

Badorf and Pingsdorf wares in Holland.²⁵ He supports the belief that the production of Badorf ware came to an end in the closing decades of the ninth century, and would place the arrival of Pingsdorf ware in Holland earlier than at Hedeby. The revised dating proposed in southern Holland may well have more application to the imports at Ipswich than does the time-scale worked out at Hedeby, in view of the position of Ipswich on the shortest sea route from the mouth of the Rhine, and the close trade relations with Holland and the Rhineland which become increasingly evident as fresh discoveries are made.

The date of the imported pottery in the Cox Lane pits may now be assessed. It belongs to the ninth century, and may be more closely defined as covering the first half and middle of the century (c. 800-850). The presence of light Badorf ware in quantity suggests that importation began during the first half of the century. The lower terminal date is given by the dark Badorf ware, and is supported by the absence of Pingsdorf ware from the site. The later pottery might be expected if the use of the pits had continued much into the second half of the century. The presence of relief-band amphora is consistent with the proposed dating, but does not qualify it.²⁶ The fact that Thetford ware occurred in both of the pits (Pits 13 and 14) which contained dark Badorf ware as well as the light variety is interpreted to mean that the change-over from Ipswich ware to Thetford ware happened about the middle of the ninth century.

THE COINS

by R. H. M. Dolley, M.R.I.A., F.S.A.

The two coins found in the course of the Ipswich excavations are both of sufficient importance to warrant discussion separately at some length.

(A) SILVER PENNY OF KING ÆTHELWEARD OF EAST ANGLIA

(Plate XXXVII, 1).

Obv. EDELPAROREX cross-crosslet.

Rev. +TVICAMONET long cross pattée with pellets in the angles.

Die-axis: 200°. *Wt.:* 18.8 grains. Uneven greenish patination.

²⁵ W. C. Braat, 'Die frühmittelalterliche Keramik von Burgh', *Oudheidkundige Mededeelingen*, vol. xli (1960), 95-106.

²⁶ Evidence has lately been published that the time-range of amphorae extended down to the later eleventh century (*Bonner Jahrbücher*, 162 (1962), 204), when arcading as on the Cox Lane example still occurs. Possibly the shape of the amphorae is an indication of date. The eleventh century one from Xanten is almost cylindrical with well rounded base, whereas that from Ipswich is more pointed or carrot-shaped at the base.

PLATE XXXVII



1. Silver penny of King Ethelweard of East Anglia.
2. Silver penny of King Eadgar of England.

There is no strictly comparable coin of Æthelweard that can be traced today, but what would seem to have been a die-duplicate was cited by Fr. Daniel Haigh in his 1845 *Essay on the Numismatic History of the Ancient Kingdom of the East Angles*, and illustrated by a line-engraving as No. 1 on his Plate III. Significantly perhaps, this second specimen would appear to have been in poor condition, and there is a distinct possibility that it may have disintegrated (but Mr. C. E. Blunt has drawn my attention to a coin answering this description—? the identical piece—in the 1858 Dymock Sale (lot 70)). In 1845 it was in the cabinet of a Mr. William Bayfield, and it be thought not altogether irrelevant to this discussion that the name Bayfield is one associated with Suffolk, and in particular with the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmunds. As far as can be told, too, this Mr. William Bayfield was not a collector of coins on any very considerable scale, and there would seem every likelihood that the unique coin illustrated by Haigh in his *East Angles* was a local find. In this case it would most probably have been a single-find, but it should be recalled that a manuscript letter in the possession of my friend Mr. C. S. S. Lyon suggests that there had been discovered at a date before c. 1830 (and at some unknown locality in Suffolk) a major hoard of ninth century English coins. This find was eventually brought to the notice of Mr. Edward Hawkins (*cf.* the second (1876) but not the first (1841) edition of his *Silver Coins of England*), but until Mr. Lyon's acquisition of the new piece of evidence it has always been supposed that the discovery was made c. 1852, rather later, that is, in the nineteenth century than would have been consistent with the hypothesis that a stray from this hoard could have been acquired by Bayfield. The balance of the evidence, too, must be thought to favour the view that the 'Suffolk' hoard was concealed before the accession of Æthelweard, and it may be thought particularly unfortunate that this find should have been overlooked by Mr. J. D. A. Thompson in his recent *Inventory of British Coin Hoards A.D. 600–1500* (henceforth cited as *Inventory*) published by the Royal Numismatic Society.

