (Plate IV). This is probably related to the later installation of sanitary facilities to existing houses in the area during the early 20th century.

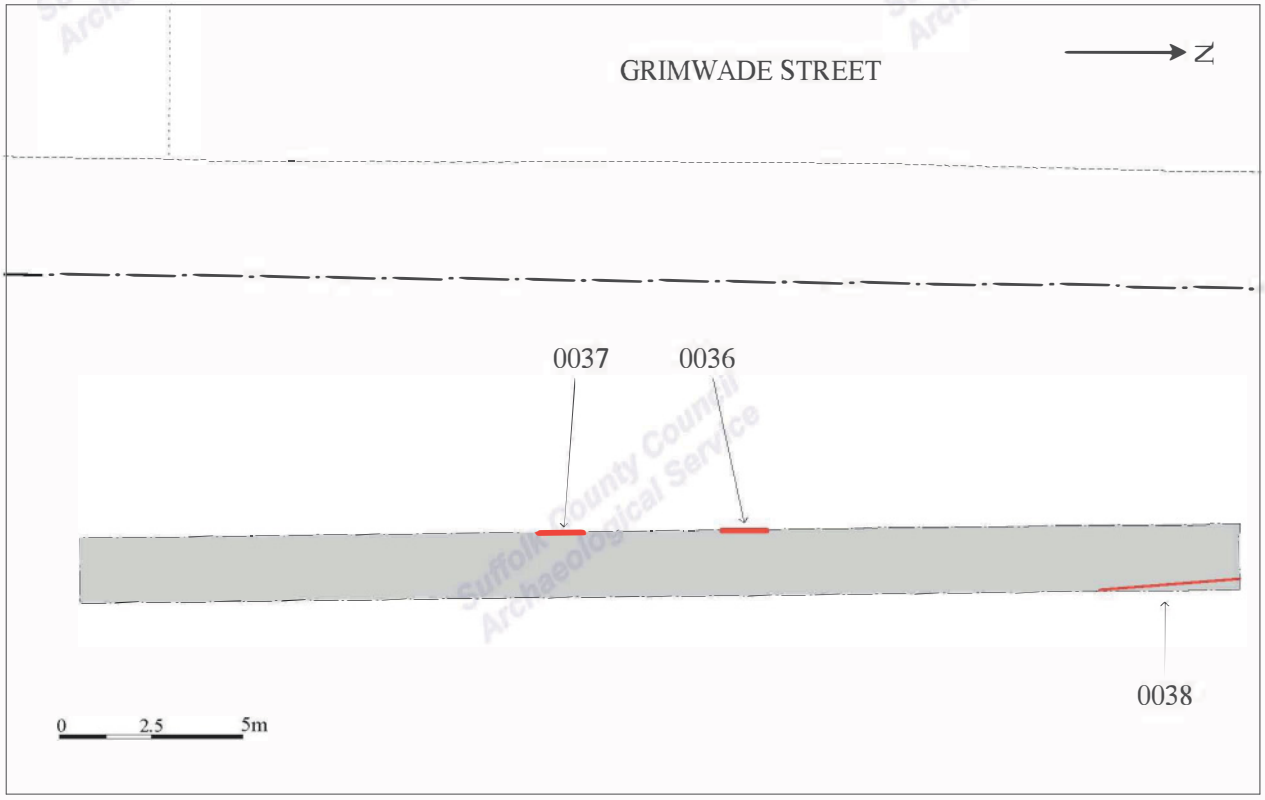

Figure 3. Plan of Trench 3

Trench 4 (Fig. 4)

This comprised an east-west trench excavated close to the northern edge of the development area. Within this trench a natural subsoil of sand and gravel was noted at a depth of 0.8m beneath an overburden of dark loam, interpreted as a buried topsoil, and a cap of crushed concrete (Plate V). Apart from very occasional interventions into the natural subsoil, related to the recent demolition work, it was undisturbed and exhibited no evidence of having been truncated.

A single feature of note was recorded in this trench. It comprised a rectangular pit aligned approximately north-south (0015). It had vertical edges and was lined with a red brick wall of a single brick thickness (Plate VI). Its internal width was 1.2m, it was at

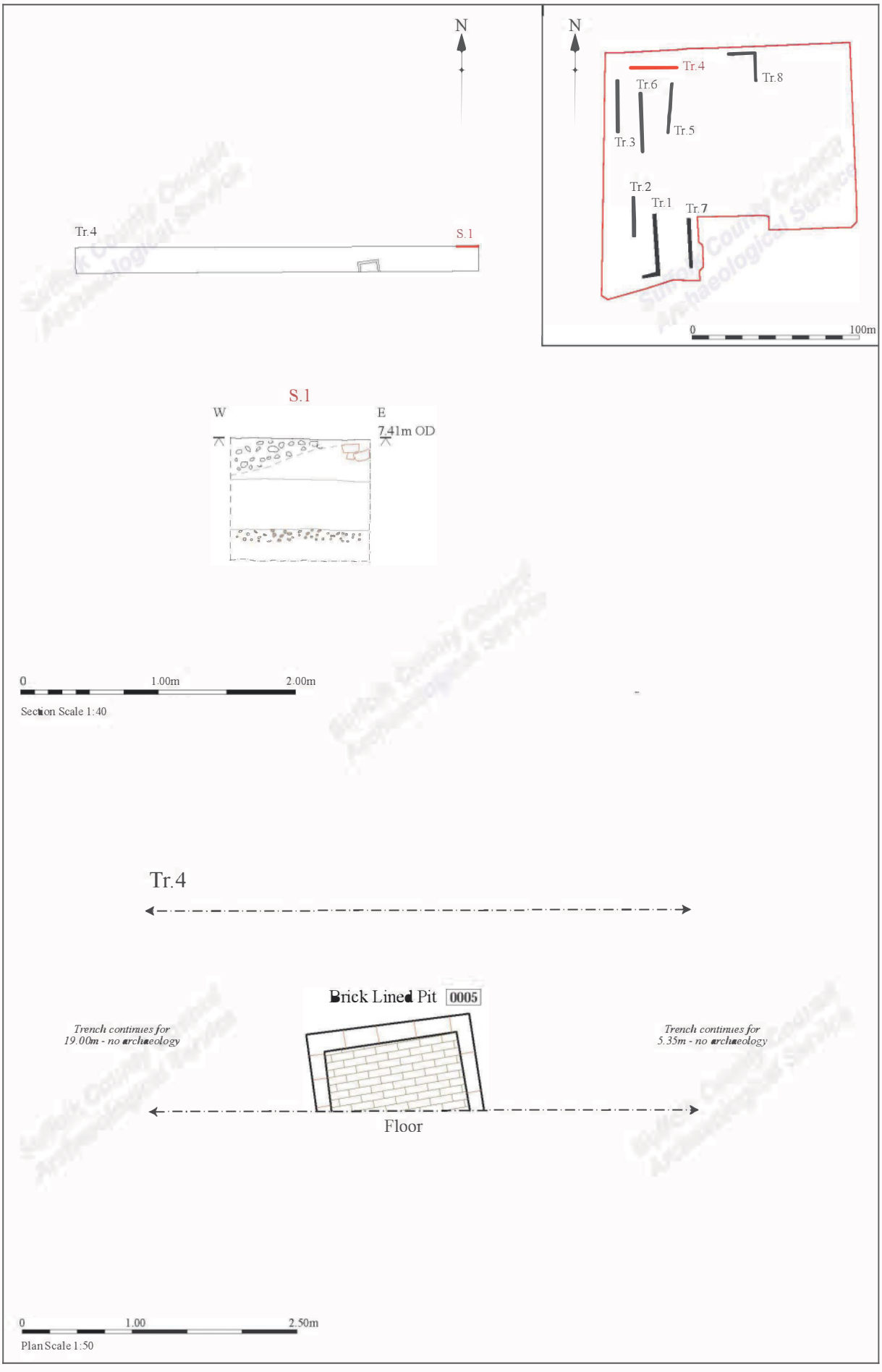

Figure 3. Trench 4, plan and section

least 1.8m in length (the southern wall was not seen) and had a depth of 1m. A brick floor laid in an irregular pattern using whole and half bricks lay at the base. The fill (0016) comprised layers of (from the base) brick rubble, grey ash, sand and gravel with crushed brick and mortar. The final fill consisted of brick rubble with crushed mortar. This feature is coincidental with an outhouse to the rear of a house fronting onto Woodhouse Street and is possibly a cess pit relating to an outside toilet.

