

Proceedings of the
SUFFOLK INSTITUTE
OF ARCHÆOLOGY

For 1963



VOLUME XXIX, PART 3
including title page and index to volume XXIX
(published 1964)

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
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EXCAVATIONS AT COX LANE (1958)
AND AT THE TOWN DEFENCES,
SHIRE HALL YARD, IPSWICH (1959)

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(with notes on the Imported Pottery, *by* G. C. DUNNING, F.S.A.;
the Coins, *by* R. H. M. DOLLEY, M.R.I.A., F.S.A.;
and the Documentary Evidence, *by* D. CHARMAN, M.A.)

Ipswich, unlike some other East Anglian Towns, has preserved little of its medieval atmosphere and year by year the vestiges of antiquity are being thoroughly removed. The five monasteries which were once there, have now almost entirely gone; the last major fragment is now threatened by a new ring road. The adulterine Norman Castle has vanished without trace, unless the undulations in the Arboretum can be interpreted as a mutilated motte and bailey.¹ The town of Ipswich never aspired to a stone wall, the original earthen bank and ditch continued to suffice until the seventeenth century, only the gates ever acquired any pretensions. The outline of the medieval town is still preserved in the street plan and in the name 'Tower Ramparts'. However, the town is convinced of its antiquity and importance in the past, no less than in the present, and it is the subject of the first part of this report to discuss an excavation bearing on the original settlement of the town. The second part concerns the defences, themselves relating to the pre-Norman settlement as well as to the medieval history of the town.

Ipswich is sited on the north bank at the head of the estuary of the Orwell, on river terrace gravels. Permanent settlement of the site is unknown before Middle Saxon times, although prehistoric and Roman sites are within the present Borough boundary. The Roman road from Colchester to Caistor by Norwich forded the Gipping at Coddendam, six miles upstream, by-passing the site of Ipswich, as it is most likely that this was the first reasonable ford, the lower reaches of the river being bounded by marshy tracts.

The site of the Anglian cemetery at Hadleigh Road, Ipswich is a little misleading and must be considered in relation to the foundation of the town. Although within the Borough Boundaries, the site is a good mile from the centre of the town and lies across the river Gipping and the marshy tracts to the south west. This large

¹ The Mount, close to St. Stephen's Church, is another possible candidate.

cemetery of some two hundred graves pointing to a settlement of some size extends well on into the seventh century. There is no known settlement for this cemetery and in view of the terrain, there is as yet no reason to suppose that it constituted the primary occupation on the site of the Middle Saxon town. The earliest Saxon object from the town itself is a claw from the claw beaker from the Falcon Street site. Dr. Harden is of the opinion that the only real parallels for this claw in shape are those of the 6th-7th centuries and that it is too bulbous to be of a later date. However, the object remains rather enigmatic as the colour of the metal is more akin to medieval glass, but if it is of that date it would be a unique piece. Unfortunately it was an unassociated find and no other objects of the 6th-7th centuries came from the site.

Beyond this there are to date no objects or pottery which can be assigned to the earlier Saxon phases. The possible dating for the early settlement of the town hangs then on the archaeological dating of the pottery now known as 'Ipswich Ware', so called on account of the kilns found in the Carr Street area which are known to have produced it. The dating of this pottery depends on discoveries at Burgh Castle, Caister-on-Sea where pottery was recovered in association with coins of the seventh and eighth centuries; and Thetford where coin evidence gives an eighth century date. It would seem likely that a date of *c.* 700 would be reasonable for the start of Ipswich ware, continuing to the first half of the ninth century.²

The continental affinities of this ware have been discussed elsewhere,³ suffice to say here that Ipswich ware owes its origin to the Rhineland and Frisia. Dorestad on the Lek Rhine is known to have controlled the trade routes from the Rhine and the Baltic in the eighth and ninth centuries and it is worth while to note here that Ipswich is on the shortest route from the Rhine mouth. It would seem then that a reasonable hypothesis would be that Ipswich owes its inception and early development to the establishment of some form of trading station in contact with the continent, almost certainly with a settlement of immigrants bringing with them the new potting techniques.

The distribution of Ipswich ware within Ipswich itself (Fig. 31) shows a spread over the North, East and South-East of the town, all within the later line of the medieval defences, with occasional outliers in St. Helen's parish (1 sherd), the east side of The Wash,⁴ which formed the Eastern boundary, and Birchfield Lane on the Chantry Estate. The character of these outlying finds is little

² *Medieval Archaeology*, vol. III (1959), 16.

³ *Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.*, vol. XLIX (1955), 56, 57.

⁴ Upper Orwell Street.

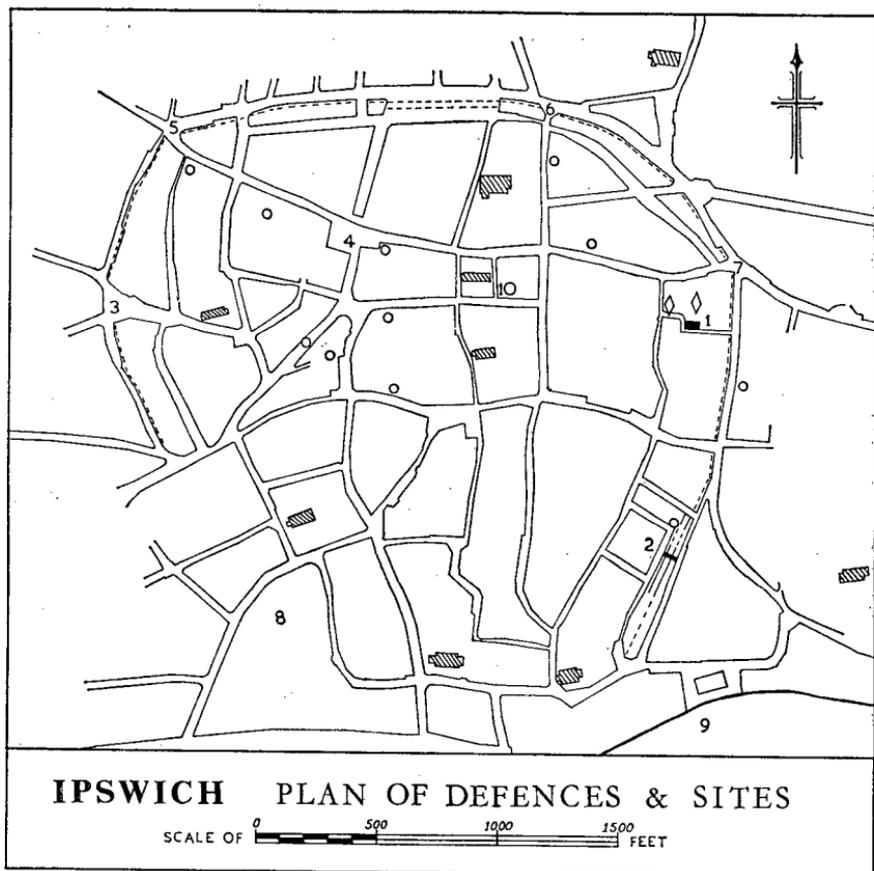


FIG. 31.

Simplified plan of Ipswich traced from the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale maps, Nos. TM 1544 and TM 1644.

Hatched blocks are existing churches of ancient foundation.

The broken line is the known course of the 1205 rampart, the existing fragment shown in double solid line.

Reference numbers.

1. Cox Lane Excavations 1957-58.
2. Shire Hall Yard Excavations, 1959.

3. The Mount.
 4. The Cornhill, Town-centre.
 5. Westgate.
 6. Northgate.
 7. Major's Corner.
 8. South West area. Observation in this area would seem to indicate marshy conditions.
 9. Line of present wharf.
 10. Supposed site of Saxon coin hoard.
- ◆ Middle Saxon kiln sites.
- Find spots of Middle Saxon pottery.

known, the St. Helen's find being an old discovery and undocumented (1923). The find in the Wash seems to have been a rubbish pit only a matter of a few yards beyond the line of the medieval boundary, which made use of a natural stream running down to the Orwell from higher ground. The Birchfield Lane site is well outside the medieval town, to the south and across the River Gipping. So far the distribution does not extend into the South West quarter, which is low-lying and originally marshy, a feature which accounts for the suggestive character of the medieval defences at this point. As Ipswich ware had a maximum life of nearly two hundred years it is impossible at this stage to draw any conclusions about the size of the town within that period other than to demonstrate the area covered by the total distribution.

The examination of the defences at the Shire Hall Yard site (see page 291) showed that at some time within the Thetford ware period and before the erection of the Rampart of John (*i.e.* 850–1204), a ditch had been dug along the line that was later occupied by the Rampart. In this connection the small ditch on the Cox Lane site must be considered. This was obviously of a defensive nature on account of the caltrops present in the sand of the primary silting. Enough of the ditch was excavated to show that it had a corner and that the feature was not laid out in any relation to the course of the later medieval rampart. If the V-shaped ditch beneath the rampart at the Shire Hall Yard site can be supposed to be an earlier defence on the same line as the rampart and enclosing the same area (in this region of the town, at least) it would seem that the ditch on the Cox Lane site, so close to that later course and yet not in any way aligned with it, may well be the defensive ditch round a single important property. This ditch was allowed to silt up for a long period before an attempt was made to recut it, which was not completed and the hole filled in with gravel. No defences of any kind are known for the Middle Saxon (Ipswich ware) phase and it appears then that the defences of individual households were erected before those of the whole town.

Previous to the definition of Ipswich ware the origins of the town could only be surmised, based upon historical sources. The earliest references to Ipswich occur in a Bishop's will (*c.* 950) and in the Anglo Saxon Chronicle for 991 where it is mentioned as the subject of a Danish raid. That Ipswich was a town of some importance in the second half of the tenth century is further attested by the appearance of coins from the reign of Eadweard II (975–979) bearing a shortened form of GIPESVIC as the mint. There are however, no other Saxon records to show the existence of the town previous to *c.* 950 although it is reasonable to assume that a town large enough to have a well established mint in the late tenth century must have taken at least a century to develop. The

Domesday records show that Ipswich at that time was in a state of decay, also suggesting that the town had been of greater significance and had since declined.

THE COX LANE EXCAVATION

The site of the excavation lies close to the old East Gate of the medieval town and only one hundred and forty feet within the line of the eastern course of the known medieval Town Ditch. The excavation of this site was prompted by the records of kilns⁵ producing Ipswich and Thetford wares found during the construction of the Co-operative Societies' premises which face on to Carr Street, the main East-West thoroughfare of the town in the 1920's and in 1935, and the wasters which exist from these sites which are still in the Ipswich Museum.⁶ The site of the 1957-58 excavation was a temporary car park at the rear of this property on the North side of Union Street. As redevelopment will remove Union Street as a land mark, the site has been designated 'Cox Lane' after the nearest permanent locality. In all a total of some fifty square yards were excavated on behalf of the Ministry of Works with the fullest assistance of the Ipswich Co-operative Society (Fig. 32).

The natural sub-soil of river terrace sand and gravel was found at an average depth of 5 ft. 6 ins. over the whole site. The accumulation of post-Conquest deposits was much less than had been noted elsewhere in the town, particularly in the centre, where an average of ten or twelve feet might be expected. It seems likely that this is due to the fact that the site is away from the main building frontages of the town and that on all early maps this area appears as open orchard until the nineteenth century. Beneath the remains of the nineteenth century cottages half the overburden was post fifteenth century, but poorly represented in pottery and small finds. Below this and above the Norman horizon the medieval debris was exceptionally barren. Above the natural sub-soil and sealing all the features to be described was a layer of dark soil with a fair quantity of very fragmentary Thetford ware and a 'fourthing' of Stephen, c. 1140. Beneath this was a series of post holes, rubbish pits and a defensive ditch, mainly of the Middle and Late Saxon periods.

THE POST HOLES

In the Western end of the excavation a group of post holes appeared to be associated with a 'sleeper' trench which was in

⁵ Since this paper was written, kilns have been found in close proximity to this site. An account appears in this number of the *Proceedings* (page 304).

⁶ J. G. Hurst and S. E. West, *Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.*, vol. L (1957), 29-60.

COX LANE, IPSWICH

PLAN OF EXCAVATIONS

1957-58

Scale:  ft.

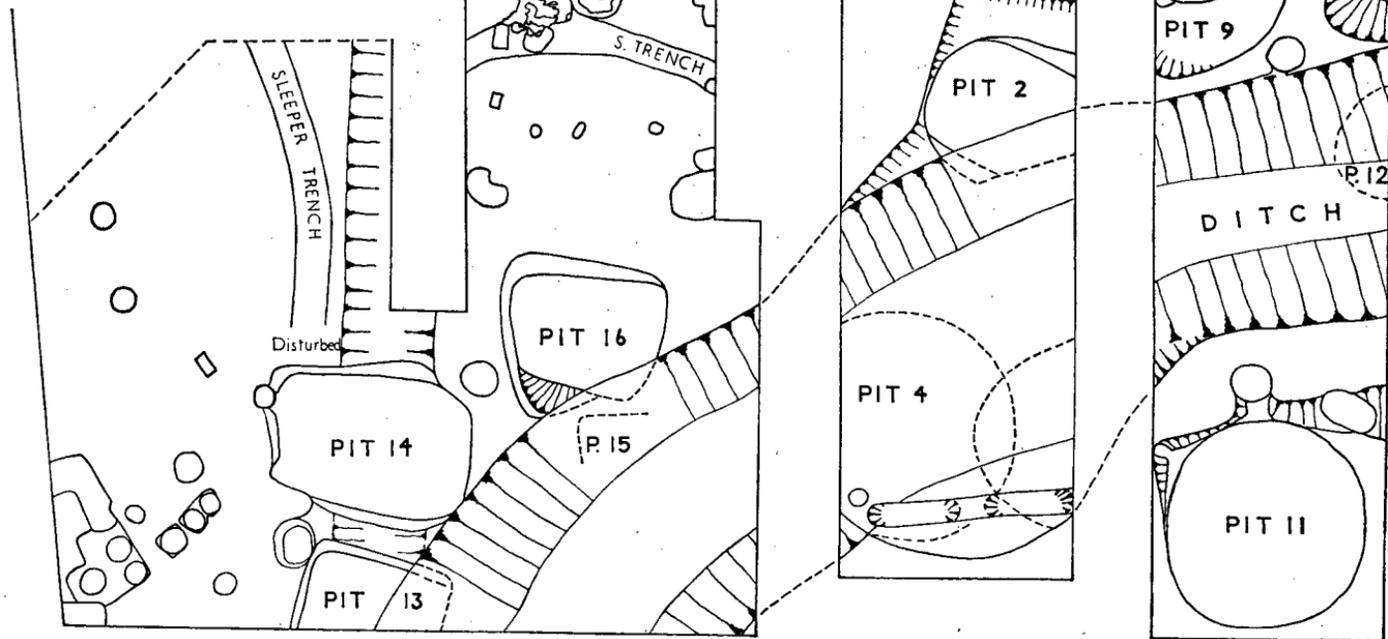


FIG. 32.

turn bounded on the east by a small ditch 3 ft. 9 ins. across. No plan is discernible as only a small portion of what is obviously a complex system of structural features was accessible. The sleeper trench, the small ditch and two post holes were cut by the intrusion of two rubbish pits into this area. Both the pits in question, Pits 13 and 14 respectively, belong to the change-over from Ipswich ware to Thetford ware and contained Badorf ware of the mid-ninth century, so that the timber building on the site can be confidently assigned to the Middle Saxon phase. Most of the post holes ranged from 1 ft. to 1 ft. 6 ins. in diameter. In shape all but one were round and many had flint nodules as packing. The exception was distinctly a square cut timber measuring 1 ft. by 6 ins. and much deeper than the rest, which were little more than a shallow scraping in the gravel sub-soil.