Pennies of Æthelweard of East Anglia by the moneyer Twicga are far from common, and the National Collection itself can boast no more than two, both of which figure in the 1887 *British Museum Catalogue* (*BMC A/S I*, p. 88, Nos. 32 and 33 from the 1840 Gravesend and 1817 Dorking hoards respectively), and this particular combination of types does not seem to be recorded. A study of Æthelweard's coins moreover, reveals that, while it is normal for the obverse and reverse lettering of any coin to be completely dissimilar, each moneyer favours his own combination. What is so interesting about the new Twicga coin is that the lettering as well as the types should be so foreign to those found on the rest of

his pennies, though close parallels can be found on the coins of other moneyers of the period, and there is fortunately no doubt that the coin found at Ipswich is genuine and of official work. Both the numismatist and the archaeologist, then, have an additional reason for seeking to establish the new coin's proper place in the East Anglian series as a whole.

Ninth-century coins of a native East Anglian dynasty are known in the names of three kings, a King Æthelstan (moneyers Æthelhelm, Eadgar, Eadnoth, Mon, Regenhere, Torthelm and Tuduwine), a King Æthelweard (moneyers Æthelhelm, Dudda, Eadmund, Regenhere, Tuduwine and Twicga), and a King Eadmund (moneyers Æthelhelm, Æthelwulf, Beaghelm, Beornferth, Beornheah, Dudda, Eadberht, Eadmund, Eadwald, Sigered and Twicga). This Eadmund must be the royal martyr who was put to death by the Danes in 869, but his predecessors are unknown to history. In 1887 C. F. Keary (*BMC A/S I*, pp. 84, 87 and 90) substantially adopted Haigh's suggestion that Æthelstan should be dated *c.* 825–*c.* 837, Æthelweard *c.* 837–*c.* 850 and Eadmund *c.* 850–870—873 is an obvious misprint *cf.* p. lxi. In 1932, however, G. C. Brooke (*English Coins*, p. 31) argued that Æthelstan's reign ran from *c.* 825 to *c.* 840, Æthelweard's from *c.* 840 to *c.* 865, and Eadmund's from *c.* 865 to 869. It can be said at once that Keary's date for the death of Æthelstan is much too early, but on the whole I am inclined to think that his datings are nearer the mark than Brooke's. Admittedly we have several hoards deposited *c.* 870 which are rich in coins of Eadmund, but the number of moneyers employed by that king and the variety of their coin-types accord ill with any suggestion that the whole of his coinage be telescoped into a period of four years. In this connection, too, it must not be forgotten that Brooke was convinced that no Mercian coins were struck between *c.* 852 and *c.* 866, while students today not only incline to the view that Burgred may have struck on a limited scale before the 'monetary union' of 866 (*cf.* *Anglo-Saxon Coins* (ed. R. H. M. Dolley), London, 1961 (cited *A/S Coins*) p. 65), but recognise that in money matters the East Anglian kingdom was ever a law unto itself.

A most useful fixed point is provided by the Middle Temple hoard of 1893 (*Inventory* 366—'Unknown Site') which was almost certainly concealed in 842 (*cf.* *A/S Coins*, p. 64) on the occasion of a great slaughter of the Londoners, presumably at the hands of the Vikings. Included in it were a large number of coins of the East Anglian Æthelstan by all seven of his moneyers, and it would seem clear from this that the bulk of the coinage of Æthelstan was struck before *c.* 840. What is a little surprising is that the Sevington hoard (*Inventory* 328 but *cf.* *A/S Coins*, p. 64) concealed *c.* 850 also should contain East Anglian coins only of Æthelstan. It is true

that Sevington is considerably more remote from East Anglia, and also that there was only a handful of East Anglian coins in the find which was on a considerably smaller scale than that from the Middle Temple, but the implication would seem to be either that the bulk of Æthelstan's coins were struck early in his reign or that Æthelweard did not begin to strike immediately after his accession. As we shall see, though, the balance of the evidence must be that the latter part of the reign of Æthelstan was for practical purposes coinless, and *prima facie* the accession of Æthelweard is to be dated after rather than before the middle of the ninth century.

A second fixed point of the greatest value is supplied by the great Dorking hoard (*Inventory* 123 but *cf. A/S Coins*, p. 65) which, there is reason to think, was concealed *c.* 861. With three coins of Æthelstan, and sixteen of Æthelweard by five of his six moneyers, were three coins of Eadmund by two moneyers who both had struck for Æthelweard. In other words, the presumption must be that the Dorking hoard was concealed very early in the reign of Eadmund, and so we may date the death of Æthelweard not later than *c.* 860. G. C. Brooke in *English Coins* has dated this event some five years later, but again we must not forget that Brooke was convinced that Burgred of Mercia did not coin before 866, a belief that inevitably colours his view of the East Anglian coinage as a whole. In fact there are very good numismatic reasons for thinking that the reign of Eadmund was much longer than the four years which Brooke allows it, and here we need not do more than stress the circumstances that coins of Eadmund are known by eleven moneyers, seven of them not known for Æthelweard, and recall that Florence of Worcester appears to date the accession of Eadmund between 855 and 859. For what they are worth, too, the *Annals of St. Neots* date the accession of Eadmund as early as 855. This does not seem too early, and it is interesting that there should have been a tradition to this effect.