Trench 5 (Fig. 5)

A north-south trench measuring 30m in length within which the natural subsoil of sand and gravel was noted at a depth of 1.2m beneath an overburden of dark loam, interpreted as a buried topsoil, a layer of mixed loam and brick rubble related to the recent demolition work and a cap of crushed concrete (Plate VII). For the greater part of the trench the natural subsoil was undisturbed and exhibited no evidence of having been truncated by the recent demolition works.

At a point *c.* 7m south of the north end of the trench a series of three cellars (0028, 0029 and 0030) were present running a slightly different angle to the trench (Plate VIII). They were continuous and had clearly been part of the terrace of houses that formerly fronted onto the east side of Potter Street. They had brick floors which were situated at a depth of 1.8m below the present ground surface and had been backfilled with rubble, primarily brick fragments and mortar, from the demolition of the houses (Plate IX).

A substantial wall (0027), which presumably had supported the front wall of the terrace, formed the western limit of the three cellars. It was of double brick thickness and in parts at least ten courses of brickwork had survived. The north wall of the northern cellar comprised a wall of single brick thickness (0024) of which fourteen courses survived although the top nine courses were leaning to the north, something which probably occurred when the houses were demolished. Large areas of the flooring were missing in the northern two cellars, revealing a thin layer of clean, bright yellow, sand which had acted as a bedding for the brickwork. A section of the west wall of the central cellar had also been removed and it was clear that the layer of bedding sand and the brick floor had been laid first and the wall then built up off flooring (Plate X).

No further cellars were located to the north and as the cellars were running at an angle to the trench it was not possible to determine if any further cellars were located to the

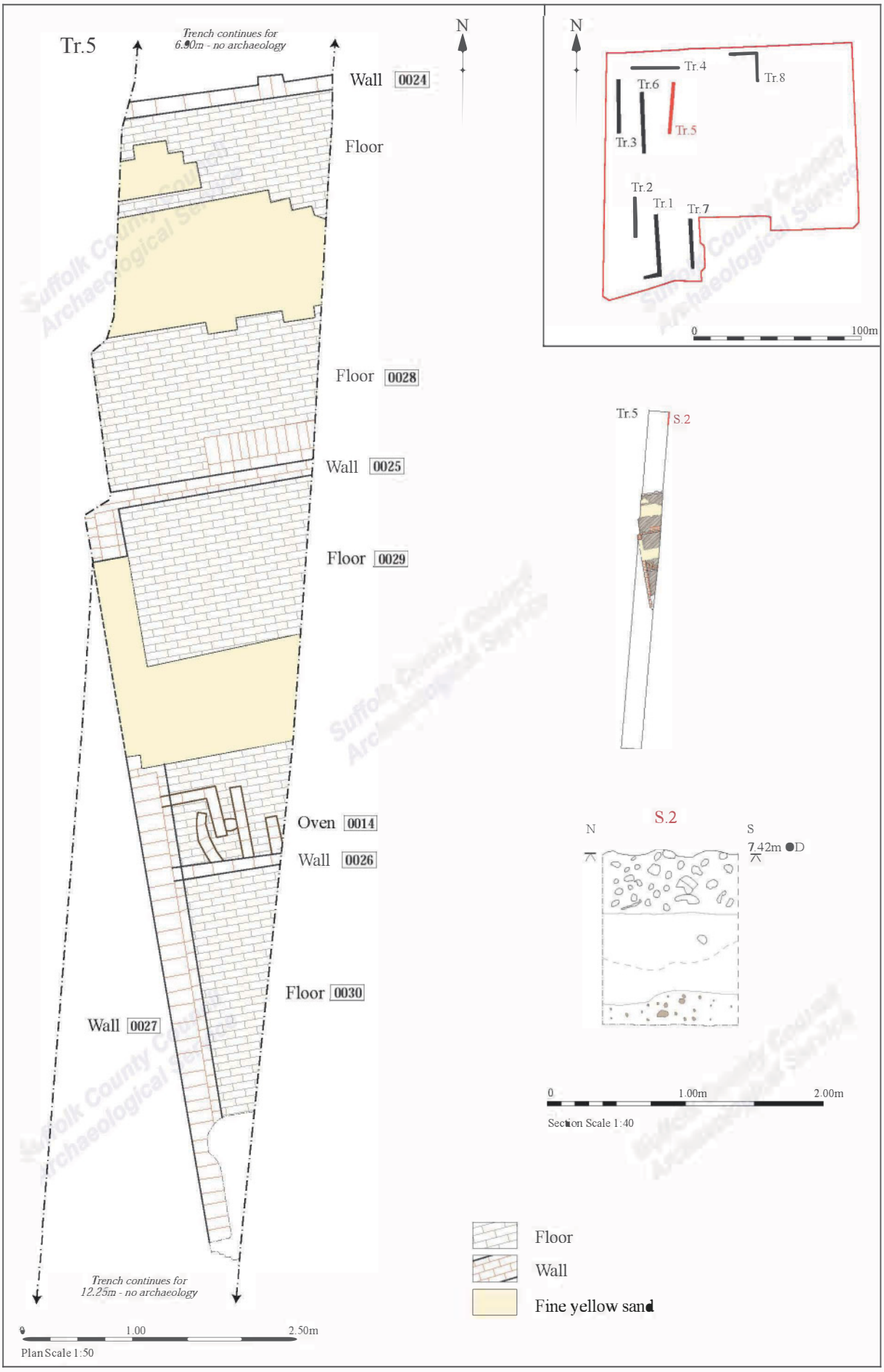

Figure 4. Trench 5, plan and section

south. Each of the three cellars was separated from its neighbour by a brick wall of single brick thickness (0025 and 0026), both of which had a buttress on the northern side, 0.9m from the west wall (Plate XI).

Situated in the southwest corner of the central cellar (0029) was a series of low walls of single brick thickness, which incorporated a large proportion of part bricks (0014 – Plate XII). They were clearly a later addition having been built on the floor and up against the existing walls and the buttress. The area was stained black with coal and ash and although there was little evidence for actual burning it is likely to have been an oven or, more probably, the base for a copper.

Trench 6

This comprised a north-south trench measuring 30m in length. Within the northern two-thirds of the trench the natural subsoil of sand and gravel was noted at a depth of 1.5m beneath an overburden of crushed concrete over a thick layer of dark brown loam, interpreted as a buried topsoil (0032), which in turn overlay a layer of pale brown silty sand and gravel, thought to represent a weathered natural subsoil. The interfaces between the buried topsoil, the lower layer and the underlying natural subsoil were blurred and there no evidence for any truncation of these underlying layers (Plate XIII). Within the southern third of the trench the natural subsoil lay at a depth of 2m and had been clearly truncated during the recent demolition work (Plate XIV) with obvious bucket teeth marks visible. No features or remains were noted in this trench. It is likely to have been running trough the rear gardens of houses facing on to the west side of Potter Street.

Trench 7 (Fig. 6)

A north-south trench excavated close to the southern boundary of the development site, on the northern side of New Street. The natural subsoil of sand and gravel was noted at a depth of 1.3m beneath an overburden of dark loam, interpreted as a buried topsoil, a layer of mixed loam and brick rubble related to the recent demolition work, and a cap of crushed concrete (Plate XV). For the greater part of the trench the natural subsoil was undisturbed and exhibited no evidence of having been truncated by the recent demolition works although the buried topsoil layer itself had been significantly disturbed.

