

Archaeological Deskbased Assessment of Land

**NORTH OF VALLEY  
ROAD  
IPSWICH**

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For The Landscape Partnership

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John Duffy MA

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Archaeological Deskbased Assessment of Land

# NORTH OF VALLEY ROAD IPSWICH

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Client: The Landscape Partnership

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Local Authority: Ipswich Borough Council

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NGR: 616460, 246428

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Planning App: N/A

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Author(s): J. Duffy

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# Abstract

*This desk based assessment covers the land to the North of Valley Road, Ipswich.*

*Contained within the report are the results of a 1km Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) search, a specialist documentary and cartographic survey and a specialist aerial photographic survey.*

*The proposed development site does not contain any existing SHER records though a high number of sites dating from the Palaeolithic through to Post Medieval were identified nearby during the 1km radius search. The valley to the west is of the greatest interest with multi-period artefacts found during extraction work at the Dales Road Brick and Tile Works. The study area is also directly associated with Brick and Tile Works as cartographic evidence shows it was likely to be part of the Works to the north of Grove Farm.*

*The proposed housing and residential care village development covers the entire site with a few open spaces and would likely heavily impact on any preserved archaeological deposits.*

*Due to the high potential for archaeological deposits from most periods it is considered likely that some form of further archaeological work will be required by the Local Authority.*

# 1. Introduction and Scope of Study

- 1.1. This archaeological desk based assessment has been researched and prepared by John Duffy of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of The Landscape Partnership to accompany the future submission of a planning application. The assessment is undertaken in accordance with the brief provided by Will Fletcher of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team.
- 1.2. The report considers land between Ipswich and Westerfield currently belonging to Ipswich School and in use as playing fields. The local planning authority is Ipswich Borough Council who take archaeological advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team.
- 1.3. The Landscape Partnership are currently producing an Environmental Statement, which this forms part of, in order to gain planning permission for the construction of a housing and residential care village development and their associated infrastructure.
- 1.4. The site occupies an area of approximately 30 acres and is centred at National Grid Reference 616460, 246428 (FIGURE 1).
- 1.5. The site is bounded on the west by the track leading to Grove Farm, to the south by the rear property boundaries of Valley Road, and on all other sides by agricultural lands (FIGURE 2).
- 1.6. The assessment comprises of an examination of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), which includes previous archaeological work, metal detected and other findspots and listed buildings within a radius of 1km of the site.
- 1.7. The assessment also comprises of a specialist documentary and cartographic search, undertaken by A. Breen, and a specialist aerial photographic search and mapping, undertaken by R. Palmer (Air Photo Services). The full reports for both specialist searches are included as Appendices 4 and 5.
- 1.8. The assessment seeks to address the following issues:
  - ◆ To assess the potential archaeology and its survival on this site
  - ◆ To assess the possible impact of the proposed development on the archaeology

## 2. Planning Background

2.1. In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued PPG 16, "Archaeology and Planning". This document provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.

2.2. In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority, Ipswich Borough Council, is bound by the policy frameworks provided by the government in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16), and the policies within the Ipswich Local Plan (2001), which will soon be superseded by the Ipswich Local Development Framework. The currently relevant policies are as follows:

POLICY BE41 The Council will seek to preserve Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other remains of national importance and their settings. On important archaeological sites the Council will seek mitigation of damage through physical preservation in situ as the preferred solution. When the balance of other factors is in favour of physical destruction of the archaeological site, the Council will wish to be satisfied that adequate provision is made for the excavation and recording of archaeological remains.

POLICY BE42 Where research indicates that archaeological remains may exist, the Council will require that a developer submits an archaeological assessment or if necessary a field evaluation prior to the determination of a planning application. Planning permission will not be granted without adequate assessment of the nature, extent and significance of the remains present and the extent to which the proposed development is likely to affect them. Where proposals are considered acceptable these conservation/preservation arrangements will be secured by a condition of planning permission and/or a planning obligation agreement.

2.3. The site does not contain any Scheduled Monuments and does not fall within any Conservation Areas.

2.4. In accordance with best practice and government guidance, the client has requested this report at the earliest stage in order to be fully informed of any archaeological issues that may be encountered during any planning application process and subsequent development.

## 3. Geology and Topography

### 3.1. GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1. The Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) shows that the site has clay soils over a chalky till (Melford Series). This map only provides a general indication of the geology present on site.
- 3.1.2. The Ground Investigation Report (RICHARD JACKSON PLC 2008) identified a 0.4m to 0.45m deep topsoil consisting of a slightly sandy, slightly gravelly clay. Made ground was identified in a single borehole in the centre of the site below the topsoil. Identified in all boreholes was a glacial till varying in depth (from 2.1m to over 3m) and consisted of a stiff or very stiff gravelly clay. The glacial till was identified as overlying glacial sand and gravel consisting of silty gravelly sand in the boreholes on western side of the site.

### 3.2. TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.2.1. The site is currently in use as playing fields for Ipswich School.
- 3.2.2. The western boundary of the site is formed by the track leading to Grove Farm on the north-western corner of the site. To the south the site is bound by the rear fences of the properties fronting Valley Road and to the north and east the site is defined by field boundaries (FIGURE 2).
- 3.2.3. The area has been levelled for its use as a school playing field. However, based on the surrounding area, the field does not appear heavily landscaped to form a fairly level surface.
- 3.2.4. The site is located approximately 100m to the east of a small valley extending to the west. The site is located in an area of fairly flat ground, sloping slightly to the north, at the top of the valley slope.



Plate 1 - General view of site, looking east

## 4. Archaeological and Historical Background

### TIMESCALES USED IN THIS REPORT:

PERIOD	FROM	TO
<b>PREHISTORIC</b>		
PALAEOLITHIC	450,000	12,000 BC
MESOLITHIC	12,000	4,000 BC
NEOLITHIC	4,000	1,800 BC
BRONZE AGE	1,800	600 BC
IRON AGE	600	43 AD
<b>HISTORIC</b>		
ROMAN	43	410 AD
SAXON	410	1066 AD
MEDIEVAL	1066	1485 AD
POST MEDIEVAL	1485	PRESENT

- 4.1. The site does not contain any scheduled monuments or listed buildings. The site does not fall within a Council designated conservation area. The area is considered as an area of high archaeological importance (WILL FLETCHER PERS COMM).
- 4.2. A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) for a 1km radius from the edge of the study site revealed activity from the Palaeolithic to Post-Medieval. Two main areas of concentrated activity were identified near the site, with IPS 010 and other associated sites 450m to the west at Dales Road and IPS 092 in the field immediately to the north. When sites are referred to from the SHER both the Parish Code and Monument ID numbers are listed. The results of the SHER search are also presented in Figure 3 and Appendix 3.
- 4.3. Included within the SHER search results, presented below, are the results of the documentary and aerial photographic searches. These results are summarised from the full reports by A. Breen and R. Palmer respectively. Both reports are included in full as Appendices 4 and 5.
- 4.4. It is not the aim of this assessment to present a complete history of this area of North

Ipswich from earliest times, nor is it the intention of this report to examine every artefact or archaeological report found in the local area. Rather, the aim of this assessment is to review the data available and to use this to construct a model of the potential archaeology of the specific study site.

#### **4.5.PREHISTORIC**

4.5.1. Mixed prehistoric finds have been recovered from a site on the southern side of Valley Road opposite the study area (IPS 246 – MSF14085). Finds included worked flints, burnt flints and burnt bone, some Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and a butt end to linear feature found in an archaeological evaluation. Prehistoric activity has been identified 600m to the east of the site with scattered worked flint (IPS 238 – MSF11899) during an archaeological watching brief.

4.5.2. The evidence for the prehistoric period occupation is focused in the area to the west of the site in a small valley around Dales Road. This evidence from this area was largely recovered in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century during the excavation of extraction pits associated with the Brick and Tile Works in this area. Beyond this small valley the quantity of recorded material drops significantly suggesting that settlement was focused in and around this valley.

#### **PALAEOLITHIC**

4.5.3. A group of Palaeolithic implements (IPS 009 - MSF4726) were recovered from the area of the Brick and Tile Works off Dales Road and at the Bolton and Laughlins Pits off Dales Road, in early 20<sup>th</sup> century, where worked flint, animal bone and hearth remains all dated to paleolithic were recorded (IPS 010 - MSF17532). Numerous other Palaeolithic flint implements associated with working floors and hearths were excavated in early 20<sup>th</sup> century in the same area (IPS 012 - MSF4737).

4.5.4. As with other prehistoric periods the Palaeolithic activity is concentrated around the small valley to the west of the site though it may extend along the top of the valley where the development site is located. Away from the valley area only a single flint arrowhead has been recorded, which was 900m north

of the site (IPS 130 – MSF4922).

### **MESOLITHIC**

4.5.5. Within the small valley to the west a scatter of worked flint associated with hazel and oak stakes, described as occupation evidence, was identified at the Dales Road site (IPS 005 – MSF4721).

4.5.6. The Mesolithic activity near the development site is again focused around the small valley to the west. There is some dispersed evidence for activity above the valley where mesolithic worked flint has also been recorded to the south of the site (IPS 002 – MSF4718) and was sealed below a surface with associated Iron Age pottery and animal bone.

### **NEOLITHIC**

4.5.7. In the valley on the sites at Dales Road several Neolithic findspots have been recorded including worked flint and grooved ware pottery (IPS 010 – MSF4727) and a polished flint axehead (IPS 012 – MSF 4738) all recovered in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

4.5.8. As with other prehistoric periods activity it appears focused within the valley to the west of the study area with only a single Neolithic polished axehead identified beyond the valley (IPS 076 – MSF4859).

### **BRONZE AGE**

4.5.9. In the Dales Road area approximately 450m to the west, Bronze Age pottery, including two beakers and urn fragments, have been recorded (IPS 010 – MSF4728). This forms part of the multi-period site in the small valley immediately to the west of the site.

4.5.10. The evidence from the Bronze Age is similar to other prehistoric periods with concentrated activity in the Dales Road area and single findspot beyond it, a Bronze Age axe-hammer was found along with a human skeleton (IPS MISC - MSF18699).

## **IRON AGE**

4.5.11. Fragments of very coarse Early Iron Age pot and an iron tip mounting, possibly from a plough or other agricultural implement have been recorded to the west of the site at Dales Road (IPS 010 – MSF4729). This is a continuation of the earlier prehistoric activity within the small valley.

4.5.12. The Iron Age period around the study site is similar to other prehistoric periods with concentrated activity within the valley with Iron Age pottery, found in early 20<sup>th</sup> century, recorded along Valley Road above the valley slope (IPS 123 – MSF4914).

## **4.6.ROMAN**

4.6.1. In the area of the valley to the west of the site, Dales Road area, concentrated Roman activity has been recorded. Greyware pottery, a bronze bracelet, a bone bracelet, an urn cremation and bronze brooch were found during quarry work at Dales Road (IPS 010 – MSF4730). At Dale Hall Farm two cremation urns have been identified (IPS 011 – MSF4736). Also a Roman cemetery has been recorded which included the excavation of several inhumations, some accompanied, and a cremation during extraction work during 1<sup>st</sup> half of 20<sup>th</sup> century (IPS 013 - MSF4739).

4.6.2. Further Roman activity has been recorded along Valley Road with 1<sup>st</sup> century AD pottery with associated ditches (IPS 022 – MSF4753). 'Romano British finds' with limited details are recorded in the SHER and these finds included pottery (IPS 035 - MSF4767).

4.6.3. Another possible Roman cemetery with 70 burials reported along with urns and a fragment of lead coffin is located to the south-east of the site (IPS 046 - MSF4778). However, later watching brief work in vicinity did not identify any archaeological remains.

4.6.4. Located approximately 600m to the east of the site is a probable Roman farmstead with Late Iron Age origins (IPS 240 – MSF14634). Excavated evidence included ditches and a large enclosure though there were no structures identified.

- 4.6.5. Several Roman finds were recovered during the metal detector survey of the Medieval site at Mill Farm to the west of the study area (IPS 092 – MSF11208). These included bronze and silver coins, bronze brooches and a gold finger ring. A further possible Roman greyware urn was found in 1903 though this find is not certain as to its use as an urn (IPS 023 – MSF4754).
- 4.6.6. Unlike the earlier prehistoric periods the Roman period activity is not concentrated on the valley but is spread across the landscape with occupation to the north and east of the site and cemeteries to the west and east. This is indicative of the increased occupation of this area in the Roman period with a possible change from occupation to funerary activity within the Dales Road area.

#### **4.7.SAXON**

- 4.7.1. Only limited Saxon material was identified in the Dales Road area with the recovery of Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware (IPS 010 – MSF4731).
- 4.7.2. Other Saxon artefacts have been recorded dispersed around the study site including a single sherd of Ipswich Ware found in a garden (IPS 115 – MSF4904). Further artefacts, including a bronze buckle and several fragments of bronze strap fittings, have been recorded along with Roman and Medieval artefacts on the site to the west of the study area (IPS 092 – MSF11209). Also a Late Saxon Disc brooch and Thetford Ware in several ditches (IPS 124 – MSF4915).
- 4.7.3. Unlike the earlier periods there is no sign of concentrated Saxon activity in the immediate vicinity of the site with little activity around the prehistoric occupation area and later Roman cemetery at Dales Road. This is possibly associated with population change within the landscape or the 'Middle Saxon Shuffle' (WADE 2000:23). This is probably associated with the development of Ipswich at this time to the south. Saxon activity has also been identified around Westerfield village to the north and this may suggest some Saxon origins to this village (DUFFY 2008).

