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CORNHILL PROJECT, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK

**TARGETED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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OASIS SUMMARY

Project details			
Project name	<i>Cornhill Project, Ipswich, Suffolk</i>		
<p><i>In July 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a targeted archaeological desk-based assessment and trial trench evaluation at Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (NGR TL 162 446). The evaluation was commissioned by the client in advance of proposals to regenerate Ipswich Cornhill, and to provide information on the potential archaeological implications of the proposals.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed a relatively high density of features in both trenches. The features were discretised as opposed to linears, and comprised pits and postholes. The latter, particularly in Trench 2, may be indicative of structural remains. The archaeological features are 0.50 – 1.20m below the current ground surface and are well preserved.</i></p> <p><i>The features contained predominantly early 8th – mid 9th century pottery, and also mid 9th – 12th century, 11th – 13th century, and mid 12th – mid 14th century pottery. They contained between 1 and 5 sherds of pottery. Associated finds comprise CBM, animal bone and shell. A fragment of slag and a medieval copper alloy button were also found. Sparse residual struck flint was also recovered.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	n/a		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	6705	Site code	IPS874
Type of project	<i>Archaeological desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Ipswich Central Conservation Area</i>		
Current land use	<i>Market square</i>		
Planned development	<i>Regeneration project</i>		
Main features (+dates)	Medieval to post-medieval/ early modern:	Pits; postholes	
Significant finds (+dates)	Residual Mesolithic/ early Neolithic:	Struck flint	
	Saxon and medieval:	Pottery	
	Medieval:	Cu alloy button	
	Medieval and post-medieval:	CBM	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Ipswich</i>	-
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	<i>c. 1600m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 162 446</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 10m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Abby Antrobus, Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Thomas Muir</i>		
Funded by	<i>Ipswich Borough Council</i>		
Full title	<i>Cornhill Project, Ipswich, Suffolk: Targeted archaeological desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Muir, T. and Wilson, L.</i>		
Report no.	5180		
Date (of report)	30 July 2016 (Revised 28/02/2017)		

CORNHILL PROJECT, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK

TARGETED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In July 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a targeted archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation at Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (NGR TL 162 446). The evaluation was commissioned by the client in advance of proposals to regenerate Ipswich Cornhill, and to provide information on the potential archaeological implications of the proposals.

Historically the site is directly linked with the commercial process of buying and selling grain. Ipswich was founded in the middle Saxon period, St Mildred's church lay directly to the south, in the location of the current town hall. Ipswich perhaps had a daily market after c. 1200; and as a market place the Cornhill would have had a market cross. The exact location and shape of the cross is unknown but it is illustrated on Speed's map of 1610.

The post-medieval market cross was built in 1628 only a decade after Speed depicts a market cross in the square. Prior to the building of the town hall in the late 19th century St Mildred's church and the moot hall were demolished. The construction of the post office in the same period also caused the demolition of pre-existing structures perhaps associated with a semi-permanent market. From the 19th century until the 1970s a tramway ran from King Street through the square and along Westgate Street and Tavern Street.

The evaluation revealed a relatively high density of features in both trenches. The features were discretely as opposed to linears, and comprised pits and postholes. The latter, particularly in Trench 2, may be indicative of structural remains. The archaeological features are 0.50 – 1.20m below the current ground surface and are well preserved.

The features contained predominantly early 8th – mid 9th century pottery, and also mid 9th – 12th century, 11th – 13th century, and mid 12th – mid 14th century pottery. They contained between 1 and 5 sherds of pottery. Associated finds comprise CBM, animal bone and shell. A fragment of slag and a medieval copper alloy button were also found. Sparse residual struck flint was also recovered.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a targeted archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation at Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (NGR TL 162 446; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned by the client in advance of proposals to regenerate Ipswich Cornhill, including the construction of a new tower and water feature, and to provide information on the potential archaeological implications of the proposals.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (dated 12th April 2016), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 28th April 2016). It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments* (2015).

1.3 Documents such as the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2015) and *Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice*, Historic England 2006 (revised 2016), were also used to guide the project, when considering any buildings currently present within/adjacent to the site, though no detailed historic building appraisal was undertaken.

1.4 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

- to establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*;
- to 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;
- to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence; and
- to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Planning Policy Context

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be

balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Ipswich is a coastal town in Suffolk c. 23km to the north-east of Colchester. The Cornhill area is located in the town centre c. 670m to the north of the River Gipping. The area proposed to be developed comprises an area of open pavement between the Town Hall and the Corn Exchange, the Post Office and various commercial shops lining Westgate Street to the north. It is in use as a market place with various stalls and traders.

2.2 The site comprises a rectangular piece of open pavement with several points of access. Westgate Street runs westwards from the north-western corner, and Tavern Street runs eastwards from the north-eastern corner. Lloyds Avenue cuts through a carriageway in a building to the north towards the Tower Ramparts. On the southern boundary three smaller routes give access on either side of, and in-between, the town hall and post office to King's Street.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at approximately 10m AOD with the land falling gently down to the south towards the River Gipping. This river curves round the base of the town and converges into the River Orwell before becoming an estuary at Harwich c. 14km to the south-west.

3.2 The underlying geological formation is a clay and silty sedimentary bedrock of the Thames Group, formed in the Palaeogene period. Further to the south the site lies adjacent to the Thanet Sand formation and Lambeth Group, clay, silt and sand formed in the Palaeogene period. The overlying soil type is a freely draining, slightly acidic and loamy soil.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistory

4.1 Some distinctive flints dating to the Upper Palaeolithic were washed into the low-lying gravels of the River Gipping at Bramford Road c. 6.5km to the north-west. They may represent casual losses by hunting parties from the Low Countries using the land-bridge which spanned the North Sea (Wymer 1999, 32).

4.2 By the start of the Mesolithic small bands of hunters occupied parts of England and by 6500 BC the sea level had risen to break through the land-bridge for Britain to become an island (Wymer 1999, 34). A Mesolithic find is recorded c. 200m to the south-west comprising a quartzite pebble mace head with hour glass perforation (SHER MSF5001). A site at Sproughton dates from the Later Mesolithic, lying c. 3km to the west.

4.3 There are no further finds of prehistoric date in the vicinity of the site until the Iron Age. During this period Suffolk was divided by a tribal boundary between the *Iceni* in the north and the *Trinovantes* in the south. Ipswich lies in an area of denser settlement during this period with major settlement sites located at Hacheston, Burgh and Foxhall. The British Museum houses Iron Age finds from Suffolk; two gold torcs found in the late 19th century to the south-east of the site and a further six found in the late 1960s c. 3km to the south-west of the town in Belstead. The torcs were made in the 1st century BC and are suggested to be for ceremonial purposes (Martin 1999, 40).

Romano-British

4.4 During the Roman period administration was based in urban centres such as Caistor St Edmund, Norfolk, and Colchester, Essex. In Suffolk the largest settlements can be classified as unplanned small towns, the nearest of which is Coddendam 10km to the north of Ipswich (Plouviez 1999, 42). In Ipswich an excavation during the redevelopment of the Debenhams store in the north-west corner of the Cornhill area revealed a cremation urn and horizontal timbers laid over boggy ground. The latter was interpreted as a Roman road running along the front of the store building (Boulter and Loader 1993; SHER IPS782; ESF23320). Roman 1st century AD pottery, ditches, and a posthole and slotted structure have also been recorded at a site c. 300m to the south-west (SHER IPS053).

Anglo-Saxon

4.5 During the early Anglo-Saxon period Ipswich developed into a settlement large enough to start trading with the Rhineland (West 1999, 44).

4.6 Ipswich seems to have been founded in the late 6th or early 7th century on what was open heath land on the north bank of the River Orwell. During this early period settlement was restricted to an area of only a couple of hectares immediately adjacent to the river, probably extending from Tower Street in the north to Museum Street on the west, and Bond Street on the east. However its street system largely survives (Wade 1999, 158). The town's economy was based on manufacturing and international trade. Royal villas probably provided a network for the distribution of Ipswich's products and imports, and points where exports could be collected (Wade 1999, 46). During the middle of the 9th century competition began with other trading ports along the coast.

4.7 The area at Cornhill was an open space during this period, and St Mildred's church is thought to have been located here. The church is not recorded in Domesday but its dedication suggests it dates from this period (SHER IPS279). During the excavations at the Debenhams site to the north-west of the site, another

of the pre-Domesday churches was identified (SHER IPS783). The extent of its cemetery was identified during works at the Crown and Anchor site c. 50m to the west of the Debenhams site (Boulter and Loader 1993; SHER IPS297).

4.8 There is a significant Danish presence here from the late 9th and early 10th century at which time a market is recorded in the town (Wade 1999, 46). Excavation has shown the town's first defences, consisting of an earthen rampart and ditch, were probably constructed in the early 10th century in response to West Saxon advances, but probably never used as the Danes surrendered in 918 AD (Wade 1999, 158). A bone chess piece, a bishop, either of Anglo-Saxon or Viking origin is recorded c. 50m to the south (SHER IPS798).

4.9 During the 10th century international trade ceased but picked up again in the 11th century, while regional trade became increasingly important (Wade 1999, 158). An excavation at 6-10 Arcade Street, c. 70m to the south-west, recorded inter-cutting pits dating from the late Saxon and medieval periods, but no Middle Saxon features were recorded (Martin 1980, 295; SHER IPS196). Excavations c. 70m to the south-east recorded late Saxon pits but no features of Middle Saxon date (SHER IPS197).

Medieval

4.10 Domesday recorded 11 churches in Ipswich, several of which lay outside of the town's defences, suggesting suburban growth. The latter continued into the 13th century which stimulated the introduction of monastic orders in the town (Wade 1999, 158). The nearest monastic order to the site was the White Friars or Carmelites established in c. 1278 and located on the site of the Buttermarket shopping centre. A market was provided in Ipswich perhaps daily after 1200, and the Cornhill square became the centre for buying and selling of grain.

4.11 It is known that a Norman Castle was built in Ipswich but its location is unknown. The town was besieged in 1153 by Stephen and the castle was demolished by 1176 (Wade 1999, 58). Several sites have been suggested. It is most likely that it was located within the town ramparts on Elm Street, c. 300m to the west of the site. The town's defences were rebuilt in 1203 and the provision of north, west and east gates provided access into the city (Wade 1999, 158).

4.12 The excavations at 6-10 Arcade Street recorded traces of a building of slot and posthole construction, and flint and mortar medieval walls were recorded (SHER IPS196). A medieval wall is also recorded c. 150m to the east on Tower Street (SHER IPS773). The cemetery for the lost Saxon church on the Debenhams site continued to be in use throughout the 13th century (Wade forthcoming; SHER IPS781). Isolated finds in the immediate area include a bottle and a 15th century iron spur recorded at Lloyds Bank on the north side of the square (SHER IPS784). Pottery and oyster shells were recorded at 3 Tavern Street, directly to the north (SHER IPS785).

Post-Medieval

4.13 Ipswich in the 17th century had a leading role in the coal trade and a prominent ship building industry (Malster 1999, 132). A small timber-framed and

plastered building of 17th century date borders the square to the west (SHER 275420). The Cornhill square, focus of the grain market, had a market cross which was mentioned by Speed in 1610 (SHER IPS844). This may be the same cross that was drawn by artist George Frost in the late 18th century (Plate 1). The cross is mentioned as being erected in c. 1628 and demolished by 1812, therefore a predecessor is more likely to have been illustrated by Speed (Scarfe 1999, 76).

4.14 St Mildred's Church partly survived within the moot hall until a town hall was built in its place between 1867-68 by Bellamy and Hardy of Lincoln (SHER 275422). A post office was added not long after to the south-east (SHER 275423). The Cornhill building on the north side of the square was built in 1889 and designed by local architect F. G. Cotman (SHER 275418).

5 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE (Figs. 4 - 13)

Speed's Map 1610

5.1 The earliest map of the site dates from the early 17th century and is an approximate depiction of the street pattern (Fig. 4). The Cornhill is labelled and depicted as an open area with two isolated structures. One of these is the market cross and the other is St Mildred's Church now amalgamated into the moot hall.

John Ogilby's Survey of Ipswich 1674

5.2 The map of 1674 illustrates the Cornhill and its immediate environs (Fig. 5). The rectangular market place is illustrated with a circle of dots marking the place of the market cross. Bargate Street converges in the north-west corner, Tavern Street in the north-east, with a passage leading to the south towards the Buttermarket. The amalgamated moot hall lies to the south-west of the square with other thin burgage-like plots running back from the street frontage. Smaller and cluttered structures lie to the south-east of the square.

Pennington's Map 1778

5.3 Pennington's late 18th century source illustrates the Cornhill with the town hall (Fig. 6). The structures to the south-east of the square have been replaced with an L-shaped building and a smaller rectangular building.

White's Map 1849

5.4 White's map of 1849 (Fig. 7) and other sources of a similar date including the tithe map and Monson's map of Ipswich, illustrate the corn exchange. A square structure is a predecessor of the later post office. The market cross is no longer illustrated.

White's Map 1867

5.5 The map of 1867 records the post office but it is not clear whether the town hall has been replaced (Fig. 8). A tramway appears to link Westgate Street with Kings Street by sweeping through the square.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1884

5.6 In 1884 the new town hall is clearly illustrated (Fig. 9). The town hall also includes the police station and is noted to be on the site of St Mildred's church. The site of the cross is traversed by the tramway, which now runs further up Westgate Street and to the south (Plate 2). The corn exchange has replaced the King's Head to the rear of the town hall. It is also during this period that the Cornhill building is constructed.

Ordnance Survey Map 1904

5.7 The map of 1904 illustrates the extension of the tramway down Tavern Street (Fig. 10). During the 1910s a statue on a podium was located in front of the town hall (Plate 3).

Ordnance Survey Map 1927

5.8 The Cornhill area is little changed (Fig. 11).

Goad's Map of Ipswich 1973

5.9 By the 1950s the tramway had been cleared and replaced with a bus route. The stop at the Cornhill was marked by two raised pavement areas in front of the town hall (Plate 4). This is also demarcated on the 1973 map by Goad (Fig. 12). The map also illustrates the large Debenhams store to the north-west of the Cornhill has been constructed.

Goad's Map of Ipswich 1985

5.10 The bus stops have been removed from in front of the town hall (Fig. 13).

6 CONSTRAINTS

Listed Buildings – There are several listed buildings that surround the Cornhill, including 7 and 13 Cornhill, the National Westminster Bank, 1 and 3 Museum Street, the Post Office and the Town Hall.

Registered Park and Gardens – The site does not lie within a Registered Park and Garden.

Area of Archaeological Importance – The site lies within an area of archaeological significance in the historic Saxon and medieval core of Ipswich

Scheduled Ancient Monuments – The site does not lie within, or adjacent to, a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Conservation Areas – The site does lie within the Central Ipswich Conservation Area as designated by Ipswich Borough Council.

7 METHODOLOGY (TRIAL TRENCHING)

7.1 Two trenches (12.50 x 1.60m and 6.50 x 1.60m) were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig.14). The trench locations were approved by Suffolk County Council, Archaeological Service Conservation Team. One trench sought to target the market place and the second sought to target the area of the former market cross, as shown on historic cartographic sources. The trenches avoided existing service runs and access.

7.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.60m wide toothless ditching bucket. Trench 1 was overcut owing to similarities between the natural sand geology (L1014) and sandy deposits sealing it; Pit F1015 and Postholes F1017 and F1019 were recorded in section only.

7.3 Exposed surfaces were cleaned and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

8 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Trench 1 (Figs. 14 – 15)

Sample section: 1A 0.00m = 10.62m AOD		
0.00 – 0.07m	L1066	Paved surface. Dark grey paving bricks.
0.07 – 0.13m	L1000	Made ground. Friable, pale brownish yellow gravelly sand.
0.13 – 0.19m	L1001	Concrete.
0.19 – 0.34m	L1002	Tarmac.
0.34 – 0.46m	L1003	Concrete.
0.47 – 0.60m	L1006	Made ground. Friable, light brownish yellow gravelly sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint.
0.60 – 0.80m	L1007	Made ground. Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand.
0.46 – 0.70m	L1008	Made ground. Firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones.
0.76 – 0.82m	L1011	Made ground. Friable, pale brownish yellow gravelly sand.
0.82 – 0.86m	L1010	Made ground. Firm, dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones.
0.86 – 0.99m	L1012	Made ground. Friable, mid brownish orange sandy gravel.
0.99 – 1.02m	L1013	Layer. Compact, dark brownish grey clay silt with moderate small stones.
1.02m+	L1014	Natural deposits. Friable, pale brownish yellow sand and gravel.

Sample section: 1B 0.00m = 11.25m AOD		
0.00 – 0.07m	L1066	Paved surface. As above.
0.07 – 0.12m	L1000	Made ground. As above.
0.12 – 0.20m	L1001	Concrete. As above.
0.20 – 0.34m	L1002	Tarmac. As above.
0.34 – 0.47m	L1003	Concrete. As above.
0.47 – 0.67m	L1008	Made ground. As above.
0.67 – 0.73m	L1009	Made ground. Friable, pale brownish yellow gravelly sand.
0.73 – 0.93m	L1010	Made ground. As above.
0.93 – 1.18m	L1012	Made ground. As above.
1.18 – 1.20m	L1013	Layer. As above.
1.20m+	L1014	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained seven pits and Postholes F1017 and F1019. Pits F1021 and F1025 contained early 8th – mid 9th century pottery, Pit F1023 contained mid 9th – 12th century pottery, and Pit F1004 contained 11th – 13th century pottery. CBM of 13th – 15th century date was present in Pit F1023, while Pit F1004 yielded CBM of 15th – 18th century date. Layer L1013 was a compact dark brownish grey clay silt with moderate small angular flints. It contained animal bone (12g), and oyster shell (28g).

At the base of Trench 1 below the made ground deposits and cutting the natural deposits were pits and postholes which represented quite a high density of features. The features dated from the early 8th – mid 9th century to 11th – 13th century (based on pottery spot dates). Fragments of 13th – 15th century tile (1; 68g) and post-medieval brick (1; 200g) were present within Pit F1023; these post-date the pottery from this feature although may be intrusive from overlying deposits. Similarly, Pit F1004 yielded 15th to 18th century CBM (4; 82g), considerably later than the 11th to 13th century potter from this feature (1; 4g). However, the cut of F1004 was stratigraphically high within the recorded section (Fig. 15) and it is very probable that the single pot sherd from its fill is residual. A thin layer overlying the natural, L1013, may be broadly contemporary with the archaeological features. The recorded features in Trench 1 are tabulated below:

Feature	Type	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill	Comments/ relationships	Finds
F1004	Pit	L1005	Sub-circular, steep sides, not bottomed (1.10 x 0.60+ x 0.72m+)	Firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flints	-	11 th – 12 th C pottery (1; 4g); CBM (82g); Oyster shell (1; <1g)
F1015	Pit	L1016	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base (1.35 x 0.17+ x 0.71m)	Firm, dark bluish grey sandy silt with occasional small flints	-	-
F1017	Posthole	L1018	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base (0.17 x 0.17 x 0.13m)	Firm, dark brownish grey sandy silt	-	-
F1019	Posthole	L1020	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base (0.46 x 0.46 x 0.30m)	Friable, mid brownish grey silty sand	-	-
F1021	Pit	L1022	Sub-circular, steep sides, not bottomed (1.78+ x 0.90+ x 0.84+)	Loose, mid greenish grey silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-rounded flints	Re-cut by Pit F1023	Early 8 th – mid 9 th C pottery (5; 20g); Animal bone (590g); Burnt flint (1; 5g); Oyster shell (1; 1g)
		Friable, pale orange yellow sand		Animal bone (11g); Mussel shell (1; <1g)		
F1023	Pit	L1024	Sub-circular, moderately sloping	Friable, mid greenish grey, with orange	Re-cut of Pit F1021	Mid 9 th – mid 12 th C pottery (5; 201g); CBM

			sides, concave base (1.60+ x 0.80+ x 0.66m)	patches, silty sand. Occasional medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints		(263g); Animal bone (283g); Oyster shell (5; 65g); Struck flint (2; 24g); Slag (1; 11g); Mussel shell (1; <1g)
		L1035		Friable, mid brownish yellow sand with occasional small sub-angular flint		-
F1025	Pit	L1026	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, concave base (1.73+ x 0.65+ x 0.88m)	Friable, very dark grey, with orange patches, clay sand. Occasional medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints	Re-cut by Pit F1028	Early 8 th – mid 9 th C pottery (4; 81g); Animal bone (475g); Oyster shell (172g)
		L1027		Friable, Very dark grey silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-angular flints		-
F1028	Pit	L1029	Sub-circular, moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.32 x 0.46m)	Friable, mid orange yellow clay sand with occasional small angular flints	Re-cut by Pit F1031 Re-cut Pit F1025	-
		L1030		Friable, very dark grey clay sand with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints		-
F1031	Pit	L1032	Sub-circular, moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.08 x 0.32m)	Friable, pale grey brown silty sand with occasional small angular stones	Re-cut Pit F1028	Mussel shell (10; 14g)
		L1033		Friable, dark grey silty sand		-

Trench 2 (Figs. 14 and 16)

<i>Sample section: 2A</i>		
<i>0.00m = 11.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.07m	L1066	Paved surface. As above, Trench 1.
0.07 – 0.13m	L1000	Made ground. As above, Trench 1.
0.13 – 0.30m	L1063	Tarmac.
0.30 – 0.50m	L1003	Concrete. As above, Trench 1.
0.50 – 0.63m	L1064	Made ground. Friable, pale yellowish grey sand with occasional small and medium sub angular stones.
0.63 – 0.78m	L1065	Made ground. Friable, mid reddish orange sand.
0.78 – 1.00m	L1036	Layer. Compact, dark brownish grey clay silt with moderate small angular flints.
1.00m+	L1014	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 2 contained 12 postholes and Pit F1057. Postholes F1051 and F1057 contained early 8th – mid 9th century pottery, and Posthole F1047 contained mid 12th – mid 14th century pottery and 15th – 18th century CBM. Posthole F1053 contained a globular copper alloy button of medieval date.

Like L1013 in Trench 1, the basal layer, below made ground, was L1036, a compact dark brownish grey clay silt with moderate small angular flints. It overlay the archaeological features and it contained an early 8th – mid 9th century pottery sherd (1; 17g), CBM (106g), animal bone (117g), and oyster shell (5; 18g).

Trench 2 contained 12 postholes and Pit F1057 (tabulated below). Postholes F1051 and F1057 contained early 8th – mid 9th century pottery, and Posthole F1047 contained mid 12th – mid 14th century pottery and 15th – 18th century CBM. CBM of

15th to 18th century date was also present within Posthole F1037, while Posthole F1041 yielded CBM of 13th – 15th century date. All remaining CBM from Trench 2 is miscellaneous (the bulk of the assemblage is in ‘a highly fragmented and abraded condition’ (see Appendix 5)). Posthole F1053 contained a globular copper alloy button of medieval date (see Appendix 5). The features were well preserved and indicative of a former structure(s).

Feature	Type	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill	Comments/ relationships	Finds
F1037	Posthole	L1038	Circular, steep irregular sides, narrow base (0.22 x 0.19+ x 0.18m+)	Firm, mid greenish grey sandy silt with occasional small angular flints.	-	CBM (11g)
F1039	Posthole	L1040	Circular, near vertical sides, flattish irregular base (0.29 x 0.28 x 0.11m)	Firm, mid greenish grey sandy silt with occasional small angular flints.	-	Animal bone (5g)
F1041	Posthole	L1042	Sub-oval, moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.20 x 0.16 x 0.09m)	Firm, mid greenish grey sandy silt with occasional small angular flints.	-	CBM (16g)
F1043	Posthole	L1044	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base (0.36 x 0.28 x 0.12m)	Firm, mid greenish grey sandy silt with occasional small angular flints.	-	CBM (5g); Struck flint (1; 4g)
F1045	Posthole	L1046	Circular, steep irregular sides, narrow base (0.32 x 0.31 x 0.18m)	Firm, mid greenish grey sandy silt with occasional small angular flints.	-	CBM (2g) Animal bone (1g)
F1047	Posthole	L1048	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base (0.26 x 0.26 x 0.32m)	Firm, mid greenish grey sandy silt with occasional small angular flints.	-	Mid 12 th – mid 14 th C pottery (2; 5g); CBM (9g)
F1049	Posthole	L1050	Sub-circular, near vertical sides, concave base (0.32 x 0.26 x 0.18m)	Firm, mid greenish grey sandy silt with occasional small angular flints.	-	CBM (4g); Oyster shell (1;4g)
F1051	Posthole	L1052	Circular, steep sides, concave base (0.16 x 0.14 x 0.16m)	Firm, mid greenish grey sandy silt with occasional small angular flints.	Cut Posthole F1053	Early 8 th – mid 9 th C pottery (5; 20g); CBM (1g); Animal bone (<1g)
F1053	Posthole	L1054	Circular, moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.32 x 0.30 x 0.18m)	Firm, mid greenish grey sandy silt with occasional small angular flints.	Cut by Postholes F1051 and F1055	SF1 Cu alloy button (2g); CBM (10g); Animal bone (6g)
F1055	Posthole	L1056	Circular, steep sides, concave base (0.12 x 0.09 x 0.11m)	Firm, very dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular flints.	Cut Posthole F1053	Animal bone (13g); Oyster shell (1; 2g)
F1057	Pit	L1058	Square, vertical sides, flat base (0.46 x 0.42 x 0.24m)	Firm, very dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular flints.	-	Early 8 th – mid 9 th cent pot (2; 32g); CBM (17g); Animal bone (14g); Oyster shell (6; 33g)
F1059	Posthole	L1060	Sub-circular, moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.28 x 0.28 x 0.12m)	Firm, mid greenish grey sandy silt with occasional small angular flints.	-	CBM (3g); Animal bone (1g); Oyster shell (4; 21g)
F1061	Posthole	L1062	Sub-oval, steep sides, narrow base (0.26 x 0.16 x 0.14m)	Friable, mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate angular flints.	-	-

9 CONFIDENCE RATING

9.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds.

10 DEPOSIT MODEL

10.1 The encountered stratigraphy comprised modern surfaces sealing a sequence of made ground deposits above thin layers, L1013 (Trench 1) and L1036 (Trench 2). These sealed the natural geology (L1014), comprising friable, pale brownish yellow sand and gravel (1.00 – 1.20m below the current day ground surface).

10.2 In trench 1, the stratigraphically earliest features were sealed by Made Ground Layers L1008 or L1012; these features also yielded pottery and CBM with the earliest date ranges, spanning the 8th – 12th (pottery) and 13th – 15th (CBM) centuries. Post-medieval/ early modern Pit F1004 was higher in the stratigraphic sequence; it truncated Made Ground L1008 and was sealed by Concrete L1003. It appears that two episodes of levelling are represented in Trench 1; the first following the infilling of medieval/ post-medieval features, and the second following the infilling of post-medieval/ early modern Pit F1004. The second episode directly preceded the laying of Concrete L1003 and relates to the modern use of the market place.

10.3 All of the Trench 2 features were physically cut into Natural L1014 and sealed by Made Ground L1036. The latter contained 8th – 9th century pottery (probably residual) and 13th – 15th century CBM, and was truncated by modern services.

11 DISCUSSION

11.1 Historically the site is directly linked with the commercial process of buying and selling grain. Ipswich was founded in the middle Saxon period, St Mildred's church lay directly to the south, in the location of the current town hall. Ipswich perhaps had a daily market after c. 1200; and as a market place the Cornhill would have had a market cross. The exact location and shape of the cross is unknown but it is illustrated on Speed's map of 1610.

11.2 The post-medieval market cross was built in 1628 only a decade after Speed depicts a market cross in the square. Prior to the building of the town hall in the late 19th century St Mildred's church and the moot hall were demolished. The construction of the post office in the same period also caused the demolition of pre-existing structures perhaps associated with a semi-permanent market. From the 19th century until the 1970s a tramway ran from King Street through the square and along Westgate Street and Tavern Street.

11.3 The evaluation revealed a relatively high density of features in both trenches. The features comprised pits and postholes. The latter, particularly in Trench 2, may be indicative of structural remains. The archaeological features are 0.50 – 1.20m below the current ground surface and are well preserved.

11.4 The features contained predominantly early 8th – mid 9th century pottery, and also mid 9th – 12th century, 11th – 13th century, and mid 12th – mid 14th century pottery. They contained between one and five sherds of pottery apiece. CBM was also recovered from both trenches. With the exception of Pit F1004 there is no appreciable difference in the date of features from Trenches 1 and 2; recovered finds reflect similar date ranges in both trenches. F1004 was higher in the stratigraphic

sequence, however, and yielded CBM of 15th – 18th century date (the single sherd of 11th – 13th century pottery from this pit may be residual). Associated finds comprise animal bone and shell. A fragment of slag and a medieval copper alloy button of two-part construction were also found; buttons of this type are well documented. A single piece of residual Mesolithic/ early Neolithic struck flint was also recovered.

Research Potential

11.5 The development and role of Anglo-Saxon towns as defensive centres, their internal layouts, housing densities, and their roles as centres of supply and demand, are all identified as being important areas of archaeological research in the East Anglian region (Medlycott 2011, 58). The identification of middle to later Anglo-Saxon and medieval archaeology, some of which may represent structural evidence, within Ipswich, which was an important Saxon settlement, has the potential to contribute to existing knowledge regarding the extent and character of activity of this date and to provide some information regarding the way in which the settlement developed over time.

11.6 This site is located close to the historic centre of the settlement and in area that was used as a market by the beginning of the 13th century. The development of such areas in the medieval period and the changes which they would have undergone are also considered to be an important research subject for the region (Medlycott 2011, 70). The work conducted here could be used in conjunction with the results of any similar work that be required in the future in this part of Ipswich to build up a mosaic of evidence providing information about the possible medieval and earlier layout of this important historical commercial area in a similar way to which synthesis of small-scale archaeological interventions has been demonstrated to further the understanding of rural settlements (c.f. Thomas 2006).