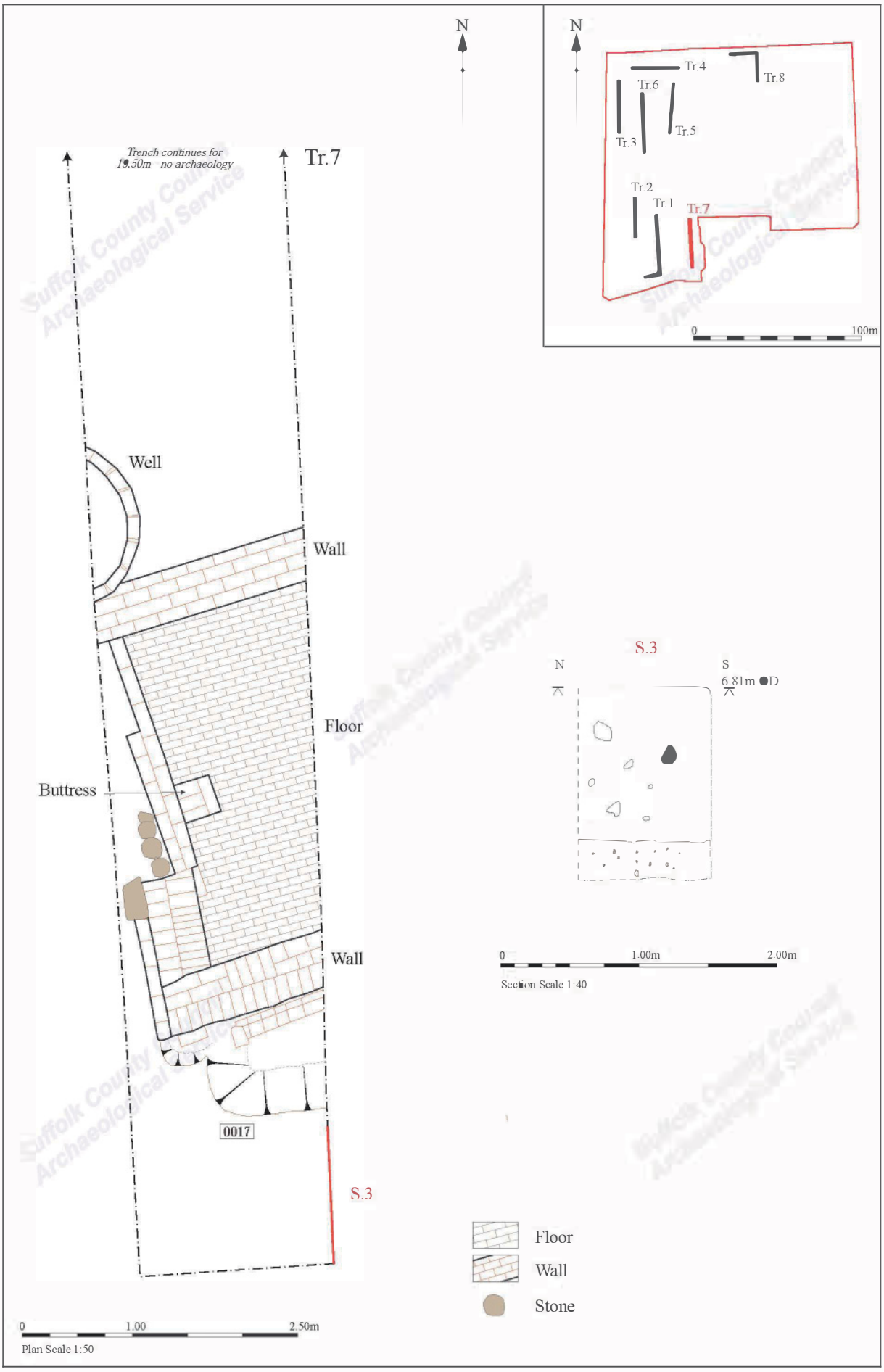

Figure 5. Trench 7, plan and section

Towards the southern end of the trench a single cellar was noted. It comprised a brick floor, at a depth of 1.7m below the present ground surface, with brick walls on the south, west and northern sides (Plate XVI). The northern and southern walls were quite substantial, being the width of four bricks, although the west wall was only the width of two bricks, reducing to a single brick width to the north, although it did have a buttress slightly to the south of centre. A number of rough stones (?septaria) were also incorporated, being located behind the wall. At the southern end of the western wall two steps were present (Plate XVII). , These had either formed part of a stairway into the cellar or possibly led up to an adjacent cellar with a slightly higher floor.

In a pit cut next to the southern wall (0017) a section of brickwork that appeared to be part of a step was present although it was clearly not *in-situ* (Plate XVIII). The repositioning of this brickwork did not appear to be related to the recent demolition works and presumably occurred during the demolition in the 1930s or possibly during an earlier reconfiguration of this area.

Immediately to the north of the cellar a circular, brick-lined shaft, probably a well or possibly a soakaway, was present. It was constructed of red brick bonded with mortar (Plate XIX).

In the area of the cellar there was evidence for some truncation of the cellar walls and the surrounding natural subsoil. This had probably occurred during the recent demolition work.

Trench 8 (Fig. 7)

This trench was excavated in an open area of grass outside the demolition area and as such it had not been subject to any recent disturbance. The trench was 'L' shaped with a total length of 35.5m; the two arms measuring 17.5m and 18m.

Numerous brick walls belonging to Victorian housing were located within this trench and within the east-west arm of the trench a roadway which originally formed the now lost Hamilton Street was also revealed. As opposed to the archaeological remains recorded in the previous seven trenches those in this trench were much closer to the present ground surface with the tops of the majority of the recorded brick walls and the surface of the roadway lying immediately beneath the topsoil at a depth of *c.* 0.4m.