#### 4.8.MEDIEVAL

- 4.8.1. The documentary search identified the site as belonging to the estate of Christchurch Mansion which was constructed in 1546 on the site of Holy Trinity Priory. The lands belonging to Holy Trinity Priory were the same as the later Christchurch Mansion suggesting that the study area was agricultural land through the Medieval period as part of the Holy Trinity Priory estate.
- 4.8.2. Holy Trinity Church is also referenced in the Domesday Book, compiled in 1086, and its existence may indicate a Medieval suburb of Ipswich in the vicinity of the church (WADE 1999:158). However, the study area lies approximately 650m to north and would likely be beyond any settlement at this time.
- 4.8.3. In the area of the Post Medieval estate of Christchurch Mansion and its estate several Medieval sites have been recorded including the likely site of the Medieval Priory of Holy Trinity (IPS 157 - MSF4957) which is said to be 'mainly between Christchurch Mansion and St Margarets Church'. The priory was founded 1162 and rebuilt after a fire in 1194. A dressed stone fragment, reused, possibly from Holy Trinity Priory (IPS 118 - MSF4908) has also been found in this area. This area is also recorded within the SHER as the possible site of Ipswich castle (IPS 119 – MSF4909) however, more likely positions within the town defences has been suggested (WADE 1999:158).
- 4.8.4. Located to the west of the study area is a site at Mill Farm which was metal detected from 1979 to 1987 and which a large quantity of pottery and metal finds were recovered (IPS 092 – MSF4876). It has been suggested that this area was the site of a possible Medieval fair or market located to the south of the Medieval village of Westerfield.
- 4.8.5. Dispersed Medieval activity has been identified in the 1km SHER search of the site including two pits containing Medieval pottery recorded along with Saxon ditches and finds (IPS 124 – MSF4916). A scatter of Medieval pottery along with a bronze vessel rim and animal bone was recorded to the south-east of the site (IPS 115 – MSF4905). Medieval coins were recovered from the spoil during the excavation of a Roman settlement (IPS 240 – MSF14635). Medieval

pottery scatters have been recorded in archaeological watching briefs to the east of the site (IPS 237 – MSF11897 and IPS 238 - MSF11899).

4.8.6. To the south-west of the site artefacts recovered during an archaeological watching brief include high status building material, including re-used Roman, suggesting a building of 11<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> century or 13<sup>th</sup> century date (IPS 289 – MSF19291).

4.8.7. The results from the Medieval period show that there is no evidence of occupation on the site and this is supported by the documentary evidence indicating the area was fields belonging to the Priory of Holy Trinity. Medieval activity appears to be focused on the Priory and the village of Westerfield to the north of the development site.

#### **4.9. POST MEDIEVAL**

4.9.1. Post Medieval activity in the vicinity of the site is limited as the area was largely fields associated with Christchurch Mansion to the south (FIGURE 4). The development site passed in ownership from Holy Trinity Priory to Cardinal Wolsey in 1528 but went back to the crown at his disgrace. Christchurch Mansion was built in 1546 and area of the site continued in use as agricultural land.

4.9.2. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century a kiln was constructed near the centre of the study site and is visible on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map published in 1890 with the surrounding area called 'Brick Field' (FIGURE 5). However, the kiln is not recorded on the 1849 Tithe Map where the area is still shown as arable land with no associated structures. Only limited evidence exists for nearby extraction pits with only one identified during the aerial photographic search and none marked on the historic maps, though a nearby pond maybe the remains of one pit. The kiln is not visible on editions of the OS maps after the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition. However, a Brick and Tile Works is visible on OS maps through to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is possible that the kiln site within the study area is a small precursor to the more developed site and may not have been in use by 1880-1 when the survey for the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map was conducted.

4.9.3. The study site remained open fields with a sports ground to the south on the

1928 OS Map with a small pond and irregular streamline or ditch crossing the site (FIGURE 6). It appears to have become a sports ground with associated pavilion by the 1958 OS map and then remained a sports ground to the present day. During World War II the northern half of the site was used as a temporary gun battery, identified during the aerial photographic search, with several earthwork built gun emplacements and associated structures (FIGURE 7).

4.9.4. Other Post Medieval evidence is limited with some metal detected artefacts recovered during the excavation of a Roman settlement (IPS 240 – MSF17706) and roof tiles recovered from an archaeological watching brief (IPS 046 - MSF19604).

4.9.5. Other Post Medieval sites in the vicinity include the Old and New Cemetery and later crematorium (IPS 409 – MSF19665), the 19<sup>th</sup> century Red House farm to the east (IPS 459 – MSF21889) and the 19<sup>th</sup> century Westerfield train station to the north (WRF 009 – MSF22514).

4.9.6. Post Medieval activity in the area was limited with the area being largely agricultural land associated with Christchurch Mansion before the later introduction of the brick making industry to this area. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century the site was mainly playing fields with the exception of the northern half of the site which was used a temporary gun battery during World War II. Westerfield village to the north continued to be developed including the addition of a railway station and lines in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **4.10.UNDATED**

4.10.1. Several features were recorded in the Suffolk HER within the vicinity of the multi-period site of Dales Road (IPS 010) and although listed as undated several shafts were excavated during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, one was listed as a Neolithic Well (IPS 128) and was compared to the possible Roman 'ritual shafts' further to the east (IPS 095). Also a crouched burial described as 'Ipswich Man' was recorded (IPS 129).

4.10.2. A rectangular enclosure is recorded on the SHER after identification from an aerial photograph (IPS 256 – MSF15193) and it is located in a field immediately to the north of the study site. The date of the enclosure is

unknown though Iron Age coins have been recovered in its vicinity and it is located within the same area as a Medieval finds scatter (IPS 092 – MSF4876) and also with finds from the Roman and Saxon periods (IPS 092 – MSF11208 and MSF11209).

## 5. Proposed Redevelopment and Archaeological Impact

### 5.1. PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT

- 5.1.1. The proposed development at the site is a housing development and a residential care village along with the associated infrastructure for such a development (APPENDIX 6).
- 5.1.2. The development requires heavy ground disturbance across most of the site with extensive groundworks of the housing and residential care village development and the associated infrastructure.

### 5.2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT

- 5.2.1. The development of the site will have a very high impact on any buried archaeological deposits. The footprints of the structures are likely to destroy any preserved archaeological deposits.
- 5.2.2. The extent of the disturbance to the archaeological deposits will be dependent on the depth of the deposits in comparison with the depth of the building footings and any other groundworks associated with a development of this nature. These groundworks will include excavation of pipe trenches, stripping associated with road construction and any landscaping for the open areas of the site.
- 5.2.3. Based on the evidence from the Ground Investigation Report (RICHARD JACKSON PLC 2008) the preserved archaeology will be below the topsoil at a depth between 0.4m and 0.45m and overlying the glacial till.
- 5.2.4. Archaeological deposits on the site are expected to be well preserved with the site in use as arable land followed by playing fields causing limited ground disturbance. Extraction pits in the vicinity of the kiln site also indicate localised ground disturbance though the impact on earlier archaeological remains is unknown. The World War II gun battery was a series of earthworks and buildings and has the potential to have disturbed any archaeological deposits. The gun battery structures and earthworks appear fairly dispersed and it is unclear to what extent any disturbance has occurred.

## 6. Summary and Conclusions

- 6.1. A site north of Valley Road, Ipswich is proposed for redevelopment. The site is currently in use as school playing fields.
- 6.2. The development is comprised of a housing and residential care village with associated infrastructure.
- 6.3. Examination of the available data indicates that the site does not contain any Scheduled Monuments and is not in any Conservation area. There are also no Listed Buildings within the site boundary.
- 6.4. There is evidence of activity on and around the site from the prehistoric periods onwards. Multi-period sites have been identified to the west and to the north.
- 6.5. Palaeolithic and Neolithic worked flints have been found to the west in the area of Dales Road along with Palaeolithic hearth remains and pottery of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age dates.
- 6.6. The potential for preserved archaeological deposits from the Prehistoric periods are high with the possibility of the continuation of occupation deposits continuing from the valley to the west.
- 6.7. The sites at Dales Road continue with evidence from the Roman period including several cremations and inhumations recorded in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century along with Roman metal work and pottery. Another possible cemetery lies to the east of the site off Tuddenham Road. Metal detected finds have also been recovered from the fields to the north of the site.
- 6.8. The potential for preserved archaeological deposits from the Roman period are high as the site is located within a Roman landscape of settlements and cemeteries.
- 6.9. The recorded evidence for Saxon activity within the vicinity of the site is limited to findspots, mainly metal detected, from surrounding fields and gardens. Middle Saxon pottery has also been recovered from the multi-period site at Dales Road to the west.
- 6.10. The potential for archaeological deposits from the Saxon period are low with limited evidence in the surrounding area and a change in the landscape use in this

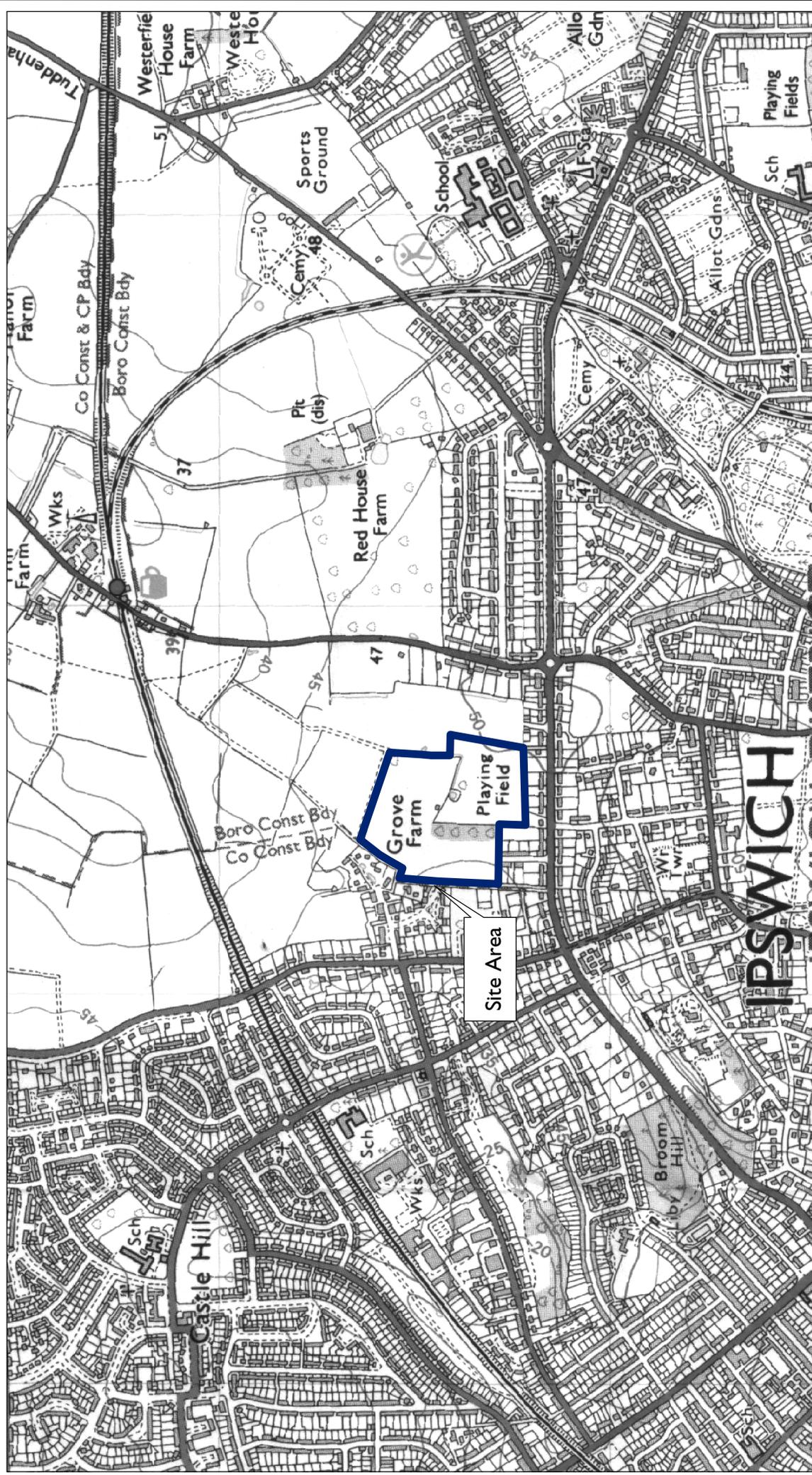
period.

- 6.11. By the Medieval and Post Medieval periods the site appears to be in agricultural use as part of the land owned by the Priory of Holy Trinity and later the estate of Christchurch Mansion. In the later Post Medieval period there was the development of the several Brick and Tile Works including one on the northern edge of the site with a separate kiln recorded on the site on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map (dated 1890). The site was then used as playing fields with the northern half of the site used as a temporary gun battery during World War II.
- 6.12. The potential for preserved Medieval and early Post Medieval deposits are low as the site was in agricultural use throughout these periods. The potential is high for the later Post Medieval period with the kiln site and World War II gun battery identified.
- 6.13. The proposed redevelopment consists of housing and larger residential structures with the associated infrastructure. This covers the majority of the site with a few open areas. There is a high potential of archaeological remains on the site with a good level of preservation. Though there is the possibility of disturbance by the later kiln site, in the form of extraction pits, and any groundworks associated with the World War II gun battery.
- 6.14. It is therefore likely that the Local Planning Authority, under advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team, will require further archaeological work. This could take the form of a programme of trial trenching in order to determine the nature of any archaeological deposits and their level of preservation. The results of this work will determine any further planning conditions and mitigation strategies for the surviving archaeology. The specification and methodologies for any further work will need to be agreed in a separate document.

