LAND AT HAYHILLS ALLOTMENTS, WOODBRIDGE ROAD, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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LAND AT HAYHILLS ALLOTMENTS, WOODBRIDGE ROAD, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: TM 1731 4516	Report No: 2944
District: Suffolk	Site Code: IPS583
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In August-September 2007, Archaeological Solutions conducted an archaeological evaluation of land at Hayhills Allotments, Woodbridge Road, Ipswich, Suffolk (NGR TM 1731 4516) in advance of residential development (Planning Ref. IP/07/00123/FUL). *The Ipswich area has a rich archaeological record, with evidence of activity from the Palaeolithic onwards. By the 8th century, the town was an important centre for pottery production and a major port trading with continental northern Europe. The town centre is a designated Area of Archaeological Importance. The site itself is located away from the town centre; cartographic evidence shows the site remained fields until the late 19th century when it was turned into allotments. Around 70 Roman burials have been found approximately 300m north-west of the site and scatters of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery are also known nearby, perhaps suggesting some settlement at this time.* *The evaluation revealed a moderate number of archaeological features, principally modern rubbish pits and water pipe trenches associated with the use of the site as allotments since the late 19th century. A single residual sherd of Thetford-type ware may indicate some late Saxon/ early medieval activity in the area.*			
Project dates (fieldwork)	*August-September 2007*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*N*	Future work (Y/N/?)	*?*
P. number	*2729*	Site code	*IPS583*
Type of project	*Archaeological Evaluation*		
Site status	*None*		
Current land use	*Allotments*		
Planned development	*Residential*		
Main features (+dates)	*Modern pits and service trenches (late 18th – 20th century)*		
Significant finds (+dates)	*Post-medieval and modern pottery, CBM and animal bone; residual struck flints (x2) and single residual sherd of late Saxon/ early medieval pottery*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Suffolk*	*Ipswich*	*St Margaret's*
SMR for area	*Suffolk SMR*		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	*6.6ha*		
NGR	*TM 1731 4516*		
Height AOD (max)	*25-35m AOD*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	*Rik Greene*		
Funded by	*Crest Nicholson (Eastern) Ltd*		
Full title	*Land at Hayhills Allotments, Woodbridge Road, Ipswich, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation*		
Authors	*Sparrow, P., McDonald, T.*		
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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In August-September 2007, Archaeological Solutions conducted an archaeological evaluation of land at Hayhills Allotments, Woodbridge Road, Ipswich, Suffolk (NGR TM 1731 4516) in advance of residential development (Planning Ref. IP/07/00123/FUL).

The site is an irregular parcel of land bounded by Cemetery Road to the north, the Ipswich to Felixstowe railway to the east and by existing residential plots and North Hill Road and Bank Road to the south-east.

The Ipswich area has a rich archaeological record, with evidence of activity from the Palaeolithic onwards. By the 8th century, the town was an important centre for pottery production and a major port trading with continental northern Europe. The town is a designated Area of Archaeological Importance. The site itself is located away from the town centre; cartographic evidence shows the site remained fields until the late 19th century when it was turned into allotments. Around 70 Roman burials have been found approximately 300m north-west of the site and scatters of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery are also known nearby, perhaps suggesting some settlement at this time.

The evaluation revealed a moderate number of archaeological features, principally modern rubbish pits and water pipe trenches associated with the use of the site as allotments since the late 19th century. A single residual sherd of Thetford-type ware may indicate some late Saxon/ early medieval activity in the area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2007, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of land at Hayhills Allotments, Woodbridge Road, Ipswich, Suffolk (NGR TM 1731 4516; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Crest Nicholson (Eastern) Limited in advance of the proposed construction of residential dwellings (Planning Ref. IP/07/00123/FUL), and complied with a planning condition imposed by the local planning authority (Ipswich Borough Council).

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Brief & Specification issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS) (dated 15/08/07) and a Specification prepared by AS (dated 17/08/07). The project conformed to the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2001) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2001), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14 (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the desk-based assessment were to provide for the identification of areas of archaeological potential within the site, to consider the site within its wider archaeological context and to describe the likely extent, nature, condition and importance of the archaeology.