Æthelweard, then, may be supposed to have died at the very latest a year or two before 860, twenty years, that is, after the first great florescence of East Anglian coinage under Æthelstan. The question that remains to be decided is whether his accession could have been substantially earlier than the middle of the ninth century, and already we have noted a pointer of possible relevance in the Sevington hoard. That Æthelweard's reign was not of too great duration would seem suggested by the fact that all of his moneyers are known either in the preceding or the succeeding reign, and one of them in both. If, too, we observe the incidence of coins of Æthelweard in the group of hoards associated with the quinquennium *c.* 870–*c.* 875, and especially those from Gravesend (*Inventory* 176) and Croydon (*Inventory* 111 but *cf. BNJ*, XXIX, ii (1959), pp. 22–234), it must be conceded that the probability is that the

reign of Æthelweard was short compared with that of his predecessor and not longer than—if as long as—that of his successor. Probably we will not be very far wrong if we suppose that Æthelweard's reign ran *c.* 850–*c.* 855, a not inconsiderable modification of Brooke's *c.* 840–*c.* 865 and of Keary's *c.* 837–*c.* 850.

Against this background, then, we should now consider the new coin of Æthelweard discovered in the Ipswich excavations. As we have seen there is nothing remarkable in the circumstance that the obverse lettering is quite different from that of the reverse, but what is curious is that the epigraphy of both sides is inconsistent with that found on other coins of the reign and moneyer. Presumably, therefore, the new coin is either earlier or later than those already recorded, and the fact that the hoard-provenances of these coins are *post*-860 must suggest the former. Epigraphical confirmation of this would seem to be afforded by the angular form of 'R' which is that found frequently on coins of Æthelstan but not on the previously recorded coins of Æthelweard nor on any of those of Eadmund. What may seem to clinch the sequence, however, is a typological argument. On the coin from Ipswich the obverse type is a cross-crosslet while on the remaining coins of Twicga, both of Æthelweard and of Eadmund, the obverse type is a species of cross ancrée. The cross-crosslet, moreover, is a type that occurs on a number of coins of Æthelstan, but on no other coin of Æthelweard and never under Eadmund. In this connection, too, it is possibly significant that a cross-crosslet reverse with a portrait obverse is one of the very few Æthelstan types not represented in the Middle Temple hoard and comes therefore presumptively late in the reign.

The contention of this note, therefore, is that the coin from Ipswich is among the earliest of those of Æthelweard, and to be dated in consequence nearer 850 than 855. Perhaps the archaeologist will be satisfied with the dating *c.* 850–*c.* 855, and the opinion of the numismatist is that it was quite likely lost as well as struck between those limits. Certainly a date for its loss much after 860 would be flying in the face of all the evidence. In conclusion it must be confessed that the siting of the mint—or mints?—of the East Anglian kings has still to be established, though the probability is that we are to seek deep in East Anglian territory.

(B) SILVER PENNY OF KING EADGAR OF ENGLAND (Plate XXXVII, 2).

Obv. +EADGARREX crowned bust to r. breaking legend.

Rev. +NORBERTMONETA small cross pattée.

Die-axis: 0°. Weight 20.5 grains. Uneven black patination.

The coin is comparable to two pennies in the National Collection, one—fragmentary—bequeathed by the late L. A. Lawrence,

and one from the 1950 Chester hoard (*Inventory* 86), and is in fact from the same reverse die as the latter (*cf. BNJ*, XXVII, ii (1953), p. 159, No. 508 and Pl. V). The style of the coin is of course quite characteristically East Anglian (*cf. A/S Coins*, p. 140), and pennies of this class can be dated provisionally to the whole decade *c.* 960—*c.* 970. There is, however, an absolute *terminus post quem* in the accession of Eadgar in 959, and only less absolute a *terminus ante quem* in the great demonetisation that accompanied the complete recoinage of the last years of the reign (*cf. A/S Coins*, p. 152).

SHIRE HALL YARD EXCAVATIONS

The purchase of the only remaining fragment of the Town Rampart by Tollemaches Brewery with a view to re-development led to the excavation of the site on behalf of the Ministry of Works, in August 1959.

The area purchased by the Brewery from the Corporation of Ipswich, consisted of a long rectangle (Fig. 60), abutting on the area known as Shire Hall Yard, and enclosing the Rampart, which at one end apparently stood well preserved for a height of some eight feet. A broad trench (Fig. 61) was cut through the Rampart at the south end of the property where it stood well preserved, and extended across as much of the Town Ditch as was enclosed. A second trench was cut at the north end, where the actual bank had been levelled for nineteenth century cottages, in order to confirm a feature found beneath the Rampart to the south.

