

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

King George V Playing Field, Ipswich

(Planning app. no. Pre-planning)

James Rolfe
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© June 2007

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Acknowledgements

This project was funded and commissioned by Merchant Projects. The desk based assessment was carried out by James Rolfe, of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the documentary study by Anthony M. Breen, a freelance local history researcher and the geophysical report was carried out by GSB Prospection Ltd. The project was managed by John Newman, Contracts Manager, of SCCAS and advice was given by Robert Carr SCCAS, Conservation Team.

Disclaimer

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Summary

This archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) has been undertaken as a result of a proposal for a housing development on the King George V playing fields and the adjacent disused factory site. This DBA includes an examination of the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), a documentary search, an aerial photographic examination, a geophysical survey and a site walkover. The proposed development area (PDA) is situated at the top of a south-facing slope, on the eastern side of the Gipping valley. There have been previous archaeological interventions fairly close to the PDA that have located settlement and funerary remains, dating from the Later Prehistoric period through to the Anglo-Saxon period. Due to previous land-use and the possibility that there is a layer of colluvium covering the PDA the preservation of any archaeological remains present should be good. It is therefore recommended that an initial evaluation of 5% of the PDA is carried out to establish the character and density of the archaeological resource, but this need not be a pre-determination condition of the planning application. Consultation would then be required with the County Council Planning Archaeologist to determine the need and scope for any further work, which could include full-scale excavation.

SMR information

Planning application no.	Pre -planning
Grid Reference:	TM13954232
Funding body:	Merchant Projects

1. Introduction

1.1. Project Background

This archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) has been prepared by James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for Merchant Projects.

This DBA is the first stage of a programme of archaeological works to access the archaeological potential of the PDA.

1.2. Site Description

The subject of this DBA covers an area of approximately 10.23ha centred at TM1395/4234, in the parish of Ipswich (Fig. 1, 2 and 3).

The present land use is mainly sports pitches, with a disused factory on the eastern third of the PDA.

1.3. Geology and topography

The PDA is located on the high ground to the north and east of the River Gipping valley, *circa* 30-40m above sea level. The localised topography of the PDA is that of the top of a shallow valley that slopes down from the north to the south and down from the east and west towards the centre of the PDA (Fig. 4). The ground is fairly even, but this is probably due to some landscaping.

90% of the PDA is situated on deep well-drained fine loam over clay and the remaining 10% on the extreme western side is situated on deep well drained fine-coarse loam and sandy soils, locally flinty in places over gravel (Fig. 5).

1.4. Scope of this report

In order to set the PDA in its archaeological context a study area of 1km radius from its centre was selected for examination (Fig. 2).

In accordance with PPG16, the Government's guidance on archaeology and planning, this assessment examines the available archaeological sources. These include the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), reports of any archaeological investigations, all readily available cartographic and documentary sources, the aerial photographic archive held by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, a geophysical study and a site walkover.

1.5. Aims

To determine as far as reasonably practicable from existing records, the nature of the archaeological resource and the potential resource within the PDA.

1.6. Methods

The methodology involved interrogating the following sources of data to meet the aims of this DBA.

A search of the Suffolk SMR for any records within 1km from the centre of the PDA was carried out and the results are examined and mapped in the main report and tabulated in Appendix 5.

An examination of the literature with reference to archaeological excavations within the study area was carried out.

A search for listed buildings that may have a line of sight to the PDA was carried out, a summary is presented in the main report and the full details are in Appendix 4.

A historical documentary search was commissioned; the results have been summarised, with the full report presented in Appendix 2.

The aerial photographic archive held at Suffolk County Council SMR was examined, and enquiries were made at the National Monuments Record Office at Swindon and at the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs.

A geophysical survey was commissioned for the suitable areas within the PDA, the results are summarised and the full report is presented in Appendix 3.

A site walkover was conducted on the 1/05/2007, for which notes and digital photographs were taken.

1.7. Legislative Frameworks

PPG 16 (November 1990) provides guidance for planning authorities, developers and others in the investigation of archaeological remains. This guidance advises developers to discuss their plans, preferably at a pre planning stage, with the County Archaeological Planning Officer for any possible archaeological constraints on their development proposal. The planning guidance sets out to protect nationally and locally important monuments and their settings. There will be a presumption in favour of preservation *in situ* of important remains. In certain circumstances field evaluation will be carried out to enable an informed decision to be made. On sites where there is no overriding case for preservation *in situ* provision will be made for their recording and excavation prior to development.

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 statutorily protects scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings as nationally important sites. There are no SAMs within 1 km of this PDA.

Listed buildings are protected under the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act of 1990. This ensures that listed buildings are given statutory protection against unauthorised demolition, alteration and extension. Buildings are listed because they are of special architectural importance, due to their architectural design, decoration and craftsmanship; also because they are of historical interest. This includes buildings that illustrate important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural or military history or have a close association with nationally important persons or events. There are six listed buildings with a possible line of sight to this PDA.

A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is an area that has been notified as being of special interest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981, due to its flora, fauna or geological or geomorphological features. There are no SSSI's within 1km of this PDA.

2. Results

2.1. Suffolk SMR search

It should be noted at this point that pre PPG 16 archaeological investigations were not routinely carried out on development projects. This is the case for the factory that was built within the PDA, therefore it is probable that if any archaeological remains were encountered during its construction they would not have been recorded.

As the SMR can only represent the archaeological material that has been reported, it therefore cannot be a complete reflection of the whole archaeological resource of this area.

For more details of the sites mentioned in the report see Appendix 5.

2.1.1. All known archaeological sites within 1km from the centre of the PDA

There are forty eight entries on the SMR within 1km from the centre of the PDA (Figs. 6, 7 & 8).

Palaeolithic (500,000-8300BC)

There are two entries for the Palaeolithic period within the study area and both are within 100m of each other, 950m to the west of the PDA.

At **BRF 011**, flint implements were found in 1937 within a brick-works quarry pit.

MSF4512 is where possible Palaeolithic implements were found in 1909 within a chalk pit.

Mesolithic (10,000-4001BC)

There are two entries for the Mesolithic period within the study area.

At **BRF 002** 800m to the south-west of the PDA, on a hill overlooking the River Gipping, were found 18 blades, a tranchet axe and a large rejuvenation flake.

MSF 5000 is the findspot of a pebble mace head, possibly found within 50m of the PDA, but the precise location is uncertain.

Bronze Age (2150-800BC)

There are five SMR entries of Bronze Age date within the study area.

At **IPS 250**, 270m to the north-east of the PDA is a concentric ring ditch with a possible entrance to the south and/or the north-west and is visible as a soilmark seen in aerial photographs. A possible single ring ditch is just to the north of the first and both probably date to the Bronze Age.

IPS 182 is a findspot where an axe and the tip of a spearhead were found.

At **IPS 186** a pegged spearhead, an axe blade fragment and a misshapen piece of waste were all found within 3m of each other.

A small bronze tanged knife was found metal detecting, but its findspot location is uncertain being either at **IPS 234** or **WHI 002** (outside the study area).

At **MSF 11561** the tip of a bronze rapier was found, but the exact find location is uncertain.

Iron Age (800BC-42AD)

There are two entries in the SMR that represent the Iron Age.

IPS 387, abuts the PDA on its north-west side and is an area that was partially excavated between 1998 and 2000. In the north-east corner of **IPS 387** were found parts of various enclosures and also three pits, all of which are probably Iron Age in date. The enclosures could be seen to carry on roughly east towards the northern most part of the PDA. All of these features were found below a layer of subsoil.

At **IPS 187**, 120m to the west of the PDA, sherds of flint-gritted pottery dated to the Iron Age were found during topsoil stripping. No features were located, but they may have been below the subsoil as seen in **IPS 387**, at a depth greater than the topsoil strip.

Later prehistoric (8300BC-43AD)

There are five entries in the SMR that are later prehistoric in date but cannot be certainly attributed to a specific period. This may be due to the nature of the evidence e.g. small undiagnostic flint scatters, or because the evidence is from a transitional period.

At **IPS 283**, 830m south of the PDA during an evaluation, a causewayed ring ditch (possibly a house) and sherds of Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery were found.

At **IPS 247**, 450m to the south-west of the PDA an excavation took place. In the southern part of this site were found a group of six pits dating from the Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age period that contained pottery, charcoal and tiny fragments of burnt human bone.

At **IPS 401**, 450m to the south-west of the PDA, late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age Darmsden ware pottery was recovered from a pit. Also from this site a decapitated human skull was recovered that dated to the Late Iron Age or the Early Roman period.

Immediately to the north of the PDA within the area of **IPS 387**, were found two scatters of late prehistoric worked flint at **MSF12411** and **MSF12412**.

Roman (1-410AD)

There are fourteen entries in the SMR for the roman period within the study area and one site just outside the study area that needs to be mentioned due to its importance.

IPS 015 is to the south-east of the PDA just outside of the study area and is the site of a large high status Roman villa. The site has been partially excavated, revealing mosaics, hypocaust, painted wall plaster, window glass and numerous artefacts, all attesting to its high status.

In the northern end of excavation at **IPS 247**, 450m to the south-west of the PDA, Roman features were encountered. These consisted of multiple enclosure ditches containing pottery and a lead figurine. Also found within the enclosure was a rectangular post-built structure circa 6m by 4m.

Just to the north of **IPS 247** is **IPS 282**, where a small evaluation was carried out that located a small length of ditch and a single pit that contained Gallo-Belgic style pottery.

At **IPS 184**, 400m to the west of the PDA Roman pottery has been found.

At **BRF 011**, 800m to the west of the PDA Roman pottery has been found, in the side of a disused quarry pit.

At nine sites metal detecorists have found Roman material. At **WHI 007**, three coins and four brooches were found, 700m north-east of the PDA. At **IPS 188** a brooch and a coin, were found 200m west of the PDA. At **IPS 093** 400m north-west of the PDA and **IPS 096** 450m west of the PDA single brooches were found. At **IPS 040** 320m south of the PDA, **IPS 042** 600m south of the PDA, **IPS 043** 300m east of the PDA, **IPS 180** 670m south of the PDA and **MSF 4634** 250m east of the PDA single coins have been found.

Early Medieval (410-1066AD)

There are seven entries in the SMR for the early medieval (Anglo-Saxon) period within the study area.

At **IPS 247** on the Whitehouse Industrial site, 450m to the west of the PDA, an excavation was carried out because human remains were discovered during ground works. The excavation revealed a Saxon settlement, consisting of a sub-rectangular enclosure with internal subdivisions, three rectangular buildings, an inhumation cemetery containing sixteen graves and numerous rubbish pits. The majority of the remains were of Middle Anglo-Saxon date, although some features were of Late Anglo-Saxon date, such as one of the buildings that was built across an infilled enclosure ditch.

The other Saxon remains within the study area are all metal detector finds. At **BRF 028**, a strap fitting, at **BRF 030**, a plate brooch and at **BRF 033**, a gilded disc brooch all approximately 650m west of the PDA. At **IPS 093**, a fragment of a small long brooch 350m north-west of the PDA, at **IPS 227**, a silver penny of Aethelheard 350m west of the PDA and at **WHI 009**, a silver penny 750m north-east of the PDA.

Medieval (1066-1500AD)

The main evidence for the medieval period held in the SMR is in the form of metal detected finds.

Pottery has been found at **MSF 10715**, 750m north-east of the PDA and at **MSF 12413**, 65m west of the PDA.

Seal matrices have been found at **BRF 033**, 750m west of the PDA, and at **MSF22509**, 750m north-east of the PDA.

Coins have been found at **IPS 093**, 350m north-west of the PDA, at **WHI 007**, 750m north-east of the PDA and a possible coin hoard of twelve silver coins was found at **IPS 189** 300m west of the PDA.

At **WHI 007**, a dagger chape has been found 750m north-east of the PDA.

The non-metal detector entry in the SMR for this area, is the site of Lovetofts **IPS 261**, *circa* 700m south of the PDA. Named after John de Lovetot `who had a grant of free warren here in 1277 and died in 1295. There was a manor house known as Lovetofts Hall and a farmhouse on or near the site which was still shown on the 1955 O/S map, but had disappeared by the 1959 O/S map.

Post Medieval (1500-1900AD)

There are three entries in the SMR for the Post Medieval period.

There are two brick kilns, **IPS 251** 500m south-west of the PDA and **MSF14834** 400m south of the PDA.

MSF12354 is a bronze disc weight inscribed with A and 3, found metal detecting, 750m north-east of the PDA.

Undated

The only undated entry in the SMR is a ditch that was found during a monitoring of footing trenches at **IPS 392**, 350m west of the PDA.

2.2. Listed buildings

A search was carried out on the listed building web site <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk>, which identified six listed buildings with a possible line of sight to the PDA, all of which all are Grade II (Fig. 9).

1. NORWICH ROAD No 799 (Whitton Lodge) Grade II. An early 19th century two storey, grey gault brick house with a timber-framed and plastered wing on the south end with a slate roof.
2. NORWICH ROAD No 728 (Street Farmhouse, Whitton) Grade II. A late 18th or early 19th century two storey red brick house with a hipped tiled roof. The rear of the house is probably older.
3. NORWICH ROAD No 726 (Fairmead) Grade II. An early 19th century two-storey red brick house with a wing added at the north-west end with a hipped and slate roof.
4. NORWICH ROAD (East Side) Whitton No 720 and 718 Grade II. A late 18th or early 19th century two storey timber-framed and plastered house. The roofs are tiled, with 1 end and 1 internal chimney stack.
5. NORWICH ROAD (East Side) Whitton No 712 and 714 (Whitton Post Office) An early 19th century two storey house, red brick at the rear and faced in roughcast on the front. The ground storey of No 712 has a 20th century shop front. The roofs are tiled, with a modillion eaves cornice and a central chimney stack with a panel and date 180? (the last figure of the date is worn away).
6. NORWICH ROAD (West side) Whitton No 785 (Corporation Farmhouse) Grade II. A late 18th or early 19th century two storey house built on an L-shaped plan with wings extending to the north-west and north-east and faced in white brick with a hipped tiled and roof with a modillion eaves soffit.