A second group of post holes occurred between Pit 16 and Pit 17, scattered in no apparent order and with a shallow 'sleeper' trench bisecting the area. A heap of burnt clay fragments, probably the remains of burnt wattle and daub was found to be obscuring four of the post holes and part of the sleeper trench. Further post holes were found grouped round Pit 11 and others were apparently associated with Pits 7 and 9, hinting that some at least of the rubbish pits were incorporated in a structure or shelter of some kind.

Two large post holes with squared timbers set in clay, in the region of Pit 17, came down from the sealing layer of the old ground surface, which contained the 'fourthing' of Stephen.

THE RUBBISH PITS

Sixteen rubbish pits were exposed and covered the Middle and Late Saxon occupation of the town. That originally designated as Pit 3 was found to be part of the defensive ditch so that the pit numbers actually run from 1-2 and 4-17. Nine pits (Nos. 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17) contained Ipswich ware only; of which three (Nos. 10, 12 and 15) were incomplete, the upper portions being cut away by the defensive ditch (Nos. 12 and 15) and one (No. 10) obscured by the later, Thetford ware Pit 7. Five of the remainder (Nos. 2, 8, 11, 16, 17) all have Thetford ware in the top layer, but this is considered to be the result of consolidation of the ashy layers in the lower levels and the subsequent infilling of the hollows so produced by later rubbish after the pits had gone out of use and does not effect the assignment of these pits to the Ipswich ware period.

Three pits (Nos. 4, 13 and 14) contained a mixture of Ipswich and Thetford wares; of which Pits 13 and 14 are important, No. 4 was obscured by the defensive ditch and contained little pottery.

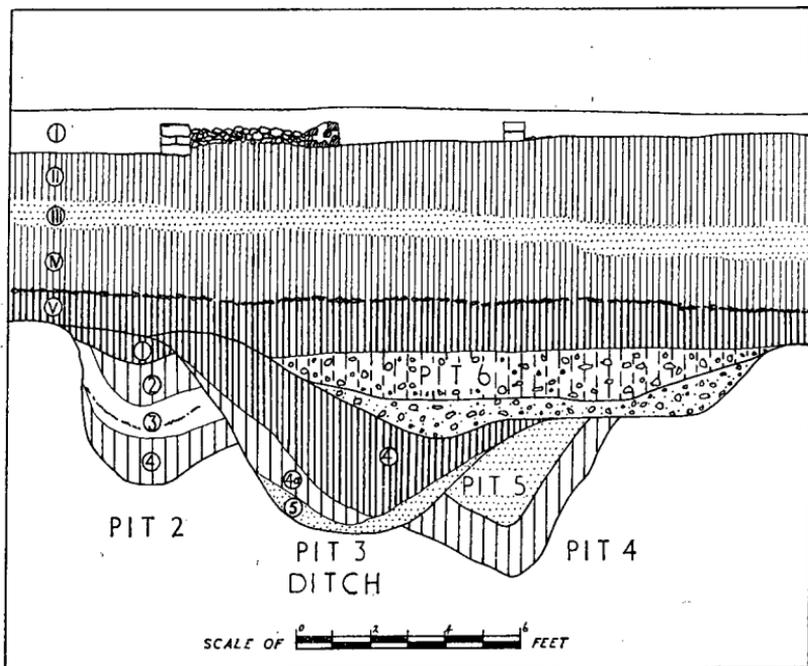


FIG. 33.—Sections of Pits 2, 3, 4 and 5.

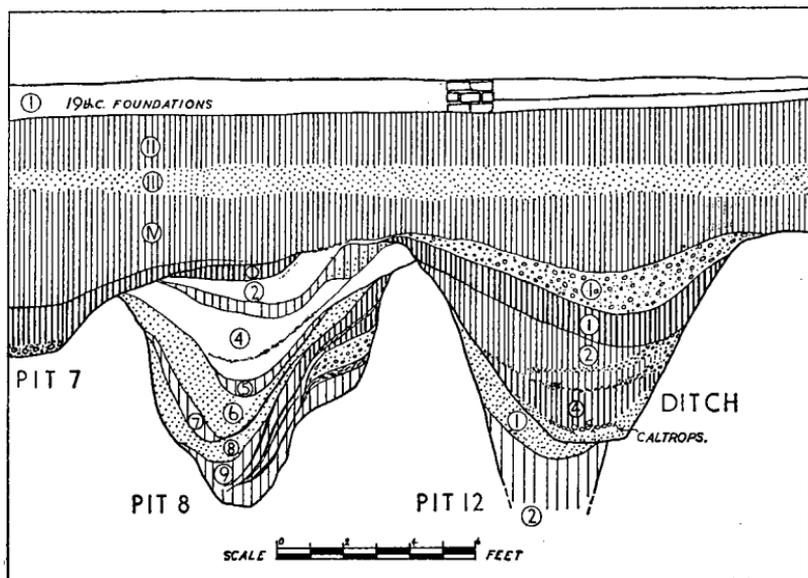


FIG. 34.—Sections of Pits 7, 8 and 12.

Finally, three pits contained only Thetford ware (Nos. 1, 5 and 7). Although in some cases those containing Ipswich ware were found to be overlaid or cut by Thetford ware pits, there was in no case any super-imposition of Ipswich ware pits.

'Ipswich Ware' Pits

Pit 2 (Fig. 33). A sub-rectangular pit, 6 ft. across and 4 ft. deep, cut with perpendicular sides into the gravel sub-soil. The bulk of the filling (layer 3) was of wood ash, almost certainly the waste from kiln firings. The pit was very rich in pottery and animal bones, including one important sherd of Badorf ware of mid-ninth century date. 'Sandy' and 'pimply' wares occurred in almost equal numbers. A fragment of a lava quern, a bone awl, and a hone stone also came from the filling.

Pit 8 (Fig. 34). A circular pit about 6 ft. across with originally vertical sides, the shape of the pit somewhat obscured by falls of sand from the sides. The pit continued in use in spite of this, largely for the disposal of wood ash. Little pottery was recovered from this pit and all was of 'pimply' variety. At the very base of the pit an iron clench nail was found with traces of wood adhering, but was clearly not part of any structure within the pit. The pit was partially cut away on the north side by Pit 7 and on the south by the later defensive ditch.

Pit 9 (Fig. 35). A roughly circular pit, measuring 6 ft. across and 4 ft. deep, filled with alternate layers of black soil and wood ash. The sides were irregularly cut and falls of sand marred the outline at intervals during the lifetime of the pit. When the pit had been filled almost to the brim with ash and rubbish, a clay hearth, three feet across, had been laid down, with a large solid lump on the south side. The hearth had had considerable use and was worn away in parts. (A sample examined by the Department of Geodesy and Geophysics at Cambridge proved inconclusive). Few fragments of pottery were recovered, all but one were of 'pimply' ware. A small iron knife and a bone bodkin were the only small finds.

Pit 10. A portion only of this pit could be excavated. It was completely masked by Pit 7 and only a few fragments of 'pimply' ware were recovered. Again the filling was mainly wood ash.

Pit 11 (Fig. 36). A large oval pit, 9 ft. by 8 ft. across and 9 ft. 6 ins. deep. Three post holes appeared on the northern edge and may be related to some form of superstructure. The sides of this pit were almost vertical and the bottom flat. The brown and black filling of the lower part of the pit was separated from the upper fill by a thick layer of sand. Above this, the upper fill con-

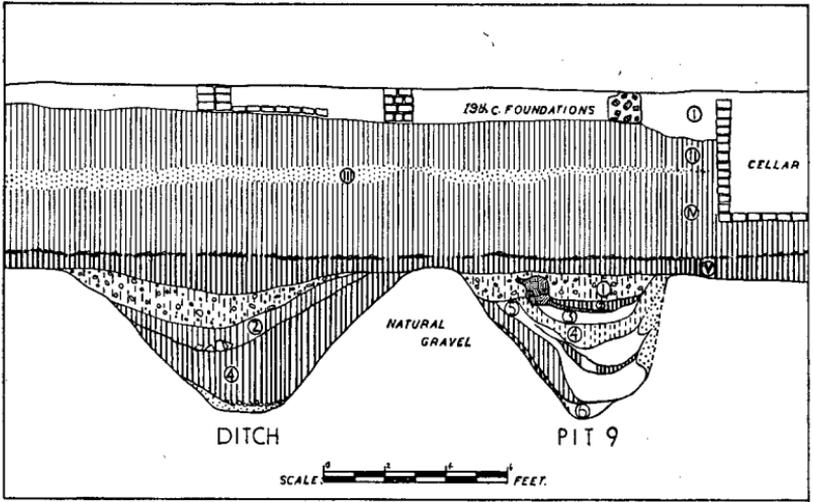


FIG. 35.—Sections of Pits 6 (Ditch) and 9.

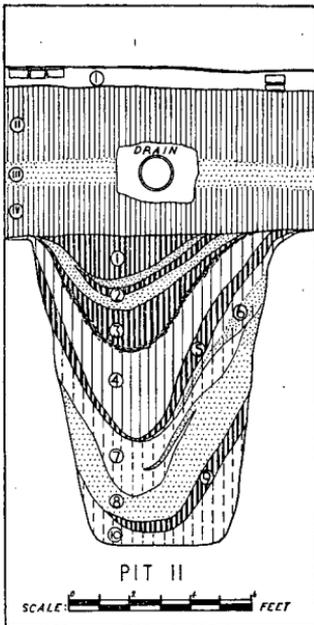


FIG. 36.—Pit 11.

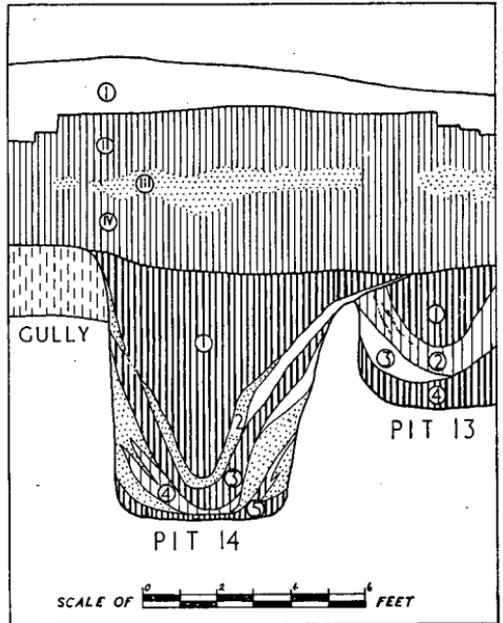


FIG. 37.—Pits 13 and 14.

tained a great quantity of 'sandy' ware, bones and oyster shells. Many bones of codfish were found and goose, duck and fowl were represented in some numbers. Fragments of bun-shaped loom weights, some unfired (Fig. 40), a bone weaving implement, and various iron fragments were found.

Pit 12. Entirely obscured by Pit 3. The sides of the pit were almost vertical and the filling composed of a brownish primary fill covered with a thick layer of sterile sand. A few fragments of Ipswich ware were recovered from the lower level.

Pit 15. Only a small right-angled corner of this pit remained, the rest had been destroyed by the cutting of the defensive ditch. A few small body sherds of Ipswich ware were recovered.

Pit 16 (Fig. 38). A large sub-rectangular pit with vertical sides, 6 ft. across and 9 ft. deep. The infilling was mainly household refuse with one thick layer of ash high up. A considerable quantity of 'sandy' ware was recovered with only two sherds of 'pimply' ware. In layer 6 a large portion of a relief band amphora of the mid-ninth century with a number of smaller body sherds of the same vessel provides a very firm dating horizon for part at least, of the Ipswich ware series.

Pit 17 (Fig. 39). A rectangular pit, 5 ft. by 3 ft. 6 ins. across and 7 ft. deep. The pit originally had vertical sides, which had collapsed at intervals during the time that it was open. Almost the whole of the filling was of ash or ashy loam. The pottery from the lower levels was all 'pimply', only in the two uppermost were there any fragments of 'sandy' ware. Fragments of loom weights were recovered from layer 6.

Pits with Ipswich and Thetford wares

Pit 13 (Fig. 37). A portion only could be cleared, which showed that the pit was square or rectangular, 6 ft. across in one direction and that the sides were vertical and that the bottom was flat. The pottery from all the productive layers was predominantly Thetford ware but Ipswich ware formed some 13% of the total. A significant sherd was a fragment of Badorf ware well down in the filling in layer 3.

Pit 14 (Fig. 37). A large sub-rectangular pit with vertical sides and a flat bottom, 5 ft. by 8 ft. across, and 7 ft. deep. As has been noticed with many of the pits, falls of sand from the sides occurred at times during the infilling, indicating that the pits were unlined. The association of Ipswich and Thetford wares was in the proportion of nearly three to one in favour of the Ipswich ware. Fortunately further sherds of Badorf ware were found in this pit,

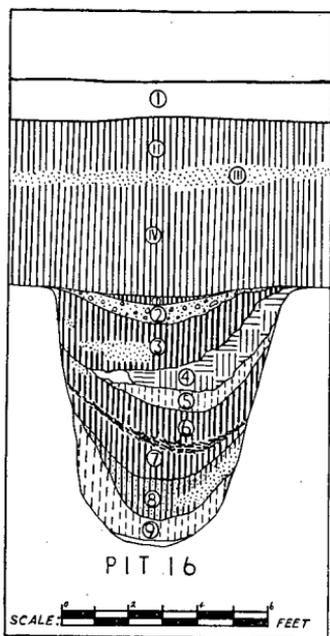


FIG. 38.—Pit 16.

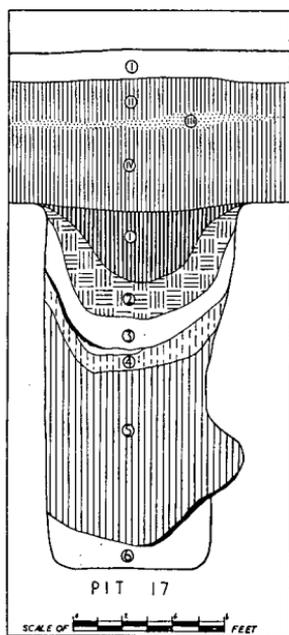


FIG. 39.—Pit 17.