12 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

12.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the Suffolk County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA – MONUMENTS

The following sites are those that lie within a 500m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

HER	NGR TM	Description
Prehistoric		
MSF5001	TM 1605 4455	Quartzite pebble mace-head, circa TM 160 445, with hour glass perforation – Hancox Collection.
Romano-British		
IPS360	TM 1622 4429	"Roman" urn found in Old Cattle Market during excavations for Hippodrome Theatre, 1905.
IPS782	TM 1620 4466	A series of horizontal timbers laid over boggy ground outside the front of Debenhams in 1979.
Saxon		
IPS165	TM 1604 4484	Excavation, 120 square metres. Earliest occupied LSax, but maybe no earlier than C11. Part of St George's suburb. Pits, ? postholes.
IPS167	TM 1608 4473	Pottery, Thetford and St Neots ware, and Medieval found on corner of Westgate Street and High Street.
IPS169	TM 1614 4472	Alterations to Marks and Spencers revealed Ipswich and Thetford Ware.
IPS170	TM 1621 4471	1977: Saxon Pits, circa 10m back from frontage. Saxon? Ditch along pavement edge. Previous archaeological knowledge of this part of the town was limited to the redevelopment of Debenhams, (lying directly to the east of IAS 0703, IPS 297), in 1977. A total redevelopment of this major area of the town had been undertaken with only the briefest chance to excavate.
IPS171	TM 1643 4474	Undated, fragments of human skull found in grounds of Ipswich and Suffolk Club. Also Saxon and Medieval artefact scatters.
IPS176	TM 1649 4463	Ipswich, Thetford and St Neots ware recovered from stanchion holes.
IPS192	TM 1592 4472	Watching brief recovered Thetford type ware, wattle-marked daub and fragments of lava quern stone from pit.
IPS193	TM 1603 4471	A midden containing Ipswich and Thetford type ware and a sherd of Stamford ware was found. There was also a dog skeleton, turkey (sic), and other animal bones. There were also human remains of Saxo-Norman age; one skull had several sword cuts. The Stamford ware is described by Hurst and some of the Ipswich and Thetford types by West. Finds recovered from building site by IPSMG. The site is described as flint lined well at containing Thetford ware and other 12th Century sherds, and human and animal remains in.
IPS194	TM 1603 4462	1982-1983: Watching brief recovered pottery, mainly Thetford Ware, one sherd of St. Neots Ware, and one sherd Early Medieval pottery from pits during building site clearance. The pits were not totally destroyed.
IPS195	TM 1612 4465	Thetford and Ipswich ware, including lamp, recovered from building site. Unidentified bones and 13th century pottery were also recovered.
IPS196	TM 1616 4460	An area of 50 sq.m was excavated prior to redevelopment. A series of inter-cutting pits ranging in date from the 10th to the 16th, century covered the site, and there were traces of a building of slot and posthole construction and some flint and mortar walls of medieval date. There was some Middle Saxon pottery, residual in later pits, but no features of that date.
IPS197	TM 1626 4457	1977: Watching brief recorded pits and recovered Ipswich ware, Badorf type ware and Thetford type ware. Hand digging revealed Late Saxon, early Medieval rubbish pits, but no features of Middle Saxon date identified.
IPS199	TM 1642 4457	Circa 1860: Hoard of circa 500 silver coins of Ethelred II in pot. 100 to 120 of the coins were in good condition. Deposition dated to circa AD 985. The hoard was found on the corner of St. Lawrence Street and Buttermarket on site of 'Ortons' the ironmongers when the Buttermarket Street widened. Site now entirely built over. Sixty listed by Evans.
IPS300	TM 16474 44637	Saxon finds in hole dug for underpinning 1.2 m square, 2-3m of dirty orange and grey clay.
IPS301	TM 16071 44646	1988: Large trench for sewer dug along West side of street, natural seen at 3-3.5m; piled foundations. Late Saxon Thetford Ware and Medieval Courseware pottery found.
IPS306	TM 16255 44507	Building extension revealed two portions of handled ladles, part of pitcher, red-painted (probably of low countries origin - perhaps Badorf or Pingsdorf?). Also base of Hedingham ware jug 13th or 14th Century and a 15th Century bung hole, and a restored Ipswich Ware pitcher.
IPS308	TM 16197 44495	1986-1988: Piling for a new building revealed no finds and just natural sand. Natural seen at 3m below street level. 17 Princes Street yielded Ipswich Ware, Thetford Ware and Early Medieval Courseware.
IPS313	TM 16399 44447	1992: Replacement skylight to cellar of building; the condition of the skeleton suggests the building was previously used as a pub. The skeleton is truncated by a barrel shoot. A large cobbled surface survives below the pavement. Also 1 sherd of Thetford ware.
IPS317	TM 16503 44572	Excavations and building works on the site of the Cock and Pye Inn revealed Saxon and

		Medieval pottery. A Late Saxon well 27ft (8.2m) deep was also recorded.
IPS320	TM 16492 44602	1962: Sherd of Thetford Ware found during alterations to the Star shop, Upper Brook Street.
IPS322	TM 16501 44516	Thetford ware pottery found in the form of a lamp. Also a possible well and pits
IPS340	TM 162 443	Thetford ware and clay pipes found during extension work
IPS341	TM 163 444	Hand dug foundation trenches yielded human and animal bone, as well as Ipswich and Thetford Ware Pottery.
IPS344	TM 164 444	Pit found below street level in basement; Thetford Ware found.
IPS411	TM 15944 44534	2002: Monitoring of the widening of Elm Street revealed an inhumation of Middle Saxon date and a large ditch, presumed to be part of the medieval town defences, c.1204 AD. Radio carbon dating confirmed date of 800 AD +/- 50 years. The ditch lines up with that recognised in the Magistrates Court excavations.
IPS729	TM 164 447	Two test-pits were hand excavated within the churchyard of St. Mary-le-Tower, Ipswich, Suffolk, in advance of the creation of a proposed garden of remembrance. The main aim of the fieldwork was to check if any in-situ human burials existed within the top 0.7m of the footprint of the proposed garden. No such burials were encountered within either test-pit although a large amount of disarticulated bone along with post-medieval brick and tile and other debris was noted. A small amount of pottery was recovered, which has been dated to the Middle Anglo-Saxon period and the early medieval period. (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team for St. Mary-le-Tower PCC). No in-situ burials, tombs or vaults were encountered in either test-pit suggesting that any burials that may exist in his area are situated at depths greater than 0.7m. The material the test-pits were cut through is typical of an established and well used churchyard with no obvious stratigraphic layering, other than the slightly darker topsoil noted in Test Pit 1, and abundant amounts of disarticulated human bone present. This is a result of the repeated re-excavation of earlier inhumations whilst cutting graves for later burials over a period of many years. The Anglo-Saxon and early medieval pottery recovered from the test-pits is undoubtedly residual material, it having been found amongst later artefacts. Its presence is not entirely unusual given the site's location within a known large Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement.
IPS783	TM 1620 4471	One of the missing churches, mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, was probably located on this site. Whilst all traces of any church had almost certainly been swept away by rebuilding of Debenhams, the excavation of the Crown and Anchor site is important in determining the extent of the cemetery.
IPS796	TM 1610 4454	Pottery and clay pipes found during building operations at 17-19 Museum Street, Ipswich.
IPS798	TM 1620 4458	Bone chess piece, Bishop, Viking or Anglo Saxon.
IPS800	TM 162 445	An Ipswich ware bottle with no neck was found. Also glass oil flask unknown date, and other probable Saxon finds
IPS806	TM 1628 4445	1946: Extension to Cowells printing works. Finds of pottery and glass, including Ipswich, Thetford and St. Neots Wares and a Saxon Claw Beaker. Also mention of Carmelite Friary Buildings.
IPS808	TM 1635 4449	1987-1988: Excavation of Buttermarket and St. Stephen's Lane site in advance of development.
IPS598	TM 1639 4458	In 2008 a programme of refurbishment of the church was considered to have archaeological implications and archaeological recording was built in to the scheme as an integral part of the works. Recording of the floor monuments in the nave and chancel revealed that the majority had been moved from their original locations during major reorderings and rebuilding in the mid to late 19th century. The fragmented ledger stone of Edmund Daundy, cousin of Thomas Wolsey and respected Member of Parliament, was removed to facilitate its subsequent reconstruction and conservation. A partial ledger stone, that dedicated to Ann Daundy, was revealed in a lower pavement beneath the chancel pews. In addition a heraldic brass shield identified as Daundy impaling Gilbert was recovered from the soil beneath the pews which was thought to have come from a ledger stone dedicated to Margaret Gilbert. During the conservation works undertaken on the 19th century text paintings on the nave and chancel walls, other paintings were revealed including an extensive area of a geometric design on the nave east wall, of probable Victorian date, and another area of what appeared to be fabric over the chancel arch that could have been medieval in date. Only one burial was disturbed during groundworks associated with the refurbishment, a child that would originally have been buried in the churchyard, an area that subsequently became included within the footprint of the Victorian vestry. Two other tombs, one within the nave and another external to the vestry, were encountered during groundworks, but not significantly damaged. Indeed, that within the nave had already been breached to accommodate the brick base of the pulpit.
Medieval		
IPS159	TM 159 448	Probable 14th or 15th Century masonry, probably from a chapel, built into wall behind 4 St. Matthew's Street (demolished?), including a representation of a crown. Also evidence of stream bed, running North-South on the West side of St. Georges Street.
IPS164	TM 1632 4487	Building, flint and mortar walls, end of probable late Med structure.
IPS165	TM 1604 4484	Excavation, 120 square metres. Pits, postholes, ? property boundaries with late C12/early C13 pottery. Finds included iron knife fragment, arrowhead, floor tile.
IPS166	TM 1606 4473	Pottery, circa 14th or 15th century. Reddish-brown with a little glaze on outside upper

		<p>half and some greenish glaze inside. Like circa 14th century type in London Museum, Cat P225, fig 74, but with four feet. Medieval pot found 13ft below street level about 20ft from street.</p>
IPS168	TM 1635 4479	Medieval town ditch and brick culvert found during development of bus park.
IPS174	TM 1641 4469	<p>Church, St Mary-le-Tower. Civic church. Nave, chancel, North and South aisles, vestry to N, SW tower and spire over porch. Mostly rebuilt 1850-1870. (IAS 0902). Brick lined tomb with surviving gravestones. Post med, found during contractors work. Church itself mainly re-built 1850-70. Nave, chancel, North and south aisles, vestry etc. St Mary Le Tower is one of Ipswich's Domesday churches c. 1086 and the churchyard was the site of the meeting on 29 June 1200 to elect first bailiffs under the term of the borough new charter. The churchyard is mentioned for the first time in the Borough's recognizance rolls on 5 April 1322. The churchyard in common with all the other churchyards and burial bounds within the town of Ipswich was closed for burials on 1 February 1855 under an order in Council issued under the Health of Towns Act 1848.</p>
IPS190	TM 1597 4475	<p>Site of our Lady of Grace Chapel, destroyed by Thos Cromwell. Situated on corner of St Matthews Street and Lady Lane. At time of destruction in 1538, a miracle working statue is reputed to have been taken to London and burnt. (It is now suggested it may be at Nettuno Maritimo, Italy). 1956: Five skeletons found on NW side of chapel site. 1968: Stone water spout in form of lion's head, probably Ancaster limestone, found during building operations on chapel site. Numerous human bones found at TM 1595 4476 which appear to have been reburied (? In C17-C18). Demolition of Smith's Albion House. Site of Chapel of Our Lady of Grace, destroyed by Cromwell. Numerous human bones (assumed) associated with the chapel found in adjacent demolition.</p>
IPS191	TM 1600 4474	<p>Westgate of Ipswich. Excavated by IPSMG in 1967, shown to be constructed of large flints and erratic boulders with ashlar quoins. Stone tooling of plinth probably 13th Century and identified as coming from Caen, Normandy. Gate rebuilt shortly after 1446 and turned into a gaol until demolished in 1781- 1782. C18 engravings illustrate the building at this time. At the east end of the site the gate had been destroyed, to the depth of the excavation, by the cellar of the tobacconist's, but under the Feathers a chunk of masonry was exposed 10 ft. from the edge of the pavement 16 ft. long and with a maximum width of 4 ft. It rose in places to within 9 ins. of the present day ground level and continued to a depth of at least 14 ft. 6 ins., the limit of the exploratory hole generously dug by the contractors. Ipswich, Westgate Street (TM/16054471). Part of the West Gate of the town was uncovered when the Feathers Public House was demolished. It was traced for a length of 18feet and to a depth of 14 feet 6 inches. It was constructed of rubble faced with ashlar blocks identified by Dr. Anderson as Caen stone. 8 feet below the street level was a plinth. The surrounding silty fill contained bones mainly of sheep, numerous oyster shells, Thetford ware, and mediaeval pottery. Part of a 16th century frilly based tyg was found at the level of the plinth. The top 12feet of the gate was removed by the builders. Foundation pits cut through the ramparts in three places, but were not deep enough to detect the town ditch. The neck of a bellarmine jug containing a nail was found beneath the floor; though this appeared to have been used as a witch bottle, it was tested for phosphates by Dr. Paulsen and gave a negative reaction. (Shears-Neal Ltd.). (I.M. 967—58).</p>
IPS198	TM 1639 4458	<p>The church was Perpendicular with W tower begun circa 1430 and chancel circa 1440-1450. Has one of only two pre-reformation rings of 5 bells in England. The tower was Tower rebuilt in 1882. 1983: Architecturally surveyed by Suffolk Archaeology Unit. 2002: Internal and external field evaluation, documentary and building/monument survey assessment. St Lawrence's has one of two pre-reformation rings in the country, dating to c. 1510. 2008: A programme of refurbishment of the church was considered to have archaeological implications and archaeological recording was built in to the scheme as an integral part of the works. Recording of the floor monuments in the nave and chancel revealed that the majority had been moved from their original locations during major reorderings and rebuilding in the mid to late 19th century. The fragmented ledger stone of Edmund Daundy, cousin of Thomas Wolsey and respected Member of Parliament, was removed to facilitate its subsequent reconstruction and conservation. A partial ledger stone, that dedicated to Ann Daundy, was revealed in a lower pavement beneath the chancel pews. In addition a heraldic brass shield identified as Daundy impaling Gilbert was recovered from the soil beneath the pews which was thought to have come from a ledger stone dedicated to Margaret Gilbert. During the conservation works undertaken on the 19th century text paintings on the nave and chancel walls, other paintings were revealed including an extensive area of a geometric design on the nave east wall, of probable Victorian date, and another area of what appeared to be fabric over the chancel arch that could have been medieval in date. Only one burial was disturbed during groundworks associated with the refurbishment, a child that would originally have been buried in the churchyard, an area that subsequently became included within the footprint of the Victorian vestry. Two other tombs, one within</p>

		the nave and another external to the vestry, were encountered during groundworks, but not significantly damaged. Indeed, that within the nave had already been breached to accommodate the brick base of the pulpit.
IPS205	TM 1617 4427	Probably a church of early foundation, in North aisle are 11th Century carvings. The nave and aisles are 14th Century. There are additions and alterations from 14th, 15th, 17th and 18th Centuries. Tower rebuilt in 1888. Recorded in cartulary of St Peters and Pauls Priory (Stoke Bridge, Ipswich) in 1190. Also recorded in documents of 1254 and 1291. 1827: Repairs found "Five large urns embedded in a wall, which did not contain bones or ashes." 2002: A Historic Environment Mitigation Strategy for the Re-ordering of: St Nicholas Church Friars Rd Ipswich (The Archaeological consultancy). 2003: GeoPhysical Survey (GSB Prospection). 2004: Evaluation in advance of construction (IPS 442). 2005: Monitoring works prior to remodelling and re-use of church (Report confused, marked as IPS 442).
IPS276	TM 1606 4454	Church of St Mary at the Elms. Recorded in Domesday book. Norman South doorway (and possibly door), Tudor red brick West tower.
IPS277	TM 1640 4449	Church of St Stephen. Recorded in Domesday book. Largely Perpendicular, much restored in 1866 and 1881. 1982: The conversion of this redundant church to a tourist information centre involved minor improvements. Two small trial trenches were excavated either side of the central walkway in the nave. In the following year these were enlarged to include the whole area which had been occupied by wooden flooring in the nave. Finds included Cu alloy items and Late Medieval floors and post medieval tombs and graves. 1st March 1994: Unblocking of doorway in East end of aisle.
IPS279	TM 1621 4460	Site of St Mildred's Church. In existence by 1254 but not in Domesday book. Existed in part until 1812 when demolished (for rebuilding of adjoining Town Hall?). Excavations for foundations for new town hall revealed 1 bronze key and 2 iron keys. Medieval or later.
IPS413	TM 1656 4420	Medieval (including Saxon) town, defined as Area of Archaeological Importance in Local Plan. For Med town ditch excavations see IPS 053, 168, 173 and 178.
IPS726	TM 1610 4423	Franciscan Grey friars) Friary established circa 1290 (1236?) and dissolved 1538-39. Evidence has been found at IPS 264 Precinct wall and cemetery, IPS 720 further inhumations from the cemetery found at IPS 264 and two inhumations at IPS 580.
IPS773	TM 16369 44630	Medieval Wall, East side of Tower Street, close to junction with Tavern Street.
IPS784	TM 1626 4467	Grey bottle and iron spur 15th Century, found at TM 1628 4461 (Lloyds Bank, Cornhill). Building of bank revealed grey bottle, much damaged (medieval) and iron spur (c15th).
IPS785	TM 1628 4467	Building operations revealed c13th/c14th sherds and oyster shells
IPS794	TM 1612 4461	Mottled green-glazed red earthenware jug and stoneware jug found by workmen in excavations at back of the public hall.
IPS795	TM 16 44	Medieval pitcher (13th Century) found at the public health office site.
IPS802	TM 1638 4460	Thick rubble wall and 14th Century doorway seen in cellar.
IPS807	TM 1632 4448	1987-1988: Excavation of Buttermarket and St Stephens Lane site in advance of development. Suggested area of Carmelite Friary based on various sources.
MSF24393	TM 1602 4472	One of a series of pottery finds rescued in 1958 from a building site at the junction between Westgate Street and Blackhorse lane (precise findspot not given). The sherd is from a pitcher, with a pale yellow glaze on its exterior surface.
MSF9570	TM 162 447	Med pottery found in basement excavation in August 1952. Sherds collected by workmen and given to H E P Spencer of IPSMG. They included pottery from C12, C13 and C14 and stoneware sherds probably dating from C15. Many animal and bird bones found, plus the fact that a lot of the pottery appeared to be jugs of various types, led Spencer to suggest that probably an inn fronting the market had stood here. Old brick well, 4 feet 6 inches diameter, with unusually small bricks lining it - possibly could date from late C14.
Post-medieval		
IPS222	TM 1638 4453	Listed Building, grade 1. No details for Ancient House. An additional (scheduled) area on the South is a two-storey West wing along St. Stephen's Lane. The decoration looks mainly Charles II but much of the structure looks Med. It consists of: the courtyard with first floor passage on street side supported on four wooden fluted columns; on the opposite side a (now painted) panelled room and tiled passage off the far corner; to the South of this a fine oak-panelled room with plaster ceiling; panelled and plastered rooms above these, and in the roof over one of the South-orientated so-called chapel.
IPS296	TM 16173 44787	Site of Ipswich's first Quaker burial ground c. 1660 to early 18th Century. The Religious Society of Friends was founded by George Fox in the mid-seventeenth century and in 1669, they purchased a site that would be used as a burial ground at the Town Ditches in Ipswich. The first burial ground was located on "the Town Ditches" or "Tower Ditches", opposite Providence Street, now part of the car park behind Marks and Spencer.
IPS339	TM 162 443	Wig curlers (100+) found by workmen,
IPS342	TM 163 443	1974: Trench sunk in basement floor, revealed Post-Medieval finds and features
IPS343	TM 163 443	1980: Demolition of 19th Century bread ovens found destroying the site of the "Turret". In actuality the gatehouse of Cardinal Wolsey's College (School).

IPS632	TM 1645 4474	Former palace and archdeaconry of William Pykenham, of 16th and 17th century date. Listed building.
IPS637	TM 1646 4465	2011: As part of the refurbishment of the Great White Horse Hotel, three small foundation pits were dug and these were monitored archaeologically. The foundation pits revealed mixed deposits of probable 17th-century date as attested by the clay tobacco pipe assemblage recovered. The original version of the hotel (the 'Tavern' of Tavern Street) dated to the early 16th century, so these deposits probable represent make-up layers or dumping behind the original tavern. The site is within the Anglo-Saxon and medieval core of Ipswich but deposits and finds of these periods were not detected. As none of the pits were over 1m in depth it is probable that the earlier deposits were deeper still.
IPS665	TM 162 448	Recorded in gazetteer of significant Industrial Archaeological sites extracted from a 1980 booklet entitled 'Industrial Archaeology in and around Norfolk' and revised as 'Suffolk IA Sites in 1980' in Suffolk Industrial Archaeological Society Newsletter (SIAS Newsletter, 115, Nov 2011) where it is described as: Corset factory in Tower Ramparts. 4 storey block of 1881, representing one of Ipswich's most important 19th C industries, and still making underwear. Location cited as TM 162448 - see 1900s map. Now shown as a much smaller building and mostly car park. Is it a surviving part of the corset factory?
IPS780	TM 1605 4476	2006: 800x800mm box excavated adjacent to building for a gate post. 900mm deep, 800mm of which was a mid orangey brown silty sand with flint pebbles. This was sealed by hardcore and concrete. The layer seems homogenous. Contractors recovered burnt coal, animal bone, glazed pot sherds and clay pipe stems and bowls from the fill. No natural seen. Finds: Animal bone, clay pipe (17th century?), coal, glazed pottery (post medieval).
IPS786	TM 1639 4466	1982: Contractors hole for BHS located a brick lined tomb, Post Medieval?, surviving gravestone to East.
IPS819	TM 1628 4438	1975: Contractors excavations revealed graves and skeletons. Soil removed to natural.
IPS823	TM 1632 4431	Site of former Turret Green Baptist Church.
IPS844	TM 1624 4463	Site of Cross, earliest mention, Speed 1610.
Multi-period		
IPS053	TM 1596 4451	1974/1975: The site straddled the known western course of the town defences. The earliest periods of activity (Belgic/Romano-British and Middle Saxon) were associated with very little dating evidence making it difficult to separate features from each period. At least two features, with 1st century pottery only, are of Early Middle Saxon/Middle Saxon date. Romano-British (1st-2nd Century AD) 52 sherds of 1st century pottery recovered from the site. A ditch, a structure, comprised of postholes and slots. Also pits. Early Middle Saxon/Middle Saxon: c.600-750 A single grave was recorded An associated knife and a tanged tool indicates a 7th or early 8th century date. Middle Saxon: c.700-850 Three ditches and one small pit belong to this period. Middle Late Saxon: c.900-1000 A ditch and a building. Also pits and postholes assumed to be fence lines. Unphased (c.850-1000) A ditch and pits. Early Medieval: c.1000-1200 Pits and fence line. Late Medieval: c.1200-c.1450 Pits and a Ditch Late Medieval Transitional: c.1450-1600 Flint, mortar and tile building remains. Also a pit. Post-Medieval: c.1600-1900 Medieval Town ditch, overlain with buildings.
IPS303	TM 16459 44571	Footing trenches; natural gravel/sand at 1.8 m below ground level revealed Medieval, Late Medieval and Post Medieval pottery and animal bones.
IPS307	TM 16266 44540	1957: Demolition of old Alliance building and the digging of foundations for a new building located Thetford ware pottery. Also sherds of Medieval and Post Medieval pottery as well as glass animal and human bones, Anglo-Saxon, mediaeval and later, and coin of James I.
IPS309	TM 16243 44493	1976(?): Excavation for oil storage tank revealed Medieval and Post Medieval pottery, clay pipe and animal bones. 1996: During underpinning, as a part of a refurbishment of a cellar, a short length of medieval mortared-flint walling was found preserved behind the later brickwork. A maximum length of only 1.2m of the wall was exposed and examination of it suggested that it either comprised the outside face of the wall of a cellar, lying directly to the south, or the outside face of a well. An attempt by the builders to establish the thickness of the wall by excavating a small hole through the fabric, had been abandoned after 50cm. The composition of the wall changed with depth, revealing a rendered face down to c.2m. Below the present ground level. Below this, a 0.3m thick layer of coursed flints and peg-tile fragments gave way to rough flints in a creamy mortar matrix. The wall was traceable

		to c.3.1m below the present street level and continued downwards below the depth of the adjacent underpinning trench. Associated with the underpinning of the cellar was a reduction in floor level. With the cellar already cut to subsoil level, it nevertheless seemed probable that the bases of rubbish pits might still survive. While lowering to a new reduced level had already been carried out by the contractor at the eastern end of the cellar, and a quantity of Saxo-Norman Thetford-ware pottery sherds recovered, the area adjacent to the street frontage was still untouched. The bases of four pits were excavated as a result, which produced Late Saxon and Early Medieval pottery assemblages.
IPS310	TM 1631 4450	1898: Construction of printing works, observed by Nina Layard. Saxon to Post Medieval. Finds include Saxon pottery, bone comb and building remnants of Carmelite Friary.
IPS311	TM 16320 44538	1963: Sherds of Ipswich, Thetford and St. Neots ware, mediaeval and later sherds with fragments of human skull, found on the site of the extension of Messrs. Cowells Store, Butter Market.
IPS316	TM 16490 44536	1971 and 1972: Two excavations on site of Hewitts Grocers revealed Saxon Medieval and Post Medieval pottery.
IPS335	TM 16056 44412	1991: trial pits and boreholes located Thetford Ware and Post Medieval pottery
IPS338	TM 16299 44392	1977?: Foundation trenches revealed a flint and mortar wall of Medieval date running East-West at right angles to the present frontage. There was 3m of build up over the site and the natural was heavily disturbed with pits. Also located Ipswich Ware, Thetford Ware pottery as well as Medieval and Post Medieval pot.
IPS361	TM 16206 44312	1978: Middle and Late Saxon and Medieval pottery within 2.5m deep 11th or 12th Century pit
IPS383	TM 163 444	1936: Excavations revealed Ipswich and Thetford Ware pottery. Also Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery and two human skulls.
IPS410	TM 16199 44410	April 2002: Four pits were recorded, one in Test-Pit 1 and three in Test-Pit 2. The artefactual evidence which, due to difficulties in identifying secure contextual information, could not be used to date individual features, ranged in date from Middle Saxon (AD 650-850) to the post-medieval period. September/October 2002: Only near to the Friars Street frontage could features be detected, including an east to west running ditch dated to the Late Saxon period. This was identified in an area of considerable disturbance caused by modern basements. The dark soil spread contained finds evidence from the Middle Saxon to the early modern periods, although there appears to be less evidence for the medieval era. Abundant cattle bones and a pottery waster indicate possible industrial use of the site. Prestigious pottery dating from the 16th Century shows that high status dwellings might have been nearby. The dark soil could be an accumulated deposit of midden material over a long period, but the purposeful dumping of refuse and soil to build up the land surface and protect it from flooding might be a possibility. If this was the case, then the early post-medieval period might have been when this happened.
IPS502	TM 1599 4485	2006: A trial trenching evaluation of the site provided evidence regarding the natural topography of the site and the surviving archaeological deposits. The existing level floor surface in the standing building has been attained by a combination of truncation, towards the north end of the site, and building up to the south. Archaeological features were recorded in two of the trial-trenches. A ditch in a trench located towards the eastern end of the site was parallel to the existing road (St George St.) and was found to cut a pit. The pit included 10th/11th century pottery in its fill. One of the trenches towards the southern edge of the site, in an area where the site had been made up to the existing level, had two pits cut into its base, the larger of which included medieval (12th-14th century) pottery in its fill. The evaluation has confirmed that there is potential for archaeological deposits to survive intact over the majority of the site with truncation limited to the northern end. The archaeological features encountered were consistent with the known historical facts and comprise occupation deposits dating from the Late Saxon and medieval periods. 2007/2008: Excavation and Post-excavation assessment. Evidence from an archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation at the site of the former NCP Car Park, St George's St, Ipswich. The archaeological levels were generally well preserved. The report recommends that the site is not published as such, but that the information is further presented within the ongoing thematic studies of Ipswich as a whole. One prehistoric feature was encountered, as well as prehistoric pottery. Residual Roman pottery was also recovered. The site's use increased gradually from the Middle Saxon period onward. Two main phases included at least two buildings and numerous pits associated with industrial or craft activity and other specialised functions that may be related to the site's extra-mural location. Work on the comparison of this evidence with other similar sites and finds assemblages in the region is recommended. Small finds of regional and national importance were uncovered from this period, including an iron stirrup of possible Scandinavian/Viking origin. A Saxon grave was also recorded. The site seems to have been abandoned c.1200-1250, and does not see further activity until the post medieval period, when there is limited evidence for sparse occupation in the form of refuse disposal and poorly preserved brick structures.
IPS732	TM 163 447	Circumstances of Excavation The Tower Ramparts Shopping Centre was a major development between Tavern Street, to the south, and Tower Ramparts, to the north, requiring the demolition of

		<p>property fronting Tavern Street and the Tower Ramparts School behind.</p> <p>Site Constraints</p> <p>The developer agreed to limited excavation by the Suffolk Archaeological Unit in 1979/1981 provided that it avoided the Tavern Street frontage, did not delay development and was at no cost. In view of the limited funds available, sample excavation only was possible (350 square metres of a site in excess of 3500 square metres). The research design was to trench across the line of the town defences, south of Tower Ramparts, and to sample the school playground with a series of square trenches to maximise understanding of any structures. The trench, cut on the Tower Ramparts frontage, was abandoned and backfilled after revealing an excessive depth of post-medieval disturbance. Four trenches were then excavated within the area formerly covered by the school playground.</p> <p>Stratigraphic Sequence The trenches were found to be heavily disturbed, in places, by footings, cellars and World War II air-raid shelters which involved adjustment of the proposed trench locations on site. Trench 0001 was bisected by the cross-passage of an air-raid shelter, and air-raid shelter walls formed all four edges of trench 0050, the north and south edges of trench 0180, and the north edge of trench 0217.</p> <p>Features and Finds</p> <p>Middle Saxon to Early Medieval, with post 1900 (Inc WW2 Air raid shelters).</p> <p>Pits, Postholes (no definite structure outline), Beam slots, Ditches, Ipswich Ware, Thetford Ware, St. Neots Ware, 1 coin (Coenwulf of Mercia c. 840), Cellars, Possible well, Clay spread</p>
IPS744	TM 1624 4438	<p>1982: Demolition of the Chapel</p> <p>1983: Excavation revealed Middle saxon to Late Medieval features and finds.</p>
IPS752	TM 1640 4453	<p>1988: Excavation of 400 sq m in 1988 as a part of the Buttermarket Shopping Centre development (for larger area to west of St Stephens Lane see IPS 228 (IAS3104)). Includes the North East of the 7th Century cemetery, 8th - 10th Century structures, Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval pits.</p>
IPS779	TM 1608 4474	<p>Monitoring of works at 1-3 High Street showed thick archaeological deposits to a depth of c.3m at the rear of the property.</p> <p>This indicated a deep series of pits or other cut features that contained medieval and Saxon pottery. Within the building, where a basement had been extended, traces of archaeological features could be seen adhering to the concrete footings of the 1960s building. Unfortunately the basement was dug out without archaeological supervision and no dating evidence recovered. A mortared flint well and other structural remains of probable post-medieval date could have been contemporary with or part of the Barleymow public house that stood on this site until 1966.</p>
IPS781	TM 1621 4471	<p>Cemetery, started late C11/early C12 and carried through the C13. Possible association with one of 'lost' churches, mentioned in Domesday Book. (IAS 0701).</p> <p>See also Saxon (IPS 170), Formerly duplicate IPS 170.</p> <p>Previous archaeological knowledge of this part of the town was limited to the redevelopment of Debenhams, lying directly to the east [of IAS 0703, Ips 297, i.e. within IPS 781], in 1977. A total redevelopment of this major area of the town had been undertaken with only the briefest chance to excavate. What had however been revealed was evidence of a cemetery, probably dating to the 11th or 12th Century. Bodies had been revealed adjacent to the street frontage, but any further excavation had been precluded by the pace of the development and the lack of any statutory right of further access or excavation during the redevelopment phase.</p> <p>The only features that could be assigned to this period were seven graves, all located along the eastern margin of the site.</p> <p>Their particular location appears to indicate that they constitute burials at the far western edge of the cemetery already defined in 1977 that lay below the Debenhams site directly to the east.</p>
IPS801	TM 1632 4459	<p>1963: Sherds of Ipswich and Thetford ware, Medieval and Post Medieval pottery.</p> <p>1981: There was a large group of Stoneware (late 15th century) from 'peaty' pit during excavation of foundations for redevelopment.</p>
IPS804	TM 1618 4453	<p>1978: The foundation for a new rear extension produced Ipswich ware and Thetford-type ware pottery as well as medieval sherds. A trench in the existing basement revealed that there was over 3m of build-up over the area with rubbish pits cutting down to below the present ground surface.</p>
IPS805	TM 1620 4448	<p>1958: Excavations for cellar revealed pottery including Thetford Ware handle, Ipswich Ware and Thetford Ware and sundry sherds from as late as the 17th Century from a pit and midden. Also bone spindle whorl.</p>
IPS809	TM 1633 4476	<p>1898: Three iron keys, TM 1632 4477 (Tower Ramparts) Roman pottery? Probably Thetford ware, found 1898 on S side of Tower Ramparts, opposite bus park, TM 1632 4477. The site is now completely built over.</p>
IPS228	TM 1633 4448	<p>1987-1988: Buttermarket development excavations. Finds include 7th-9th century Saxon cemetery, probably extending further South and East, including c. 70 burials, small ring ditches, grave goods including swords, shield boss, two glass cups, bronze belt fittings, glass beads and coffin stains. Traces of numerous 8th and 9th buildings and features were found, two 8th century roads, and three 10th and 11th century buildings as well as rubbish pits with finds. An Ipswich ware (decorated) kiln was excavated. Also uncovered was most of Carmelite Friary Church and cloister ranges. Construction of which started in 1278. Demolished in 1538 after dissolution. Also site of 17th Century County Gaol and market, chapel, Falcon brewery and 19th Century public house.</p>