The Middle Saxon town was represented by one rubbish pit in Trench 2, partially cut through by the ditch of Phase 1. The pottery recovered was all Ipswich ware (Fig. 64).

The position of this pit further extends the known area of the Middle Saxon town, for which the distribution of findspots of the period has hitherto been confined to the northern and eastern regions of the medieval town, although the documentary evidence suggests that St. Peter's Church close by may have been an early Minster Church.

SUCCESSION OF PHASES (Fig. 62)

Phase 1. The section across the existing fragment of the Rampart revealed a broad 'V' shaped ditch immediately beneath it. A second trench cut 40 ft. to the north of the first, at a point where the Rampart had been destroyed, confirmed that the ditch was present, on the line followed by the later Rampart.

Originally the ditch must have been approximately 20 ft. across and 5 ft. deep with squared central slot.

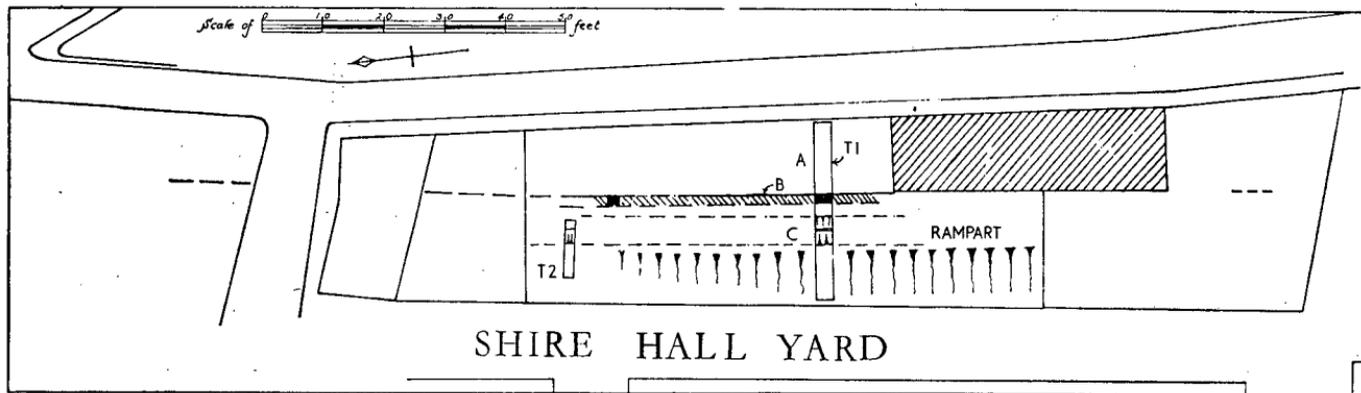


FIG. 60.—Plan of Shire Hall Yard.

- T1 Trench 1, extending across the Rampart and part of the Town Ditch.
- T2 Trench 2, to check the existence of the pre-Rampart ditch.
- A Site of the Town Ditch.

- B The stub of the Monastic boundary wall faced with 19th century bricks; solid black indicates portions actually uncovered, dotted line surface indications of mortared rubble on the line of the known portion.
- C Course of the pre-Rampart ditch.