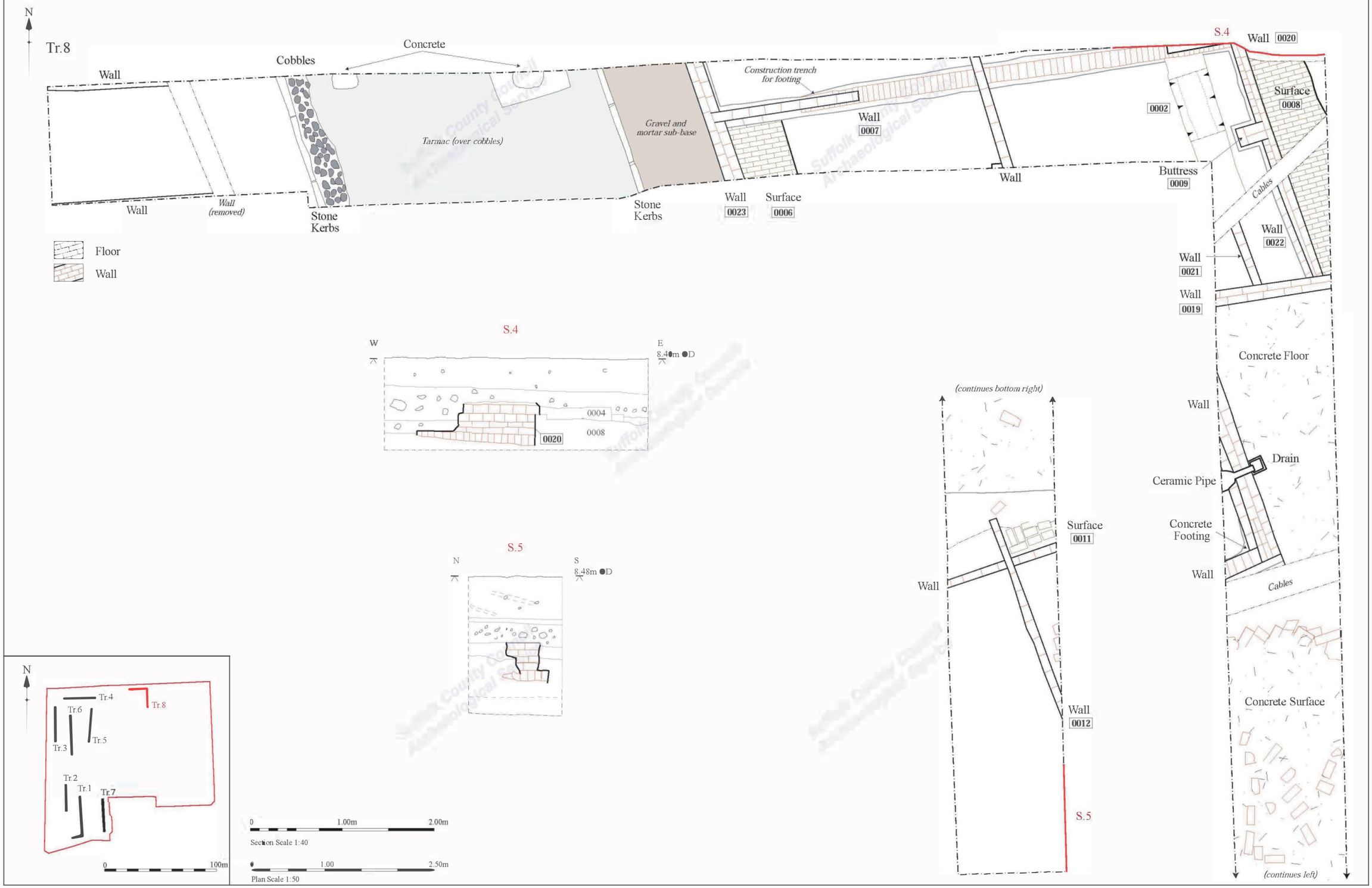

Figure 6. Trench 8, plan and sections

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The roadway

The roadway comprised a surface of tarmac over cobbles bounded by two lines of stone kerbs which comprised lengths of ?Yorkstone (*c.* 0.8m in length, 0.09m wide). It measured 4.1m in width and ran at an angle across the trench (Plate XX). Outside of the lines of kerbstone two level areas of gravel with crushed mortar were present. These are likely to represent the sub-base for the pavements that ran either side of the road. They were probably surfaced with Yorkstone slabs which had been reclaimed. The road surface was cambered, in order to drain water off to either side, and showed evidence for a previous repair to the surface, presumably after works to access an underground service or the patching of a pothole. Two concrete supports for a sign that formerly advertised the college had also been cut through the street surface. The surface lay under the topsoil at a depth of just under 0.4m below the present ground surface.

Comparisons with early editions of Ordnance Survey maps indicate that this roadway is Hamilton Street, which ran between two other lost streets, Woodhouse Street, to the north, and Dorkin Street to the south. The line of Woodhouse Street is partially preserved as the present college access road off Grimwade Street runs along a similar line. Dorkin Street is completely lost although the remains of cellar from a house that fronted Dorkin Street were noted in Trench 2.

Immediately to the east of the roadway the trench was excavated the depth of the natural subsoil to assess its depth and to investigate the possibilities of earlier remains surviving beneath the Victorian houses. The top of the natural subsoil lay at a depth of *c.* 1m and comprised an orange-yellow silty sand and gravel. It lay beneath a deposit of dark brown loam (0032) interpreted as an earlier topsoil. The 19th century remains were on or cut into this layer which was in turn buried beneath *c.* 0.35m of crushed mortar and brick fragments originating from the large-scale demolition of the housing in the 1930s. This lay directly under the present topsoil. (Plate XXI).

19th century terraces fronting Woodhouse Street

To the east of the roadway two brick walls spaced 1.8m apart and running parallel with the trench were noted on opposite sides of the trench. These were clearly associated with a near perpendicular wall that ran parallel with the Hamilton Street. The northern

wall stood three courses high and was probably a single brick in width. It rested on a footing of bricks laid widthways and on edge in a shallow cut into what would have been the topsoil at the time of construction (layer 0032). It butted up against the wall running parallel with the edge of the roadway, which probably ran along the edge of the pavement. This wall was two bricks wide and comprised eight surviving courses of brickwork (later removed by machine to access the underlying deposits, see above). It was built on a much deeper footing which was also just cut in to the top of the underlying natural subsoil (Plate XXI). The southern of the two parallel walls was similar to this wall. These walls are all probably related to a house that formerly stood on the corner of Woodhouse Street and Hamilton Street. The two more substantial walls are likely to be the remains of the side and rear walls of the house whilst the narrow wall is an internal division.

To the west of the roadway a further series of brick walls were excavated and recorded (Plate XXII). These have been interpreted as part of a terrace of houses that fronted onto Woodhouse Street. These walls and their footings were not fully exposed, excavation stopping at the top of the buried topsoil layer, the level believed to have been the ground surface at the time of the houses' construction. Other than three small areas of brick flooring, no internal floors associated with these houses were identified. This suggests that they would have comprised timber planking on joists and that all timber was probably salvaged or just burnt when the houses were demolished. The lack of whole bricks, roof tiles or slate from the demolition layer would also imply that a large proportion of the building material from these houses was salvaged.

In the east-west arm of the trench the remains of two terrace houses were identified. Wall 0023 formed the eastern end wall of the terrace. It was the width of two bricks and ran parallel with the roadway up against the edge of the former pavement. Butting up to this was Wall 0007. This comprised a wall the width of a single brick of which up to four courses of brickwork survived. It rested on a footing that consisted of bricks laid widthways and on edge in a shallow cut into the buried topsoil (Plate XXIII).

At a point 3.4m to the west of Wall 0023 a parallel wall ran across the trench. It was of single brick width. 3.4m to the east of this a further parallel wall (0020) occurred. These walls were interpreted as the dividing walls between adjacent houses. Wall 0019 was located within the north-south trench and ran parallel to Wall 0007. This was the width

of two bricks and comprised six courses of brickwork sitting on stepped footing of a further course of brickwork and was interpreted as the main rear wall of the terrace.

A shallow feature (0002) was cut into the surface of the buried topsoil. It ran parallel with Wall 0020 and its fill indicates it was 19th century in date. It dimensions suggest it may have intended to be a footing trench. It may have been dug in error as its location would result in too narrow a house and as a consequence it was not used.

In the corner formed by walls 0023 and 0007 a small area of brick surface (0006) was present (Plate XXIV). This was formed of white bricks which had been stained black by coal. A similar brick surface (0008) was located immediately to the east of Wall 0020. This was also formed from white bricks and was buried beneath a layer of small coal fragments and coal dust (0004 – Plate XXV). The presence of coal within these two areas suggests they are coal bunkers although their precise form is unknown.

A possible fireplace is suggested by a buttress (0009) on the west side of Wall 0020. A similar buttress existed 0.55m to the south (obscured in plan by later cable ducts) which may be related to a fireplace of some form. Being in a rear room it would have probably comprised a small kitchen range. To the south of this two poorly built walls (0021 and 0022) are present. They are constructed of whole and incomplete bricks and may have formed the supporting structure for a sink.

Assuming Wall 0007 is an internal dividing wall separating the main front and rear rooms in each house, this would give the rear rooms dimensions of 3.4m (also the width of the house) by 3.3m (roughly 11 foot square).

To the rear of the terrace a narrow extension to the main body of each house would appear to have existed (these are visible on the OS maps) as a substantial wall, two bricks wide and sitting on a stepped footing, was noted running parallel to Walls 0020 and 0023 immediately to the south of Wall 0019. This ran to a point 3.5m south of Wall 0019 before turning to west and running beyond the edge of the trench. To the west of this wall was a small yard surfaced in concrete. On the east edge of the yard, adjacent to the wall, a square drain was present with the iron grill *in-situ* (Plate XXVI). A ceramic pipe set into the wall runs into this drain suggesting a sink may have been located against the internal face of this wall.