2.3. Aerial Photographic Search

Vertical aerial photographs held at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service on both digital and conventional formats, dating from 1945, 1971, 1986 and 1999 were examined, but no cropmarks, soilmarks or earthworks were visible within the PDA.

2.4. Documentary Study Summary

Anthony M. Breen carried out the documentary study in May 2007 on behalf of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. The full documentary search is located in Appendix 2.

The main area of King George V playing fields prior to its conversion was an agricultural field. This field pre 1882 was split into two fields Little and Great Lumpkins (Fig. 10). These fields were in the possession of the Ipswich Corporation and its charities and had been since the middle of the 16th century. The Corporation's lands in Whitton were leased out as part of two farms, Street Farm and Corporation Farm. From the evidence of the 16th century terriers the fields, known as Lumpkins, may not have always been attached to Street Farm. They were part of Street Farm from 1723 onwards.

The field name can be traced back to the early 14th century when various lands in Whitton including the site of Street Farm were sold from the families of John Lolt to Sir Godfrey Lumpekyn and his heirs. Two deeds suggest that the John Lolt tenement or messuage fronted Old Norwich Road to the east and the site of this building may be within the boundaries of this site. The evidence of the two late 14th century deeds in the Iveagh Collection suggests that the field name was in use from that date onwards.

There is an additional feature of this site in that the line of the borough's boundary as described in documents known as perambulations dating from 1351 onwards crossed this site. In various parts of these perambulations the boundary is known as the Hundred Way or Mere.

The western end of King George's Field was known on the tithe map of Bramford as 'Brakey Field' suggesting marginal land. The owners of the field are named on various maps but have not been identified in other documents.

2.5. Geophysical Survey Summary

A series of herringbone drains and presumed pipes / conduits have been identified. Throughout the fields a high magnetic background level attributed to modern landscaping of the site has effectively masked any archaeological anomalies, if present, within the survey areas.

2.6. Site walkover

A visit to the site was made on the 1st of May 2007. The PDA was walked over. The majority of the PDA is playing fields covered by short grass. The eastern part of the PDA is a factory with associated concrete car parking and yards. The general topography is the top of a very shallow valley that slopes down from the north to the south and down from the east and west towards the centre of the PDA.

3. Assessment of impacts and effects

3.1. The archaeological potential of the PDA

Unfortunately the geophysics results proved inconclusive with the majority of the PDA being masked by high background magnetic readings. The only features that show up on the geophysics results are herringbone land drains that are of a post-medieval date (Fig. 11. & Appendix 3).

An examination of the distribution of the known archaeological remains recorded on the SMR, shows that there is a concentration of Late Prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon material to the west of the PDA, on the slightly higher ground and promontory overlooking the Gipping valley to the west and south. The soils to the west of the PDA where settlement is known are slightly lighter and more free draining than those present within the PDA, possibly making the PDA less desirable for settlement. There appears to be a sparsity of material to the east and south of the PDA, but this could be due to non-archaeological factors that must be borne in mind. To the east and south of the PDA the land use is housing that was built before PPG16 (see Section 1.7) and therefore any archaeology that was encountered, may not have been recognised and/ reported. This is in contrast to the area to the west of the PDA, where the recent redevelopment of large areas have been archaeologically monitored, fieldwalked and metal detected. The area to the north of the PDA has had fieldwalking and metal detecting carried out and various finds have been located here.

The earliest archaeological material found within the study area are Palaeolithic flint tools. The two find spots are both on the west-facing slope of the Gipping valley in mineral extraction pits. The potential for encountering Palaeolithic material on this site is thought to be low unless deep excavations are carried out within the PDA.

A concentration of Mesolithic flint tools was found at a similar location to the Palaeolithic material, overlooking the River Gipping. Also just to the north of the PDA a single stone tool of Mesolithic date has been found, indicating that the Mesolithic population was not just confined to the river valley. The potential for encountering Mesolithic material is also thought to be low.

There is a possible Bronze Age burial mound to the north-east of the PDA. Various Bronze Age artefacts and features have been located to the west of the PDA along the high ground. With the PDA lying between these, it is therefore thought that there is a moderate potential for encountering Bronze Age material within the PDA, although it could be of low density.

There are known Iron Age features adjacent to the north-west of the PDA, found during previous works at **IPS 387**. The enclosure ditches that were located there, roughly headed towards the PDA. Also there has been Iron Age material discovered all along the higher ground to the west. It is therefore thought that there is a high potential for Iron Age material to be found within the PDA.

The greatest concentration of Roman material is found to the south-west of the PDA, with the exception of the villa at **IPS 015** to the south-east. The close proximity of Roman settlement activity at **IPS 247**, suggests that there is a moderate to high potential for further Roman material to be located within the PDA.

All the evidence for the Anglo-Saxon period is located to the north and west of the PDA, with the main concentration around the settlement at **IPS 247** to the west. It is thought that there is a moderate to high potential for Anglo-Saxon material to be found within the PDA.

The potential for medieval material to be located within the PDA is thought to be low to moderate, due to the lack of medieval material found within the study area and the distance from the known medieval settlements. However the eastern boundary of the PDA fronts onto a significant medieval route from Norwich to Ipswich (Fig. 10), which has the potential for dispersed settlement along it. The line of the medieval parish boundary dating to at least the 14th century runs across the PDA (Fig. 10) and this should be checked for any sub-surface evidence.

3.2. Potential of preserved archaeological remains within the PDA

There is good potential for any archaeology to be well preserved over a large part of the PDA, due to the probable presence of a covering layer of colluvium. This layer of colluvium was visible during the excavations at **IPS 387** just to the north-west of the PDA and appears to be *circa* 0.3-0.4m deep. It is possible that the colluvial layer could be even deeper within the PDA due its topographic location further down the slope, helping to preserve any archaeological layers that predate its formation.

As discussed above in Section 3.1 the PDA has a moderate to high potential for archaeological remains of most periods to be encountered. The documentary study has demonstrated that in the medieval period the PDA was agricultural land and due to the lower impact that early agricultural methods would have had upon the underlying archaeology it should have survived fairly well. The advent of intensive cultivation in 1945 and modern deeper ploughing practices have done more damage in six decades than traditional agriculture did in the proceeding six centuries, but fortunately the PDA has not suffered from this, as it has been a recreational area since World War II.

There is some uncertainty about whether levelling or landscaping of the PDA took place during its conversion into playing fields. The strong mixed magnetic readings visible on the geophysical survey results (Fig.11), could possibly indicate a layer of clinker over the west and north parts of the PDA, which if present, was probably laid down to help the drainage of the playing field. The high magnetic reading in these two areas has unfortunately masked any archaeological features that are present.

The most recent damage to any archaeology present within the PDA is in the area of the factory (Fig. 3). It is probable that any archaeological remains in this area would have been damaged to some extent during its construction.

3.3. Assessment of the impact of the development on the archaeological resource

The extent of the impact of any development upon archaeological remains will ultimately depend upon the construction methods used. The use of heavy machinery, any terracing / earth moving, the digging of foundations, service trenches and road construction would all have a detrimental impact upon any archaeology that is present within the PDA.

4. Mitigation measures

4.1 The PDA

Initial mitigation would be an evaluation to establish the character and density of the archaeological resource present and would be in the form of trial trenching 5% of the PDA. The initial evaluation should not include the area of the factory due to the probable heavy truncation and a decision on what work is required in this area should be made in light of what is found in the initial evaluation. The evaluation need not be a pre-determination condition given the results of this DBA. Depending upon the results of the evaluation and also the proposed construction methods that will be used in the development, further consultation would then be required with the County Council Planning Archaeologist to determine the need and scope for any further work, which could include full-scale excavation.

5. Conclusions

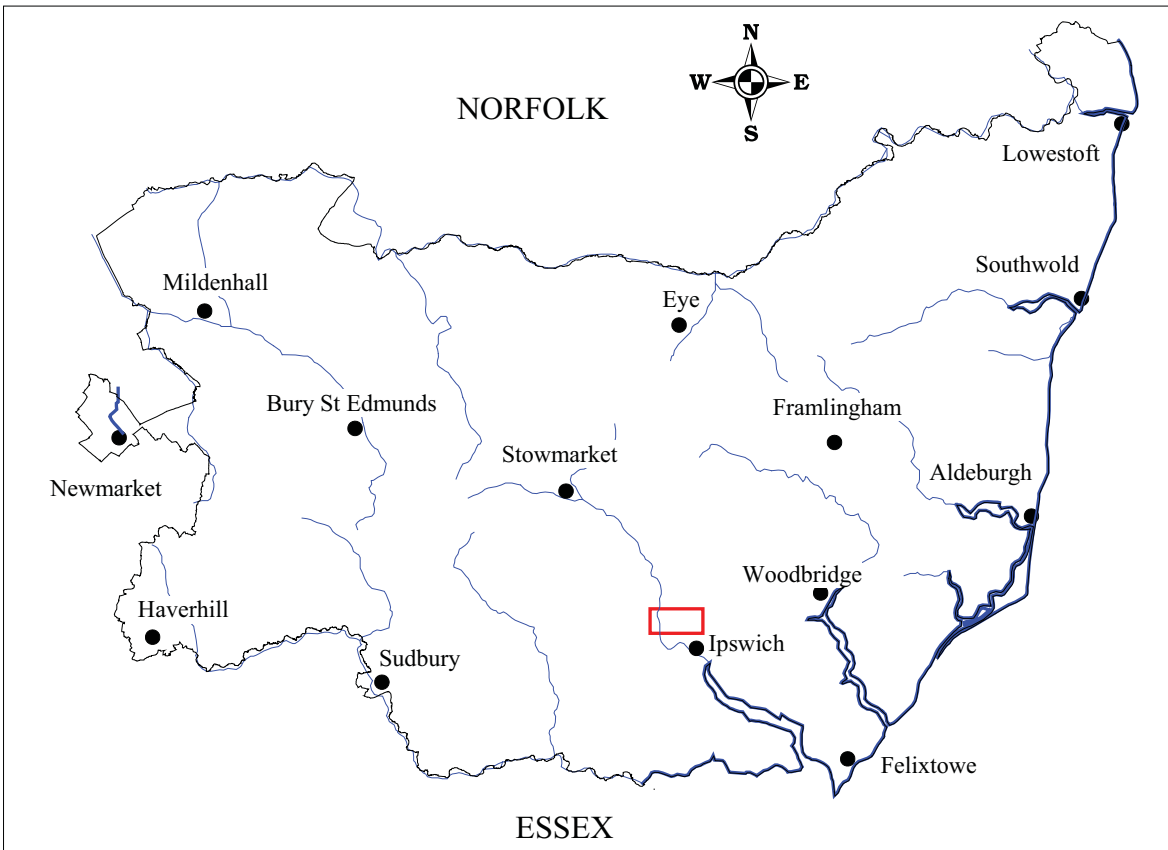
Through an examination of the Suffolk SMR, a documentary search, a geophysical survey and a site walkover, this DBA has set the PDA within its immediate archaeological landscape. It has been established that in such a topographically favourable position and with the close proximity of known archaeological remains, mainly dating from the Bronze Age through to the Anglo-Saxon period, there is a moderate to high potential for further material to be discovered within the PDA.

In the area of the factory there is a moderate to high probability that the archaeological resource has been disturbed to some extent. There is good potential for any archaeological material in the remainder of the PDA to be well preserved. This is due to two main factors, firstly it appears that there is a good chance that the archaeology is lying beneath a layer of colluvium. Secondly, the PDA has only been subjected to shallow ploughing, rather than the more destructive deep ploughing that was introduced post World War II.

Initial mitigation would be an evaluation to establish the character and density of the archaeological resource present and would be in the form of trial trenching 5% of the PDA. This evaluation need not be pre-determination given the results of this DBA. Depending upon the results of the evaluation and also the proposed construction methods that will be used in the development, further consultation would then be required with the County Council Planning Archaeologist to determine the need and scope for any further work, which could include full-scale excavation.

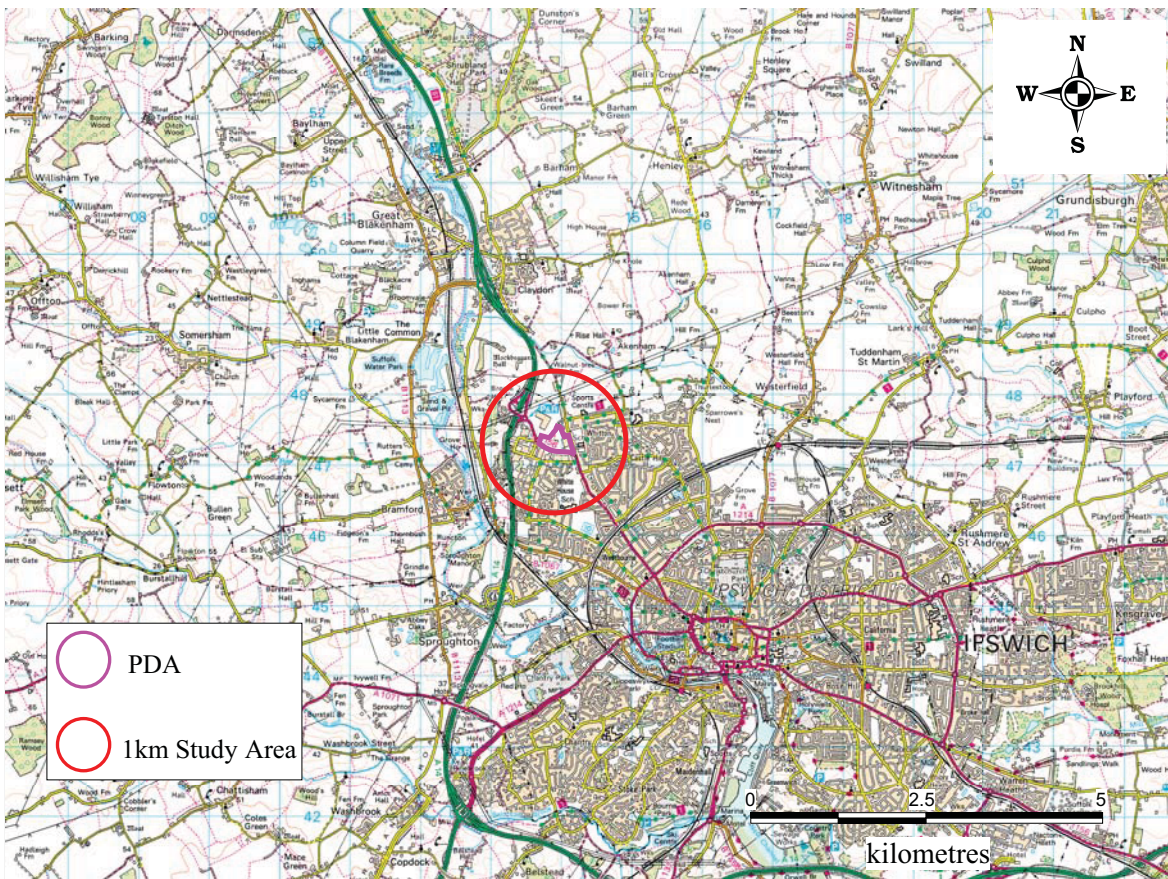
Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.



