

Lower Brook Street, Ipswich



Archaeological Evaluation Report



June 2016

**Client: CgMs Consulting on behalf
of client**

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Lower Brook Street, Ipswich

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

Between the 17th and 20th May 2016, Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological evaluation at Lower Brook Street, Ipswich, Suffolk. Two test pits were located within an area currently used as a car park to provide information regarding the potential survival and character of any archaeological remains that may survive here. Test Pit 1 found a 19th century cellar with and in-situ asphalt floor located at a depth of 2.3m, the cellar had been subsequently backfilled with layers of brick and concrete rubble in the 1960s.

Test pit 2 uncovered natural sands and gravels at a depth of 2.3m below ground level. Above the natural was a two metre deep sequence of soil layers, probably resulting from dumping and cultivation from the late medieval period to the early 19th century. The soils contained pottery and tile ranging from the medieval to the early post-medieval period in date. Animal bones, oyster shells and charred seeds were found as well as a small number of human bone fragments.

Evidence for one or more possible garden structures of post medieval date was found. A 19th century brick wall is probably the remains of one of the industrial buildings that occupied the site during the 19th and 20th centuries.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Lower Brook Street, Ipswich, Suffolk.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological Evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, prepared by Aileen Connor of OA East, on behalf of the client and approved by the Suffolk County Council Planning Department.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The Geology and topography was taken from the WSI (Connor 2016)
- 1.2.2 The site is approximately 0.69 hectare in area and is the locations for a printworks, associated car parking and outbuildings. The site is bordered by light industrial units to the west, a public car park to the southwest, residential properties to the north, offices to the east, and a church to the southwest.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the site comprises River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel) overlying Newhaven Chalk Formation. (British Geological Survey online map viewer viewer <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>).
- 1.2.4 The River Orwell is located 149m to the south.
- 1.2.5 Topography – elevation of the site AOD, how the site slopes (if at all) and in which direction.
- 1.2.6 There is existing/former development on the site includes buried tanks, services and buildings

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The Archaeological and Historical background was taken from the WSI (Conner 2016)

Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age

- 1.3.2 The site is located on river terrace deposits close to the alluvial floodplain which would have been favoured for prehistoric occupation. A Neolithic polished axe was found during road widening works approximately 175m north-east of the study site (IPS061 TM16554438). No Bronze Age or Iron Age sites or finds have been recorded on the HER within a 250m radius of the study site.

Roman

- 1.3.3 No evidence of in-situ Roman settlement has been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the study site, although Roman pottery was found during investigations at Albions

Wharf approximately 175m south-west of the study site (IPS054 TM16614406) and a Roman artefact scatter including a bronze vessel was found in a garden at Wolsey's College approximately 100m south of the study site (IPS055 TM16454405).

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

- 1.3.4 The site lay within the historic core of the Middle to Late Saxon town of Ipswich. As Lower Brook Street bound the study site to the east during this period evidence of settlement activity is more likely to be anticipated in the eastern part of the site along the street frontage, with evidence of backland activity to the rear or western part of the site. This would tie in with the discovery of a well in the north-west of the study site. By the Medieval period the site may have lain within the grounds of the Priory of St Peter and St Paul.
- 1.3.5 The settlement of Ipswich was founded in the late 6th or early 7th century AD on the north bank of the River Orwell. By the middle to late Saxon period the town had developed as a substantial trading and craft production settlement or emporia and covered approximately 50ha. The Saxon town lies within an 'Area of Archaeological Importance' and a number of localised areas have been designated as Scheduled Monuments. These include Scheduled Monuments immediately to the south-east, and south-west and east of the study site, all fronting onto Star Lane and associated with the Middle and Late Saxon town (IPS213 TM16534414 IPS214 TM16434417).
- 1.3.6 The study site lay within the core of the town approximately 75m north-east of St Peters Church which is thought to have been the site of an early minster. It is possible that the main street system of the Anglo-Saxon town has largely survived and mapping shows an early alignment of Lower Brook Street bounding the site to the east and the brook, from which the street later got its name, crossing the eastern part of the site in a north-south alignment, leading to the river.
- 1.3.7 During construction of the existing buildings in the north-west of the site in the 1960s, a wood lined well '3 foot square' was found. It was recorded to a 'depth of 11 feet with sherds of Thetford ware, 2 boars tusks and a horn core' (Owles and Smedley 1965 IPS579 TM16404425). The HER records further Saxon evidence at the same location but the details are unknown (IPS364 TM164442).
- 1.3.8 An archaeological evaluation undertaken at the former Cardinal Works to the south-west of the study site identified evidence of Saxon occupation (IPS455 TM16424410).
- 1.3.9 An archaeological monitoring of an extension immediately to the north of the study site uncovered a scatter of residual Saxon pottery (IPS657 TM16454427).
- 1.3.10 The Augustinian Priory of St Peter and St Paul was established in the 12th century and incorporated St Peter's Church. Archaeological evaluation at Cardinal Works approximately 20m south-west of the study site recorded structural features and burials associated with the Augustinian Priory of St Peter and St Paul (IPS455 TM16424410). It is possible that the Priory may have extended northwards into the study site.
- 1.3.11 The Medieval town of Ipswich has been defined as an Area of Archaeological Importance in the Local Plan (IPS419). By the Medieval period the urban core was centred on Foundation Street/Smart Street to the east of the study site (IPS212 TM16554422).
- 1.3.12 The HER records numerous other evidence for Medieval settlement.

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 1.3.13 During the early Post-Medieval period, the study site lay within the grounds of The Cardinal's College of St Mary constructed in 1528. The College was built on the site of the former priory of St Peter and St Paul. Following Wolsey's death the unfinished buildings were demolished and building materials sent to London for use in Whitehall Palace. It was subsequently subject to Post Medieval and later phases of redevelopment.
- 1.3.14 Fieldwork to the east of St Peters Church at the former Cardinal Works Site recorded walls and robbed out wall lines thought to relate to the College (IPS455 TM16424410).
- 1.3.15 Map regression has been carried out for the DBA (Gailey, CgMs Consulting)
- 1.3.16 Speed's map of 1610 (Fig 5) shows built development occupied the eastern and western boundaries of the study site along the street frontages of Turret Lane and Lower Brook Street. The remainder of the site appeared to comprise backlands and gardens.
- 1.3.17 Ogilby's map of 1674 (Fig 6) confirms the built-up street frontage onto Lower Brook Street, but of note that the southern boundary did not front onto Star Lane. The buildings in the north-west of the study site may be Malshouses (as shown on later historic maps). Vayshead Orchard occupied the north of the site. A pond was located to the south-west of the study site.
- 1.3.18 By the late 18th century, Penningtons map of 1778 (Fig 7), the orchard still occupied the north of the site, whilst the pond formed part of a landscaped garden which lay to the south-west of the site boundary possibly associated with 30/32 Lower Brook Street which had been constructed by this date on the site. The Malshouses in the north-west of the site had expanded and additional development constructed in the north of the site, to the north of the orchard.
- 1.3.19 By the mid-19th century, White's Map 1867 (Fig 8), the orchard and the buildings to the north had been cleared and replaced with terraced housing fronting onto Lower Brook Street with gardens to the rear. To the south, further buildings, possibly commercial or industrial, fronted onto Lower Brook Street whilst the Malshouses in the north-west of the site had been extended eastwards.
- 1.3.20 The late 19th century (1884) (Fig 9) Ordnance Survey map shows the site in more detail. Malshouses occupied the north-west of the site accessed via Turret Lane, which at this date did not directly bound the site to the west. Terraced houses occupied the northern part of the site whilst further buildings fronted Lower Brook Street.
- 1.3.21 By the early 20th century there was little change to the study site. Between 1902 (Fig 10) and 1950 (Fig 11) Turret Lane had been widened and subsequently abutted the site to the west. The Malshouses in the north-west of the site and the housing in the north of the site had been demolished and replaced by a substantial Furniture Factory.
- 1.3.22 Between 1950 and 1966 (Fig 12) all the former buildings on the site had been demolished apart from 30 and 32 Lower Brook Street and the building in the south-eastern corner of the study site fronting Lower Brook Street. The north of the site comprised a Press Works building.
- 1.3.23 By the 1980s (Fig 13) the building fronting Lower Brook Street was demolished and Star Lane/Foundation Street was expanded to bound the site to the south and south-east. A car park occupied the south of the site. There has been no subsequent change to the study site.

- 1.3.24 A news paper article dated January 5th 2016 shows a picture dated during the First World war in which the premises were owned by Tibbenhams. The company were founded in 1904 and manufactured high class furniture, but during the first World War built wooden wings and propellers for the Air Flying Core. The photograph is taken from Turret Lane, north west of the site, and shows a fine timbered building that was demolished in 1966, to make way for the present structure (Courtesy of Jim Edwards also ref on line see Appendix D). The former timber building was possibly of 17th century date, buildings were shown on the 1610 Speed map (Fig 5) and the 1674 Ogilby Map (Fig 6), although was thought to be the one shown on the Ogilby Map. This range of buildings appeared on all maps leading up to 1950 OS Map (Fig 11).

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The Author would like to CgMs who commissioned OA East to carry out the work on behalf of the client. Site work was carried out by the author assisted by James Fairbairn and Jack Eason, Aileen Connor was the site project manager and David Brown carried out the site survey. Bryn Williams and his team carried out the machine excavation, shoring and backfilling of the pits. Thanks also to Jim Edwards of archant who kindly provided on site storage for our equipment and gave us copies of a series of early photographs and news paper reports about the history of the site. The monitoring of site work was carried out by Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Planning Department.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this Archaeological Evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the currently accessible area of proposed development.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Two 3 metre square test pits were excavated by machine down onto the top of archaeological deposits or undisturbed natural.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a 360° tracked excavator using an assortment of toothless ditching buckets, the surface tarmac and concrete layers were broken out with a breaker.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GPS fitted with smartnet technology.

2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.6 Bulk samples were taken from the lower buried soil levels exposed within the limits of Test Pit 2. the results can be found in Appendix C

2.2.7 The site was located on generally flat ground, currently used for car parking, the weather was hot, sunny with occasional overcast skies.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The Test Pits were positioned to sample the existing car park area of the site, their original position was slightly moved to avoid damaging existing services. The results of each test pit are given in chronological order, supported by additional descriptions in Appendix A.

3.2 Test Pit 1 (Plate 1) (Figs 2 and 14)

3.2.1 Test Pit 1 was located towards the centre of the car park. The 3 metre square test Pit was excavated to a depth of 2.3 metres, where it encountered a cellar floor 108, which was made of Asphalt. The floor was sealed by a lower cellar backfill rubble layer 107, which was 1 metre thick and sealed by a fine sand and cement capping layer 106, at 0.04 metres thick. An upper cellar backfill rubble deposit 105, at 0.48 metres thick was sealed by 104, a capping deposit similar to 106. A levelling sandy gravel layer 103, at 0.20 metres thick acted as a bedding material for hard core layer 102, at 0.38 metres thick which formed the base for the modern Tarmac car park surface 101. Example of bricks from the rubble (105 and 107) and were dated to the 19th century (Appendix B).