		See also a study of mineralised leather remains from two excavated cemeteries of sixth- and seventh-century date (St Stephen's Lane/Buttermarket in 1987-88 and Boss Hall in 1990).
Undated		
IPS161	TM 1597 4481	1963: Skeleton, aligned East-West, found at a depth of 4-5 feet, assumed to be Medieval.
IPS208	TM 1628 4453	1955-1956: Excavations on the site of Martins Bank by Alan Aberg revealed Middle Saxon stamp decorated and Late Saxon pottery, with bone skates etc, also pottery of 13th to 17th Century as well as mammal, bird and fish remains. 1957: Alliance Building development, observed by G W L Jarvis and H E P Spencer for IPSMG. Nature of excavations made accurate recording and findspots difficult to record, but a line of pits or probable "continuous trench" (ditch?) at least 21 feet long was noted as were at least 5 inhumations uncovered "lying at different angles and at different depths". Further features noted include a well containing Medieval to 19th Century material and possible wattle and daub remains. Listed finds include further human and animal bones, various finds of pottery, "an iron ? Blade" and glass.
IPS285	TM 1612 4473	September 1995: Excavation of a 24 square metre area in advance of the construction of an extension revealed a number of archaeological features. Seven phases of activity, relating to four chronological periods, were identified suggesting activity on site continuously from the LSax period to the present. Situated within Med core of town, circa 50m S of its defensive bank and ditch. Note slightly larger excavation circa 50m to the E (IAS 0703) in 1993. Late Saxon The earliest activity on the site was represented by a series of nine associated post-holes forming the corner of a surface lain building. The dating evidence was scant, based only on a single sherd of Thetford Ware which could easily have been intrusive or related to the destruction rather than construction of the building. Stratigraphically the post-holes were cut by and, therefore, predate Late Saxon pits and must themselves be of Late Saxon date (c.850-1000), or possibly earlier. However, the orientation of the walls of the building may also be significant, appearing to be aligned respecting the intramural street to the north rather than Westgate Street to the south. If this is a genuine alignment respecting the town's defences to the north, themselves securely dated to the early 10th Century, then this constitutes further evidence for a Late Saxon, no earlier than 10th Century, date for the building the presence of which suggests that tenement blocks had been laid out in this area of the town by this time. Late Saxon/Early Medieval After the dismantling of the building the site appears to have undergone a phase of pitting spanning through from the Late Saxon Period (c.850-1000), into the Early Medieval Period (c.1000-1200), which, although separated into two phases in this report, may have been continuous. At this time the area of the site almost certainly formed part of the backyards of properties to the south or to the north, the lack of recorded boundaries making it impossible to say which. The Westgate Street frontage was, however, slightly nearer than the intramural street to the north and seems the most likely candidate. A further possibility is that no formal marked boundaries existed between the two, the pits being excavated in open ground behind the buildings. The pits themselves were probably excavated as latrines and were later filled with domestic rubbish. The finds recovered from these pits included a large quantity of metal working slag suggesting that this activity may have been going on in the vicinity, although this material has been recorded elsewhere in Ipswich being used as metalling for the roads. The Late Medieval Period (c.1200-1480) Firstly an east to west orientated boundary ditch was inserted, the only evidence recorded on the site for any division between properties to the north and south. This feature, however appeared to be short lived, there was no evidence for recutting and the homogenous fill suggested backfilling as a single event. Secondly, following the redundancy and backfilling of the ditch, a series of two clay lined ovens were built, the second partially truncating the first and overlying the ditch. There was no indication as to the use of these ovens, although bread baking seems the most likely. Thirdly, after the ovens had gone out of use a further phase of pitting was indicated with the larger of the two ovens partially truncated on its eastern side. Post Medieval The only evidence for post-medieval activity on the site was a single pit.
IPS297	TM 16176 44718	June 1990: Excavation by Suffolk Archaeological Unit. Excavation revealed evidence from mid sax to the present day, including 7 ermed graves from the periphery of a known cemetery to the east The Crown and Anchor Hotel lies on the northern frontage of Westgate Street, part of the main east-west route (comprising Carr Street, Tavern street, Westgate Street) through the historic core of Ipswich. Whilst the area was primarily of interest as an area lying to the rear of a major Anglo Saxon street frontage, the proximity of the town's late Saxon and medieval defences, some 50 metres to the north, also had potential for influencing the type of activities conducted on the site. This excavation was important in that it yielded a group of contexts and finds from a part

		of the town not previously subjected to controlled excavation. The results show that there has been activity on the site continuously from the Middle Saxon period up to the present day. The only evidence for the presence of any buildings from the periods represented by the archaeological deposits on the site is the group of post-holes tentatively given a Middle Saxon date. Apart from the seven graves dated to the Early Medieval period, on the periphery of a known-cemetery lying further to the east, there is very little other evidence from which the use of the site, at any one time, can be deduced. It is likely that the excavated area always formed a back yard area to buildings fronting onto the main street. The pits may simply be rubbish and latrine pits or have been used as a source of gravel prior to being filled with rubbish. There is little evidence for any industrial activity on the site, quantities of slag were recovered, especially from pit 87, but not enough to represent any large scale metal working in the immediate vicinity. Documentation for the site would certainly suggest that land use has remained relatively unchanged as a tavern or inn is known to have occupied the site from at least the early 16th Century.
IPS298	TM 16498 44693	Flint and mortar wall section at the rear of site.
IPS299	TM 16414 44637	Ceiling of ground floor room examined for timber ceiling, no evidence in small hole
IPS302	TM 16474 44637	Saxon finds in hole dug for underpinning 1.2 m square, 2-3m of dirty orange and grey clay.
IPS304	TM 16138 44514	1985: Piling for building - no finds. Piled into 3m of soft, wet sand, sand fairly clean so uncertain if it was an archaeological deposit. 1992: Shale armlet reported found four years previously (1988?) in dark humic layer with bones at a depth of c.15 inches.
IPS312	TM 16439 44533	Evaluation of fire damaged buildings prior to rebuilding.
IPS314	TM 16461 44498	Contractor's excavations for elevator and lift shafts revealed pottery and animal bone from pits.
IPS336	TM 16111 44378	1973/1974: Report from workman on site report of human bone and burials found in "the Northern part of the site".
IPS638	TM 160 444	2008: Developments did not penetrate deeper than Post-Medieval overburden. Given the location of the site within the Anglo-Saxon and medieval core of the town, there is no doubt that significant archaeological deposits exist on the site.
IPS751	TM 1629 4440	Ipswich, Labour Club and Institute, 33-35 Silent Street (IPS 751, TM 1630 4440) following the removal of the existing function room, which was a re-used WW I army structure that will re-erected at a military heritage site at Hawstead, monitoring of ground works for a new function room did not reveal any archaeological features. However the monitoring did confirm the presence of a substantial depth of overburden in this part of the historic town with a small number 16th-18 th century pottery sherds being recovered to the full depth of the piling mat at 1400mm below the current ground level suggesting the deliberate importation of material to the raise local ground level. Ground works did not go below this level though an earlier borehole indicates a total depth of overburden of 2.70m. A few late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds were also recovered as residual finds.
IPS793	TM 1604 4468	Bore hole information in site file
IPS799	TM 1628 4462	Bone pick; possibly prehistory
IPS803	TM 1642 4459	1999: Redevelopment of existing structure for new shop (River Island) revealed bases of pits observed in deep basements
IPS816	TM 1649 4456	-
IPS820	Not recorded	1848: Restoration and enlarging of Congregational Chapel. Gritty Grey Ware, embedded with others in an old wall
IPS821	TM 1626 4434	
IPS874	TM 162 446	OUTLINE RECORD: Cornhill
MSF9567	TM 1608 4444	Portion of human skull found on surface on S side of West End Road by Mr Russell Amey, taken to IPSMG. Basil Brown thought it may have been Sax as earth from Hadleigh Road Sax cemetery, IPS 016, was known to have been deposited in West End Road area during levelling operations in 1906.
MSF9568	TM 162 448	Corduoy road running under Westgate Street found during excavation for sewer laying, circa 1884, and reported by Dr Taylor during an SIA meeting in October of that year. The log road had been laid across a marshy area. The logs were secured to each other by wooden pegs. A bone needle and portion of a bone comb were also found and many animal bones and cut deer antlers were retrieved. Many pieces of broken pottery were found in the soil beneath the road, which Dr Taylor thought might be Saxon.
MSF9682	TM 1613 4445	Basil Brown archive contains cutting "Evening Star" 15.11.51, detailing 2 human skulls found in telephone trench in Princes Street, period unknown. The find was made at a depth of approximately 5 feet beneath road surface.

APPENDIX 2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA – BUILDINGS

HER	NGR SP	Description
<i>Pre-16th century</i>		
275424	TM 16391 44586	A C15 aisleless church with a tall west tower which makes a prominent landmark in the town. The nave has good perpendicular windows between buttresses, built after 1449 with the money of John Baldwyn who died in that year. The west tower was begun circa 1431 with the money of John Bottold and was practically rebuilt in 1882. Rising to a height of 97 ft it is richly ornamented with stepped openwork battlements, much flushwork, bands of quatrefoil and chequered stone and flintwork. There are large 3-light bell openings. The doorway has C15 carving. The interior has a number of C18 monuments and a brass dated 1506 of Robert Wymball, a notary, it is said to be the earliest known memorial to one of this profession.
275428	TM 16060 44541	Church of St Mary at the Elms, late C11 or early C12 in origin, with S door of this date. Late C15 or early C16 N aisle. W tower C16. E end extended, with chancel taken into nave and new chancel built, in 1883 to designs by E F Bisschopp.
426651	TM 16415 44695	Church of medieval origins but largely rebuilt in the mid-C19. Designed by Richard Makilwaine Phipson.
426044	TM 16398 44492	A C15 Church much restored in the C19. The chancel has lancet windows, a hammer beam roof and a fine C17 marble wall monument dated 1637. The nave columns are said to have Purbeck marble shafts but are now whitewashed over. The west tower has some flush work and has 2 bells dated 1382 and 1385 made by Dawe of London and one bell dated 1623 made by Margrave of Colchester.
275429	TM 16049 44566	A picturesque group of C15-16 timber-framed and plastered cottages, now tenement. They stand at the north side of St Mary at the Elms Churchyard with the pleasant greensward of the graveyard between them and the Church. 2 storeys. The east cottage has a cross wing at the west end and a jettied upper storey on the whole front. The cross wing has exposed joists and remains of brackets with capitals and shafts. It has a bay window with casements with glazing bars and small panes. The windows generally are small casements with glazing bars. There is the remains of a moulded wall plate and part of a billet moulded bressumer. The main block has a range of mullioned lights on the 1st storey. This cottage is said to be dated 1467. The cottage at the west end has fewer original features. Roofs tiled.
275526	TM 16465 44704	Formerly the Royal Oak Inn. A fine C15-C16 timber-framed and plastered building with exposed timber-framing. There is a cross wing at the south end with a long frontage on Oak Lane and the upper storey is jettied on both fronts with carved bressumers on curved brackets, capitals and shafts. It has been considerably restored but has many original features. 2 storeys and attics. 3 window range on Northgate Street, mullioned windows, some with transoms, with lattice leaded lights. The cross wing has an oriel bay window with a moulded sill. Long ranges of small mullioned windows connect the windows on the ground and 1st storeys. The gable of the cross wing projects slightly on a moulded bressumer and the 1st floor bressumer is carved with fishes, presumably pike. There is a fine enriched corner post, carved with figures, one a blacksmith. The bargeboards to the gable are carved with vine ornamentation. The attics are lit by a window in the gable. The doorway has an open porch with a 4-centred arch with carved spandrels and an inner battened door. The frontage on Oak Lane has several original window openings with moulded sills. The house was extended to the north in the early C20 by F G Cotman, who lived here. Some original timbers were employed in the work. Roofs tiled, with 1 flat headed dormer on the Oak Lane frontage.
275410	TM 16381 44545	Also known as Sparrows House, after the family which was responsible for its magnificent early C17 pargetting. It was built originally in tile C15 and re-adapted or rebuilt in 1567 by George Copping, who sold it a few years later to the Sparrow family, in whose possession it remained for over 200 years. It is a very fine building, well preserved, with much of its original detail intact. A timber-framed and plastered house. 2 storeys and attics with a jettied upper storey. There are 4 fine rounded bay windows on the north front and one on the west front on St Stephen's Lane, with leaded lights and arched transoms in the centre lights. The panels below the bays have pargetted figures representing America, Africa, Asia and Europe. Between the 1st storey bays there are pilasters with pedestals with more decorative pargetting. The centre panel has a coat of arms. The ground storey has continuous windows (C20) between the carved shafts which support the brackets of the projecting 1st storey. A timber-framed and plastered wing, extends south in St Stephen's Lane. 2 storeys with a jettied upper storey with a moulded bressumer. Part of the 1st storey has exposed timber framing. 3 window range, (2 casements with leaded lights and one double-hung sash with glazing bars. There is a small courtyard at the rear with a jettied upper storey with exposed timber-framing with ornamental bracing and continuous mullioned and transomed windows with leaded lights. Roof tiled, with 4 large gabled dormers on the north front on St Stephen's Lane, with pargetting in the gables, and a heavy projecting eaves cornice. The interior is also very fine with ornamental ceilings and a fine staircase with twisted and moulded balusters. The 1st storey has a great room 46 ft long with a panelled ceiling with heavy plaster ornamentation. There is also some panelling and an original fireplace.

428676	TM 16432 44772	Boundary wall. Probably C15 for Archdeacon Pykenham. Flint and stone rubble, medieval brick, and septaria, patched and heightened in red brick. A section at the east end is detached and forms the back wall of openfronted sheds to the NE of the Ipswich and Suffolk Club qv. It is reputedly the palace boundary wall of William Pykenham who became Archdeacon of Suffolk in 1471 and Dean and Rector of Hadleigh in 1472.
16th century		
425822	TM 16220 44380	A small C16-C17 timber-framed and plastered building with 2 projecting gables of differing heights. The gable to the south now forms part of No 18 (qv). 2 window range, casements. The ground storey has one small C20 shop and a passage way leading into a small courtyard at the rear which originally opened on to the east front of the Unitarian chapel. Roofs tiled.
427284	TM 16439 44535	A C16 timber-framed building with the frontage rebuilt in the early C19. 2 storeys. 2 window range, doublehung sashes without glazing bars. The ground storey has an Edwardian shop front. A long wing with a jettied upper storey extends to the south at the rear. At the south end there are 2 bays (also jettied) which seem to be of a later date. The ground storey rooms have high ceilings with moulded ceiling beams and joists, with multiple rod mouldings similar to the beams in Nos 40 and 42. On the 1st storey there are the original tie beams with the remains of long arched braces. There are also sections of square jacobean panelling.
427283	TM 16430 44525	Originally the western half of a very large C16 timber-framed house of which No 42 was the eastern half. It originally had a frontage similar to No 42 with double jetties but was refronted in stucco in the early C19 with a parapet, and altered later. 3 storeys. 4 window range, casements with moulded architrave. The ground storey has a C20 shop front. Roof tiled. The roof is continuous with that of No 42, with a central chimney stack. At the rear there is a jettied range at right angles to the front, with 2 bays at the south end of apparently later date. The interior has high ceilings with exposed beams and joists with roll mouldings, (as in No 42). There are also some sections of square Jacobean panelling. None of the original structure can be seen at the front of the building.
427974	TM 16411 44455	A timber-framed and plastered building basically of C16 origin but considerably altered on the front. It was built as a house and then became the Sun Inn and is now shop premises. 2 storeys. A long range extends to the east at the rear with a jettied upper storey on the south side facing on to a small yard. The upper storey has the remains of C17 pargetting with a rayed sun. The jettied range is built in 2 distinct sections. The west front has 2 window range, casements. The upper storey has sham timber-framing and the ground storey has a C20 shop front. Roof tiled. The interior has exposed heavy timber-framing on the upper storey and there is a C17 plaster ceiling with floral ornamentation. The upper room has a ceiling above tie-beam level and the roof above has plain crown posts braced to the collar purlin.
428673	TM 16223 44427	House, now shop and dwelling. Mid C16; refronted in mid C19. Rendered timber frame, replaced by mid C19 brick to front; gabled C20 concrete tile roof. Parallel plan. 2 storeys and attics; symmetrical 3-window range. Bracketed cornice, corner pilasters and raised central bay. Plate-glass windows to mid/late C19 shop front with console brackets. Framing fascia board and doorway to left. Gauged brick flat arches over 4-pane sashes; 2 gabled dormers with similar sashes. Mid C20 extension to rear. Interior : first-floor front room noted as having double - astragal moulded beams with 6-pointed star at beam intersection and some fleurs-de-lis and Tudor rose plaster decorations on 3 of 4 ceiling panels; C16 close studding with passing brace on north first-floor wall; ante-room in attic space is divided by late C16/early C17 paralld oak screen.
428462	TM 16286 44331	2 houses, the survival of a perhaps originally longer range built gable end-on. C16 timber frame. C18 and C20 exterior details. No 15 plastered rendered, No 17 brick ground floor underbuilt, tile hung first floor. Jetty. Single window ranges, 2 storeys with attics. No 15 has one ground floor C20 tripartite sash window with glazing bars, one first floor C20 sash window with glazing bars. No 17 has one ground and one first floor sash with glazing bars, one 2-light sliding casement dormer window. Raised and fielded panel door, upper panel glazed. Tiled roof with central stack. Gable at west rebuilt. INTERIOR: No 15 has ground floor longitudinal spine beam with original wall plate. Second floor has inserted second wall plate with studding showing the heightening of roof. Close set studding, thick joists visible throughout. One first floor matrix of original wooden mullion window. No 17 has more substantially surviving frame. Jettied first floor with studding, one passing brace and one 5- light diamond section mullion window, 2 mullions surviving. Rear wall has 3 wattle and daub panels. Original roof heightened with extra studding and new wall plate. Original stack, replaced above ridge level.
425820	TM 16219 44404	A C16-C17 timber-framed and plastered building with exposed timber-framing. The upper storey is jettied on the whole front, on exposed Joists and there are 2 large gables, slightly projecting with carved bargeboards and casements lighting the attics. 2 storeys, attics and cellars. 3 window range, 3-light mullioned casements with lattice leaded lights. The ground storey has C20 shops in period style. There has been some restoration. Roofs tiled.
275527	TM 16465 44719	A late mediaeval timber-framed house, probably C15-C16, with a C18 red brick front block. The interior was restored in the early C20. 3 storeys and cellars. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals, with gauged brick flat arches. A stucco band runs at the 1st storey window sill level. There is a stone plinth. A 6-panel door with a segmental fanlight with glazing bars has stuccoed reveals with panelled pilasters and double console brackets. Roof tiled, with a modillion eaves cornice. A late

		mediaeval timber-framed wing extends at the rear with exposed framing, with brick nogging on the ground storey and with a jettied upper storey on exposed joists. The interior has exposed joists and the ceiling joists in one room have a series of carpenters marks. There are 2 original windows with ogee moulded mullions, and tracery.
275411	TM 16412 44530	Nos 40 and 42 originally comprised one large C16 timber-framed house of 3 storeys and cellars, with a double jetty on the whole frontage but No 40 was completely refronted in the C19. The upper storeys have exposed timber-framing and the ground storey has a C20 shop front. The windows are C19 and C20 replacements, on the 1st storey there is a long range of mullioned and transomed casements with lattice leaded lights and on the 2nd storey 2-light casements with lattice leaded lights. Roof tiled. The interior has unusually high ceilings with heavy exposed beams with multiple roll mouldings. A long wing extends to the south at the rear. 2-storeys. The upper storey is jettied on the east side on brackets. The moulded sills of 3 original (blocked) windows survive on the ground storey and there is an original 3-light window with moulded mullions on the 1st storey. The main ceiling beams have multiple roll mouldings similar to those in the front block. 2 -bays at the south end of the rear wing are of later construction.
275528	TM 16445 44718	A Tudor red brick wall encloses the garden at the rear of No 9. The outside face of the wall fronting St Mary-Le-Tower Churchyard has blue brick diapering. The Garden Wall to No 9 forms a group with St Mary-Le-Tower Church House, Oak Lane. The White House, Tower Church Yard, No 3 Hatton Court and the Church of St Mary-Le-Tower, Tower Street.
426649	TM 16462 44644	Originally a C16-C17 timber-framed building refronted in the early C19. It was made famous as the inn in Dicken's "Pickwick Papers". The present front is of grey gault brick with a parapet and a rusticated stucco ground storey. 3 storeys. 7 window range on the Tavern Street front and 2 window range on the Northgate Street front. A 3 storey wing of 5 window range extends north with a further, later, 2 storeyed wing of 7 window range at the north end in Northgate Street. All windows are double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in painted reveals, with stuccoed flat arches. The ground storey has stucco doorway with wide panelled pilasters, Ionic plain columns in antis and a cornice on paired brackets with a figure of a white horse above. Roofs slate. Part of the original internal courtyard has been glazed over and part of it has been preserved in the present lounge. It has some original windows, double-hung sashes with glazing bars and small panes, one oriel bay window and some exposed timber-framing.
275529	TM 16453 44751	An irregular range of timber-framed and plastered buildings set back in a courtyard behind Pykenham's Gateway and well. Built on the site of the Archdeacon's Palace, it probably incorporates some of the C16-C17 structure although it now has mainly C18 and C19 features, 2 storeys. The windows are mainly double-hung sashes, some with glazing bars and some casements. On the east front at the south end there is an early C19 block with 4 window range and a moulded band between storeys. The roof is tiled, hipped. A wing extends east at the north end, with a jettied upper storey and a low parapet. The roof is tiled and the wing is hipped. A single storey C20 addition has been built on the east front. The west front originally had jettied upper storeys, the ground storey is now built out in brick. It has a fine sweep of tiled roofing with inter-related hipped and gabled wings making a picturesque cluster of buildings.
275543	TM 16447 44708	An L shaped timber-framed and plastered building, probably of C16 or C17 origin, with mainly C18 features. 2 storeys and attics. 3 window range on Oak Lane and 4 window range on Tower Church yard, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The centre part breaks forward slightly and rises above the eaves line with a pedimented dormer with side scrolls and a 3-light window. A central doorway with a 6-panel door with the upper panels glazed has an open pediment on enriched console brackets and an architrave ornamented with egg and dart moulding. The Churchyard frontage has a 3-light oriel bay window on the first storey, above a C20 doorway. Roof tiled, with a modillion eaves cornice on both fronts. St Mary Le Tower Church House forms a group with the Church, No 7 (Pykenham) and the garden wall to no 9 Northgate Street.
275395	TM 16033 44571	A C16 timber-framed and plastered building with a cross wing at the north end and a wing extending east at the rear. It was altered in tile C18 and later. The first storey was jettied originally but was later built out in brick, probably in the C16, now painted. 2 storeys and cellars. 3 window range, C18 double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The ground storey has one 3-light window. Roof tiled.
17th century		
275403	TM 16347 44579	Probably a C17 timber-framed and plastered building refronted in the C18 and altered in the C20 with the ground storey entirely of C20 shop premises. 2 storeys and attics. 9 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. Roofs tiled, with one hipped dormer.
275405	TM 16382 44568	Formerly shown as Nos 29 and 31. A late C13 or early C19 plastered front, probably to a C17 timber-framed and plastered building. 3 storeys. 4 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The ground storey has C20 shops. Roof slate, with a modillion eaves soffit.
275427	TM 16354 44586	A C17 timber-framed and plastered house altered in the C18 and later. 2 storeys and attics, the upper storey is jettied on front. 2 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. Roof tiled, mansard, with one sloping roofed dormer.
275432	TM 16030 44513	Originally 3 small C17-C18 houses now brick faced, with C19 and C20 shop fronts. Nos 29 and 31 are painted and No 33 has a parapet. 2:4:3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars. Nos 29-31 are in flush cased frames. No 31 has an early C19

		bow shop window with glazing bars. Roofs tiled (No 29 C20 pantiles). Church of St Mary at the Elms, No 1 Churchyard (St Mary's Cottage) No 25, Smith's Almshouses and Nos 29 to 33 (odd) form a group.
275555	TM 16037 44843	A C17 timber-framed and plastered building with a jettied upper storey. Refronted in the C18 or early C19 and altered later. 2 storeys, attics and cellars. 2 window range, double-hung sashes with vertical glazing bars, in flush cased frames on the 1st storey and mullioned and transomed casements on the ground storey. Roof tiled, with one gabled dormer.
425823	TM 16219 44375	A C17 timber-framed and plastered building with a slightly projecting upper storey and 2 projecting gables on front with a carved bressumer. This building now incorporates the southern part of No 16 (qv). 2 storeys and attics. 2 window range, one 3-light double-hung sash with glazing bars and one casement with glazing bars. The ground storey has 2 small C20 shops. The external slopes of the gables are tiled and the inner slopes are felt covered. A timber-framed wing extends at the rear in the courtyard which originally fronted the Unitarian Chapel. Nos 10 to 24 (even) form a group of small C16-C17 timber-framed and plastered houses some altered in C18 and later.
425826	TM 16240 44363	A C17 timber-framed and plastered house with a jettied upper storey. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with vertical glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The ground storey has a C19 shop front with panelled stallboard. Roof C20 interlocking tiles.
425821	TM 16220 44385	A C17-C18 timber-framed and plastered building. 2 storeys. 6 window range, casements. The ground storey has a C20 shop. A timber-framed wing extends at the rear in the courtyard which originally fronted the Unitarian chapel. Roofs tiled.
425825	TM 16216 44359	A timber-framed and plastered building, probably C17 but altered in the C18 and C19. It stands on the corner of Franciscan Way with a gable at the south end. 2 storeys and attics. One window range on each front, a double-hung sash window without glazing bars on St Nicholas Street and a 2-light casement on the Franciscan Way front. The gable has sham half timbering. The ground storey has a C20 corner shop. Roof C20 interlocking tiles, with one flat headed dormer and a small coved plaster eaves cornice on the St Nicholas Street front.
426029	TM 16244 44347	A C17 timber-framed and plastered house, now roughcast, with a jettied upper storey. 2 storeys. 2 window range, double-hung sashes without glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The ground storey has one 3-light window. Roof tiled. No 25 is part of a range of C17 timber-framed and plastered houses with jettied upper storeys which included Nos 25 to 39 (odd).
426031	TM 16246 44333	Part of a range of C17 timber-framed and plastered houses with jettied upper storeys which included Nos 25 to 39 (odd). 2 storeys. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with single vertical glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The ground storey has C20 shop fronts. Roofs tiled.
426382	TM 16385 44605	A C17 timber-framed and plastered building with a jettied upper storey (now under built by a C20 shop front) and 3 gables with carved bargeboards. 2 storeys and attics. 3 window range, casements with glazing bars. The attics are lit by windows in the gables and the first storey has oriel bay windows. The interior has original plaster ceilings ornamented with fleur-de-lis. Roofs tiled.
428019	TM 16364 44526	A timber-framed and plastered building of C17 origin, with a jettied upper storey. Altered in the C19. 2 storeys. 2 window range, casements. The ground storey has a boarded up shop front. Roof tiled.
428672	TM 16223 44427	House, now shop. Late C17/early C18 with mid C19 rear wing. Roughcast render over brick and timber frame; gabled roofs, with old plain tiles to front and Welsh slate to rear wing. L-plan, with parallel range to front and rear right wing. 2 storeys; 2- window range. Mid C20 glazed door set in recessed entrance with mid/late C19 pilasters to right. Mid C20 windows to ground floor and mid/late C19 plate-glass sashes to first floor. Right-hand return elevation, to Friars Street, has similar sash above mid C20 fenestration. Interior: noted as having late C17/early C18 clasped - purlin roof. Shown on the Joseph Pennington map of 1778. Included for group value.
426366	TM 16327 44400	C17-C18 brick fronted house, now painted. 2 storeys. 4 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. The ground storey has a C20 shop front and one semi-circular headed doorway with a blocked fanlight. Roof tiled. Included for group value.
426368	TM 16344 44365	A late C18 or early C19 brick house, now painted. The frontage originally incorporated the north part of No 26A (1 window range). 2 storeys. 3 window range (the centre window on the 1st storey is blocked, double-hung sashes with vertical glazing bars, in flush cased frames. A raised brick band runs between the storeys. The doorway has a wood doorcase with pilasters and a simple cornice. Roof slate.
426383	TM 16385 44605	A C17 timber-framed and plastered building, originally jettied on the first storey, now underbuilt with a C20 shop front. 2 gables on front. 2 storeys. 2 window range, oriel bay windows with glazing bars. The interior has exposed ceiling beams on the ground storey and some exposed timber work on the upper storeys. Roofs tiled. The building has been considerably altered.
426030	TM 16244 44342	Part of a range of C17 timber-framed and plastered houses with jettied upper storeys which included Nos 25 to 39 (odd). Altered in the C18 and later. 2 storeys. 4 window range double-hung sashes, in flush cased frames, the windows to Nos 27 and 29 are now without glazing bars and No 31 has one C18 window with glazing bars. The ground storey has C20 shop fronts. Roofs tiled.

275515	TM 16112 44524	A C17 timber-framed and plastered building with a return front on Elm Street, restored and altered in the C20. (Formerly part of No 20 Elm Street, now demolished). There is a cross wing at the south end and the upper storey is jettied on the Elm Street front with exposed timber framing. 2 storeys and attics. The windows are casements with lattice leaded lights. The ground storey has been rebuilt in the C20 with a cut away corner and posts carved in period style. Roof C20 tiled. The attics are lit by a small window in the gable and 1 small dormer on the Elm Street front.
275420	TM 16183 44642	A small timber-framed and plastered building probably C17, with a C18 or early C19 front with a parapet and cornice. 2 storeys and attics. 1 window range, 3-light double-hung sashes without glazing bars, in a flush cased frame. Roof tiled, with one flat headed dormer. A wing extends at the rear. Included for group value. Nos 7, 8, 13 and 15, Golden Lion Hotel, Town Hall and Post Office form a group.
275404	TM 16382 44568	Formerly shown as Nos 25 and 27. Probably a C17 timber-framed and plastered building with a return front on Dial Lane part of which retains a jettied upper storey. Refronted in the C18 and altered in the C20. 2 storeys. 4 window range on the Buttermarket frontage and 3 window range on the frontage to Dial Lane, double-hung sashes with glazing bars on Butter Market and with single vertical glazing bars on Dial Lane. The outer windows on Butter Market are 3-light and the centre windows are paired. The ground storey has C20 shops. The return front on Dial Lane has a late C19 or early C20 Art Nouveau shop front. Roofs tiled, with a modillion eaves cornice.
428468	TM 16362 44396	Public House. Dated 1620, extended C18 and early C20. Timber framed, rendered, with applied timber to upper storey surrounded raised plastered panels. Plintile roofs to front, asbestos tiles to rear. Centre C17, right hand bay probably C18, altered, left hand bay early C20. 2 storeys, part with cellars and attics. Continuous jetty to C17 build, and to C20 wing. Ground floor, all 8 window openings temporarily boarded over. 3 part-glazed doors, one to each build. At first floor 4-light mullion to 20 wing, the outer two lights small paned, above the centre two lights a shallow flat-roofed small paned dormer. Main build has 3 similar small paned mullion windows, two of 3-lights, that to left of 2-lights; similar 3-light mullion window to right-hand bay. 2 small-paned two-light flat-headed dormers to main build. Moulded bressumer, bearing roses, pomegranates, foliate motives, the centre dated 1620. Similar reproduction bressumer to C20 wing. Rear, of added gabled wings, the ground floor brick, the upper storey, pebble-dash rendered. Left hand return similarly treated to main facade. Interior. Ground floor, all original work covered, except for transverse beams with ovolo mouldings and run out stops. First floor exposed jewelled posts, fragment of studwork and stop chamfered transverse beams. Slender scantling beams to rear wings. Right hand bay, altered and extended to rear retains clasped purlin roof with reduced principles. Roof of main build not inspected.
427087	TM 16172 44599	Standing immediately to the west of Corn Exchange (King Street), a timber-framed building mainly of the C17 but refronted in the C19. There is a C19 addition on the south end. 2 storeys. The upper storey of the main block is jettied on the whole front. 4 window range, 3-light double-hung sashes with narrow side lights. The ground storey has a C20 shop front. The C19 south addition has a quadrant corner and is of painted brick. Roof tiled. Building formerly occupied by H Warner and Son Ltd, with Nos 1 and 2 (The Arcade), Arcade Street, Golden Lion Hotel, Cornhill and Corn Exchange, King Street, form a group. To the group notes for Nos 1 and 2 (The Arcade) Arcade Street, Golden Lion Hotel, Cornhill and Corn Exchange, King Street, add the following further group note. The building formerly occupied by H Warner and Son Ltd, Lion Street, Nos 1 and 2 (The Arcade), Arcade Street, Golden Lion Hotel, Cornhill and Corn Exchange, King Street form a group.
427705	TM 16404 44415	A C17 timber-framed and plastered building altered and added to in the C20. 2 storeys and attics. The original part on the west front has a jettied upper storey with 2 oriel bay windows. The north front has bay windows on the upper storey and an Ipswich style bay on the corner. The ground storey has a bar front. Roof tiled, with a modillion eaves cornice.
275489	TM 16202 44556	A C17 timber-framed and plastered building with C18 and later alterations. The 1st storey bears the monogram S above I M and the date 1767, probably the date it was plastered. 2 storeys. 4 window range, C18 casements, 3-lights with transomes. The window at the west end is a paired window of 6 lights. The centre lights only are hinged, with iron frames. The ground storey has a late C19 bar front of 3 windows and 2 doorways, one double and one single, with rectangular fanlights, united by a moulded wood cornice, probably of earlier date. The windows above framed risers with brick nogging above an earlier stepped brick plinth. At the west end there is a recessed doorway and a wide double-hung sash window with vertical glazing bars, a moulded frame and panelled shutters. The west gable has the ends of some purlins and wall braces visible. Roof tiled, with C19 ornamental crest tiles and a wood eaves cornice.
275468	TM 16187 44378	A very fine example of a C17 Meeting House. A congregation of Dissenters was first founded in 1672 and the present building was opened in 1700. It has much of its original work and the original interior fittings have been retained almost intact. A square planned building with plastered walls. 2 storeys, the upper storey windows light the gallery which runs round 3 sides of the interior. All sides have imposing fronts but the main entrance fronts are on the north and east sides. The north front has 3 window range, mullioned and transomed casements with leaded lattice lights and 2 8-panel double-doors with stucco moulded and shouldered architraves, panelled pilasters and modillioned