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Figure 1. Location of PDA



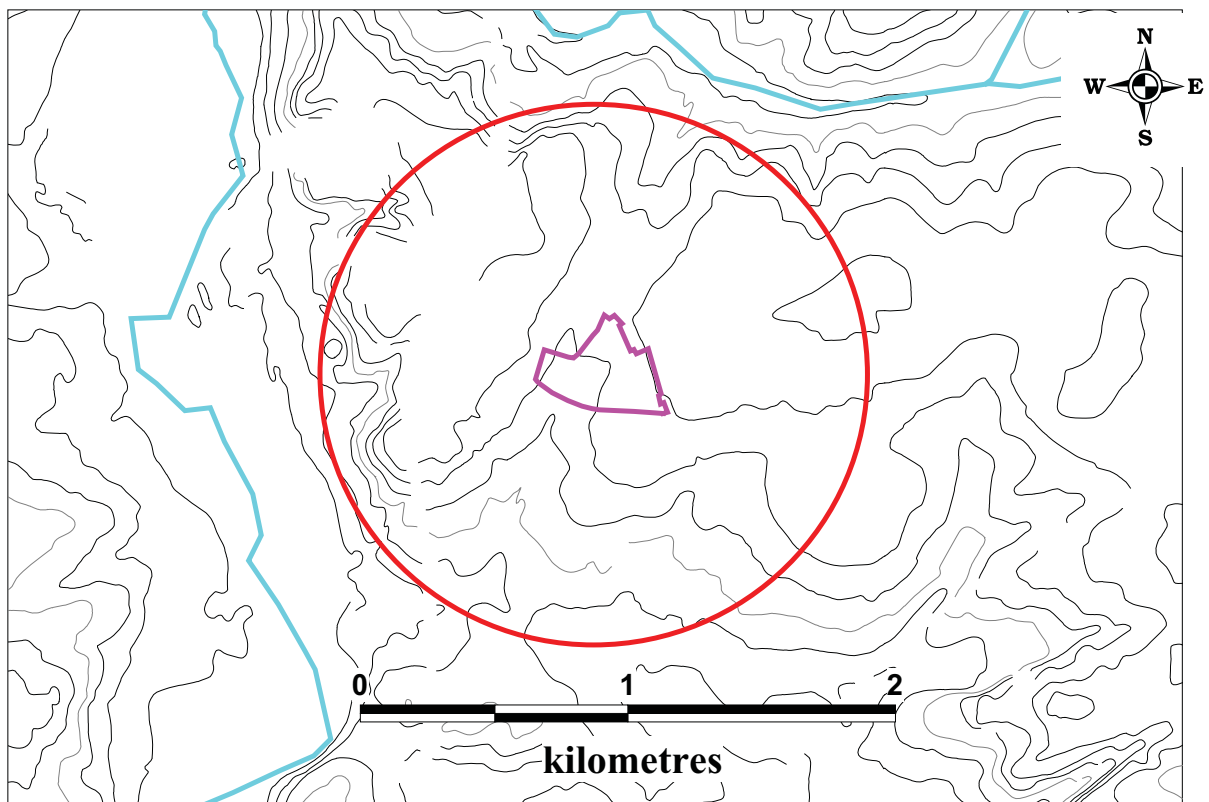
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Figure 2. The PDA and the 1km study area



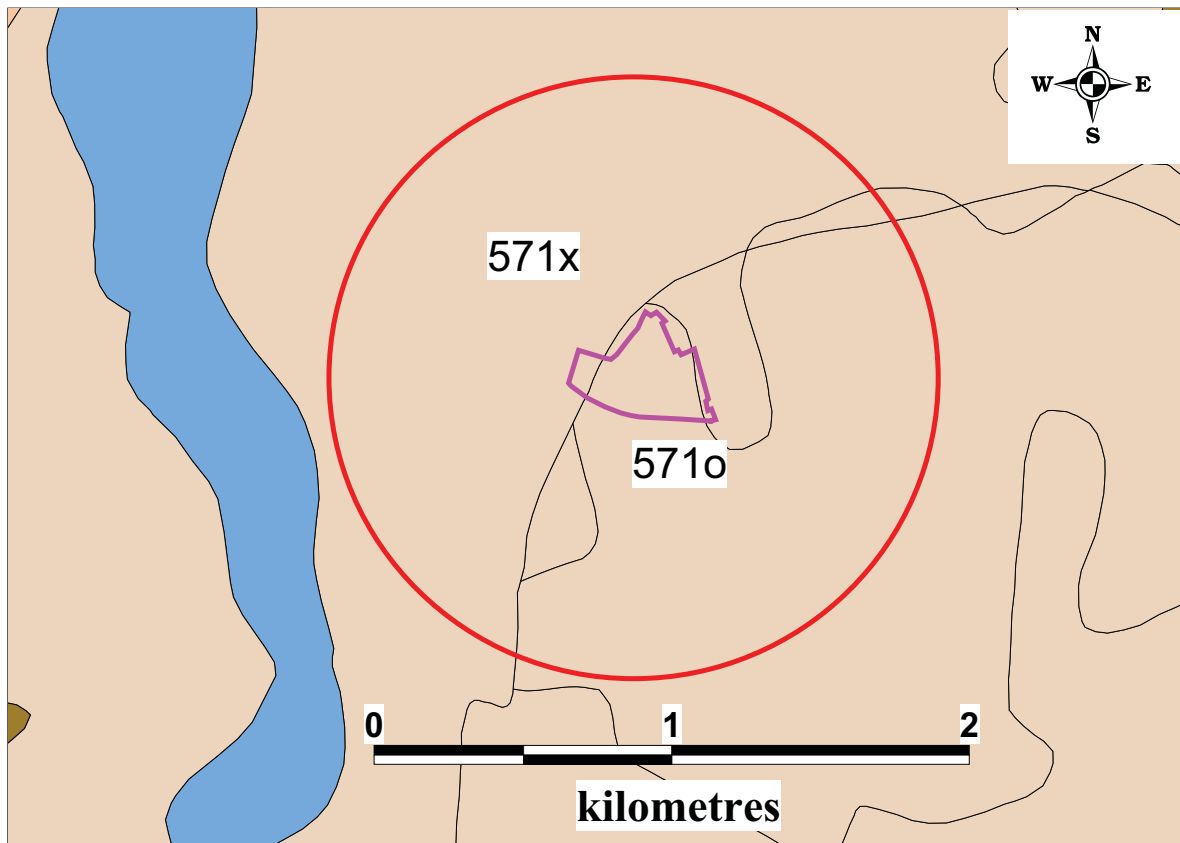
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Figure 3. The PDA and the present land use



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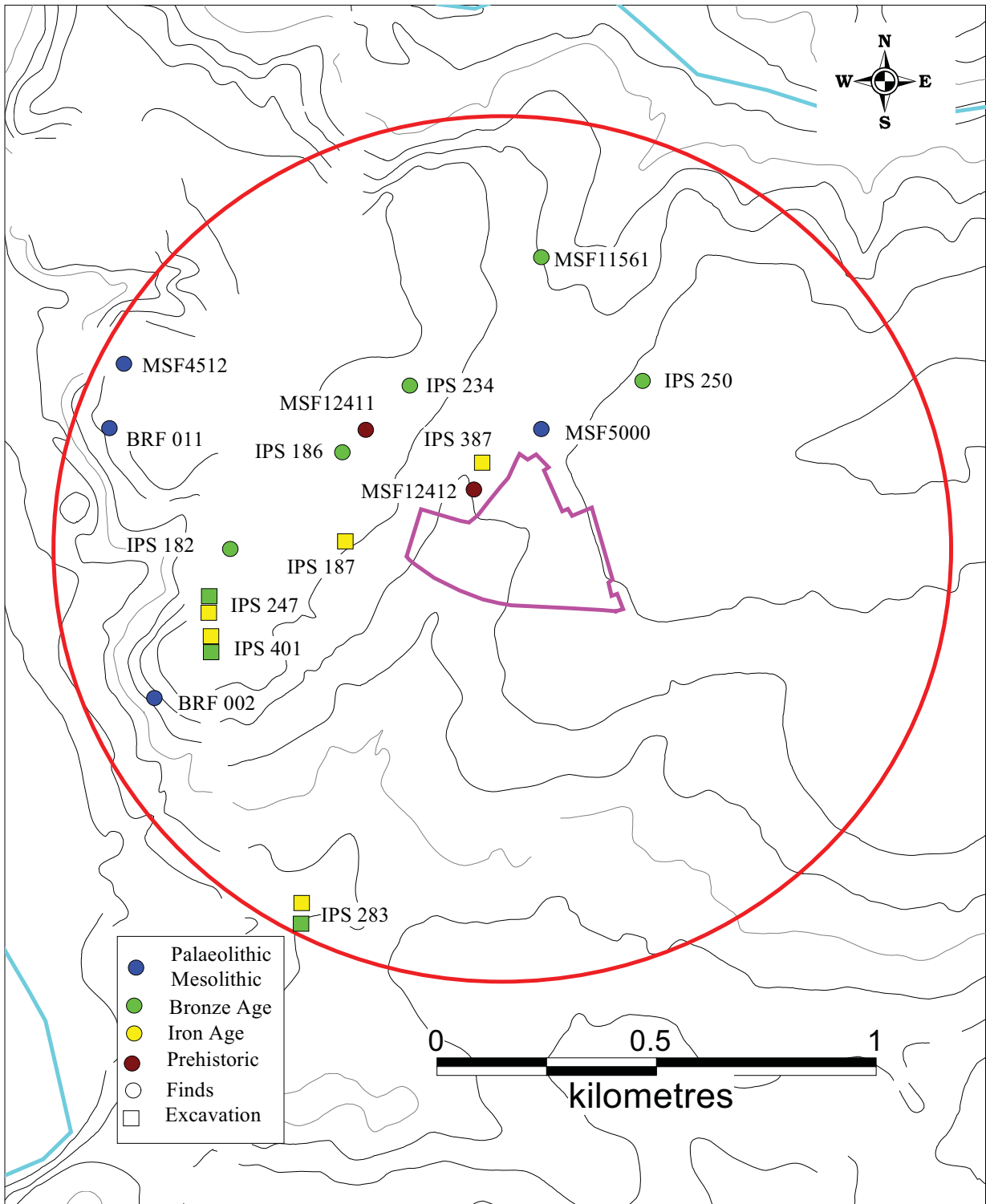
Figure 4. Topography of the PDA and the surrounding area



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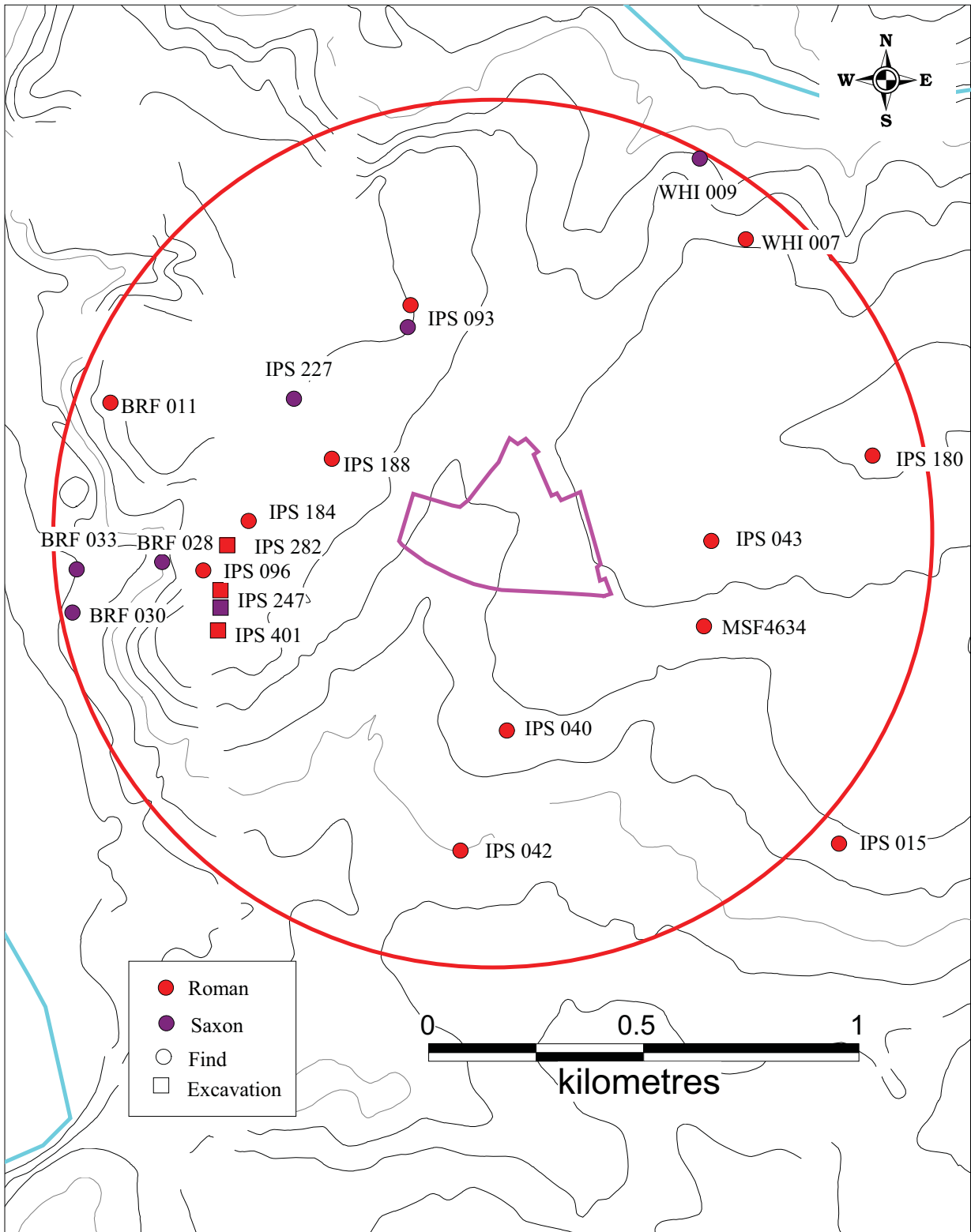
Figure 5. Soils of the PDA and the surrounding area