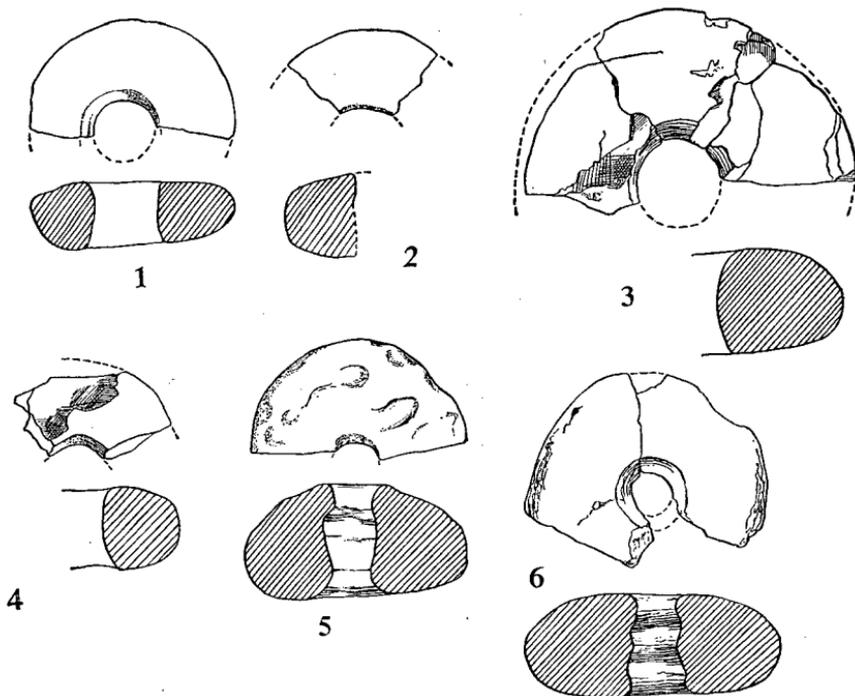


FIG. 40.—Loom Weights. (4).

giving a firm dating evidence for the change over from Ipswich to Thetford ware.

Pit 4 (Fig. 33). A steep sided pit 7 ft. 6 ins. deep overlain by the defensive ditch. The only sherd from the lower levels was of Ipswich ware, those from the uppermost being Thetford and St. Neot's with a few body sherds of Ipswich ware.

'Thetford Ware' Pits

Pit 1. A shallow rectangular area deepening into a trench or gully at one end. This is probably not a rubbish pit but possibly a sleeper trench. The pottery from the filling was all very much shattered Thetford ware.

Pit 5 (Fig. 33). Only a small portion of this pit could be cleared. One corner cut into part of Pit 4 and the whole pit was obscured by the defensive ditch. The filling was completely sterile.

Pit 7 (Fig. 34). Again only a small portion could be examined, but it appeared to have been of considerable size and to have cut into Pits 8 and 10. In the angle of the corner there was the socket for a post hole about one foot across, apparently unrelated to any other structure.

THE DEFENSIVE DITCH (Pits 3 and 6: Figs. 33 and 35)

This was a rather irregular feature consisting of a broad U-shaped ditch, running from the east and apparently turning a broad corner to the west. This ditch is very close to the site of the later line of the town defence and is not aligned to it, if the length exposed is enough to go by. The ditch was dug in the Late Saxon phase and contains only Thetford ware in the infilling. There is no doubt that it was defensive in its original inception as a series of iron caltrops were found scattered along the bottom, in the primary silt. In the course of construction, the ditch passed through the area of earlier rubbish pits, of Middle and Late Saxon date. All the pottery from the first infilling of the ditch is Thetford ware, with the exception of some Ipswich ware and one Badorf ware sherd almost certainly derived from Pit 2. Midway in the filling at the east end a number of blocks of septaria and sarsen occurred, many with traces of mortar still adhering. These must represent the collapse, if not the destruction, of a building of some size in the immediate vicinity. (Septaria occur locally, outcropping from the London Clay along the shores of Orwell Estuary). It would seem likely that the ditch was dug to protect a single property prior to the construction of any form of collective defence for the whole town.

A tenth century date would be feasible for this ditch, reflecting the mounting threat of Viking attack culminating in the landing of the Great Army.

The portion excavated showed that after the ditch had silted up it was partially recut for purposes unknown and filled in with gravel and rubble. Fragments of ashlar occurred in this refilling, together with a mixture of earlier material, indicating a 12th-13th century date for the activity.

In the section, this is designated as Pit 6.

THE LOCAL POTTERY

IPSWICH WARE

A major result of the excavation of the Cox Lane site was the great quantity of pottery fragments recovered from seventeen rubbish pits. Although in no case did pits containing Ipswich ware overlap to provide a sequence, the mass of sherds provides a great range of form, ornament and ware.

Ipswich ware varies a great deal in texture and quality. In the main, two principal varieties may be recognised, resulting from different methods of preparing the clay for potting. Predominant is a fine-grained 'sandy' ware, in varying degrees of hardness, from a very hard to a softer fabric which is inclined to 'rub'. The surfaces in many instances have been finished off by simply wiping with a wet hand, giving a rather finer finish and obscuring the girth grooves. In colour, the majority of fragments are grey, shading off to pale browns and red-browns.

Some 30% of the fragments were of a hard ware with a backing of small grit. This is widespread in East Anglia and is known as 'pimply' ware. The examples from Ipswich are not so markedly pimply as elsewhere; the grits are usually sparser and do not normally protrude from the surface of the clay but merely raise numerous small bumps. The 'pimply' ware is, in almost all cases, the finer product, usually thinner and more regular than the 'sandy' ware.

Burnished or polished vessels occur, usually made in a fine-grained clay, the burnish showing as lines; on some large vessels a rough lattice pattern is achieved. Occasional examples of 'smooth' ware, similar to the burnished ware, have the whole surfacesmoothed. A few sherds of distinctly soft ware may be the result of under-firing; in all cases the clay was of a fine variety, unbacked with grit.

Both the 'pimply' and the 'sandy' wares may be fairly described as having been turned on a slow wheel, that is, some form of tournet which was turned by hand while the vessel was built up. Many of the cooking pots, particularly these of 'pimply' ware, exhibit uneven girth grooves on the shoulder and upper portion of

the body. Internally many vessels of both wares show irregular 'throwing lines'. The bases often have internal indentations made by the potter's knuckles preparatory to raising the sides, as the slow wheel would not have enough momentum to allow the whole mass of clay to be drawn up; thus the initial stages would of necessity be modelled. The resulting rather thick and clumsy pots were then inverted and usually given a sagging base. Very occasionally flat bases do occur; for example, two from earlier discoveries from the Co-operative Society's Carr Street site, in close proximity to the Cox Lane excavations. (Ipswich Museum, 1920-53-25 and 1920-53-58). Both have flat bases; the second has a strong internal cone to the base and a 'string' mark beneath. Another from the offices of the *East Anglian Daily Times* in Carr Street (Ipswich Museum 1934-48) has an internal cone and 'string' marks on the flat base. A fourth from Ipswich (un-sited) is important as it has 'string' marks in the centre of the base; the remainder have been trimmed away while 'leather-hard' (Ipswich Museum 1920-53-50), giving a partially 'sagged' effect and showing the intermediate stage between removal from the wheel and the completed sagged base.⁷

Four cooking pots exhibit a degree of fineness that is hard to reconcile with production on any form of slow wheel or tournet and must be considered to be 'wheel-thrown'. Two of these are in 'pimply' ware (Pit 8, layer 9, Fig. 44, 9; Pit 17, layer 2, Fig. 51, 1). Of the other two (Pit 11, layer 3, Fig. 45, 1; Pit 11, layer 7, Fig. 47, 4) one is in a fine-grained smooth ware, the other in a hard brown ware. Pits 8 and 17 contained only 'pimply' ware.

All Ipswich ware is kiln-fired, and kilns producing it have been recorded in the Carr Street area.⁸ Unfortunately, although two groups of wasters are extant in the Ipswich Museum (1920-53-12; 1935-74) no details of the kilns exist other than that the latter group was found with the remains of a kiln and that another kiln producing Thetford ware of the ninth or tenth century and one group of wasters (Ipswich Museum 1928-133; 1934-121) have all been recorded in this area indicating the continuity of the pottery industry in this quarter of the town for a considerable period of time.

Of the forms made in Ipswich ware, 83% are cooking pots. Bowls, lamps with flat bases and storage jars all occur but none represent more than 5% of the total collection. The cooking pots range considerably in size, from 4 ins. to 8 ins. in diameter. Above 8 ins., it is debatable as to which are cooking pots and which are storage jars. Of the range, 75% are between 4½ and 6½ ins. in

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 36, 37; Fig. 2, 7-10.

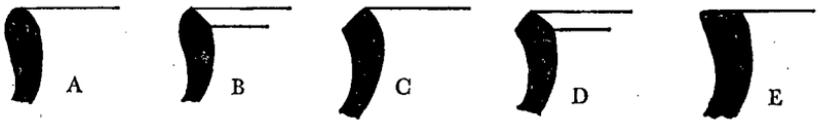
⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 32-34.

diameter. No real standard size is then discernible, other than what must amount to a rough traditional guide to the sizes of vessels.

Sixteen examples of suspension holes occur in small raised lugs on the rims of cooking pots, or simply pierced through the neck without any attempt at strengthening at all. In one case a lug had been raised but had been left 'blind'. (Pit 17, layer 1, Fig. 51, 7).

The three hundred rims of cooking pots examined fell broadly into three groups, each group itself having several classes. (Fig. 41).

GROUP I



GROUP II



GROUP III



FIG. 41.—Cooking Pot rims; main groups. ($\frac{1}{2}$).

- Group I. Simple, upright or everted rims. These may be simply rounded in section (type A), distinctly bevelled internally (type B) or externally (type C), or both (type D), squared or hollowed above (type E). (50% of the total).
- Group II. Rims with an internal hollow (type F). These rims have a hollow internally but not marked enough to have a functional significance, such as to take a lid. Allied to these are a few which may be described as incurved (type G). (25% of the total).
- Group III. Rims with external beading (type H). As with the first category, these may be bevelled internally (type I). A few examples on the inner lip of the rim occur (type J). (25% of the total).

COX LANE, IPSWICH. Analysis of Ipswich ware from rubbish pits.

PIT	LAYER	COOKING POTS (TOTAL)	GROUP 1 TYPE (A) UPRIGHT OR EVERTED	UPRIGHT, INTERNAL BEVEL (B)	EXTERNAL BEVEL (C)	DOUBLE BEVEL (D)	HOLLOWED ABOVE (E)	GROUP 2 TYPE (F) INTERNAL HOLLOW	INCURVED (G)	GROUP 3 TYPE (H) EXTERNAL BEAD	EXTERNAL BEAD, INTERNAL BEVEL (I)	INTERNAL BEAD (J)	BOWLS	LAMPS	STORAGE JARS	PITCHERS (PLAIN)	LUGGED PITCHERS	ORNAMENTED SHERDS	SUSPENSION HOLES	WARES:—	(a) Sandy	(b) Pimply	(c) Polished	(d) Smooth	(e) Soft	PITS WITH IPSWICH WARE AND THETFORD WARE	IPSWICH WARE	THETFORD WARE	FLAGONS	HANDLES	BADOLF WARE	LUGS NOT PIERCED			
2	2	15	2		1			6	1	5			1	1	1							9	3		2	3									
	3	3						1		2							1					1	3									1			
	4	7			1			3		2		1											7	2											
6		4	3		1																	5					5	33							
7		1			1												1					1					1	6							
8	2	1						1															1												
	3	8			2		2	4															8												
	4	3						3															3												
	5	1			1																		1												
	9	7	3		3			1												3			9	1											
9	1	2	1							1												1	1	1											
	2	1						1															1												
	3	1								1													1												
10	2	1					1															1													
11	3	53	12	8	4	1	2	10	7	6	2	1	1	1	1		1	8	2		43				1										
	4	8	2		1	1	1	3						2		5	1		2		15	3	1												
	5	4	1	1		2												1				4	1												
	6	5	1					1			3				1		1					5	1	1											
	7	3								2		1			1							2	1	1											
	8	4	1		2					1							1					4	1												
	9	2	1		1																	1		1	1										
13	1	10	3	1	3			1		1	1			1							7	2		3			12	103							
	2	1						1					1								2						2	15				2			
	3																																1		
	4	2	1		1																	2					2	1							
14	1																																	2	
	3	15	7		4			1				3	1						1		16	1					17	6				1			
	4	9	1	1	2	1				4					1						7	2					9	4							
16	3	36	18		6	1		6		3	2			3				2	5		40	1	4												
	4	20	1	1				6		3	9					1			1		17		1	4											
	5	13	9	1	1			1		1			2					3			15	1		1	1										
	6	8	6		1					1								2	1			12		1	2								1		
	7	3	1		1			1														2		2		1									
	8	4	1	1				2														3			1										
17	1	19	1	1	4			3		10			1						1		1	2	1	16	1								1		
	2	8	2					2	1	3			2								5	4	1							1					
	3	2						1		1												2													
	4	5	2		1			1		1			1									3	1	2	1								1		
	5	2			2								1										3	1											
	6	1									1												1	1										1	
TOTALS	292	80	15	44	6	5	61	9	45	21	6	11	8	4	8	8	5	18	17		220	64	23	34	8		48	168	2	1	8	1			

Eleven examples of bowls occur, usually with knife trimming low down on the body. In no case does the base remain, but it would seem likely from the presence of knife trimming on some specimens that some at least had sagged bases. The bowls are not to be confused with the flat-based lamps, which have simple rims of a much smaller diameter and bases with a distinct pedestal. The lower portions of the bowls show no sign of such a developing foot, the thickening and curvature of the body being in keeping with a rounded base.

ANALYSIS OF LOCAL POTTERY

All significant pieces are figured and tabulated but only selected specimens are described here. Descriptions of the remainder are available for study with the pottery in the Ipswich Museum.

PIT 2 (Fig. 42)

Layer 1

Thetford ware.

Layer 2

Almost entirely fine grained 'sandy' Ipswich ware, only one sherd of 'intermediate pimply' ware.