19th century terrace fronting Hamilton Street

In the southern end of the north south arm of the trench a pair of perpendicular brick walls (0012) were present. They were of single brick width and were tied into each other indicating they were contemporary. In the northeast corner formed by these tow walls a small area of brick flooring (0011) was present (Plate XXVII). This clearly continued under the later surface to the north. These have been interpreted as being parts of a house, or possibly two adjacent houses, which fronted onto the east side of Hamilton Street.

Post-demolition activity

Immediately south of the small yard to the rear of the house fronting Woodhouse Steet, a surface of rough concrete with brick rubble was present at a depth of 0.4m below the present ground surface. It was *c.* 5m wide and lay over the remains of the 19th century housing, in particular floor 0011 and wall 0012. This probably relates to the use of the land as a car park, possibly in association with the creation and early use of the college in the late 1950s/early 1960s

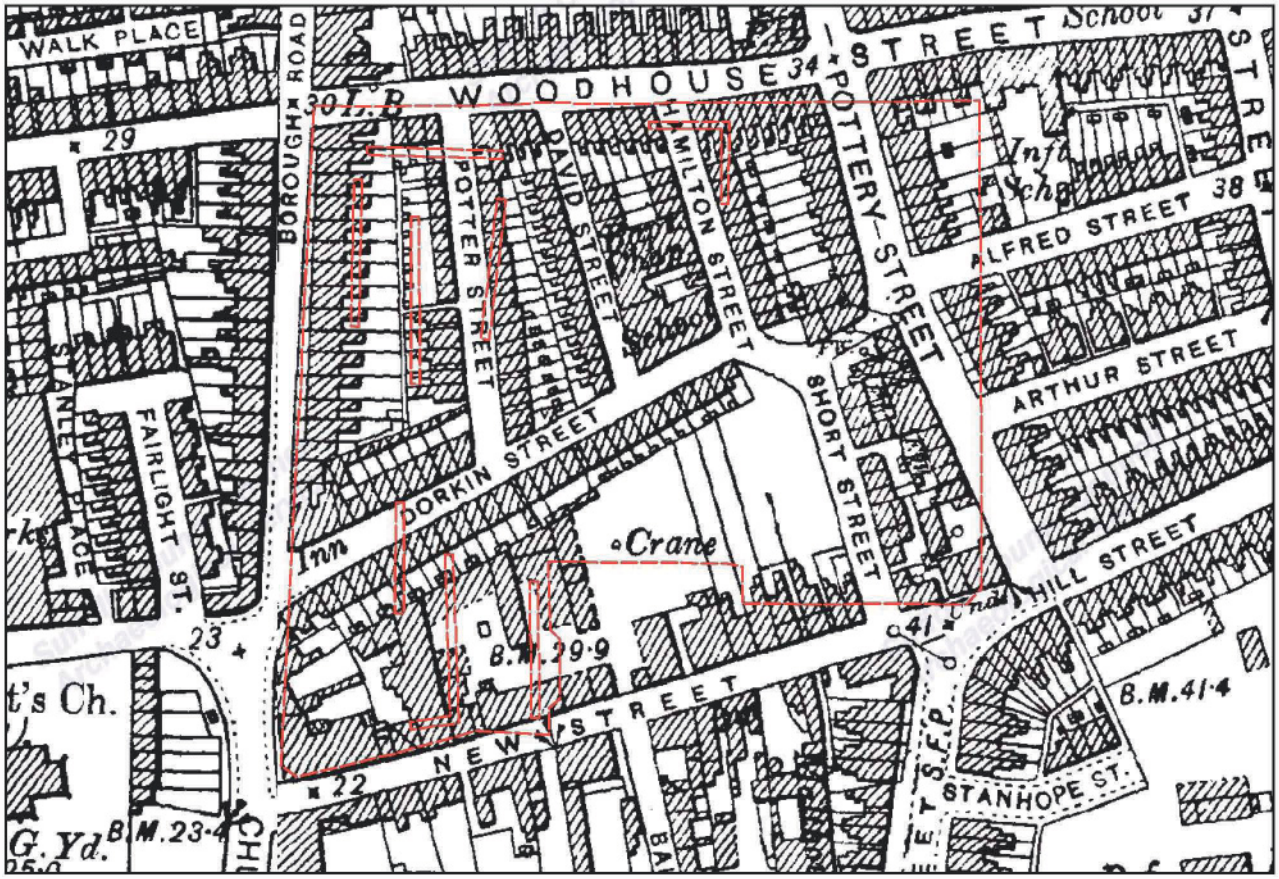

Figure 8. 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 sheet

(un-scaled extract – outlines of the development area and the evaluation trenches are marked in red)

6. Finds and environmental evidence

By Andy Fawcett

Introduction

A total of 108 finds with a combined weight of 27210g were collected from 15 contexts at the Rope Walk, Ipswich as shown in Table 1 (below). A full contextual breakdown of all the find types can be found in Appendix 3.

Find type	No	Weight/g
Pottery	59	1769
CBM	17	20561
Wall plaster	8	98
Clay pipe	6	23
Stone	2	2671
Iron	5	2054
Coal	1	2
Bone	1	3
Ivory	1	1
Shell	1	2
Glass	5	39
Slag	1	3
Totals	**108**	**27226**

Table 1: Finds quantities

Pottery

Pottery has been noted in five contexts as Table 2 demonstrates (below), and a full classification of fabric types per context can be found in Appendix 3. All of the pottery is dated to the later part of the post-medieval period with an emphasis on the 18th and 19th centuries.

Context	No	Weight/g	Spot date
0001	10	246	18th to 20th C
0004	4	46	18th to 20th C
0014	5	16	18th to 19th C
0016	16	366	19th C
0031	24	1095	18th to 19th C
Totals	**59**	**1769**	

Table 2: Pottery by context

The unstratified assemblage 0001, contained a number of refined white earthenwares (REFW), which display blue and white transfer printed decoration. A pearlware plate exhibited a similar decorative style. Other fabrics with form types include creamware (CRW), denoted by a dish base, and a late post-medieval earthenware represented by a bowl fragment (LPME). The four sherds (46g) from coal layer 0004, all belong to the same porcelain (PORC) female figurine. It is coloured in several shades of green and is depicted dancing with a fan and it may originally have sat on top of a lid, perhaps from a serving dish of some description. Oven fill 0014 produced more examples of REFW, as well as single sherd of late glazed red earthenware (LGRE). A single sherd of red stoneware (RDSW) was also noted; the example possibly belonged to a lid. Pit fill

0016, which contained brick rubble, also held several pottery sherds. A number of these (REFW) have blue and white transfer printed decoration in the Willow pattern style. Of note are four sherds of Chinese porcelain (PORC) which all form the remnants of a saucer. It is dated to the 18th century and is decorated with a pagoda, trees and birds all in a faded orange. The general style of decoration shares some similarities with the famille rose style associated with this type of pottery. Finally in this fill is a REFW chamber pot or vase, which is decorated in the transfer printed stipple and line style. The design depicts a country house set against a background of trees. The cellar floor fill 0031 is dominated by 23 REFW sherds (825g) which all belong to the same vessel, a ewer. There are a number of joins and the interior of the rim is decorated with scrolled leaf pattern.

Ceramic building material

A total of 17 pieces of CBM with a combined weight of 20561g have been recovered and a full contextual breakdown of fabrics, measurements and other comments form part of the site archive.