(Map symbol and soil type: 571o Deep well drained fine loam over clay; 571x Deep well drained fine-coarse loam and sandy soils, locally flinty in places over gravel)



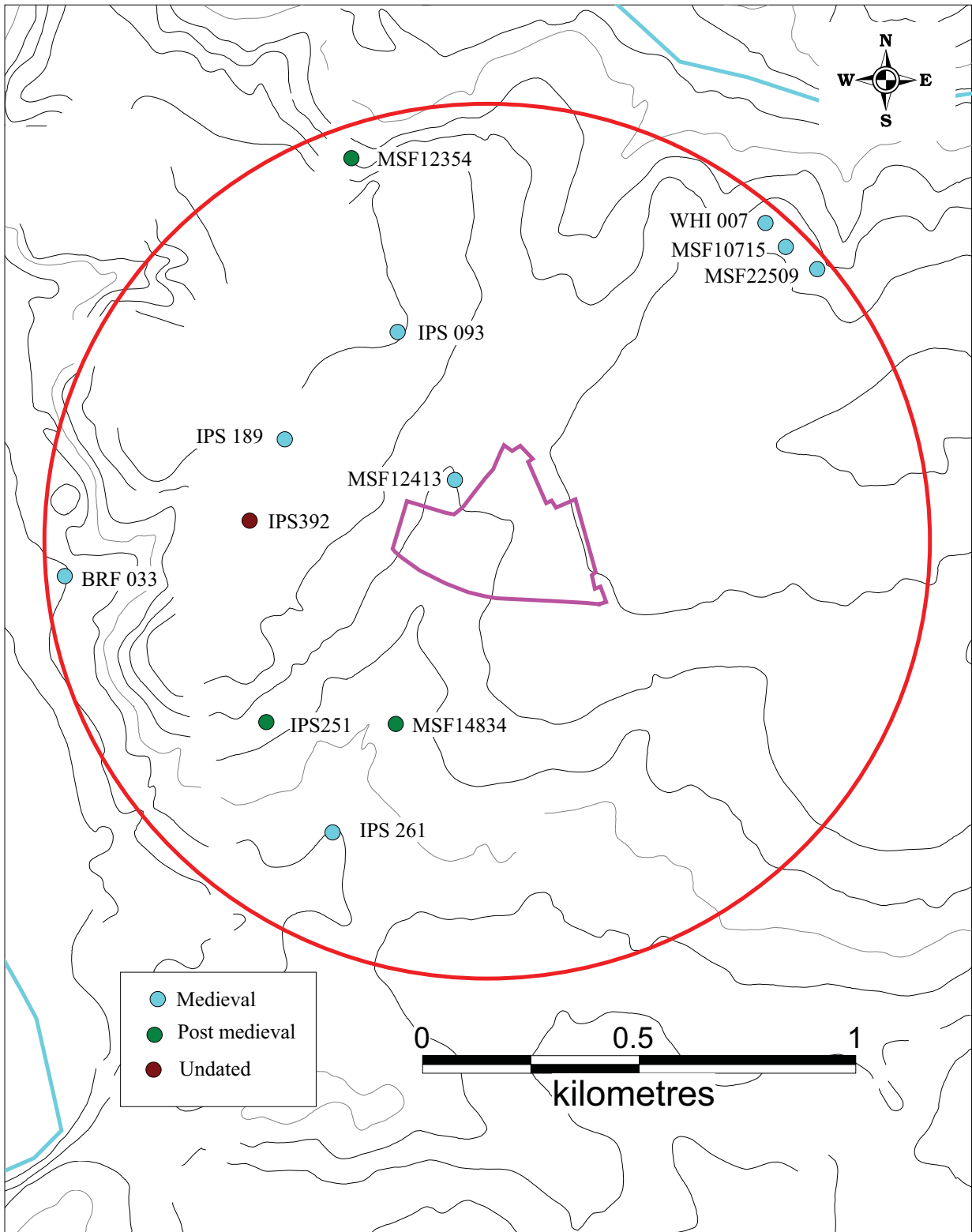
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Figure 6. Prehistoric sites recorded on the SMR within a 1km radius from the centre of the PDA



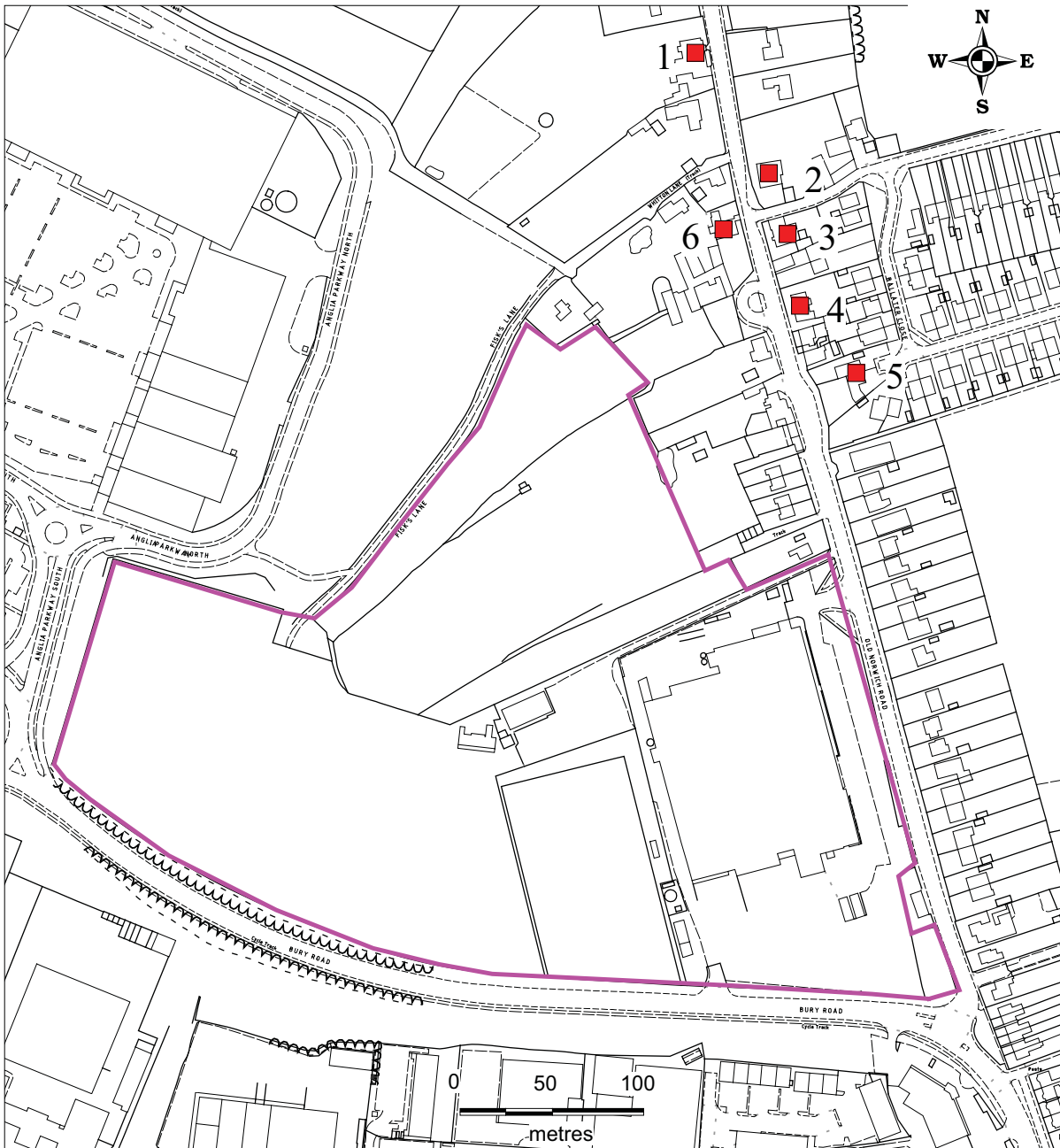
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Figure 7. Roman and Saxon sites recorded on the SMR within a 1km radius from the centre of the PDA



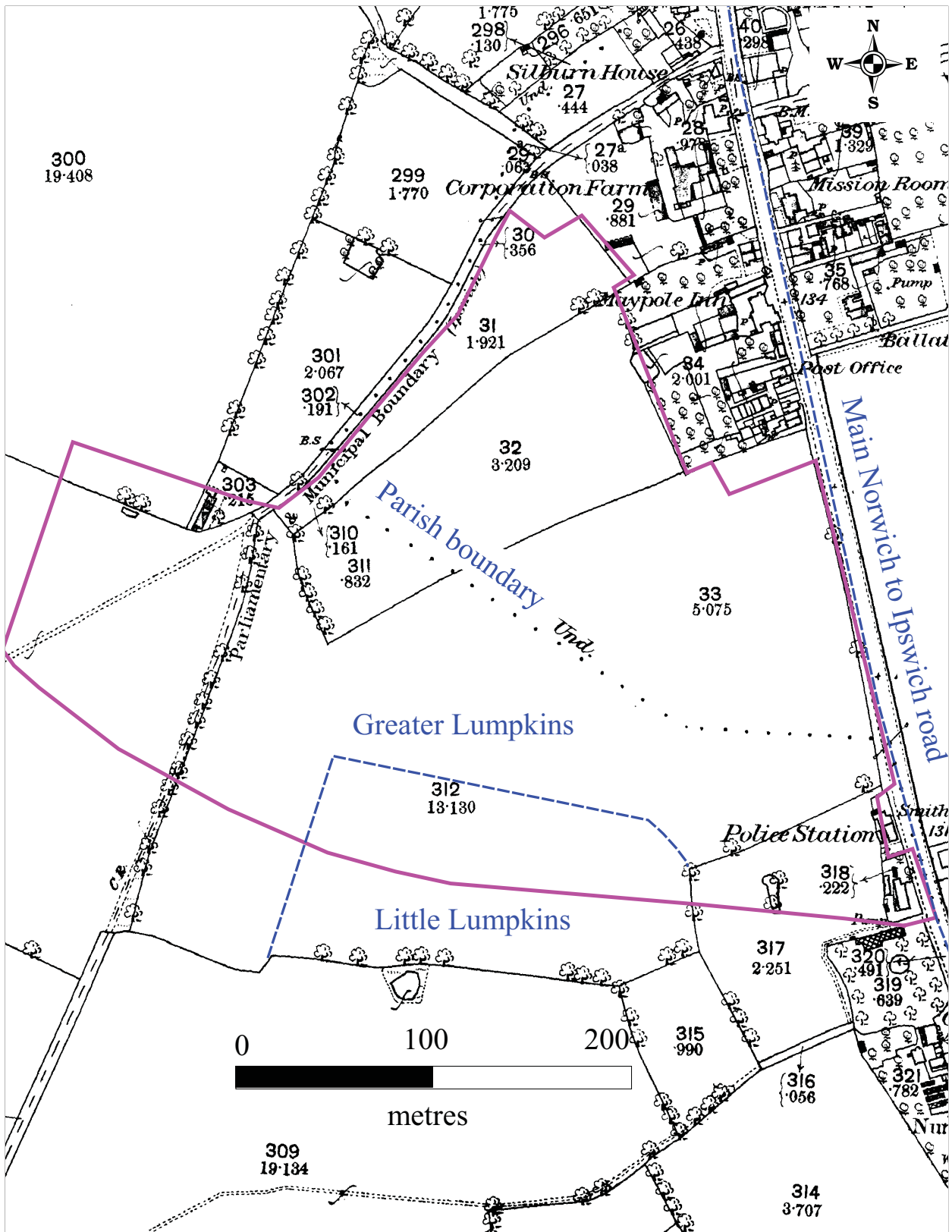
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Figure 8. Medieval, post medieval and undated sites recorded on the SMR within a 1km radius from the centre of the PDA