3.3 Test Pit 2 (Figs 2 and 14)

3.3.1 Test Pit 2, located 8 metres north-east of Test Pit 1, was excavated to a depth of 2.4 metres below ground level. Water ingress was noted at approximately 2.3m below ground level (Plate 2).

3.3.2 The earliest deposit encountered was a clean sand and gravel (212), this was a natural deposit, it was clean and uncontaminated and no archaeological features cut it.

3.3.3 Overlying the natural was a mixed pale grey gravel and silty sand layer (211), at 0.22 metres thick. It contained seven sherds of pottery, 10th to 12th century in date along with some fragments of tile that may date to the later medieval period suggesting the pottery may be residual. Animal bones comprised a small number of horse and pig (Appendix B). This layer may represent a relatively undisturbed subsoil although it has clearly been subject to some human modification as evidenced by the finds within it.

3.3.4 Immediately above 211 was a very dark grey brown silty sand layer (210; Plate 3). This contained pottery, tile, bone, shell and an iron nail. It was 0.71 metres thick and appears to be a deep garden soil. The layer produced 59 sherds of pottery with a very broad date range that includes Middle Saxon as well as pottery dating to the 11th, 12th, 13th and early 14th centuries. Many tile fragments were also recovered from this layer with dates ranging from the medieval to early post medieval periods (Appendix B). This layer also produced the largest quantity and range of animal bones as well as evidence for a variety of charred plant remains and oyster shells. Given the presence of tiles of post-medieval date alongside pottery with such a wide date range it is likely that this context had material incorporated over a long period of time or derived from a long lived accumulation of rubbish. The pottery includes two sherds of Middle Saxon (650-850) Ipswich Ware, these, along with the majority of the medieval pottery are certainly residual.

3.3.5 Layer 210 was sealed by 208, (a mid grey sandy silty clay), containing pottery, tile, bone and oyster shell, the layer was 0.35 metres thick (Plate 3). The five sherds of pottery from this layer includes Middle Saxon, medieval and 15th/16th century sherds, tile (13 fragments) from this layer includes medieval, late medieval and early post-medieval pieces (Appendix B.2). Nineteen animal bones were recovered from the layer,

species include fish and bird as well as the larger meat producing mammals. Environmental samples produced a range of charred seeds along with some untransformed elderberry, oyster shell was also present. As with layer 210, this soil appears to have a very mixed range of material suggesting it derived either from rubbish brought in to the site or had accumulated and been re-worked on site over a long period of time.

- 3.3.6 Overlying layer 208 was layer 207, (a dark grey brown sandy silty clay), that was 0.35 metres thick. As with the lower layers this contained animal bones and oyster shell (see Appendix C.2 and C.4). It differed from the earlier layers, however, in that it contained no pottery or tile but did contain fragments of disarticulated human bone (Appendix C.1). The environmental sample also suggests a different origin from the preceding layers. The charred weed assemblage is more diverse in this layer and includes fewer cereals, a possible interpretation is that the assemblage derived from burnt hay that had grown in damp pasture. The presence of human remains is intriguing and implies that at least some of the material came from a graveyard.
- 3.3.7 Partially overlying layer 207 was layer 209, (a mid brown yellowish sandy silt), 0.22 metres thick (Plate 4). Layer 209 contained no finds and given it was very different from the earlier soil layers may represent an attempt to level the ground perhaps for a surface or path.
- 3.3.8 Sealing both layers 209 and 207 was layer 206, (a dark grey brown sandy silty clay), 0.38m thick. This layer produced only a small quantity of finds including four sherds of early medieval pottery and a fragment of post medieval tile, animal bone fragments were also present along with a few pieces of disarticulated human bone. The pottery is clearly residual in this layer which may have derived from the same source as layer 207 below, or perhaps indicates mixing of the layers as might occur through cultivation.
- 3.3.9 Overlying layer 206 was layer 205 (a very dark brown silty sandy clay), 0.28 metres thick (Plate 4). This layer contained no pottery but did contain late medieval or post-medieval tile along with animal bone and oyster shell. As with the earlier layers this soil appear to have derived from an accumulation of rubbish, either on the site itself or imported from nearby dumps, perhaps as manuring.
- 3.3.10 Cutting into layer 205 or possibly abutted by it was an area of compacted chalk (204). The chalk covered a roughly sub-circular area at the west side of the trench but its edges were uneven suggesting they were not meant to be seen or had partially been removed. The chalk may be the remains of an internal or exterior surface or another possibility is that it formed a base for another structure such as a garden ornament or similar. The floor 204 was possibly contemporary with the wall, also shown as part of a building on the White map of 1867 (Fig 8), measured 2.65 metres wide and 0.32 metres deep (Plate 5; 3D Model available at <https://skfb.ly/OIDG>. Password OAE-XSFLBS16).
- 3.3.11 Adjacent to and possibly abutting this compacted chalk was wall 203, comprising a single course (0.25 metres wide and 0.11 metres high) of 19th century red brick (Appendix B.2). The wall was on an approximately east to west alignment, making it perpendicular to Lower Brook Street. The wall seems to be set too far back from either Lower Brook Street or Turret Lane to have belonged to a house on either of those frontages, however, White's map of 1867 (Fig. 8) shows that large industrial buildings had encroached into this area and the wall could be a remnant of one of these. Alternatively it may be the remnant of a boundary wall between properties, and if projected eastwards it appears to coincide with the south wall of one of the buildings on Lower Brook Street (Fig. 8).

- 3.3.12 Concrete overlaid chalk floor 204, but it is not clear whether this was a deliberate resurfacing of an earlier floor or coincidental.
- 3.3.13 A layer of hardcore (202), 0.22 metres thick covered chalk 204, wall 203 and layer 2015, this was in turn sealed beneath a layer of tarmac (201), 0.05 metres thick (Plate 4) and forming the surface of the current car park.

3.4 Finds Summary

- 3.4.1 Seventy-five sherds of pottery (Appendix B.1) weighing 513g were collected from four contexts, all layers in TP2. The majority of the pottery was medieval in date with a small number of sherds of Late Saxon date and a small number of early post medieval date. The majority was found in mixed contexts and is likely to be residual.
- 3.4.2 Fragments of ceramic building material (CBM; Appendix B.2) totalling 97 pieces (16,366g) were collected from nine contexts, the CBM comprised medieval and post-medieval tile (mainly roof tile) and bricks.
- 3.4.3 Miscellaneous items (Appendix B.3) comprised a fragment of fired clay, a nail, a piece of slag and a fragment of carbonised roundwood.

3.5 Environmental Summary

- 3.5.1 Five fragments of disarticulated human bone were recovered from two contexts (Appendix C.1). The bones appear to represent between three and five separate individuals.
- 3.5.2 Animal bone fragments (119 pieces, 673g) were recovered from six soil layers in TP2 (Appendix C.2). The assemblage includes fragments of all the main meat-bearing domesticates (cow, sheep/goat, pig, chicken) as well as a few equid bones, and some wild species such as hare and a small fish.
- 3.5.3 Four bulk samples (Appendix C.3) were processed to assess the potential for preserved plant remains and small bones. They have shown that preserved plant remains are frequent but are likely to have derived from middens.
- 3.5.4 Oyster shells (Appendix C.4) were present in small quantities.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Test Pit 1

- 4.1.1 Test Pit 1, located towards the centre of the site revealed a backfilled cellar with its floor at 2.3 metres below ground level. The cellar coincides with buildings depicted on the 1867 White Map and the 1884, 1902 and 1950 OS maps. These buildings were demolished in the early 1960s after Frederick Tibbenham Limited moved its premises.
- 4.1.2 The Test Pit was excavated as far as the cellar floor but the floor was not compromised since it was of a type known to have a high chance of Asbestos in the floor make up. The depth of the cellar and additionally the estimated sub-base make it likely that no stratified deposits would survive below it. However, it is possible that deeper cut features may survive beneath the cellar.
- 4.1.3 The cellar was backfilled with brick rubble almost certainly derived from the demolished buildings on the site.

4.2 Test Pit 2

- 4.2.1 Test Pit 2 revealed no cut features but a deep sequence of stratified layers of soil, most likely cultivation soils and an accumulation of dumped materials. The majority of the soils contained medieval pottery mixed with animal bones, oyster shells, and plant remains as well as medieval and post medieval tiles. The nature of the soils and mixed date of the finds suggests the material derived from middens, possibly on the site or elsewhere in the town. Human bones in layers 207 and 206 indicate that some of the soil may have come from a disused graveyard. The character of the soils together with the historic evidence for gardens and orchards on this site implies that these layers are deep garden soils.
- 4.2.2 Whilst a few sherds of Late Saxon pottery indicate activity of this date nearby, this test pit did not produce evidence for *in situ* activity here. Similarly the medieval pottery seems to have been largely residual and may have come from town rubbish dumps. It may have been brought to this location in composted rubbish to help manure the gardens.
- 4.2.3 The earliest deposit in the sequence may have accumulated during the later medieval period since the finds from it are consistent with a 14th century date. There is a possibility that the finds in this deposit originated on or in close proximity to the site which is thought to have been within the medieval Priory of St Peter and St Paul.
- 4.2.4 After the Dissolution the site was probably taken over for Cardinal Wolsey's College, construction of which began in 1528 but demolition began soon after and before the college buildings were finished. Given the short life of the college it would seem unlikely that much accumulation of soil occurred during this period. Although layer 210 did contain sherds of 15th or 16th century pottery amongst post medieval tile and may have at least partially accumulated at this time. This layer produced a large quantity of tile and it is possible that it is directly related to demolition of the College.
- 4.2.5 The site of the college then became a 'spot for depositing of the refuse and filth of the town' (VCH 1975 in Gailey 2016), which could account for the depth of soils accumulated on this site. It is possible that much of the depth of the stratified sequence of deposits accumulated during the period after the college was demolished and that the land was eventually turned into gardens or orchards. Ogilby's map of 1675 (Fig. 6) shows that an orchard was located here and Pennington's map of 1778 (Fig. 7) shows the land to have continued as an orchard in the ownership of a Mrs Wilder.

- 4.2.6 Towards the top of the sequence the presence of a sterile sand layer (209) could imply the introduction of structure in one of the later orchards, perhaps a path was laid for example. The later deposits are distinctive in their lack of contemporary pottery (a few sherds of early medieval pottery only), perhaps implying that rubbish was being sorted prior to disposal. These layers also contained fragments of human bone implying they originated from a cemetery, presumably long disused.
- 4.2.7 A chalk layer may represent a later feature associated with a garden, although it is possible that this indicates the beginning of new development for industrial premises which began some time between the late 18th and mid 19th centuries. The Suffolk Archive (<http://www.dswebhosting.info/Suffolk/SRODServe/index.html>) holds a number of records for this area of Ipswich dating to the first half of the 19th century that relate to sales and new building suggesting a boom in development at that time.
- 4.2.8 A 19th century brick wall is the latest in the sequence and is almost certainly a remnant of the industrial phase of the site.