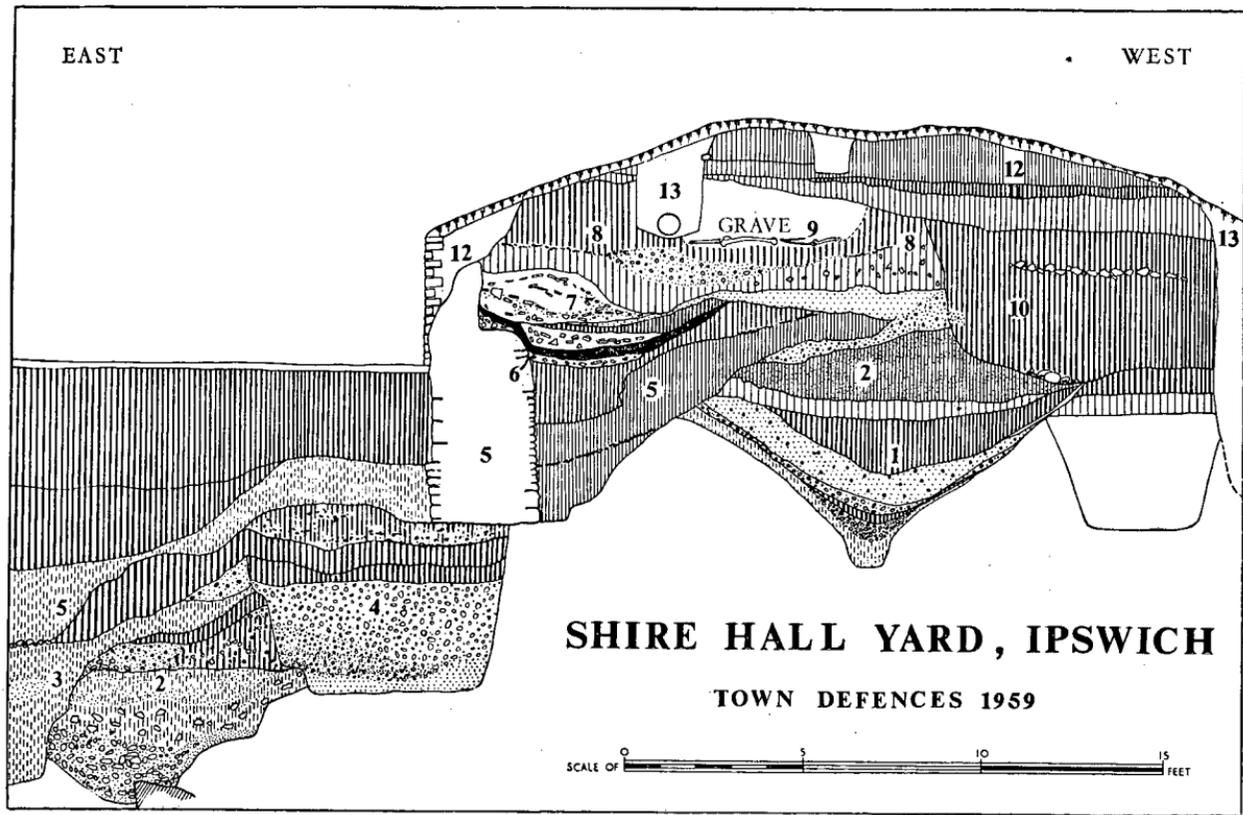


FIG. 61.—Section of Trench 1.

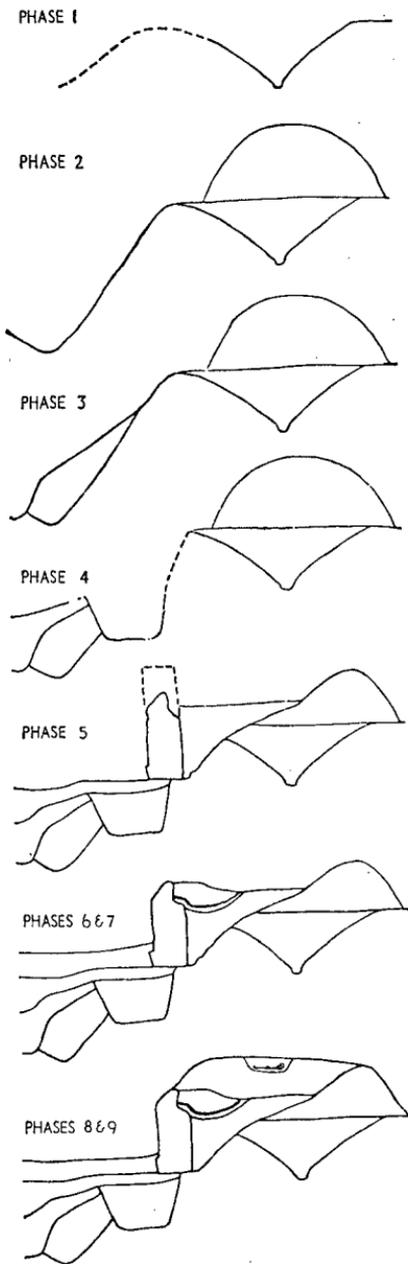


FIG. 62.—Shire Hall Yard:
Succession of Phases.

Some 15 ins. of silt and gravel form the primary silting, capped with the remnants of a turf line, indicating that the ditch had been open for some time. The ditch was then deliberately filled with sand and gravel, capped with a black fill, an event most probably to be associated with the construction of the Rampart and Ditch in 1204.

A few small sherds of Thetford ware were recovered from the basal silting of the ditch, but these were inconclusive for dating purposes. In view of the fact that in Trench 2 the ditch cut through a Middle Saxon rubbish pit and that only Thetford ware was recovered from the primary silt, it would suggest that the construction of the ditch falls somewhere between A.D. 900 and A.D. 1100, probably eleventh century rather than the tenth.