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# FIGURES

FIGURE I // Site Location General



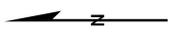
PROJECT // 0788E- Land North of Valley Road

DESCRIPTION // Site Location General

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DOC REF: LP0788E-DBA-v1

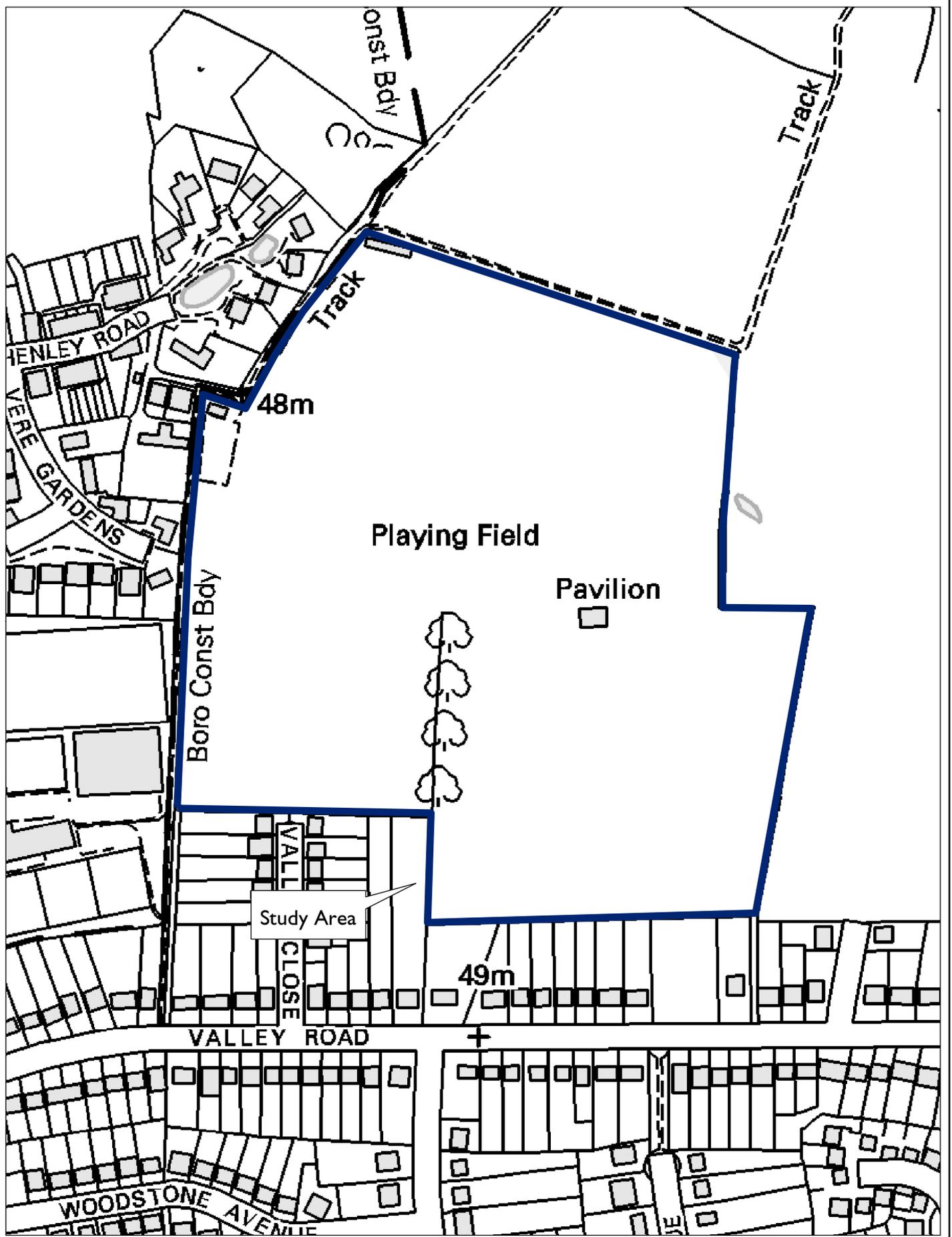
L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY



1,500m

0

FIGURE 2 // Site Location Detail



PROJECT // 0788E- Land North of Valley Road

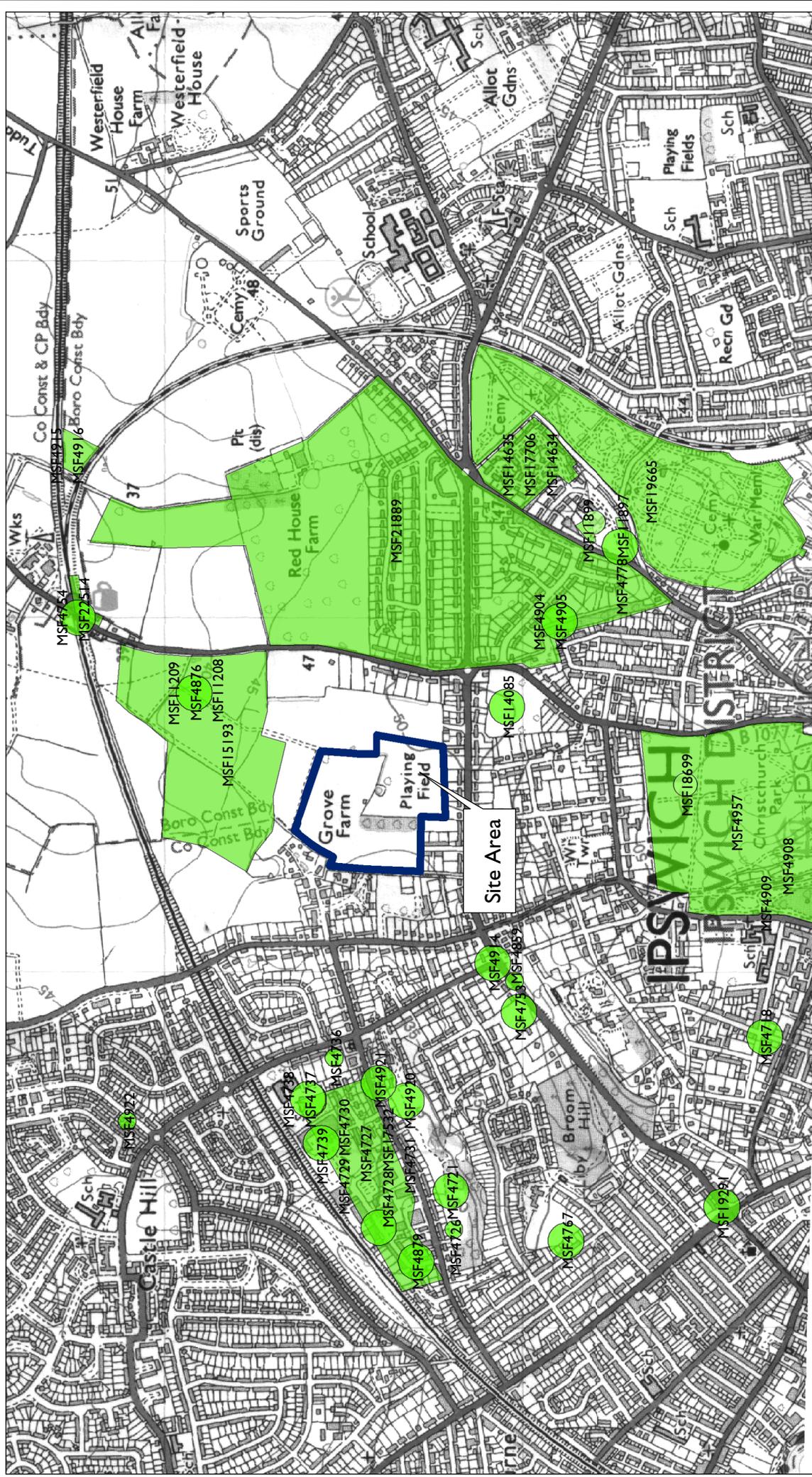
DESCRIPTION // Site Location Detail

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L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // Suffolk HER Results



PROJECT // 0788E- Land North of Valley Road

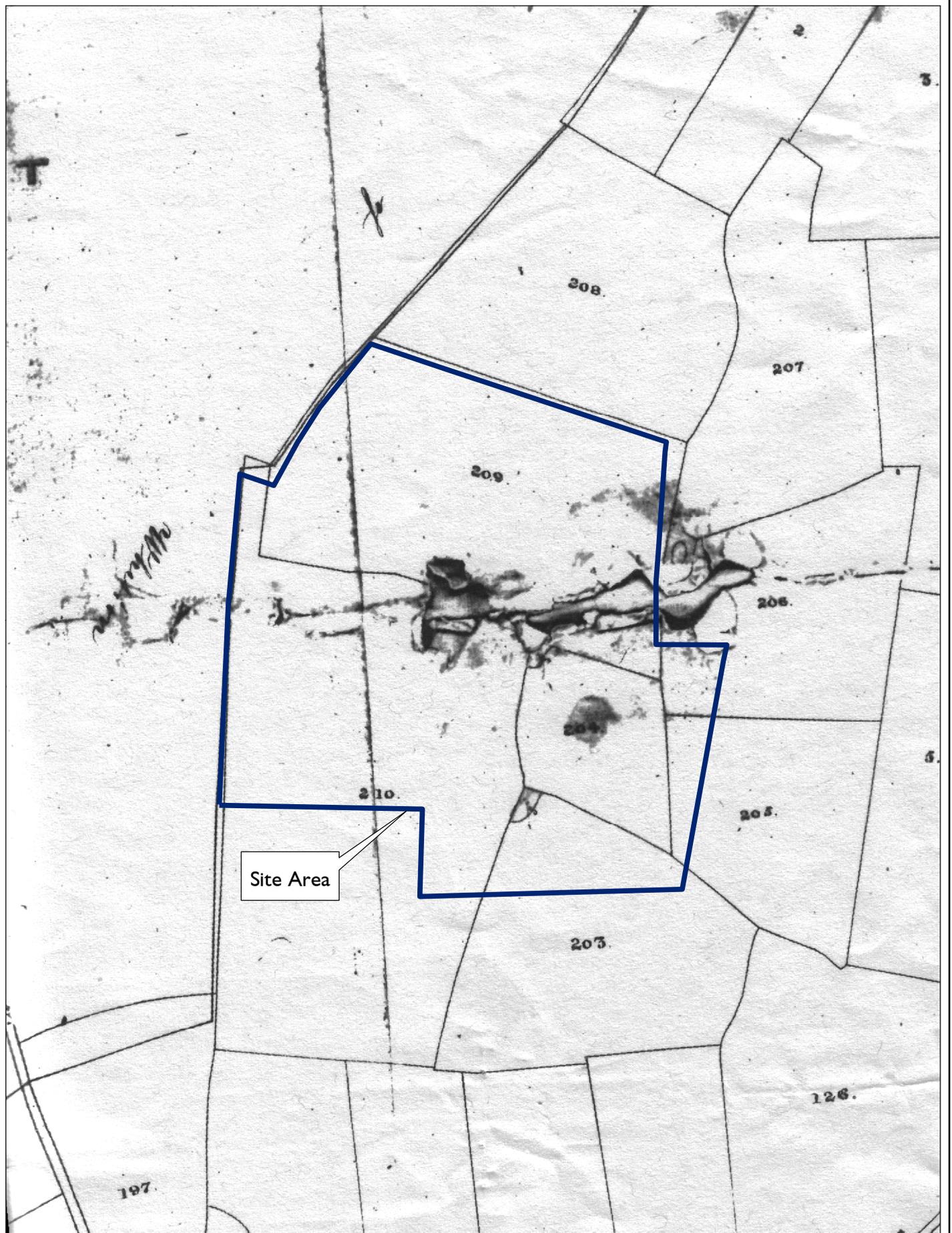
DESCRIPTION // Suffolk HER Results

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L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 4 // Tithe Map 1839



Site Area

0 200m



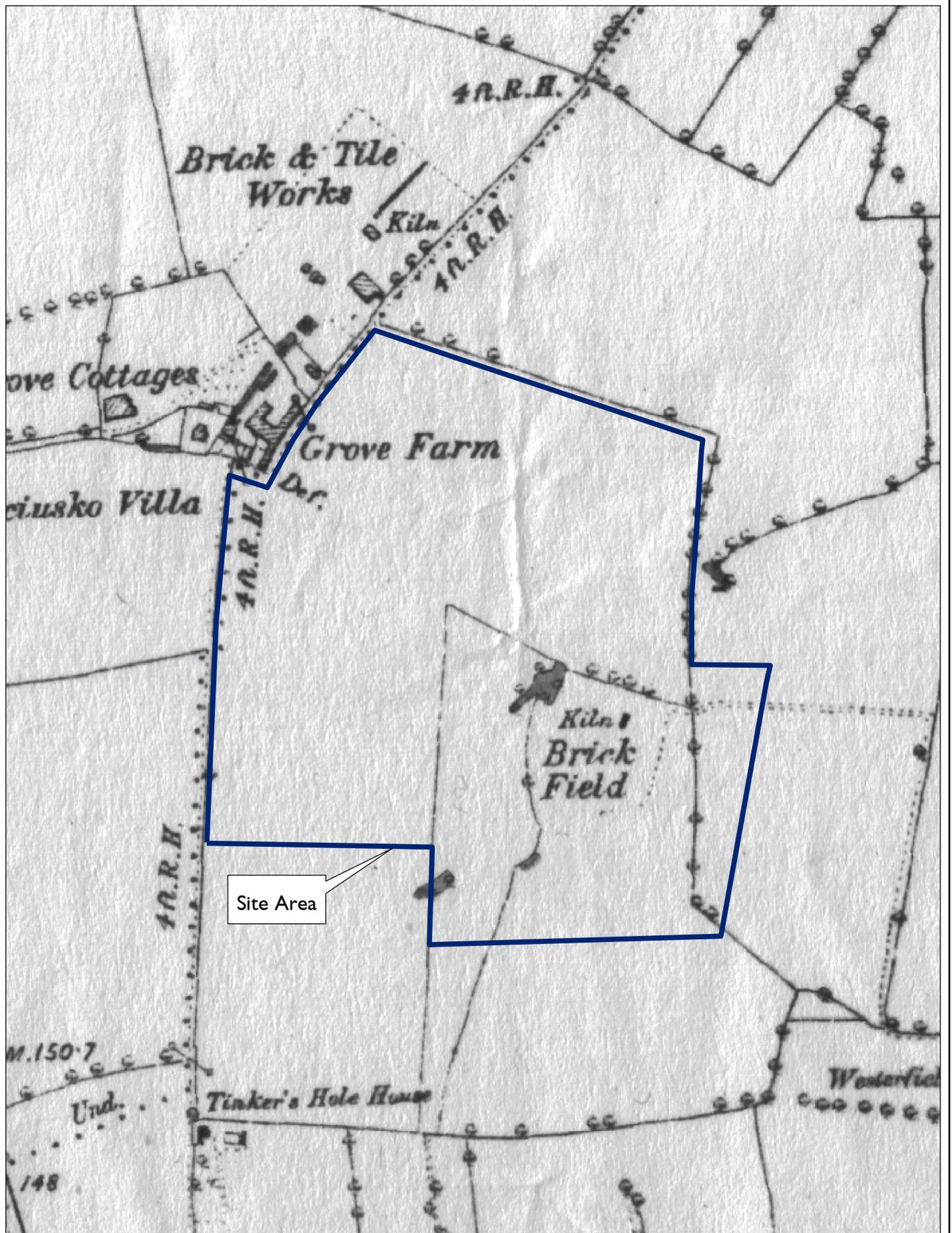
PROJECT // 0788E- Land North of Valley Road

DESCRIPTION // Tithe Map 1839

DOC REF: LP0788E-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 5 // 1st Edition OS Map 1890