4.3 Conclusions

- 4.3.1 The test pit evaluation had shown that a cellared building of probable 19th century date occupied the west side of the car park. The cellar floor is at a depth of 2.3m below ground level and is likely to have removed any stratified deposits (as observed in Test Pit 2), although cut features (in a truncated form) may survive beneath the cellar floor.
- 4.3.2 Test Pit 2 identified natural gravel at 2.4m below ground level. No cut features were identified cutting through the gravel but stratified layers probably dating to the late medieval period onwards were present, 19th century development appears not to have truncated the sequence, although evidence for building in the form of a brick wall and a chalk and concrete floor was found.
- 4.3.3 Evidence for activity as early as the Late Saxon period was found in the form of pottery, although this was residual in later layers. Evidence for human remains was also recovered, also not *in-situ* and likely to have come from a disused cemetery. Animal bones, charred plant remains, oyster shells and other evidence for economic development is all present. Based on current understanding the material is likely to have been incorporated as rubbish from other parts of the town but could nonetheless contribute to a wider understanding of the economic development of later medieval and post medieval Ipswich.

4.4 Recommendations

- 4.4.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Test Pit 1						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of Brick rubble backfilling of a 19 th century cellar building.					Avg. depth (m)	2.3
					Width (m)	3
					Length (m)	3
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
101	Layer	-	0.05	Tarmacadam surface	-	-
102	Layer	-	0.38	Hardcore	-	-
103	Layer	-	0.20	Levelling layer for car park.	-	-
104	fill		0.04	Capping layer sealing upper rubble backfill		
105	fill		0.48	Upper rubble backfill to cellar building	Brick	19th century
106	fill		0.04	Capping layer sealing lower rubble backfill.		
107	fill		1.00	Lower rubble backfill of cellar building	Brick	19th-20th century
108	Layer			Floor of cellar made of Asphalt		Late 19 th -Early 20 th century.
Test Pit 2						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained evidence of modern wall and floor, sealing a series of overlying garden/cultivation soil of medieval date.					Avg. depth (m)	2.4
					Width (m)	3
					Length (m)	3
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
201	Layer		0.05	Tarmacadam surface		
202	Layer		0.22	Hardcore	Brick	19 th century
203	Wall	0.25	0.11	Red Brick Wall	Brick	19 th century
204	Floor	2.65	0.32	Chalk floor overlaid by concrete floor		19 th century
205	Layer		0.28	Garden Soil	Tile, Bone, Shell	Post-medieval
206	Layer		0.38	Garden Soil	Pottery, Tile, bone (some human), shell	Post-medieval

207	Layer		0.35	Garden Soil	Bone (some human), shell.	Late Medieval to post medieval??
208	Layer		0.35	Garden Soil	Pottery, Tile, Bone, Shell	Medieval to post-medieval
209	Layer		0.22	Levelling layer		Post medieval
210	Layer		0.71	Garden Soil	Pottery, Tile, Bone, Shell, SF1	Late medieval-early post medieval
211	Layer		0.22	Transition layer between 210 and natural 212	Pottery, Bone	Medieval-late medieval
212	Layer			Natural sands and gravels		

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 Seventy-five sherds of pottery weighing 513g were collected from four contexts, all layers in TP2.

B.1.2 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue. Fabrics are based on the author's Suffolk fabric series (Anderson unpub.).

B.1.3 Table 1 provides a summary quantification by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Gritty Ipswich Ware	GIPS	650-850	1	4		1
Sandy Ipswich Ware	SIPS	650-850	3	32		3
Thetford-type ware	THET	10th-11th c.	35	199	0.24	34
Stamford Ware	STAM	850-1150	1	1		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	4	35		4
Early medieval ware shelly	EMWS	11th-12th c.	1	1		1
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	11th-12th c.	5	23	0.05	5
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	11th-13th c.	4	37	0.05	4
Early medieval gritty with shell	EMWSG	11th-13th c.	1	4		1
Medieval coarseware	MCW	L.12th-14th c.	3	18		3
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	L.11th-13th c?	7	66		1
Ipswich medieval coarseware	MIPS	L.13th-E.14th c.	1	5		1
Ipswich Glazed Ware	IPSG	L.13th-E.14th c.	7	57		7
Late Colchester-type Ware	COLL	15th-16th c.	1	27		1
Siegburg Stoneware	GSW1	E.14th-17th c.	1	4		1
Totals			75	513	0.34	68

Table 1: *Pottery quantification by fabric*

- B.1.4 Four sherds were of Middle Saxon date (GIPS, SIPS) and there was a high proportion of Late Saxon pottery (THET). This is typical of central Ipswich, where both types are ubiquitous. The Thetford-type ware group was all in the fine sandy fabric typical of the production centres in Ipswich, and included fragments of rims of three jars with plain everted rims of types 1 and 6 (Anderson 2004). One internal flake was possibly Stamford ware, although it may be a burnt fragment of another fine fabric.
- B.1.5 Early medieval wares were also relatively frequent, with the typical local wares of both sandy and shelly types being represented. An everted beaded jar similar to Melton ware forms was found (EMWSS) and there was a short everted rim of Yarmouth-type ware. High medieval wares were represented by a few sherds of local coarsewares, including several sherds of a gritty ware jug with a cordoned neck, and a number of slip-decorated glazed ware sherds were probably from the production site at Fore Street. Of slightly later medieval date were a sherd of Late Colchester-type ware (hard-fired dark grey with white slip decoration) and a brown-glazed Siegburg stoneware sherd, both possibly of 14th/15th-century date.
- B.1.6 Whilst the lowest context in the group, layer (211), contained only Late Saxon and early medieval pottery sherds, these were found in association with late and post-medieval ceramic building materials (see below), suggesting that all of the pottery in this assemblage was residual. However, it does indicate activity of Middle Saxon to late medieval date in the vicinity, as would be expected in this part of the town.
- B.1.7 Table 2 provides a summary list by context.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Spotdate
206	THET			2	5		10th-11th c.
206	THET	medium AB jar	1	1	29		10th-11th c.
206	EMW			1	6	fine-medium sandy, oxid surfaces	11th-12th c.
208	SIPS			1	23		650-850
208	GIPS			1	4		650-850
208	MCW			1	2		L. 12th-14th c.
208	COLL			1	27	thin-walled, reduced surfaces & core, slip decorated	15th-16th c.
208	GSW1			1	4		E. 14th-17th c.
210	SIPS			2	9		650-850
210	THET			26	133		10th-11th c.
210	THET	jar	6	1	2		10th-11th c.
210	THET	medium AB jar	1	1	3		10th-11th c.
210	STAM			1	1	inner flake, burnt	850-1150
210	EMW			2	9		11th-12th c.
210	EMWSG			1	4	contains abundant coarse angular unburnt flint – odd	11th-13th c.
210	EMWSS			3	25		11th-13th c.
210	EMWSS	jar	everted beaded	1	12	sim to Melton ware	12th-13th c.
210	YAR			2	3		11th-12th c.
210	YAR	jar	everted	1	6		11th-12th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Spotdate
210	YAR	jar	everted?	1	9	hard, grey	11th-12th c.
210	MCWG	jug		7	66	Bury or Colchester?	L. 11th-13th c?
210	MCW			1	14	fs pale grey, sim to LMU	L. 12th-14th c.
210	MCW			1	2	abundant fine sandy, pale grey/white, poss LSax	L. 12th-14th c.
210	MIPS			1	5		L. 13th-E. 14th c.
210	IPSG			6	53		L. 13th-E. 14th c.
210	IPSG			1	4	poss Hollesley glazed	L. 13th-E. 14th c.
211	THET			4	27		10th-11th c.
211	YAR			1	5		11th-12th c.
211	EMWS			1	1	white surfaces, poss fired clay	11th-12th c.
211	EMW			1	20		11th-12th c.

Table 2: Pottery by context

B.2 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

By Sue Anderson

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 Fragments of CBM totalling 97 pieces (16,366g) were collected from nine contexts.

B.2.2 Table 3 presents the count and weight quantification by form.

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt (g)
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval/late medieval	RTM	41	1662
		RTM?	5	156
	Plain roof tile: late-medieval/post-medieval	RTP	40	1537
		RTP?	3	92
	Pantile	PAN	3	94
Walling	Later brick	LB	4	9923
	Modern brick	B	1	2902

Table 3: CBM form quantities

B.2.3 The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance, main inclusions and coarseness of sand (fine, most <0.5mm; medium, most >0.5mm; coarse, most >1mm). The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. The assemblage was recorded in an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

B.2.4 Table 4 shows the quantification by fabric and form (uncertain and certain forms have been amalgamated).

fabric	code	RTM	RTP	PAN	LB	B
fine sandy	fs	20	38	2	1	
medium sandy	ms	7	1			
ms with clay pellets	mscp	1				
fs with coarse quartz	fscq	7				
ms with coarse quartz	mscq	5				
fs with flint	fsf	1				
ms with flint	msf	2	3			
fs with ferrous particles	fsfe	1				
ms with ferrous particles	msfe	1				
fs with grog	fsg	1				
fsg with ferrous particles	fsgfe		1		2	
fs micaceous	fsm			1		
white-firing fine sandy	wfs				1	
compressed shele/clay	comp					1

Table 4: CBM fabric and forms (fragment count)

- B.2.5 The majority of fragments were pieces of plain roof tile. Where method of attachment could be ascertained, all were peg holes and all were circular. No tiles were glazed. Tiles have been divided into medieval/late medieval and late/medieval post-medieval largely on the basis of firing, with reduced cores/surfaces generally being assigned to the former, and fully oxidised examples to the latter. Some fabrics were similar in colouration and inclusions to Colchester-type ware pottery and may have been made somewhere between Ipswich and the Essex town. Three fragments of pantile were also identified, although one reduced sherd was abraded and could be a thick piece of pottery.
- B.2.6 Five complete or near-complete brick samples were recovered. Three were from rubble cellar backfills in TP1 and included a white-firing frogged brick of 19th-century date from (105), a red-firing handmade brick of the same date from (107), and a London Brick Company 'Phorpress' compressed shale/clay brick of 20th-century date from the same context. A red brick from the hardcore layer (202) and a part-brick from garden wall (203) were also of 19th-century date.
- B.2.7 Table 5 provides a catalogue of the assemblage by context.