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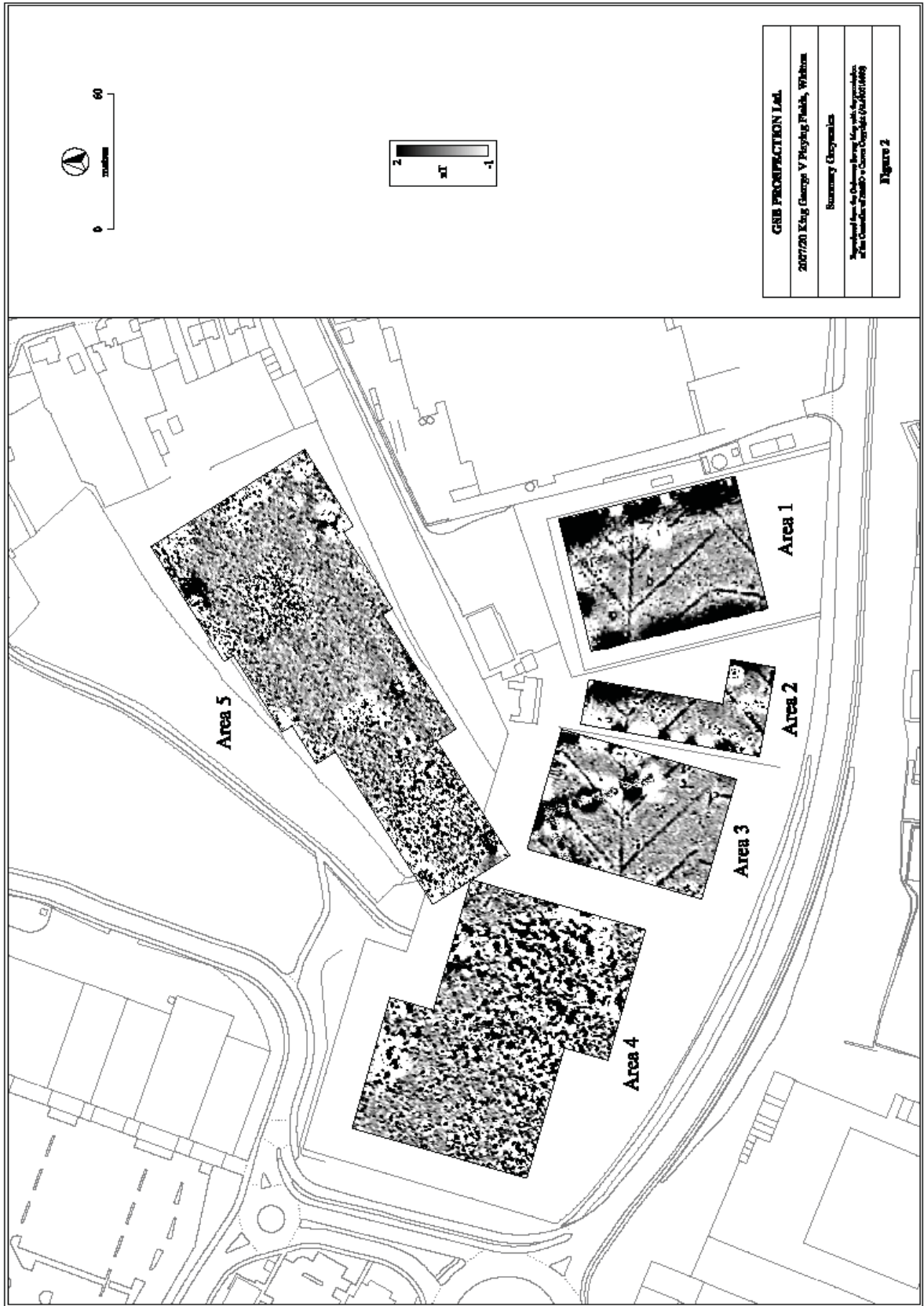
Figure 9. Listed buildings with possible line of sight to the PDA (numbers referred to in the text)



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Figure 10. 1880's Ordnance Survey map, with earlier field boundary marked



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Figure 11. Geophysical results

Appendix 1

Outline Brief

1. The intention is to inform preservation issues (i.e. the likelihood of preservation in situ of nationally important sites arising), to give preliminary information on likely budgetary and time-tabling for any future development project and to inform the design of a future complete evaluation project.
2. The area has not been the subject of any systematic archaeological survey and as a consequence there is little known archaeological information specific to the area. However, the area is considered to have archaeological potential based on the quantity of evidence known from the surrounding historic landscape. The large scale of the potential development area falls well within the defined criteria for archaeological potential defined by the average frequency of sites within the county.
3. Undertake a desktop study of the area and its environs, include an assessment of the local archaeology and documentary assessment. A full air photo search at Swindon is not thought necessary.
4. Provide a geophysical scan of the area, based on this produce a design (for approval by this office) and carry out a detailed survey. At least a 50% detailed sample should be allowed for (unless initial results demonstrate to this office's satisfaction that the technique is unsuitable e.g. soils are unresponsive).
5. Employ the usual working and recording standards required by SCC Archaeological Service and create an archive of all records and results to the usual SCC standard.
6. Provide an evaluation report, including an archive report of results, to the usual SCC standards.

Appendix 2

Documentary Study by A.M Breen

King George's Field Whitton near Ipswich

Documentary Report

The historic context of this site has been slightly lost, as much of the surrounding area has been substantially altered through new developments over the last 50 years. The present line of Bury Road is not shown on an edition of the 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map sheet number TM 14 NW held at the record office in Ipswich and dated in pencil 1977. Instead of the present junction of Bury Road (A1156) to the A14, the main access road to Ipswich in this area was from the then recently open Claydon By-pass along the Old Norwich Road. King George's Field is shown on the 1957 Provisional Edition of this map but not the bakery site. On the opposite side of the present Bury Road instead of the modern petrol station and car show rooms a public house called the Crown Inn occupied their site.

Most of King George's Field was formerly part of Street Farm, Whitton. The lands attached to this farm had been in the ownership of Ipswich Municipal Charities until 1927 when with the permission and under the orders of the Charity Commission the some of the land was sold in building plots. In 1887, Ipswich's Charity Land Commission granted a small plot of land from a field known as Powland Field part of this farm to the parish of Whitton to erect an 'Iron Mission Room thereon at the entrance to the village'. The grant was after the date of the survey of the 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey maps and the building is shown on the later editions as a 'Mission Room'. Before the land was granted for the mission room the records noted that 'Mr Fisk as the tenant' had given his consent. George Fisk is named as the tenant of Walnut Tree, Farm in 'Whitton, Bramford, Akenham and Claydon' and William Fisk is named as tenant of Street Farm 'Whitton, Bramford & St Mathew's, Ipswich' in a 1895 'List of Farms' then in the ownership of Ipswich Municipal Charities. Fisk's Lane is shown on the modern Ordnance Survey map of this site leading from the Old Norwich Road into King George's Field.

There a large collection of documents relating to this site in the Ipswich Borough Collection and the land history can be traced using these sources back to the early 14th century.

Maps

The historic geography of King George's Field and adjoining land to the east now the site of the former Allied Bakery as shown on the 1957 map has been described in part in the introduction to this report. On the map, to the north of the site there was another playing field and pavilion and to the west open fields. There is another area of open ground to the south with one small building between King George's Field and White House Road. A track way named as 'Fisk's Lane' on the modern map of the area continues from the lane in the direction of the south-west to eventually join with Whitton Leyer in the parish of Bramford. There is another lane shown on this map that runs out of the southern end of Fisk's Lane crossing the site and continuing to the south to eventually join with Lovetoft Drive. On this map the County Borough and Borough Constituency Boundary runs through field further to the west of this site.

The 1938 Provisional Edition of the 1:10560 map sheet number 75 NW shows the boundary of the County and Parliamentary Constituency combined with the Poor Law Union

Boundary following the line of the lane from Fisk's Lane to the farm known as Lovetofts to the south. The other features of this area are largely the same as the later maps apart from the field boundary to the north where the south-western corner of the long strip of land running at a near right angle to Norwich Road is shown here projecting into King George's Field. King George's Field is not named on this map. On the eastern side of Norwich Road the outline of the later recreation ground is shown on the 1938 map and to the east Shakespeare Road. On this map to the North of Whitton Church Lane there is a farm marked as 'Street Farm'. Street Farm and Corporation Farm were both the property of Ipswich Corporation and are depicted on the earliest detailed maps of this area.

There are no additional features shown on the 1927 or 1905 editions of this map. The first edition published in 1888 shows the boundary of the ecclesiastical parishes of Bramford and Whitton Cum Thurleston. This boundary follows the line of Fisk's Lane before crossing the field in the direction of the south-east to rejoin Norwich Road. The parish boundary is shown on the earlier tithe maps of the respective parishes.

The plot numbers and acreages of each of these field are shown on the 1:2500 series Ordnance Survey maps sheet number LXXV.2. The plot numbers shown on the first edition of this map published in 1882 were used in a 1919 lease of this farm described later in this report.

Amongst the Ipswich Municipal Charities records there are two maps of this farm. The first by the surveyors Garrod and Turner is dated 1872 and shows the farm, as it appeared on the earlier tithe maps of each parish. This site is divided into three fields. Each field is numbered and described in a schedule written in the left hand corner of the map. 17 coloured in green is described in the schedule as 'Calves Pightle' pasture 2 acres 1 rood and 4 perches. 18 is described in the schedule as 'Little Lumpkins' in arable use and measured as 4 acres 2 roods and 21 perches and 19 as 'Great Lumpkins' again in arable use and measured as 13 acres 1 rood and 24 perches. The total acreage of the farm is given as 174 acres 2 rood and 39 perches and was let as 170 acres 1 rood and 3 perches in April 1884 (ref. GA 403/A/17). The second map is undated and names the tenant as Mr N Catchpole. The maps detail the minor changes in the field boundaries between 1872 and the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map published in 1882. By 1882 the three fields had been consolidated into one though it appears to be the case that the 'proposed new fences' had not been put in place and the 'land coloured in pink' had not been exchanged. The 1872 map is the first to show the two small cottages built on the Old Norwich Road frontage. One of these cottages is still standing beyond the south-east corner of the bakery site.

The tithe map of Whitton cum Thurleston is dated 1840 (ref. P461/286). The lands that formed Street Farm were in Whitton and not in Thurleston. Part of this site is shown on this map as the field numbered 141 and described in the 1842 apportionment (ref. FDA286/1A/1a) as 'Lumpkins' measured as 4 acres 3 roods and 32 perches. It was then in arable use and was part of a farm then in the occupation of Thomas Edgar Kersey and in the ownership of the Trustees of the Ipswich Charity. The lands in Whitton were measured at 113 acres and 16 perches with the site of the farmhouse in the plot numbered 116 to the north of Whitton Church Lane. The site of the farmhouse is marked as Street Farm on the 1938 Ordnance Survey map.

The tithe map for Bramford is dated 1846 (ref. P461/36) and apportionment 1847 (ref. FDA36/1A/1a). The map shows the remaining parts of the site. The three fields in the occupation of Thomas Kersey and in the ownership of the 'Mayor and Town Council of Ipswich Corporation' are numbered and described as 550 'Great Lumpkins' 6 acres 2 roods

and 17 perches, 551 the smaller field to the south named as 'Six Acres' though measured as 4 acres 3 roods and 38 perches and 553 'Little Calves Meadow' measured as 2 acres and 3 perches. The lands forming these fields together with 569 'part of Further Town Field' measured 1 acre 2 roods and 5 perches totalled 15 acres and 23 perches. The remaining part of 'Further Town Field' was in the parish of St Matthew's Ipswich.

T. E. Kersey is named in the 1846 tithe apportionment for the parish of St Matthew's Ipswich as the occupier of three fields; Further, Great and Middle Town Field all in the ownership of Ipswich Charity Trustees. The total acreage of these fields was 40 acres 31 perches (ref. FDA154/1A/1a). The combined acreage for the three parishes was 168 acres 1 rood and 30 perches, slightly less than in 1872.

The western end of King George's Field beyond the lane leading from Fisk's Lane in the direction of Lovetofts was not in the ownership of Ipswich Charities. In the apportionment the field numbered 545 on the map is named as 'Brakey Field' and measured as 13 acres 1 rood and 18 perches. It was then part of a farm consisting of 175 acres 1 rood and 19 perches in the ownership of George Thomas and in the occupation of his tenant Richard Rudland Wood. The farmhouse and buildings were not in this parish. The field names are of some interest as 'Brakey' is marginal land broken in and ploughed. Other fields on this farm 525-527 are named as 'Ryedowns' a crop grown on marginal lands. Further fields named as 'Clamp Field' 546, 'Kiln Yard' 547 and 'Kiln Field' 565 are all associated with brick making. 574 'Conduit Field' and 588 'Whitton Hoo' are possibly of greater archaeological interest though not relevant to this report.

The Borough of Ipswich had another interest in Whitton as the municipal boundary ran through the parish. In 1812 the surveyor John Bransby published 'A Map of the Liberties of Ipswich in the County of Suffolk as ascertained by a perambulation performed by the Bailiffs and other members of the Corporation September 17th 1812' (ref. MC4/54). The map shows the position of Lovetofts Hall and the boundary continuing to the north and north east to Street Farm marked on the map with the name of the then tenant 'Kersey'. The 1812 map is linked perambulations of the borough dated 1351, 1522 and 1812. The perambulation is a description of the borough's boundaries. The three accounts transcribed by John Bransby were published in 1815. In 1351 the boundary from Lovestofts to Whitton is simply described as 'A Little Lane to the cross that standeth in Whitton Streete'. In 1522 as the same area is adcribed as 'Levyng the same Halle of Loftoftis on the left hande, and soo forth on a faire meare unto a litill lane by the close sumtyme. Old Reynolde Barnardis ... and that from the said litill lane ... the said precyncte extendith and goith by the house sumtyme the said Reynold ... unto a crosse that standith on the high waye that ledith from Yepiswicke aforesaid unto Claydon'. The 1812 account is much simpler 'And thence, as the road leads, from Lovetofts hall to the post marked "*Liberties of Ipswich and Bosmere and Claydon*" in the turnpike road from Ipswich to Claydon'. The Old Norwich Road was part of Suffolk's first Turnpike Trust authorised in 1711 (Robertson).