1.4 The aims of the evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The evaluation also aimed to identify areas of previous ground disturbance on the site.

Planning policy context

1.5 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.6 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains in situ. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.7 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 & 2)

2.1 Hayhills Allotments are situated within the parish of St. Margaret's, *c*. 1km to the north-east of Ipswich town centre. The northern site boundary is formed by Cemetery Road, the eastern boundary is the Ipswich to Felixstowe railway, and the south-eastern boundary is formed by existing residential plots, North Hill Road and Bank Road.

2.2 The site comprised an area of former allotments and service roads/hardstanding, and sloped very steeply down from the south west to north west, where a valley proposed for a wildlife corridor and occupied by a seasonal watercourse was present.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

3.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds within Suffolk comes from the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). In order to provide a representative sample, the SMR database was searched for all known entries within a *c.* 1km radius of the study area. Entries within an approximate 1km radius of the site are listed (Appendix 2) and plotted below (Fig. 3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

The principal source for these types of evidence was the Ipswich Record Office (IRO). Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 3 and reproduced in Figs. 4-7.

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal sources of secondary material were the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Ipswich Record Office (IRO), as well as AS's own library. Relevant material is listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps based on the work of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 Hayhills Allotments are situated on a west-facing hillside sloping from *c*. 25-35m AOD. The solid geology of the site comprises Norwich and Red Crag or London Clay formations (the division between Pliocene and Pleistocene deposits is unclear along the Suffolk coast) (BGS 1983), overlain by glacial sand and gravel (BGS 1983).

4.1.2 Soils belong to the Newport 2 association. These are deep, well-drained, sandy and often ferruginous soils that hold a risk of wind and water erosion. The ideal crops for these soils are cereals, sugar beet, peas and beans (SSEW 1983).

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

4.2.1 The Sites and Monuments Record data presented here may be incomplete as there is substantial backlog of entries generated by recent developments in Ipswich awaiting entry onto the database. Ipswich town, to the south-west of the site, is considered an Area of Archaeological Importance (SMR 413).

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)

4.2.2 Several Palaeolithic and Mesolithic finds have been made in the Ipswich area. A late Upper Palaeolithic site in Sproughton, north-west of the town, has produced two barbed points (dated to 10,700 bp +/- 160 years and 10,910 bp +/- 150 years, respectively (Wymer 1999)). A Mesolithic site is known to the east of this (*ibid.*).

4.2.3 Finds of stone axeheads and Neolithic pottery are fairly widespread around Ipswich, although no earthworks or funerary monuments have been discovered in the local area (Martin 1999). This could suggest that the area was not permanently settled. A causewayed enclosure has been discovered at Freston, *c.* 6km south of the site on the west side of the Orwell estuary; an oval enclosure has been identified on the east side of the estuary *c.* 8km south-east of the site. A small number of Neolithic finds have been recovered within 1km of the site. These include two flint axes (SMR 116 & 77), a white quartzite pebble macehead and a sandstone hammer (SMR 120). The find spots of many of the Neolithic finds from the area are not accurately recorded.

4.2.4 No Bronze Age finds have been recorded close to the site. Distribution maps of Bronze Age features such as barrows and ring ditches, as well as metal artefacts, show that the area immediately surrounding Ipswich was probably not densely occupied during the period. Bronze Age sites increase in number closer to the mouth of the estuary (Martin 1999a). This is also true of Iron Age activity, although a single Iron Age potsherd and a collection of flint flakes were discovered a short distance south-east of the site (SMR 121a) (Martin 1999b).

Roman (AD 43 – 410)

4.2.5 There does not appear to have been significant Roman settlement around Ipswich and the area was away from the routes of the main Roman roads (Plouviez 1999). Two sites producing Roman material have been discovered within Ipswich. At one, *c.* 800m north-east of the site, 1st century pottery and ox and sheep bones were recovered from a layer of ash (SMR 47). Around 70 Roman burials have been discovered 300m north-west of the site (SMR 46b).