		pediments on enriched console brackets. On the 1st storey, above the doorways there are oval windows with spiders web leaded lights. The east side has a central doorway similar to those on the north side and 4 mullioned and transomed windows as on the north side. Originally it faced on to a courtyard approached by a passage way from St Nicholas Street. The south side has 6 window range, 4 with semi-circular arched heads and oval windows above, as on the north front. The west front has 4 window range mullioned and transomed windows with leaded lattice lights. Roof tiled, double pitched. The interior has a panelled gallery on 3 sides, original box pews, a fine carved 3 decker pulpit (reputed to be carved by Grinling Gibbons), and a brass chandelier.
18th century		
275552	TM 16217 44505	A C18 red brick range of houses, (No 12 is now painted), with a slightly concaved curve on front and a parapet with balustraded panels set above each window range, and a stucco cornice. 6 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The ground storey windows have later blind boxes. No 14 has a garage entrance. There is a 6-panel door in plain reveals. Roofs tiled, with 6 large dormers with double-hung sashes with glazing bars and cornices.
275426	TM 16354 44586	A small C18 front, now part of the premises including Nos 10 and 12. 2 storeys, with a deep parapet and a wood cornice. One window range, double-hung sash with glazing bars, in flush cased frame. The ground storey has C20 shop.
275406	TM 16398 44567	A C18 or early C19 plastered front, probably to an earlier timber-framed building. 2 storeys and attics, 1 window range, double-hung sash with single vertical glazing bars. The first storey has shown timber-framing. The ground storey has a C20 shop. Roof tiled, mansard, with one flat headed dormer. Included for group value.
275409	TM 16347 44541	A late C18 or early C19 red brick building with a parapet and a wood modillion cornice. The west end, of 3 window range, is now painted. 2 storeys and attics. 9 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals, with gauged brick flat arches. The ground storey has C20 shops. Roofs C20 interlocking tiles with the centre part of old tiles, with 2 flat headed dormers and a central flat headed wide C20 dormer.
275419	TM 16287 44650	A late C18 stuccoed building. 3 storey. 3 window range, double-hung sashes, without glazing bars, in stucco architraves. On the 1st storey the outer windows have stucco cornices and the central window has a semicircular arch with shell-ornamentation. The ground storey has C20 shops. Roof slate, with a modillion eaves cornice.
275435	TM 16315 44437	A late C18 or early C19 brick house, now roughcast. 2 storeys, attics and cellars. 2 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The ground storey has one C20 window. A central 6- panel door has a wood doorcase with panelled pilasters, frieze and cornice. Roof slate, with one flat headed dormer.
426032	TM 16252 44327	A small late C18 or early C19 red brick front with a stucco balustraded parapet and a moulded brick string course. Probably originally part of a C17 range of timber-framed and plastered houses which included Nos 25 to 39 (odd). 2 storeys. 2 window range, double-hung sashes with single vertical glazing bars. The ground storey has a C20 shop front with a C19 iron guard rail above the fascia. Roof tiled.
426369	TM 16348 44371	A C18 brick house with some C19 alterations to the front, now painted. 2 storeys. 5 window range, C19 double-hung sashes with single vertical glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The centre window on the 1st storey has a semi-circular head with a raised stucco keystone. A raised brick band runs between the storeys. A central doorway has a stucco doorcase with pilasters and pediment. A wing extends east at the rear. Roof part slate and part tiled with a modillion eaves cornice. A rainwater head at the north end of the front, adjoining No 32, has the monogram and date C above I S 1768.
426370	TM 16347 44382	A C18 red brick house with a parapet and stucco quoins. 3 storeys and cellars. 5 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals with gauged brick flat arches and raised stucco keystones. A raised stucco band runs between the ground and 1st storeys. A central 6-panel door has a wood doorcase with pilasters and pediment. Roof tiled.
426656	TM 16396 44762	A good C18 red brick front with a parapet (rebuilt) and a wood modillion cornice. 2 storeys and basement. 7 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. The north end, of one window range, sets back slightly above the ground storey and is plastered. A stucco band runs between the storeys. A central doorway with panelled reveals has a good Ionic doorcase with plain columns, frieze and a modillion pediment. At the rear there is a later brick facade with a 2 storey bay. Roof tiled, hipped.
426667	TM 16065 44743	A C18 red brick front with a parapet. 3 storeys. 5 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars to the 1st storey windows (one window on the 2nd storey is blocked). The centre window on the 1st storey has a raised brick surround and shaped soffit. A raised brick band runs between the storeys. The ground storey has C20 shops. Roofs hipped and tiled behind the parapet.
426653	TM 16370 44678	A C18 red brick house with a plinth and a brick modillioned eaves cornice. 2 storeys and attics. 7 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. A raised brick band runs between the storeys. A central doorway has a wood doorcase with pilasters, ornamented frieze and a dentilled pediment on console brackets. A 2nd doorway has a moulded architrave and cornice. There is a C20 small shop window in C18 style with glazing bars. Roofs tiled, with 3 flat headed dormers.
426659	TM 16466 44534	A C18 purple brick facade with red brick dressings, a parapet and a brick cornice. 3 storeys. 7 window range overall, arranged 4:3, double-hung sashes with glazing bars in cased frames, with gauged brick flat arches and red brick recessed aprons to tile 2nd storey windows. A moulded brick band runs between the storeys. There is one

		contemporary rain water head. The ground storey has C20 shops. Roof slate.
427976	TM 16362 44542	A late C18 or early C19 stucco fronted building lined as ashlar with a C20 shop front on the ground storey. 3 storeys. 2 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars. A stone moulded cornice extends between the 1st and 2nd storeys.
427977	TM 16362 44536	A stucco fronted building possibly of C18 origin but much altered in the C19 and C20. Faced in stucco and lined as ashlar, with a mansard gable on the front. 3 storeys. 1 window range, C20 windows. The ground storey has a C19 shop front. Roof C20 tiles, mansard. Included for group value only.
428022	TM 16336 44354	An C18 red brick house with a parapet. 3 storeys and cellars. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with single vertical glazing bars, in flush cased frames. (2 windows are blocked). A central late C19 red brick porch with a modillion cornice projects on the front. Included for group value.
426655	TM 16359 44735	A late C18 red brick house with a parapet and a modillion cornice has a symmetrical facade and stands back from the street frontage. 2 storeys. 5 window range, arranged 1:3:1, double-hung sashes, with glazing bars in the 1st storey windows, in plain reveals with gauged brick flat arches. The centre part of 3 window range breaks forward slightly and is surmounted by a modillion pediment. A central 4-panel door with a plain fanlight and panelled reveals has a Doric porch with fluted columns, a triglyph frieze and a cornice. Roof double span, partly tiled and partly slate.
426381	TM 16345 44596	A late C18 or early C19 timber-framed and plastered house, possibly with an earlier core. 2 storeys and attics. No 22 is one window range, double-hung sash with glazing bars and Nos 24 and 26 are 5 window range, double-hung sashes without glazing bars. The ground storey has C20 shops. Roofs tiled, with 2 gabled dormers with pediments and with a modillion eaves cornice.
425824	TM 16207 44366	A C18 or early C19 front with a parapet to an earlier timber-framed and plastered building, probably C17. 2 storeys and attics. 2 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The ground storey has C20 shops. Roof tiled, with 2 flat headed dormers.
275407	TM 16407 44570	A C18 or early C19 plastered front probably to an earlier timber-framed building. 2 storeys and attics. 5 window range, 3 3-light windows without glazing bars and 2 double-hung casements with glazing bars. The ground storey has C20 shops. A wing extends to the north in St Lawrence Street with 2 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars. Roofs tiled, mansard, with 3 flat headed dormers.
275434	TM 16306 44441	A late C18 or early C19 red brick house. 2 storeys, attics and cellars. 2 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. A central 6-panel door has panelled pilasters, frieze and cornice and a small bullseye window above the cornice. Roof slate, with one segmental headed dormer.
426652	TM 16365 44658	late C18 or early C19 front, timber-framed and plastered probably to an earlier house but now rebuilt behind to provide a theatre. 2 storeys. 8 window range, double-hung sashes without glazing bars, in flush cased frames, with stucco architraves and cornices. At the north end there are 3 larger windows surmounted by a modillion pediment supported on brackets and with a stucco roundel in the tympanum. The ground storey has 3 doorways, 2 with pilasters and cornices and one, central, with a moulded architrave and keystone and a segmental pediment. Roof tiled with 5 flat headed dormers and a wood modillioned eaves cornice.
275421	TM 16191 44624	Probably a C18 timber-framed and plastered building, with a painted brick ground storey. It was altered later in the C19 when the 2nd storey was added and 2 extensions, each of 1 window range were added on the south end. 3 storeys. The original front has 4 window range, double hung sashes with glazing bars in flush cased frames. A stucco cornice runs between the 1st and 2nd storeys and a brick band runs between the ground and 1st storeys. The doorway has a wood Doric doorcase with fluted pilasters and fluted columns in antis, a triglyph frieze and a cornice. Roofs slate. A wing extends at the rear.
426352	TM 16314 44398	A late C18 timber-framed and stucco house with a parapet and a stucco cornice. 2 storeys, attics and cellars. 4 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames (one window on the ground storey has C20 casements). A moulded wood band runs between the storeys. Paired central doorways have panelled reveals, fluted pilasters, pulvinated friezes and segmental pediments. Roof C20 pantiles.
275431	TM 16071 44507	A mid C18 red brick building. 2 storeys and cellars. 7 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The windows are widely spaced in the facade. A central 6 panel door has a wood doorcase with moulded architrave, panelled reveals and a flat hood on brackets above a rectangular fanlight with vertical glazing bars. Above the doorway there is a panel inscribed with the words:- "Erected in the year 1760 for the benefit of 12 poor women of honest life and conversation of the age of 50 or upwards being Communicants of the Church of England as by lae Established." Roof tiled, with 2 square red brick chimney stacks.
426650	TM 16416 44653	Formerly shown as House occupied by Suffolk River Catchment Board. A C18 timber-framed and plastered house with a painted brick ground storey with brick quoins and a plinth. 3 storeys. 4 window range, double-hung sashes with single vertical glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The 2nd storey has casements. A 6-panel door has a stucco "Gibbs" doorcase. A wing extends to the east at the east end. 2 storeys. 2 window range (one window with glazing bars). Roof C20 interlocking tiles, with a moulded wood eaves cornice. A wing to the south, now No 3 Hatton Count is described under HATTON COURT.

19th century		
275532	TM 16489 44665	A range of early-mid C19 grey gault vrick houses continuing the line of Nos 2 to 6 (even). No 10 is now painted brick. 3 storeys. 3 window range, 3-light windows, double-hung sashes, with glazing bars to No 8. Each window range is set in a slightly projecting stucco panel rising through 2 storeys, with pilasters and cornices. The ground storey has C20 shops. Roofs slate. All the listed buildings in Northgate Street except Garden Wall to No 9 form a group with No 43 (Great White Horse Hotel) Tavern Street, No 2 Great Colman Street and part of Nos 2 and 12 (even), St Margaret's Plain. Also No 2 (including No 1 Carr Street) and Nos 4 to 16 (even) form a group with Nos 2, 2A and Nos 4 to 10 (even) Great Colman Street.
275513	TM 16087 44625	An early-mid C19 grey gault brick pair of houses, linked to Nos 5 and 7 by a wall containing a doorway with a recessed brick surround. 2 storeys, attics and cellars. 5 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars (mostly original), in plain reveals with stucco cornices on brackets. The central and 2 outer ranges of windows are set in slightly recessed panels. 2 4-panel doors have stucco ionic doorcases with plain engaged columns, friezes and pediments. A moulded stucco string course runs at 1st storey window sill level. Roof C20 slate, with 5 flat headed dormers above a modillion eaves cornice. Nos 1 to 11 (odd) and No 13 (Old Museum Rooms) form a group with No 10. Nos 14 to 32 (even) and Nos 14 and 16, Arcade Street.
275517	TM 16068 44633	An early-mid C19 grey gault brick house, originally the southern half of a larger building which included No 12 and an archway (now a new building). 2 storeys, attics and cellars, with a parapet and a moulded stucco modillion cornice, plinth and stucco quoins. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars. The 1 st storey windows have moulded shouldered architraves and cornices and small balconies with ornamental cast iron window guards. The ground storey windows have heavy stucco moulded architraves and sills on panelled stub brackets. 2 windows have segmental pediments on enriched console brackets and one window (formerly a doorway) has a triangular pediment on enriched console brackets. Roof C20 slate, with 2 attic windows on the slate hung front.
275518	TM 16057 44619	An early-mid C19 grey gault brick house with pilaster treatment at the corners. 3 storeys and basement. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars on the 1st and 2nd storeys and plain glass on the ground storey. The windows have narrow stucco panelled architraves. The ground and 1st storey windows have cornices on small console brackets and the ground storey windows rise above plain stucco Doric doorcase of fluted half columns, triglyph frieze and cornice is approached by stone steps. Roof slate, with a stucco modillion eaves cornice. No 10, Nos 14 to
275520	TM 16058 44583	An early C19 grey gault brick house with the main frontage set at right angles to the line of the street. It faces north up Museum Street with a pleasant forecourt formed by the fronts of Nos 18 and 20 and No 22 and makes an interesting group of early C19 buildings at the junction of Museum Street with Arcade Street. 3 storeys and cellars. 5 window range overall, the front has a quadrant corner with one window range, one window range on the east front and 3 window range on the north front. Double-hung sashes with glazing bars in moulded stucco architraves. The window ranges on the 1st and 2nd storeys are separated by pilasters and the ground storey windows are set in slightly recessed panels. A raised stucco band runs at 1st storey window sill level. A central doorway on the north front has a stucco ionic doorcase with fluted engaged columns, frieze and a modillion pediment. Roof slate, with a modillion eaves cornice.
275522	TM 16088 44541	A mid C19 grey gault brick house. 2 storeys, attics and cellars. 4 window range, double-hung sashes with single vertical glazing bars, in plain reveals. A raised brick band runs between the storeys. A central 6-panel door with a plain rectangular fanlight has a stucco doorcase with moulded architraves, pilasters shaped at the foot, and a pediment on console brackets. A C20 tile hung roof addition has 4 windows, with vertical glazing bars, set back above a serrated brick eaves. No 10, Nos 14 to 32 (even) form a group with Nos 1 to 11 (odd), No 13 (Old Museum Rooms) and Nos 14 and 16, Arcade Street.
275483	TM 16082 44842	A grey gault brick terrace of mid C19 houses. 2 storeys, attics and basements. 6 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. The centre part, of 2 window range, breaks forward slightly and is pedimented, with gauged white brick flat arches to the windows. A 6 panel door with fanlight, in plain reveals, is approached by steps. Roof slate, with 2 gabled dormers. One window in the pediment.
275394	TM 16022 44610	An early C19 grey gault brick house with a parapet and a raised brick band. The house stands at right angles to the line of Blackhorse Lane, facing south. 2 storeys. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in stucco shouldered architraves, with moulded sills on brackets. Originally the windows has cornices. The outer window ranges are set in slightly recessed brick panels. A central 6-panel door with the upper panels glazed has a moulded stucco architrave and a modillion pediment on console brackets.
275408	TM 16338 44546	An early C19 grey gault brick building with a parapet and a stucco cornice band. 3 storeys, attics and cellars. 5 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars in painted reveals. The centre part, of one window range, breaks forward slightly. Stucco bands run between the storeys. The ground storey has C20 shops. Roofs tiled, with 3 flat headed dormers.
275418	TM 16248 44655	A red brick and stone building designed by F G Cotman, an Ipswich architect, in 1889, in a free Jacobean style. It makes an interesting example of late Victorian commercial

		<p>architectural exuberance and together with the Town Hall and Post Office on the South side of Cornhill makes an interesting group of late C19 civic buildings. 3 storeys and attics. The windows are double-hung sashes without glazing bars, with round headed arches with ornamental hood moulds. There are 2 stone oriel bay windows, one at the West end on the 2nd storey and one rising through the 1st and 2nd storeys. Some of the windows have stone orders and there is an arcaded window range on the 2nd storey. The west end has a balustraded parapet. The dormer windows have "Dutch" gables with ornamental stone scroll work and pinnacles. The ground storey was broken through in 1930</p> <p>to form Lloyds Avenue and there is a Tuscan arcade with modillion cornice, a wide central traffic opening and flanking semi-circular arched pedestrian openings with engaged columns, the 1st storey windows above the opening are double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in stone architraves. Roof tiled.</p>
275425	TM 16357 44592	An early C19 grey gault brick building. 4 storeys. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. A wood cornice runs above the 1st storey windows of No 4 and a stucco band above the window of No 2. The 2nd and 3rd storey windows have stucco cornice lintels, the ground storey has C20 shops. Roof slate.
275433	TM 16259 44450	An early C19 red brick factory building. 2 storeys. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals, with segmental arches. The 1st storey windows have 3 lights. A central double 6-panel door with a fanlight is set in a recessed brick panel with a segmental arch. Roof C20 pantiles, with a wood modillion eaves cornice.
275387	TM 16094 44603	An early - mid C19 grey gault brick building. 3 storeys and cellars. No 14 has 3 window range and No 16 has 7 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals with stucco cornice lintels on brackets. There is a rounded corner on Museum Street adjoining the old Museum Rooms. Roofs slate. No 14 has a modillioned eaves cornice. These buildings are part of the block which includes the Old Museum Rooms in Museum Street.
		Nos 14 and 16 form a group with Nos 1 to 11 (odd), No 13 (old Museum Rooms), No 10 and Nos 14 to 32 (even) Museum Street.
275475	TM 16414 44646	An early C19 timber-framed and plastered building probably originally a wing to The White House in Tower Church Yard. 2 storeys. 6 window range, 3 double-hung sashes with glazing bars (one is a 3-light window), and 3 casements (2 are oriel bays). The doorway has a wood doorcase with a fanlight, pilasters and cornice. The ground storey has 2 small C20 shop fronts. Roof tiled. Included for group value.
		Nos 2 and 3 form a group with The White House. Tower Church Yard, the garden wall to No 9 Northgate Street and The Church of St Mary-le-Tower. Tower Street.
275417	TM 16231 44674	An early C19 stuccoed building with a parapet and a stucco modillion cornice. 3 storeys. 3 window range, double-hung sashes without glazing bars, in stucco architraves with keystones. The 1st storey windows have dentilled cornices and cast iron ornamental guard railings. The ground storey has a C20 shop with a covered arcade with square pillars and a dentilled cornice. Roof slate.
		Nos 7, 8, 13 and 15, Golden Lion Hotel, Town Hall and Post Office form a group.
275430	TM 16084 44483	An early C19 gault brick house, now painted, with rusticated quoins and a symmetrical front. The centre part breaks forward slightly under a broken modillion pediment and the central doorway and window above are recessed. 2 storeys. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals with stucco flat arches and keystones. The central doorway has fluted Doric columns in antis, a triglyph frieze and a cornice. The window above has a balustraded panel, moulded architrave and a broken scroll pediment. Roof slate, with a wide modillion eaves soffit.
		Church of St Mary at the Elms, No 1 Churchyard (St Mary's Cottage) No 25, Smith's Almshouses and Nos 29 to 33 (odd) form a group.
275512	TM 16087 44638	An early-mid C19 grey gault brick pair of houses with stucco parapet and cornice. The front breaks forward slightly under 2 stucco pediments. 2 storeys, attics and cellars. 5 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars in stucco reveals, with architraves and cornices on brackets. 2 6-panel doors with plain fanlights and narrow panelled architraves have stucco doorcases with Doric fluted and cabled engaged columns, triglyph friezes and cornices. A moulded stucco string course runs at 1st storey window sill level. Roofs slate, with 3 gabled dormers.
		Nos 1 to 11 (odd) and No 13 (Old Museum Rooms) form a group with No 10. Nos 14 to 32 (even) and Nos 14 and 16, Arcade Street.
275519	TM 16058 44589	A pair of early C19 grey gault brick houses with small wings at the north and south ends, with lower storey heights than the main block. Nos 18 and 20 stand at right angles to No 22, with a triangular shaped forecourt, making a picturesque group at the junction of Museum Street with Arcade Street. 2 storeys, attics and basements. 4 window range overall, 2 on the centre block and one on each of the projecting wings (the return faces of the wings also have one window range). Double-hung sashes with glazing bars in moulded stucco architraves. The centre windows, of the main block, are set in slightly recessed brick panels, the windows on the 1st storey have moulded stucco cornices and on the ground storey triangular pediments. A raised stucco band runs at 1st storey window sill level. The doorways are placed at the inside angle of the projecting wings with brick semi-circular arched openings and are approached by steps with iron handrails. Roofs slate, hipped on the wings, with modillion eaves cornices. The main block has one C20 flat headed dormer.
275550	TM 16166 44689	Including Nos 12 and 14 Westgate Street. An early C19 stucco fronted building, much altered and modernised internally. 3 storeys and cellars. It has a 9 window range on

		<p>Providence street and a 5 window range on Westgate Street, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. 3 1st storey windows at the east end on Westgate Street have semi-circular heads and the 2nd storey windows have segmental arched heads. There</p> <p>is a good Doric colonnaded entrance on Providence Street with 6 fluted columns in antis, supporting a continuous entablature. At the south end the ground storey has, between the columns, a 6-panel door, one original double-hung sash window with glazing bars and a C20 doorway with flanking windows in C18 style, with glazing bars. At the north end the ground storey has C20 shops. Roof slate.</p> <p>The Crown and Anchor Hotel has a late C19 frontage on Westgate Street which is described under WESTGATE STREET.</p>
426022	TM 16250 44357	<p>An early-mid C19 brick house, now painted. 2 storeys and cellars. 3 window range, the centre blocked, double-hung sashes without glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The outer windows are set in slightly recessed brick panels. The ground storey has a C20 shop. Roof slate. Included for group value.</p> <p>Nos 19 to 47 (odd) form a group with Nos 1 to 9 (odd) Silent Street.</p>
426385	TM 16428 44636	<p>An early C19 gault brick building, now painted, with a parapet. 3 storeys. 8 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars in the upper sashes of the first storey windows, in plain reveals. The ground storey has a C20 shop. This building is a continuation of the facade of the range of early C19 fronts which includes Nos 37, 39, 41 and the Great White Horse Hotel.</p> <p>Nos 31 to 41 (odd) and No 43 (Great White Horse Hotel) form a group.</p>
426384	TM 16412 44630	<p>Including a return front on No 1 Hatton Court. An early C19 brick building now painted, with a panelled parapet and corner panelled brick pilasters surmounted by ball finials. 3 storeys. 4 window range, double-hung sashes without glazing bars, in plain reveals, with raised keystones. A moulded brick cornice band runs between the upper storeys and a moulded brick string course runs above the second storey windows. The ground storey has a C20 shop. Included for group value.</p> <p>Nos 31 to 41 (odd) and No 43 (Great White Horse Hotel) form a group.</p>
426648	TM 16441 44628	<p>An early C19 grey gault brick building which forms parts of the range including Nos 37, 39, 41 and the Great White Horse Hotel. 3 storeys. 6 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in painted reveals, with stuccoed flat arches. The ground storey has C20 shops.</p> <p>Nos 31 to 41 (odd) and No 43 (Great White Horse Hotel) form a group.</p>
426654	TM 16381 44698	<p>An early C19 red brick building. 2 storeys. 5 window range, double-hung sashes. One 1st storey window and the ground storey windows are 3-light, without glazing bars and 4 1st storey windows have glazing bars, in plain reveals. The ground storey windows have cast iron ornamental window guards. A stucco band and a cornice runs between the storeys. A central 4-panel door with a rectangular fanlight has a plain stone surround. The north side has a wood modillion pediment and a wing extends west at the rear. Roof slate. Nos 13 to 21 (odd) form a group with Ipswich Arts Theatre and Church of St Mary-le-Tower.</p>
426665	TM 16099 44691	<p>A mid C19 building with a quadrant corner to Museum Street. This building is echoed by No 35, which together make a pleasing approach to Museum Street. 3 storeys. 6 window range overall (3 on Westgate Street, one on the quadrant corner and 2 on Museum Street), double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals, with stucco cornice lintels. The centre window range on Westgate Street and the end window range on Museum Street are framed by ornamental panelled stucco pilasters. The ground storey has C20 shop windows between</p> <p>C19 fluted Doric columns and a C19 modillioned cornice above the fascia. Roofs slate with a modillion eaves cornice.</p>
426657	TM 16396 44762	<p>An early C19 red brick building, formerly 3 houses. The doorways have now been converted into windows. 2 storeys. 8 window range overall (arranged 5:3), double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals, with gauged brick flat arches. The ground storey has mainly 3-light windows. The outer windows of the 5 window range part have semi-circular arched heads. The windows in the 3 window range part are bigger, the centre window on the ground storey (originally a doorway) has a stucco architrave and cornice on console brackets.</p> <p>Roofs slate.</p> <p>Nos 13 to 21 (odd) form a group with Ipswich Arts Theatre and Church of St Mary-le-Tower.</p>
426664	TM 16144 44665	<p>An early C19 brick front, now painted. 3 storeys. 5 window range on the 2nd storey and 3 window range on the 1st storey, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. The 1st storey windows are 3-light with stucco pilasters and cornices. The centre part, of one window range breaks forward slightly. A raised band runs between the storeys. The ground storey has C20 shops. Roof C20 pantiles, mansard.</p>
426666	TM 16079 44696	<p>Including No 2 Museum Street. A mid C19 building with a quadrant corner to Museum Street. This building is echoed by Nos 31 and 33, which together make a pleasant approach to Museum Street. 3 storeys. 7 window range overall (one on Westgate Street, one on the quadrant corner and 5 on Museum Street), double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals, with stucco cornice lintels on brackets. On the upper storeys the window ranges are separated by recessed brick panels. No 2 Museum Street has 3-light windows on the ground and 1st storeys. A plain stucco band runs at the 1st storey window sill level and an ornamental stucco band runs between the 1st and 2nd storeys.</p>

		Roofs slate with a modillion eaves cornice. No 35 (including no 2 Museum Street) form a group with Nos 31 and 33 and Nos 1 and 3 Museum Street.
427282	TM 16296 44573	A late C19 red brick building (2 tenements) No 9 has a Dutch gable with scrolls and 3 orders of pilasters. A large 5 light bay with rounded corners rises between the 1st and 2nd storeys surmounted by a modillion cornice and a balustrade. A modillion cornice with a richly ornamented band of moulded plaster extends on the bay between the storeys. The mullions to the bay are also ornamented with moulded plasterwork. The 3rd storey has 3 semi-circular headed windows above the bay. The ground storey has a C20 shop. No 11 has a 2 storeyed front with a parapet and pilasters on the 1st storey and a central 5-light 2 storeyed bay, similar in design to that of No 9 with modillion cornices and richly ornamented moulded plaster friezes. The bay rises to an attic storey. The ground storey also has a C20 shop.
427435	TM 16361 44574	A mid C19 white brick building, gabled on the front. 3 storeys. 1 window range, 3-light windows with narrow side lights, double hung sashes. The ground storey has a C20 shop front. Included for group value.
427692	TM 16069 44644	An early-mid C19 white brick building. 2 storeys and cellars. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals with moulded stucco cornice lintels on console brackets. A raised stucco band extends across the front at 1st storey window sill level. The doorway has a 6-panel door with rectangular fanlight and a stucco doorcase with plain pilasters and cornice. There is a smaller 6-panel door in plain reveals at the south-end. Roof slate, with a stucco eaves cornice.
427690	TM 16255 44612	An early-mid C19 white brick building with a panelled parapet and a heavy stucco bracketted cornice and end pilasters. 2 storeys. 4 window range, double-hung sashes, with glazing bars in the upper storey windows. The windows are now set in stone surrounds. 1 window at the north end has a stucco cornice on console brackets. A raised band extends across the front between the storeys. The windows at the south end are 3-light. The centre part, of 1 window and the doorway breaks forward slightly. A 4-panel double door with a rectangular fanlight has a stucco doorcase with plain Tuscan attached columns, frieze and a modillion cornice. At the north end the ground storey has a C20 shop front.
428469	TM 16328 44538	Former hotel, with ground floor shop, now offices and recently first floor restaurant. 1894 by Henry J. Wright for E.W. Hodge. Red brick with red sandstone dressings. Roof not visible. 4 storeys 2 and 3 bays. Embattled parapet. Gable end internal stacks with recessed panels to rectangular shaft, and wide oversailing cap. Pilaster shafts to each end of facade from first floor upwards; moulded stone bases, square plan with terracotta lion's head at mid first floor level, above which are polygonal; central chamfered shaft to 2nd and 3rd storeys. Moulded bands at storey level and to cornice continue across the shafts. The bands form frieze at 1st and 2nd storeys, that to upper level has repeated foliate design in terracotta. Ground floor late C20 shop front with former hotel doorway to right. First floor in 3 bays, defined by arch above each window, the central bay being wider and with lion's head keystone to arch, forming base of central chamfered shaft. Central oriel windows of 1:2:1 semicircular headed lights, the central section mullioned and transomed. Stained glass to upper lights, pilasters with moulded bases and finials between the bays. Embattled parapet, similar mullion and transomed window to left and right, also with stained glass and beneath moulded terracotta spandrels. 2nd and 3rd storeys similar except that the 2nd floor is stone dressed, the 3rd floor using moulded brick. 2 bays. A pair of 3 light windows beneath shallow 4-centre-arched heads with moulded keystones and stops to label. 3 semicircular headed lights to each, that to centre taller. Iron bracket at first floor level formerly supported street lighting.
427680	TM 16086 44871	A terrace of mid C19 stucco fronted houses. 2 storeys attics and basements. Each house is of 2 window range (10 window range overall). The windows are double-hung sashes with glazing bars. The ground storey windows have shouldered architraves and cornices. Alternate window ranges are set in slightly recessed panels. The doorways are approached by steps and have plain rectangular fanlights, stucco architraves and cornices on console brackets. Roofs partly slate and partly C20 tiles, with 5 gabled dormers.
427441	TM 16159 44560	An early C19 building originally 2 houses converted into an office block. Wings project to the east at the north and south ends. In circa 1920 the parapet was added and the front was stuccoed (probably originally it had a stuccoed front as other buildings in the street). In 1965 a single storey block was built between the wings, in Georgian style. 3 storeys. 1:3:1 window range of double-hung sashes with glazing bars (mostly original). The ground and first storey windows in the wings are set in slightly recessed panels. Rear modern extension is not of special interest.
427091	TM 16101 44574	A mid C19 white brick building with a quadrant corner to Arcade Street and Museum Street. 2 storeys. 3 window range on Arcade Street, 1 window range on the quadrant corner and 4 window range on Museum Street, 2 and 3-light semi-circular headed windows set back behind stilted arches with slender columns in front of the windows. The facade breaks forward slightly at each range of windows, with pediments above the corner range and the 3-light ranges on Museum Street. A moulded brick modillion cornice extends across both fronts and a modillion and dentil cornice band extends between the storeys. There is a central semi-circular arched doorway on the Arcade Street front. Roof slate.
426033	TM 16258 44320	An early-mid C19 grey gault, brick house, now painted. 3 storeys 4 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars only on the 2nd storey, in plain reveals with stucco

		cornice lintels on stub brackets. The ground storey has a C20 shop front. The outer ends of the front have plain pilasters. Roof slate. Nos 19 to 47 (odd) form a group with Nos 1 to 9 (odd) Silent Street.
275521	TM 16078 44566	A terrace of early-mid C19 grey gault brick houses. 3 storeys and cellars. 10 window range overall, No 26 has 4 window range and Nos 28 and 30 each has 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, with moulded stucco architraves and sills with stub brackets. (The ground storey windows of No 30 are without glazing bars). A moulded stucco band runs at 1st storey window sill level. The ground storey windows are set in slightly recessed brick panels. On the upper storeys the facade is slightly recessed in alternate window ranges. No 26 has a C20 doorcase with a plain surround and Nos 28 and 30 have simple moulded architraves and cornices. Roofs slate, with modillion eaves cornices.
275551	TM 16226 44518	An early C19 grey gault brick house. 3 storeys. 2 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals, with stucco cornice lintels on console brackets. A stucco band runs at 2nd storey window sill level. The ground storey a pleasant early C19 shop front with a central window with glazing bars and flanking doorways, one a 6 panel door and the other panelled and glazed, with pilasters and a cornice fascia. Roof slate. Nos 8 to 12 (even) form a group with the Queens Hotel.
275490	TM 16213 44585	A large late C19 stone fronted commercial building in Renaissance style with a strong French influence. It was built 1878-82 by Brightwen Binyon of Ipswich and adjoins the Town Hall on the south with which it makes an interesting block of High Victorian civic architecture. 3 storeys and attics, with a parapet with urns and a bold modillion cornice. Cornices also run at 1st and 2nd storey window sill levels. The south front on King Street has 3 projecting wings above a continuous ground storey of shops and a central entrance way. The end wings each have 2 window range on the 2nd storey and 3 window range on the 1st storey, the centre wing has 4 window range on the 2nd storey and 3 window range on the 1st storey, the return side of each wing has one window range and the recessed bays each have 2 windows rising through 2 storeys. The east front, on Princes Street has 8 window range on the 2nd storey and 10 window range on the 1st storey. The windows are grouped in 1,2 and 3 lights framed by pilasters, all are double-hung sashes without glazing bars. The 2nd storey windows have round headed arches with architraves and short Corinthian columns with a cornice at impost level and the 1 st storey windows have stilted segmental arches with architraves and short Corinthian columns. The ground storey has shop windows between rusticated piers. The attics are lit by high dormers. 2 light in the centres and one light at the outer ends, with pilasters and pediments (segmental to the outer dormers). Roofs slate, with French style pavilions and ornamental iron railings at the ridge lines.
275514	TM 16085 44605	The old Museum, opened in 1847 was designed by Christopher Fleury, a local architect. It is a large red brick building with a stucco front in classical style with panelled parapet, a plain band (which now replaces the original cornice) and massive Tuscan orders on octagonal base rising through 2 storeys at the corners. 2 storeys. 3 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars. The centre part, of doorway and one window range above breaks forward slightly. The side windows have moulded and shouldered architraves with balustraded panels beneath the sills. The centre window has a Venetian style surround with a semi-circular domed arch with shell ornamentation and flanking paired Ionic columns with frieze and cornice. The doorway has fluted Doric pilasters, frieze and cornice, and is flanked by C20 shop fronts. The front originally has a projecting Doric columned porch. The north side is in panelled red brick, without windows. In the interior a heavy balustraded staircase leads to a 1st floor hall which is top lit with a gallery (blocked).
275423	TM 16254 44605	A late C19 stone fronted building with grey gault brick at the rear. built in an Italianate palazzo style, with splayed corners and a parapet with a modillion cornice. A central feature rises above the parapet with a Royal coat of arms and female figures. The end bays of the facade are marked by pairs of arched pavilions rising above an ornamental parapet. 2 storeys and a lower ground storey on Princes street which forms an ashlar base to the building. 5 window range on the front, one window range on each splayed corner and 8 window range on Princess Street, double-hung sashes without glazing bars. The 1st storey windows are set in semi-circular recessed arches with keystones with human heads, between paired Ionic pilasters. On the ground storey a Roman Doric portico projects on the front with paired columns on pedestals, a modillion cornice and a low parapet with female standing figures representing Industry, Electricity, Steam and Commerce. It is approached by a flight of stone steps. The 1st storey windows on Princes Street have architraves and cornices and a pediment rises above the end 3 windows on the south end. The ground storey windows are set between rusticated pilasters and have enriched architraves and aprons and keystones with human heads. At the south end there are paired pedimented doorways.
275525	TM 16456 44689	Formerly shown as Northgate House. A large early C19 building with an interesting history. It was begun in 1809 and opened in 1821 as the New Assembly Rooms. It was launched under public subscription but the sum obtained was not sufficient and the building became, in succession, a school of art, the Ipswich Girls School, a motor works and clothing factory. It is now a dry cleaning works. The west front is of grey gault brick with a parapet and cornice. 3 storeys. 5 window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. Raised bands run at the 1st and 2nd storey window sill levels and the centre part, of 3 window range breaks forward slightly. The 1st storey windows have balustraded recessed panels beneath the sills. The ground storey is very tall, almost 2