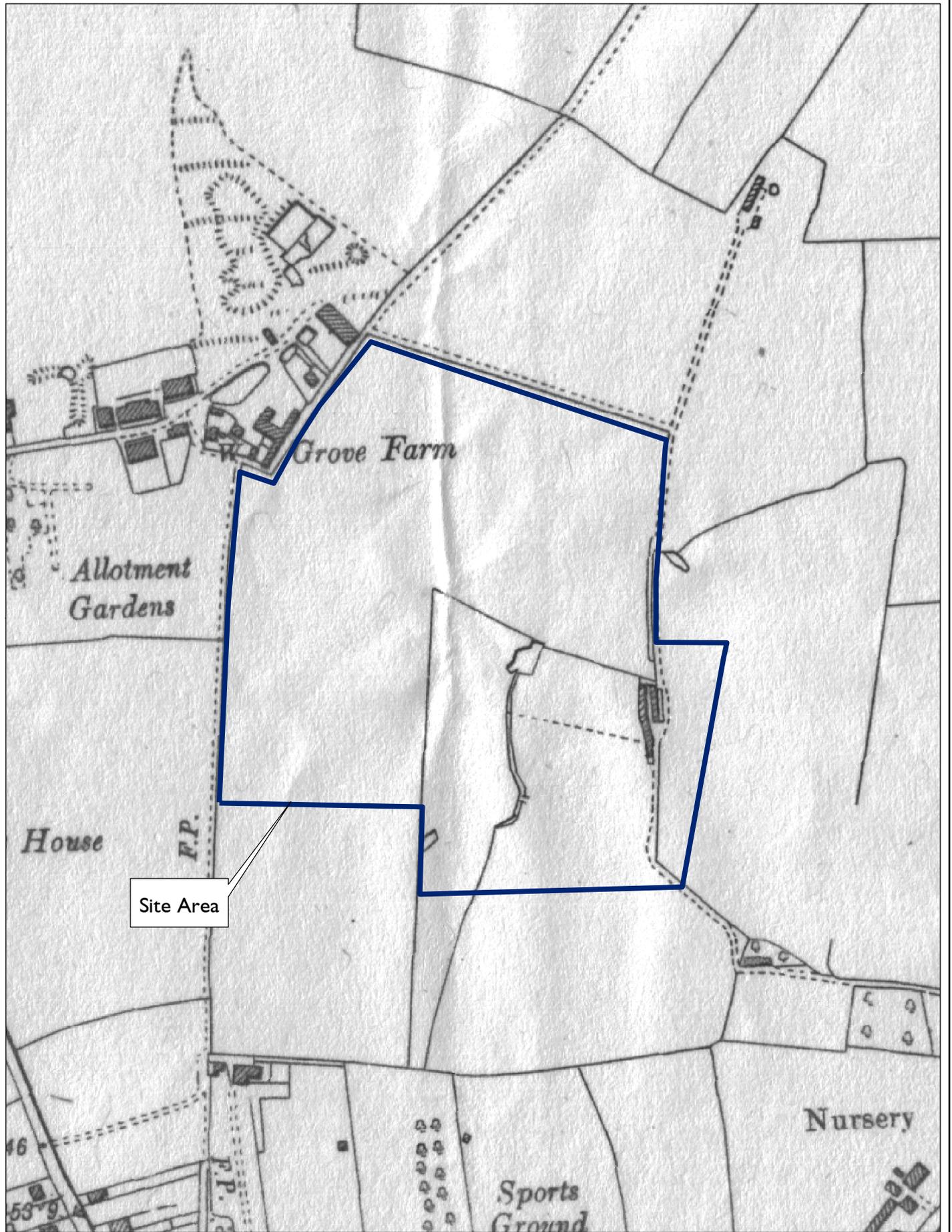
Site Area

PROJECT // 0788E- Land North of Valley Road

DESCRIPTION // 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1890

DOC REF: LP0788E-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY



Site Area

0 200m



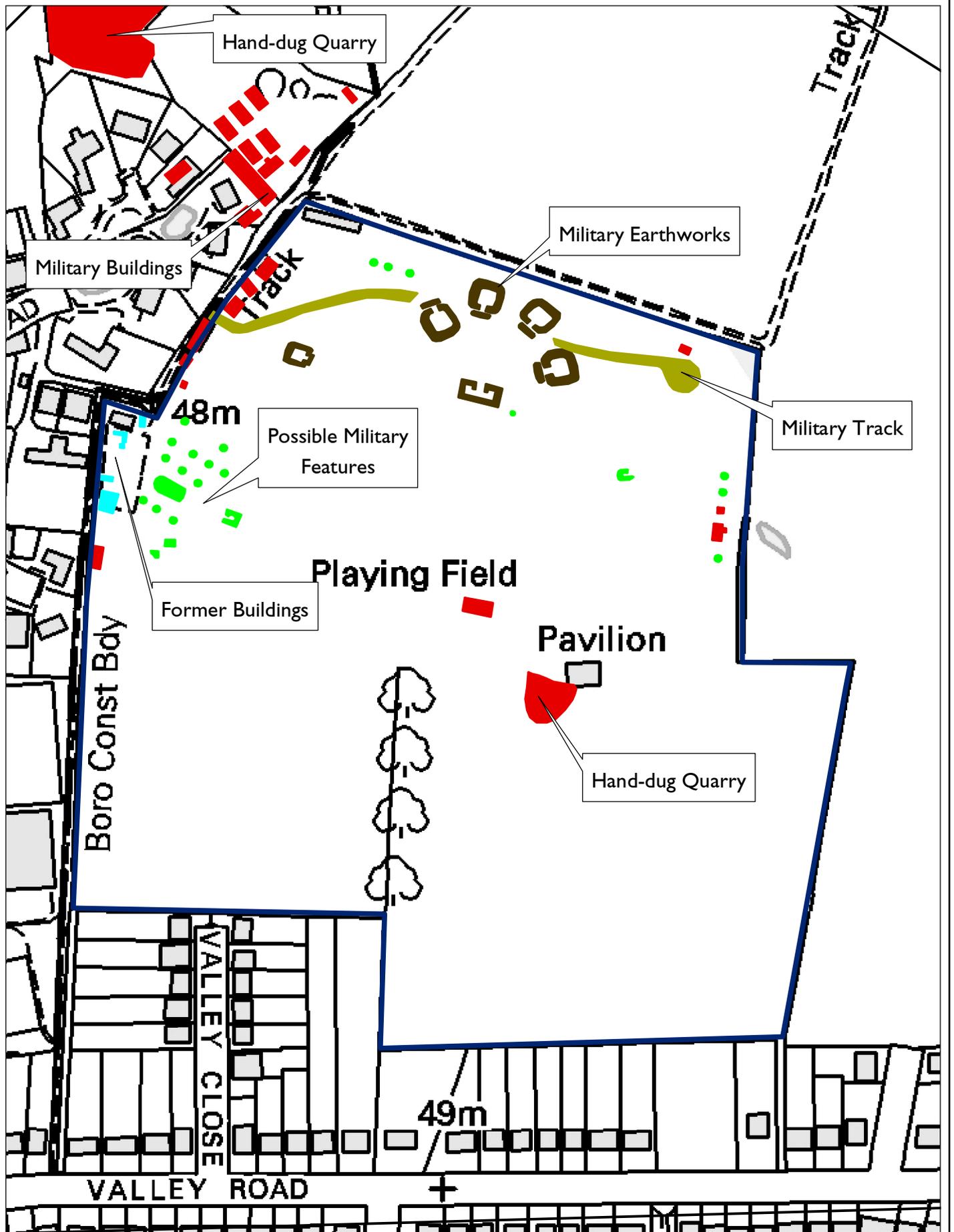
PROJECT // 0788E- Land North of Valley Road

DESCRIPTION // 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey 1928

DOC REF: LP0788E-DBA-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 7 // Aerial Photographic Results



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# SOURCES CONSULTED

## APPENDIX I

# BIBLIOGRAPHIC

- BROWN N AND GLAZEBROOK J, 2000. *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2: research agenda and strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8.
- DUFFY J, 2008. *Land to West of Tuddenham Road, Ipswich*. Archaeological Deskbased Assessment Report.
- DYMOND D AND MARTIN E, 1999. *An Historical Atlas of Suffolk*.
- GLAZEBROOK J, 1997. *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 1: a resource assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3.
- RICHARD JACKSON PLC, 2008. *Project George, Notcutts Site, Ipswich*. Ground Investigation Report.
- SOIL SURVEY OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1983. *Soils of England and Wales: sheet 4: Eastern England (1:250,000)*.
- WADE K, 1999, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Ipswich in D. Dymond and E. Martin 1999. *An Historical Atlas of Suffolk*.
- WADE K, 2000, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval in Brown and J. Glazebrook 2000. *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2: research agenda and strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8.

# CARTOGRAPHIC

- Ordnance Survey, 1890. 1:10,560 Sheet Number LXXV NE First Edition.
- Ordnance Survey, 1928. 1:10,560 Sheet Number LXXV NE Third Edition.
- Tithe Map, 1849. P461/149 Ipswich St Margaret's.

# BRIEF AND SPECIFICATION

## APPENDIX 2

Environment and Transport Service Delivery  
Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk  
IP33 2AR

## **Brief and Specification for Desk-Based Assessment**

### **ON LAND BELONGING TO IPSWICH SCHOOL, AREA ONE - KNOWN AS NOTCUTT'S, IPSWICH AND AREA TWO – OFF TUDDENHAM ROAD, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK**

#### **1. Background**

- 1.1 A pre-planning enquiry has been made by The Landscape Partnership on behalf of Ipswich School about two areas of land in Ipswich. Area one is known as Notcutts (TM 1646 4640) and Area two is on land adjacent to Tuddenham Road (TM 1766 4715).
- 1.2 Area one measures 12 ha and is situated on land to the north of Valley Road. It is between 45 and 50.00 m AOD, with clay soils of the Milford series over chalky till. It is currently playing fields but may have been part of a former brickworks. Area two is 19.8 ha in size and is situated to the west of Tuddenham Road. Again at between 40 and 50.00 m AOD in height with clay soils of the Ashley series over chalky till. This area is currently arable.
- 1.3 Both sites are recognised as areas of high archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. Area one may have been part of a former brickworks and remains relating to this and earlier periods may be present within the application area. Area two is known as the location of a number of find spots of the Saxon and medieval date, providing potential for settlement of both periods. There is a strong possibility that further archaeological deposits will be encountered given the landscape setting and the size of the development areas. Neither of these areas has, however, been subject to a systematic archaeological survey. Any proposal which will cause significant ground disturbance therefore has the potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.4 A desk-based assessment of the known and potential archaeology for the application area has been commissioned. Further information concerning the location, extent, survival and significance of the known archaeological remains on the site, which includes standing buildings, as well as the potential for further archaeological remains to survive, is required. This brief sets out the requirement for an archaeological desk-based assessment and walk-over survey.

#### **2. Objectives**

- 2.1 To collate and assess the existing information regarding archaeological and historical remains within and adjacent to the site (please contact the developer for a plan). It is important that a sufficiently large area around the target area is studied in order to give adequate context; in this instance an area with boundaries 1 km beyond the parcel boundaries will be the minimum appropriate.
- 2.2 To identify any known archaeological sites, including existing buildings, which are of sufficient potential importance to require an outright constraint on development (i.e. those that will need preservation *in situ*).
- 2.3 To assess the potential for unrecorded archaeological sites within the application area.

- 2.4 To assess the likely impact of past land uses and the potential quality of preservation of below ground deposits, and where possible to model those deposits.
- 2.5 To assess the potential for the use of particular investigative techniques in order to aid the formulation of any mitigation strategy.
- 2.6 To assess the known documentary sources relating to the site in order to aid interpretation of former land use and to provide information relating to the history of the site and of relevance to the interpretation.
- 2.7 The results will inform the location and method of subsequent stages of evaluation.
- 2.7 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below. In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards.

### **3. Specification**

- 3.1 The assessment shall be undertaken by a professional team of field archaeologists. The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 3.2 Collation and assessment of the County Historic Environment Record to identify known sites and to assess the potential of the application area.
- 3.2 Collation and assessment of all cartographic sources relevant to the site to identify historic landuse, the siting of old boundaries and any earlier buildings. Where it is possible, copies should be included in the report. Draft guidelines on appropriate cartographic sources to be used desk-based assessments are available from this office.
- 3.3 Collation and assessment of historic documentation relevant to the site that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site. Draft guidelines on appropriate archive and documentary sources to be used desk-based assessments are available from this office.
- 3.4 Assess the historical significance of existing industrial buildings on the site.
- 3.5 Re-assessment of aerial photographic evidence and, where relevant, a re-plotting of archaeological and topographic information by a suitably qualified specialist with relevant experience at a scale of 1:2500. It should be possible to obtain residual errors of less than  $\pm 2\text{m}$ . Rectification of extant mapped features such as field boundaries and buildings shall be undertaken in order to give additional indication of accuracy of the transcription.
- 3.6 Examination of available geotechnical information to assess the condition and status of buried deposits and to identify local geological conditions. Relevant geotechnical data should be included as appendices to the report.
- 3.7 Ascertain whether there are other constraints on the site (e.g. SSSI, County Wildlife Site, AONB, etc).
- 3.8 A site visit to determine any constraints to archaeological survival.

#### **4. Report Requirements**

- 4.1 The report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 1 month) from the end of fieldwork, to be agreed between the developer and archaeological contractor, with a copy supplied to the County Historic Environment Record. A full digital copy of the report will be supplied to Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).
- 4.2 Assemble, summarise and order the available evidence.
- 4.2 Synthesise the evidence and place it in its local and/or regional context.
- 4.3 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence within the regional context. The conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, highlighting any research priorities, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 4.4 Comment on the reliability of the evidence and give an opinion on the necessity and scope for further assessment including field evaluation.
- 4.5 A comprehensive list of all sources consulted (with specific references) should be included.
- 4.6 A copy of the report should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within six months.
- 4.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 4.8 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).
- 4.9 A digital copy of the air photographic evidence should be supplied with the report for inclusion in the County Historic Environment Record; AutoCAD files should be exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files and ArcView.
- 4.10 The IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (1999) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.
- 4.11 Publication of the results, at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*), shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal.
- 4.12 The involvement of SCCAS/CT shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

#### **5. Monitoring**

- 5.1 SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

- 5.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to SCCAS/CT one week in advance of its commencement.
- 5.3 Any variations to the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with SCCAS/CT prior to them being carried out.