No features of any kind were found associated with the inner lip of the ditch in either of the two trenches, although there remains the possibility that the construction of an air-raid shelter behind the Rampart in 1939 may have removed them. The outer lip is incomplete, being disturbed in the fourteenth century by the erection of the stone wall of the 'Black Friars' monastery. Furthermore the siting of the ditch is also interesting, for

although it was some 20 ft. wide it was sited at least along this portion of the town boundary, on a slight rise, the ground falling beyond to a stream bed. If it were meant as a defensive feature, the builders would surely have taken advantage of the stream bed itself, recutting it and possibly scarping the inner slope, with a great deal less labour. Unless the later cutting of the Town Ditch down the stream bed totally destroyed all traces of any modification contemporary with the 'V' ditch, it seems that the ditch was more of a political boundary than a defensive feature. The subsequent siting of the Rampart immediately above it strengthens this view.

Phase 2. The construction of a Rampart enclosing the town took place in 1204, with the assistance of local people and of the County of Cambridge, as recorded in the Ipswich Domesday.

The Rampart mound was built up with gravel and earth excavated from the ditch cut outside the boundary. The original dimensions of the mound are unknown, for although the existing Rampart stands to a maximum height of 8 ft., only a small core of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. remains of the original mound. Later modification destroyed the original face of the Rampart, removing all possible traces of pallsading or retaining posts. The remaining fragment of the Rampart shows no constructional features, all that may be said is that it was a mound of earth and gravel excavated from the ditch and probably retained on the outer side by a wooden pallsade. A small fragment of the original ditch remained, indicating a cut approximately 10 ft. deep and probably in the order of 18 ft. or 20 ft. across. The ditch was a modification of a stream bed which ran from the high ground outside the town and formed the East boundary, known to this day as 'The Wash'. The filling of the lowermost level is a heavy gravel with some mud between the stones, passing into dark silt. Higher up the fill is a coarse sandy silt, in turn capped with greasy black soil with patches of gravel. Small sherds of Thetford ware were recovered from the lowest level.

Phase 3. The ditch was recut, probably due to the silting up of the original, this time a few feet away to the east. Sherds of a painted white ware, French Polychrome, jug (Fig. 63) occurred in the filling indicating a date of 1275+.²⁷

Phase 4. At some time after the silting up of the Phase 3 ditch and before the construction of the stone monastic precinct wall, a trench with vertical sides, 7 ft. across and 5 ft. deep was excavated

²⁷ G. C. Dunning, 'An Inventory of the Polychrome Pottery found in England', *Archaeologia*, vol. LXXXIII (1933), 114-134.

between the inner lip of the ditch and the outer face of the Rampart. No silting took place and the fill of gravel and sand indicates that it was abandoned and refilled almost immediately after it was cut.

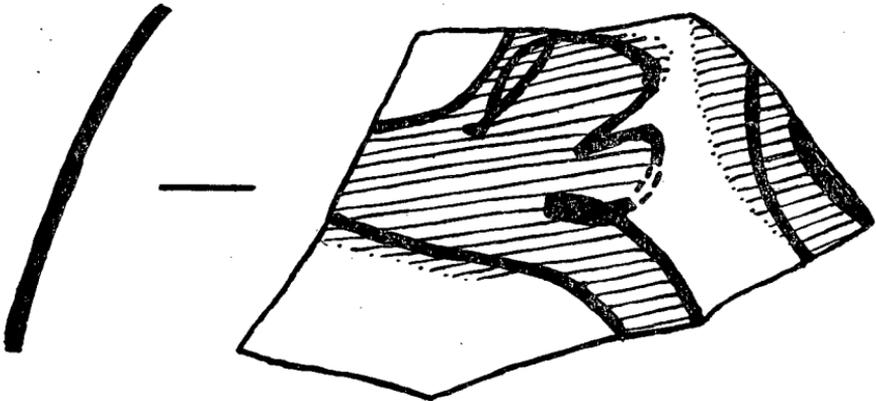


FIG. 63.—French Polychrome. (3).

The position of this trench between the Rampart and the ditch suggests it was intended for the foundation of a substantial wall, the object being to base the wall on undisturbed gravel, necessitating a cut through the silting of the original town ditch of Phase 2. That this was the purpose is borne out by the documentary evidence²⁸ that a licence to crenellate was obtained in 1352 and surrendered in 1354.

Phase 5. A stone built wall along the outer face of the Rampart overlies the inner lip of the abandoned trench of Phase 4. The wall is 3 ft. thick, the lower courses faced with large blocks of septaria. Above, flint cobbles are used with occasional bonding slabs of larger material. To build the wall the front of the Rampart was dug away so that the stone construction could be free-standing. With two-thirds of the foundation over-lapping the Phase 4 trench, some subsidence occurred and the wall is slightly out of true.

By the latter part of the fourteenth century the 'Black Friars' monastery already possessed the land up to the boundary of the town and there can be little doubt that this stone wall is the precinct wall of the monastery.