- 1 'Pedestal' base, hand-made in grey 'sandy' ware with buff surface. A complete example from Pit 11, layer 1, shows it to be a shallow bowl with spreading lip, possibly a lamp (1 example).
- 2 Rim and shoulder sherds of large vessel, possibly a pitcher, but not enough fragments were found to indicate the presence of handles or spout. The rim is slightly splayed with marked external beading, slight internal hollowing, and forms a sharp angle with the shoulders. The ornament is confined to a zone on the shoulder by shallow grooves; the square stamps impressed to form a diamond pattern in two rows but carelessly applied. Very hard, smooth, dark grey ware with few large grits (1 example).
- 11 Fragment of bowl in a very hard pale grey ware. Pimply surface with some small grits showing. The rim has an internal hollow and is slightly hollowed on top. The form of bowl shows a wide splay possibly from a base similar to 1 above.
- 18 Neck of large jar, possibly of same type as 2 above but not enough recovered. Rim squared in top and with external hollowing. Ware, very hard paste with grits, laminated; grey with buff outside, smoothed greyish outer surface (1 example).

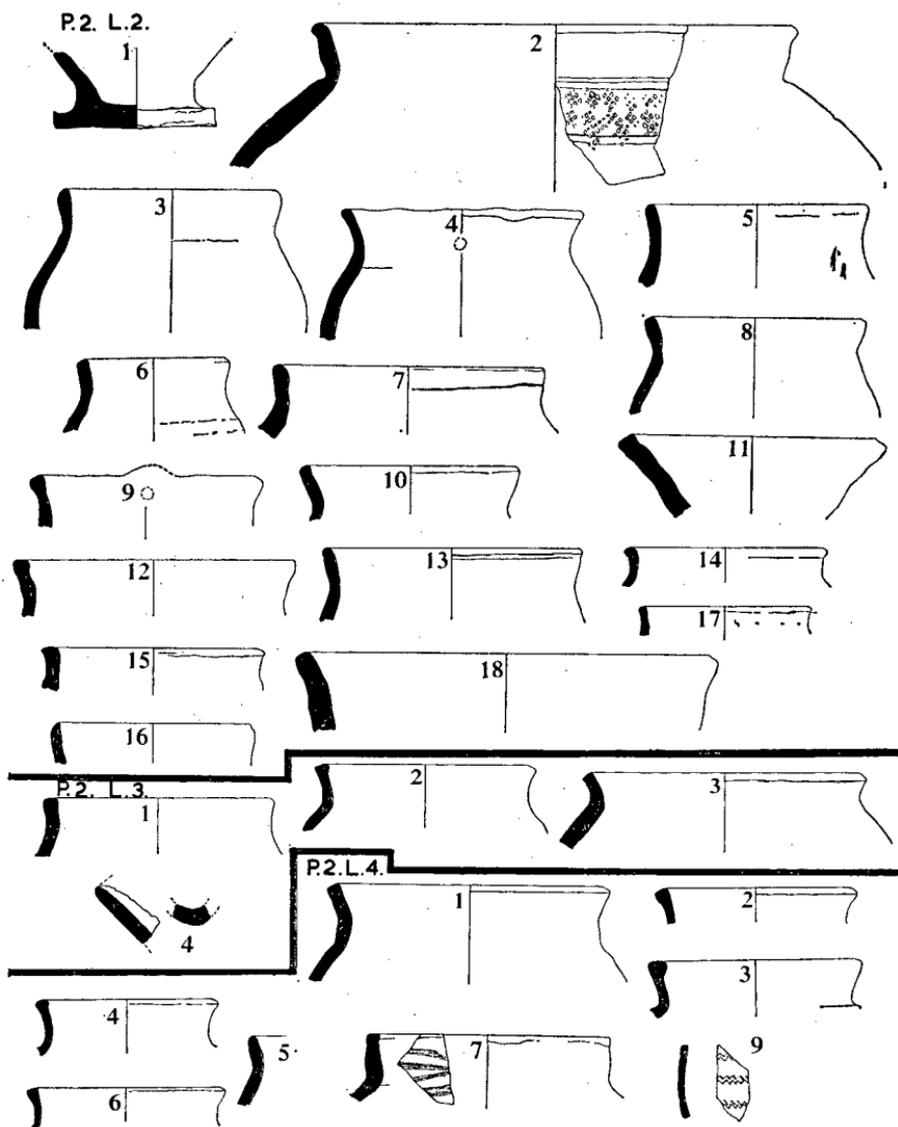


FIG. 42.—Ipswich ware from Pit 2. (†).

Layer 3

- 4 Fragment of spout. Fine hard smooth grey ware with brick red surfaces. Traces of polishing on outer surface (1 example).

Layer 4

- 7 Neck of cooking pot. Unusual smooth ware with grey core and thick red layers outside. External surface of vessel fumed purple-grey. Rim distinctly flattened with small beads both internally and externally. The red brown surface inside shows a series of burnished lines. Allied to this sherd, and apparently from a larger vessel are two body sherds of the same ware; a grey core with thick red layers outside. Both sherds show irregular smoothing over the whole of both faces, apparently made with a tool about a quarter of an inch wide. There is a further sherd in the same ware but from a smaller vessel. The outer red layers here are very thin and the smoothing appears only on the outside. Small sherd of hard red ware with black surfaces. The outer surface covered with close pattern of finely burnished lines, giving a very smooth surface.
- 9 Small body sherd of hard dark grey 'intermediate pimply' ware. Three rows of horizontal chevron pattern made with flat ended tool one sixteenth of an inch wide. Occurs at Thetford on Thetford ware—(Gp.-Capt. Knocker).

DITCH (Pit 3; Fig. 43)

Layer 1

Thetford ware: all are cooking pots differing only in the rim section, except Nos. 11 and 12.

- 1 Sharply everted rim with bead on upper lip (4 examples).
- 2 Everted rim rounded and hollowed (10 examples).
- 3 High everted rim squared outside (14 examples).
- 4 Everted rim hollowed internally (3 examples).
- 5 Squared everted rim, very much flattened (3 examples).
- 6 Heavy everted rim, square in section. Traces of girth grooves on shoulder (4 examples).
- 7 Flaring everted rim, flattened underneath and rounded above (4 examples).
- 8 Everted rim from a very straight sided cooking pot. Rim hollowed above (4 examples).
- 9 Rim of small cooking pot with horizontal fingering along upper surface (1 example).
- 10 Rim hollowed and squared (2 examples).

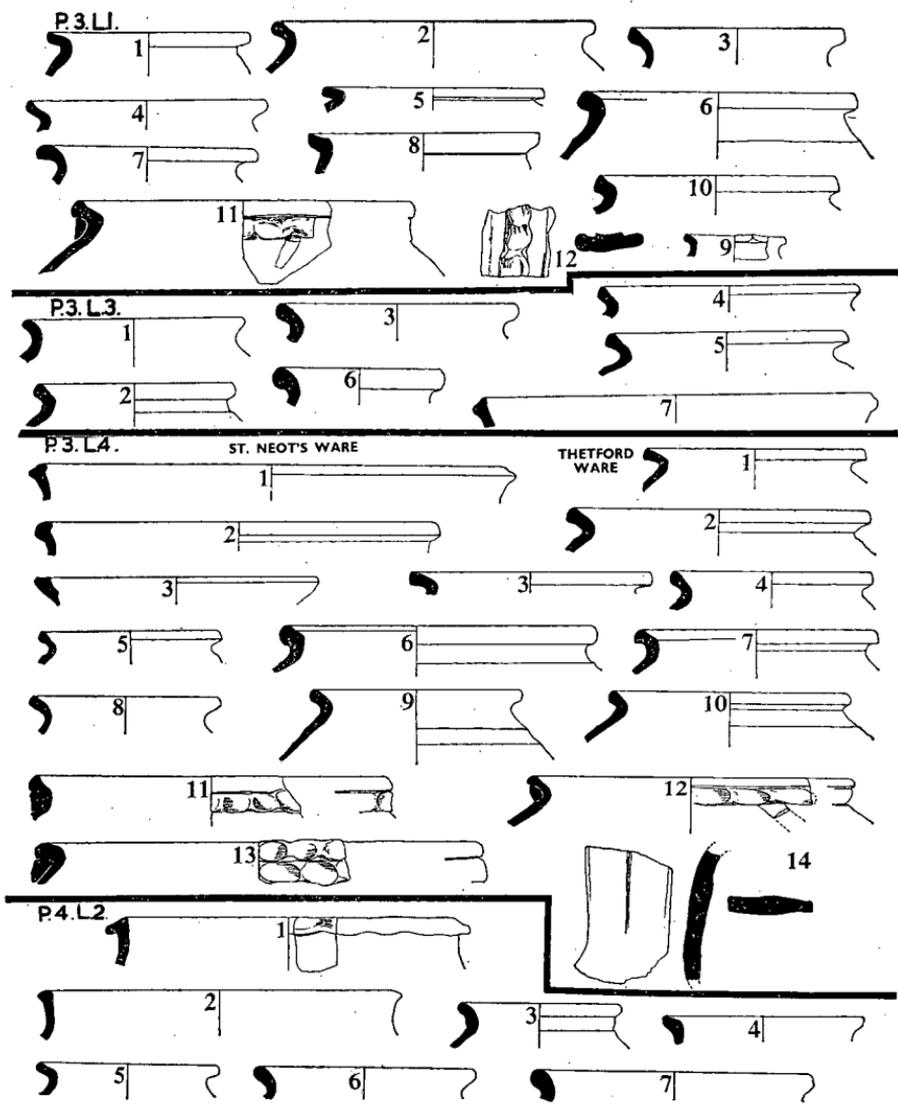


FIG. 43.—Thetford and St. Neot's ware from Pits 3 and 4. ($\frac{1}{8}$).

- 11 Rim of storage vessel; hollowed internally and strengthened with strap-work under rim. Traces of applied strap-work also occur on the shoulder. Not enough of this vessel was recovered to prove the presence of applied features (1 example).
- 12 Fragment of strap handle with central applied thumbled strip (1 example).

Layer 3

Thetford ware: 1-6 are all cooking pots.

- 1 Simple everted rim (2 examples).
- 2 Everted rim rounded outside and square cut internally. Rim and neck tooled to meet shoulder (3 examples).
- 3 Everted rim, rounded externally, (2 examples).
- 4 Square cut everted rim (2 examples).
- 5 Strongly everted rim, square cut and slightly hollowed (5 examples).
- 6 Heavy rim, everted and very rounded (1 example).
- 7 Rim of straight sided bowl with external bead (1 example).

Layer 4

St. Neot's ware:

- 1 Large bowl with beaded rim (1 example).
- 2 Bowl with bulbous inturned rim (1 example).
- 3 Shallow bowl with rim grooved above (1 example).

Thetford ware:

- 1 Everted rims, square cut (11 examples).
- 2, 4, 9 Everted rims, rounded (8 examples). No. 9 with girth grooves (3 examples).
- 5 Everted rims, rounded (1 example).
- 6 Everted rims, rounded.
- 7 Everted rims, rounded (2 examples).
- 8 Everted rims, rounded (3 examples).
- 10 Everted rims, rounded.
- 11, 12, 13 Storage jars. 11 and 12 with hollowed rims. All with applied strips. No. 12 with thumbled rim (1 example each).
- 14 Lower portion of broad strip handle (1 example).

PIT 4 (Fig. 43)

*Layer 2**St. Neot's ware:*

- 1 Rim of cooking pot with wavy flange (1 example).
- 2 Club shaped upright rim (1 example).

Thetford ware cooking pots:

- 3 Everted rim strongly offset from neck and shoulder (1 example).
- 4, 5 Everted rims, flattened above (1 example each).
- 6, 7 Rounded everted rims (2 examples).

PIT 6 (Fig. 44)

Ipswich ware:

- 1 Small sherd of 'sandy' ware ornamented with shallow grooves and small deeply impressed circles. A thick sherd probably from the shoulder of a stamped pitcher.
- 4 Small bowl in 'sandy' grey ware (1 example).

Thetford ware:

- 5 Cooking pot with sharply everted rim (27 examples with slight variations).
 - 6 Cooking pot with sharply everted rim with slight internal bead (4 examples).
 - 7 Cooking pot with thick upright rim. Wheel turned out rather difficult to distinguish from Ipswich ware (1 example).
- (Not figured—A fragment of a brick in very hard bright red ware, one and one eighth inches thick; the remaining fragment measuring 3 ins. by 2½ ins).

PIT 7 (Fig. 44)

Thetford ware:

- 2 Cooking pot with hollowed everted rim offset from the shoulder. Some of the examples not figured show a varying degree of squareness outside (8 examples).
- 3 Cooking pot with everted rim thickened and bevelled (6 examples).
- 4 Cooking pot with everted rim rounded outside (4 examples).
- 5 Cooking pot with squared everted rim (2 examples).
- 6 Storage vessel. Applied strap-work under the rim and shoulder (2 examples).

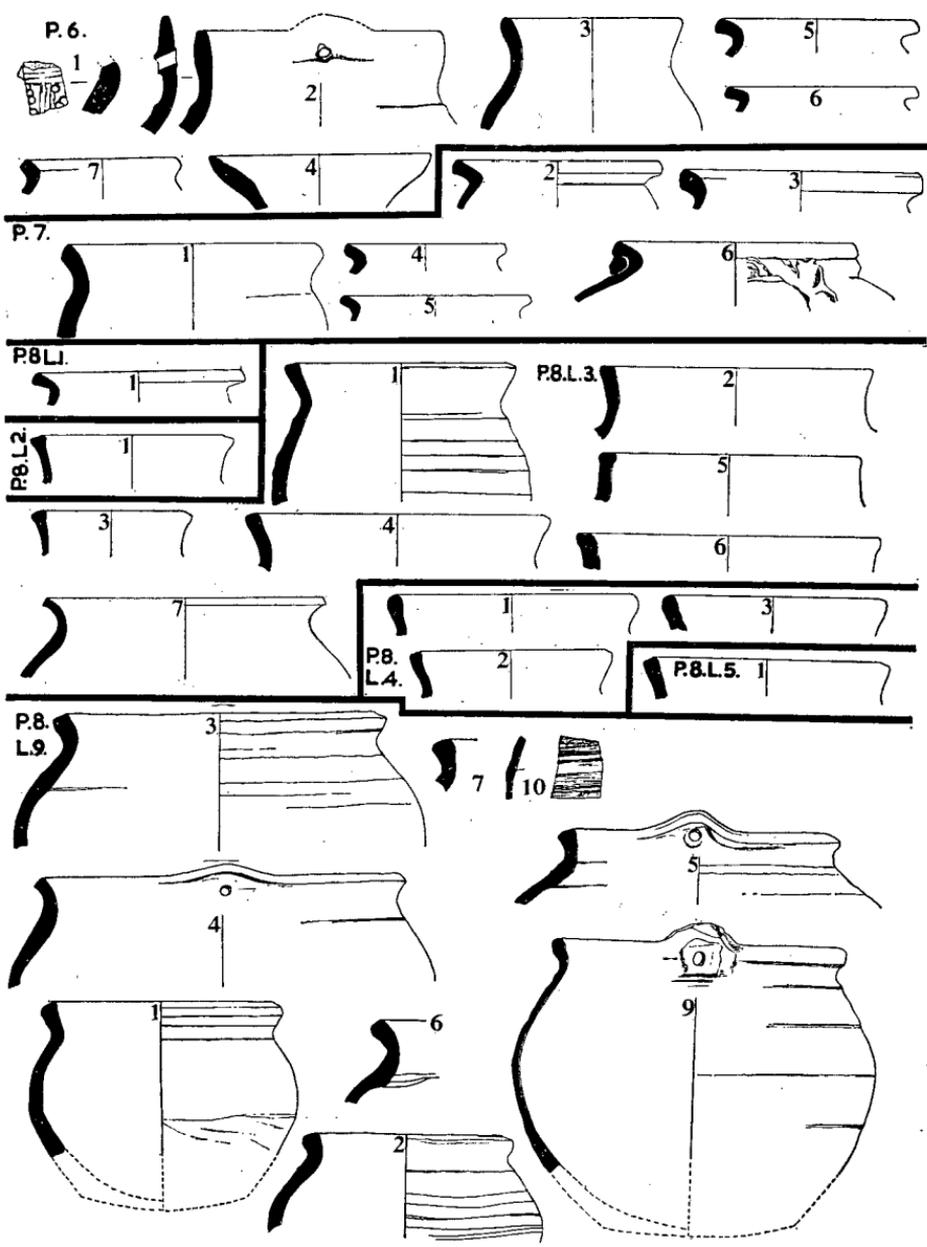


FIG. 44.—Ipswich and Thetford ware from Pits 6, 7 and 8. (†).