Late brick

A total of 15 brick examples with a weight 20364g have been recorded, and the largest part of the assemblage has been taken as individual samples from walls and brick surfaces. These include walls 0007, 0009, 0010, 0012, 0015 and surfaces 0006, 0008 and 0011. All these bricks are in medium sandy fabrics (ms), occasionally with ferrous inclusions (msfe), calcite (msc) or clay pellets (mscp). Most of these samples are oxidised, however there are three instances of white fabrics, which are noted in surfaces 0006 and 0008 as well as wall 0010. White bricks were produced at both Woolpit and Culford in Suffolk. Most of the bricks only display slight abrasion and nearly all have mortar attached to them. Many of the bricks are un-frogged and those which are frogged have only very shallow versions of this innovation, for instance, wall samples 0007 and 0009. Broadly speaking the brick measurement are fairly standard, length being around 230mm, depth 64mm and width 110mm. Pit 0015 was lined with bricks and a sample was taken from this (388g) as well as the fill (0016). These examples are both oxidised and are in the msfe fabric. The bricks are a mixture of unfrogged and shallow frogged types, and this may indicate an overall date range of between the early and mid 19th century.

Roof tile

Only two contexts contained roof tile, pit fill 0016 (1 fragment @ 39g) and the unstratified context 0001 (1 fragment @ 158g). Both examples are dated to the post-medieval period and are in a medium sandy fabric (ms), although the latter also contains common ferrous inclusions (msfe).

Wall plaster

A sample of eight pieces of wall plaster (98g) are present in context 0013. They are composed of a lime based fine mortar, which also contains pieces of crushed CBM. All of the pieces have a smoothed surface that has an applied white wash.

Clay pipe

A total of six clay pipe fragments (23g) have been recovered, five of which are stems (12g). These were noted in unstratified context 0001, oven fill 0014 and pit fill 0016. The best example is a near complete bowl from fill 0005, a layer of made ground. The bowl displays ribbed decoration with a simple fluted bowl and is dated to the 19th century (Flood 1976, 17).

Stone

Two stone objects were noted in two separate contexts (2671g). The first is a flat piece of marble that was probably used for structural decoration, for instance as part of a wall or floor. The second is a large, rounded piece of natural stone, located in pit fill 0016. It has been deliberately cut in half and the presence of paint on its surface, suggests that at some point it was employed as a marker. This stone was found alongside 19th century pottery.

Iron objects

Five pieces of ironwork (2054g) have been noted from three contexts, none of these have been catalogued as small finds, as they are very modern. The first is a complete, although heavily corroded smoothing iron (2016g), recorded in the unstratified context 0001. Three post-medieval nail fragments (34g) are present in oven fill 0014, this also contained 18th to 19th century pottery. Finally, the cellar floor fill 0031 contained a single piece of decorative metalwork (4g), in the shape of an eight pronged star. This fill also produced pottery dating from the 18th to 19th century.

Coal

Only one very small fragment of coal is present (2g), collected as a representative sample from coal layer 0004.

Bone
The only example of bone (3g) occurs in made the ground layer 0005, and may be part of a bobbin handle. The fragment has very smooth surfaces, it is hollow throughout and measures 71mm.

Ivory
A single ivory hoop was retrieved from coal layer fill 0004 (1g). It is possibly a finger ring or a personal dress item; pottery dating from the 18th to 20th century was noted alongside this item.

Shell
A single terrestrial shell fragment (2g) belonging to the common garden snail (helix aspersa) is located in the fill of fire-place fill 0014.

Glass
In total five individual glass fragments have been noted (39g). Pit fill 0016 contained two pieces of post-medieval bottle glass (13g). Fireplace fill 0014 held the top part of a stopper and a marble (16g) and finally, a piece of post-medieval decorative glass was recorded in unstratified context 0001 (10g).

Slag
A single fragment of slag (3g) was recovered from pit fill 0016.

Conclusion
The majority of the finds assemblage is typical of what might be expected from a 19th century household. The pottery assemblage also reflects this, being mainly made up of mass produced wares. However, two elements within this collection stand out, firstly the porcelain figurine and secondly, the Chinese porcelain saucer, the latter being an expensive tableware. Nonetheless, there is the possibility that these pieces could have been curated or handed down from a past generation. The two largest find groups are pottery and brick and there is a great deal of harmony, in terms of dating, between the two assemblages.

References
Flood, R. J., 1976 *Clay tobacco pipes in Cambridgeshire* Cambridge

7. Discussion

It was hoped that evidence for Anglo-Saxon or medieval activity would be identified within the evaluated area but in the event no features, deposits or artefacts dating to those periods or earlier were discovered.

Large areas of the site appeared to have been severely truncated by the construction and later demolition of the college buildings that stood on this site but this alone is unlikely to be responsible for the complete lack of evidence for early activity. Even if the truncation had entirely destroyed buried features and stratigraphic layers one would have expected occasional stray artefacts to have been present in the spoil as residual finds although in the event none were noted. Also, some undisturbed areas were exposed, particularly in the northern half of the evaluated area, but no early features were identified. This suggests that the evaluated area was not subject to any intense earlier activity and the representation of this area as open pasture and arable fields in the early maps of Speede (1610), Ogilby (1674) and Pennington (1778) are correct.

What was identified during the evaluation was the presence of remains from the 19th century urbanisation of the area although over much of the site this was restricted to the lower portions of cellars and only in occasional isolated pockets. Of more interest is the high level of survival for remains from this period that were noted in the open grassed area in the vicinity of Trench 8 with street surfaces, walls, yard surfaces etc. being located relatively close to the present ground surface.

Trench 8 has demonstrated that significant portions of a large part of what was Hamilton Street and the structures that fronted it have survived as buried archaeological features. This should include a terrace of houses that stood on the east side of Hamilton Street, a small number of houses on the west side, and a chapel and possibly a school that were located in the southern half of the street. Parts of a number of the houses that formerly fronted onto Woodhouse Street have also survived.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Over the majority of the site (the area of Trenches 1 to 7) it is not recommended that any further work be undertaken. This is due to the severe truncation of the natural subsoil and the great depths of the remains of the 19th century housing that have survived.

In the area of Trench 8, however, excavation and recording of the well preserved remains of Hamilton Street and its associated buildings, as well as those fronting Woodhouse Street could form the basis for a very rewarding social history project which could be undertaken in association with the staff and students of Suffolk College. It could also be extended as a wider outreach project involving local schools.

The stratigraphy is uncomplicated and the remains themselves are relatively sturdy and easy to expose, clean and record. As such, a large part of the actual excavation work could be undertaken by the students themselves (college and school), giving them a perfect hands-on opportunity to undertake archaeological work with experienced archaeological staff only being required to supervise their activities and provide advice.

Due to the nature of the site and its relatively recent history it is likely to attract wider public interest, particularly from local Ipswich residents whose families may have lived in the area.

9. Archive deposition

Paper archive: T:\ENV\ARC\MSWORKS3\PARISH\Ipswich\100 Rope Walk
Photo Archive: (yet to be fully archived, currently stored in the above location)
Historic Environment Record reference under which archive is held: IPS 619.
A summary has also been entered into OASIS, the online database, ref. suffolkc1-77349

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by Tim Browne, Phil Camps, Tony Fisher and Mark Sommers from the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The machine and operator was provided by Holmes Plant and Construction Limited.