### References

- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2: research agenda and strategy E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8*
- Glazebrook, J. 1997 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 1: a resource assessment. E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 3*

Specification by: William Fletcher

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Date: 06<sup>th</sup> October 2008

Reference: / Pre\_IpswichSchool2008

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

SUMMARY OF  
SUFFOLK HISTORIC  
ENVIRONMENT  
RECORD SEARCH  
APPENDIX 3

## Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Sites and Monuments Record

06/10/2008

Parish IPSWICH, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
IPS 002	Ivry Street MSF4718	Mes	Worked flint, found 3 feet beneath surface and sand associated with 'IA' pot and animal bone (see Preh).	Centroid TM 1585 4535 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IPS 005	Bolton & Co Brickyard, Henley Road. MSF4721	Mes	Occupation evidence, worked flint excavated by J R Moir, some marked "lower floor" at depth of 12 feet or more, some 2 feet deep associated with hazel and oak stakes (? structure) and calcined flint.	Centroid TM 1545 4625 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IPS 009	MSF4726	Pal	Palaeolithic implements.	Centroid TM 1529 4619 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IPS 010	Bolton & Laughlins Pit MSF17532	Pal	Excavations by J Reid Moir in 1912-1913, R A Smith in 1913, J Reid Moir in 1914-1915, at Bolton and Laughlins Pit.	Centroid TM 1545 4645 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IPS 010	Bolton & Pipes Brickfield, Dales Road. MSF4727	Neo	Flakes, sherds Neo or IA.	Centroid TM 1545 4645 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IPS 010	Bolton Pit, Dales Road. MSF4728	BA	Two beakers (R4).	Centroid TM 1535 4635 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IPS 010	Bolton & Pipes Brickfield, Dales Road. MSF4729	IA	Pottery, "Fragments of very coarse EIA pot".	Centroid TM 1545 4645 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IPS 010	Bolton & Pipes Brickfield, Dales Road. MSF4730	Rom	Finds from sand and gravel quarry.	Centroid TM 1540 4646 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IPS 010	Bolton & Pipes Brickfield, Dales Road. MSF4731	Sax	Ipswich ware pottery sherds (S1).	Centroid TM 1540 4646 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IPS 011	Dale Hall Lane MSF4736	Rom	Cremation burials.	Centroid TM 1575 4650 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IPS 012	Bolton & Pipes Brickfield, Dales Road. MSF4737	Pal	Pal implements, including flakes, scrapers, utilised quartzite boulder, willow leaf type point, rostro-carinate implements, push plane, chopper (IAS 8005).	Centroid TM 1566 4658 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IPS 012	Bolton & Pipes Brickfield, Dales Road. MSF4738	Neo	Axe, polished grey flint, 8.	Centroid TM 1569 4666 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IPS 013	Dales Road, Bolton & Pipe's Brickfield; Knightsdale Road MSF4739	Rom	Cemetery, inhumations, extended, generally head to E.	Centroid TM 1553 4656 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IPS 022	Dale Hall Lane MSF4753	Rom	Ditches with black earth and C1 pottery, cordoned ware and one inscribed sherd.	Centroid TM 1597 4610 (MBR: 10m by 10m)

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
IPS 023	MSF4754	Rom	Pottery urn of grey ware with impressed linear decoration found during drainage operations pre 1903 in meadow where railway crosses road (S1).	Centroid TM 1705 4725 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IPS 035	Westholme Road MSF4767	Rom	"Romano British finds".	Centroid TM 1535 4595 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IPS 046	Plot 69, The Albany MSF19604	Pmed	Watching brief on single house plot. No features found, only post-medieval tile fragments.	Centroid TM 1726 4580 (MBR: 1m by 1m)
IPS 046	Tuddenham Road MSF4778	Rom	? Burials, lead coffin fragment & urns.	Centroid TM 1725 4575 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IPS 076	MSF4859	Neo	Grey/black flint axe, ground edge, partly rechipped, 6 1/4 inches long, found in bypass construction near Sandy Lane.	Centroid TM 1599 4601 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IPS 092	Mill Farm MSF11208	Rom	Various scattered Rom finds found metal detecting on mainly Med site, between 1979 and 1987, include balancing arm from steelyard, two C1/C2 spines of brooches, junction of same, disc brooch fragment and intaglio of Mars(?) in gold bezel (Rom?), sestertius of Hadrian and denarius of Septimus Severus (S1).	Centroid TM 1685 4695 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IPS 092	Mill Farm MSF11209	Sax	Late Saxon metal detected finds from mainly Med site.	Centroid TM 1685 4696 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IPS 092	Westerfield MSF4876	Med	See Arttype for full list of finds.	Centroid TM 1685 4695 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IPS 095	Bolton's Pit MSF4879	Un	Shafts - ? Rom.	Centroid TM 1525 4635 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IPS 115	24 Borrowdale Avenue MSF4904	Sax	One sherd Ipswich ware, unstratified.	Centroid TM 1699 4588 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IPS 115	24 Borrowdale Avenue MSF4905	Med	Scatter of Med and PMed pottery, mollusca, animal bone, daub, rim of bronze vessel, unstratified.	Centroid TM 1699 4588 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IPS 118	Lower Arboretum, Christchurch Park. MSF4908	Med	Dressed stone, ? limestone with mouldings ? Norman.	Centroid TM 1632 4526 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IPS 119	Upper Arboretum, Christchurch Park. MSF4909	Med	Possible site of Ipswich Castle.	Centroid TM 1620 4535 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IPS 123	Valley Road MSF4914	IA	Late Celtic potsherds found in bypass construction (S1).	Centroid TM 1603 4607 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IPS 124	MSF4915	Sax	Ditch with three sherds Thetford ware (IAS 8401 0004), seen in AWA pipe trench.	Centroid TM 1745 4725 (MBR: 100m by 100m)

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
IPS 124	MSF4916	Med	Two pits containing Med material, situated between Lowestoft and Felixstowe railways.	Centroid TM 1745 4725 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IPS 128	Dales Road Brickfield MSF4920	Un	"Neolithic Well" ? Reference on IPSMG map - no card.	Centroid TM 1565 4632 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IPS 129	Dales Road Brickfield; Bolton & Laughlin's Pit MSF4921	Un	October 1911: Remains of 'Ipswich Man' - Inhumation, crouched, presumably Prehistoric, found 'in situ with above strata undisturbed', in S side of Bolton & Laughlin's sandpit (S1)(S2).	Centroid TM 1575 4645 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IPS 130	Fircroft Road MSF4922	Pal	Flint arrowhead, 6cm long, 3.	Centroid TM 1565 4715 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IPS 157	Christchurch Park; Church of the Holy Trinity MSF4957	Med	Priory of the Holy Trinity, said to be mainly between Christchurch Mansion and St Margaret's Church.	Centroid TM 1665 4495 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IPS 237	The Albany, Tuddenham Road MSF11897	Med	Med pottery scatter located during watching brief prior to residential development.	Centroid TM 1725 4572 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IPS 238	The Albany, Tuddenham Road. MSF11898	Preh	Scatter of worked flint located during watching brief prior to residential development.	Centroid TM 1725 4582 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IPS 238	The Albany, Tuddenham Road. MSF11899	Med	Med pottery scatter located during watching brief prior to residential development.	Centroid TM 1725 4582 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IPS 240	The Albany, Tuddenham Road MSF14634	Rom	1991: Excavation of part of Rom settlement prior to development.	Centroid TM 1745 4605 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IPS 240	The Albany, Tuddenham Road MSF14635	Med	1991 & 1992: Med coins recovered metal detecting spoil from excavation of Rom settlement.	Centroid TM 1745 4605 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IPS 240	The Albany, Tuddenham Road MSF17706	PMed	Some PMed activity was suggested on the site by a group of 16 coins.	Centroid TM 1745 4605 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IPS 246	Victoria Nurseries, Westerfield Road MSF14085	Preh	Preh butt end of linear (?) feature containing relative large amounts of fresh worked flint (58 items), burnt flints, pottery (66 sherds) of LBA/EIA form and 4 fragments of burnt(?) bone.	Centroid TM 1675 4605 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IPS 256	MSF15193	Un	Aerial photograph of rectangular enclosure, circa 60m E-W by 35m N-S, just S of railway line (S1). Also IA gold coin found metal detecting.	Centroid TM 1664 4710 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
IPS 289	Junction of Norwich & Valley Roads MSF19291	Med	Large re-used fragments of Roman, tegula and imbrex tiles found.	Centroid TM 1539 4549 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
IPS 409	Old & New Cemetery MSF19665	PMed	Cemeteries included in Register of Parks and Gardens by English Heritage in Dec 2001.	TM 1742 4567 (point)

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
IPS 459	The Red House; Redhouse Park; Redhouse Farm MSF21889	PMed	The Red House and park to south, shown on Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk in 1783.	TM 1725 4639 (point)
IPS Misc	MSF18699	BA	Sectioned (S27) ophitic olivine dolerite axe-hammer from Ipswich, found with a human skeleton (S1)(R1). (S1) McK Clough TH and Cummins WA (eds), Stone Axe Studies 2, CBA RR, 67, 1988, 180. (R1) Layard Nina, EADT for 29 february 1910.	Centroid TM 1700 4600 (MBR: 1000m by 1000m)
WRF 009	Westerfield Railway Station MSF22514	Pmed	Station at TM 1707 4724 shown on 1880's OS map. Also adjacent pump and Railway Hotel.	TM 1704 4722 (point)

# DOCUMENTARY AND CARTOGRAPHIC SEARCH REPORT

## APPENDIX 4

## **Notcutt's Site, Ipswich St Margaret's**

### **Introduction**

The research for this report has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich and at Christchurch Mansion Museum, Ipswich with some additional material gathered from notes of a document held at the National Archives.

### **Maps**

The site is shown on the 1958 edition of the 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map sheet number TM 14 NE as playing fields with a pavilion situated to the south of Grove Farm and to the north of houses fronting Valley Road. The site's eastern boundary rests on the track way leading to Grove Farm and the eastern boundary follows the various field boundaries. The 150-foot contour line crosses this site and forms the head of a valley facing to the west. In the area to the west beyond Henley Road and to the north of Dales Road, a 'works' and a number of abstraction pits are marked on this map together with a number of references to earlier archaeological finds, including 'Roman Cremation Burials', 'Romano-British Burial Ground', 'Palaeolithic Implements found AD 1906', 'Palaeolithic Implements found AD 1914' and 'Iron Age Pottery found AD 1937'. There is further evidence of abstraction immediately north of Grove Farm.

The same area is shown the 1947 Provisional Edition of the 1:10,560 map sheet number LXXV. N.E. as a single large field though partial field boundaries suggest earlier subdivision of the site. Only the outline of buildings are marked along Valley Road and not the same houses shown on the 1958 map. In the area of Dales Road, the works are marked as a 'Brick & Tiles Works' and there is an additional reference to archaeological finds with 'Human Skeleton found AD 1911'. The 1947 edition is the first to show the National Grid. A sports ground and pavilion are shown on the 1928 edition to the south of the site. To the west of the sports ground, there is a tree line avenue that appears to be the northern end of another tree lined avenue within Christ Church Park. Within the site a small pond and irregular ditch or streamline is shown crossing part of this site. There are also some minor possibly agricultural buildings marked along the site's eastern boundary on this map and earlier editions. On the second edition of 1905 a mineral line is shown to the north of this site branching out of the 'G.E.R. East Suffolk Line' and linking a brick & tiles works to the north of Grove Farm with another to the west in the area north of Dales Road. Dales Road is not shown on this map. The first edition of the map was published in 1890 and was based on a survey of 1880-81. This map is particularly significant as it shows a kiln and brickfield within the area of the site with the pond shown on the later editions, 1905 and 1928, at the northwest corner of the brickfield and the streamline or ditch forming the western boundary. The Brick and Tiles works to the north of Grove Farm and at the site north of the later Dales Road are both shown on this map though not linked by a mineral line. The track-way forming the western boundary of the site is shown on all the editions of the map and on this edition the track-way extends from Park Corner at the northwest corner of Christ Church Park passing Grove Farm to the west where it turns to the northeast. The track-way also forms the parish boundary between Ipswich St Margaret's and Whitton cum Thurlston with Grove Farm in latter parish.

In Steven's 1881 'Directory of Ipswich', there are 14 brick and tile manufacturers listed four were located in Dales Road and another in Henley Road.

The area is shown on the 1849 Tithe Map of the parish of St Margaret's, Ipswich (ref. P461/199) and divided between the fields numbered 203-206 and 209-210. Though the map is damaged in part there is no indication of buildings within the area of this site. The fields are listed in the tithe apportionment (ref. FDA149/1A/1a) as the property of William Charles Fonnereau the then owner of Christ Church Mansion and Park (163 on the map). Of these fields, the field numbered 210 simply described as 'Grove' and measured at 18 acres 3 roods 12 perches was held in hand the other fields were in the possession of his tenants. Francis Hill held the fields numbered 205-209 of these fields 207 is named as 'Barn Field' the others simply Four, Six, Nine and Eleven Acres. Another tenant Mrs Stevenson held the fields numbered 203 and 204 again simply described as Eight and Three Acres. She also held the fields to the south numbered 198- 199 and 201-202 all described as 'King's Fields'.

There are no earlier maps of this area in the record office. There is an earlier map of the estate dated 1735 in Christchurch Mansion Museum, Ipswich the former home of the Fonnereau family.

### **John Kirby's Map of 1735**

The map in Christchurch Mansion Museum is the work of the noted Suffolk surveyor John Kirby and is dated 1735. The full map has never been published. The estate was then the property of Thomas Fonnereau. The lands shown included the gardens and park attached to the house together with other lands held in hand including New Wood to the south of this site and either side of the driveway leading out of the park. Thomas Fonnereau held a total of 111 acres 1 rood and 8 perches in hand. Other parts of the estate beyond the park and forming lands leased to three tenants are also depicted. A Mr Clarke held 160 acres 20 perches, Mr Bond 211 acres 2 roods 37 perches and Mr May 45 acres 3 roods 34 perches. In comparing the tithe map of Ipswich St Margaret's with the field depicted on this 1735 map the fields 205-207 are instantly recognisable though in 1735 they were known as Further, Middle and Hither Westerfield. They were then in the occupation of Mr Clarke. To the west the fields numbered 208 and 209 were then one large field known as Great Cleers Field also in the occupation of Mr Clarke and measured at 20 acres 3 roods 33 perches compared with the tithe map fields 208 'Nine Acres' measured as 9 acres 1 rood 32 perches and 209 'Eleven Acres' measured as 12 acres 1 rood 14 perches, nearly an acre more than in 1735. At the southern end of Great Cleers another field is shown on the 1735 map to the east of New Wood and the Avenue. It was named Little Cleers Field and measured at 2 acres 3 rood 5 perches. The acreage of this field cannot be compared with any of the fields those shown on the tithe map as the boundaries have been greatly altered. A pond is shown at the northwest corner of this field in 1735 in the same position as the pond shown on the 1849 tithe map. A house or barn is shown on the 1735 map in the same position as Grove Farm. The estate's boundaries crossed into Whitton cum Thurlston.

Private photography is not permitted in the museum and this map has not been copied for this report.