Amongst the borough collections there are a series of maps of their estates dated 1723. The three fields Great and Little Lumpkins and Calves Pightle are shown the 1723 'Map of lands belonging to the Corporation of Ipswich, in the occupation of Peter Day ...' (ref. C/3/10/8/1/10). Each field is measured and their combined acreage was then given as 19 acres 1 rood 23 perches. This can be compared with the combined acreage from the tithe maps of 18 acres 2 roods and 10 perches or from that of 1872 map 20 acres 1 rood 9 perches to the acreage or the acreage of the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map 19.409 acres. Though the total acreage varies between the three four surveys the totals as given on the 1723 map are very close to those in 1882. The 1723 map names the owners of the adjoining

lands. A Mr Burrough then owned the remaining western end of King George's Field. Corporation Farm then known as 'Kents Farme' is depicted on a separate map in the same volume (ref. C/3/10/8/1/4).

In a separate volume there are two additional maps of this farm. One of these maps is endorsed as 'T. Kersey's Farm at Whitton' (ref. C/3/10/8/2/11) and the acreages of the three fields Great and Little Lumpkins and Calves Pightle are the same as in 1723. This map may have been prepared in connection with an exchange of lands with the parish of Whitton. The lands exchanged included the small area marked as 'Gleeb' at the southern end of Chapple Pightle on the 1723. There were two detached areas of lands that were formerly part of this farm. One of these a field known as 'Darnleys' but not in the area of this site is shown on the map of Kersey's Farm but not on the second map in this volume (ref. C/3/10/8/2/12) describing the lands as 'Belonging to Tooley's Charity and Christ's Hospital and the Corporation of Ipswich'. On both maps the remaining part at the western end of King George's Field was then in the ownership of George Thomas.

The Sale of Street Farm

The Ipswich Municipal Charities and the Governors of Ipswich School leased Street Farm in Whitton on 11th October 1919 to Mr William Lait and Mr C.W.L Goodwin for a term of 7 years (ref. GA 403/A/23). The lease includes a schedule of the lands divided between the three parishes of St Mathew's, Ipswich, Whitton and Bramford and gives the total acreages as 171 acres 3 roods 30 perches. The schedule uses the field numbers as they appeared on the 1882 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map and not those used on the 1905 edition. The field numbers in the parish of St Mathew's Ipswich were 4 and 5, in the parish of Whitton 33, 40-43, 47, 60, 62 & 63, 67, 70-72, 233, 237, and 241 and in the parish of Bramford 312, 317, 632 and 639. King George's Field is divided between 33 in Whitton measured in the schedule as 5 acres and 12 perches and on the map as 5.075 acres and 312 in Bramford listed as 13 acres and 21 perches in the schedule and marked as 13.130 acres on the map. The land to the west of the Parliamentary and Municipal Boundary was entirely in the parish of Bramford and numbered 304 and was then not part of this farm.

A file that details the sale of part of the farm's lands gives a date of an auction held on 28th July 1927 of 'Nineteen Buildings Plots' (ref. GA403/A/15). This sale was for the site of the cottages fronting the present recreation ground. The further disposal of the farm's lands is detailed in the Trustee's Minute Books (ref. GA 403/A/8-10). These books have not been examined for this report.

Ipswich Corporation Records

Extents and Terriers

In addition to the 1723 maps of the three farms in Whitton there are earlier extents and terriers for the various lands. Only one document specifically mentions the name of a farm and this is a terrier of Kents Farm dated September 1697 (ref. C/3/10/6/1/2/4).

An earlier undated late 16th century document has a heading written in Latin 'A True Terrier of all those lands and tenements and hereditaments in Thurleston Whytton and Bramforde in the farm of Robert Style under the common seal of the Bailiffs and Corporation of the Town of Ipswich by indenture for the term of years ...'. The property was late in the possession of 'Henry Tooley of Ipswich merchant deceased and before William Hyll'. Amongst the lands described there is 'one piece of land late Hylls formerly Powlyns lying between a pightle

formerly Lumkins on the southwest and Le Rode on the other and abuts on the said pightle formerly Lumkins towards the southeast and on a pightle late Colvylls and since Henry Toley towards the northwest and contains by estimation one acre' (C/3/10/6/1/2/3). The position of this piece suggests that it is the land to the north of King George's Field and the Bakery site that was formerly part of Corporation Farm. Other lands listed in this document included 'one capital tenement with buildings thereon called Taylors, with a curtilage garden and orchard situated and lying together between the King's Highway called Le Rode Way towards the southwest and on the land of the said tenement on the other and abuts on the tenement formerly Halls towards the north and on the common way leading towards the Church of Whytton towards the south and contains by estimation one acre'. This building is in the same position as Street Farm as marked on the later maps. The other lands included 'Home Close', 'Shortlande' various small strips in 'Whyttonfelde', others lying in a field called 'Malyngs', others in 'Kingsmere felde in Bramforde', 'Flowerlande lying in Bramforde and Whytton' and 'Chappellfelde'. The document also mentions two tenements called 'Halls' and 'Powlyns' the latter still contained buildings and the two roads named as 'Le Hundredwaye' and 'Le Rode'. Though some of these lands later formed part of Street Farm most seem to be situated to the east of Norwich Road.

A much earlier undated document (ref. C/3/10/6/1/2/1) is entitled on the front cover as 'A Terrier of Cleydon, Whitton, Bramford Lands'. This document includes various extracts from manorial court records and other documents. All the entries are written in Latin and include 'John Lolt gave to Godfrey Lumbkyn and others a piece of arable land in Whytton with a certain way adjoining the said pieces and the said pieces in length lie between the land of John Kynge towards the north and the land of the aforesaid Godfrey and John de Stonham cutter on the south of which one head abuts on the land of Walter Kymbell towards the east and the other head on a his messuage towards the west the 7th year of the reign of King Edward III'. This is followed by 'John Lolt gave to Godfrey Lumbkyn one messuage with its appurtenances in Whytton namely between the land of Roger de Aula (Hall) on the north and leading to the Cross called Roubrokcrouch towards the church of Whytton on the south of which one head abuts on the land of the said Lord Godfrey towards the east and the other head in the King's Highway towards the west'.

Deeds

The Ipswich Borough Archives have been recently re-indexed (Allen) and appear to have incorporated documents formerly in a solicitors' collection (HB50). The introduction to the deeds states

'The great majority of the medieval deeds are believed to relate to the properties called Kents and Holme Place, purchased by Henry Tooley from Simon Hill of East Bergholt in 1546 and 1547 respectively and later known as Walnut Tree Farm. It is possible, however, that some may relate to the Street Farm in Whitton and Bramford owned jointly by Tooley's Foundation, Smart's Charity and Christ's Hospital'.

Comparing these documents with the descriptions given in the terriers and extents supports the idea that not all the lands had come to the Ipswich Charities through the purchases of Henry Tooley.

The collection is now indexed as C/3/10/2/3/4 and each deed is numbered in sequence. For the sake of brevity the relevant deeds that relate to Lumpkins are given their final number here. They show not only the formation of the tenement but chart the ecclesiastical career of Sir Godfrey Lumbekyn. The title sir was used in the medieval period for ordained priests

who had not received a university degree. The earliest document (9) is dated 27th August 1329 and is a 'bond from William Lolt of Whitton, chaplain to Sir Godfrey Lumkyn, chaplain for payment of rent for ever', the premises lay 'between the land of Sir Nigel de Kentone, knight in the south and the land of William Malyn in the north'. Sir Godfrey is next mentioned in a deed dated 21st March 1332 (15) detailing the sale of lands from 'Matilda called le Clerk to Sir Godfrey Lumbekyn of Bramford, rector of Tattinstone Church'. 'The premises were purchased from Sir William Lolt of Whitton, chaplain and lie between the messuage of John Deykes on the south and the way from Roubrok Cross to Whitton Church on the North ... and West on the highway from Ipswich to Norwich'. Sir Godfrey is named as rector of Rendlesham church on another deed (16) dated 24th January 1333 and again in another (17) dated 13th January 1334. The 1334 deed was a feoffment of land from John Lolt of Whitton to Sir Godfrey and his sister Margaret. The 'premises lie between the land of John Kyng on the North and lands of Sir Godfrey Lumkyn and John de Stonham cutter on the south abutting east on the lands of William Kymbel and west of the on the feoffor's messuage'. These lands are described in the terrier and suggest that the site of the messuage may have been situated on the road frontage of this site.

John Lolt sold further lands to the North of Whitton Church Lane to Sir Godfrey and his sister on 22nd January 1334 (20). On 9th October 1335 Sir Godfrey acquired lands from John Kyng the 'premises lie between the land of Sir Godfrey and land of Roger de Halle abutting south on the land of Roger de Halle and north on land formerly Walter de Westhale' (22). The next deed (23) dated 20th September 1337 concerns 2 shillings annual rent out of a piece of land called Mareland in Whitton granted from Gundred the widow of John Le Chapman of Whitton to 'John Lumkyn of Ipswich'. Gundred is named as Gundred Lolt in another deed dated 7th March 1342 (25) suggesting that John Lolt had also been known by the name of his trade of Chapman. In 1342 the land is described as 'premises between the land of John Lumbekyn on the south and land of Gundred Lolt on the North abutting west on the highway'. This adds to the suggestion that John Lolt's messuage was on the road frontage.

On 31st January 1345 (29) a 'messuage with buildings, fences and ditches in Whitton' were sold to a John Coggishale and described as 'between the messuage of Sir Geoffrey Lumkyn and land of Gundred Loult abutting the highway from Ipswich to Norwich and land of Roger de Halle'. Sir Godfrey is mentioned in the property description of another deed dated 25th June 1345 (33).

In another deed dated 14th March 1350 a property is described as 'between the messuage of Robert Lunkyn parson of Horhan church on the east and land of John de Halle on the west' (41). In some of the deeds of this period John de Halle appears under the Latin form of his name 'De Aula'. On 3rd October 1350 (43) Robert Lumkyn parson of Horham sold land to Nicholas Le Chapman 'formerly John Lolt's and lie between Le Churcheweys on the south and land of John de Halle on the North'.

In June 1360 'Margery the daughter of late Roger Lumbekyn of Bramford' sold a 'piece of arable land with way adjoining it lengthwise in Whitton' to Nicholas Schapman (54). Margery is described as the 'sister of late Robert, rector of Horham' in the next deed dated 13th October 1361 (55) the premises 'lie between the land of Christina Jai and land formerly of John Poulyn abutting the highway called Roubrokstrete and land formerly of John Poulyn'. The surname Poulyn may later have been transformed to the field name 'Powland'. Margery is again mentioned in 1362 (57) and Sir Robert Lumbekyn in 1363 (58 & 59). Then this surname disappears from these records. The name of John de Kent appears in these records from 1368 onwards and his name was used for Kents Farm later Corporation Farm.

Iveagh Collection

The Iveagh collection is an antiquarian collection of documents relating to numerous Suffolk parishes. In this collection there are 41 deeds dating from 1348 – 1682 and two of these documents appear to contain references to the fields known as Lumpkins later King George's Field. The first document is dated 1st June 1399 and concerns 12 pieces of land described in detail including a 'piece in Braunford (Bramford) between land of the tenement Lumbekyns and land of Margaret Weylond, the west head abutting on the land of Lumbekyns' (ref. HD 1538/421/16). The second deed is dated 5th February 1429 concerns a piece of land 'lying in a field of Whitton between the land of Whitton rectory on the south and land called Lumkenes on the north ... the west head on the highway leading form Claydon to Gippewicum' (ref. HD 1538/421/16).

Conclusion

The map evidence for this site shows that the two fields Great and Little Lumpkins, later King George's Field were consolidated into one field shortly before 1882. The fields were then the property of Ipswich Corporation and its charities and had been in their possession from the middle of the 16th century. The corporation's lands in Whitton were leased out as part of two farms Street Farm and Corporation Farm. From the evidence of the 16th century terriers the fields, known as Lumpkins, may not have always been attached to Street Farm, They were part of Street Farm from 1723 onwards.

The field name can be traced back to the early 14th century when various lands in Whitton including the site of Street Farm were sold from the families of John Lolt to Sir Godfrey Lumpekyn and his heirs. Two deeds suggest that John Lolt tenement or messuage fronted Old Norwich Road to the east and the site of this building may be within the boundaries of this site. The evidence of the two late 14th century deeds in the Iveagh Collection suggests that the field name was in used from that date onwards.

There is an additional feature of this site in that the line of the borough's boundary as described in documents known as perambulations dating from 1351 onwards crossed this site. In various parts of these perambulations the boundary is known as the Hundred Way or Mere.

The western end of King George's Field was known on the tithe map of Bramford as 'Brakey Field' suggesting marginal land. The owners of the field are named on various maps but have not been identified in other documents.

It is possible that there are further documentary sources relating to this site though further research is not necessary as part of the archaeological assessment of the area.