Of those parts of the Town Rampart which survived until fairly recently, there is no evidence of any other section being

²⁸ See below, page 301.

faced with stone. The stone wall was traced by surface indications for some 120 ft. to the north of Trench 1 and 60 ft. to the south.

The ditch was again recut about the same time, on the same line as that of Phase 3, leaving the berm of about 4 ft. between the ditch and the wall.

Phase 6. The Reformation and the suppression of the 'Black Friars' monastery (1538) is represented by a slighting of the wall and some denudation of the bank behind. A turf line formed over the step created by the removal of stone from the inner face of the wall and the rubble of stone fragments and mortar. The core of the wall, being of small stones and mortar was left standing. The height of the surviving fragment is 7 ft.

Phase 7. A second layer overlies the first and might be associated with recorded mining of the wall for the manufacture of saltpetre, *c.* 1600. About this time the lane beyond the ditch, to the east, was known as 'Gunpowder Lane'.

Phase 8. The Ramparts were repaired twice in the seventeenth century, once in 1603, and again in the Civil War, in 1643. At the close of the sixteenth century the stub of the monastic wall was remaining to a height of $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. with the earth bank behind level with the top. Apparently during the seventeenth century the bank was heightened by an additional 3 ft. to provide a wide flat platform, but it is not possible to say which of the two repairs are represented by this.

Phase 9. After the suppression of the 'Black Friars' the monastic buildings were used for various purposes and by the seventeenth century they were, in part, a School and a Bridewell. The proximity of the Bridewell and a workhouse belonging to St. Mary Key Parish would probably explain the burials in the upper levels of the reconstituted Rampart. Two shallow graves were encountered in the major section through the Rampart, both properly laid out, but without coffins.

Phase 10. At some time in the eighteenth century, a large pit was dug into the tail of the mound, disturbing a number of burials. Five skulls, a number of long bones and pelvic girdles were apparently salvaged and these were dumped in a heap at the base of the pit which was filled with black soil.

Phase 11. A map of Ipswich by Pennington in 1778 shows the top of the mound in the region in question laid out in small geometrical gardens behind the houses which had been built over the

site of the disused Town Ditch. The use of that area as a burial ground had by then been forgotten. The section through the mound showed that at that time, the mound had been levelled off and a layer of garden soil covered the top.

Phases 12 and 13. An accumulation of soil and rubbish during the nineteenth century with modern pipe-lines and an air-raid shelter cut into the tail of the mound. The outer face of the wall was faced with bricks along the whole of the surviving section.

IPSWICH WARE (Trench 2; Fig. 64)
(Rubbish pit under rampart)

Layer 2

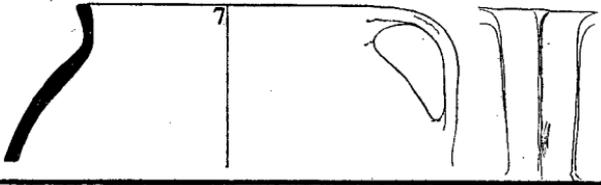
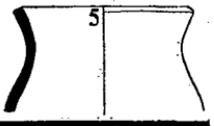
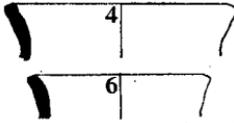
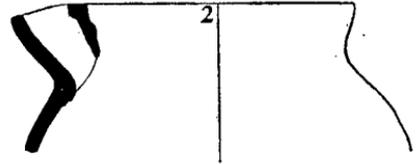
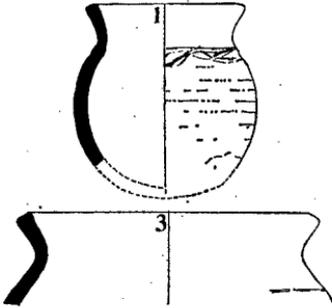
- 1 Cooking pot, upright rim squared above. A zone of irregular slashed ornament occurs high on the shoulder. Knife trimming appears on the lower portion of the wall. 'Intermediate pimply' ware (1 example).
- 2 Spouted pitcher without ornament. Very hard grey ware backed with grit and smoothed on outer surface (1 example).
- 3 Large cooking pot with upright rim slightly hollowed internally. Grey 'intermediate pimply' ware (1 example).
- 4 Cooking pot with upright rim slightly hollowed internally. 'Intermediate pimply' ware (1 example).
- 5 Small cooking pot, simple upright rim squared above. Fine hard 'sandy' ware (1 example).
- 6 Small cooking pot, upright rim squared above and bevelled internally. 'Sandy' grey ware (1 example).
- 7 Strap handle from a pitcher, with slight central reed. Hard grey ware backed with grit and externally smoothed. Not from the same vessel as No. 2.