The project was directed by Mark Sommers, and managed by Rhodri Gardner, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The graphics work was carried out by Crane Begg and his team in the Bury St Edmunds office of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

Plates (Scales = 1m, 2m or 3m lengths divided into 0.5m sections)

Plate I. Trench 1 showing the overburden and the truncated natural subsoil

Plate II. Cellar floor noted in base of Trench 2

Plate III. Brick structure 0037 as seen in west face of Trench 3

Plate IV. Drain 0038 as seen in northern end of Trench 3

Plate V. Stratigraphy as revealed in northern face of Trench 4

Plate VI. Pit 0016, Trench 4

Plate VII. Stratigraphy as revealed in eastern face of Trench 5

Plate VIII. View of the three cellars located in Trench 5 (view looking south)

Plate IX. View of the dividing wall (0025) between two adjacent cellars

Plate X. View of Wall 0027

Plate XI. View of dividing Wall 0025 and buttress on its northern side

Plate XII. View of ?copper base (0014)

Plate XIII. Stratigraphy as revealed in eastern face of Trench 6 (northern end)

Plate XIV. General view of Trench 6 (looking north)

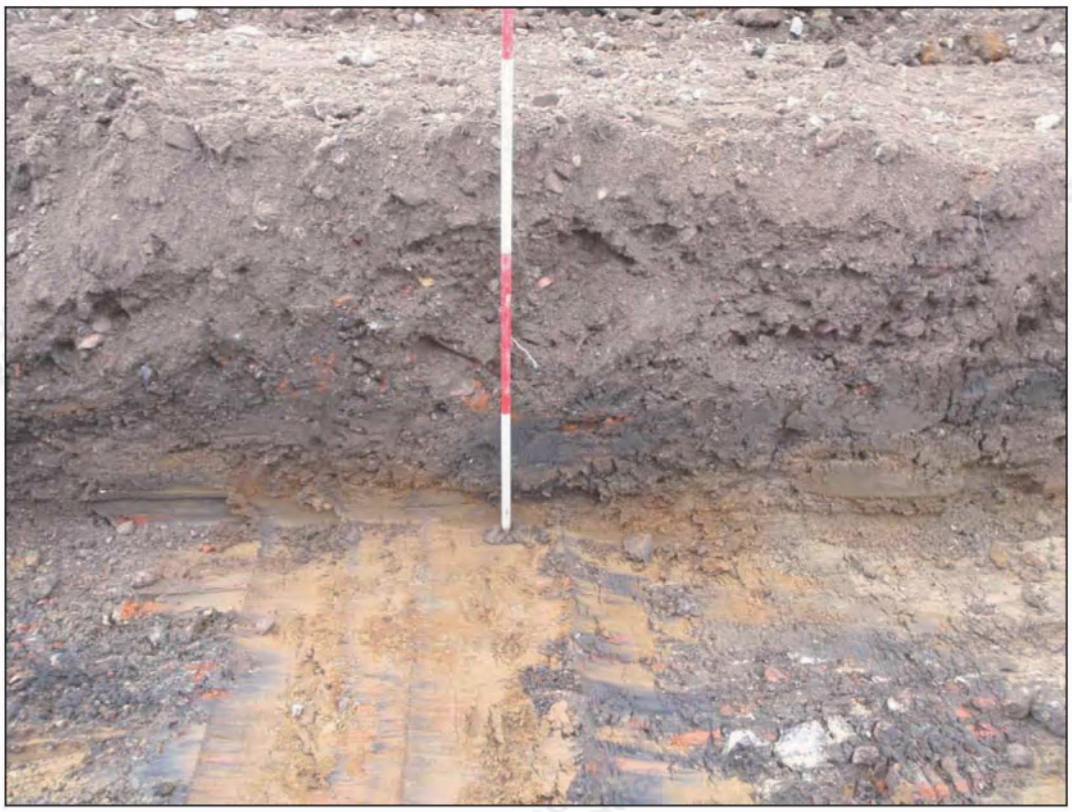

Plate XV. Stratigraphy as revealed in western face of Trench 7

Plate XVI. Cellar and well as seen in Trench 7 (looking south)

Plate XVII. Steps in southwest corner of cellar

Plate XVIII. Pit 0017 showing dislodged brickwork

Plate XIX. Bricklined shaft (?well), Trench 7

Plate XX. General view looking east along the east-west arm of Trench 8 showing the surface of Hamilton Street in foreground.

Plate XXI. Stratigraphy as revealed in northern face at the eastern end of Trench 8

Plate XXII. General view looking west along the east-west arm of Trench 8, showing the remains of two houses which fronted Woodhouse Street in the foreground (Woodhouse Street ran roughly along the line of the orange fencing to the right of the image).

Plate XXIII. General view looking east along the east-west arm of Trench 8 showing Wall 0023, Surface 0006 (foreground), Wall 0007 (running diagonally across image) and Wall 0020 with surface 0008 beyond (far distance)

Plate XXIV. Surface 0006

Plate XXV. Surface 0008

Plate XXVI. Drain in yard surface

Plate XXVII. Brick walls 0012 and surface 0011

Appendix 1

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

Evaluation by Trial Trench

100 ROPE WALK, IPSWICH

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

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

1. Background

1.1 Planning consent has been granted for the construction of a sports hall and all-weather pitches at 100 Rope Walk, Ipswich (IP/09/00554/FUL).

1.2 The planning consent contains a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before development begins (Planning Policy Guidance 16, paragraph 30 condition). In order to establish the full archaeological implications of the proposed development, an archaeological evaluation is required of the site. **The evaluation is the first part of the programme of archaeological work and decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of additional briefs.**.

1.3 The development area lies partly within the Area of Archaeological Importance, defined for Ipswich in the *Ipswich Local Plan* and in an area with a high potential for the presence of structures related to the pottery industry known to have been active in the Rope Walk area from the Anglo-Saxon to post medieval period. There is a high probability that the development will damage or destroy archaeological deposits.

1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

1.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

1.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.

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

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].

2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and natural soil processes. Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits. Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit. Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.

2.4 Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area. Define the location and level of such deposits and their vulnerability to damage by development where this is defined.

2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2.6 Evaluation is to proceed sequentially: the desk-based assessment will normally precede the field evaluation unless agreed otherwise. The results of the desk-based work is to be used to inform the trenching design. This sequence will only be varied if benefit to the evaluation can be demonstrated.

2.7 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP2*), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design, this document covers only the evaluation stage.

2.8 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.

2.9 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

2.10 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification A: Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Consult the County Historic Environment Record (HER), both the computerised record and any backup files.

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

3.3 Assess the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.

4 Specification B: Field Evaluation

4.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the development area and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.

4.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

4.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

4.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation. Significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.

4.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

4.6 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from R Ballentyne, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.

4.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

4.8 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).

4.9 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
"Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England" English Heritage and the Church of England 2005 provides advice and defines a level of practice which should be followed whatever the likely belief of the buried individuals.

4.10 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.

4.11 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome and colour photographs.

4.12 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

5. **General Management**

5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.

5.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).

5.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.

5.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

5.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. **Report Requirements**

6.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

6.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established

6.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

6.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

6.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County HER if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

6.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

6. 9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

6.10 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the county HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

6.11 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

6.12 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the 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: 8th October, 2009 Reference: /Rope Walk09