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Abr	L	W	T	Mortar	Peg	Notes	Date
105	wfs	LB	1	2996		232	112	65			rectangular frog 130 x 50mm	19
107	fsgfe	LB	1	2758	+	227	101	68	msc buff			19
107	comp	B	1	2902		219	104	64	cem, also render 14mm thick on stretcher with thin layer of pinkish plaster		V-section frog, stamped L B C / PHORPRES; one header with rectangular-section groove	20
202	fs	LB	1	2944		220	106	66	msc buff, covered			19

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Abr	L	W	T	Mortar	Peg	Notes	Date
									in cem?			
203	fsgfe	LB	1	1225			104	64	msc buff, another brick frag adhering		rectangular frog, 47mm wide	19
205	fs	RTP	5	333					2 cem, 1 white msc			pmed
205	ms	RTP?	1	42							slightly reduced core	lmed/pmed
206	fsgfe	RTP	1	29	+							pmed
208	fsf	RTM	1	38	+							med
208	fs	RTP?	1	48	+					1 x R		lmed/pmed
208	ms	RTM	1	17							reduced core	med/lmed
208	msfe	RTM	1	89					patchy white		reduced core, weathered	med/lmed
208	mscq	RTM?	4	133	+				patchy white			med/lmed
208	mscq	RTM	1	154					patchy white		reduced core	med/lmed
208	fs	RTP?	1	2							flake	lmed/pmed
208	fs	RTM	2	28							reduced surfaces	med/lmed
208	ms	RTM	1	38							reduced surfaces	med/lmed
210	ms	RTM	2	145							reduced surfaces	med/lmed
210	fs	RTM	7	216							reduced surfaces, thin, hard	med/lmed
210	fs	RTP	11	327							slightly reduced surfaces, laminated	lmed/pmed
210	fsm	PAN	1	29	+						reduced, soft (poss THET)	pmed?
210	fs	PAN	2	65	+							pmed
210	msf	RTM	1	47							burnt	med
210	fs	RTM	2	128						1 x R	slightly reduced core	med/lmed
210	fs	RTM	2	30							reduced core	med/lmed
210	ms	RTM	2	95	+						slightly reduced surfaces	med
210	fsfe	RTM	1	46	+						reduced core	med
210	fsg	RTM?	1	23					thin			med/lmed
210	msf	RTP	3	101								lmed/pmed
210	fscq	RTM	5	123							reduced cores	med/lmed
210	fs	RTP	11	371						1 x R	slightly reduced surfaces, thin	lmed/pmed
210	fs	RTP	1	152						1 x R(2)	slightly reduced surfaces	lmed/pmed
210	mscp	RTM	1	53	+					1 x R(2)	reduced core	med
210	msf	RTM	1	30							reduced core	med
210	ms	RTM	1	194						1 x R	reduced core	med/lmed

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Abr	L	W	T	Mortar	Peg	Notes	Date
210	fscq	RTM	2	136						1 x R	=1 tile, reduced core	med/lmed
210	fs	RTP	5	190								lmed/pmed
210	fs	RTM	5	33	+						reduced surface and/or core	med/lmed
211	fs	RTP	3	34								lmed/pmed
211	fs	RTM	1	20							reduced core	med/lmed
211	fs	RTM	1	2							reduced surfaces, thin	med/lmed

Table 5: *CBM*

B.3 Fired Clay

By Sue Anderson

B.3.1 A small, abraded fragment of fired clay was recovered from sample <3> in layer (210). It was reduced to a dark grey and was in a fine sandy fabric, but no original surfaces survived and its function is unknown.

B.4 Miscellaneous

By Sue Anderson

B.4.1 Three objects were recorded, as shown in Table 6.

Context	Sample	Material	Type	No	Wt (g)	Notes
208	2	Fe	nail	1	9	large circular head and part of shaft
208	2	Slag	undiag	1	8	vesicular vitrified slag
210		Charcoal		6	3	2 roundwood, 3 timber

Table 6: *Miscellaneous finds*

B.5 Recommendations for discard

B.5.1 The CBM includes a large quantity of material which is similar to other CBM assemblages from the Town, together with the animal bone (see below), which is effectively an unstratified group of uncertain date, both could be potentially discarded after any further work has been carried out at the site.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human skeletal remains

By Sue Anderson

C.1.1 Five fragments of disarticulated human bone were recovered from two contexts, as shown in Table 7. The bones appear to represent between three and five separate individuals.

Context	Bone	Part	No	Wt (g)	Notes
206	L rib	frag	1	8	adult
206	lumbar vert	all	1	6	juvenile; arch recently fused to body
207	parietal	frag	1	5	juvenile/sub-adult
207	tibia	shaft	1	5	TiL1 c.90mm, infant,c.6m
207	R ilium	frag	1	53	adult ?male

Table 7: Human bone

C.2 Animal bone

By Sue Anderson

C.2.1 Animal bone fragments (119 pieces, 673g) were recovered from six soil layers in TP2. The assemblage includes fragments of all the main meat-bearing domesticates (cow, sheep/goat, pig, chicken) as well as a few equid bones, and some wild species such as hare and a small fish. Table 8 summarises the finds.

C.2.2 The fragments are in varying states of preservation and colouration. As they were recovered from mixed deposits with pottery and CBM of wide-ranging dates (see above), the bones may be of any period and could be considered to be broadly unstratified.

Context	Sample	Species	Part	No	Wt (g)	Notes
205		ovicaprid	L tibia	1	38	prox end gnawed? Large, may be cervid?
205		large mammal	long bone frag	1	66	abraded, dark brown
205		large mammal	rib	1	23	canid gnawing both ends
205		medium mammal	rib	1	5	anterior end knife-cut
206		equid?	radius prox frag	1	72	chopped longitudinally
206		large mammal	flat bone frag	1	13	cutmarks
206		medium mammal	long bone frag	1	7	
206		medium mammal	rib	1	3	
207		cervid?	scapula frag	1	23	
207		ovicaprid?	rib	1	6	
207		large mammal	rib	2	20	

Context	Sample	Species	Part	No	Wt (g)	Notes
207		large mammal	scapula frag	1	17	
208	2	large mammal	rib	1	6	
208		large mammal	vertebral frag	1	13	
208		bird?	long bone shafts	3	1	
208		fish?	rib	1	1	
208		unidentified		13	19	small frags from sample <2>
210	3	equid	tooth	1	9	deciduous premolar
210		bovid	calcaneus	1	39	
210		ovicaprid	MT	1	20	distal end lost
210		sus	MC4	1	11	complete
210		sus	scapula frag	1	8	
210		lepus	humerus	1	2	distal end
210		large mammal	rib	2	17	
210		large mammal	long bone frags	5	58	
210		medium mammal	long bone frags	3	4	
210		unident		1	7	poss worked? End rubbed
210		small mammal	rib	2	1	
210		bird	humerus	1	3	complete - Gallus sp.?
210		bird/small mammal	long bone frags	2	1	
210		fish	vertebra	1	0	
210		bovid	phalange	1	9	
210		bovid	tooth	1	10	2nd premolar?
210		ovicaprid	metapodial	1	2	distal epiphysis
210	ovicaprid	tooth	1	4		
210	ovicaprid	scapula frag	1	5		
210	sus	MT	1	2	distal frag 2 or 4	
210	large mammal	tooth frags	2	2		
210	medium mammal	rib	3	3		
210	small mammal	rib	1	1	poss human infant	
210	bird/small mammal	long bone frag	1	1		
210	unident	cranial vault	2	1		
210	unident	metapodial?	2	3		
210	unident		35	43	small, abraded frags	
210	unident		6	2	calcined/burnt	
211		equid	radius frag	1	43	gnawed
211		sus	MC3	1	5	distal epiphysis unfused
211		sus?	tibia	1	16	proximal epiphysis unfused
211	4	unident		3	8	

Table 8: Animal bone

C.3 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.3.1 Four bulk samples were taken from sequential layers within Test Pit 2 at Lower Brook Street, Ipswich (IPS865) in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

Methodology

- C.3.2 The total volume (up to 33 litres) of each bulk sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

- C.3.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

- C.3.4 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation with no evidence of waterlogging although there are untransformed seeds of elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) that are likely to be contemporary with the deposits. The seeds of this species have a tough outer coat (testa) that is resistant to decay.
- C.3.5 The lowest layer sampled (211) is comprised of fine silt does not contain any preserved plant remains other than occasional charcoal flecks. There is no evidence of ostracods or charophytes that could have suggested that this is a flood deposit. The three upper

layers contain charred plant remains with each layer differing slightly in composition. Layer 210 is charcoal-rich and contains frequent charred cereal grains that include oat (*Avena* sp.), wheat (*Triticum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). There are also frequent charred legumes that appear to be pea (*Pisum cf. sativum*) and beans (Fabaceae). A single seed of cleaver (*Galium aparine*) was also noted.

C.3.6 Layer 208 contains a similar charred assemblage although the charcoal content is low. Vetches (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) are included and beans are absent. This assemblage also contains untransformed elderberry seeds. Layer 207 is the latest layer within the test pit to be sampled. It lies above layer 208 and also contains several untransformed elderberry seeds. The charred weed assemblage is more diverse in this layer and includes scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) which are all weeds that could have been growing amongst the cereals but these plants have a diverse habitat and could equally be found growing in pasture. There are also several charred seeds of sedges (*Carex* spp.) which is a plant that grows in wet soils. It is possible that this assemblage represents the burning of hay that had originated from a damp pasture. The charred cereal grains are less frequent in layer 207 and wheat grains predominate.

Sample No.	Context No.	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Charred seeds	Untransformed Seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm
1	207	32	5	###	#	0	##	###	+++	+
2	208	30	15	###	0	##	##	##	+++	+++
3	210	33	40	###	0	##	#	0	+++	+++
4	211	13	60	0	0	0	0	0	+++	0

Table 9: Environmental samples from IPS865

Discussion

C.3.7 The environmental samples taken at Lower Brook Street, Ipswich have shown that preserved plant remains are frequent and represent the disposal of burnt food in the form of cereal grains and legumes and that there is additional information that can be gleaned from the preservation of weed seeds. It is not possible to ascertain whether these layers represent the original deposition of the preserved remains. The other finds of pottery and animal bones indicate midden material which may have been imported from elsewhere within the town and used as levelling material or as a means of disposal. Ipswich was a major town in the medieval period and excavations in this area frequently produce large assemblages of charred plant remains which have the potential to provide information on diet, cultivation, trade and economy.

C.3.8 In summary, there is good potential for the recovery of plant remains from this site and any further excavations in the area should include environmental sampling from secure deposits.

C.4 The Oyster Shell

By Alexandra Scard, BA, PCIFA

Introduction and Methods

- C.4.1 A total of 0.154kg of marine shell was recovered from five contexts during test-pit excavations at Lower Brook St, Ipswich, Suffolk. This shell was quantified and examined in order to assess the diversity and quantity of the ecofacts, as well as their potential to provide useful data as part of archaeological investigation.
- C.4.2 This assemblage is the result of shell collected by hand on site, as well as recovered during the processing of environmental samples.
- C.4.3 Only oyster shell umbones were counted in order to obtain the minimum number of individuals (MNI) present, noting that each individual originally had two umbones: *Ostrea edulis* (oysters) have a defined left and right valve. The left is more concave in shape and displays radiating ribs on the outer surface. The right is generally more flat and lacks the formerly described ribs, though concentric growth rings are often visible (Winder 2011, 11). The number of left and right valves with umbones in the assemblage were counted. The largest number was then taken as the MNI.
- C.4.4 In order to obtain the average size of shell per species, the length of each shell from its umbo to the ventral margin has been measured, the average measurement per context has then been recorded.
- C.4.5 Details of interest, for example man-made damage such as 'shucking': the process of prising open the oyster for consumption, or evidence of parasitic activity, such as polychaete worm infestation (PWI), have also been noted.

Context	Feature type	Phase	Weight (kg)	Left valve (kg and quantity)	Right valve (kg and quantity)	MNI	Average Size (cm)	Comments
205	Buried soil	Med	0.013	0.013/1	-	1	4.9	PWI infestation present (Polydora ciliata).
206	Buried soil	Med	0.038	0.021/1	0.017/2	2	5.6	PWI infestation present (Polydora ciliata).
207	Buried soil	Med	0.013	0.008/1	0.005/1	1	4.3	A little Cliona celata present.
208	Buried soil	Med	0.005	-	0.005/1	1	3.8	From sample <2>.
210	Buried soil	Med	0.085	0.055/7	0.030/5	7	5.3	Combined total, inc. From sample <3>.