## **The Manor of Holy Trinity alias Christ Church alias Ipswich Withipol**

The lands forming this site were formerly part of the possessions of the priory of Holy Trinity, Ipswich. The priory was suppressed in 1528 and its lands and revenues granted to Cardinal Wolsey for his Ipswich College. At his disgrace the land reverted to the crown and was granted at lease to Sir Humphrey Wyngfeld and Sir Thomas Russhe in 1537. In 1546 Sir Edmund Withepole held the manor and he is credited with the demolition of the former priory and building the present Christ Church Mansion on the site. In 1735 the estate was sold to Claude Fonnereau who was the son of Zachary Fonnereau a French Huguenot refugee. At Claude's death the manor and lands passed to his son Thomas Fonnereau (Copinger 1909).

The record office holds some of the title deeds for the manor and estate. Recently the manorial court books have been deposited at the office. There are no estate papers in these collections that would contain details of the tenanted estate.

The lease granted to Sir Humphrey Wyngfeld and Sir Thomas Russhe is held at the National Archives (ref. E318/18/882) and was examined during research commissioned by Ipswich Borough Council as part of Heritage Lottery funded park restoration project. The lease contains references to Kings Field then containing 20 acres and New Wood also 20 acres. The document may contain further references to the fields forming this site though they were not recorded during the research as they were outside the area of the park itself.

### **Conclusion**

There is a lack of estate papers in the form of leases and estate rentals for the Christchurch Mansion Estate. The deeds and manorial records suggest that the estate's boundaries had been set in medieval times and that the estates of the former priory in Ipswich passed directly to the succession of owners described in published works. There has been no detailed study of the development of this estate.

A number of brick and tile manufacturers can be identified in the published commercial trade directories. The commercial listings in the later published directories alphabetical with separate headings for the various trades. The record office's computerised index is not currently available to the public, though a request was made for a search of the index no further records relating to Grove Farm were identified. There are some photographs of Bolton & Co Brick and Tile Works at Dales Road available at the office but these do not date back to the period of the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map and are unlikely to depict the kiln shown on this site.

John Kirby's 1735 map of the estate does not show any houses in the immediate area of the estate and only a barn is shown at Grove Farm with the adjoining field to the north named as New Barn Field. The avenue to the south of this site may have possibly been a landscape feature linked to the post-medieval history of the estate.

Though the historical records are limited and restrict further research, the large number of archaeological finds discovered at the brick and tile works at Dales Road

are of interest as the finds were within a western facing valley that extends into this site.

**Anthony M Breen October 2008**

## **References**

Suffolk Record Office, Ipswich

### Maps

Ordnance Survey maps

1:10,000 Sheet Number TM 14 NE Provisional Edition 1958

1:10,560 Sheet Number LXXV NE Provisional Edition 1947

1:10,560 Sheet Number LXXV NE Third Edition 1928

1:10,560 Sheet Number LXXV NE Second Edition 1905

1:10,560 Sheet Number LXXV NE First Edition 1890

### Tithe Map

P461/149 Ipswich St Margaret's 1849

FDA149/1A/1a Tithe Apportionment Ipswich St Margaret's

### Published Sources

W. A. Copinger 'Manors of Suffolk: Notes on Their History and Devolution' Vol. 4  
Manchester 1909

John Steven's 'Ipswich Directory' London 1881

### National Archives Kew

E318/18/882 Lease to Sir Humphrey Wyngfeld and Sir Thomas Russhe of the late  
dissolved priory of Holy Trinity 1546

# AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

## APPENDIX 5

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**AIR PHOTO SERVICES**

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**NOTCUTT'S (TM165463)  
AND TUDDENHAM ROAD (TM179471),  
IPSWICH,  
SUFFOLK:**

**AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT**

**REPORT No: 2008/21**

**OCTOBER 2008**

Commissioned by:  
L-P: Archaeology  
The Compound  
79 Cowley Road  
Cambridge  
CB4 0DN

**NOTCUTT'S (TM165463) AND TUDDENHAM ROAD (TM179471),  
IPSWICH,  
SUFFOLK:  
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT**

**SUMMARY**

This assessment of aerial photographs examined two areas of land north of Ipswich (Notcutt's: TM165463: 7.35 hectares and Tuddenham Road: TM179471: 12.08 hectares) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological, recent and natural features.

**Notcutt's:**

All archaeological features identified are all of World War Two vintage and comprise gun emplacements and associated structures of a heavy anti-aircraft battery.

After levelling of the military features (by 1955), the land has been in use as a playing field. This also seems likely to have been its pre-war use.

**Tuddenham Road:**

A small number of unidentified objects were identified on photographs taken in 1992 and have been mapped. These are suspect as of archaeological origin but *may* be so.

This land has been in arable use on all dates of photography, initially as several smaller fields, but since the 1960s as much larger units.

Original photo interpretation was undertaken at 1:2500 level but mapped on a 1:10000 base map.

**NOTCUTT'S (TM165463) AND TUDDENHAM ROAD (TM179471),  
IPSWICH,  
SUFFOLK:**

**AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT**

Rog Palmer MA MIFA

**INTRODUCTION**

This assessment of aerial photographs was commissioned to examine two areas of land north of Ipswich (Notcutt's: TM165463: 7.35 hectares and Tuddenham Road: TM179471: 12.08 hectares) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological, recent and natural features and thus provide a guide for field evaluation. The level of interpretation was to be at 1:2500 but has been mapped on a 1:10000 base.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL FEATURES FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS**

In suitable cultivated soils, sub-surface features – including archaeological ditches, banks, pits, walls or foundations – may be recorded from the air in different ways in different seasons. In spring and summer these may show through their effect on crops growing above them. Such indications tend to be at their most visible in ripening cereal crops, in June or July in this part of Britain, although their appearance cannot accurately be predicted and their absence cannot be taken to imply evidence of archaeological absence. In winter months, when the soil is bare or crop cover is thin (when viewed from above), features may show by virtue of their different soils. Upstanding remains, which may survive in unploughed grassland, are also best recorded in winter months when vegetation is sparse and the low angle of the sun helps pick out slight differences of height and slope.

Grass sometimes shows sub-surface features through the withering of the plants above them. This may occur towards the end of very dry summers and usually indicates the presence of buried walls or foundations. Such dry summers occurred in Britain in 1949, 1959, 1975, 1976, 1984, 1989 and 1990 (Bewley 1994, 25) and more recently in 1995, 1996 and 2006. This does not imply that every grass field will reveal its buried remains on these dates as local variations in weather and field management will affect parching. However, it does provide a list of years in which photographs taken from, say, mid July to the end of August may prove informative.

Such effects are not confined only to archaeological features as any disturbance of soil and bedrock can produce its own range of shadow, crop and soil differences that may be visible from the air. Most of these features can be identified with a high degree of confidence although there may remain some features of unknown origin that cannot be classified without specialist knowledge or input from field investigation.

## PHOTO INTERPRETATION AND MAPPING

### ***Photographs examined***

The most immediately informative aerial photographs of archaeological subjects tend to be those resulting from observer-directed flights. This activity is usually undertaken by an experienced archaeological observer who will fly at seasons and times of day when optimum results are expected. Oblique photographs, taken using a hand-held camera, are the usual products of such investigation. Although oblique photographs are able to provide a very detailed view, they are biased in providing a record that is mainly of features noticed by the observer, understood, and thought to be of archaeological relevance. To be able to map accurately from these photographs it is necessary that they have been taken from a sufficient height to include surrounding control information.

Vertical photographs cover the whole of Britain and can provide scenes on a series of dates between (usually) 1946-7 and the present. Many of these vertical surveys were not flown at times of year that are best to record the archaeological features sought for this Assessment and may have been taken at inappropriate dates to record crop and soil responses that may be seen above sub-surface features. Vertical photographs are taken by a camera fixed inside an aircraft and with its exposures timed to take a series of overlapping views that can be examined stereoscopically. They are often of relatively small scale and their interpretation requires higher perceptive powers and a more cautious approach than that necessary for examination of obliques. Use of these small-scale images can also lead to errors of location and size when they are rectified or re-scaled to match a larger map scale.

Cover searches were obtained from the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) and the National Monuments Record: Air Photographs (NMRAP), Swindon. Photographs included those resulting from observer-directed flights and routine vertical surveys. Images current on Google Earth and Flashearth at the time of this work (October 2008) were also examined.

Photographs identified and consulted are listed in the Appendix to this report.

### ***Base maps***

A base map at a scale of 1:10000 was provided by the client.

### ***Study area***

Photographs were examined in detail for an area extending about one modern field beyond the assessment area (see Figure 1).

### ***Photo interpretation and mapping***

A selection of photographs was ordered as laser copies from NMRC on the basis of the NGRs provided and the date and quality of the listed photographs (emboldened in Appendix 1). The most informative of those were scanned and transformed to match the calibrated 1:10000 base map data using the specialist program AirPhoto (Scollar 2002). Transformed files were set as

background layers in AutoCAD Map, where features were overdrawn, making reference to the original prints, using standard conventions. Layers from this final drawing have been used to prepare the figures in this report and have been supplied to the client in digital form.

Images in Google Earth were initially viewed and selected from within AirPhoto which automatically geo-references saved files (Scollar and Palmer 2008). Those from Flashearth were treated as 'normal' air photographs and transformed to match the base map after screen crops had been saved. Those of relevance were then imported into AutoCAD, interpreted and overdrawn.

### *Accuracy*

AirPhoto computes values for mismatches of control points on the photograph and map. In all transformations prepared for this assessment the mean mismatches were less than  $\pm 2.00\text{m}$ , a value that is smaller (and therefore suspect) than the survey accuracy of the 1:10000 base map. Users should be aware of the published figures for the accuracy of large scale maps and thus the need to relate these mismatches to the Expected Accuracy of the Ordnance Survey maps from which control information was taken. Mapping originally undertaken using a 1:10000 base does not have the inherent accuracy to be used to locate features on the ground with precision.

## COMMENTARY

### *Soils*

The Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983) shows the Notcutt's site to be located on chalky till (soil association 571o: MELFORD). Most of Tuddenham Road is on the same soil but may have a different deposit of chalky till (soil association 572q: ASHLEY) in its south-eastern part. [The scale of the Soil Survey map (1:250,000) is too small to be precise about the location of the boundary between the two soils.] Both soils are noted as overlying a clay base which, in general terms, may handicap the ability of crops to indicate variations in sub-surface depth, although cut features are visible on some photographs.

Figure 1 provides an overview of both development areas and shows the Study Areas around those along with the features identified on the photographs examined. The areas are discussed in more detail below:

### **Notcutt's (TM165462) (Figure 2)**

#### *Archaeological features*

No features were identified other than those of Second World War origin. These comprise a heavy anti-aircraft battery with its attendant structures. An aerial photograph taken in 1944 shows the battery to be active and to have four near-square gun emplacements – earthen ramparts with a central gun (not mapped) – with a rectangular magazine to their south. The ground in the vicinity shows frequent use (it is bare and white) and the gun emplacements are approached by a metallised track from the west that links the battery, via an extant road/track,

with a series of huts northeast of the Development Area. A second metalled track runs east from the gun emplacements to a circular area (perhaps a turning point). South of this, shown as a green U-shaped structure may be the location of the gun-laying radar.

Temporary buildings have been placed against, or close to, extant field boundaries on the east, north and west sides of the battery and are parts of a normal functioning gun battery (Lowry 1995, 48-50; fig 19a). Southwest of the gun emplacements is an arrangement of what seem most likely to be tents – rows of bell tents with a larger (?mess tent) near their centre. Other tents have been identified by the north and east field boundaries. The date of the photograph and the evidence of activity suggest this gun battery to be one of the DIVER series, established to counter the V1 threat.



Extract from the photograph taken on 27 May 1944 showing the active heavy anti-aircraft battery at Notcutt's.

Source photograph:  
US/7GR/LOC/349: 4011

English Heritage USSAF (NMR)  
photograph

In July 1946 the gun emplacement earthworks remained extant and the hard-standing for the guns was visible. The two parts of the track (as mapped) could be seen to be continuous and passed between the emplacements. Huts remained standing along the west side of the field. No worn grass was evident and the site was probably abandoned.

Those features remained visible in January 1947 although the lighter-toned features – the gun platforms and the tracks – were much harder to distinguish. By February 1955 all emplacements, tracks and huts had been removed and the site had been levelled and the grass had regenerated leaving no visible traces of the wartime activity.

### *Non-archaeological features*

A small group of 'former buildings' have been mapped close by the western field boundary. These seem likely to remain from a former farm – the house and its outbuildings. They were extant features in the 1940s photographs but had been levelled and grassed over by 1955.

### *Land use*

Other than its use as the site of a gun battery, the field appears to have been used as a playing field throughout the span of aerial photographs (from 1944 to the early 2000s). The 1944 photographs show there to have been playing fields in the spaces not occupied by the gun battery so it may be suggested that pre-war use of the whole Development Area was also as playing fields. Other than the fact that grass requires conditions of extreme drought before it indicates sub-surface features, this may also mean that a certain amount of levelling may have occurred in the field with the possibility of damage (or cover, if the soil was built up) to buried archaeological contexts. In sum, land use in the Development Site may conceal archaeological features.

### **Tuddenham Road (TM179471) (Figure 3)**

#### *Archaeological features*

No archaeological features have been identified within the area examined although it is clear that some crops are responding to sub-surface features.

The few objects that have been mapped as 'of unknown origin' have a suspect appearance in ripening cereal (ie they do not look as definite as 'normal' archaeological features nor do they make readily identifiable shapes). They are thought likely to be traces of recent farming activity but may be of archaeological origin. They were identified on one date only (27 June 1992).

#### *Non-archaeological features*

Most of the features mapped as 'former field boundaries' were extant boundaries (hedges) in the 1940s and 50s. Some boundaries had been removed by 1966 and almost all by the 1990s.

The closer-spaced features in the southern part of the Development Area were best visible in the Microsoft layer of Flashearth (probably photographs taken in the 2000s) and may indicate a system of field drains.

### *Land use*

All fields in the Development Area have been in arable use on all dates of photography.

## REFERENCES

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- Lowry, B. (ed), 1995. *20<sup>th</sup> Century Defences in Britain: an introductory guide*. Practical Handbooks in Archaeology **12**. CBA, York.
- Scollar, I., 2002. Making things look vertical, in Bewley, R.H. and Rączkowski, W., (ed). *Aerial archaeology: developing future practice*. NATO Science Series, Vol **337**, 166-172.
- Scollar, I. and Palmer, R., 2008. Using Google Earth Imagery. *AARGnews* **37**, 15-21.
- SSEW, 1983. *Soils of England and Wales: sheet 4: Eastern England (1:250,000)*. Soil Survey of England and Wales, Harpenden.