PIT 8 (Fig. 44)

*Layer 1**Thetford ware:*

- 1 Cooking pot with sharply everted rim (1 example).
(Not figured—One waster-body sherd: hard grey ware).

Layer 3

Fragments of a large, probably flat base in smooth red ware with a grey core. Roughly smoothed on the inside, the outside is smoothed with some burnished lines. One fragment of basal angle.

Layer 4

One small sherd polished red ware.

Layer 9

- 9 Cooking pot with pierced upright suspension lug. In very gritty, crumbly grey ware of exceptional thinness. This vessel must have been thrown on a 'fast' wheel. The lug has been pierced neatly and pared vertically. This vessel is the only example of its kind in the whole group recovered.
- 10 Fragment of fine hard ware, red, but incompletely oxidised. Inner and outer surfaces dark grey; the outer surface partially smoothed and polished (1 example). ?Frankish import.

PIT 9 (Fig. 45)

Layer 1

One sherd of very fine hard red ware, smoothed inside and out.

Layer 3

- 2 Fragment of brick, three-quarters round, the fourth quarter has been cut away before firing. Evidently originally a longer object, cut up into sections, the fragment illustrated was half cut through at one end and then broken off. The paste is brick red and all surfaces except the fractured end are reduced. One area running along the length of the fragment (indicated by arrow) is roughened, possibly due to wear (2 examples).

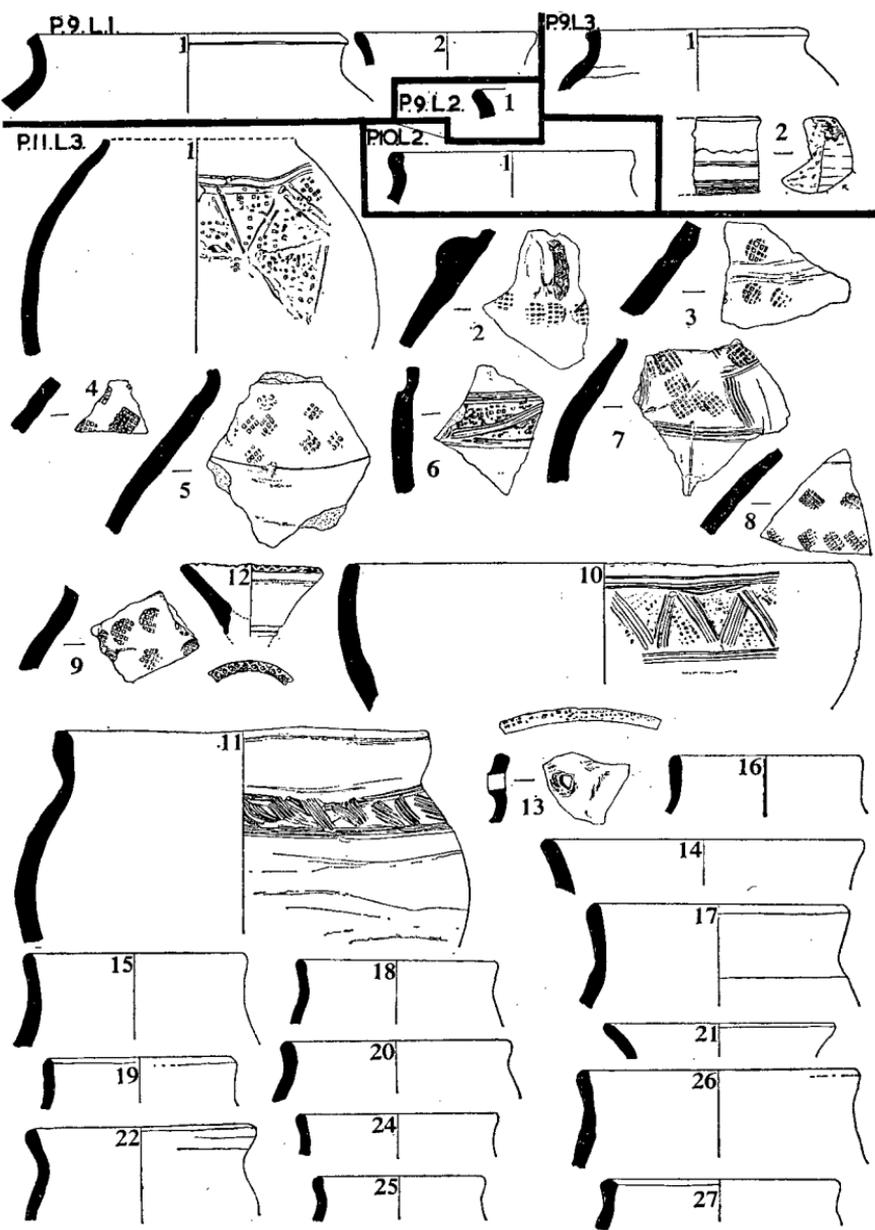


FIG. 45.—Ipswich ware from Pits 9, 10 and 11. (†).

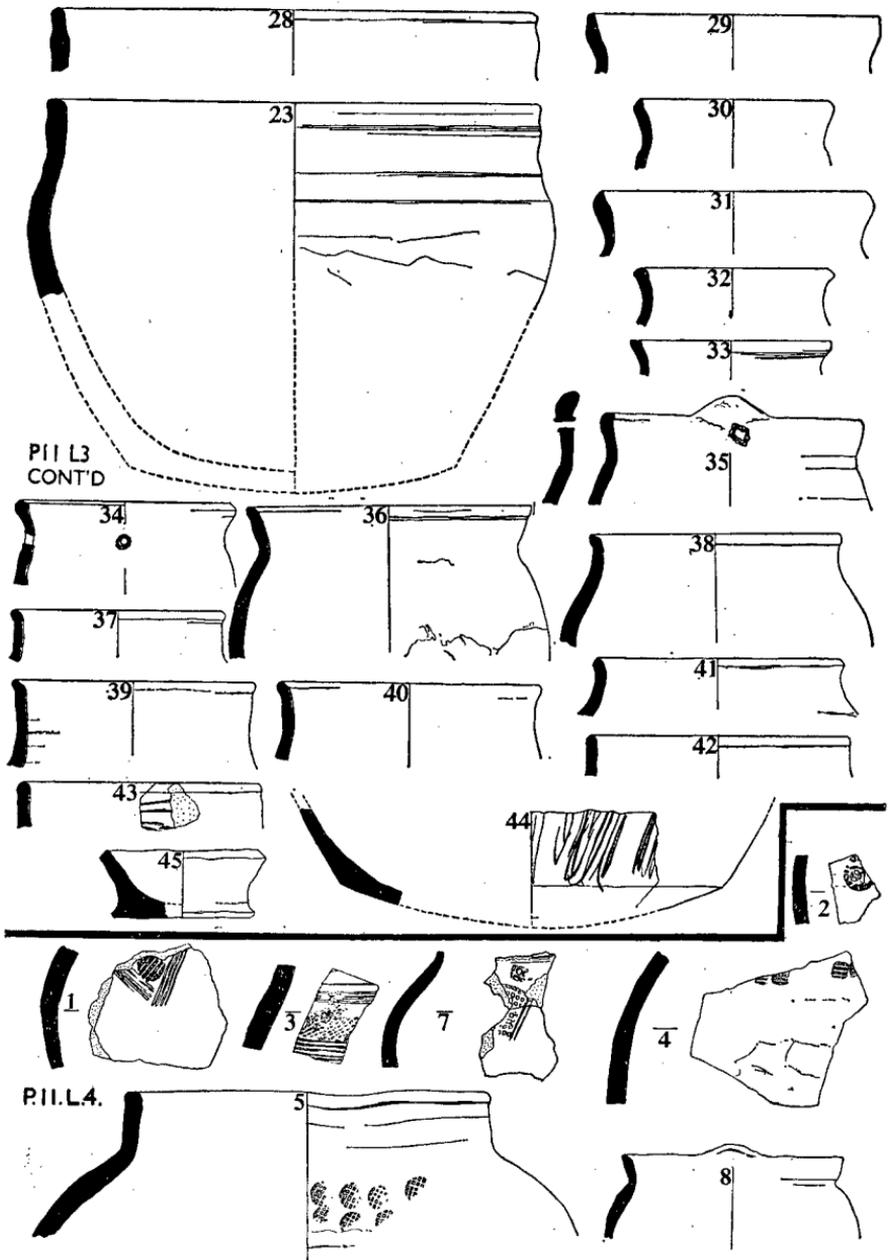


FIG. 46.—Ipswich ware from Pit 11. (†).

PIT 11 (Figs. 45, 46, 47, 48)

Layer 1

Thetford ware and fragment of lava quern. Bowl and handles.

*Layer 3**(a) Decorated sherds:*

- 1 Bottle, rim missing. Chevron pattern roughly marked by comb with three teeth. The spaces are filled with stamped impressions in an apparently haphazard way; the whole area being then smoothed over, partly obliterating the pattern. 'Sandy' ware—fine, hard grey, wheel made (1 example).
- 2 Stamped lugged pitcher. Lug solid and unpierced. A single line of stamps occur below the lug. Circular stamps, impressions deep and well formed. Fine, sandy, grey ware (1 example).
- 3 Shoulder fragment, brick red 'sandy' ware. Remains of two rows of circular stamped impressions. The stamp used was irregularly cut in contrast to the neatness of the preceding example (1 example).
- 4 Red brown 'sandy' ware with grey surfaces. Square stamped impressions.
- 5 Square stamps. Impressions poor and ill-defined, apparently grouped in fours and threes. Fine 'sandy' grey ware.
- 6 Hard grey 'sandy' ware. Zone of ornament defined by strongly combed lines, and divided by similar diagonal line. Spaces filled with stamped impressions so close together that they cannot be disentangled.
- 7 Shoulder sherd. Pattern of subrectangular stamped impressions bounded by combed bands. Lower portion below ornament shows vertical knife trimming.
- 8 'Sandy' red ware sherd with grey surfaces. Two horizontal rows of impressed rectangular stamps set corner-wise.
- 9 Shoulder sherd, hard grey 'sandy' ware. Two irregular rows of impressed circular stamps.
- 10 Bowl. Upper surface of rim stamped. Below the rim a zone of combed chevrons, the spaces filled with poor stamped ornament. Hard grey ware.
- 11 Upper portion of storage vessel in hard grey 'sandy' ware. Zone of combed ornament on shoulder made with a four-toothed comb and executed crudely. The lower portion shows knife trimming. The rim is upright and has a slight external bead (3 examples).

- 12 Bowl of cresset lamp. Upper edge of lip ornamented with impressed diamond pattern. Lower limit cordoned. Fine, hard grey 'sandy' ware (1 example).

(b) *Other vessels:*

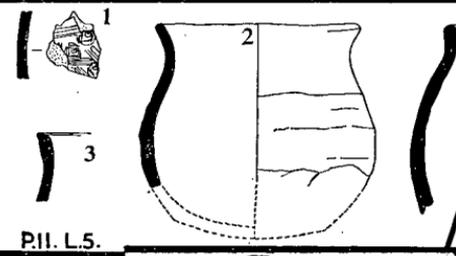
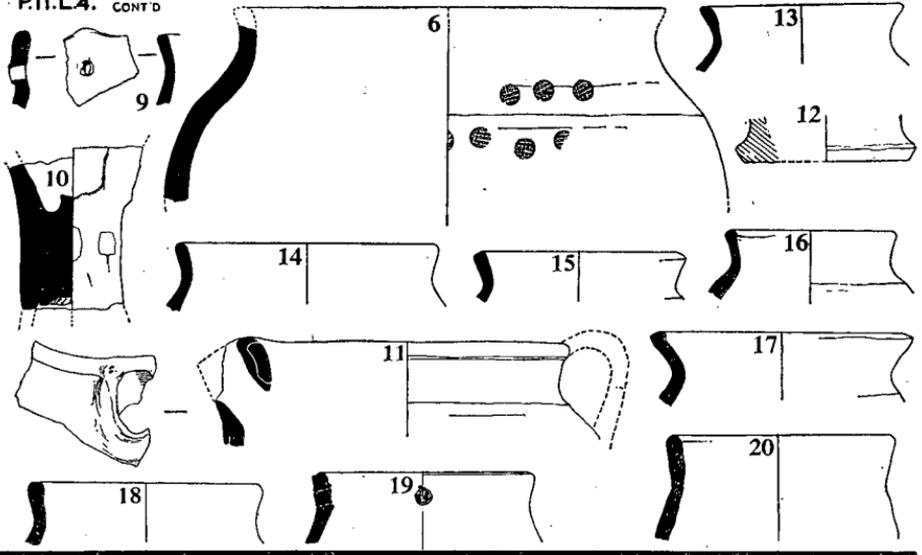
- 13 Upright lug in fine grey 'sandy' ware. Rim upright, plain, and slightly everted.
- 44 Base of storage jar with sagged base. Vertical looped scribble in burnished lines on body. Very hard dark grey ware. Both the ware and scribbling are very similar to the spouted lugged pitcher from Richborough; this sherd is probably from a similar vessel (1 example).
- 45 Small lamp with flat base. Dark grey 'sandy' ware with red surfaces (1 example).