(Not figured—Also present among the sherds from this layer were two body fragments of very thin red ware with grey surfaces and smoothed externally).

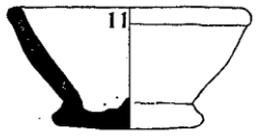
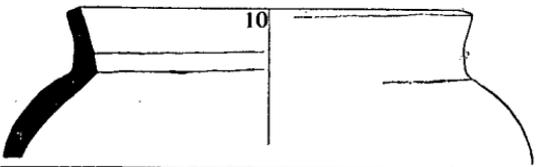
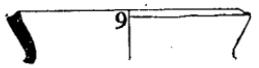
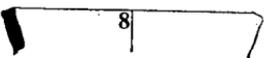
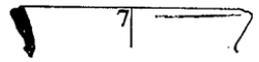
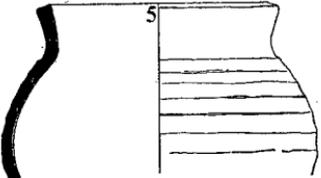
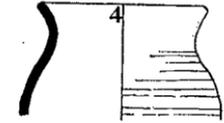
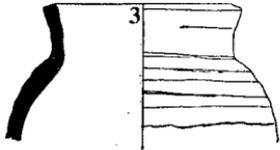
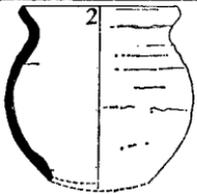
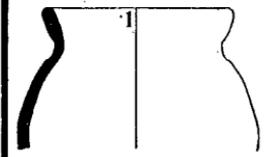
Layer 3

- 1 Cooking pot with thickened upright rim. A tooled groove at the neck produces a slight shoulder. Hard 'sandy' grey ware, distinctly a wheel thrown vessel (1 example).
- 2 A small cooking pot with a peaked rim slightly hollowed internally. Some suggestion of girth grooves on the shoulder. 'Intermediate pimply' grey ware (1 example).
- 3 Cooking pot with upright rim, flattened above. Neck angled to the shoulder which has shallow girth grooves. 'Intermediate pimply' ware (5 examples).

Pl. L2



Pl. L3



Pl. L4

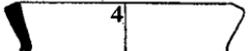
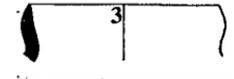
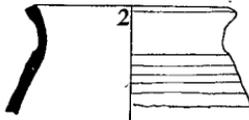
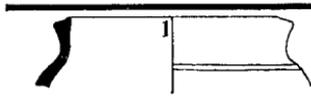


FIG. 64.—Pottery from Shire Hall Yard. (†).

- 4 Small cooking pot with simple upright rim slightly everted. Shallow girth grooves on the shoulder. Very hard 'sandy' grey ware with some grit (1 example).
- 5 Large cooking pot with thick square rim slightly hollowed above and internally. Shallow girth grooves on the shoulder. 'Intermediate pimply' ware with red core and reduced surfaces (3 examples).
- 6 Cooking pot with squared everted rim with slight external bead and strong girth grooves. Intermediate hard grey ware (1 example).
- 7 Cooking pot with everted rim strongly hollowed above. 'Intermediate grey pimply' ware (2 examples).
- 8 Cooking pot, rim squared above with slight beading inside and out. 'Intermediate grey pimply' ware (1 example).
- 9 Cooking pot, everted rim hollowed above and internally. 'Intermediate grey pimply' ware (1 example).
- 10 Large storage jar, without ornament. Not enough of the rim remains to determine the presence of lugs or spout. Rim upright, thickened and very squared. Hard, sandy bright red ware with flecks of mica (1 example).
- 11 Small bowl or lamp with flat base with central boss and a distinct foot angled to the wall. The rim is slightly thickened with an external bead. The outer surface has been smoothed and pared with a knife. Hard sandy grey-brown ware (1 example).

Layer 4

- 1 Cooking pot, peaked upright rim hollowed internally. Soft red ware with fumed grey surfaces. Some grit showing. Internally a deposit of lime (1 example).
- 2 Cooking pot, upright rim squared above. The shoulder is sagging with strong girth grooves. Hard grey 'intermediate pimply' ware (1 example).
- 3 Cooking pot, upright peaked rim rounded on the outside. Hard grey 'intermediate pimply' ware (1 example).
- 4 Cooking pot, rim slightly out-turned and squared above. Hard grey 'intermediate pimply' ware (1 example).

All sherds from this layer except those representing No. 1 were of 'intermediate pimply' ware. Four bases were represented and three of these were flat but retained the coarseness of manufacture so typical of Ipswich ware as opposed to the mechanical lines of the 'wheel thrown' Thetford ware.