		storeys in height, with semi-circular arched windows with keystone at the outer ends, framed by pilasters (the inner ones Ionic). The centre part is now a C20 shop window. All the listed buildings in Northgate Street except Garden Wall to No 9 form a group with No 43 (Great White Horse Hotel) Tavern Street, No 2 Great Colamn Street and part of Nos 2 to 12 (even) St Margaret's Plain.
275386	TM 16164 44577	An early C19 stuccoed archway which connects Arcade Street with King Street. It has a central feature with pilasters, frieze amid a cornice surmounted by a balustrade, and a central elliptical archway with a moulded stucco architrave and plain Ionic columns inset at the corners. The central feature is flanked by 2 storeyed stuccoed wings, each of 2 window range. Some double-hung sashes with glazing bars and some C20 casements. The ground storey has a 3-light double-hung sash window on the north end and a C20 shop front on the south end. The interior of the archway is a plastered elliptical barrel vault in 3 sections. At the rear, in Arcade Street, the flanking wings are pedimented (one with a Diocletian window). The south end has a tall window of double-hung sashes with glazing bars.
275422	TM 16212 44617	A yellow stone building with pink pilasters, columns and dressings and a balustraded parapet with a bracketed and dentilled cornice. Built in 1867-68 by Bellamy and Hardy of Lincoln, it is a good example of high Victorian civic architecture. 2 storeys and a sub-basement which becomes a lower ground storey on Princes Street. The centre part, of 3 window range breaks forward with an arcade of Corinthian columns on the 1st storey and a Roman Doric Colonnade with vermiculated rustications on the ground storey. The portico is approached by a flight of stone steps. The balustraded parapet has 4 female standing figures. Behind the parapet the centre part rises to an attic storey with a modillioned cornice, a central window and flanking bulls-eye windows. A stone dome, above, is surmounted by stone clock tower and cupola. 9 window range on front (arranged 3:3:3), and 6 window range on Princes Street, double-hung sashes without glazing bars. The 1st storey windows have semi-circular arches with Corinthian pilasters, coved splays, segmental balustraded balconies and roundels above the arches (the roundels in the centre part have heads). the ground storey windows have Baroque architraves and are set between Roman Doric pilasters with vermiculated rustications. A modillion cornice runs between the storeys, The sub-basement forms a rusciated plinth to the building. Roof slate, hipped. The building was cleaned in 1971. Nos 7, 8, 13 and 15, Golden Lion Hotel, Town Hall and Post Office form a Group.
428595	TM 16046 44600	Wesleyan Methodist Church. 1860. Designed by Frederick J Barnes, in the Gothic Revival style. Kentish rag stone with ashlar dressings facade with brick rear. Slate roof with moulded coped gables and finials. Chamfered plinth. Street facade has gabled west end incorporating porch and side wings. Central triple pointed arch loggia, with moulded arches supported on quatrefoil pillars and matching responds. Corner clasping buttresses with gabled tops. Above a single 4-light, pointed arch window with elaborate geometrical tracery and a chamfered cill band. Above again a small circular window with trefoil tracery. Eitherside are single staircases rising outwards and with triple arched stepped arcades supported on small pillars. Beyond are slightly projecting gabled side wings with pointed arch doorways in moulded surrounds and 6 panel doors with trefoil fan-lights. Above small triple pointed arch arcades, then a chamfered band and a gable containing a blind trefoil, and surmounted by a cross finial. Interior reputedly modernised c1960. Included for group value only.
20th century		
427007	TM 16166 44689	An early C20 stone front by Cotman, in Venetian Gothic style with a parapet with quatrefoil panels and crocketed pinnacles. 3 storeys and attics. 5 window range overall, double-hung sashes, 3 alternate window ranges are 3 light bays rising through 2 storeys with stone pillared mullions, pierced quatrefoil shallow balconies and cared ornamental panels between the storeys. The attic storey has 4 gabled dormers with crocketed swept gables, pinnacles and foliated finials. The doorway has a flat ogee arch with the hotel name carved above and between the 1st and 2nd storeys, above the doorway, there is a panel carved with a coat of arms flanked by ornamented roundels. The ground storey has later C20 shops. The Crown and Anchor Hotel has an early C19 frontage to Providence Street which is described under PROVIDENCE STREET.
475417	TM 16324 44727	Bank. 1928. Designed by F C R Palmer for the National Provincial Bank. Brown brick with orange brick and ashlar dressings. Hipped black pantile roof. 3 storey. Corner site. Neo-Georgian style. Ashlar plinth. Main 5 window facade to Corn Hill has recessed 3 window centre with 2 tall Ionic stone columns. Centre has round arched doorway with ashlar impost band and double doors with fanlight over flanked by brick pilaster with ashlar capitals, beyond single windows. Either side further single windows flanked by pairs of Ionic brick pilasters. Above moulded ashlar entablature. Upper floors have giant Composite order with similar recessed centre with 2 stone columns. Central window flanked by brick pilasters and further single windows with pilasters beyond, and similar smaller windows to upper floor with linking ashlar cill band. Either side single windows flanked by pairs of brick pilasters. Deeply moulded ashlar cornice. Tavern Street facade has 5 window block to right identical to the Corn Hill facade, with to left a plainer 3 window facade. This block has 4 storeys with 3 large windows on the ground floor with ashlar keystones and ashlar band above. First floor has 3 small square windows. Second floor has 3 further tall windows with ashlar keystones and brick panels below. Third floor has 3 small square windows with ashlar keystones. INTERIOR has well preserved ground floor banking hall with polished wooden panelling and ornamental plaster cartouches supporting the panelled

		plaster ceiling with large central domed ceiling light.
275549	TM 16212 44554	A stucco fronted building built in 1901 in a free gothic style reminiscent of the early gothic rev al. It stands on the corner of King Street and Princes Street with a high panelled parapet with quatrefoil panels and tall pointed "gothic" gables to the attic dormers. 5 window range overall, with 2 storeyed 3-light oriel bay windows on the corner and at the south end, double-hung sashes without glazing bars, in openings framed by slender "gothic" pillars. Wide panelled bands run between the storeys with pargetted panels above the windows. The ground storey has large 3-light mullioned and transomed windows and a splayed corner with an ogee arch. The parapet above the corner oriel bay is castellated with a dome surmounted by a cupola with spire and pinnacles. National Westminster Bank forms a group with the Swan Inn and the Corn Exchange, King Street.
429007	TM 16151 44451	Offices for Sun Fire Insurance Company, now Royal bank of Scotland. 1913. By E Thomas Johns. Red brick with Portland stone dressings. Slate roof. 4 storeys. 4-window range. Rusticated ground floor with 4 arched openings with keystones; left arch is entrance, other 3 are casement windows. First and second floor with giant order of Ionic columns to recessed centre 3 bays, with 2- and 3-light cross casements. Central first-floor window with an open pediment. Single bay either side has at first floor a 2-light cross casement under open segmental pediments leading to a projecting balcony with cast-iron railings. Above each is an oculus draped with swags. Plain frieze below modillion cornice. Attic floor with 5 single or paired (alternating) 1/1 horned sashes. Gabled roof. INTERIOR: ceiling of banking hall with bridging beams dividing it into 6 compartments with geometric inserts. Closed-string staircase with bulbous turned balusters and panelled newel posts; panelled dado.
428675	TM 16074 44356	Office building. Designed 1970-71; built 1973-5. Foster Associates. Concrete frame with bronzed glass cladding and turf covering to flat roof which has a hedge slightly set back from the perimeter. Irregular plan with curved external wall, which follows the perimeter of the site. Three storeys, plus a further storey in the form of a glazed rectangular pavilion set back from the perimeter. The building is fully glazed in bronze tinted glass which is hung from the edge of the perimeter cantilever at main roof level above the second floor. It is secured at intermediate floor levels and is without mullions; each floor is two panes of glass deep and the junctions between the panes are each covered by a pair of rectangular fixings. Three revolving doors set close together, of bronzed glass in simple circular black frames, to Friars Street. Interior: Designed as a whole by the architects. First and second floors are laid out as flexible open plan office space, sandwiched between fixed service facilities on the ground and third floors; these include a swimming pool, a cafe and computer and plant rooms to the ground floor and a restaurant to the third floor. An 'atrium' rises through the centre of the building containing three pairs of escalators set in line. Top-lit tubular metal space frame roof above. Circular reinforced concrete pilot is painted white. Floor covering to ground floor of green studded rubber, and to upper floors of green carpet (with continuous runs of access panels for power and telephone distribution) all chosen by the architects, as was the whole colour scheme. Polished aluminium ceilings and glare-free lighting to office areas, designed by the architects; white painted waffle slab to ceiling at ground floor level. Swimming pool designed so that the water is flush with the surrounding floor surface; stainless steel bars to access steps. Modular Steel partitions in yellow, enclosing service areas. An exceptional building of its period.

APPENDIX 3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Description	Fig. No.	Scale	Location
1610	Speed's map of Ipswich	4	-	SRO (Ipswich)
1674	John Ogilby's survey of Ipswich	5	-	SRO (Ipswich)
1778	Pennington's map of Ipswich	6	-	SRO (Ipswich)
1849	White's map of Ipswich	7	-	SRO (Ipswich)
1867	White's map of Ipswich	8	-	SRO (Ipswich)
1884	First Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet; 75/11	9	25": 1 mile	SRO (Ipswich)
1904	Ordnance Survey map sheet; 75/11	10	25": 1 mile	SRO (Ipswich)
1927	Ordnance Survey map sheet; 75/11	11	25": 1 mile	SRO (Ipswich)
1973	Goad's survey of Ipswich	12	-	SRO (Ipswich)
1985	Goad's survey of Ipswich	13	-	SRO (Ipswich)

Other sources consulted:

1845 St Matthew Ipswich tithe map
 1848 Monson's map of Ipswich
 1883 First edition Ordnance Survey map 1:500
 1886 Ordnance Survey map 1:25000

APPENDIX 4 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot (Qty)	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other Material	Other (Qty)	Other (g)
1000	1000	1	Made Ground	late 18th-early 20th C	5	28g					
1004	1005	1	Fill of Pit	11th-13th C	1	4g	82g	97g	Oyster Shell	1	<1g
1013	1013	1	Layer					12g	Oyster Shell		28g
1021	1022	1	Fill of Pit	Early 8th-Mid 9th	5	20g		590g	Oyster Shell	1	1g
		1							B. Flint	1	5g
	1034	1	Fill of Pit					11g	Mussels	1	<1g
1023	1024	1	Fill of Pit	Mid 9th-Mid 12th	5	201g	268g	283g	Oyster Shell	5	65g
		1							Slag	1	11g
		1							S. Flint	2	24g
		1							Mussels	1	<1g
1025	1026	1	Fill of Pit	Early 8th-Mid 9th	4	81g		475g	Oyster Shell		172g
1031	1032	1	Fill of Pit						Mussels	10	14g
-	1036	1	Layer	Early 8th-Mid 9th	1	17g	106g	117g	Oyster Shell	5	18g
1037	1038	2	Fill of Posthole				11g				
1039	1040	2	Fill of Posthole					5g			
1041	1042	2	Fill of Posthole				16g				
1043	1044	2	Fill of Posthole				5g				
1045	1046	2	Fill of Posthole				2g	1g			
1047	1048	2	Fill of Posthole	Mid 12th-Mid 14th	2	5g	9g				
1049	1050	2	Fill of Posthole				4g		Oyster Shell	1	4g
1051	1052	2	Fill of Posthole	Early 8th-Mid 9th	2	5g	1g	<1g			
1053	1054	2	Fill of Posthole				10g	6g	SF1 Cu Button	1	2g
1055	1056	2	Fill of Posthole					13g	Oyster Shell	1	2g
1057	1058	2	Fill of Pit	Early 8th-Mid 9th	2	32g	17g	14g	Oyster Shell	6	33g
1059	1060	2	Fill of Posthole				3g	1g	Oyster Shell	4	21g

APPENDIX 5 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

A single flake (2g) of struck flint was contained as residual material in Pit F1023, in a moderately patinated condition with rolled edges. It comprises a small blade manufactured from mid brown-orange flint, potentially of Mesolithic to early Neolithic date.

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 29 sherds of pottery weighing 437g from eight features and the topsoil. The pottery from these features comprises mainly Middle Saxon Ipswich ware, with a small amount of Saxon Norman and medieval pottery also present. The topsoil contained early modern sherds and two sherds of residual Ipswich ware.

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope to establish fabric type and characterization, in keeping with the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001 and MPRG 1998; Table 1). The pottery fabric codes and date ranges are those used for Suffolk and form terminologies are based on the MPRG.

The Pottery

Pits F1021, F1025, and F1057, and Post-holes F1021 and Layer L1036 contained Ipswich ware sherds only, ranging from slightly abraded to more heavily abraded. Pit F1057 included an Ipswich cooking pot rim. Pit F1004 contained a simple cooking pot rim in a grey sandy fabric which may also be a thin sherd of Ipswich ware. However, the fabric also contains rounded grey grog/clay pellets or possible iron slag, and so has tentatively been assigned an early medieval date. However, it could still possibly be an Ipswich sherd in a fabric outside the normal range for that ware. There is also a likelihood that some of the Ipswich ware from the above features is residual.

Pit F1023 contained four sherds of Thetford ware in good condition including a cooking pot rim, along with a coil built body sherd from a St Neots vessel indicating a Saxo-Norman date. Posthole F1047 contained a residual sherd of Ipswich ware associated with a small fragment of glazed medieval pottery.

KEY: (Suffolk

IPS (2.32/2): Ipswich ware (smooth) early 8th-mid 19th

THET1 (2.51): Thetford ware (Ipswich) mid 9th-mid 12th

STNE (2.70): St Neots ware mid 9th-12th

EMW (3.10): Early medieval ware 11th-12th/13th

UPG (4.0): unprovenanced glazed ware mid 12th-14th *

PMRE (6.10): Post-medieval red earthenware 16th-19th
 ENS (8.20): English stoneware late 17th+
 PEW (8.11): Pearlware late 18th-mid 19th
 TPE (8.00): Transfer Printed ware mid 18th+
 REFW (8.03): Factory made refined white earthenware late 18th+

Features	Contexts	Quantity	Date	Comment
Made ground	1000	2x15g SIPS 1x14g PMRE 1x25g ENGS 1x1g RWE 1x1g TPE 1x4g PEW	Late 18 th -arly 20 th	SIPS: x2 body
Pit 1004	1005	1x4g EMW?	11 th -13 th ?	EMW: wheel-made cooking pot rim, only slightly abraded
Pit 1021	1022	5x29g IPS	Early 8 th -mid 9 th	IPS: MNV 2; x5 body sherds; x1 burnished
Pit 1023	1024	3x72g THET1 1x16g THET1? 1x107g STNE	Mid 9 th -mid 12 th	THET1: x1 cooking pot rim 16cm diam x2 body, 1 conjoining with rim THET1?: x1 body, mottled firing STNE: jar body
Pit 1025	1026	4x89g IPS	Early 8 th -mid 9 th	IPS: MNV 3; x 3 body, x1 body/sagging base
Layer	1036	1x18g IPS?	Early 8 th -mid 9 th	IPS: x1 body
Posthole 1047	1048	1x4g IPS 1x1g UPG	Mid 12 th -14 th	IPS: body sherd UPG: patchy clear glaze
Posthole 1051	1052	2x5g IPS?	Early 8 th -mid 9 th	IPS: x2 body
Pit 1057	1058	2x32g IPS	Early 8 th -mid 9 th	IPS: x2 vessels; x1 cooking pot rim; x1 body sherd

Table 1: quantification of pottery by context

References

Blinkhorn, P., 2012 *The Ipswich Project Ceramics, trade and society in Middle Saxon England* Medieval Pottery Research Group Association Occasional Paper 7.

MPRG 1998 A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms *Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper No. 1*

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001 Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics, *Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper No. 2*

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of 39 fragments (717g) of CBM, in a highly fragmented and abraded condition. Sparse fragments could be identified as medieval types (Table 2), potentially of mid 13th to mid 15th century date; however the presence of late medieval/post-medieval types indicated these could have been re-used as part of subsequent structures. The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight, with fabrics examined at x20 magnification, all extant dimensions characterised/measured, and all date entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

CBM type	Date	Frequency	Weight (g)
Peg tile	Medieval	8	302
Misc. (crumbs)		18	42
Peg tile	Late Medieval/ Post-Medieval	12	173
Brick		1	200
<i>Total</i>		39	717

Table 2: Quantification of CBM

The medieval CBM was manufactured in a pale red-orange to orange-brown fabric; with inclusions of common quartz (<0.2mm, occasionally polycrystalline), sparse fine mica, occasional red iron rich grains (<1mm), and very occasional flint (<5mm). It appears limited to 16mm thick flat tile, possible nib or peg tile although no further diagnostic traits were extant. A single fragment recovered from Topsoil L100-exhibits sparse small splashes of lead glaze on its upper surface, while plain fragments were also contained in Pit F1023, Posthole F1041 and Layer L1036. Early roof tiles came into general use in East Anglia in the mid 13th century and had become almost universal by the beginning of the 14th century; however until 1477 when legislation standardised dimensions and quality they exhibited considerable variation (Drury 1981, 131), and the thickness of these fragments suggest they were manufactured between the mid 13th to mid 15th centuries.

In contrast, the remaining peg tile exhibits the more regular thickness of c.12mm that is common on tiles produced in the late 15th to 18th centuries, in a higher fired red fabric with denser quartz inclusions. These fragments also tend to exhibit shallow lengthways striations on their upper surface where they were pressed into formers. Late medieval/post-medieval fragments of peg tile were identified in Pit F1004, Postholes F1037, F1047 and Subsoil L1001; but like the medieval fragments were of a very small size that curtails further analysis. A single fragment of red brick with a thickness of 50mm was also contained in Pit F1023 and is unlikely to pre-date the Tudor period.

Reference

Drury, P. 1981 'The production of brick and tile in medieval England' in Crossley, D. (ed) *Medieval Industry*. Council of British Archaeology Research report 40, 126-142

Note on the Copper Alloy Button

Antony R.R. Mustchin

A single, moderately corroded copper alloy button was present within Fill L1054 of Posthole F1053 (Trench 2). This feature also yielded animal bone and highly degraded miscellaneous CBM. The button has a slightly flattened globular head (probably of hollow form) and Cu alloy wire fastening loop which appears to pass through a perforation in the rear of the head. The button is thought to be of two-part construction, based on similar documented examples from Suffolk (see below); it is not intended to X-ray the button. Diameter of the head = 11mm; height of the head = 8mm; overall height = 10.8mm; diameter of the wire = 1mm; diameter of the fastening loop = 1.3mm.

Medieval buttons of this type are well documented and the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (<https://finds.org.uk/database>) includes a number of comparable

examples from Suffolk. Three 14th century buttons from Covehithe – some 52km to the north-east of Ipswich – display separate wire shanks which pass through rear perforations in the button heads and are soldered in place (Ref: SF-C93F85). Another medieval example from Covehithe has a hollow, slightly flattened globular head – comparable to the Cornhill button – with a protruding wire loop (Ref: SF9639); this is one of a group of seven similar buttons. Three white metal and copper alloy composite buttons of medieval date are also recorded from Wickham Skeith, c. 25km to the north-north-west of Ipswich (x2; Ref: SF8513) and Cockfield, some 27km to the west-north-west (x1; Ref: SF7478).

Website

<https://finds.org.uk/database> (accessed 28/02/2017)

The Shell

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

A small assemblage of marine shell was recovered from trial trenching at Cornhill, Ipswich, with c.80 fragments recovered from 12 contexts including pit and posthole fills and occupation layers. Preservation was largely rated as ok, but some contexts were rated as poor or good on a five point scale from very poor through to excellent. The majority of shells were identified as native oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) but a few mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) shells were also present. One or two of the oyster valves had signs of opening notches on them and an upper valve from L1026, had possibly been scorched on its inner surface, or had become stained by some other means; the purpose of this is unknown. Very few of the shells were measurable and none showed signs of parasitic infestation.

The Animal Bone

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

A moderate assemblage of animal bone was recovered from trial trenching at Cornhill, Ipswich, with animal bone being recovered from 14 contexts coming from a variety of pit and posthole fills and layers (Table 3), the majority of which, where dated, belonged to the Saxon period. The bone preservation was rated as either good or ok on a five point scale from very poor through to excellent. Bone abrasion, fresh breakages and gnawed bones were present but rare in the assemblage. Two bones were noted as being copper stained. Over half of the bones could only be identified as large (cattle or horse sized) or medium (sheep or pig sized) mammal; these were mostly fragments of rib, long bone or vertebrae.

Identified taxa present, in order of abundance, were cattle, pig, sheep/ goat, red deer and indeterminate fish. Red deer was represented by a single antler fragment that had been sawn or chopped through; it is not known if this derived from a shed or unshed antler. The single fish bone was a long thin piece that appeared to be a rib fragment or a vertebral process; it appears to have belonged to a relatively large fish, but could not be further identified.

The domestic mammal assemblage showed extensive signs of butchery, particularly heavy blade chop marks with cattle, sheep and pig bones all being affected, as well

as those designated as large and medium mammal. Very little age at death evidence was available; a complete cattle radius was noted as having both ends fused indicating an adult animal. This bone was also noted as being particularly short indicating a small type of cattle being present at the site. Pig remains included a large male lower canine, possibly large enough to have belonged to wild boar. A single pathological bone was noted. This was a sheep/ goat metacarpal with additional bone growth on the posterior, mid-shaft and a slightly bent appearance. This may possibly indicate a healed break in the bone. No further points of interest were noted in this small assemblage.

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Preservation	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Red deer	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Fish	Total
1004	1005	Fill of Pit	11th-13th C	good	1							1
1013	1013	Layer		good	1				1			2
1021	1022	Fill of Pit	Early 8th-Mid 9th	good	2	1	4	1	14	2		24
1021	1034	Fill of Pit		good					2			2
1023	1024	Fill of Pit	Mid 9th-Mid 12th	good	3				4			7
1025	1026	Fill of Pit	Early 8th-Mid 9th	good	7	1	2		9	2		21
-	1036	Occupation Layer	Early 8th-Mid 9th	good		1	1		4			6
1039	1040	Fill of Posthole		ok					1			1
1045	1046	Fill of Posthole		ok						2		2
1051	1052	Fill of Posthole	Early 8th-Mid 9th	ok							1	1
1053	1054	Fill of Posthole		ok					1			1
1055	1056	Fill of Posthole		ok					2			2
1057	1058	Fill of Pit	Early 8th-Mid 9th	ok					4	5		9
1059	1060	Fill of Posthole		ok						1		1
				Total	14	3	7	1	42	12	1	80

Table 3: Quantification of animal bone from Cornhill, Ipswich

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the trial trench evaluation at Cornhill, Ipswich, two bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. One sample was from pit fill L1026 (F1025), spot dated to the early 8th to mid 9th century AD. The other sample from L1016 (F1015) was undated. This report presents the results from the archaeobotanical assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical remains were identified and recorded reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 4.

Plant macrofossils

Carbonised plant macrofossils were present in low densities in both samples. A single wheat grain (*Triticum* sp.) was present in L1016 and a barley grain (*Hordeum* sp.), accompanied by two indeterminate cereal grains, were present in L1026. This suggests the remains were present as scattered background debris which became incorporated into feature fills.

Charcoal

A small amount of charcoal was present, with examples of both ring- and diffuse-porous vessel patterns in L1026.

Contaminants

Modern rootlets and seeds were present but only in limited concentrations, suggesting little biological disturbance of the sampled deposits.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential

The presence of carbonised remains in the bulk sample light fractions indicates that cereals are likely to have been in use at the site, including during the Anglo-Saxon period. However, the low density of remains recovered indicate that the sampled

features did not receive concentrated material from nearby crop processing or domestic activities.

Should further excavation be undertaken at the site, further sampling of Anglo-Saxon deposits should be undertaken in order to provide a more detailed understanding of the potential use of cereals and other economic plants at the site.

References

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. and Jans J.E.A. 2006, *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands. Groningen Archaeological Studies Volume 4*, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde

Jacomet, S. 2006, *Identification of Cereal Remains from Archaeological Sites* (2nd edn), Laboratory of Palynology and Palaeoecology, Basel University

Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal	Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains										
								Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules		Burnt bone (X)									
1	1016	1015	Fill of Pit	-	20	10	50%	X	-	-	Trit (1)	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	1026	1025	Fill of Pit	Early 8th- mid 9th C AD	20	10	50%	X	-	-	Hord (1), NFI (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Cornhill, Ipswich. Abbreviations: Hord = barley (*Hordeum sp*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum sp*). NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain)

APPENDIX 6 SPECIFICATION

CORNHILL PROJECT, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
TARGETED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT and ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

28th April 2016

CORNHILL PROJECT, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK TARGETED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT and ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (dated 12th April 2016). It provides for an archaeological trial trench evaluation to be carried out in advance of proposals to regenerate Ipswich Cornhill (NGR TM 162 446), in order to provide further information on potential archaeological implications. The evaluation is required by Ipswich Borough Council, based on advice from SCC AS-CT.

1.2 It is understood that the programme of archaeological investigation should comprise a targeted desk-based assessment and archaeological field evaluation, to comply with the planning requirement of the local planning authority (on advice from SCC AS-CT). This WSI for archaeological evaluation has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS-CT.

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 If AS carried out the evaluation, AS would comply with SCC AS-CT's requirements.

3 SITE and DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 It is proposed to regenerate the Cornhill area in central Ipswich, including the construction of a new tower and water feature.

3.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) confirms that the site is an area of archaeological potential in the historic Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement core of Ipswich, within an area that may have been a focus as a market place since the Anglo-Saxon foundation of Ipswich. The brief details this and confirms the site has a potential for multi-period remains.

3.3 Burials may be present in the southern part of the Cornhill; the Town Hall was built in the 1840s on the site of St Mildred's Church and Toll House/Guildhall of Corpus Christi (HER IPS 279) and the churchyard may have extended into the current development area. The remains of the 17th century market cross, and any predecessors, may also be present in this area. An arcaded structure is shown on old engravings and on the 1778 Pennington map and 1674 Ogilby map, and the Speede map of 1610 shows a cross mounted on a base.

3.4 Evidence of earlier occupation may also be present in this area, with tavern Street/Westgate Street following the line of a Roman road. Indeed a series of logs

laid across a former marshy area to form a roadway were identified during archaeological monitoring at the front of Debenhams, 1-10 Westgate Street in 1979 (HER IPS 782).

3.5 The site thus has a potential for remains of Saxon medieval and early post-medieval market place activity (including the site of former market crosses), for burials associated with the former medieval churchyard and for Roman roadside remains.

3.6 The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has the potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist. The archaeological and historical background of the site will be discussed in the project report following the targeted desk-based assessment and the HER will be consulted.

4 BRIEF FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION SPECIFICATION FOR TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION GENERAL MANAGEMENT

4.1 The principal objectives for the evaluation include:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*
- To 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.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4.2 Research Design

4.2.1 The regional research frameworks are set out in Glazebrook (1997 and Brown and Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). Medlycott (2011, 47) identifies regional variation and tribal distinctions as underlying themes for research in the Roman period. Research topics for the Roman period previously set out by Going and Plouviez (in Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 19-22) include analysis of early and late Roman military developments, further analysis of large and small towns, evidence of food consumption and production, further research into agricultural production, landscape research (in particular further evidence for potential woodland succession/regression and issues of relict landscapes, as well as further research into the road network and bridging points), further research into rural settlements and coastal issues. Medlycott (2011, 47-48)

states that these research areas remain valid and presents updated consideration of them. To these themes Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 47-48) add rural settlements and landscapes, the process of Romanisation in the region, the evidence for the Imperial Fen Estate, and the Roman/Saxon transition.

4.2.2 Wade (in Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 23-26) identifies research topics for the rural landscape in the Saxon and medieval periods. These include examination of population during this period (distribution and density, as well as physical structure), settlement (characterisation of form and function, creation and testing of settlement diversity models), specialisation and surplus agricultural production, assessment of craft production, detailed study of changes in land use and the impact of colonists (such as Saxons, Danes and Normans) as well as the impact of the major institutions such as the Church. Ayers (in Brown and Glazebrook, 2000) discusses more 'urban' research topics in more detail. For demography, issues include assessment of population structures, density and mobility, urban sustainability, immigration and rural colonisation and housing/provisioning. For social organisation, issues include assessment of the impact of royal villas, major institutions and the Church on urban settlement, territorial boundaries in proto-urban and urban settlements, the effect of national political developments, ranking and status in settlements, spatial analysis, wealth distribution, specialism, acquisition of raw materials, building form and function, markets and commercial/corporate activity. Economic issues of the above also need to be considered, particularly with regard to industrial zoning. The impact of culture and religion could include issues such as identifying characteristics of urban culture, its growth, complexity and values. The Church and its influence on the burgeoning towns must also be addressed. As Murphy notes in Brown and Glazebrook (2000, 31), urban environmental archaeology should be approached by analysis of environmental 'events', processes and study of relationships with producing sites in the rural hinterland.

4.2.3 Medlycott (2011, 57) states that the study of the Anglo-Saxon period still requires further cooperation between historians and archaeologists. Important research issues for this period comprise: the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transitional period; settlement distribution, which suffers from problems associated with the identification of Saxon settlement sites; population modelling and demographics, which has the potential to be advanced by modern scientific methods; differences within the region in terms of settlement type and economic practice and subjects related to this such as links with the continent, trading practices and cultural influences; rural landscapes and settlements, including detailed study of the changes and developments in such settlements over time and the influence of Saxon landscape organisation and settlements on these issues in the medieval period; towns and their relationships with their hinterland; infrastructure, including river management, the identification of ports and harbours and the role of existing infrastructure in shaping the Saxon period landscape; the economy, based on palaeoenvironmental studies; ritual and religion; the effect of the Danish occupation; and artefact studies (Medlycott 2011, 57-59).

4.2.4 The issues identified by Ayers (in Brown and Glazebrook, 2000) and Wade (in Brown and Glazebrook, 2000) remain valid research subjects (Medlycott 2011, 70) for the medieval period. The study of landscapes is dominated by issues such as water management and land reclamation for large parts of the region, the economic development of the landscape and the region's potential to reveal information

regarding field systems, enclosures, roads and trackways. Linked to the study of the landscape are research issues such as the built environment and infrastructure; the main communication routes through the region need to be identified and synthesis needs to be carried out regarding the significance, economic and social importance of historic buildings in the region (Medlycott 2011, 70-71). Also considered to be important research subjects for the medieval period are rural settlements, towns, industry and the production and processing of food and demographic studies (Medlycott 2011, 70-71).

4.2.5 The research subjects identified as important for the post-medieval and modern periods (see Medlycott 2011, 72-80) expand on those set out by Gilman *et al* (in Brown and Glazebrook, 2000) which focussed on the subjects of fortifications, parks and gardens and industrialisation and manufacture. Medlycott (2011) stresses the importance of the built and environment and the use of the Listed Buildings databases and thematic surveys in understanding this. The subject of industry and infrastructure, which is clearly of great importance for this period, remains a key research subject for the region with particular attention being paid to rural industries, the processing of food for urban markets and the development and character of the region's primary communication routes. Landscapes, and the effect of social changes, such as the Dissolution and the enclosure of greens and commons, on them are considered to be an area of research. The region's military sites and their impact on the development of eastern England, on its landscapes and on its appearance are also considered to be of importance. Towns, their development and their impact on the landscape, require further study. Issues such as economic and social influences of towns on their hinterlands and neighbours are identified as being of importance, as are the development of specific urban forms.

4.2.6 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any evidence of the Saxon, medieval/post-medieval market place core (in particular the site of the market cross), and any evidence of earlier (eg Roman) activity) that may be affected by the regeneration proposals.

References

Brown, N and Glazebrook, J (eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8

Glazebrook, J (eds), 1997, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 1. Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3

Medlycott, M and Brown, N, 2008, *Revised East Anglian Archaeological Research Frameworks*, www.eaareports/algaoee

Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011, *Research and Archaeology revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, ALGAO East of England Region, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24

5 PROJECT OBJECTIVES TARGETED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

A targeted desk-based assessment will be undertaken and the results presented as part of the evaluation report.

The desk-based assessment will adhere to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments* (revised 2014), and the other documents cited below. The sources to be consulted are listed (Appendix 2).

5.1 Methodology

Sources of Information to be Consulted

The desk-based assessment will entail consulting the sources listed in the brief and the CIFA guidance documents.

This will include:

- Consultation of the Historic Environment Record and reports therein and County Archaeological Archive
- Historic maps and images
- Any available geotechnical data
- Readily available records/images in the Suffolk Record Office and Ipswich Borough Council archives relating to previous development

5.1.1 Archaeological Databases

The archaeological databases represent the standard references to the known archaeology of an area. The primary source will be the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER).

5.1.2 Historical Documents

Documentary research will provide an overview of the history of the area and its immediate environs, suggesting the effects of land use and settlement patterns. The assessment will also consider the potential for detailed documentary research to contribute to any further archaeological investigation of the study area.

5.1.3 Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

Commonly a productive area of research, in order to examine historic land use. The examination will also be aware of the need to assess and map the archaeological impact of current and past land uses.

5.1.4 Aerial Photographs

Examination of aerial photographs can represent an important element of archaeological desk-based assessment, though in areas that have been heavily urbanised prior to WWII their uses are more limited.