- C.4.1 All of the oyster shell assemblage was retrieved from buried soil layers within 'test pit 2'. Said layers contained Medieval pottery throughout, suggesting this to be the date of the deposits.
- C.4.2 The oyster shells were not notably large, with the average size of shell being 4.8cm.
- C.4.3 Preservation of the assemblage was rather poor, with the majority of specimens being flaky and fragile as well as many pieces being fragmentary.

Discussion

- C.4.4 With oyster being the only species recovered during the excavations, one can entertain the idea of consumption on/near this site. Oysters were consumed frequently during the Medieval period and would have been particularly popular in Ipswich, given its water-based location. It is therefore unsurprising to have found oyster shell on this site.
- C.4.5 As previously established, the assemblage was recovered from buried soil layers, most probably Medieval in date. It has been established that only a small amount of the total shell present on site was sampled: there was an abundance of shell throughout all of the layers. This strongly suggests midden-like deposits on site. That being said, it is equally possible that, if said layers are flood deposits (quite likely), then the oyster could have naturally gathered here. Evidence of shucking may clarify their presence on site.
- C.4.6 Whilst the average size of shell found on site was low, consumption of oyster is still extremely likely. An explanation of such small specimens could be a period of poor harvest: the larger the oysters, the longer they have been left before harvesting. Generally speaking, the favoured size of oyster for consumption will be when they are of medium size, around 6cm: c.3-4 years old (Hagen 1995, 172).
- C.4.7 'Shuck' marks were present on a minority of the shell assemblage: Shucking is the process of prising off the right valve of the oyster (with a knife) to reveal the meat inside the left valve for consumption. Such activity is known to leave a mark on oyster shell, varying from a small 'u-shaped' cut along the ventral margin of the shell, to a longer, more obvious hole, usually found on the right valve.
- C.4.8 U-shaped marks within this assemblage confirm that the oysters disposed of at Lower Brook Street were being consumed. The presence of fairly equal amounts of left and right valves implies the oysters were being prepared, consumed and disposed of at the same location.

Further Work and Methods Statement

- C.4.9 The lack of ecofactual evidence retained from this site makes a full assessment difficult. One can use the presence of oyster shell (particularly those specimens which were shucked) in the archaeological record as evidence of consumption, given the popularity of shellfish during the Medieval period, as well as Ipswich's close proximity to an estuary.
- C.4.10 Given that only a small amount of the total shell present during excavation was recovered, it would be beneficial to obtain larger samples if/when the site is excavated further. To enable us to fully utilise the information oyster shell could yield, a known specific percentage of the context should be taken, enabling us to retrieve all shell within, and work out the potential total amount of shell present, in relation to the volume of soil. Such a ratio would allow a better understanding of oyster shell in terms of trade, consumption and disposal during the Medieval period in Ipswich.

APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-251508		
Project Name	Evaluation at Lower Brook Street, Ipswich		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	17-05-2016	Finish	20-05-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	IPS865	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	ESF 23986	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Urban Residential

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Cellar and Floor	Modern 1901 to Present	fe nail	Medieval 1066 to 1540
Floor and Wall	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	pottery and Tile	Medieval 1066 to 1540
Garden Soils	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Bricks	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Ipswich Borough	Lower Brook Street Ipswich Suffolk
Parish	Ipswich	
HER	Suffolk	
Study Area	0.68ha	National Grid Reference TM 1642 4420

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	
Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Michael Webster

Project Archives

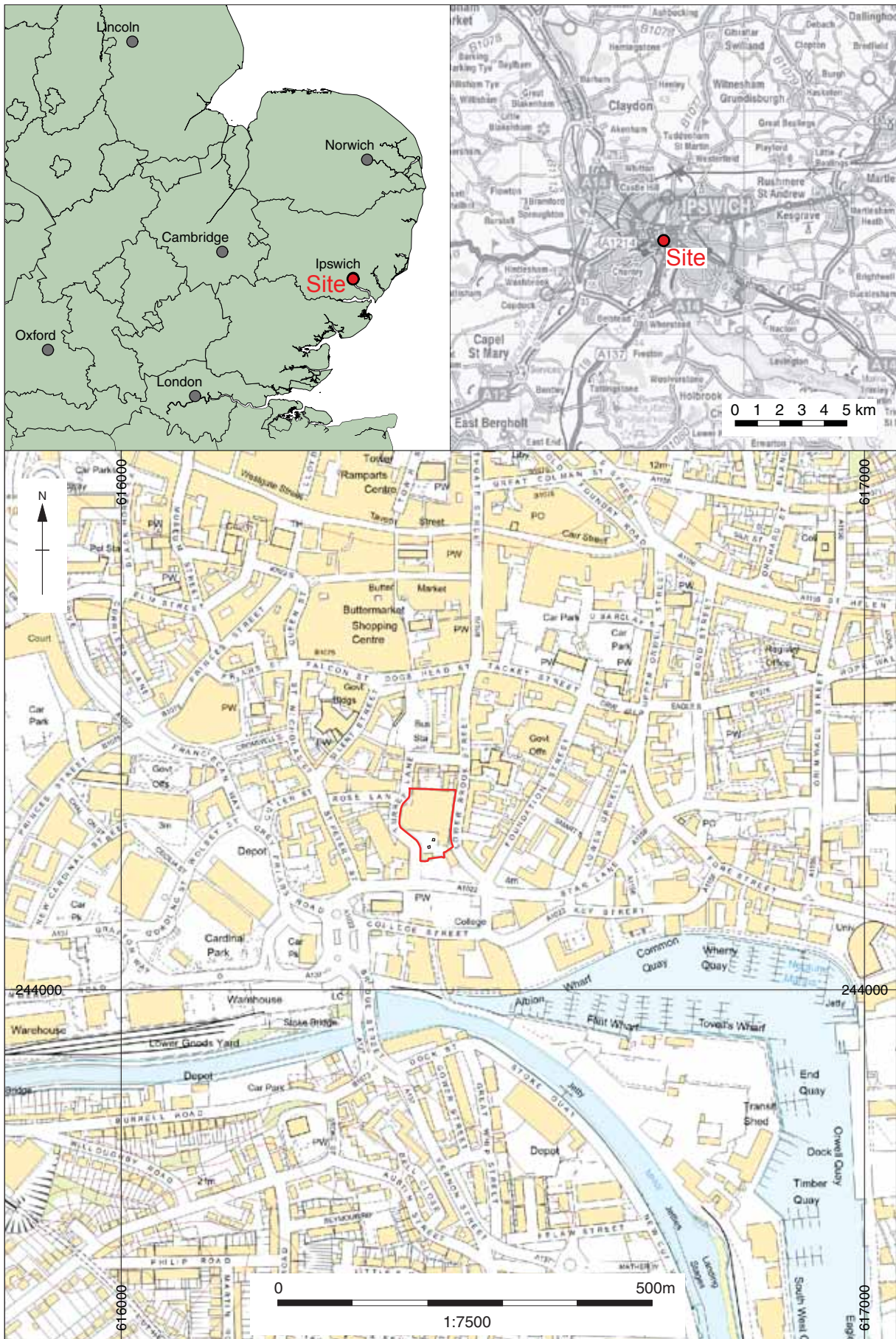
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Ipswich Museum..	OA East.	Ipswich Museum
IPS 865	IPS 865	IPS 865

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

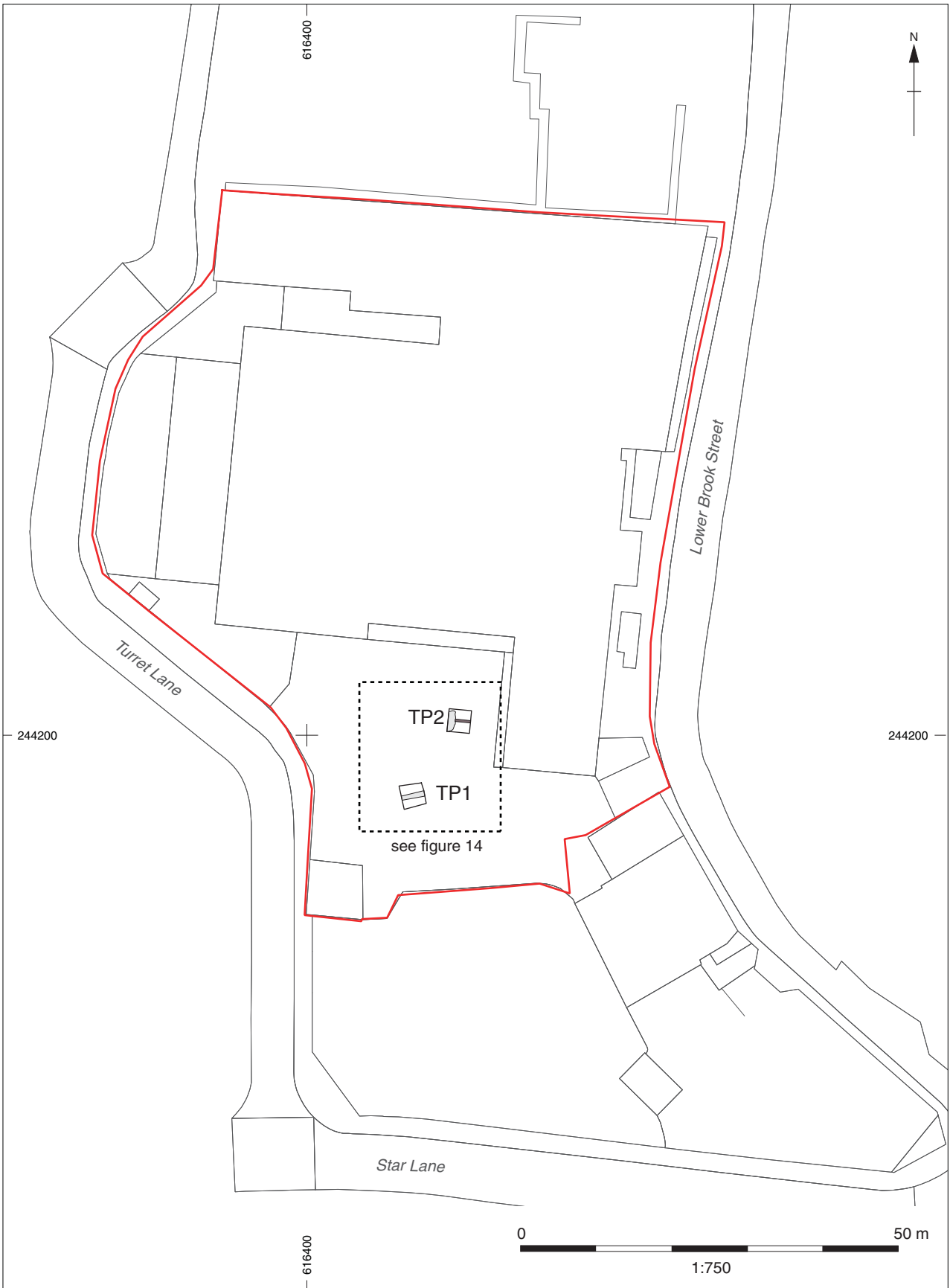
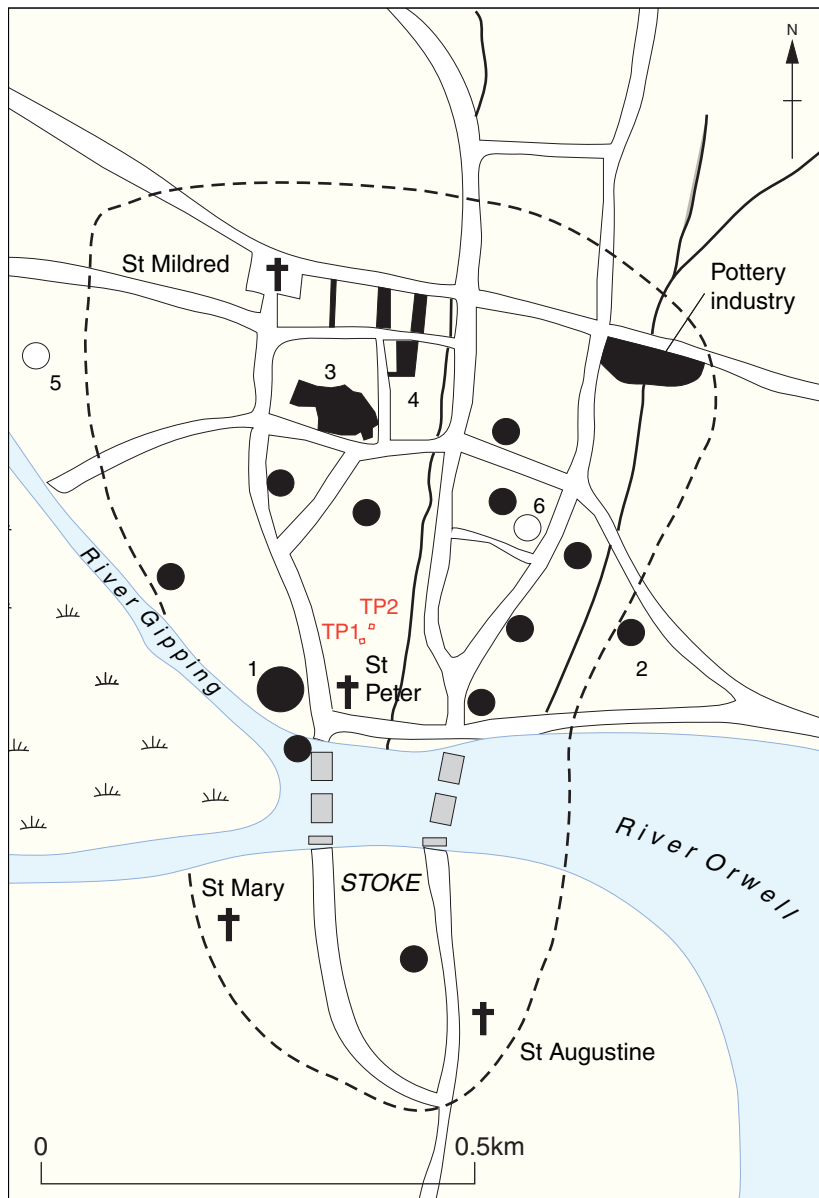