Anthony M Breen March 2007

References

Suffolk Record Office, Ipswich

Ordnance Survey Maps

1:10560 map sheet reference number TM 14 NW dated (in pencil 1977)

1:10560 map sheet reference number TM 14 NW Provisional Edition 1957
1:10560 map sheet reference number 75 NW Provisional Edition 1938
1:10560 map sheet reference number 75 NW Third Edition 1927
1:10560 map sheet reference number 75 NW Second Edition 1905
1:10560 map sheet reference number 75 NW First Edition 1888
1:2500 map sheet reference number LXXV.2 1882

Ipswich Municipal Charities

GA 403/A/15 Original Charity Commissioners orders for sale of building plots 1923- 1927
GA 403/A/17 Map of Farm in Whitton, Bramford and St Matthew's, Ipswich 1872
GA 403/A/18 Map of Farm in Whitton, Bramford and St Matthew's, Ipswich late 19th century
GA 403/A/21 Site of parish mission room in Whitton 28 Nov 1903
GA 403/A/25 List of Farms and names of tenant 1895

Tithe Maps and Apportionments

P461/36 Bramford 1846
FDA36/1A/1a Apportionment 1847

FDA154/1A/1a Ipswich St Mathew's Apportionment 1845

P461/286 Whitton Cum Thurleston 1843
FDA286/1A/1a Apportionment 1843

Maps Ipswich Borough Collection

MC4/54 'A Map of the Liberties of Ipswich in the County of Suffolk as ascertained by a perambulation performed by the Bailiffs and other members of the Corporation September 17th 1812'

C/3/10/8/1/10 'A map of lands belonging to the corporation of Ipswich in the occupation of Peter Day situated in Whitton, Ipswich and Bramford Surveyed by order of John Cornelius esqr and John Sparrow gent, Bailiffs of the Corporation' 1723

C/3/10/8/1/ 4 'A Map of Kents Farme...' 1723

C/3/10/8/2/11 'T Kersey's Farm at Whitton' n. d. c mid 19th century
C/3/10/8/2/12 'Plan of a Farm in Whitton ...' n. d. c mid 19th century

Ipswich Borough Archives

Surveys and Valuations

C/3/10/6/1/2 Terrier of lands in Claydom, Whitton and Bramford n.d [? Early-mid 16c]

C/3/10/6/1/2/2 Extent of lands in Whitton n.d. [?mid 16c]

C/3/10/6/1/2/3 Terrier of lands and tenements of Ipswich Corporation in Thurleston, Whitton and Bramford

Deeds

C/3/10/2/3/4 Tooley Estate in Whitton, Akenham, Great Blakenham, Little Blakenham, Bramford and Claydon

Each deed is numbered in the text and date from 1329 – 1363 (9 – 59)

Iveagh Collections

HD 1538/421/16 Deed re lands in Whitton dated 1st June 1399

HD 1538/421/25 Deed re lands in Whitton dated 5th February 1429

Printed Sources

David Allen 'Ipswich Borough Archives 1255-1835' Suffolk Record Society volume 43 pub 2000

John Bransby 'Ancient and Modern Perambulations and Extracts from Charters, Trials & other Records Relative to the Liberties of Ipswich By Land and Water intended as a companion to the Maps of those Jurisdictions' Ipswich 1815

Alistair Robertson 'Turnpikes and Stagecoaches' in David Dymond and Edward Martin ed. 'An Historical Atlas of Suffolk: Revised and Enlarged edition', Suffolk County Council & Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History, pub 1999

Appendix 3

Geophysical Survey

GSB Survey No. 07/26

King George V Playing Field, Whitton, Ipswich

NGR	TM 139 472
Location	Whitton, Ipswich
District / Parish	Ipswich / Whitton
Topography	Level, gentle slope
Current land-use	Playing fields
Soils	Melford association (571o) (<i>Soils of England and Wales. Sheet 4, Eastern England. Soil Survey of England and Wales. 1983</i>). It is unlikely that present topsoil is unrelated to natural sequence
Geology	Oligocene-Eocene; sands and gravel's, Till Deposits.
Archaeology	Prehistoric finds in adjacent western field, Roman Villa at Castle Hill. Whitton was an Anglo-Saxon settlement.
Survey Methods	Detailed gradiometer survey using Bartington 601-2 magnetometer

Aims

To investigate the site prior to redevelopment and advise on the presence of any archaeological remains. The work forms part of a wider archaeological assessment being carried out by **Suffolk County Council (SCC) Archaeological Service** on behalf of **Merchant Projects**.

Summary of Results*

A series of herringbone drains and presumed pipes / conduits have been identified. Throughout the fields a high magnetic background level attributed to modern landscaping of the site has effectively masked any archaeological anomalies, if present, within the survey areas.

Project Information

Project Co-ordinator: I. Wilkins
Project Assistants: J. Gater, M.Brolly and E. Wood
Date of Fieldwork: 30th April – 2nd May 2007
Date of Report: 8th May 2007

***It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey.**

Survey Specifications

Method

For all survey techniques: the survey grid was set out using tapes and tied in to the Ordnance Survey (OS) grid using a Leica EDM system; see tie-in diagrams.

Technique	Traverse Separation	Reading Interval	Instrument	Survey Size
Magnetometer - Scanning (Appendix 1)	-	-	-	-
Magnetometer – Detailed (Appendix 1)	1m	0.25m	Bartington Grad 601-2	c.4ha
Resistance – Twin Probe (Appendix 1)	-	-	-	-
Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) (Appendix 1)	-	-	-	-

Data Processing

	Magnetic	Resistance	GPR
Zero Mean Traverse	Yes	-	-
Step Correction	Yes	-	-
Interpolation	Yes	-	-
Filter	Yes	-	-

Presentation of Results

Report Figures (Printed & Archive CD):	Location plots, data plots and interpretation diagrams on base map (Figures 1-3). Tie-in information (Figures T1).
Reference Figures (Archive CD):	Data plots and interpretations at 1:500 - for reference and analysis. Areas have been subdivided for display at this scale. (See List of Figures).
Plot Formats:	See Appendix 1: Technical Information, at end of report.
Photos of site:	Included on Archive CD only.

General Considerations

The survey had been scheduled to comprise 8ha of scanning with a subsequent 50% detailed survey. However, the available area of investigation was limited due to surface features: dug outs; wood and metal fences; storage containers; goal posts and flood lighting. Preliminary scanning also showed very high magnetic background levels, it was therefore decided to carry out a detailed investigation over ground least affected by surface features. However, even within the selected areas it was not possible to avoid all surface metal; unfortunately this has influenced the data.

With the exception of surface features ground conditions were excellent for data collection, the ground being level with grass cover.

Results of Survey

1. Magnetic Survey

A high magnetic background level is present throughout the area surveyed but it is noticeably stronger in the west and north of the site. Discussions with the groundkeeper suggested that this is due to a modern source; parts of the site have had the top layers removed (by possibly as much as 0.5m) and then reinstated with hardcore, gravel and thin topsoil.

Area 1, 2 and 3

- 1.1 These three areas all show similar responses. The distinct herringbone pattern is indicative of a drainage system with the central pipe being traced through Area 1, 2 and 3 (and extending into Area 4). A second drainage system is present along the southern edge of Areas 1 to 3.
- 1.2 The strong ferrous responses seen along the edges of Area 1 and the western edge of Area 2 are due to metal barriers along the side of the football pitches. In Area 3, two of the linear ferrous responses do not correspond to surface features and are thought to be metal drainage pipes or service cables.
- 1.3 Individual ferrous responses form no discernible pattern and are assumed to be modern in origin.

Area 4 and 5

- 1.4 Both these areas show high magnetic background levels attributed to modern landscaping of the site.
- 1.5 Zones of particularly strong magnetic disturbance are shown on the interpretation diagrams. This presumed modern material will have masked the presence of any archaeological anomalies if present.

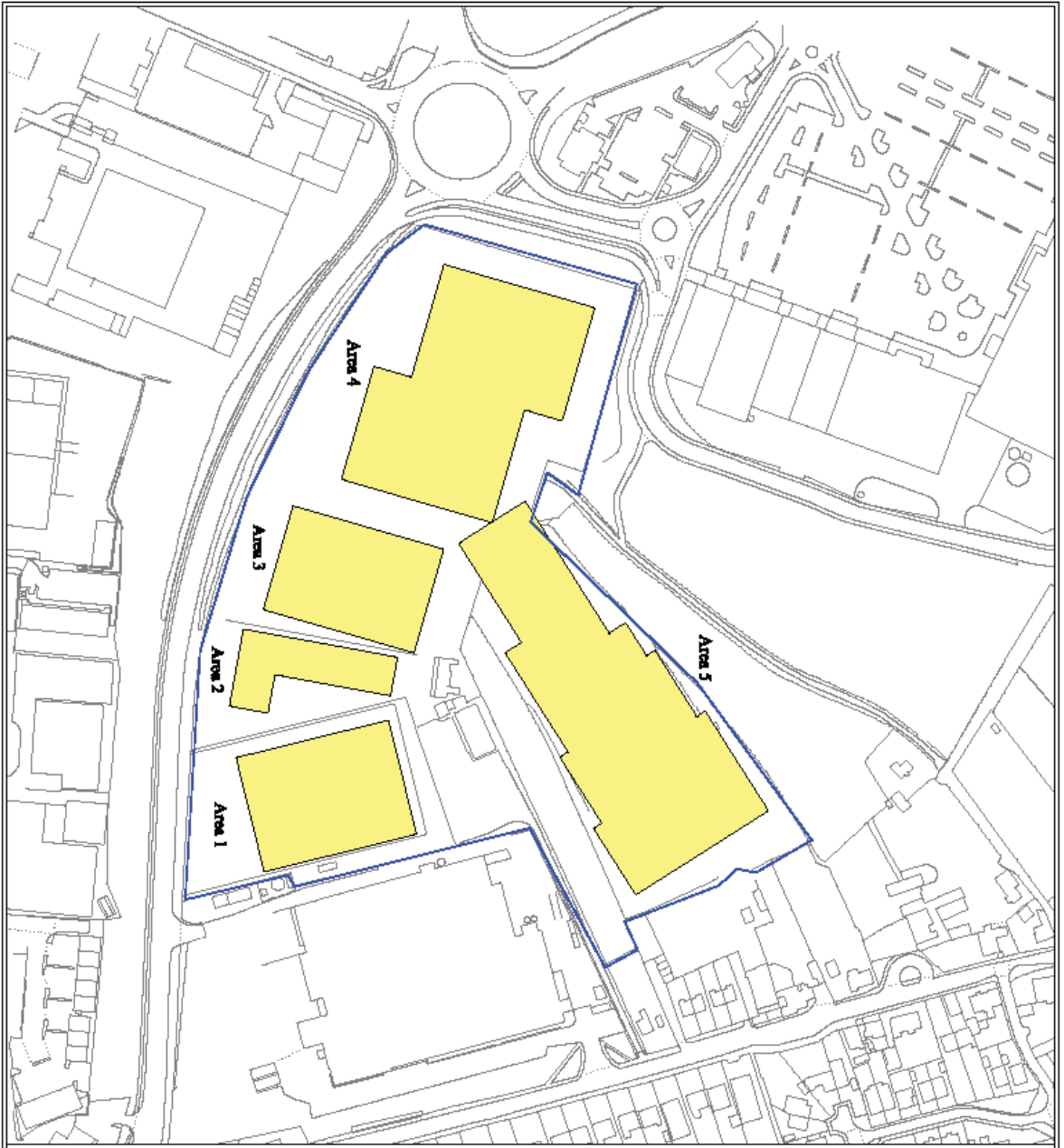
2. Conclusions

The strong ferrous response from surface features, together with a high magnetic background caused by modern landscaping and land drains, have effectively masked any archaeological anomalies, if present, in the surveyed areas.

List of Figures

Report Figures

Figure 1 Location of Survey Areas	1:1500	
Figure 2 Summary Greyscales	1: 1500	
Figure 3 Summary Interpretation	1:1500	
Figure T1	Tie-in Information	nts



GIS PROSPECTION LAM

200726 King George V Playing Field, Whitem

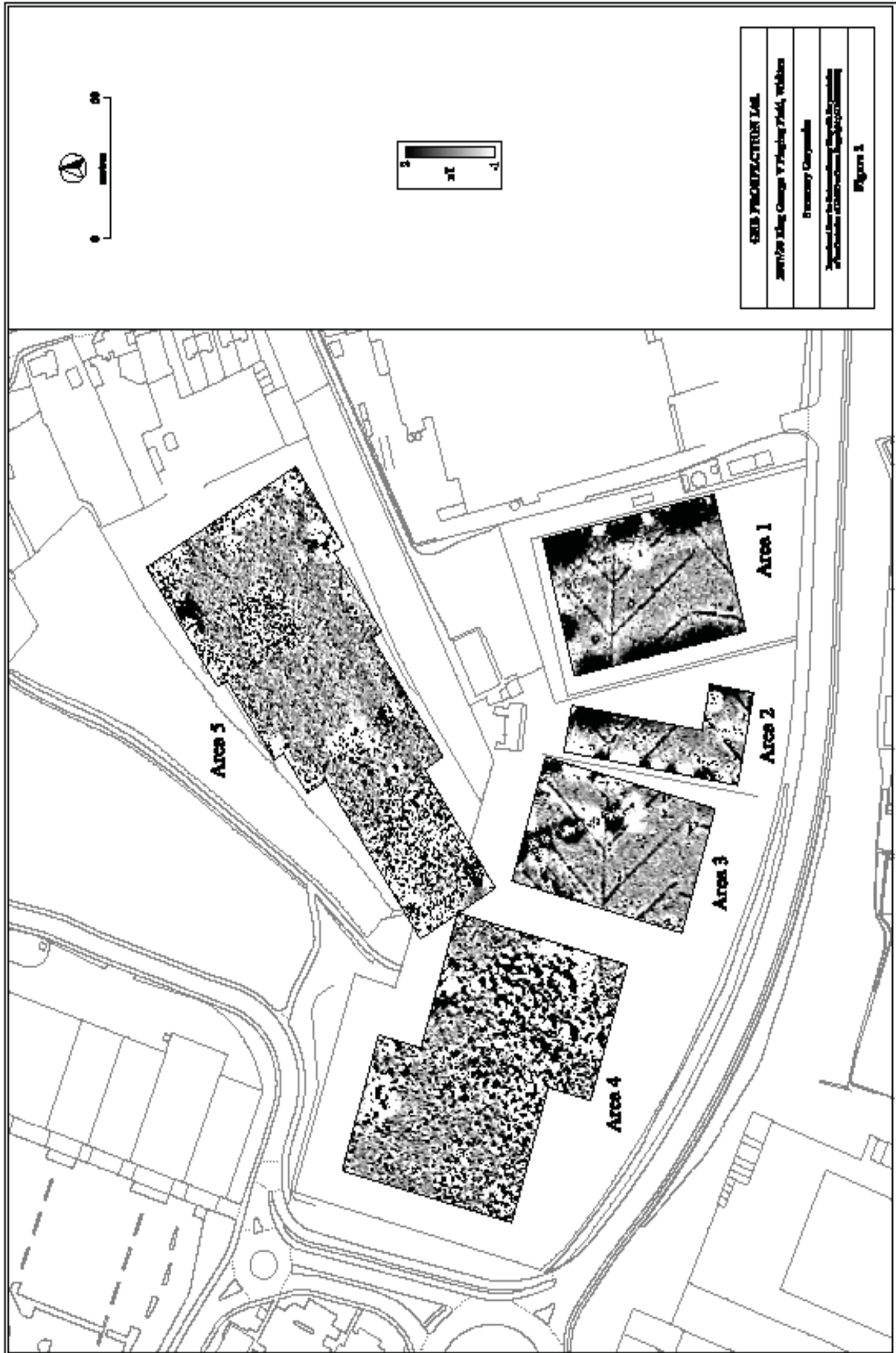
Location of Survey Areas

Prepared from the Planning Survey Map and Siteplan of the Council estate - Crown Copyright/2006/1000000000