5.1.5 Geotechnical Information

A description of the solid and superficial geology, and topography of the study area will be compiled. The purpose will be to appreciate the likelihood of archaeological remains, assess the hydrological conditions, and appraise the potential for waterlogged archaeological/palaeoenvironmental deposits.

5.1.6 Secondary and Statutory Sources

Other secondary and statutory sources will be consulted as necessary.

5.2 Site Inspection

On conclusion of the desk-based assessment a physical walkover of the site will be undertaken. It will have the following purposes:

- To examine the areas of archaeological potential identified during the desk-based assessment, in particular, with a view to gauging the likely survival or condition of the archaeological remains; and
- To consider the significance of above ground structures (e.g. industrial archaeology), historic buildings (to HE Level 1), historic landscape features, their settings and potential impacts for the proposed development

6 SPECIFICATION TRENCHED EVALUATION

6.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

6.1.1 AS has developed a professional and well-qualified team who have undertaken numerous archaeological projects (both desk-based and field evaluations) on all types of developments, including commercial, residential, road schemes and golf courses. AS is a Registered Organisation of the CIfA.

6.1.2 Profiles of key project staff are provided (Appendix 3).

A Method Statement is presented:

Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 1

6.1.3 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2014)* and *Standard and Guidelines for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (revised 2014)*. It will also adhere to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.3*.

6.1.4 SCC AS-CT require a programme of archaeological trial trenching to cover the site of the proposed development, and stipulate that a trench is to be excavated N/S along the Market Place and a trench is placed in the location of the former market cross. 20-30m of trenches at 1.6m width will be excavated. A trench plan is appended, which seeks to avoid existing services which have currently been identified. This allows for a c.12.5m x 1.6m trench N/S through the market place and a further trench of c.6.5m x 1.6m across the area of the former market cross. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the test pits following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT.

6.1.5 The environmental strategy will adhere to the guidelines issued by English Heritage (now Historic England) (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, 2011). An environmentalist will be invited to visit the site if remains of interest are found. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers will be the Environmental Coordinator for the project. The specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England.

6.1.6 Estimate of time and resources required for each phase, to complete the trial trenching, project archive and the production of an evaluation report.

Trial Excavation

Processing, Cataloguing and Conservation of Finds

Preparation of Report and Archive c.10-15 Days

Staff on site: a Project Officer and Site Assistant/s (as necessary)

6.1.7 In advance of the field work AS will liaise with the Suffolk Archaeological Archive to fulfil their requirements for the long term deposition of the project archive. These will encompass: their collection policy, and their financial and technical requirements for long term storage. The resources include provision for the long term-deposition of the project archive.

6.1.8 Details of staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix 3). The project will be managed by Claire Halpin MCIFA /Jon Murray MCIFA.

6.1.9 AS is a member of FAME formerly the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) and operates under the 'Health and Safety in Field

Archaeology Manual'. A risk assessment and management strategy will be completed prior to the start of works on site.

6.1.10 AS is a member of the Council for British Archaeology and is insured under their policy for members.

7 SERVICES

7.1 The client is to advise AS of the position of any services which traverse the site.

8 SECURITY

8.1 Throughout all site works care will be taken to maintain all existing security arrangements, and to minimise disruption.

9 REINSTATEMENT

9.1 No provision has been made for reinstatement, excepting simple backfilling.

10 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

10.1 The report will include (as a minimum):

- a) the archaeological background
- b) a consideration of the aims and methods adopted in the course of the recording
- c) a detailed account of the nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological evidence recorded.
- d) Excavation methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion
- e) plans and sections of any recorded features and deposits
- f) discussion and interpretation of the evidence. An assessment of the projects significance in a regional and local context and appendices.
- g) All specialist reports or assessments
- h) A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- i) A HER summary sheet
- j) An OASIS summary sheet

10.2 Draft hard and digital PDF copies of the report will be submitted to SCC AS-CT for approval. If any revisions are required, final hard and digital PDF copies will be supplied to SCC AS-CT for deposition with the HER.

10.3 The project details will be submitted to the OASIS database, and the online summary form will be appended to the project report.

10.4 A summary report will be submitted suitable for inclusion in the annual roundups of *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, dependent on the results of the project.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the Suffolk Archaeological Archives.

11.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2010). A unique event number and monument number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

11.3 The full archive of finds and records will be made secure at all stages of the project, both on and off site. Arrangements will be made at the earliest opportunity for the archive to be accessed into the collections of Suffolk Archaeological Archives; with the landowner's permission in the case of any finds. It is acknowledged that it is the responsibility of the field investigation organisation to make these arrangements with the landowner and Suffolk Archaeological Archives. The archive will be adequately catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the other relevant reference documents.

11.4 Archive records, with inventory, are to be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, at the Suffolk Archaeological Archives and in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data. A unique event number for the report and monument number for any finds will be obtained from the HER.

12 MONITORING

12.1 It is understood that SCCAS-CT will monitor the project on behalf of the local planning authority.

12.2 **Notification** Archaeological Solutions will give SCCAS-CT notification prior to the commencement of the project on site

12.3 **Monitoring** SCCAS-CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, both on site and during the post-survey/report stages, to ensure compliance with the planning requirement, the approved WSI and any subsequent Brief and approved WSI for further fieldwork, analyses and publication.

12.4 Any variations to the WSI will be agreed in advance with SCCAS-CT prior to them being carried out.

APPENDIX 1 METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

The archaeological evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the project brief, and the code of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1 Mechanical Excavation

1.1 A mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket will be used to remove the topsoil/overburden. The machine will be powerful enough for a clean job of work and be able to mound spoil neatly, at a safe distance from the trench edges.

1.2 The mechanical stripping will be controlled, and the mechanical excavator will only operate under the full-time supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

2 Site Location Plan

2.1 On conclusion of the mechanical excavation, a 'site location plan', based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map and indicating site north, will be prepared. This will be supplemented by an 'area plan' at 1:200 (or 1:100) which will show the location of the area(s) investigated in relationship to the development area, OS grid and site grid.

3 Manual Cleaning and Base Planning of Archaeological Features

3.1 Exposed areas will be hand-cleaned to define archaeological features sufficient to produce a base plan.

4 Full Excavation

If deep, 'urban' type deposits are encountered, or significant deposits of made ground are encountered (which is likely on this site) the upper levels of the trenches will be stepped as necessary, within layers of later post-medieval/modern date only, in order to ensure safe working practices. The trenches will be no less than 1.6m wide at base.

Excavation of Stratified Sequences

The trenches will be excavated according to phase, from the most recent to the earliest, and the phasing of features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

Deep features e.g. quarry holes, may incorporate stratified deposits which will be excavated by hand-dug sections and recorded.

Excavation of Buildings

Building remains are likely to comprise stake holes, postholes and slots/gullies, masonry foundations and low masonry walls. Associated features may be present e.g. hearths.

The features comprising buildings will be excavated fully and in plan/phase, to a level sufficient for the requirements of an evaluation.

Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g hearths, burials will clearly merit full excavation, though will be excavated sufficient to characterise such deposits within the context of an evaluation. Discrete features associated with possible structures and/or settlement will be fully excavated, again sufficient to characterise them for the purposes of an evaluation. Otherwise discrete features (eg pits) will be half-sectioned.

Ditches

The ditches will be excavated in segments up to 2m long, and the segments will be placed to provide adequate coverage of the ditches, establish their relationships and obtain samples and finds.

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Buried Soils

If buried soils are encountered, the surfaces will be cleaned and examined for features/finds, which will be investigated/recorded before any further excavation takes place.

5 Written Record

5.1 All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of the excavation will be fully recorded on the appropriate context, finds and sample forms.

5.2 The site will be recorded using AS.'s excavation manual which is directly comparable to those used by other professional archaeological organisations, including English Heritage's own Central Archaeological Service.

6 Photographic Record

6.1 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be made. It will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm) illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. Digital shots (Nikon Coolpix L29 16.1 megapixel cameras) will also be taken. It will also include 'working and promotional shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. The black and white negatives and contacts will be filed, and the colour transparencies will be mounted using appropriate cases. All photographs will be listed and indexed.

7 Drawn Record

7.1 A record of the full extent, in plan, of all archaeological deposits encountered will be drawn on A1 permatrace. The plans will be related to the site, or OS, grid and be drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20, as appropriate. In addition where appropriate, e.g. recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 will be produced. The sections of all archaeological contexts will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or, where appropriate, 1:20. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

8 Recovery of Finds

GENERAL

The principal aim is to ensure that adequate provision is made for the recovery of finds from all archaeological deposits.

The Small Finds, e.g. complete pots or metalwork, from all excavations will be 3-dimensionally recorded.

A metal detector will be used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey will be conducted before and after the topsoil stripping, and thereafter during the course of the excavation. The spoil tips will also be surveyed by the Project Officer. AS own metal detectors (C-Scope CS1220XD) and staff are trained in their use. Regular metal detector surveys of the excavation area and spoil tips will reduce the loss of finds to unscrupulous users of metal detectors (treasure hunters). All non-archaeological staff working on the site should be informed that the use of metal detectors is forbidden.

In the event of items considered as being defined as treasure being found, then the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (with subsequent amendments) will be followed. Any such finds encountered during the investigation will be reported immediately to the Suffolk Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the Coroner within 14 days

WORKED FLINT

When flint knapping debris is encountered large-scale bulk samples will be taken for sieving.

POTTERY

It is important that the excavators are aware of the importance of pottery studies and therefore the recovery of good ceramic assemblages.

The pottery assemblages are likely to provide important evidence to be able to date the structural history and development of the site.

The most important assemblages will come from 'sealed' deposits which are representative of the nature of the occupation at various dates, and indicate a range of pottery types and forms available at different periods.

'Primary' deposits are those which contain sherds contemporary with the soil fill and in simple terms this often means large sherds with unabraded edges. The sherds have usually been deposited shortly after being broken and have remained undisturbed. Such sherds are more reliable in indicating a more precise date at which the feature was 'in use'. Conversely, 'secondary' deposits are those which

often have small, heavily abraded sherds lacking obvious conjoins. The sherds are derived from earlier deposits.

HUMAN BONE

Any human remains present would not normally be excavated at the stage of an evaluation, but would be protected and preserved in situ, on advice from SCC AS-CT. Should human remains be discovered and be required to be removed, the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Ministry of Justice sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Any excavation of human remains at the stage of an evaluation would only be carried out following advice from SCC AS-CT. Excavators would be made aware, and comply with, provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 and pay due attention to the requirements of Health and Safety.

ANIMAL BONE

Animal bone is one of the principal indicators of diet. As with pottery the excavators will be alert to the distinction of primary and secondary deposits. It will also be important that the bone assemblages are derived from dateable contexts. All animal bone will be collected.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

The sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by English Heritage (now Historic England), and the specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England. The project will also accord with the guidelines of the English Heritage (now Historic England) document *Environmental Archaeology, a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011.

Provision will be made for the sampling of appropriate materials for specialist and/or scientific analysis (e.g. radiocarbon dating, environmental analysis). The location of samples will be 3-dimensionally recorded and they will also be shown on an appropriate plan. AS has its own environmental sampling equipment (including a pump and transformer) and, if practical, provision will be made to process the soil samples during the fieldwork stage of the project.

If waterlogged remains are found advice on sampling will be obtained on site from Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr Summers and AS will seek advice from the HE Regional Scientific Advisor if significant environmental remains are found.

The study of environmental archaeology seeks to understand the local and near-local environment of the site in relation to phases of human activity and as such is an important and integral part of any archaeological study.

Environmental remains, both faunal and botanical, along with pedological and sedimentological analyses may be used to understand the environment and the impact of human activity.

There may be a potential for the recovery of a range of environmental remains (ecofacts) from which data pertaining to past environments, land use and agricultural economy should be forthcoming.

Sampling strategies on evaluations aim to determine the potential of the site for both biological remains (plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts which would otherwise not be collected by hand. The number/range of samples taken will represent the range of feature types encountered, but with an aim of at least three samples from each feature type.

For plant remains, the samples taken at evaluation stage would aim to characterise:

- The range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged) and their quality
- Any differences in remains from dated/undated features
- Variation between different feature types/areas

To realise the potential of the environmental material encountered, a range of specialists from different disciplines is likely to be required. The ultimate goal will be the production of an interdisciplinary environmental study which can be of value to an understanding of, and integrated with, the archaeology.

Organic remains may allow study of the contemporary landscape (occupation/industrial/agricultural impact and land use) and also changes after the abandonment of the site.

The nature of the environmental evidence

Aspects of sampling and analysis may be divided into four broad categories; faunal remains, botanical remains, soils/sediments and radiocarbon dating measurements.

a) Faunal remains: These comprise bones of macro and microfauna, birds, molluscs and insects.

a.i) Bones: The study of the animal bone remains, in particular domestic mammals, domestic birds and marine fish will enhance understanding of the development of the settlement in terms of the local economy and also its wider influence through trade. The study of the small animal bones will provide insight into the immediate habitat of any settlement.

The areas of study covered may include all of the domestic mammal and bird species, wild and harvested mammal, birds, marine and fresh water fish in addition to the small mammals, non-harvest birds, reptiles and amphibia.

Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish

The domestic animal bone will provide insight into the different phases of development of any occupation and how the population dealt with the everyday aspect of managing and utilising all aspects of the animal resource.

Small animal bones

Archaeological excavation has a wide role in understanding humans' effect on the countryside, the modifications to which have in turn affected and continue to affect their own existence. Small animals provide information about changing habitats and thereby about human impact on the local environment.

a.ii) Molluscs: Freshwater and terrestrial molluscs may be present in ditch and pit contexts which are encountered. Sampling and examination of molluscan assemblages if found will provide information on the local site environment including environment of deposition.

a.iii) Insects: If suitable waterlogged contexts (pit, pond and ditch fills) are encountered (which can potentially be expected to be encountered on the project), sampling and assessment will be carried out in conjunction with the analysis of waterlogged plant remains (primarily seeds) and molluscs. Insect data may provide information on local site environment (cleanliness etc.) as well as proxies for climate and vegetation communities.

b) Botanical remains: Sampling for seeds, wood, pollen and seeds are the essential elements which will be considered. The former are most likely to be charred but possibly also waterlogged should any wells/ponds be encountered.

b.i) Pollen analysis: Sampling and analysis of the primary fills and any stabilisation horizons in ditch and pit contexts which may provide information on the immediate vegetation environment including aspects of agriculture, food and subsistence. These data will be integrated with seed analysis.

b.ii) Seeds: It is anticipated that evidence of cultivated crops, crop processing debris and associated weed floras will be present in ditches and pits. If waterlogged features/sediments are encountered (for example, wells/ponds) these will be sampled in relation to other environmental elements where appropriate (particularly pollen, molluscs and possibly insects).

c) Soils and Sediments: Characterisation of the range of sediments, soils and the archaeological deposits are regarded as crucial to and an integral part of all other aspects of environmental sampling. This is to afford primary information on the nature and possible origins of the material sampled. It is anticipated that a range of 'on-site' descriptions will be made and subsequent detailed description and analysis of the principal monolith and bulk samples obtained for other aspects of the environmental investigation. Where considered necessary, laboratory analyses such as loss on ignition and particle size may also be undertaken. A geoarchaeologist will be invited to visit the site as necessary to advise on sampling.

d) Radiocarbon dating: Archaeological/artifactual dating may be possible for most of the contexts examined, but radiocarbon dating should not be ruled out

Sampling strategies

Provision will be made by the environmental co-ordinator that suitable material for analysis will be obtained. Samples will be obtained which as far as possible will meet the requirements of the assessment and any subsequent analysis.

a) Soil and Sediments: Samples taken will be examined in detail in the laboratory. An overall assessment of potential will be carried out. Analysis of particle size and loss on ignition, if required would be undertaken as part of full analysis if assessment demonstrates that such studies would be of value.

b) Pollen Analysis: Contexts which require sampling may include stabilisation horizons and the primary fills of the pits and ditches, and possibly organic well/pond fills. It is anticipated that in some cases this will be carried out in conjunction with sampling for other environmental elements, such as plant macrofossils, where these are also felt to be of potential.

c) Plant Macrofossils: Principal contexts will be sampled directly from the excavation for seeds and associated plant remains. It is anticipated that primarily charred remains will be recovered, although provision for any waterlogged sequences will also be made (see below). Sampling for the former will, where possible (that is, avoiding contamination) comprise samples of an average of 40-60 litres which will be floated in the AS facilities for extraction of charred plant remains. Both the flot and residues will be kept for assessment of potential and stored for any subsequent detailed analysis. The residues will also be examined for artifactual remains and also for any faunal remains present (cf. molluscs). Where pit, ditch, well or pond sediments are found to contain waterlogged sediments, principal contexts will be sampled for seeds and insect remains. Standard 5 litre+ samples will be taken which may be sub-sampled in the laboratory for seed remains if the material is found to be especially rich. The full sample will provide sufficient material for insect assessment and analysis.

d) Bones: Predicting exactly how much of what will be yielded by the excavation is clearly very difficult prior to excavation and it is proposed that in order to efficiently target animal bone recovery there should be a system of direct feedback from the archaeozoologist to the site staff during the excavation, allowing fine tuning of the excavation strategy to concentrate on the recovery of animal bones from features which have the highest potential. This will also allow the faunal remains to materially add to the interpretation as the excavation proceeds. Liaison with other environmental specialists will need to take place in order to produce a complete interdisciplinary study during this phase of activity. In addition, this feedback will aid effective targeting of the post-excavation analysis.

e) Insects: If contexts having potential for insect preservation are found, samples will be taken in conjunction with waterlogged plant macrofossils. Samples of 5 litres will suffice for analysis and will be sampled adjacent to waterlogged seed samples

and pollen; or where insufficient context material is available provision will be made for exchange of material between specialists.

f) Molluscs: Terrestrial and freshwater molluscs. Samples will be taken from a column from suitable ditches. Pits may be sampled, based on the advice of the Environmental Consultant and / or Historic England Regional Advisor. Provision will also be made for molluscs obtained from other sampling aspects (seeds) to be examined and/or kept for future requirements.

g) Archiving: Environmental remains obtained should be stored in conditions appropriate for analysis in the short to medium term, that is giving the ability for full analysis at a later date without any degradation of samples being analysed. The results will be maintained as an archive at AS and supplied to the HE regional co-ordinator as requested.

Waterlogged Deposits/Remains

Should waterlogged deposits (such as wells/deep ditches) be encountered, provision has been made for controlled hand excavation and sampling. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers will visit to advise on sampling as required, and AS will take monolith samples as necessary for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental information and dating evidence.

Scientific/Absolute Dating

- Samples will be obtained for potential scientific/absolute dating as appropriate (eg Carbon-14).

Provision will be made for the sampling of appropriate materials for specialist and/or scientific analysis (e.g. radiocarbon dating, environmental analysis). The location of samples will be 3-dimensionally recorded and they will also be shown on an appropriate plan. AS has its own environmental sampling equipment (including a pump and transformer) and, if practical, provision will be made to process the soil samples during the fieldwork stage of the project.

If waterlogged remains are found they will be sampled by Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers. Dr Rob Scaife and AS will seek advice from the HE Regional Scientific Advisor if significant environmental remains are found.

FINDS PROCESSING

The project director will have overall responsibility for the finds and will liaise with AS's own finds personnel and the relevant specialists. A person with particular responsibility for finds on site will be appointed for the excavation. The person will ensure that the finds are properly labelled and packaged on site for transportation to AS's field base. The finds processing will take place in tandem with the excavations and will be under the supervision of AS's Finds Officer.

The finds processing will entail first aid conservation, cleaning (if appropriate), marking (if appropriate), categorising, bagging, labelling, boxing and basic cataloguing (the compilation of a Small Finds Catalogue and quantification of bulk finds) i.e. such that the finds are ready to be made available to the specialists. The Finds Officer, having been advised by the Project Officer and relevant specialists, will select material for conservation. AS's Finds Officer, in conjunction with the Project Officer, will arrange for the specialists to view the finds for the purpose of report writing.

APPENDIX 2 SOURCES FOR DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

The following sources will be consulted providing that they are readily available.

Archaeological Databases

The archaeological databases represent the standard references to the known archaeology of an area.

Source Type GLSMR or County Sites and Monuments Records Information held at the County/Borough/District Council e.g. plans of previous developments, services. Reports from excavations and evaluations. Non-listed structures of archaeological interest, either within or adjacent to the development site. Archaeological Survey Records, National Monuments Records, National Buildings Records, Listed Buildings Lists, Scheduled Ancient Monuments Lists, Regional Inventories, Public and Private Collections of Artefacts and Ecofacts.

Source Location National Heritage Bodies, Royal Commissions, Local Authorities, Museums, Archaeological Organisations, Universities, Ordnance Survey Local Archaeological and Historical Societies.

Historical Documents

The documentary research will provide an overview of the history of the area and its immediate environs, suggesting effects on land use and settlement patterns.

Source Type Charters, Registers, Manuscript Collections (Secular and Ecclesiastical), Deeds, Wills, Estate Papers, Electoral Rolls, Contemporary Published Accounts e.g. County and Agricultural Surveys), Industrial Investigations.

Source Location Public Record Office, Parish Records, Estate Collections, Museums, National and Local Libraries, County, District, Metropolitan and Borough Archives, Study Centres, Press Libraries, Ordnance Survey, British Library.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

Commonly a productive area of research, for example, field names can be useful indicators of areas with archaeological potential.

The purpose of the consultation is to collate and assess all cartographic information relevant to the area.

Source Type Information from metal-detecting societies Early Maps, Prints and Paintings, Tithe Maps, OS Maps, Estate Plans

Source Location Public Record Offices, Parish Records, Estate Collections, Museums, National and Local Libraries, County, District, Metropolitan and Borough Archives, Ordnance Survey, Press Libraries, Private Collections, Local Archaeological and Historical Societies.

Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs are perhaps the key source, of a desk-based assessment, for the identification of new archaeological sites.

Source Type Aerial Photographs

Source Location National Registers of Aerial Photographs (including RAF and OS flights), Museum Collections, National Heritage Bodies, Sites and Monuments Records, University Collections, Private Collections

Geotechnical Information

A description of the solid and superficial geology, and topography of the study area will be compiled. The purpose will be to appreciate the likelihood of archaeological remains in areas not identified through the GLSMR. The study will be supported by a site visit.

Source Type Borehole and Test Pit Logs, Site Surveys, Geological Maps.

Source Location Clients Engineers Records, Ordnance Survey, British Standards Institute, British Geological Publications.

Secondary and Statutory Sources

Source Type	Regional and Period Archaeological Studies, Landscape Studies, Local Knowledge, Dissertations, Policy Statements and Research Frameworks, Legislative Documents, European Directives, Local Development Plans, Unitary Development Plans, Constraint Maps
Source Location	Libraries, Local Landowners, Local and National Museums, Universities, Academic Journals, Monographs and Other Publications, Local Archaeological and Historical Societies.

APPENDIX 3

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF and SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR

Claire Halpin BA MCIfA

Qualifications: Archaeology and History BA Hons (1974-77). Oxford University Dept for External Studies In-Service Course (1979-1980). Member of Institute of Archaeologists since 1985: IFA Council member (1989-1993)

Experience: Claire has 25 years' experience in field archaeology, working with the Oxford Archaeological Unit and English Heritage's Central Excavation Unit (now the Centre for Archaeology). She has directed several major excavations (e.g. Barrow Hills, Oxfordshire, and Irthlingborough Barrow Cemetery, Northants), and is the author of many excavation reports e.g. St Ebbe's, Oxford: *Oxoniensia* 49 (1984) and 54 (1989). Claire moved into the senior management of field archaeological projects with Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (HAT) in 1990, and she was appointed Manager of HAT in 1996. From the mid 90s HAT has enlarged its staff complement and extended its range of skills. In July 2003 HAT was wound up and Archaeological Solutions was formed. The latter maintains the same staff complement and services as before. AS undertakes the full range of archaeological services nationwide.

DIRECTOR

Tom McDonald MCIfA

Qualifications: Member of the CfA

Experience: Tom has twenty years' experience in field archaeology, working for the North-Eastern Archaeological Unit (1984-1985), Buckinghamshire County Museum (1985), English Heritage (Stanwick Roman villa (1985-87) and Irthlingborough barrow excavations, Northamptonshire (1987)), and the Museum of London on the Royal Mint excavations (1986-7), and as a Senior Archaeologist with the latter (1987-Dec 1990). Tom joined HAT at the start of 1991, directing several major multi-period excavations, including excavations in advance of the A41 Kings Langley and Berkhamsted bypasses, the A414 Cole Green bypass, and a substantial residential development at Thorley, Bishop's Stortford. He is the author of many excavation reports, exhibitions etc. Tom is AS's Health and Safety Officer and is responsible for site management, IT and CAD. He specialises in prehistoric and urban archaeology, and is a Lithics Specialist.

OFFICE MANAGER

Rose Flowers

Experience: Rose has a very wide range of book-keeping skills developed over many years of employment with a range of companies, principally Rosier Distribution Ltd, Harlow (now part of Securicor) where she managed eight accounts staff. She has a good working knowledge of both accounting software and Microsoft Office.

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR

Sarah Powell

Experience: Sarah is an experienced and efficient administrative assistant with more than ten years' experience of working in a variety of office environments. She is IT literate and proficient in the use of Microsoft Word, particularly Microsoft Excel. She has completed NVQ 2 and 3 in Administration and Office Skills. She recently attended and completed a course in Microsoft Excel – Advanced Level.

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR

Jennifer O'Toole

Experience: Jennifer's professional career has included a variety of roles such as Operations Director with The Logistics Network Ltd, Tutor/Trainer and Deputy Manager with Avanta TNG and Training and Assessment Consultant with PDM Training and Consultancy Ltd. Jennifer's career history emphasises her organisational and interpersonal skills, especially her ability to efficiently liaise with and manage individuals on various levels, and provide a range of supportive/ administrative services. Jennifer holds professional qualifications in a number of subjects including recruitment practice, customer service, workplace competence and health and safety. In her role with Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Jennifer has assisted in the delivery of the company's services on a variety of projects as well as co-ordinating recruitment and providing a range of complex administrative support.

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER

Jon Murray BA MCifA

Qualifications: History with Landscape Archaeology BA Hons (1985-1988).

Experience: Jon has been employed by HAT (now AS) continually since 1989, attaining the position of Senior Projects Manager. Jon has conducted numerous archaeological investigations in a variety of situations, dealing with remains from all periods, throughout London and the South East, East Anglia, the South and Midlands. He is fluent in the execution of (and now project manages) desk-based assessments/EIAs, historic building surveys (for instance the recording of the Royal Gunpowder Mills at Waltham Abbey prior to its rebirth as a visitor facility), earthwork and landscape surveys, all types of evaluations/excavations (urban and rural) and environmental archaeological investigation (working closely with Dr Rob Scaife), preparing many hundreds of archaeological reports dating back to 1992. Jon has also prepared numerous publications; in particular the nationally-important Saxon site at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire (*Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History*). Other projects published include Dean's Yard, Westminster (*Medieval Archaeology*), Brackley (*Northamptonshire Archaeology*), and a medieval cemetery in Haverhill he excavated in 1997 (*Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*). Jon is a member of the senior management team, principally preparing specifications/tenders, co-ordinating and managing the field teams. He also has extensive experience in preparing and supporting applications for Scheduled Monument Consent/Listed Building Consent

PROJECT OFFICER

Zbigniew Pozorski MA

Qualifications: University of Wroclaw, Poland, Archaeology (1995-2000, MA 2003)

Experience: Zbigniew has archaeological experience dating from 1995 when as a student he joined an academic group of excavators. He was involved in numerous archaeological projects throughout the Lower Silesia region in southwest Poland and a number of projects in old town of Wroclaw. During his university years he specialized in medieval urban archaeology. He had his own research project working on an early/high medieval stronghold in Pietrzykow. He was a member of a University team which located and Excavated an unknown high medieval castle in Wierzbna, Poland. Zbigniew has worked for archaeological contractors in Poland on several projects as a supervisor where he gained experience in all types of evaluations and excavations in urban and rural areas. Recently he worked in Ireland where he completed two large long-term projects for Headland Archaeology Ltd. He joined AS in January 2008 as a Project Officer. Zbigniew is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

PROJECT OFFICER
Gareth Barlow MSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, MSc Environmental Archaeology and Palaeoeconomy (2002-2003)

King Alfred's College, Winchester, Archaeology BA (Hons) (1999-2002)

Experience: Gareth worked on a number of excavations in Cambridgeshire before pursuing his degree studies, and worked on many archaeological projects across the UK during his university days. Gareth joined AS in 2003 and has worked on numerous archaeological projects throughout the South East and East Anglia with AS. Gareth was promoted to Supervisor in the Summer 2007. Gareth is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

PROJECT OFFICER
Julie Walker BSc MA PCIfA

Qualifications: Queens University Belfast: BSc Archaeology (2007-2010)

University of Southampton: MA Osteoarchaeology (2010-2011)

Experience: Julie is a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (PCIfA grade) and the British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology. Professionally, Julie has worked for organisations including Albion Archaeology (2014) and Oxford Archaeology East (2014). Julie has a thorough knowledge and experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation practice. Julie's personal research interests include congenital and developmental defects in the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods and she has made several conference presentations on this subject.

PROJECT OFFICER
Vincent Monahan BA

Qualifications: University College Dublin: BA Archaeology (2007-2012)

Experience: Professionally, Vincent has worked for various archaeological groups and projects including the Stonehenge Riverside Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2008), University College Dublin Archaeological Society (Auditor; 2009-2010) and the Castanheiro do Vento Research Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2009-2010 (seasonal)). Vincent has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork including excavation, various sampling techniques and on-site recording. He also gained experience of museum-grade curatorial practice during his undergraduate degree.

SUPERVISOR
Kerrie Bull BSc

Qualifications: University of Reading: BSc Archaeology (2008-2011)

Experience: During her undergraduate degree at the University of Reading Kerrie worked on the Lydinge Archaeological Project (2008), the Silchester 'Town Life' Project (2009) and the Ecology of Crusading Research Programme (2011). Through her academic and professional career, Kerrie has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques.

SUPERVISOR
Thomas Muir BA MSc

Qualifications: University of Edinburgh: BA Archaeology (2007-2011)

University of Edinburgh: MSc Mediterranean Archaeology (2011-2012)

Experience: Thomas is an affiliate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Throughout his higher education, Thomas volunteered on research excavations at sites

including Port Sec Sud, Bourges (France; 2008), the Hill of Barra (the Hillforts of Strathdon Project; 2010) and Prastio Mesorotsos, Cyprus (2010-2012). In 2013 Thomas returned to Prastio Mesorotsos – a research project run by the Cyprus American Archaeological Institute – in a supervisory capacity. Professionally, Thomas has worked for CFA Archaeology (2013) and thereafter AS Ltd. Through his academic and professional career, Thomas has gained a broad working knowledge of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques including environmental sampling, on-site recording and digital archiving.

SUPERVISOR

Mark Blagg-Newsome

Qualifications: University of Reading (2007-2010) BSc Archaeology
University of Reading (2010-2011) MA Res Archaeology

Experience: Mark has an excellent academic record in archaeology having received an award for best undergraduate dissertation (Department of Archaeology, University of Reading; 2010) and the prize for the best Roman archaeology dissertation (2014) from the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. Mark also chaired and presented in sessions at the 2014 Roman Archaeology Conference and is a contributor on forthcoming archaeozoological publications. Before becoming a supervisor with Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Mark held the position of Site Assistant and has worked on numerous commercial projects. He has also undertaken geophysical and GPS survey.

PROJECT OFFICER (DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS)

Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)

Qualifications: University of Oxford, St Hilda's College Archaeology and Anthropology MA (Oxon) (2001-2004)

Experience: Kate has archaeological experience dating from 1999, having taken part in clearance, surveying and recording of stone circles in the Penwith area of Cornwall. During the same period, she also assisted in compiling a database of archaeological and anthropological artefacts from Papua New Guinea, which were held in Scottish museums. Kate has varied archaeological experience from her years at Oxford University, including participating in excavations at a Roman amphitheatre and an early church at Marcham/Frilford in Oxfordshire, with the Bamburgh Castle Research Project in Northumberland, which also entailed the excavation of human remains at a Saxon cemetery, and also excavating, recording and drawing a Neolithic chambered tomb at Prissé, France. Kate has also worked in the environmental laboratory at the Museum of Natural History in Oxford, and as a finds processor for Oxford's Institute of Archaeology. Since joining AS in November 2004, Kate has researched and authored a variety of reports, concentrating on desk-based assessments in advance of archaeological work and historic building recording.

ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER (POST-EXCAVATION)

Andrew Newton MPhil PCIFA

Qualifications: University of Bradford, MPhil (2002-04)
University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1998-2002)
University of Bradford, Dip Professional Archaeological Studies (2002)

Experience: Andrew has carried out geophysical surveys for GeoQuest Associates on sites throughout the UK and has worked as a site assistant with BUFAU. During 2001 he worked as a researcher for the Yorkshire Dales Hunter-Gatherer Research Project, a University of Bradford and Michigan State University joint research programme, and has carried out voluntary work with the curatorial staff at Beamish Museum in County Durham. Andrew is a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and a Practitioner Member of the Institute for Archaeologists. Since joining AS in early Summer 2005, as a Project Officer writing desk-based assessments, Andrew has gained

considerable experience in post-excavation work. His principal role with AS is conducting post-excavation research and authoring site reports for publication. Significant post-excavation projects Andrew has been responsible for include the Ingham Quarry Extension, Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk – a site with large Iron Age pit clusters arranged around a possible wetland area; the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age enclosure and early Saxon cremation cemetery at the Chalet Site, Heybridge, Essex; and, Church Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire, an excavation which identified the continuation of the Saxon settlement previously investigated by Peter Addyman in the 1960s. Andrew also writes and co-ordinates Environmental Impact Assessments and has worked on a variety of such projects across southern and eastern England. In addition to his research responsibilities Andrew undertakes outreach and publicity work and carries out some fieldwork.