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

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

Appendix 2

Context Data

Context	Feature Number	Component	Identifier	Trench	Description
0001			U/S finds	T8	Unstratified finds, all from the spoil of Trench 8
0002	0002	0002	Pit Cut	T8	Elongated pit or possible building slot. Shallow with sloping sides and a flat base. Is adjacent to and runs parallel with Wall 0020. Cut into the buried topsoil layer 0032
0003	0002	0002	Pit Fill	T8	Fill of cut 0002 comprising brown loam and crushed mortar
0004	0004	0004	Layer	T8	Layer of crushed coal and coal dust overlying a brick floor (0008), presumably the unused remnants from a coal store
0005	0005	0005	Layer	T8	Layer of made ground containing brick fragments and crushed mortar. Bounded by walls 0019, 0021 and 0022
0006	0006	0006	Surface	T8	Small area of brick floor. Appears to comprise white bricks which have been stained black, probably by coal (similar to 0008)
0007	0007	0007	Wall	T8	Wall constructed of red brick. Single brick thickness. Up to four courses of brickwork survive. Laid on a footing of bricks laid widthways and on edge in a shallow trench cut into the buried topsoil layer 0032.
0008	0008	0008	Surface	T8	Small area of brick floor. Appears to comprise white bricks which have been stained black by the overlying layer of coal dust (0004, similar to surface 0006)
0009	0009	0009	Wall	T8	Brick ?buttress. Component part of Wall 0020. Three courses and a at least one courses of a stepped footing survive. A similar buttress (0034) survives some 0.55m to the south (a fireplace?)
0010	0010	0010	Wall	T8	Two bricks from Wall 0022
0011	0011	0011	Surface	T8	Small area of brick floor bounded by Walls 0012 and 0035. Runs under area of rough concrete (0033)
0012	0012	0012	Wall	T8	Wall constructed of red brick. Single brick thickness, at least two courses high. Tied in with cross wall (0035)
0013	0013	0013	Plaster	T8	Sample of wall plaster found overlying surface 0011
0014	0014	0014	Fill	T5	Fill removed from around the oven/copper base located against the northern face of Wall 0026
0015	0015	0015	Pit Cut	T4	Rectangular shaped pit lined with red brick walls (single brick thickness) and a brick floor (laid in an irregular pattern using whole and half bricks). 1.2m wide and at least 1.8m in length (internal dimensions) with a depth of 1m.
0016	0015	0015	Pit Fill	T4	Fill of pit 0015 comprising layers of (from base) brick rubble, grey ash, sand and gravel with crushed brick and mortar, brick rubble with crushed mortar.
0017	0017	0017	Pit Cut	T7	Roughly rectangular pit cut against southern wall of cellar in Trench 7.
0018	0017	0017	Pit Fill	T7	Fill of cut 0017 comprising dark brown sticky loam with occasional brick and mortar fragments
0019	0019	0019	Wall	T8	Wall constructed of red brick. Double brick thickness. Up to seven courses of brickwork survive. Laid on a stepped footing cut into the buried topsoil layer 0032.
0020	0020	0020	Wall	T8	Wall constructed of red brick. Single brick thickness. Up to five courses of brickwork survive. Laid on a stepped footing cut into the buried topsoil layer 0032.
0021	0021	0021	Wall	T8	Line of bricks, single brick width. Possible wall although appears to comprise floor bricks laid on a body of loam and crushed brick. A later alteration to the internal arrangement? Possibly a support for a copper or sink? Against Wall 0020. At the same level as the yard surface to the south.
0022	0022	0022	Wall	T8	Line of bricks, single brick width. Possible wall although appears to comprise floor bricks laid on a body of loam and crushed brick. A later alteration to the internal arrangement? Possibly a support for a copper or sink? Against Wall 0020. At the same level as the yard surface to the south.
0023	0023	0023	Wall	T8	Wall constructed of red brick. Double brick thickness. At least four courses of brickwork survived. Cut into the buried topsoil layer 0032.
0024	0024	0024	Wall	T5	Cellar wall constructed of red brick. Single brick thickness. Five courses of brickwork survived in good condition but a further nine courses of brickwork were present above but were leaning to the north (occurred during demolition?).
0025	0025	0025	Wall	T5	Cellar wall constructed of red brick. Single brick thickness. Separates the adjacent cellars
0026	0025	0025	Wall	T5	Cellar wall constructed of red brick. Single brick thickness. Separates the adjacent cellars

Context	Feature Number	Component	Identifier	Trench	Description
0027	0027	0027	Wall	T5	Wall constructed of red brick. Double brick thickness. At least ten courses of brickwork survived. Presumable the front wall of a terrace fronting Potter Street
0028	0028	0028	Surface	T5	Brick floor of cellar. Area of brickwork missing to reveal floor laid on thin layer of yellow sand. Cellar/house walls built onto the floor surface.
0029	0029	0029	Surface	T5	Brick floor of cellar to south of 0028. Area of brickwork missing to reveal floor laid on thin layer of yellow sand.
0030	0030	0030	Surface	T5	Brick floor of cellar to south of 0029.
0031	0031	0031	Fill	T5	Rubble fill over floor 0030
0032	0032	0032	Layer	T8	Layer of buried topsoil visible in Trench 8. Wall footings cut into the surface of this layer. Presumably represents the ground level at the time of construction. A buried topsoil, which is presumably the same layer, was also seen in Trenches 3 & 4
0033	0033	0033	Surface	T8	Rough concrete surface formed of patchy concrete and brick rubble. Probably a post-demolition surface (carpark?). Overlies walls/brick surfaces.
0034	0034	0034	Wall	T8	Brick ?buttress. Component part of Wall 0020. Partially obscured by a series of modern cable ducts but believed to be similar to buttress (0009) which is located some 0.55m to the north (a fireplace?)
0035	0035	0035	Wall	T8	Wall constructed of red brick. Single brick thickness, at least two courses high. Tied in with cross wall (0012)
0036	0036	0036	Brickwork	T3	Small brick structure only seen in section. Comprised a brick floor with low walls on the north and south side. 0.8m wide internally and filled with grey ash and clinker. Cut into buried soil layer
0037	0037	0037	Brickwork	T3	Small brick structure only seen in section. Comprised a brick floor with low walls on the north and south side. 0.8m wide internally and filled with grey ash and clinker. Cut into buried soil layer
0038	0038	0038	Drain	T3	Drain - salt-glazed ceramic pipes set in concrete

Finds Data

Bulk Finds

Context	Pottery No	Pottery Wt	Ceramic Period	CBM No	CBM Wt	Stone No	Stone Wt	Clay pipe No	Clay pipe Wt	Slag No	Slag Wt	Miscellaneous
0006	0	0		1	1914	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0007	0	0		1	2455	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0008	0	0		1	3238	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0009	0	0		1	2643	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0010	0	0		2	2633	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0011	0	0		3	3128	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0012	0	0		1	3050	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0013	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8 @ 98g Wall plaster
0015	0	0		1	3388	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0016	16	366		5	954	1	2230	1	0	1	3	
0001	10	246	LMED/PMED	1	158	1	441	1	7	0	0	1 @ 2016g Clothes iron/1 @ 10g Decorative glass
0031	25	1113	PMED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 @ 4g Decorative metal
0014	5	16	PMED	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	2 @ 16g Glass marble & stopper top
0004	4	46	PMED	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 @ 2g Coal/1@1g Bone hoop
0005	0	0		0	0	0	0	2	14	0	0	

Pottery fabrics

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Weight (g)	Illus	Comments	Fabric date range
0001	Post-medieval	CRW	Dish base		1	5	0		1730-1760
0001	Post-medieval	YELW	Base		1	62	0		Late 18th to 19th C
0001	Post-medieval	GSW4	Body		1	11	0		16th to 17th C
0001	Post-medieval	REFW	Body	BW-sponge	1	14	0		Late 18th to 20th C
0001	Post-medieval	REFW	Body	TPW-BW-willow	2	16	0		Late 18th to 20th
0001	Post-medieval	PEW	Plate	TPW-BW-Willow	3	53	0		Late 18th to mid 19th C
0001	Post-medieval	LPME	Bowl		1	84	0	Sooted	18th to 20th C
0004	Post-medieval	PORC	Figurine	Green	4	46	0	Some joins	18th to 20th C
0014	Post-medieval	RDSW	Lid		1	1	0		18th to 19th C
0014	Post-medieval	LGRE	Body		1	7	0		18th to 19th C
0014	Post-medieval	REFW	Body	TPW-BW-Willow	2	3	0	Sherds join	Late 18th to 20th C
0014	Post-medieval	REFW	Body		1	5	0		Late 18th to 20th C
0016	Post-medieval	IRST	Plate	TPW-BW-Willow	4	48	0	Some joins	Early 19th C+
0016	Post-medieval	REFW	Body		1	7	0		Late 18th to 20th C
0016	Post-medieval	REFW	Body	TPW-BW-Willow	1	42	0		Late 18th to 20th C
0016	Post-medieval	PORC	Saucer	Famille rose-pagoda	4	32	0	All join	18th to 20th C
0016	Post-medieval	LPME	Base/Rim		2	42	0	Separate vessels	18th to 20th C
0016	Post-medieval	REFW	Chamber pot/vase	TPW-Stipple & line	5	198	0	Several joins	19th C
0031	Post-medieval	ESW	Base		1	270	0		17th to 19th C
0031	Post-medieval	REFW	Ewer	Scrolled leaf on rim	23	825	0	Several joins, all same vessel	Late 18th to 20th C