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)

4.2.6 By the 8th century, Ipswich was a thriving port trading with northern European *emporia* including Dorestad, Quentovic and Riba, as well as being a major centre for pottery production. Occupation was spread over much of the present day town centre as well as the south bank of the Orwell (Wade 1999).

4.2.7 A small number of Anglo-Saxon finds have been recovered from within 1km of the site, the majority of which comprise Ipswich ware potsherds (SMR 115, 151 and 122). Local archaeologists believe that the majority of Anglo-Saxon finds recovered within this area are the result of hill-wash, following the traditional view that settlement would have been on the higher ground rather than the valley floors. Recent archaeological work in the area has confirmed that there was a very limited presence in the area of the site, in the parish of St Margaret's.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1550)

4.2.8 The first town defences and the outer roads of the city were constructed during the Norman period (Wade 1999). The original plan of the interior of the town is thought to have been created during the Anglo-Saxon period, while the Normans created the outer town layout.

4.2.9 The Domesday survey states that Ipswich had the highest population of the six towns in Suffolk (Martin 1999c). It has been suggested that a castle once existed in the town; this was not mentioned in Domesday Book, but this does not mean one was not subsequently constructed. However, no archaeological evidence of a castle has been found to date.

4.2.10 A possible dressed stone has been found to the west of the site, possibly indicating a high-status building in the area (SMR 118). Two finds of medieval pottery, one in the vicinity of St Helen's church to the south-east of the site (SMR 152), and a scatter of pottery just north of the Hayhills Allotments site (SMR 237), show a level of medieval activity in the vicinity of the site.

Post-medieval (AD 1550 – 1900)

4.2.11 Only a small amount of post-medieval material has been recorded in the vicinity of the site. A large amount of development occurred within and around the outskirts of Ipswich during this period. The construction of the railway from Ipswich to Felixstowe in 1859 (Robertson 1999) encouraged people to move to the town as it provided the opportunity of secure work. The railway also encouraged businesses such as brickworks into the area; a brick factory was constructed between 1849 and 1884 to the west of the site (see Figs. 4 & 5).

4.3 Cartographic sources

1849 Ipswich St. Margaret's Tithe Map (Fig. 4)

4.3.1 This map shows the approximate location of the site. The area surrounding the site is shown to have been predominantly used as farmland. The majority of structures in the area lined the roads, with little wider development. The site comprised parts of several fields. The south-eastern part of the site was occupied by small plots which may have been used for gardens; the land use of the site is unclear at this time as many entries in the Tithe Apportionment do not specify land utilisation (see Appendix 4). The majority of the centre of the site was taken up by Plot 50, called Gravel Pit Field. This would suggest the land had at some point been used for gravel extraction, which would almost certainly have caused truncation to any subsurface archaeological remains in this central area.

1884 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 5)

4.3.2 This map shows that the site was largely occupied by fields in the late 19th century. The south-eastern 'arm' of the site had been slightly developed since 1849. A number of structures are shown along the south-eastern site boundary; the plots

upon which the structures stand had been subdivided to provide separate gardens for the new houses. A few small scattered structures had been constructed elsewhere in this south-eastern area, while the rest of this part of the site appears to have already been in use as allotments.

4.3.3 The remainder of the site does not appear to have been significantly altered since 1849. Many of the earlier field boundaries were still extant; trees shown along them suggest the fields were bounded by hedgerows. The construction of the railway embankment at the eastern boundary of the site may have caused some localised truncation to subsurface deposits in this area.

4.3.4 The area surrounding the site had, by 1884, been extensively developed. A large cemetery is depicted north-west of the site; this was not shown on the Tithe Map. A brickworks is shown to the south-west of the site.

1904 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 6)

4.3.5 This is the first map to refer to the site as allotments. The south-eastern part of the site was still occupied by a number of small, residential buildings. An area of marshy ground is indicated at the eastern edge of the site, adjacent to the railway.