PROJECT OFFICER (POST-EXCAVATION)
Antony R.R. Mustchin BSc (Hons) MSc DipPAS

Qualifications: University of Bradford BSc (Hons) Bioarchaeology (1999-2003)
University of Bradford MSc Biological Archaeology (2004-2005)
University of Bradford Diploma in Professional Archaeological Studies (2003)
Experience: Antony has over 14 years' experience in field archaeology, gained during his higher education and in the professional sector. Commercially in the UK, Antony has worked for Archaeology South East (2003), York Archaeological Trust (2004) and Special Archaeological Services (2003). He has also undertaken a six-month professional placement as Assistant SMR Officer/ Development Control Officer with Kent County Council (2001-2002). Antony's academic interests have led to his gaining considerable research excavation experience across the North Atlantic region. He has worked for projects and organisations including the Old Scatness and Jarlshof Environs Project, Shetland (2000-2003), the Viking Unst Project, Shetland (2006-2007), the Heart of the Atlantic Project Føroys Fornminnisavn, Faroe Islands (2006-2008) and City University New York/ National Museum of Denmark/ Greenland National Museum and Archives, Greenland (2006 and 2010). Shortly before joining Archaeological Solutions in November 2011, Antony spent three years working for the Independent Commission for the Location of Victims Remains, assisting in the search for and forensic recovery of 'the remains of victims of paramilitary violence ("The Disappeared") who were murdered and buried in secret arising from the conflict in Northern Ireland'. Antony has a broad experience of fieldwork and post-excavation practice including specialist (archaeofauna), teaching, supervisory and directing-level posts.

POTTERY, LITHICS AND CBM RESEARCHER
Andrew Peachey BA MCIfA

Qualifications: University of Reading BA Hons, Archaeology and History (1998-2001)
Experience: Andrew joined AS (formerly HAT) in 2002 as a pottery researcher, and rapidly expanded into researching CBM and lithics. Andrew specialises in prehistoric and Roman pottery and has worked on numerous substantial assemblages, principally from across East Anglia but also from southern England. Recent projects have included a Neolithic site at Coxford, Norfolk, an early Bronze Age domestic site at Shropham, Norfolk, late Bronze Age material from Panshanger, Hertfordshire, middle Iron Age pit clusters at Ingham, Suffolk and an Iron Age and early Roman riverside site at Dernford, Cambridgeshire. Andrew has worked on important Roman kiln assemblages, including a Nar Valley ware production site at East Winch Norfolk, a face-pot producing kiln at Hadham, Hertfordshire and is currently researching early Roman Horningsea ware kilns at Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. Andrew is an enthusiastic member of the Study Group for Roman Pottery, and also undertakes pottery and lithics analysis as an 'external' specialist for a range of archaeological units and local societies in the south of England.

POTTERY RESEARCHER

Peter Thompson MA

Qualifications: University of Bristol BA (Hons), Archaeology (1995-1998)

University of Bristol MA; Landscape Archaeology (1998-1999)

Experience: As a student, Peter participated in a number of projects, including the excavation of a Cistercian monastery cemetery in Gascony and surveying an Iron Age promontory hillfort in Somerset. Peter has two years excavation experience with the Bath Archaeological Trust and Bristol and Region Archaeological Services which includes working on a medieval manor house and a post-medieval glass furnace site of national importance. Peter joined HAT (now AS) in 2002 to specialise in Iron Age, Saxon and medieval pottery research and has also produced desk-based assessments. Pottery reports include an early Iron pit assemblage and three complete Early Anglo-Saxon accessory vessels from a cemetery in Dartford, Kent.

PROJECT OFFICER (OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY)

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

Qualifications: University of Bradford, PhD (2002-2010)

University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Bioarchaeology (1997- 2001)

University of Bradford, Dip. Professional Archaeological Studies (2001)

Experience: Julia has over 14 years of archaeozoological experience. Whilst undertaking her part time PhD she also worked as a specialist on a variety of projects in northern Britain including Old Scatness (Shetland), Broxmouth Iron Age Hillfort and Binchester Roman Fort. Additionally Julia has extensive field experience and has held lead roles in excavations in Shetland and the Faroe Islands including, Old Scatness, a large multi-period settlement centred on an Iron Age Broch; the Viking Unst Project, an examination of Viking and Norse houses on Britain's most northerly isle; the Laggan Tormore Pipeline (Firths Voe), a Neolithic house site in Shetland; the Heart of the Atlantic Project, an examination of Viking settlement in the Faroes and Við Kirkjugarð, an early Viking site on Sanday, Faroe Islands. Early on in her career Julia also excavated at Sedgeford, Norfolk as part of SHARP and in Pompeii, Italy as part of the Anglo-American Project in Pompeii. Since joining AS in October 2011 Julia has worked on animal bone assemblages from Beck Row, a Roman agricultural site at Mildenhall, Suffolk and Sawtry, an Iron Age, fen edge site in Cambridgeshire. Julia is a full and active member of the International Council for Archaeozoology, the Professional Zooarchaeology Group and the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

Dr John Summers

Qualifications: 2006-2010: PhD "The Architecture of Food" (University of Bradford)

2005-2006: MSc Biological Archaeology (University of Bradford)

2001-2005: BSc Hons. Bioarchaeology (University of Bradford)

Experience: John is an archaeobotanist with a primary specialism in the analysis of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Prior to joining Archaeological Solutions, John worked primarily in Atlantic Scotland. His research interests involve using archaeobotanical data in combination with other archaeological and palaeoeconomic information to address cultural and economic research questions. John has made contributions to a number of large research projects in Atlantic Scotland, including the Old Scatness and Jarlshof Environs Project (University of Bradford), the Viking Unst Project (University of Bradford) and publication work for Bornais Mound 1 and Mound 2 (Cardiff University). He has also worked with plant remains from Thruxton Roman Villa, Hampshire, as part of the Danebury Roman Environs Project (Oxford University/ English Heritage). John's role at AS is to analyse and report on assemblages of plant macro-remains from environmental samples and provide

support and advice regarding environmental sampling regimes and sample processing. John is a member of the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

SENIOR GRAPHICS OFFICER

Kathren Henry

Experience: Kathren has over twenty-five years' experience in archaeology, working as a planning supervisor on sites from prehistoric to late medieval date, including urban sites in London and rural sites in France/ Italy, working for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Passmore Edwards Museum, DGLA and Central Excavation Unit of English Heritage (at Stanwick and Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire). She has worked with AS (formerly HAT) since 1992, becoming Senior Graphics Officer. Kathren is AS's principal photographer, specializing in historic building survey, and she manages AS's photographic equipment and dark room. She is in charge of AS's Graphics Department, managing computerised artwork and report production. Kathren is also the principal historic building surveyor/illustrator, producing on-site and off-site plans, elevations and sections.

GRAPHICS OFFICER

Thomas Light

Qualifications: University of Kent (2009-2012) BA Classical and Archaeological Studies
University of Kent (2012-2013) MA Roman History and Archaeology

Experience: Since completing his higher education, Thomas has gained good practical experience in the archaeological and heritage sector, working in a voluntary capacity for Guilford Institute Library and Archive, and Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Before becoming a graphics officer, Thomas held the position of Site Assistant and has excavated on a variety of commercial projects. In his current capacity Thomas has produced extensive illustrative material, including figures and plates for nationally and internationally distributed journal publications.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Tansy Collins BSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, Archaeological Sciences BSc (Hons) (1999-2002)

Experience: Tansy's archaeological experience has been gained on diverse sites throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Tansy joined AS in 2004 where she developed skills in graphics, backed by her grasp of archaeological interpretation and on-site experience, to produce hand drawn illustrations of pottery, and digital illustrations using a variety of packages such as AutoCAD, Corel Draw and Adobe Illustrator. She joined the historic buildings team in 2005 in order to carry out both drawn and photographic surveys of historic buildings before combining these skills with authoring historic building reports in 2006. Since then Tansy has authored numerous such reports for a wide range of building types; from vernacular to domestic architecture, both timber-framed and brick built with date ranges varying from the medieval period to the 20th century. These projects include a number of regionally and nationally significant buildings, for example a previously unrecognised medieval aisled barn belonging to a small group of nationally important agricultural buildings, one of the earliest surviving domestic timber framed houses in Hertfordshire, and a Cambridgeshire house retaining formerly hidden 17th century decorative paint schemes. Larger projects include The King Edward VII Sanatorium in Sussex, RAF Bentley Priory in London as well as the Grade I Listed Balls Park mansion in Hertfordshire.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Lauren Wilson

Qualifications: University of Chester (2010-2013) BA (Hons) Archaeology
University of York (2013-2014) MA Archaeology of Buildings

Experience: Throughout her higher education, Lauren has gained extensive practical archaeological experience, including small finds processing and cataloguing at Norton Priory, Runcorn and assisting in the excavation of a Roman villa as part of the *Santa Marta Project*, Tuscany. Lauren also participated in a training excavation at Grovesnor Park, Chester, centred on a Roman road and 16th century chapel. As part of her Masters dissertation, Lauren worked with the Historic Property Manager of Middleham Castle, North Yorkshire, gaining a good practical knowledge of public outreach and events planning. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Lauren has contributed to complex historic buildings recording projects at Landens Farm, Horley (Surrey) and the Ostrich Inn, Colnbrook (Berkshire). She also conducts background research and contributes to archaeological report writing.

ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATOR

Claire Wootton

Experience: Throughout her professional career, Claire has gained extensive administrative experience. Her past roles include Administrative Officer with the Court Service (Royal Courts of Justice; 1988-1997) and Discovery Centre Administrator at St Edmundsbury Cathedral (2012-2015). Claire's Advanced Level qualifications include History, English and Law. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Claire has gained a thorough experience of archives administration through a programme of work-based training on numerous projects.

ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATOR

Karen Cleary

Experience: Karen started her administrative career as Youth Training Administrator for a training company (TSMA Ltd) in 1993, where she provided administrative support for NVQ Assessors' of trainees and apprentices on the youth training scheme and in work placements they'd helped set up. Amongst her administrative duties she was principally in charge of preparing the Training Credits Claims and sending off for government funding. She gained NVQ's Level's 2 and 3 in Administration whilst working in this role. Karen started out with AS as Office Assistant in February 2009 and within a few months was promoted to Archives Assistant. Principally her role involves the preparation of Archaeological archives for long term deposition with museums. She has developed a good understanding of the preparation process and follows each individual museum's guidelines closely. She has a good working knowledge of Microsoft Office and is competent with *FileZilla*- Digital File Transfer software and *Fastsum*-Checksum Creation software.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	David Bescoby Dr John Summers Air Photo Services
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	Ms K Henry
PREHISTORIC POTTERY	Mr A Peachey
ROMAN POTTERY	Mr A Peachey
SAXON and MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
FLINT	Mr A Peachey
GLASS	H Cool
COINS	British Museum, Dept of Coins and Medals
METALWORK and LEATHER	Ms Q Mould, Ms N Crummy
SLAG	Mr A Newton
ANIMAL BONE	Dr J Cussans
HUMAN BONE:	Ms S Anderson
ENVIRONMENTAL CO-ORDINATOR	Dr J Summers
POLLEN AND SEEDS:	Dr R Scaife
CHARCOAL/WOOD	Dr J Summers
SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY	Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French
CARBON-14 DATING:	Historic England Ancient Monuments Laboratory (for advice).
CONSERVATION	University of Leicester

APPENDIX 7 HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS



Plate 1 Painting by George Frost sometime before 1794, the market cross was said to have been erected c.1628 and demolished in 1812 (Scarfe 1999, 76).



Plate 2 Photograph of the Cornhill circa 1895 looking down Tavern Street (www.fotolibra.com).



Plate 3 Cornhill in the 1910s from the west with the post office in the right of the photograph (www.oldukphotos.com).



Plate 4 Cornhill in the 1960s from the east, with bus stops in front of the town hall and Cornhill building to the right of the photograph (www.flickr.com).

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeo17-255749

Project details

Project name	Cornhill Project, Ipswich, Suffolk
Short description of the project	In July 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a targeted archaeological desk-based assessment and trial trench evaluation at Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (NGR TL 162 446). The evaluation was commissioned by the client in advance of proposals to regenerate Ipswich Cornhill, and to provide information on the potential archaeological implications of the proposals. The evaluation revealed a relatively high density of features in both trenches. The features were discretely as opposed to linears, and comprised pits and postholes. The latter, particularly in Trench 2, may be indicative of structural remains. The archaeological features are 0.50 - 1.20m below the current ground surface and are well preserved. The features contained predominantly early 8th - mid 9th century pottery, and also mid 9th - 12th century, 11th - 13th century, and mid 12th - mid 14th century pottery. They contained between 1 and 5 sherds of pottery. Associated finds comprise CBM, animal bone and shell. A fragment of slag and a medieval copper alloy button were also found. Sparse residual struck flint was also recovered.
Project dates	Start: 27-06-2016 End: 30-07-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P6705 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PITS AND POSTHOLES Medieval
Monument type	PITS AND POSTHOLES Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS AND POSTHOLES Modern
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CU ALLOY BUTTON Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"

Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH Cornhill, Ipswich
Study area	1600 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 162 446 52.0871116267 -0.303851503988 52 05 13 N 000 18 13 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10m Max: 10m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Thomas Muir

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Cornhill Project, Ipswich, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Muir, T
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wilson, L
Other bibliographic details	Archaeological Solutions Report No. 5180

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Trench 1 looking south-west



2
Pit 1015 in Trench 1 looking south-east



3
Pits 1021 and 1023 in Trench 1 looking south-east



4
Pits 1025, 1028 and 1031 in Trench 1 looking north-west



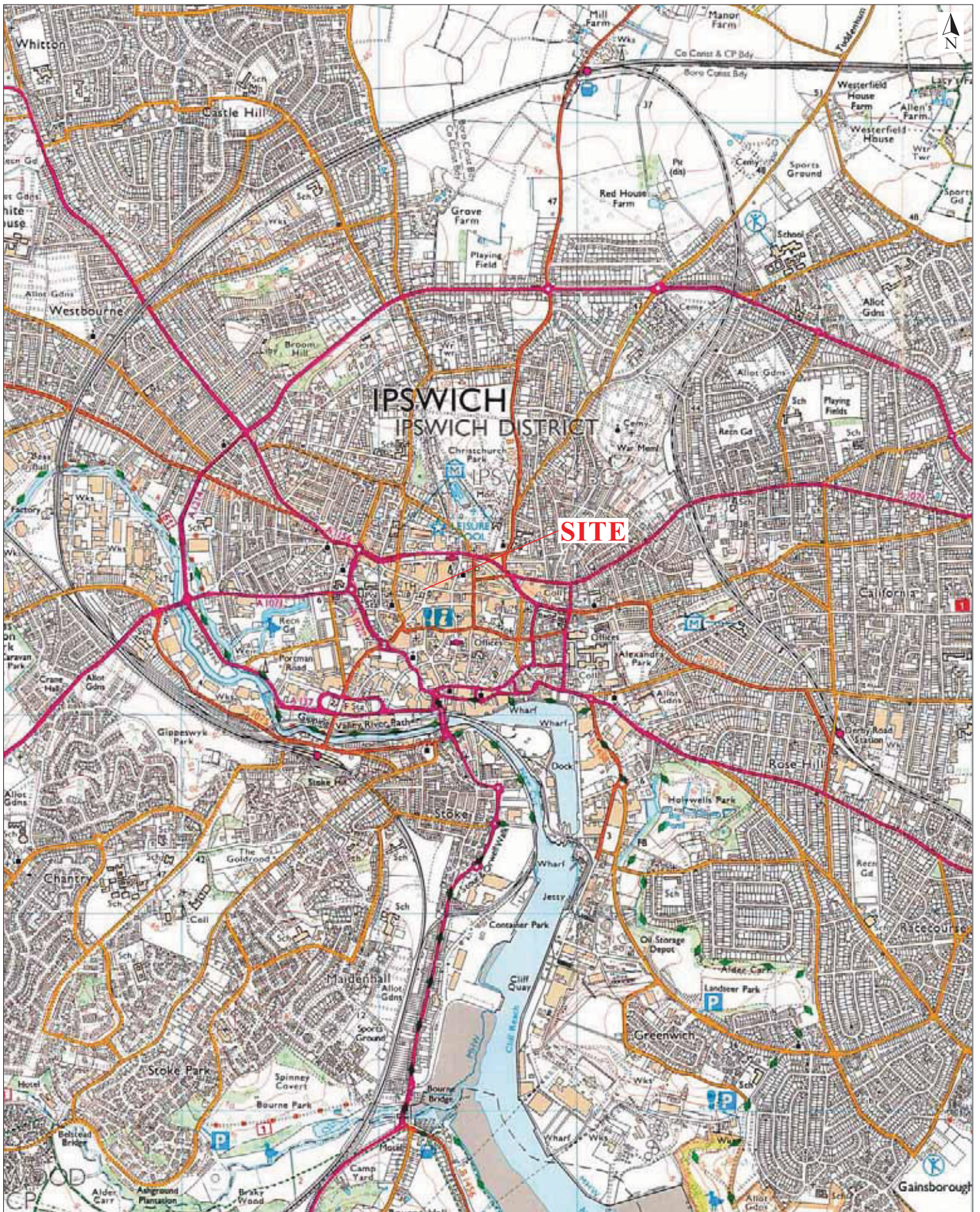
5
Post holes in Trench 2 looking south-east



6
Trench 2 sample section



7
F1053, Trench 2. Copper alloy button



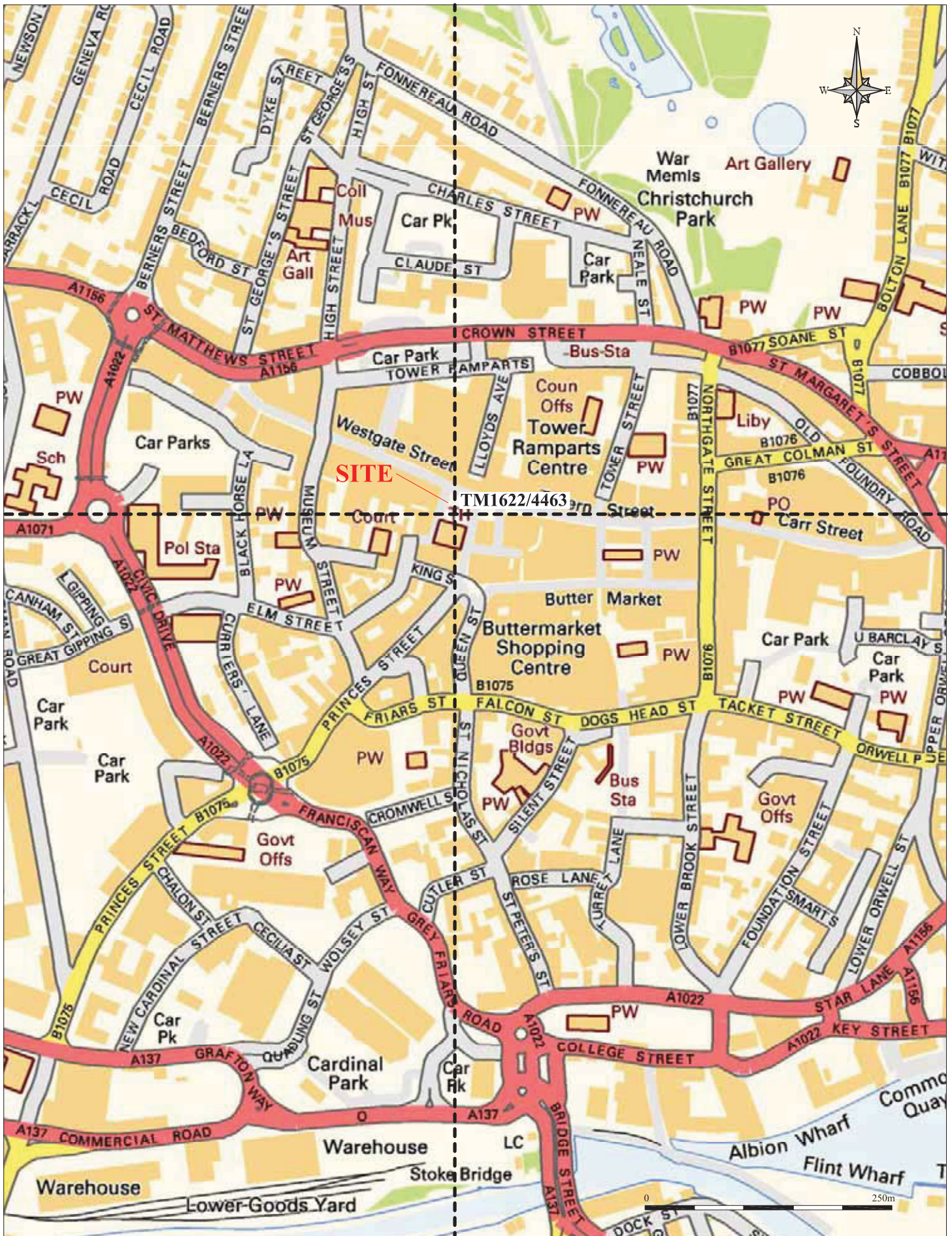
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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (P6705)



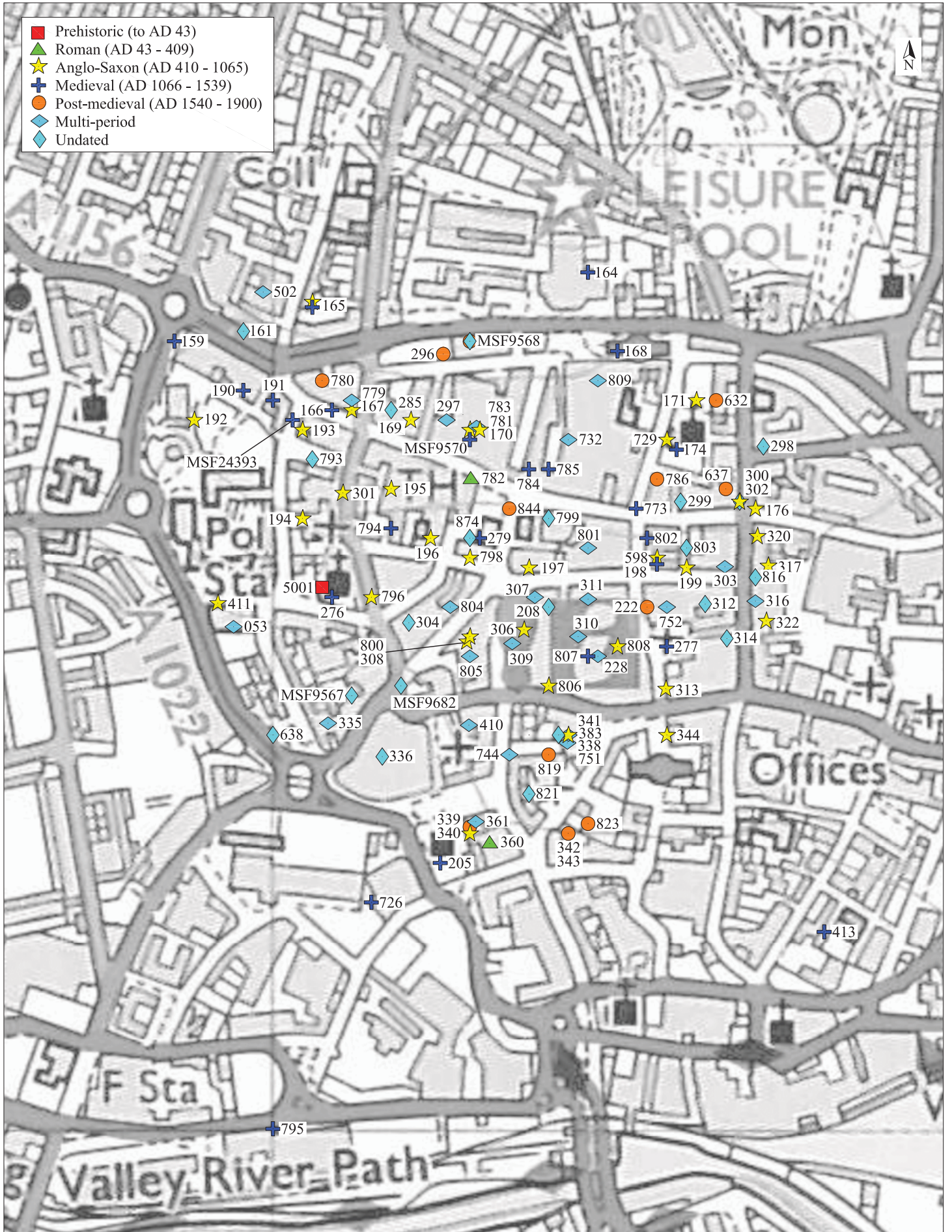
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:5000 at A4

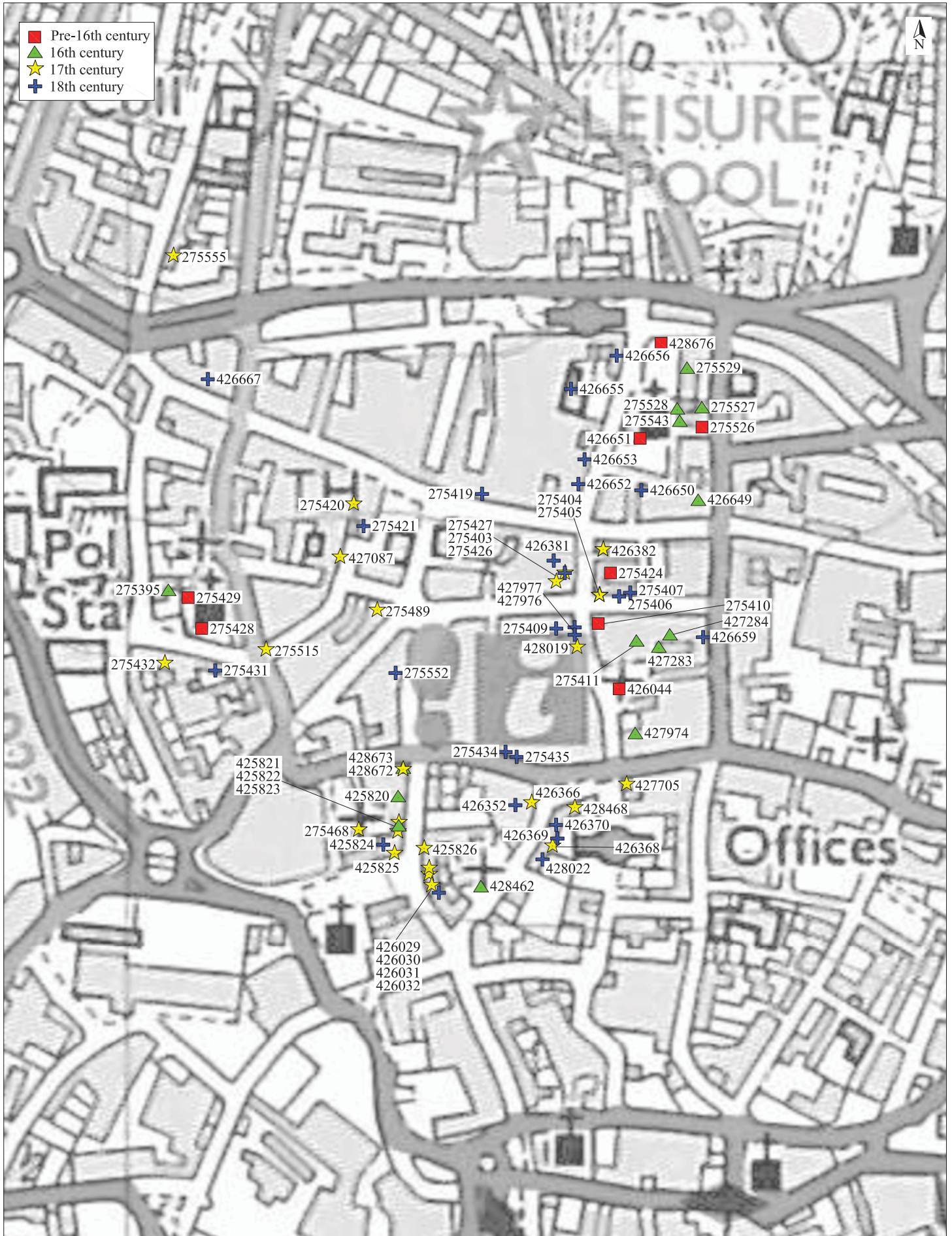
Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (P6705)



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Unless shown otherwise all HER points are prefixed with IPS

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Fig. 3a HER monuments
 Scale 1:5000 at A4
 Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (P6705)



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Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3b HER listed buildings
 Scale 1:4000 at A4
 Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (P6705)

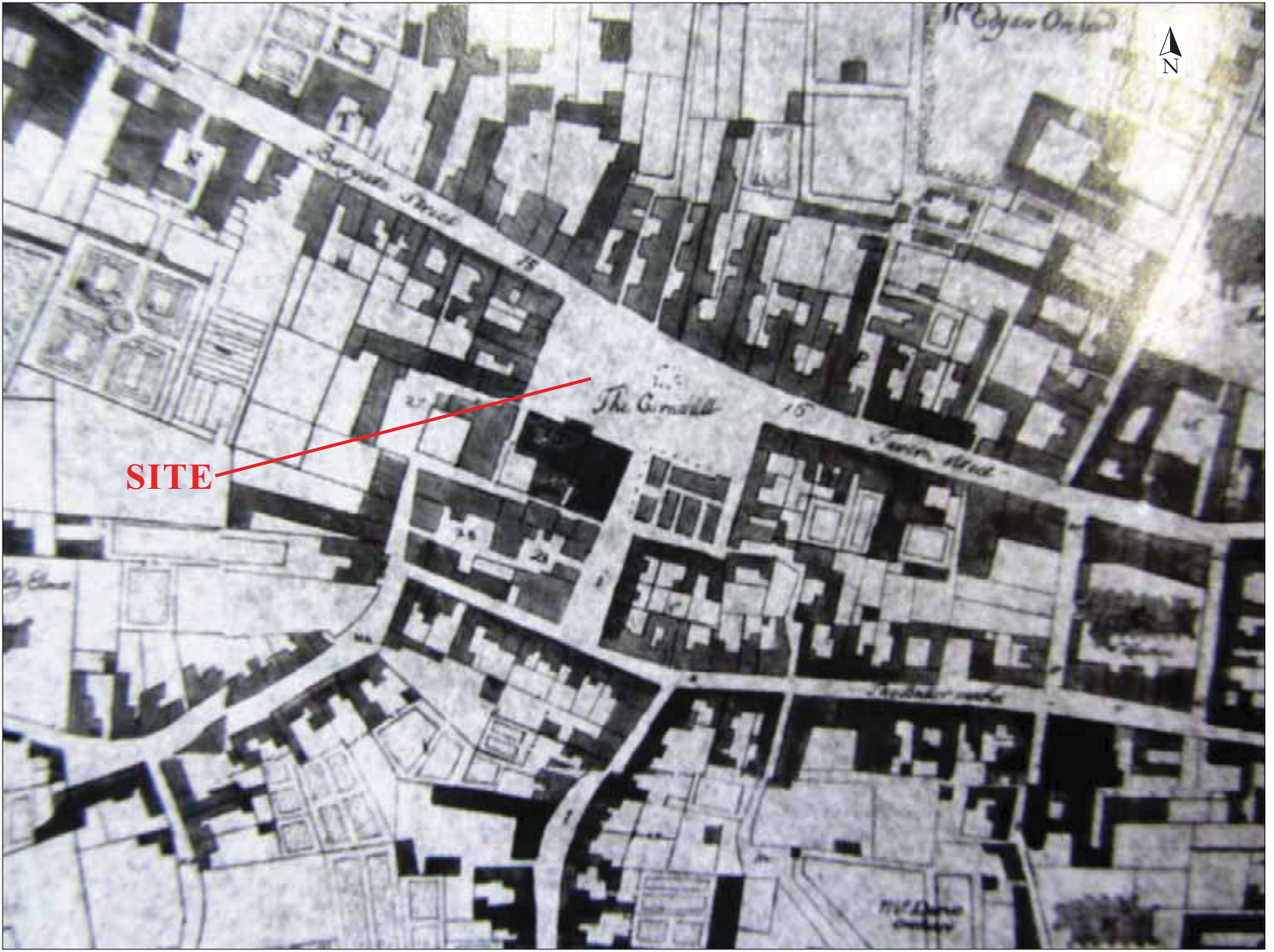


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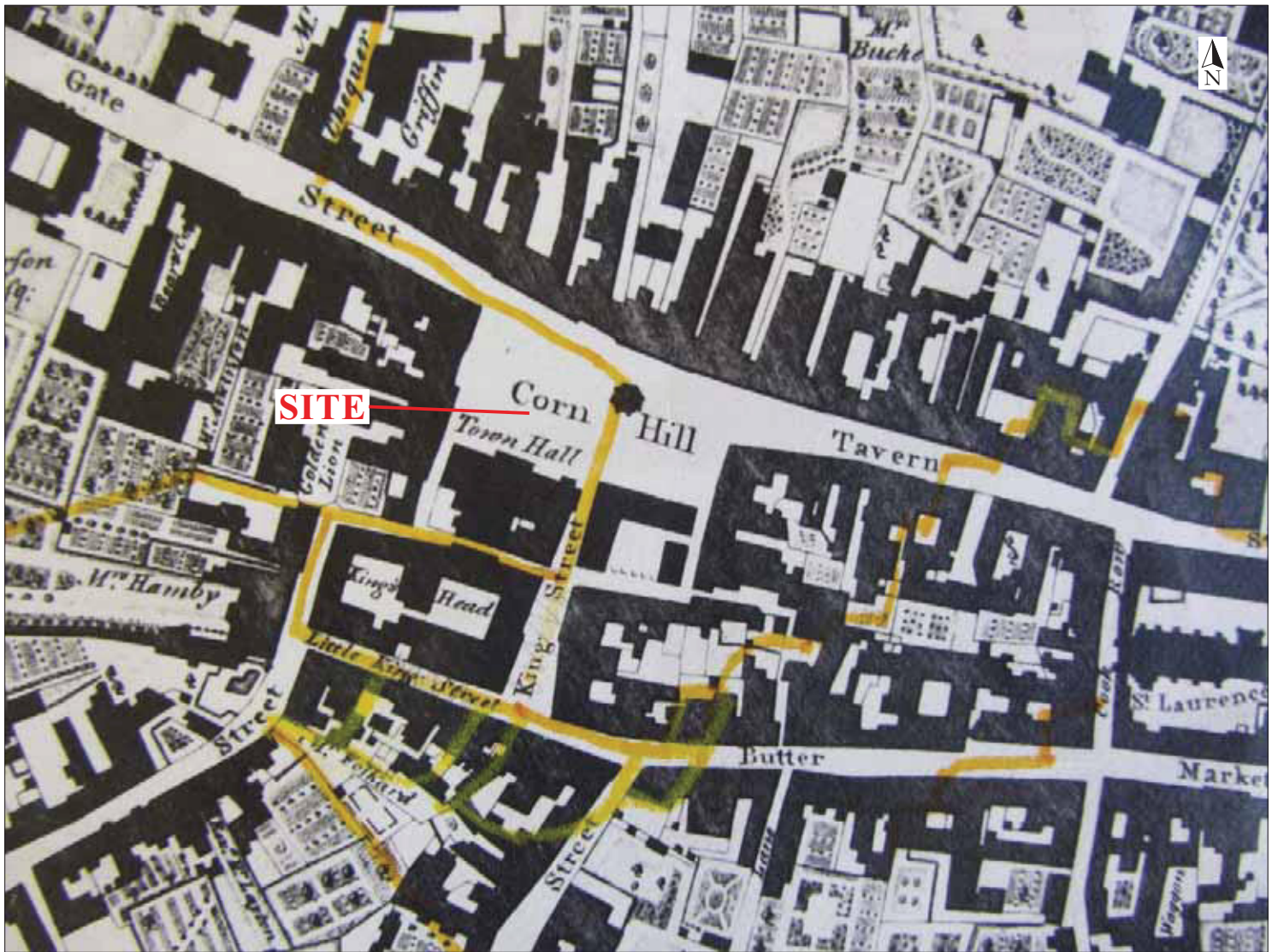
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3c HER listed buildings
 Scale 1:4000 at A4
 Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (P6705)