APPENDIX

*Aerial photographs examined*

*Source: Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (searched 8 October 2008)*

No photographs of this area

*Source: National Monuments Record: Air Photographs (cover search 32310)  
[emboldened photographs ordered and examined as laser copies]*

Specialist collection

**TM1646/1/196-197**                      **19 July 1979**

TM1747/1/192-193                      19 July 1979

Vertical collection

<i>Sortie number</i>	<i>Library number</i>	<i>Camera position</i>	<i>Frame number</i>	<i>Held</i>	<i>Centre point</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sortie quality</i>	<i>Scale 1:</i>
RAF/106G/UK/1365	336	V	5018	P	TM 180 469	03 APR 1946	A	9800
RAF/106G/UK/1365	336	V	5019	P	TM 174 469	03 APR 1946	A	9800
RAF/106G/UK/1365	336	V	5020	P	TM 167 469	03 APR 1946	A	9800
<b>RAF/106G/UK/1635</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>FS</b>	<b>2341</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>TM 179 471</b>	<b>09 JUL 1946</b>	<b>AC</b>	<b>10000</b>
RAF/106G/UK/1635	423	FS	2342	P	TM 173 471	09 JUL 1946	AC	10000
<b>RAF/106G/UK/1635</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>FS</b>	<b>2343</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>TM 168 471</b>	<b>09 JUL 1946</b>	<b>AC</b>	<b>10000</b>
<b>RAF/CPE/UK/1937</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>RS</b>	<b>4231</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>TM 179 461</b>	<b>18 JAN 1947</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>10000</b>
RAF/CPE/UK/1937	566	RS	4232	P	TM 173 462	18 JAN 1947	A	10000
<b>RAF/CPE/UK/1937</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>RS</b>	<b>4233</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>TM 168 462</b>	<b>18 JAN 1947</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>10000</b>
RAF/CPE/UK/2302	708	V	5089	P	TM 181 465	10 SEP 1947	A	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2302	708	V	5090	P	TM 179 465	10 SEP 1947	A	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2302	708	V	5091	P	TM 176 465	10 SEP 1947	A	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2302	708	V	5092	P	TM 174 465	10 SEP 1947	A	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2302	708	V	5093	P	TM 171 465	10 SEP 1947	A	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2302	708	V	5094	P	TM 169 465	10 SEP 1947	A	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2302	708	V	5095	P	TM 166 465	10 SEP 1947	A	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2302	708	V	5096	P	TM 164 465	10 SEP 1947	A	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2340	727	V	5102	P	TM 164 456	01 OCT 1947	A	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2340	727	V	5103	P	TM 168 457	01 OCT 1947	A	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2340	727	V	5104	P	TM 171 457	01 OCT 1947	A	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2340	727	V	5105	P	TM 175 458	01 OCT 1947	A	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2340	727	V	5106	P	TM 178 458	01 OCT 1947	A	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2340	727	V	5107	P	TM 182 459	01 OCT 1947	A	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2340	727	V	5114	P	TM 172 461	01 OCT 1947	A	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2340	727	V	5115	P	TM 176 461	01 OCT 1947	A	4800

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RAF/CPE/UK/2340	727	V	5116	P	TM 179 462	01 OCT 1947	A	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2340	727	V	5117	P	TM 183 462	01 OCT 1947	A	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2446	761	V	5044	P	TM 182 463	09 FEB 1948	AC	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2446	761	V	5045	P	TM 179 463	09 FEB 1948	AC	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2446	761	V	5046	N	TM 177 464	09 FEB 1948	AC	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2446	761	V	5047	N	TM 174 464	09 FEB 1948	AC	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2446	761	V	5048	N	TM 172 464	09 FEB 1948	AC	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2446	761	V	5049	N	TM 169 464	09 FEB 1948	AC	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2446	761	V	5050	N	TM 167 464	09 FEB 1948	AC	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2446	761	V	5051	N	TM 164 464	09 FEB 1948	AC	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2446	761	V	5094	P	TM 182 470	09 FEB 1948	AC	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2446	761	V	5095	P	TM 179 470	09 FEB 1948	AC	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2446	761	V	5096	N	TM 177 470	09 FEB 1948	AC	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2446	761	V	5097	N	TM 174 469	09 FEB 1948	AC	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2446	761	V	5098	N	TM 172 469	09 FEB 1948	AC	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2446	761	V	5099	N	TM 169 469	09 FEB 1948	AC	4800
RAF/CPE/UK/2534	806	V1	5023	P	TM 183 456	25 MAR 1948	A	5000
RAF/CPE/UK/2534	806	V1	5024	P	TM 179 456	25 MAR 1948	A	5000
RAF/CPE/UK/2534	806	V1	5025	P	TM 176 456	25 MAR 1948	A	5000
RAF/CPE/UK/2534	806	V1	5026	P	TM 172 456	25 MAR 1948	A	5000
RAF/CPE/UK/2534	806	V1	5027	P	TM 169 456	25 MAR 1948	A	5000
RAF/CPE/UK/2534	806	V1	5028	P	TM 165 456	25 MAR 1948	A	5000
RAF/CPE/UK/2534	806	V1	5029	P	TM 162 456	25 MAR 1948	A	5000
<b>RAF/82/1088</b>	<b>1620</b>	<b>F21</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>TM 178 473</b>	<b>17 FEB 1955</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>8500</b>
RAF/82/1088	1620	F21	44	P	TM 172 473	17 FEB 1955	A	8500
<b>RAF/82/1088</b>	<b>1620</b>	<b>F21</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>TM 166 472</b>	<b>17 FEB 1955</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>8500</b>
RAF/82/1088	1620	F22	59	P	TM 177 460	17 FEB 1955	A	8500
RAF/82/1088	1620	F22	60	P	TM 171 461	17 FEB 1955	A	8500
RAF/82/1088	1620	F22	61	P	TM 165 463	17 FEB 1955	A	8500
RAF/58/5506	2112	F22	69	P	TM 166 476	04 OCT 1962	AC	11000
RAF/58/5506	2112	F22	70	P	TM 175 476	04 OCT 1962	AC	11000
RAF/58/5506	2112	F22	97	P	TM 176 457	04 OCT 1962	AC	11000
RAF/58/5506	2112	F22	98	P	TM 168 456	04 OCT 1962	AC	11000
RAF/543/1879	2113	F21	82	N	TM 179 472	25 SEP 1962	AB	10000
RAF/543/1879	2113	F21	83	N	TM 171 472	25 SEP 1962	AB	10000
RAF/543/1879	2113	F21	84	N	TM 164 473	25 SEP 1962	AB	10000
RAF/543/1879	2113	F21	114	N	TM 166 454	25 SEP 1962	AB	10000
RAF/543/1879	2113	F21	115	N	TM 173 454	25 SEP 1962	AB	10000
RAF/543/1879	2113	F21	116	N	TM 181 454	25 SEP 1962	AB	10000
RAF/543/1883	2116	F21	251	N	TM 170 479	27 SEP 1962	A	12000
RAF/543/1883	2116	F21	252	N	TM 177 479	27 SEP 1962	A	12000
RAF/543/1883	2116	F22	251	N	TM 169 463	27 SEP 1962	A	12000
RAF/543/1883	2116	F22	252	N	TM 177 463	27 SEP 1962	A	12000
RAF/541/T/45	2586	RP	3131	P	TM 174 462	11 OCT 1950	B	10000
RAF/541/T/45	2586	RP	3132	P	TM 179 468	11 OCT 1950	B	10000
RAF/58/80	2977	V	5246	P	TM 188 472	28 JUL 1948	A	7500

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RAF/58/80	2977	V	5247	P	TM 183 476	28 JUL 1948	A	7500
<b>RAF/58/80</b>	<b>2977</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>5270</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>TM 176 476</b>	<b>28 JUL 1948</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>7500</b>
RAF/58/80	2977	V	5271	P	TM 181 471	28 JUL 1948	A	7500
RAF/58/80	2977	V	5272	P	TM 186 467	28 JUL 1948	A	7500
RAF/58/113	2987	V	5336	P	TM 181 465	30 AUG 1948	B	7680
RAF/58/113	2987	V	5337	P	TM 175 470	30 AUG 1948	B	7680
RAF/58/113	2987	V	5338	P	TM 170 475	30 AUG 1948	B	7680
RAF/58/113	2987	V	5360	P	TM 164 473	30 AUG 1948	B	7680
RAF/58/113	2987	V	5361	P	TM 170 469	30 AUG 1948	B	7680
RAF/58/113	2987	V	5362	P	TM 175 464	30 AUG 1948	B	7680
RAF/58/115	2991	V	5026	P	TM 168 460	30 AUG 1948	A	7700
RAF/58/115	2991	V	5027	P	TM 162 465	30 AUG 1948	A	7700
RAF/58/115	2991	V	5054	P	TM 158 460	30 AUG 1948	A	7700
RAF/58/115	2991	V	5055	P	TM 163 456	30 AUG 1948	A	7700
<b>MAL/65094</b>	<b>4164</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>TM 170 460</b>	<b>03 NOV 1965</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>12000</b>
MAL/65094	4164	V	98	P	TM 181 460	03 NOV 1965	A	12000
MAL/65094	4164	V	147	P	TM 173 481	03 NOV 1965	A	12000
MAL/65094	4164	V	148	P	TM 163 481	03 NOV 1965	A	12000
<b>US/7GR/LOC349</b>	<b>8214</b>	<b>RP</b>	<b>3011</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>TM 174 469</b>	<b>27 MAY 1944</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>6500</b>
US/7GR/LOC349	8214	RP	3012	P	TM 179 458	27 MAY 1944	A	6500
<b>US/7GR/LOC349</b>	<b>8214</b>	<b>RS</b>	<b>4011</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>TM 167 465</b>	<b>27 MAY 1944</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>6500</b>
US/7GR/LOC349	8214	RS	4012	P	TM 173 454	27 MAY 1944	A	6500
RAF/HLA/686	8588A	RS	4174	P	TM 156 464	02 MAR 1944	AC	10500
RAF/HLA/686	8588A	RS	4175	P	TM 157 470	02 MAR 1944	AC	10500
OS/66189	11657	V	202	P	TM 166 477	23 JUL 1966	A	7500
<b>OS/66189</b>	<b>11657</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>TM 173 476</b>	<b>23 JUL 1966</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>7500</b>
OS/66189	11657	V	204	P	TM 180 476	23 JUL 1966	A	7500
OS/89045	13415	V	185	P	TM 182 460	18 MAR 1989	A	5200
OS/89045	13415	V	186	P	TM 178 460	18 MAR 1989	A	5200
OS/89045	13415	V	187	P	TM 174 461	18 MAR 1989	A	5200
OS/89045	13415	V	188	P	TM 169 461	18 MAR 1989	A	5200
OS/89045	13415	V	189	P	TM 165 461	18 MAR 1989	A	5200
OS/89045	13415	V	190	P	TM 161 461	18 MAR 1989	A	5200
OS/89045	13415	V	211	P	TM 164 469	18 MAR 1989	A	5200
OS/89045	13415	V	212	P	TM 169 469	18 MAR 1989	A	5200
OS/89045	13415	V	213	P	TM 173 469	18 MAR 1989	A	5200
OS/89045	13415	V	214	P	TM 177 469	18 MAR 1989	A	5200
OS/89045	13415	V	215	P	TM 182 469	18 MAR 1989	A	5200
OS/89045	13415	V	220	P	TM 171 477	18 MAR 1989	A	5200
OS/89045	13415	V	221	P	TM 166 477	18 MAR 1989	A	5200
OS/89045	13415	V	222	P	TM 162 477	18 MAR 1989	A	5200
OS/92363	14137	V	32	P	TM 161 478	27 JUN 1992	A	5100
OS/92363	14137	V	33	P	TM 166 477	27 JUN 1992	A	5100
OS/92363	14137	V	34	P	TM 170 477	27 JUN 1992	A	5100
<b>OS/92363</b>	<b>14137</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>TM 182 470</b>	<b>27 JUN 1992</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>5100</b>
<b>OS/92363</b>	<b>14137</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>TM 178 469</b>	<b>27 JUN 1992</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>5100</b>

OS/92363	14137	V	44	P	TM 174 469	27 JUN 1992	A	5100
OS/92363	14137	V	45	P	TM 170 469	27 JUN 1992	A	5100
OS/92363	14137	V	46	P	TM 166 470	27 JUN 1992	A	5100
OS/92363	14137	V	47	P	TM 161 470	27 JUN 1992	A	5100
OS/92363	14137	V	131	P	TM 180 462	27 JUN 1992	A	5100
OS/92363	14137	V	132	P	TM 176 462	27 JUN 1992	A	5100
OS/92363	14137	V	133	P	TM 172 462	27 JUN 1992	A	5100
<b>OS/92363</b>	<b>14137</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>TM 168 462</b>	<b>27 JUN 1992</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>5100</b>
<b>OS/92363</b>	<b>14137</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>TM 164 462</b>	<b>27 JUN 1992</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>5100</b>
OS/92364	14138	V	54	P	TM 169 481	27 JUN 1992	A	7600
OS/92364	14138	V	55	P	TM 175 481	27 JUN 1992	A	7600
OS/92364	14138	V	56	P	TM 181 481	27 JUN 1992	A	7600
OS/95160	14844	V	89	N	TM 165 457	19 JUN 1995	A	7700
OS/95160	14844	V	90	N	TM 172 457	19 JUN 1995	A	7700
OS/95160	14844	V	91	N	TM 179 457	19 JUN 1995	A	7700
<b>OS/95160</b>	<b>14844</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>TM 178 469</b>	<b>19 JUN 1995</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>7700</b>
OS/95160	14844	V	99	P	TM 171 469	19 JUN 1995	A	7700
<b>OS/95160</b>	<b>14844</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>TM 164 469</b>	<b>19 JUN 1995</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>7700</b>
OS/95160	14844	V	149	P	TM 165 481	19 JUN 1995	A	7700
OS/95160	14844	V	150	P	TM 172 481	19 JUN 1995	A	7700
OS/95160	14844	V	151	P	TM 178 481	19 JUN 1995	A	7700
OS/63003	20587	V	5	P	TM 183 455	17 MAR 1963	A	8500
OS/63003	20587	V	6	P	TM 191 461	17 MAR 1963	A	8500
MAL/61474	21275	V	91209	P	TM 172 478	12 MAY 1961	A	10500
MAL/61474	21275	V	91210	P	TM 164 474	12 MAY 1961	A	10500
MAL/61465	21285	V	89614	P	TM 173 479	03 MAR 1961	A	10500
MAL/61465	21285	V	89615	P	TM 167 476	03 MAR 1961	A	10500
MAL/61465	21285	V	89616	P	TM 161 474	03 MAR 1961	A	10500