1926 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 7)

4.3.6 This map indicates that eight structures had been erected in the allotment gardens. It is likely that these were storage buildings or sheds, the construction of which will probably not have impacted greatly upon any underlying archaeological remains. A track is shown leading north-east into the allotments from the south-western boundary of the site. The land in the eastern part of the site is shown as part of Belvedere Farm.

5 DISCUSSION (Desk-based assessment)

5.1 Significant sites dating from as early as the Upper Palaeolithic have been identified in the Ipswich area, although little prehistoric archaeology is known in the immediate vicinity of the site. The Suffolk SMR records a small Roman cemetery comprising approximately 70 burials around 300m north-west of the site (SMR 46b). By the middle Saxon period, Ipswich had emerged as an important centre for trade and pottery manufacture. The site lies around 1km north-east of the Anglo-Saxon and medieval town, but finds of Ipswich ware pottery (e.g. SMR 115, 151 and 122) may point to some middle Saxon occupation nearby. Nearby St. Margaret's Church dates to the 15th century (Tully 2000); medieval pottery was found during a watching brief just north of the site (SMR 237).

5.2 The site was fields in the mid-19th century. The existing allotments appear to have developed in the late 19th. Very little development has occurred on the site; the few buildings shown on 20th century maps are likely to be lightweight sheds and storage buildings associated with the allotments, probably without deep foundations.

5.3 The Tithe Apportionment names the large plot in the centre of the site as Gravel Pit Field, suggesting the site was once used for (possibly localised) gravel extraction, though no cartographic sources show the extent of any extraction. If this is the case, substantial truncation might have been expected in the central area of the site.

6 METHODOLOGY (Fieldwork)

6.1 Initial site clearance had commenced on site before AS were commissioned to undertake the works. Following a site visit by SCC AS, a Brief & Specification were rapidly prepared, and a WSI prepared by AS was approved by SCC AS. On-site advice from SCC AS also required the 'wet' valley area of the north western part of the site to be examined by an environmental specialist in order to ascertain the environmental potential of the site, and for a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording to be carried out within Phase 1 of the proposed development, where the development was permitted to continue.

6.2 Eighteen trenches were excavated. These were distributed across the site to provide maximum coverage of the proposed development area (Fig. 2). The western boundary of the site was thickly wooded and thus no trenches were positioned in this area. The south-eastern 'arm' of the site was also avoided, as this had clearly suffered extensive disturbance from recent activity. The far north-east corner of the site was used for spoil and was therefore not sampled. The individual trenches varied in length, but totalled 446m; all were 1.8m wide.

6.3 The trenches were excavated using a 180° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under the close supervision of an archaeologist. Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated. Thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

6.4 The site was visited by Dr Rob Scaife on 3rd September 2007, in order to sample locations within the valley bottom and sides and identify the potential of this part of the site for further environmental archaeological investigations. His report is presented in Appendix 5 (below).

7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 8 – 11)

7.1 Trench 1

Sample section: SW end, NE facing *0.00 = 39.45m AOD*	
0.00 - 0.36m	L1000. Topsoil. Loose, grey, sandy silt loam with occasional CBM
0.36 m +	L1001. Natural. Yellow orange sand and gravel ballast.

Description: Trench 1 revealed two truncated post holes, neither contained any finds, but both were likely of recent date.

Posthole F1019 (length 0.33m, width 0.32m, depth 0.12m) was circular in plan. It had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. Its fill, L1020, was a mid yellow brown, friable, silty sand with sparse flint pebble.

Posthole F1021 (length 0.31m, width 0.30m, depth 0.13m) was also circular in plan with steeply cut sides, and a sloping base. Its fill, L1020, which was the same as L1020 above.

7.2 Trench 2

Sample section: SW end, NE facing *0.00 = 38.92m AOD*	
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000. Topsoil. Loose, grey, sandy silt loam with occasional CBM.
0.35m +	L1001. Natural. Fine yellow orange mottled sand.

Description: Trench 2 revealed a pit (F1053) which contained modern finds, a shrub hole (F1055), and an oval-shaped pit (F1057).