Figure 2: Test Pit location plan

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- | | | |
|--|------------------------|--|
| 1 St Peters Street/ Greyfriars Road (IAS 5203) | ● less than 10g per m2 |] Sites with early medieval handmade pottery |
| 2 Fore Street (IAS 5902) | ● more than 20g per m2 | |
| 3 Buttermarket | + | Church |
| 4 St Stephens Lane | ○ | Other sites |
| 5 Elm Street (IAS 2002) | | |

Figure 3: Map of Ipswich, showing the development of the settlement in the 7th to 9th centuries (Scull 2013)



The early development of Ipswich

- 1 Meeting Place?
- 2 Ford
- 3 First Town Defences
- 4 Castle (site of ?)
- 5 Thingstead
- 6 Later Town Defences

Pottery Kilns

Marsh

Religious Houses

- HT *Holy Trinity Priory*
- C *Carmelite Friary*
- F *Franciscan Friary*
- PP *Priory of St Peter and St Paul*
- D *Dominican Friary*

Churches, Chapels and Hospitals

- a. *St. Mildred's Church*
- b. *St. Peter's Church*
- c. *St. Mary's Church (Stoke)*
- d. *St. Augustrine's Church*
- e. *St. George's Church*
- f. *Holy Trinity Church*
- g. *St. Mary Tower Church*
- h. *St. Mary Elms Church*
- i. *St. Lawrence's Church*
- j. *St. Stephen's Church*
- k. *St. John's Hospital (site of?)*
- l. *All Saint's Chapel (site of ?)*
- m. *St. Margaret's Church*
- n. *St. Matthew's Church*
- o. *Chapel of Our Lady*
- p. *St. Helen's Church*
- q. *St. Nicholas's Church*
- r. *St. Edmund de Puontenay's Chapel*
- s. *St. Mary Quay Church*
- t. *Ostibold Church (Site of ?)*
- u. *St. Clement's Church*
- v. *St. James's Hospital*
- w. *St. Leonard's Hospital*

Figure 4: The Medieval Development of Ipswich (Wade 1988)