***Most informative photographs***

Notcutt's:

US/7GR/LOC/349: 4011

Tuddenham Road:

RAF/82/1088/F21: 0043

OS/92363: 43

Microsoft layer in [www.flashearth.com](http://www.flashearth.com)

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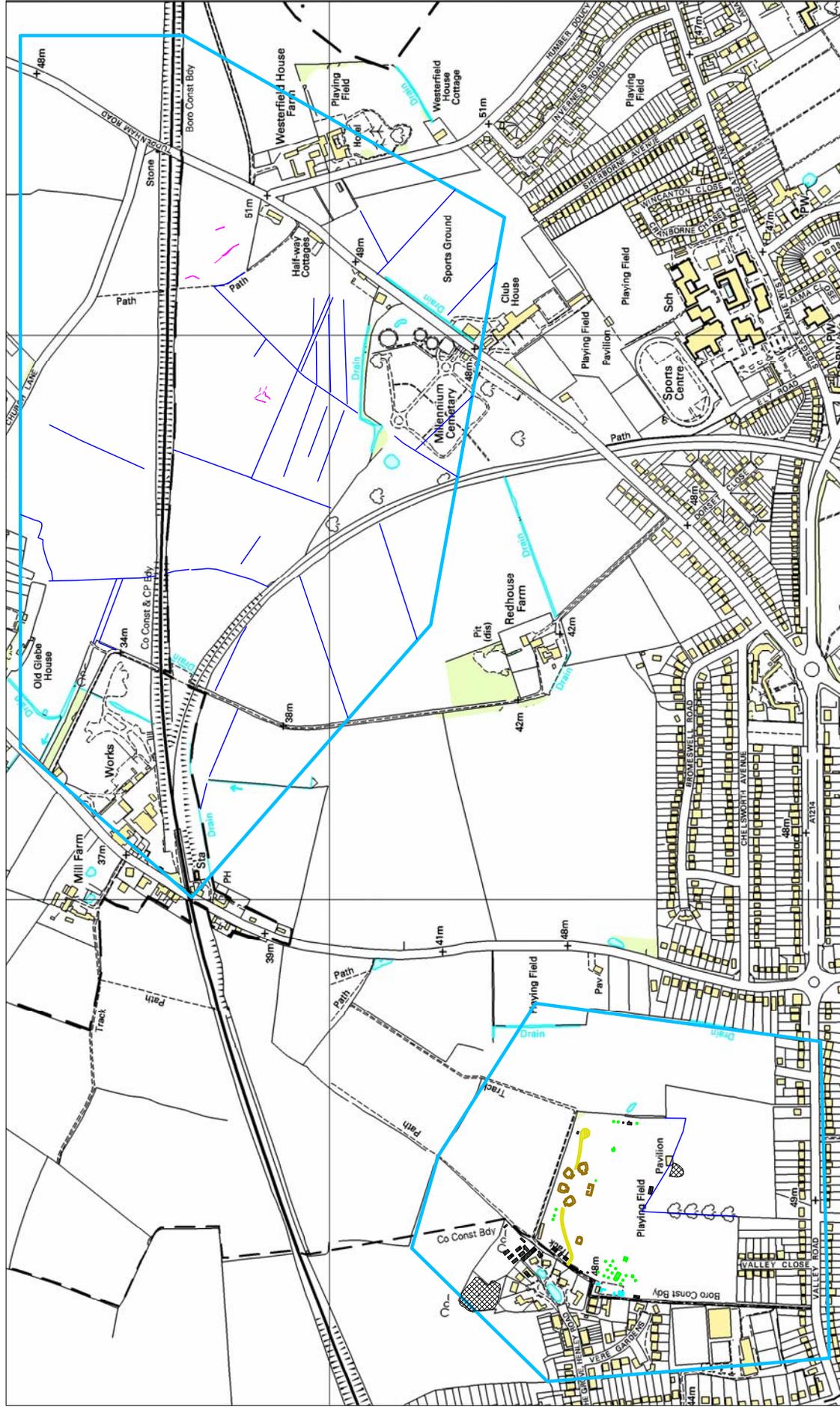
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Notcutt's and Tuddenham Road, Ipswich, Suffolk:  
 Figure 1. Location and Study Areas



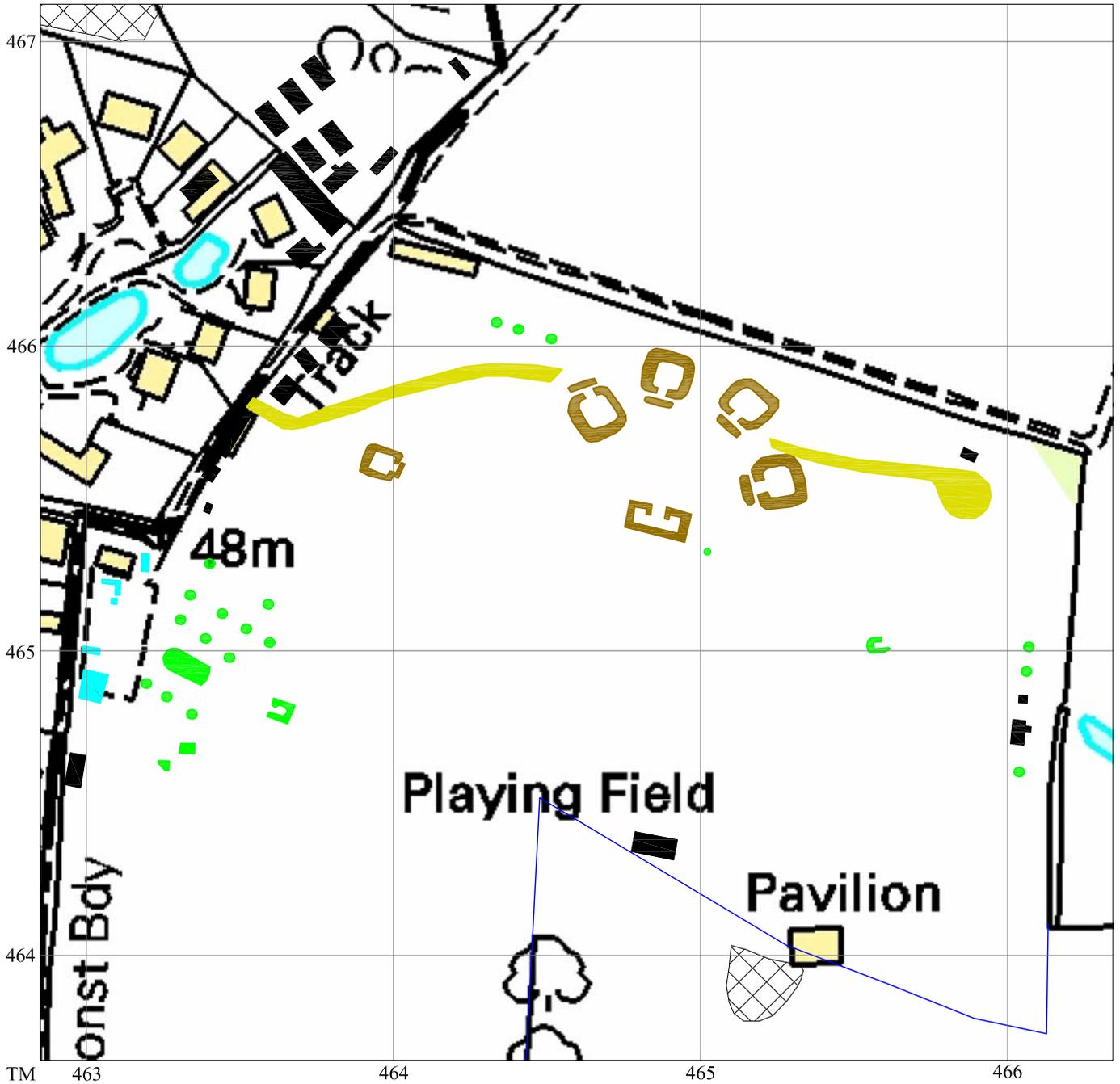
Original photo interpretation based on photographs from NMRC.

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 Drawing: 0821map.dwg

Study Areas are outlined by blue polygons.  
 See Figures 2 and 3 for enlarged maps and full key.

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Notcutt's and Tuddenham Road, Ipswich, Suffolk:  
 Figure 2. Detail at Notcutt's



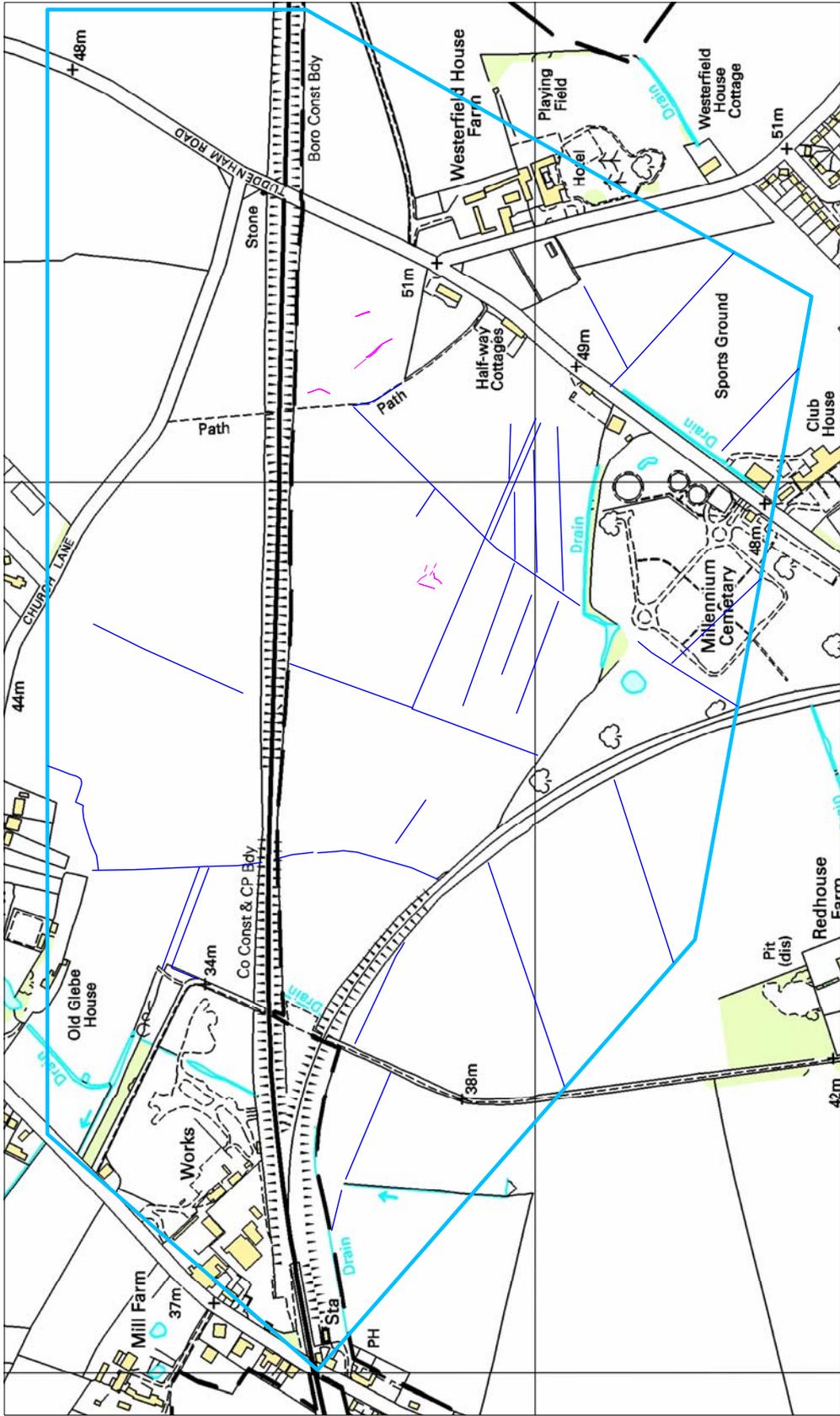
- Military earthworks
- Military track
- Military buildings
- Possible military features
- Former buildings
- Recent field boundary
- ⊠ Hand-dug quarry

Original photo interpretation at 1:2500 level based on  
 photographs from NMRC and mapped using 1:10,000 control  
 information.

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Notcutt's and Tuddenham Road, Ipswich, Suffolk:  
 Figure 3. Tuddenham Road Study Area



- Study Area
- Former field boundary
- Features of unknown origin

Original photo interpretation at 1:2500 level based on  
 photographs from NMRC and mapped using 1:10,000 control  
 information.

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# PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## APPENDIX 6



# OASIS SUMMARY

## APPENDIX 7

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM:

## England

[List of Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

### Printable version

## OASIS ID: lparchae1-50968

#### Project details

Project name	Land North of Valley Road
Short description of the project	A desk based assessment was undertaken ahead of a proposed housing and residential care village development on school playing fields belonging to Ipswich School. A 1km HER search, a documentary and cartographic search and an aerial photographic survey were all undertaken.
Project dates	Start: 03-10-2008 End: 29-10-2008
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Desk based assessment
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	KILN Post Medieval
Monument type	ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Aerial Photography - interpretation','Documentary Search','Visual Inspection'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH Land North of Valley Road
Study area	12.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 16460 46428 52.0732994594 1.158936217880 52 04 23 N 001 09 32 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 48.00m Max: 49.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation L - P : Archaeology  
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body  
Project design originator L - P : Archaeology  
Project director/manager Stuart Eve  
Project supervisor John Duffy  
Type of sponsor/funding body The Landscape Partnership

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service  
Digital Contents 'Survey'  
Digital Media available 'GIS','Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Text'  
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service  
Paper Contents 'Survey'  
Paper Media available 'Aerial Photograph','Map','Photograph','Plan','Report','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Archaeological Deskbased Assessment of Land North of Valley Road  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Duffy, J.  
Other bibliographic details LP0788E-DBA-v1  
Date 2008  
Issuer or publisher L - P : Archaeology  
Place of issue or publication Cambridge  
Description A4 Spiral bound

Entered by John Duffy (john.duffy@lparchaeology.com)  
Entered on 5 December 2008

## **OASIS:**

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

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