 Application Area
 Candidate Survey



Figure 1





SEB PROJEKTION TBL
 2017/18-19-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000





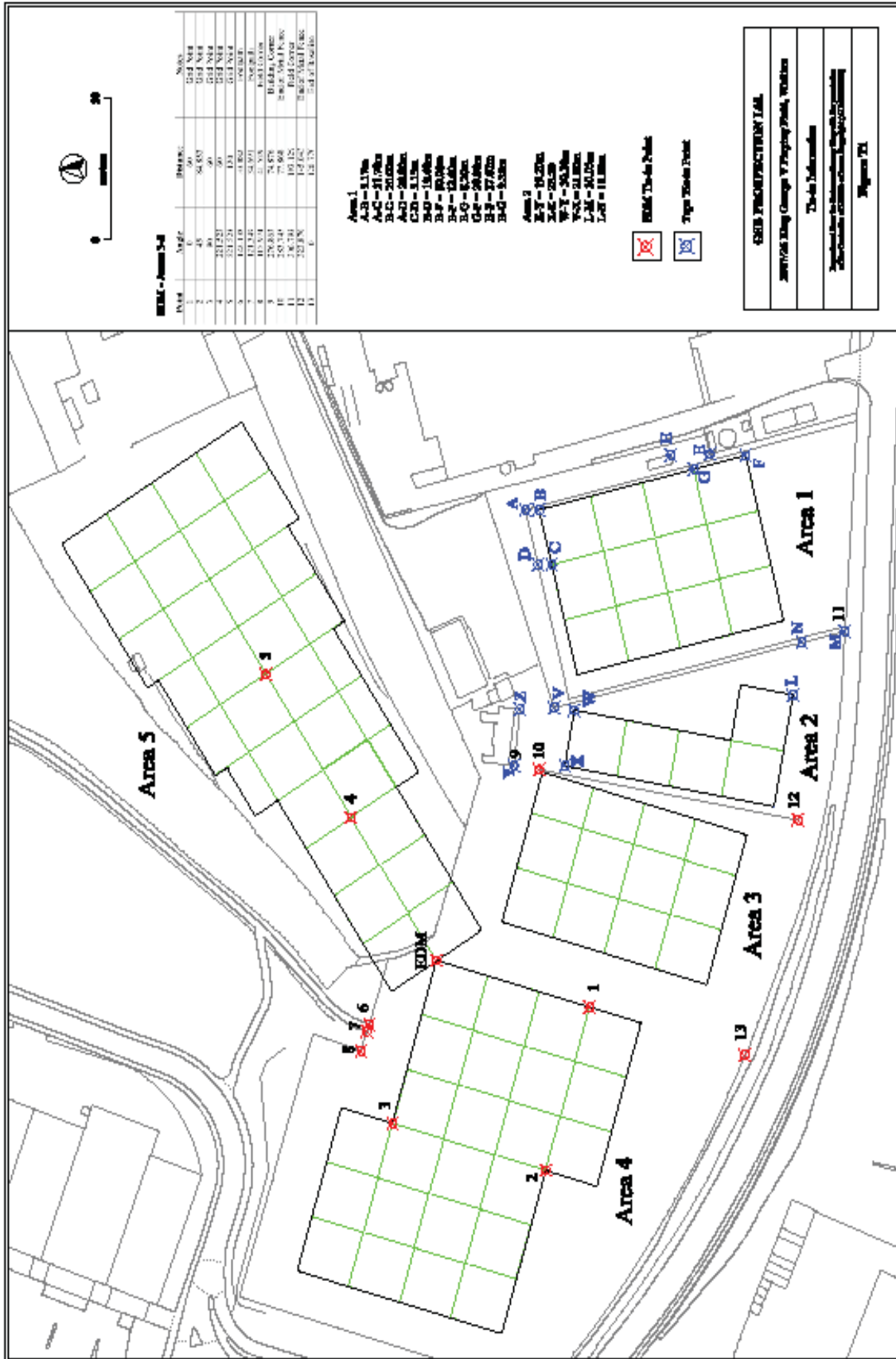
-  Solid Yellow
-  Diagonal Line
-  Dotted
-  Tree-like



Figure 3



Appendix 4

Listed buildings

7. NORWICH ROAD No 799 (Whitton Lodge) Grade II. An early 19th century two storey, grey gault brick house with a timber-framed and plastered wing on the south end. The main block is a three window range on the north front and two window range on the east front, with corner pilaster treatment. The windows are double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals, with stucco cornice lintels. The wing has double-hung sash windows with glazing bars, in flush cased frames, with stucco cornice lintels, the ground storey has one three light bay on the east front. The main block has a single storey brick porch projecting on the east front and a stucco doorcase with pilasters and cornice. A bay extends at the rear with Ionic columns. The roofs are slate.
8. NORWICH ROAD No 728 (Street farmhouse, Whitton) Grade II. Formerly shown under Gipping Road. A late 18th or early 19th century two storey red brick house. It has a five window range on the west front and a two window range on the south front, all with double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. A central doorway has a wood doorcase with fluted pilasters and frieze and a cornice. The roof is tiled and hipped. The rear of the house is probably older.
9. NORWICH ROAD No 726 (Fairmead) Grade II. An early 19th century two storey red brick house with a wing added at the north-west end. L window range to the wing and a three window range to the main block. The centre window is blocked. The windows are double-hung sashes with vertical glazing bars, in stuccoed reveals. A central stuccoed, Tuscan porch with plain columns projects on the front. The roof slate and hipped.
10. NORWICH ROAD (East Side) Whitton No 720 and 718 Grade II. A late 18th or early 19th century two storey timber-framed and plastered house. It Has a five window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars. The window above the doorway to No 720 is smaller and narrower than the others. No 720 has a doorcase with fluted pilasters and a cornice and No 718 has a modern doorcase and a modern bay at the south-east end. A raised band extends between the storeys. The roofs are tiled, with 1 end and 1 internal chimney stack.
11. NORWICH ROAD (East Side) Whitton No 712 and 714 (Whitton Post Office) An early 19th century two storey house, red brick at the rear and faced in roughcast on the front. Has a three window range, No 712 has double-hung sashes without glazing bars and No 714 has modern casement windows. The ground storey of No 712 has a 20th century shop front. The roofs are tiled, with a modillion eaves cornice and a central chimney stack with a panel and date 180? (the last figure of the date is worn away). Included for group value.
12. NORWICH ROAD (West side) Whitton No 785 (Corporation Farmhouse) Grade II. A late 18th or early 19th century two storey house built on an L-shaped plan with wings extending to the north-west and north-east and faced in white brick. The south-east front has three window range with one window range at the north-east end, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. A raised brick band extends across the front between the storeys. There are end pilasters and the centre part, of one window range, breaks forward slightly. The doorway has panelled reveals, reeded architrave and cornice. The roof is tiled and hipped, with a modillion eaves soffit.

Appendix 5

List of sites on SMR within the 1km from the centre of the PDA

MonUID	PrefRef	Summary	Period	Easting	Northin g
MSF4485	BRF 002	Artefacts of late Palaeolithic or possibly Mesolithic date.	Mes	613125	246975
MSF4495	BRF 011	Palaeolithic implements found in brickworks pit (? 'Pit No 2').	Pal	613050	247750
MSF4496	BRF 011	Fragment of Roman urn found on the west side of the old disused pit	Rom	613020	247600
MSF11025	BRF 028	Bronze strap end fragment, inlaid with silver, found with a metal detector	Sax	613155	247255
MSF11027	BRF 030	Bronze plate brooch, cross-shaped.	Sax	612950	247150
MSF12167	BRF 033	Bronze seal matrix, pointed oval shape, with a suspension loop at the back.	Med	612955	247235
MSF11522	BRF 033	Gilded Ae disc-brooch with cloisonne decoration.	Sax	612955	247235
MSF4512	BRF Misc	'Pleistocene' implements, slightly dubious, found in chalk pits in 1909.	Pal	613050	247750
MSF4772	IPS 040	Coin.	Rom	613955	246865
MSF4774	IPS 042	Coin.	Rom	613845	246585
MSF4775	IPS 043	Coin, tetradrachm, brass, of Claudius Gothicus, AD 268-270.	Rom	614425	247305
MSF11210	IPS 093	Circa 1978: Medieval metal detected finds include worn Edward I penny and two Henry III short-cross pennies.	Med	613750	247850
MSF4877	IPS 093	Brooch fragment.	Rom	613750	247850
MSF11211	IPS 093	Fragment of small-long brooch found metal detecting	Sax	613750	247850
MSF4880	IPS 096	Brooch, bronze, enamelled, C2, identical to Collingwood & Richmond No 102.	Rom	613250	247250
MSF1593	IPS 180	Coin Severus Alexander (AD 226-229).	Rom	614850	247550
MSF1255	IPS 182	Bronze spearhead tip, flat piece of scrap and bronze axe from same area.	BA	613299	247554
MSF1833	IPS 184	Pottery	Rom	613350	247350
MSF4618	IPS 186	Bronze pegged spearhead, blade fragment from a bronze axe, solid, one a mis-shapen piece of waste, found within 3m of each other.	BA	613550	247540
MSF4619	IPS 187	Small group of flint-gritted hand made sherds, flint flakes and three wheel- made sherds (? Rom) found after circa 30cm of top soil had been scraped off for building works.	IA	613565	247345
MSF4620	IPS 188	Fragment of a bronze Colchester derivative brooch, found with a metal detector on building site	Rom	613545	247495
MSF4621	IPS 189	Rumours of a small hoard of 10-12 hammered silver coins (Med or Tudor) found at or near a field boundary in late 1970s or early 1980s S1	Med	613455	247555
MSF11212	IPS 227	Silver penny of Aethelheard (AD 792-805), Archbishop of Canterbury, struck under his overlord Offa (AD 757-796).	Sax	613455	247635

MSF11563	IPS 234	Small tanged bronze knife with central single rivet hole in tang.	BA	613750	247750
MSF14086	IPS 247	Settlement and cemetery.	Sax	613270	247200
MSF14086	IPS 247	Six pits dating from the Bronze Age / Iron Age.	Preh	613270	247200
MSF15216	IPS 250	1972: Soilmark in arable field of small circular enclosure or concentric ring ditch.	Un	614235	247715
MSF14833	IPS 251	Brick kiln (& works) shown on OS 1st edition map of 1838 (PMed	613450	246950
MSF15767	IPS 261	Site of Lovetofts, Lovetofts Drive.	Med	613565	246645
MSF17709	IPS 282	July 1997: Pit with Gallo-Belgic style beaker pottery identified during evaluation(?) trenching (S1).	Rom	613305	247285
MSF17759	IPS 283	1997: House (?), causewayed ring ditch with BA & IA pottery found in 7.	Preh	613465	246445
MSF19292	IPS 387	Trenched evaluation of part of 12.9 ha area located various features.	IA	613655	247605
MSF19293	IPS 392	Monitoring of footing trenches located single undated ditch.	Un	613372	247365
MSF22358	IPS 401	2000: excavation prior to development revealed Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit containing Darmsden type pottery.	Preh	613281	247090
MSF22359	IPS 401	2000: excavation prior to development revealed layer containing LIA/ERom (post conquest) pottery and a human skull (probably decapitated) and was overlain by an otherwise undated hearth.	Rom	613281	247090
MSF12413	IPS Misc	Rim sherd Thetford type ware and two sherds coarse ware found during fieldwalking, by 30m apart transects, survey.	Med	613855	247465
MSF5000	IPS Misc	Pebble mace-head found circa TM 140 476.	Mes	614050	247650
MSF14834	IPS Misc	'Old Brick Kiln' marked on OS 1st ed map of 1838 at TM 137 469 approximately.	PMed	613750	246950
MSF12411	IPS Misc	Thin scatter worked flint found during fieldwalking by 30m apart transects.	Preh	613650	247650
MSF12412	IPS Misc	Thin scatter worked flint found during fieldwalking by 30m apart transects.	Preh	613855	247465
MSF4634	IPS Misc	Coin of Valentinian, AD 364-378 (S1).	Rom	614450	247150
MSF18204	WHI 007	1995 & 1997 Metal detector finds of plain dagger chape and Henry VIII (& later) silver coins .	Med	614550	248050
MSF18203	WHI 007	Various metal finds found whilst metal detecting including bow brooch, Colchester derivative brooch and coins.	Rom	614550	248050
MSF18521	WHI 009	Silver penny fragment - St Edmund memorial type (?post Cuerdale). Found whilst metal detecting. Also Rom brooch and pmed metal finds.	Sax	614380	248202
MSF11561	WHI Misc	Tip of bronze rapier, circa 65 mm long. Found whilst metal detecting.	BA	614500	248500
MSF10715	WHI Misc	Thin surface scatter of prehistoric flint flakes and Med pottery and Medieval coin.	Med	614650	248050
MSF22509	WHI Misc	Lead seal matrix, found metal detecting in Nov 1994	Med	614667	247957