Layer 4

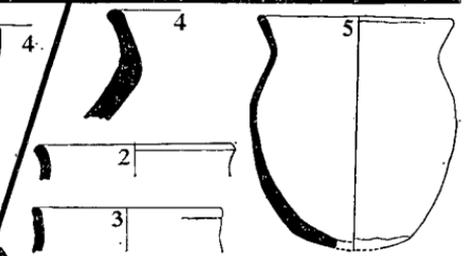
(a) *Decorated sherds.* (All decorated sherds drawn):

- 1 Coarse 'sandy' brown ware, fragment of chevron ornament, made with five toothed comb, enclosing large circular stamp. The stamp is deeply impressed and appears to have been jerked on removal, giving a double impression of some of the lines. The stamp is unusually large and is made up of broad divisions in one direction with fine ones at right angles.
- 2 Hard 'sandy' grey body sherd with portion of oval stamp remaining. The stamp is formed of two elements; an outer oval of wedge shape, and the interior, bearing a circular quartered stamp within two straight lines. The only example of a two-element stamp so far recovered from this site, although two others were recovered from the Martin's Bank site (1956).
- 3 Shoulder sherd of very hard dark 'sandy' grey ware. Zone of stamped ornament between two bands of combed lines. The stamps overlap but can be distinguished as either round or oval.
- 4 Body sherd of hard light grey 'sandy' ware with single line of rectangular criss-cross stamps with rounded corners.
- 5 Rim sherd of large vessel with double row of criss-cross stamps unevenly on the shoulder. 'Sandy' grey ware.
- 6 Shoulder sherd of large vessel with lime deposit inside. Two rows of widely spaced circular criss-cross stamps. Hard brown 'sandy' ware with dark grey surfaces.
- 7 Shoulder sherd with remains of chevron filled with stamps, possibly circular. Hard grey ware with dark brown surface, partially burnished.

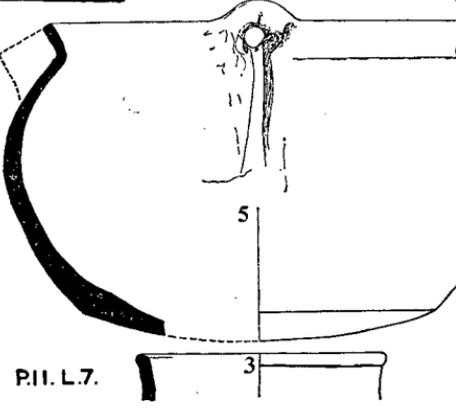
P.II.L.4. CONT'D



P.II. L.5.



P.II. L.6.



P.II. L.7.

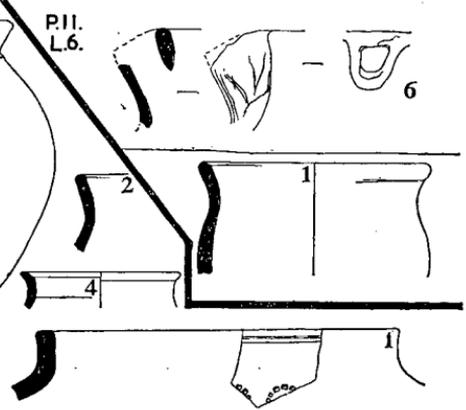


FIG. 47.—Ipswich ware from Pit 11. (1/8).

(b) Plain ware:

- 8 St. Neot's ware cooking pot with 'blind' upright lug. Typical St. Neot's ware (1 example).
- 9 Small upright pierced lug. Hard grey 'sandy' ware (1 example).
- 10 Stem of large cresset lamp in hard grey 'sandy' ware. Bowl of lamp has a central boss. Rim and base ring missing. Lower end of stem plugged with an extra lump of clay.
- 11 Pitcher with 'D' spout in brown 'sandy' ware. Rim with external bead. A very worn sherd, some trace of ornament on upper lip of spout. Wheat grain impression inside 'D' spout.
- 12 Fragment of bevelled base of lamp. Hard buff ware.
(Not figured—Body sherds of large vessels (spouted pitcher?), with lattice pattern of burnished lines).

Layer 5

- 1 Stamped ware. Hard 'sandy' grey ware smoothed externally after addition of ornament. The decoration consists of deep kidney-shaped depressions surrounded by a rough square formed of raised wedges. Three of these stamps remain, one shows a portion of the rim of the stamp. The rest of the ornament consists of incised lines apparently made by a 'comb' with two teeth.

(Not figured—A small rim sherd of a large cooking pot in a smooth grey ware much over-fired also occurred in this layer and may be considered as a 'waster' from near-by kilns).

Layer 6

- 6 Applied 'U' spout of hard grey smooth ware with burnished scribble on surface (1 example).

Layer 7

- 1 Rim and shoulder of large pitcher with part of a row of segmented rosettes. Hard grey smooth ware with smoothing marks. Rim flat with slight external bead. Hand-turned (1 example).
- 5 Large lugged vessel, probably a pitcher. The pierced upright lug has a unique vertical buttress. Trimmed sagged base. 'Sandy' grey ware.

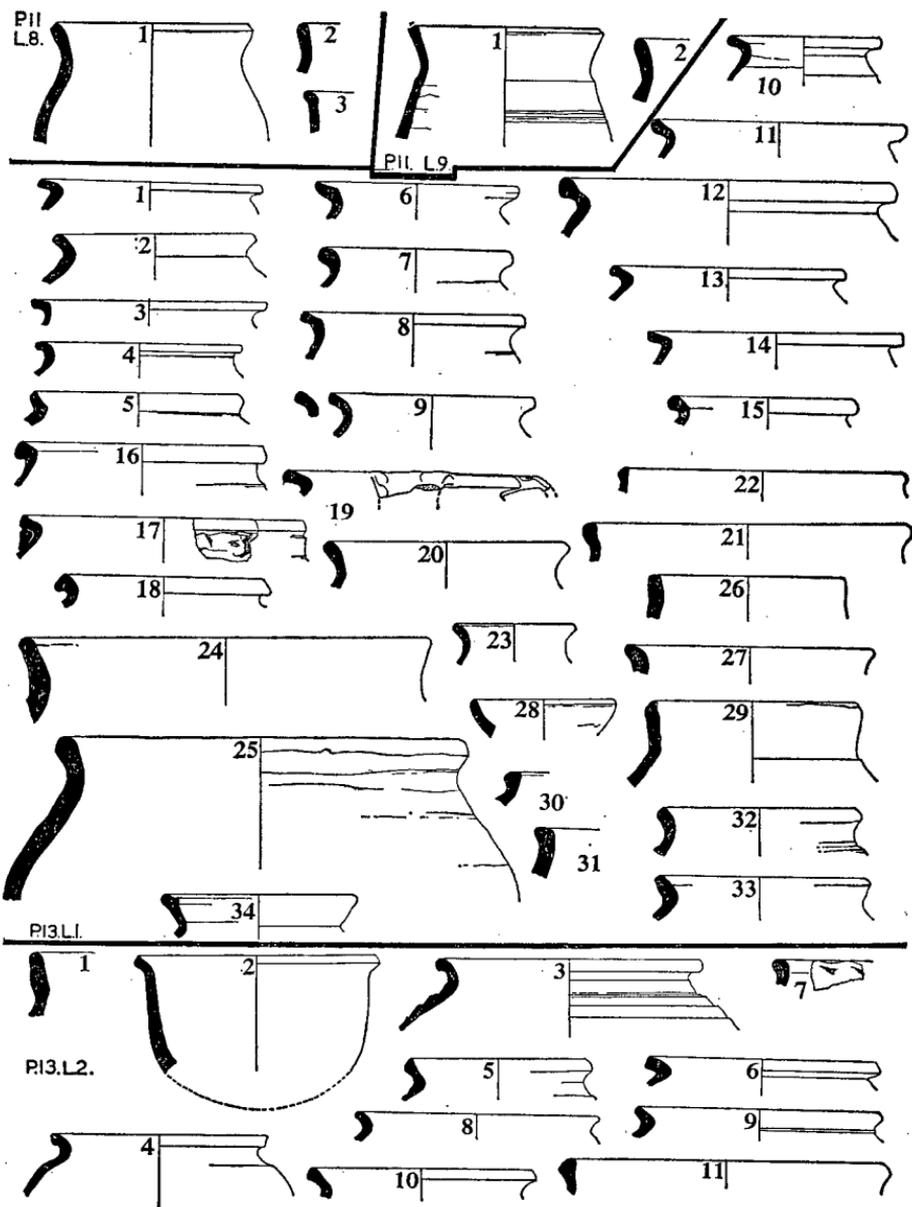


FIG. 48.—Ipswich and Thetford ware from Pits 11 and 13. (†).

Layer 8

This layer contained a sherd of a large storage vessel of smooth grey ware with burnished 'scribbled' lines.

Layer 9

Body sherd of hard grey ware with the start of a protrusion for a spout. Faint traces of burnished lines.

PIT 13 (Figs. 48, 49)

*Layer 1**Thetford ware cooking pots :*

- 1 Everted rim squared outside (8 examples).
- 2 Simple everted rim and a groove at the junction of the rim and shoulder (5 examples).
- 3 Rim very flattened above (3 examples).
- 4 Everted rim flattened above (1 example).
- 5 Sharply everted rim hollowed internally (1 example).
- 6 Everted rim hollowed internally and bevelled outside (1 example).
- 7 Simple everted rim (7 examples).
- 8 Everted rim hollowed internally (1 example).
- 9 Everted rim (27 examples).
- 10 Everted rim hollowed inside; ribbing on shoulder (1 example).
- 11, 12, 13 Everted rims, hollowed internally (23 examples).
- 14 Everted rim hollowed internally squared outside (8 examples)
- 15 Everted rim, hollowed internally with well rounded profile (5 examples).
- 16 Heavy everted rim bevelled internally, trace of girth groove (4 examples).
- 17 Everted rim and small upturned bead. Only small fragment of rim remains, this has an applied strip but no evidence of handles or spout (1 example).
- 18 Strongly everted rim undercut (1 example).
- 19 Handle from pitcher, rim slightly hollowed inside. Suggestion of frilling to the edges of the handle.
- 20 Simple upstanding rim. Reddish ware with small amount of shell (1 example).
- 21 Red ware with some shell. Club rim hollowed internally (1 example).
- 22 Upright rim with external bead. Red ware with some shell. (Note: 20, 21, 22—? St. Neot's ware?).

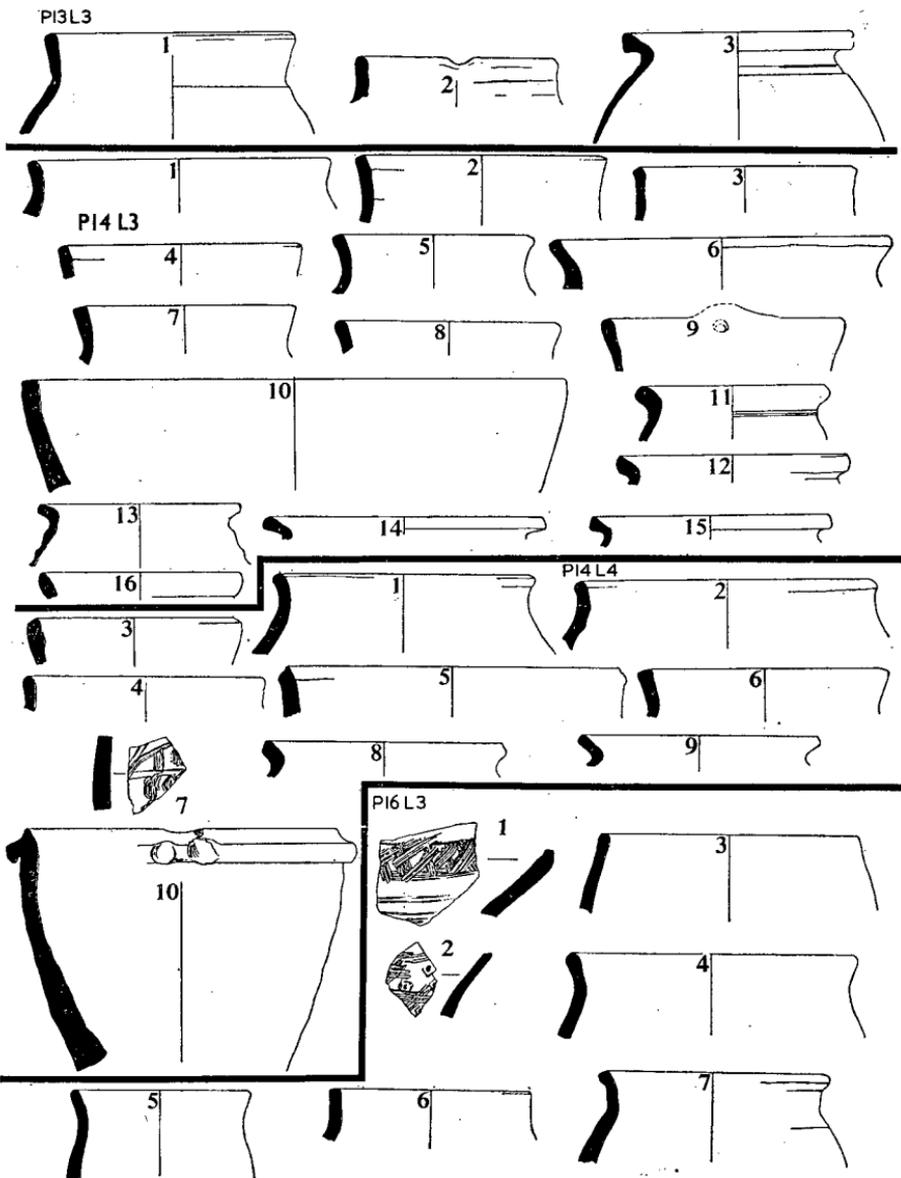


FIG. 49.—Ipswich and Thetford ware from Pits 13, 14 and 16. (†).

*Layer 2**Ipswich ware:*

- 2 Shallow bowl with squared out-turned rim, 'sandy' grey ware (1 example).

Thetford ware cooking pots:

- 3 Everted rim, slightly undercut. A well thrown vessel with unusually strongly marked girth grooves stepped on upper surfaces (1 example).
 4 Everted rim, squared on the outside (3 examples).
 5 Everted rim, hollowed internally (2 examples).
 6 Everted rim, squared outside, angled to the shoulder (1 example).
 7 Slightly everted rim, upper surface indented with shallow thumbing (1 example).
 8 Everted rim (4 examples).
 9 Flattened everted rim (1 example).
 10 Everted rim hollowed internally (1 example).
 11 Upright rim squared externally. Hard gritty red ware with very occasional shell fragments, recalling St. Neot's ware (1 example).

*Layer 3**Thetford ware cooking pot:*

- 3 Thin hard grey ware. Rim sharply everted, slightly concave inside. Shoulder demarcated with weak grooves. Also from layer 3—fragment of well-fired clay daub with 'wattle' marks.