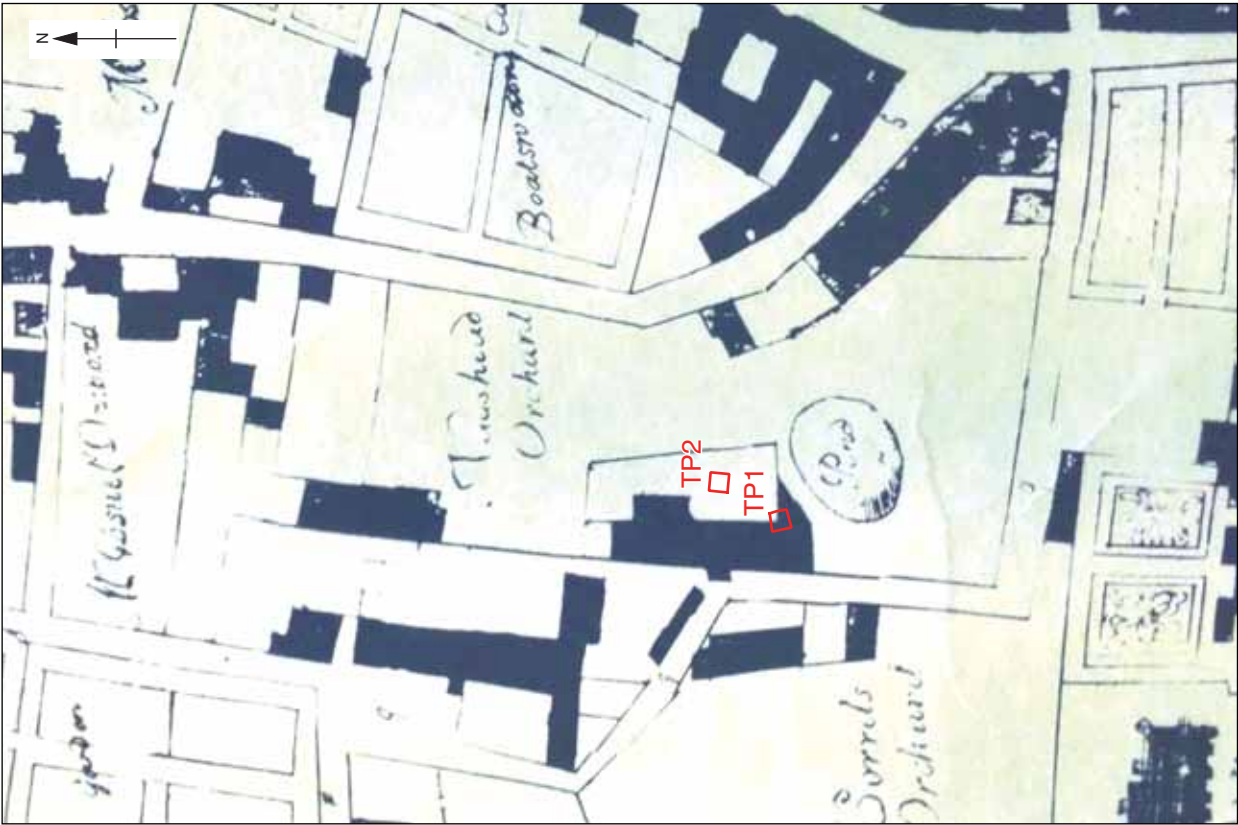


Figure 6: Ogilby's map of 1675

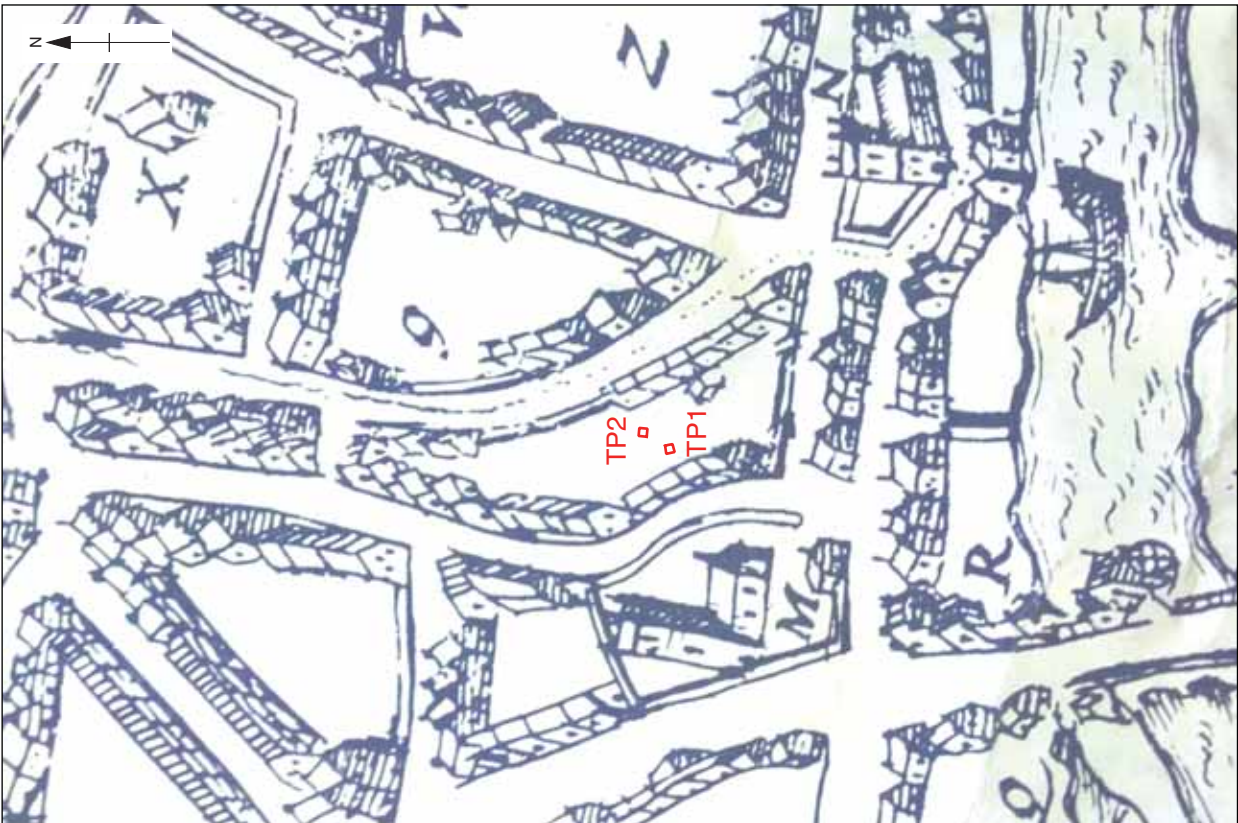


Figure 5: Speed's map of 1610



Figure 8: White's map of 1867

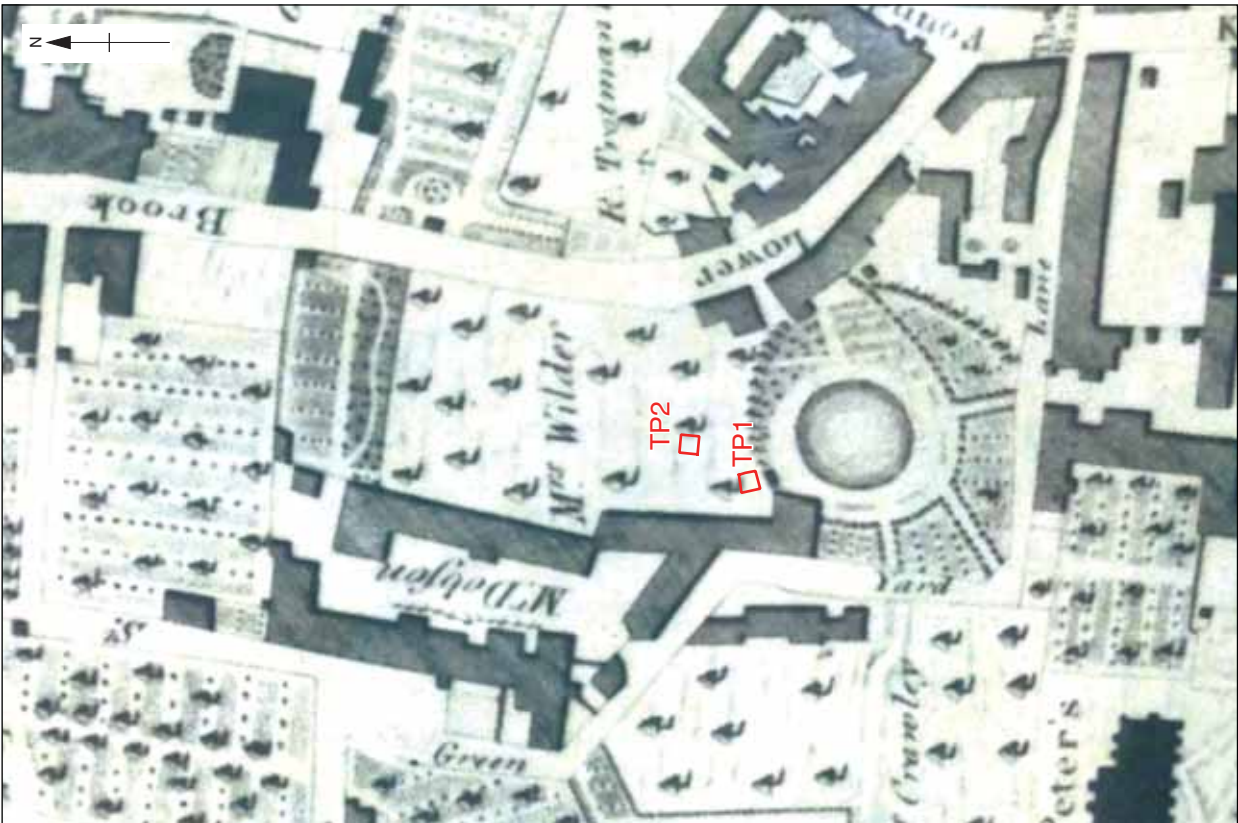


Figure 7: Pennington's map of 1778

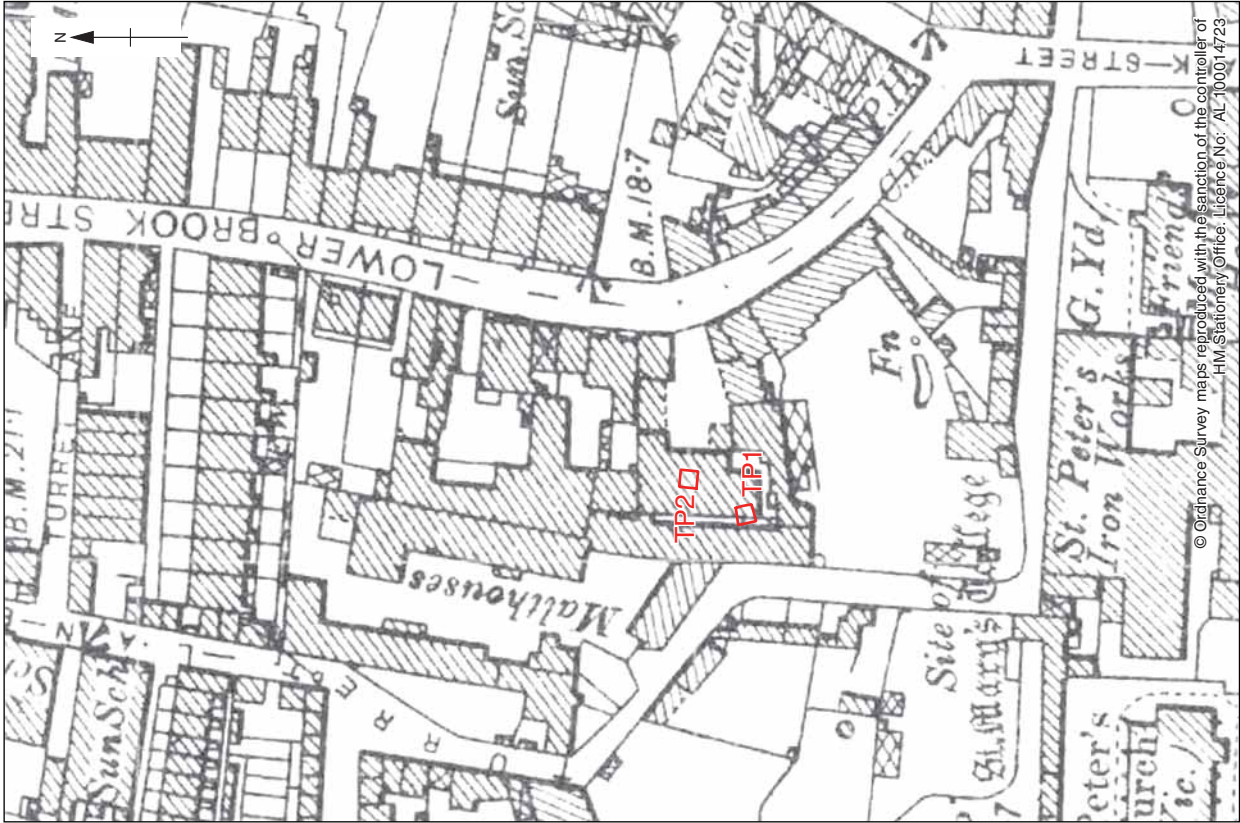


Figure 10: 1902 Ordnance Survey map

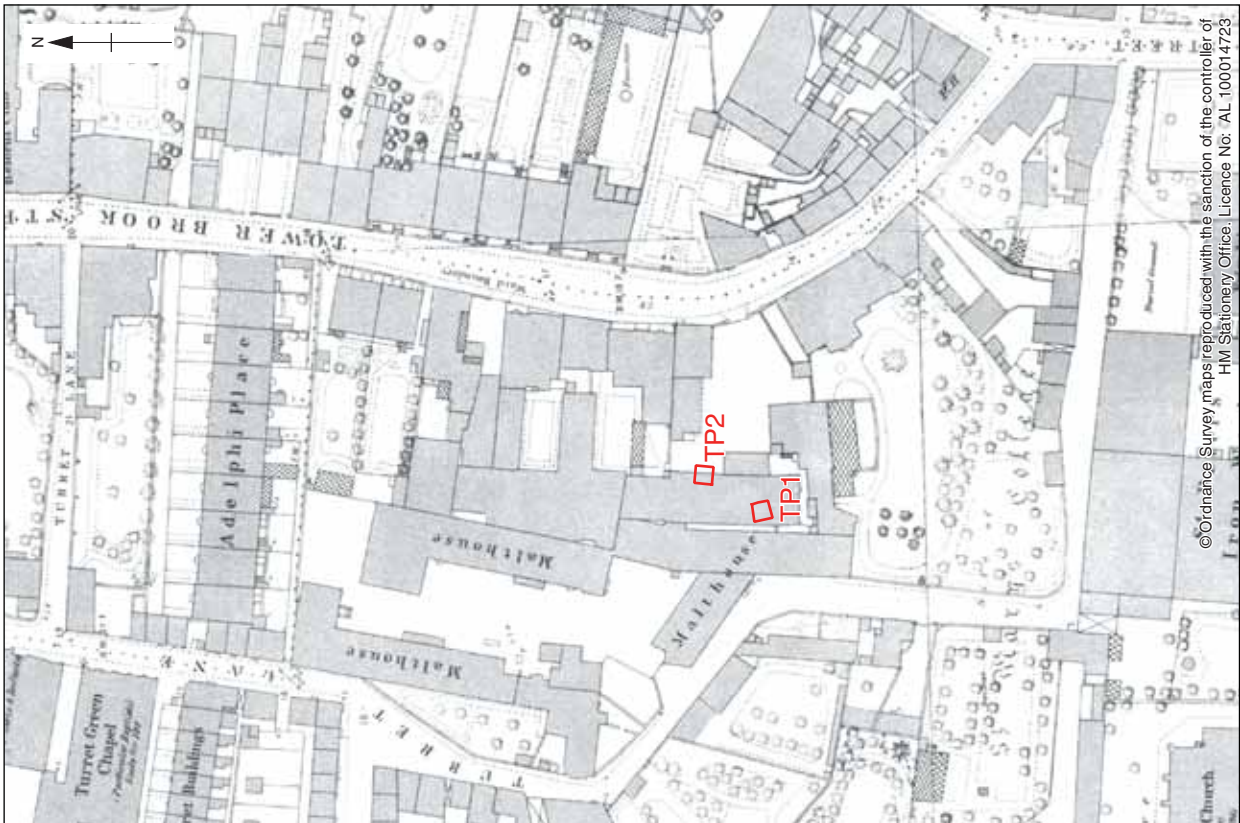


Figure 9: 1884 Ordnance Survey map



Figure 12: 1966 Ordnance Survey map

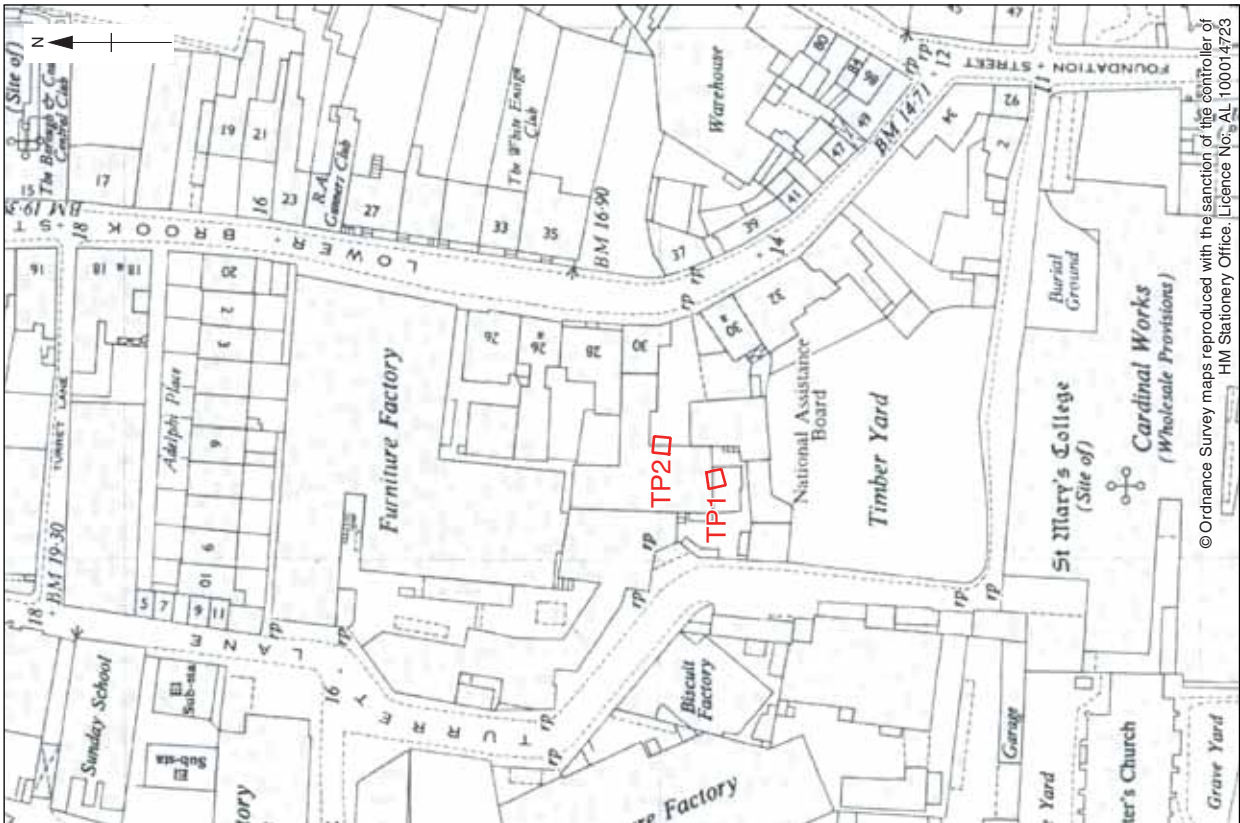


Figure 11: 1950 Ordnance Survey map

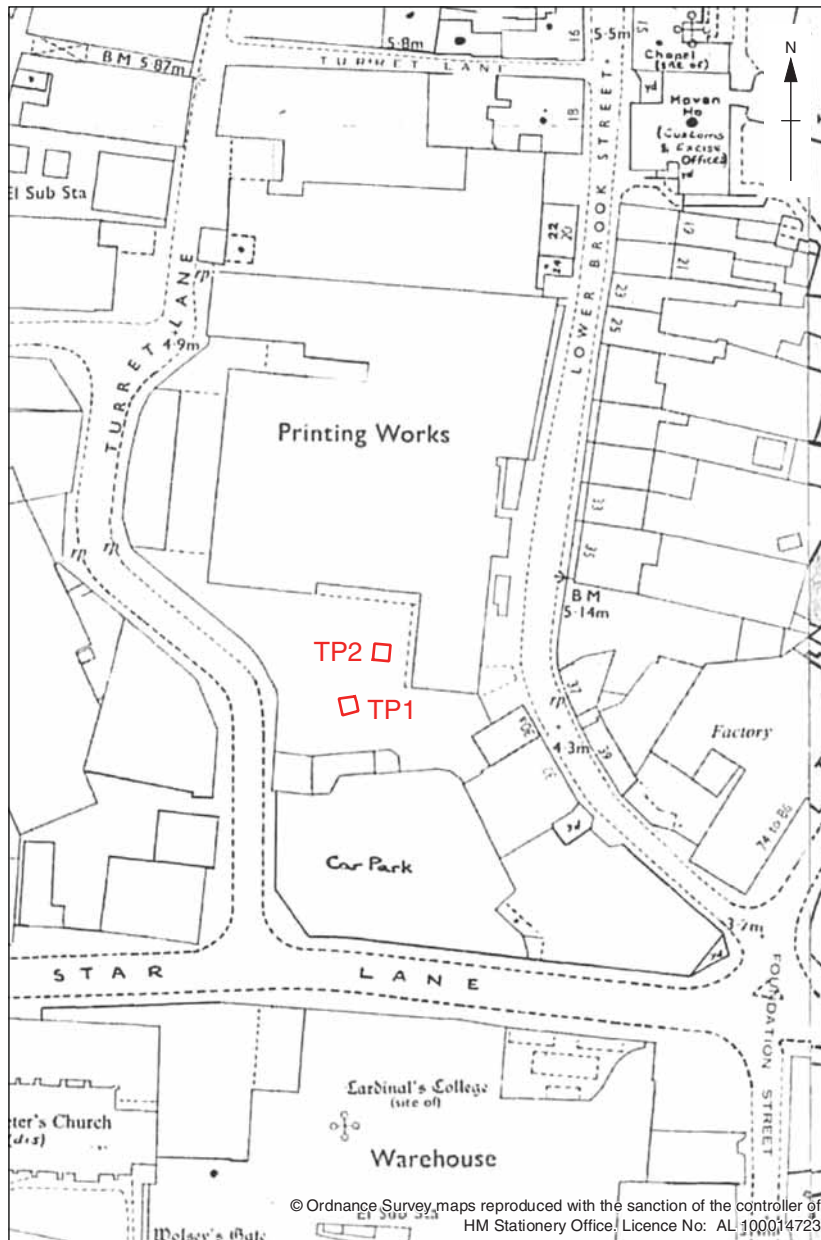


Figure 13: 1980 Ordnance survey map

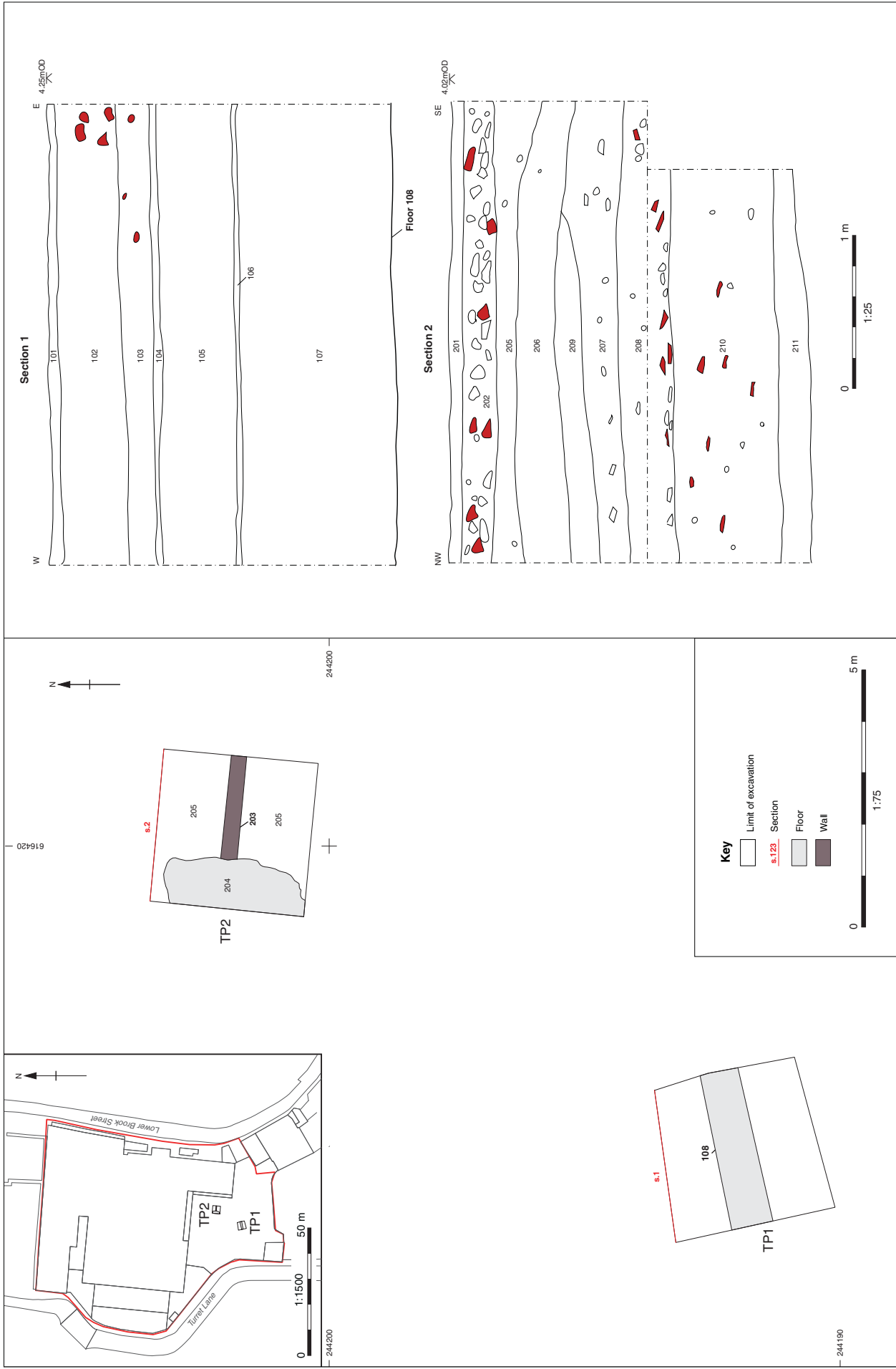


Figure 14: Plan of Test pits 1 and 2 and associated sections



Plate 1: Section and Asphalt floor **108** in Test Pit 1, from north-east



Plate 2: Natural 212 in base of Test Pit 2, from south-west.



Plate 3: Layer 211 and Garden soils 208 and 210 in Test Pit 2, from south-west.



Plate 4: Garden soils 205, 206 and 207, levelling layer 209, hardcore 202 and Tarmac 201 Test Pit 2, from south-west.



Plate 5: Floor **204** and garden soil **205** in Test Pit 2 from vertical



Plate 6: Shoring around Test Pit 2, from south-east.



Plate 7: Working shot cleaning up parts of section in Test Pit 2, from South West. Working shot cleaning up parts of section in Test Pit 2, from south-west.



Plate 8: Working shot recording lower levels of Test Pit 2, from south-west. Working shot recording lower levels of Test Pit 2, from south-west.



Plate 9: Location of Test Pit 2 in relation to standing building, from south-west.



Plate 10: Location of backfilled Test Pit 1 and 2, from north-east.



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