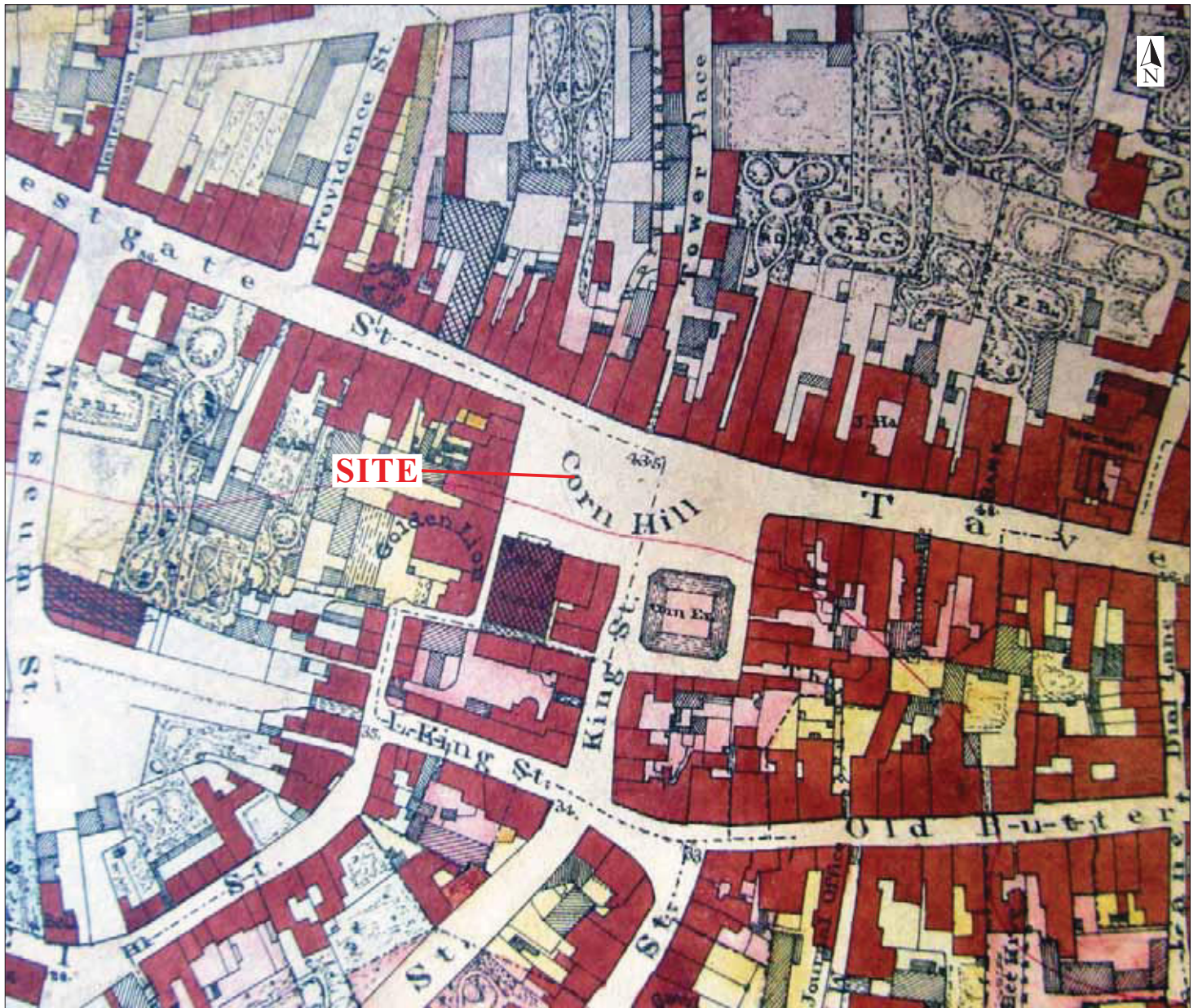
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Fig. 4 Speed's map of Ipswich, 1610
 Not to scale
 Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (P6705)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 John Ogilby's survey of Ipswich, 1674
Not to scale
Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (P6705)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 Pennington's map of Ipswich, 1778
Not to scale
Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (P6705)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 7 White's map of Ipswich, 1849
Not to scale
Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (P6705)



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Fig. 8 White's map of Ipswich, 1867

Not to scale

Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (P6705)

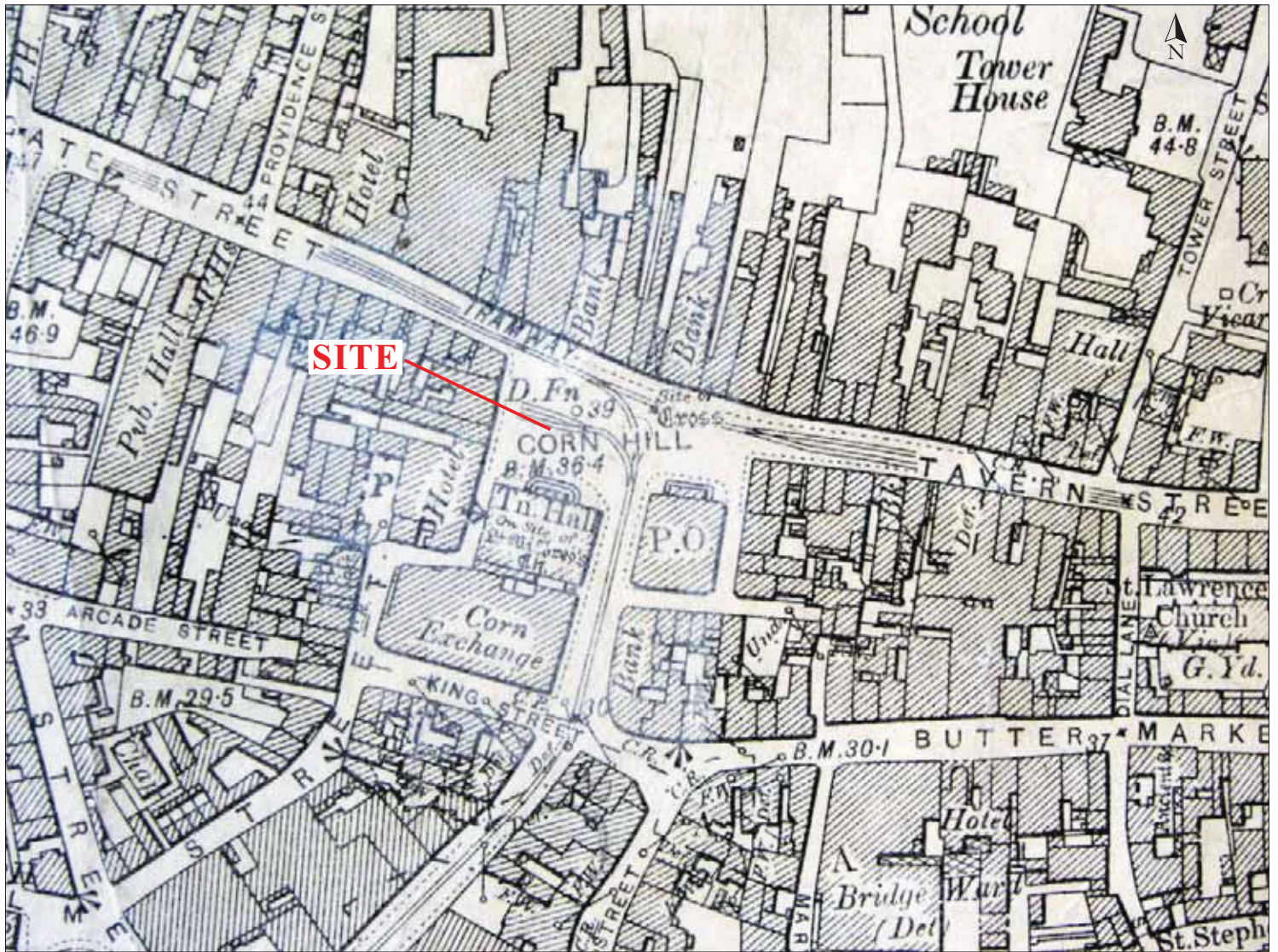


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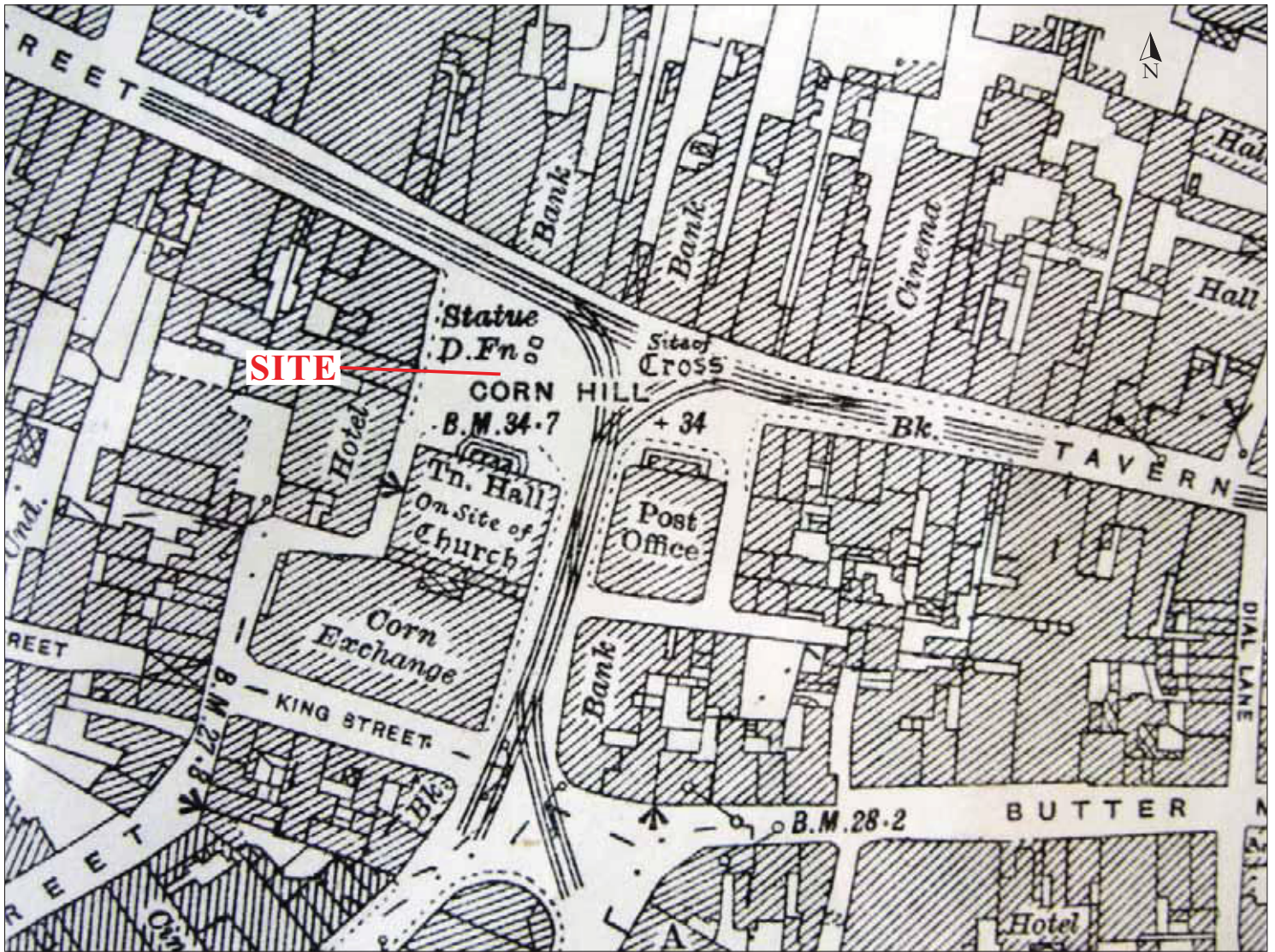
Fig. 9 OS map, 1884

Not to scale

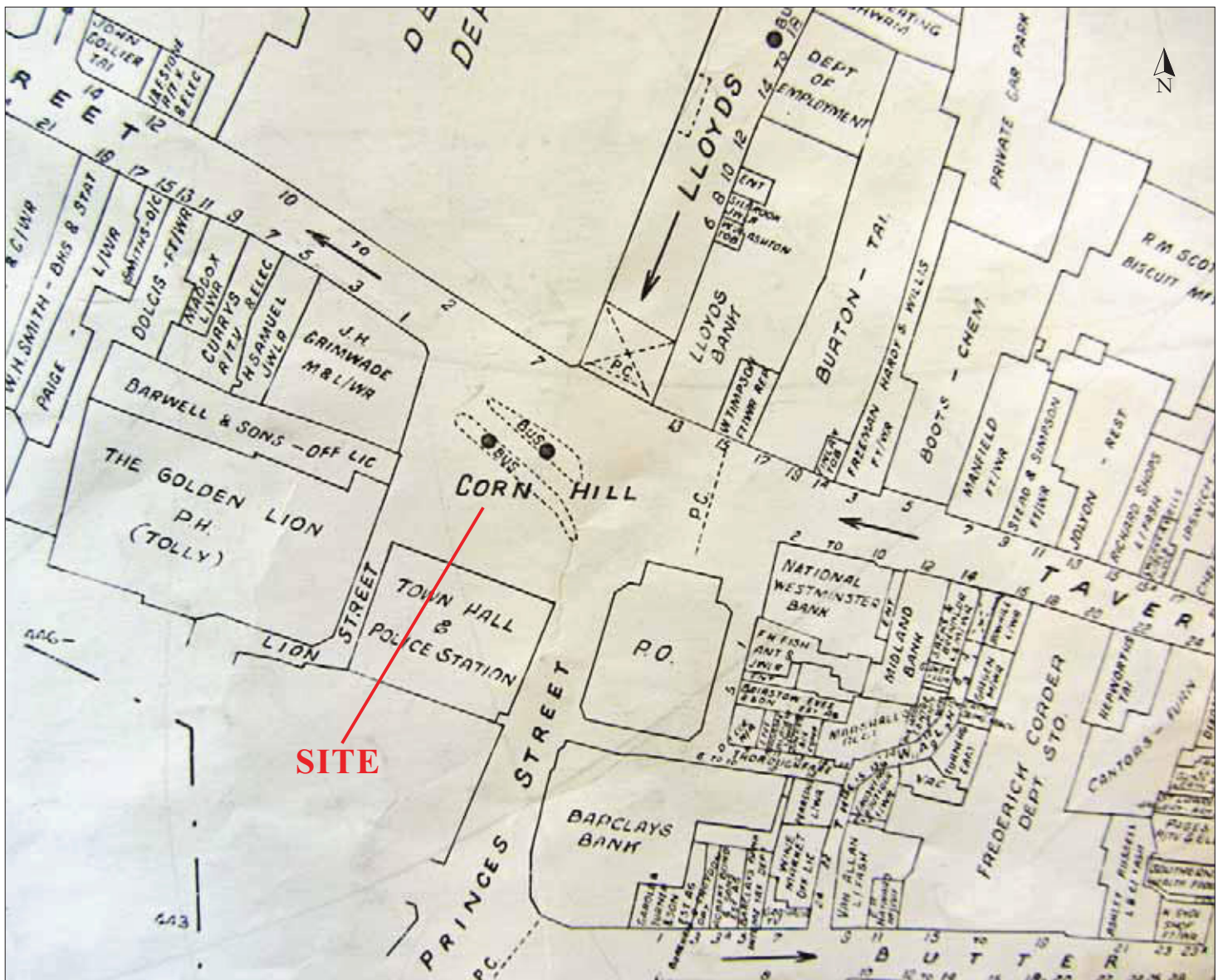
Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (P6705)



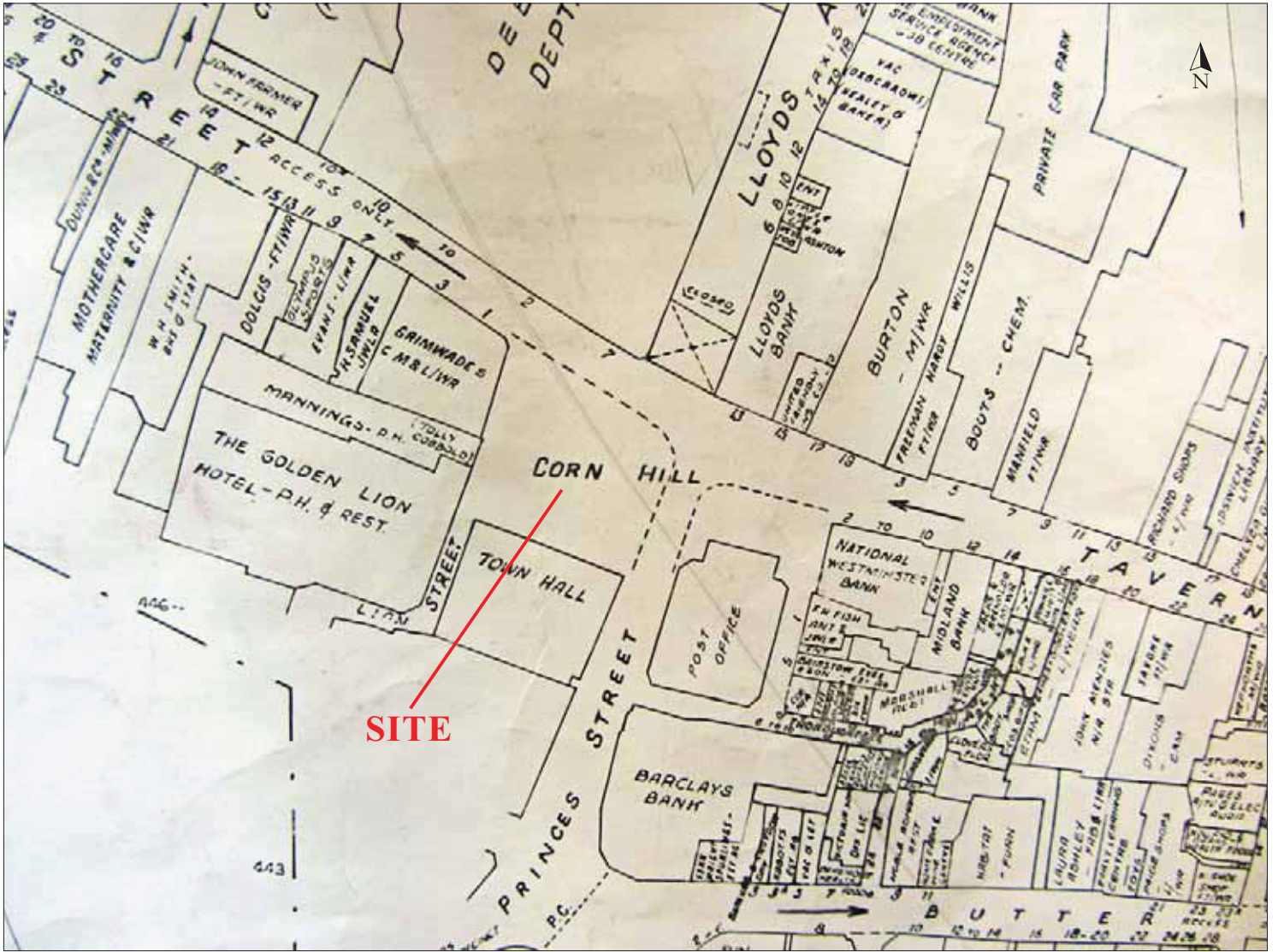
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 10 OS map, 1904
Not to scale
Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (P6705)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 11 OS map, 1927
Not to scale
Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (P6705)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 12 Goad's map of Ipswich, 1973
Not to scale
Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (P6705)

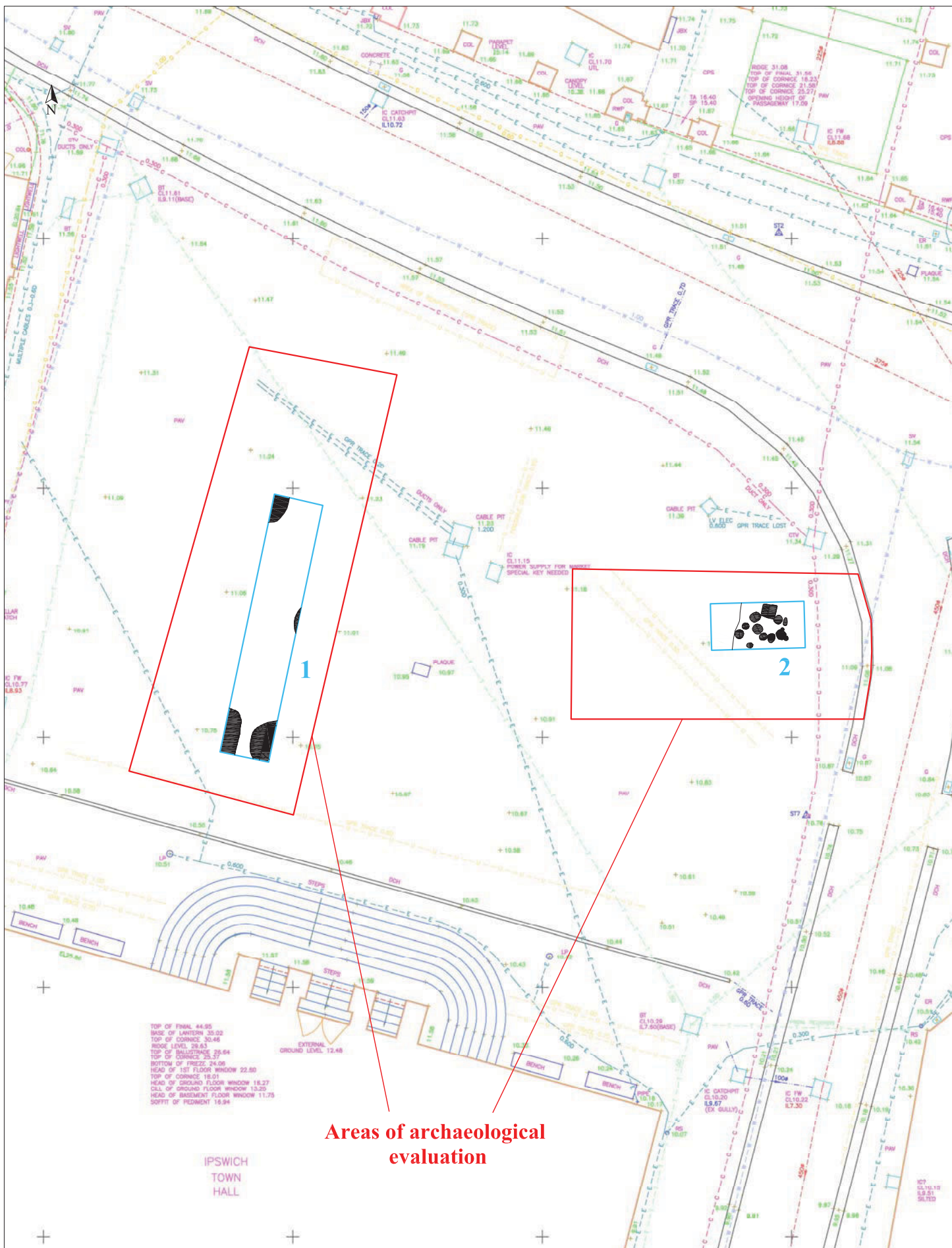


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Fig. 13 Goad's map of Ipswich, 1985

Not to scale

Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (P6705)



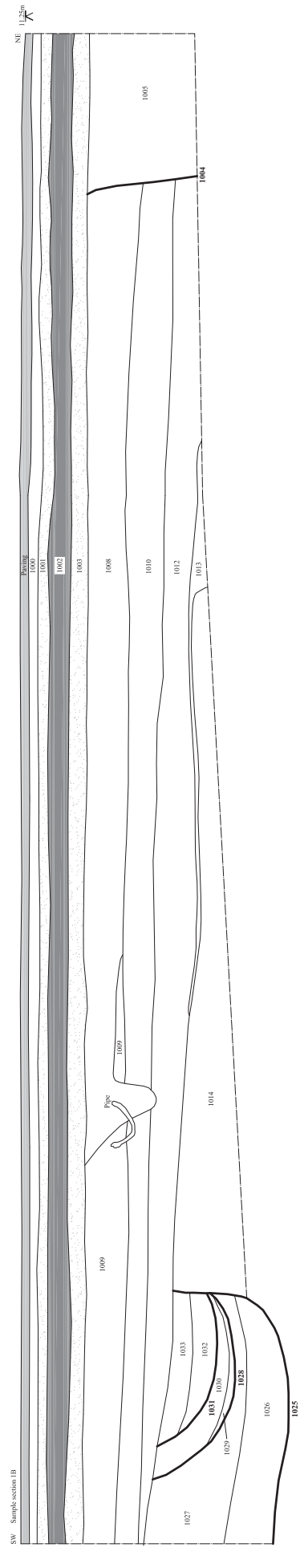
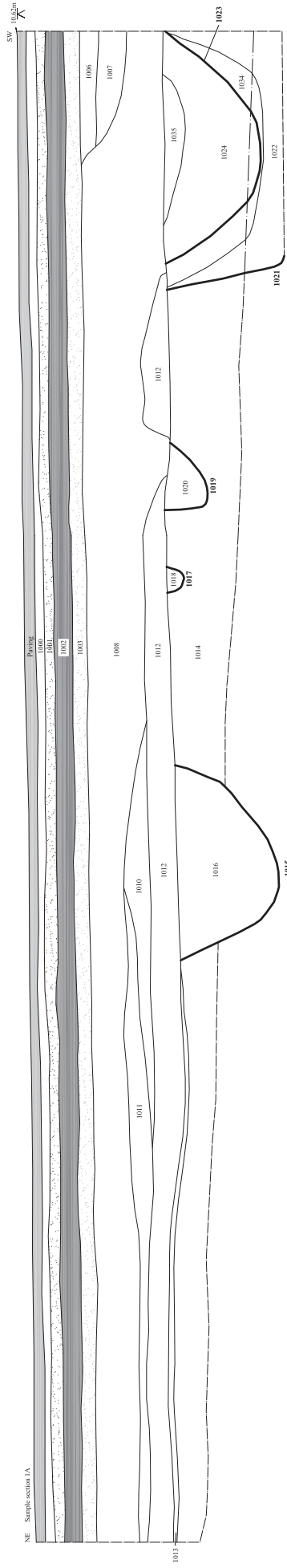
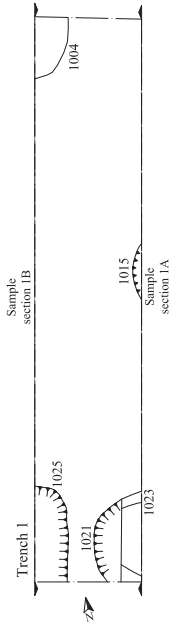
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Fig. 14 Trench location plan

Scale 1:200 at A4

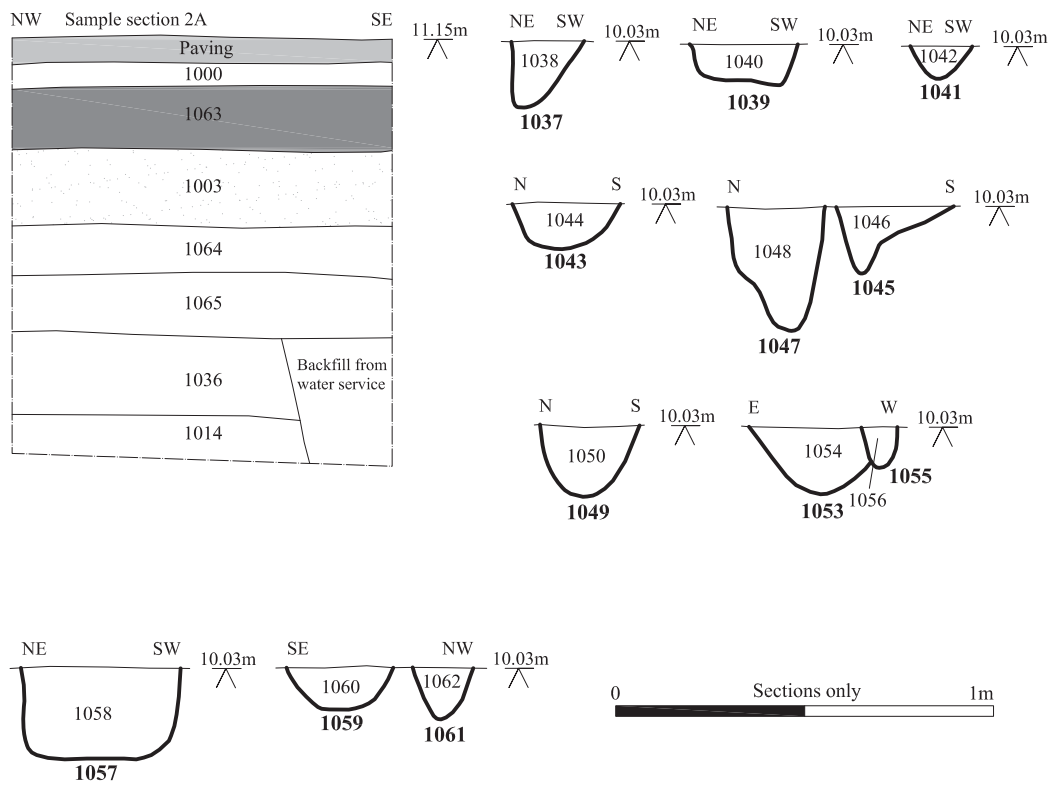
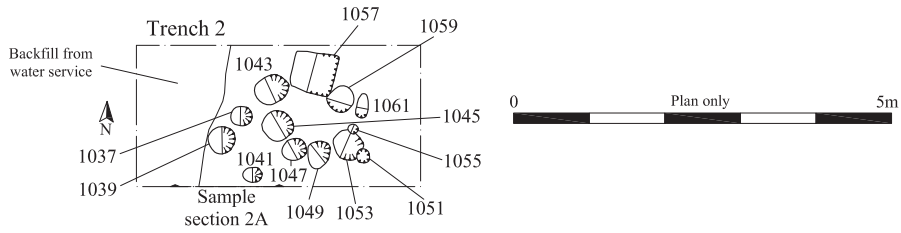
Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (P6705)

0 10m



-  Paving
-  Tarmac
-  Concrete

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Fig. 15 Trench 1 plan and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:30 at A3
 Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (P67/05)



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Fig. 16 Trench 1 plan and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:50 at A4

Cornhill, Ipswich, Suffolk (P6705)