PIT 14 (Fig. 49)

*Layer 3**Ipswich ware:*

- 10 A very large open bowl with simple squared rim. Hard grey 'sandy' ware.

Thetford ware cooking pots:

- 11, 12, 13 Everted rims (3 examples).
 14, 15 Everted rims, hollowed inside (12 examples).
 16 Everted rim peaked above (1 example).

Layer 4

This layer contained a mixture of Ipswich and Thetford ware in a proportion, based on rims, of Ipswich ware—9: Thetford ware—4.

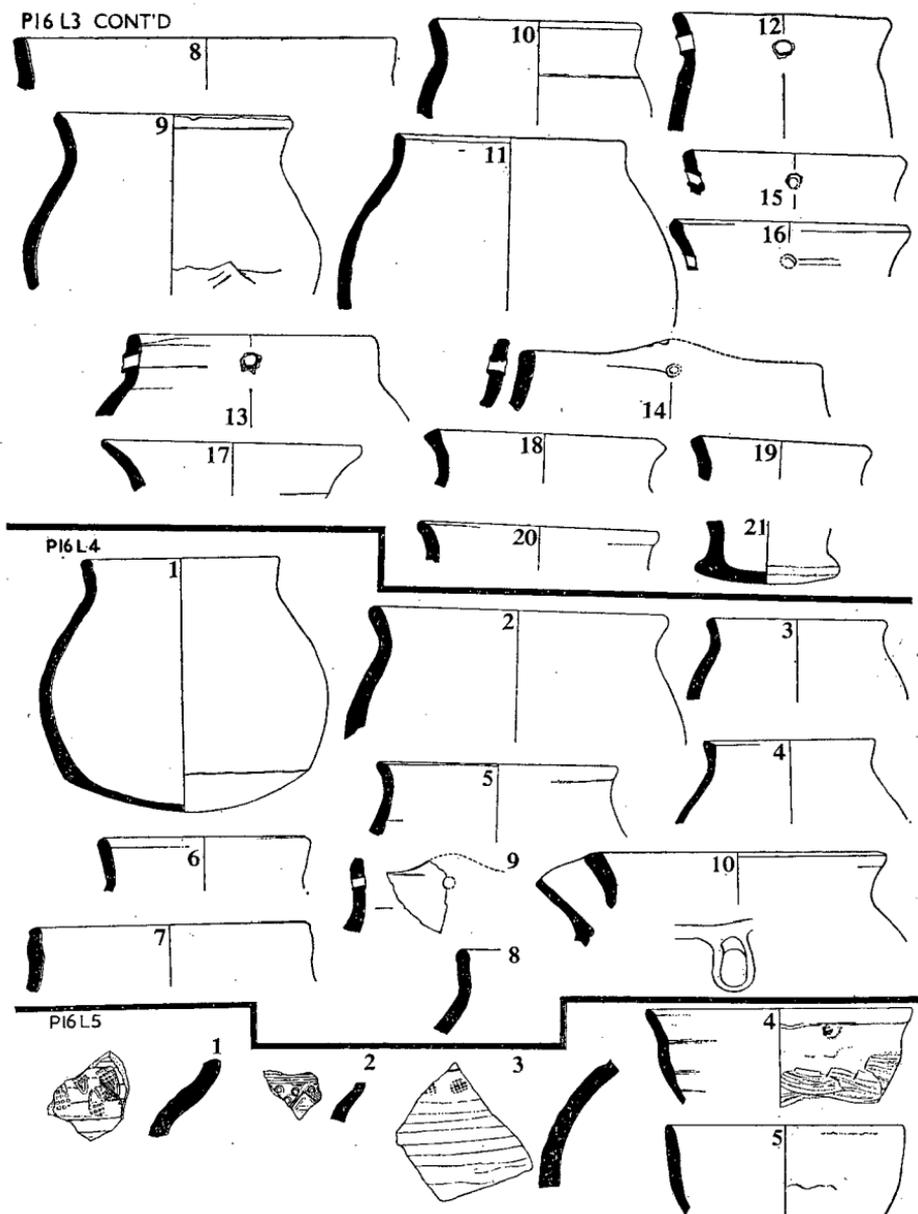


FIG. 50.—Ipswich ware from Pit 16. (†).

Ipswich ware:

- 7 Body sherd in hard, grey 'sandy' ware, ornamented with combed lines.

Thetford ware:

- 8, 9 Cooking pots with square everted rims.
 10 Deep open bowl with heavy overhanging rim. A rudimentary lip for pouring has been made by simply pinching the rim and flange. The base has broken off before the turn and cannot be restored with confidence as either a flat or sagged base.

(Not figured—Lower portion of a large Thetford storage jar, with bold vertical applied strips. The outer surface of the base has flaked away but was probably slightly sagged. The lower portion of the body has been pared internally to thin the walls by vertical scraping).

PIT 16 (Figs. 49, 50, 51)

Layer 3

- 1 Body sherd from large jar with zone of combed ornament on the shoulder in simple criss-cross arrangement between two lines. Light grey 'sandy' ware.
 2 Sherd of stamped ware. Deep kidney-shaped impressions surrounded by rough square. The stamps seem to be irregularly spaced among a lattice of combed lines. Another sherd, with identical stamps and in the same hard 'sandy' grey ware occurred in Pit 11, layer 5 (No. 1) and is either from the same vessel or from another ornamented with the same stamp.
 These are the only examples of this unusual stamp so far known.
 17 Rim of small bowl or lamp. Grey 'sandy' ware (2 examples).
 21 Base of lamp with heavy foot. Irregularly shaped with convex base. Grey 'sandy' ware internally stained with soot (1 example).

(Not figured—Four sherds with burnished lattice pattern. All are thick, obviously from large vessels comparable to those from Orwell Street. Grey and brown 'sandy' ware).

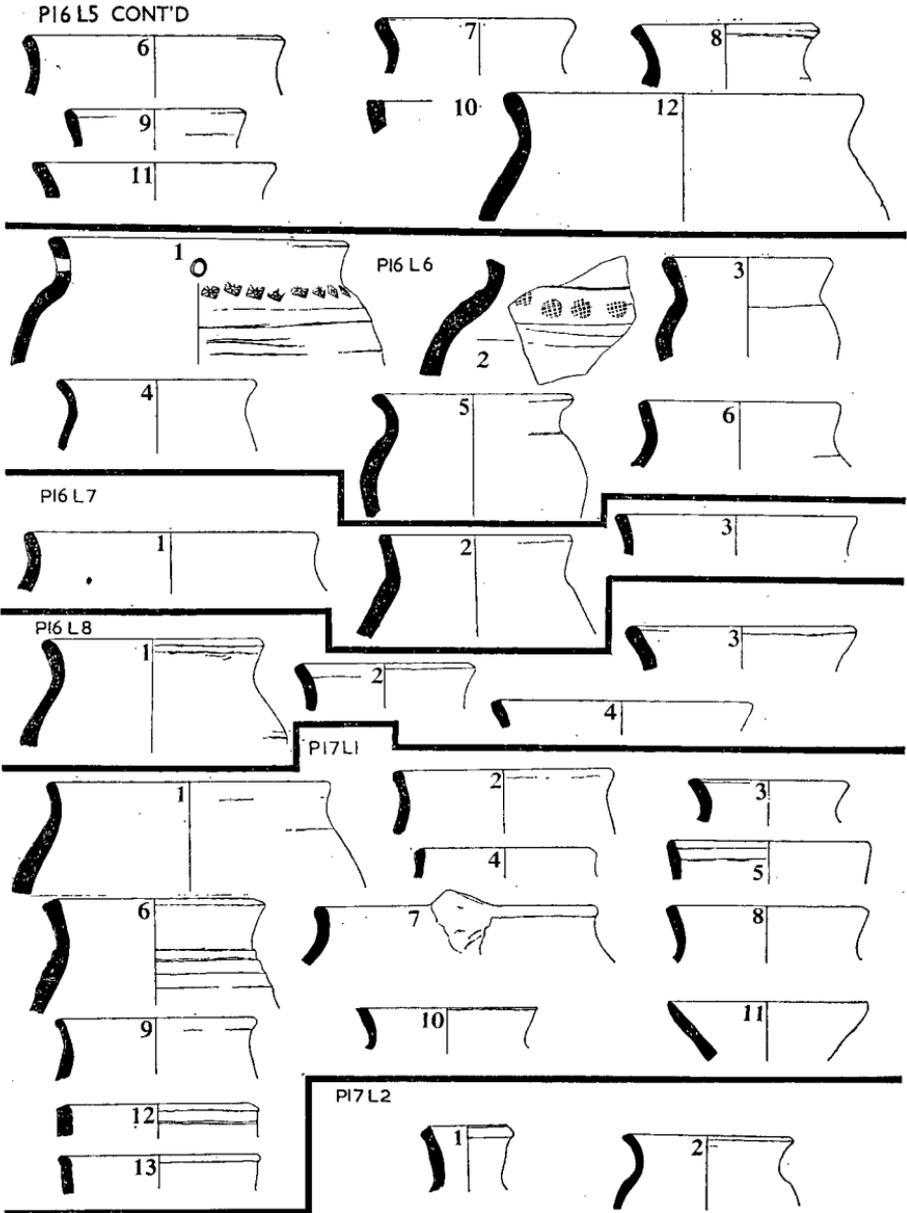


FIG. 51.—Ipswich ware from Pits 16 and 17. (♁).

*Layer 4**Ipswich ware:*

- 10 Spouted pitcher, lugs or handles missing, in hard smoothed 'sandy' ware with traces of burnished lines on shoulder (1 example).

This layer also contained a number of body sherds with burnished lines in scribbled or latticed patterns; also a fragment of brick or tile 1 in. thick.

Layer 5

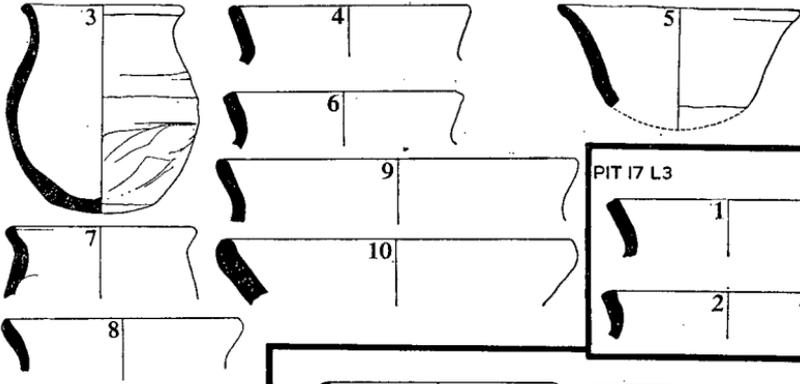
- 1 Shoulder sherd from a stamped pitcher. Thick grey 'sandy' ware with burnished exterior and traces of girth grooves. Shoulder ornamented with two rows of opposed sub-triangular stamps. The broad end of the stamp has lattice pattern, the narrow end is occupied by narrow wedge shapes.
- 2 Shoulder of stamped vessel, rather thin to have been a pitcher. Simple annula stamps are grouped within pendant triangles. 'Sandy' grey ware with some traces of exterior burnishing.
- 3 Shoulder sherd of typical stamped pitcher type. A single row of circular stamps with fine divisions occurs high on the shoulder. 'Sandy' grey ware, the interior exhibits a deposit of lime (1 example).
- 4 Small bowl in thin hard smooth ware, with one large flint. The lower half shows the usual knife trimming to produce a sagged base, slightly exaggerated on the drawing to indicate the direction of the paring (1 example).
- 5 Small steep-sided bowl. 'Sandy' grey ware (1 example).

Layer 6

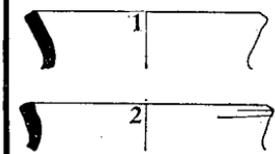
- 1 Jar with single row of stamps on shoulder and suspension hole. The rim has not been strengthened into any form of lug and the sherd is not large enough to show the presence or absence of handles or spout. The stamp is oblong, divided by diagonals and square cross. Girth grooves occur on the shoulder; the lower portion, has been burnished. Hard grey ware, smooth rather than 'sandy'.
- 2 Shoulder sherd of stamped pitcher, with single row of latticed circular stamp. Thick grey hard 'sandy' ware.

(Not figured—Small sherd of thick hard red-brown ware (with finely burnished surface)).

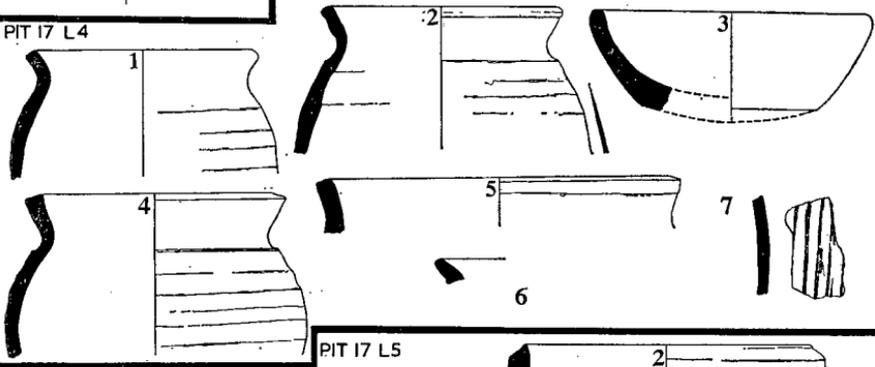
PIT 17 L2 CONT.



PIT 17 L3



PIT 17 L4



PIT 17 L5



PIT 17 L6

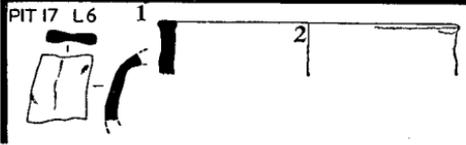


FIG. 52.—Ipswich ware from Pit 17. (†).

Layer 7

Two sherds of smooth grey ware with burnished lines also occurred in this layer.

PIT 17 (Figs. 51, 52)

Layer 1

One sherd of burnished grey ware.

Layer 2

- 1 Neck of flagon, soft red paste with some small grits. Surface black with exterior burnished. Wheel made but not exactly regular. The neck slightly splayed, the rim has a strong bead with smaller bead on upper edge. Imported. Fragment from layer 2 fits further fragment from layer 1.
- 10 Bowl in hard, grey 'intermediate pimply' ware. This is a very large vessel with a very thick section but not enough remains to reconstruct the base or lower half of the body (1 example).

Layer 4

- 7 Fragment of hard dark grey ware with vertical burnished lines.

Layer 5

- 1 Shallow bowl in grey-brown hard 'intermediate pimply' ware. Slight hollowing under rim (1 example).

Layer 6

- 1 Handle fragment. Very hard pale grey ware, externally pale red, polished.

OTHER FINDS

GLASS (Fig. 53)

- 1 A small fragment of folded rim. Yellow trails had been applied to the vessel before the rim was folded so that they now show through from the inside of the fold. It may be surmised that the trails continued part-way at least down the body of the vessel. No known parallels to this shape with similar ornament, but it is likely to be of Carolingian origin where yellow trails are common. In shape it may be a shallow bowl or a jar with a constricted neck.
- 2 A small curved fragment of blue glass with some bubbles. This could be the base of a cone beaker or a lamp glass of the type already known from Falcon Street, Ipswich.

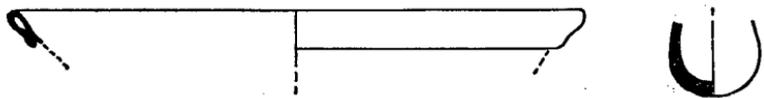


FIG. 53.—Fragments of glass vessels. ($\frac{1}{2}$).

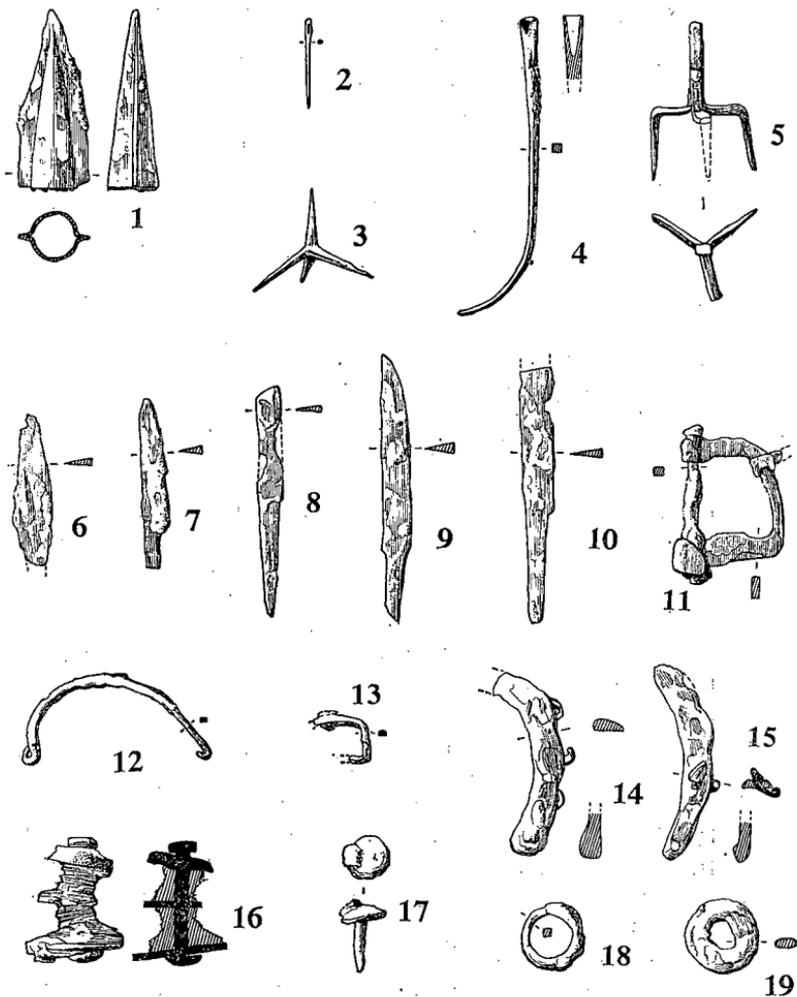


FIG. 54.—Iron objects. ($\frac{1}{2}$).

IRON (Fig. 54)

- 1 Javelin head. The socket is broad; tapering sharply in the last third to the tip of the blade.
The blade is narrow and of uniform width all round the socket. Fragments of the wooden shaft remain. Pit 3, basal layer, with Thetford ware and caltrops.
- 2 Small needle with split eye. Ditch, layer 2.
- 3 Caltrop. This is an idealised restoration of one of the twenty caltrops found in the basal silt of the ditch. The dating of the cutting of the ditch is not precise, but must be tenth or eleventh century, in either case this would be a very early date for the use of this form of defence.
- 4 Long socketed leather working awl with square section. Ditch, layer 3.
- 5 Straight solid barm split to form three prongs equally disposed. All from basal level of ditch, with caltrops.
- 6 Small knife with curved back and simple tang. Pit 14, layer 1, ninth century.
- 7 Small knife with humped back and simple tang. Pit 17, layer 1, Middle Saxon.
- 8 Small knife with long tang. Pit 16, layer 4, Middle Saxon.
- 9 Long narrow bladed knife with simple tang. Pit 9, layer 2, Middle Saxon.
- 10 Fragment of long bladed knife with simple tang. Pit 16, layer 2, Middle Saxon.
- 11 Horse harness? A flat hoop swings on a bar, a further hinged portion is attached to the hoop, the whole appears to be an asymmetrical buckle, probably from a harness. Twelfth century filling of ditch.
- 12 Semi-circular handle from a small vessel, possibly a wooden staved bucket. Pit 14, layer 1, mid-ninth century.
- 13 Fragment of simple buckle. Pit 16, layer 3, Middle Saxon.
- 14 Portion of small horseshoe with three nails remaining. The outer edge is too rusted to determine the actual shape. There appears to be no heel. From general level of the Late Saxon—medieval ground surface.
- 15 Portion of small horseshoe. Pit 11, layer 5, Middle Saxon.
- 16 Bolt or rivet with diamond shaped end plates. A quantity of wood fragments adhere to the bar of the bolt indicating two planks joined together. The type recalls the ship-bolts at Sutton Hoo. This specimen came from the lower level of Pit 2 and was not part of any kind of internal lining of the pit. An isolated find, it is not possible to determine the original purpose of this bolt.

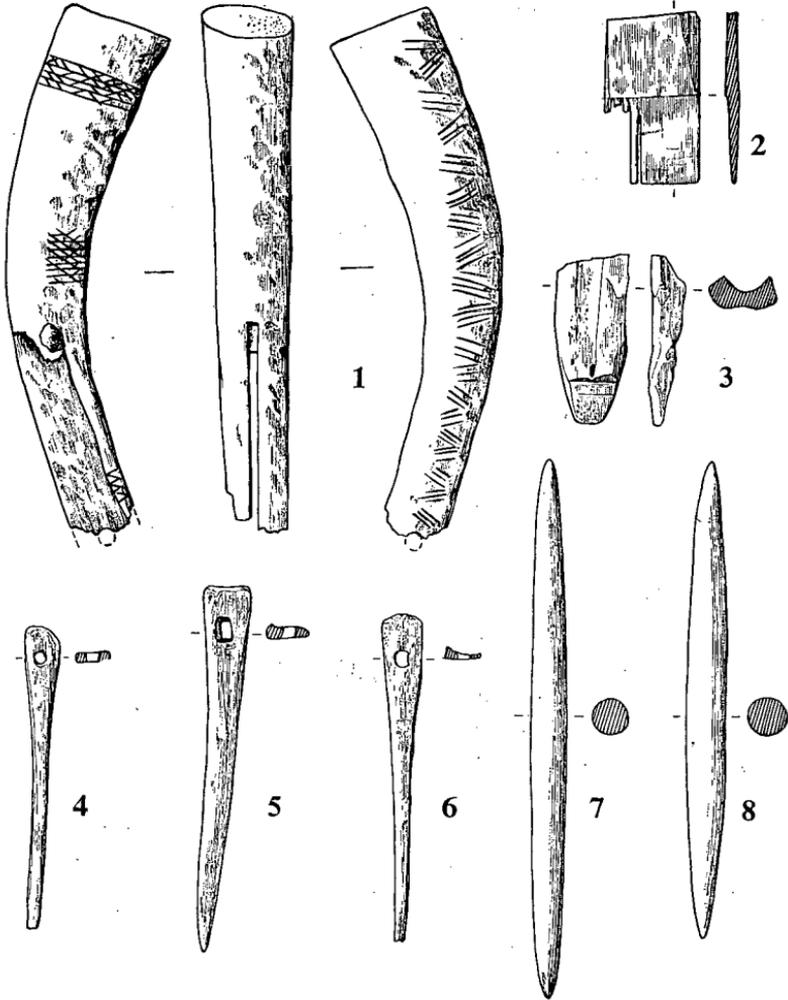


FIG. 55.—Objects of bone and antler. ($\frac{1}{2}$).

- 17 Nail with large slightly domed head. Pit 14, layer 1, mid-ninth century.
- 18 Iron ring, circular in section. Pit 11, layer 3, Middle Saxon.
- 19 Iron ring, lenticular in section. Pit 16, layer 5, Middle Saxon.

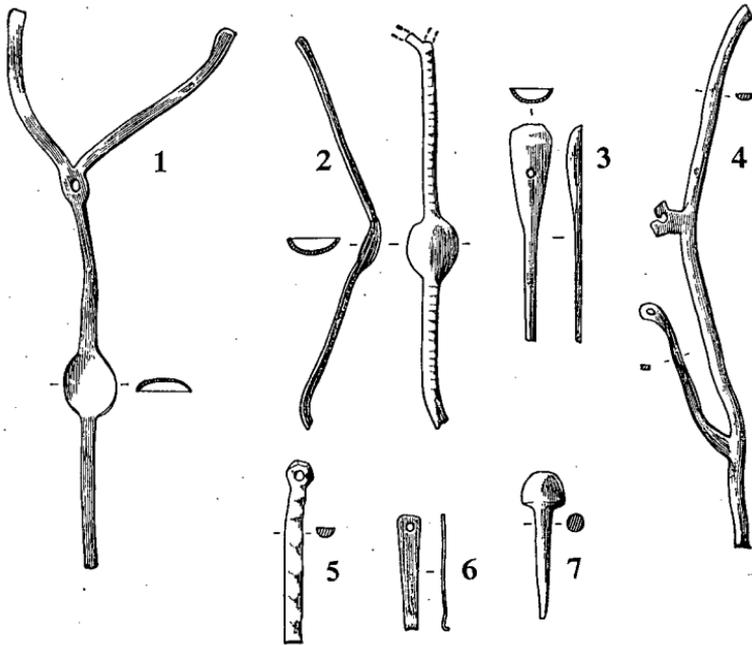
BONE (Fig. 55)

- 1 Curved handle of a comb made from an antler tine. The plates were secured in a sawn slot by small iron rivets. A different, lightly inscribed design occurs on the opposing sides of the handle. Pit 14, layer 3, the 'mixed horizon' of mid-ninth century date.
- 2 Fragment of bone and plate from comb, not from the handle above. Pit 14, layer 1, mid-ninth century.
- 3 Fragment of bos meta-carpal with chamfered end. Pit 14, layer 1, ninth century.
- 4 Bone awl. From Pit 2, with 'pimply' Ipswich ware and a fragment of ninth century Badorf ware.
- 5 Bone awl. Pit 9, layer 1, Middle Saxon.
- 6 Bone awl. Pit 11, layer 3.
- 7 Bone weaving implement. Pit 16, layer 3, Middle Saxon.
- 8 Bone weaving implement. Pit 11, layer 4, Middle Saxon.

BRONZE (Fig. 56)

- 1-5 Fragmentary bronze strap-work, originally gilt. These are known from a number of 12th-13th century manorial sites. Some are provided with convex bosses and rivet holes occur at the ends. The strap-work is obviously from some perishable material, for example leather or wood, but no fragments were found which could have been used for binding the edge of such material.
The whole group came from the upper filling of the silted up ditch, a horizon believed to be twelfth century. Comparable objects have recently been reported on from Ascot Doilly by E. M. Jope and a list of find spots is appended to that report.⁹
- 6 Small tag with rivet hole. A Middle Saxon object from Pit 11.
- 7 Stud with large heavy head. From the 'mixed horizon' of Pit 14, and therefore probably of mid-ninth century date.

⁹ E. M. Jope, 'The 12th Century Castle at Ascot Doilly', *Ant. Journal*, vol. xxxix (1959), 267-8.

FIG. 56.—Bronze objects. ($\frac{1}{2}$).

FAUNA

The fauna represented in the collection of food bones recovered from the Saxon and Saxo-Norman rubbish pits are as follows: ox, pig, sheep, as well as occasional horse, dog, cat, hare and deer. Considerable numbers of ox, pig and sheep bones were found; the other animals represented by few bones, and deer by a cut tine only. A good collection of bird bones were also recovered and have been identified as follows:—fowl (*gallus gallus*); goose (*sp.*); duck (*sp.*); ?pheasant. Of these, the fowl were most numerous, followed by goose species; the duck and pheasant being represented by a few bones only.

Goat and sheep are virtually indistinguishable skeletally except for the horn cores, which here were in the proportion of ten sheep to one goat.

In view of the indefinite dating of the later pits with Thetford ware an arbitrary division between those pits containing Ipswich ware and those with Thetford ware has been used to allow some division of the material for the purpose of counting specimens. Comparison of the relative numbers of animals represented in the two groups thus formed is qualified by the amount of material

available. In the case of the Ipswich ware pits, seven yielded faunal remains and in those of the Thetford ware pits, only four.

There is not sufficient material from the later pits to justify a statistical comparison between the Middle and Late Saxon pits, but the total possible number of individuals per species are set out below 'for the record'.

It will be seen that pig and sheep are represented in almost equal numbers, indicating that there must have been considerable areas of forest and open grazing.

Fish bones were plentiful but usually very much broken up or decayed, the recognisable species being largely cod.

	<i>Middle Saxon</i>	<i>Late Saxon</i>
Ox	103	57
Sheep	74	35
Goat	3	4
Pig	69	40
Dog	2	2
Cat	9	1
Horse	4	5
Fowl	26	14
Goose	8	7
Duck	1	2
Pheasant	1	—
Swan	1	—
Hare	1	—
Deer	—	1

THE HONE (Fig. 57)

by Vera Evison, F.S.A.

Shaped hone, worn by use, 6 in. by 1.4 in. — 0.9 in. by 0.7 in. parallel-banded, olive to buff mudstone with rough parting.

The thin section shows a lithic greywacke with angular major grains on the borderline of sand and silt (*ca.* 0.1 mm.), roughly equigranular, in a matrix of fine-grained quartz, mica, chlorite, limonite and indeterminate isotropic material. About two thirds of the major grains are rock fragments or show aggregate polarisation; among these the most important are chalcedonic quartz (chert or silicified tuff), sericitised and saussuritised feldspars, and chloritic aggregates. The most abundant mineral present as monocrystalline grains is quartz, not showing strain polarisation; there are also micas (muscovite and biotite) in thin flakes up to 0.5 mm. diameter oriented parallel to the banding, and chlorite after biotite. Less abundant is plagioclase feldspar approximating to oligoclase-andesine, cloudy from alteration. The material of this