Pit F1053 (length 0.60m, width 0.40m, depth 0.40m) was rectangular in plan. Its sides were nearly vertical and the based was flat base. Its fill, L1054, was a loosely compacted, dark grey brown, silt sand with occasional flint pebble. A small amount of CBM (19g) and two fragments from a glass bottle were found (35g).

Shrub hole F1055 (length 0.42, width 0.40, depth 0.27m) was roughly circular in plan. It had steeply sloping sides and a slightly rounded base. Its fill, L1056, was a dark grey brown, loosely compacted, silt sand. It contained a root ball.

Pit F1057 (length 0.54m, width 0.30m, depth 0.15m) was oval with shallow sloping sides and a rounded base. Its fill, L1058, was the same as L1056 above. It contained a small amount of animal bone (55g).

7.3 Trench 3

Sample section: SW end, NE facing *0.00 = 34.65m AOD*	
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000. Topsoil. Loose, grey, sandy silt loam with occasional CBM.
0.35 m +	L1001. Natural. Yellow orange sand and gravel ballast.

Description: Trench 3 revealed two features, Pits F1059 and F1061, both likely of recent date.

Pit F1059 (length 0.55, width 0.50m, depth 0.17m) was roughly circular in plan and had steeply sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1060, was a loosely compacted dark grey brown silt sand with frequent roots. It contained no finds.

Pit F1061 (length 2.00m, width1.10m, depth x 0.50m) was irregular in plan. It continued beyond the northern limit of the trench. The sides sloped evenly. The base was irregular. Its fill, L1062, which was the same as L1060 above. It contained

modern finds associated with the allotments (galvanised chicken wire and rusted metal objects).

7.4 Trench 4

Sample section: SW end, NE facing *0.00 = 30.78m AOD*	
0.00 – 0.42m	L1000. Top Soil. Loose dark grey sandy loam with frequent gravel.
0.42m +	L1001. Natural. Very fine yellow orange mottled sand.

Description: Trench 4 revealed a single pit, F1063, towards its eastern end. It contained modern finds.

Pit F1063 (length 3.70m, width 1.85m, depth 0.70m) was partially revealed towards the eastern end of the trench. The sides of the pit were steep; its western side was nearly vertical. The base was flat. Its fill, L1064, was a mid to light grey brown silt sand with chalk and flint pebble. It contained CBM (75g) a fragment of slate (85g) animal bone and a sherd of pottery (900-1200AD, 7g).

7.5 Trench 5

Sample section: SW end, NE facing *0.00 = 20.53m AOD*	
0.00m – 0.44m	L1000. Topsoil. Loose, dark grey, sandy loam with frequent modern refuse including a corrugated iron sheeting and a wheel from a motorcycle.
0.44 m +	L1001. Natural. Light brown sandy clay. The natural was tested to a depth of 1m + with the mechanical excavator (eastern end).

Description: Trench 5 revealed two pits, F1035 and F1037, and a ceramic drain, F1039, with a modern plastic repair. Pit F1035 contained the articulated skeleton of a dog. All the features were modern. F1041 was an irregular natural feature

Pit F1035 (length 0.49m, width 0.42m, depth 0.30m) was roughly circular in plan. It had near vertical sides, and a flat base. Its fill, L1036, was a mid grey brown silt sand with orange mottling. An articulated skeleton of a dog was found along its base (743g). The bone did not appear old and it is interpreted as being a recent pet burial contemporary with the use of the site as an allotment. A small amount of CBM was also found (115g).

Pit F1037 (diameter 0.33m, depth 0.05m) was circular in plan. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1038, was a mid reddish brown silt sand. The pit contained 17 sherds of pottery (1760 – 1880/1900 AD; 400g).

F1039 (length 1.85m +, width 0.52m, depth 0.64m) was a brick-encased ceramic drain (L1040) with a modern plastic length of repair. It was revealed towards the centre of the trench, and aligned NNW-SSE.

7.6 Trench 6

Sample section: SE end NW facing *0.00 = 25.20 m AOD*	
0.00 m – 0.36 m	L1000. Topsoil. Loose, grey, sandy loam with frequent CBM.
0.36 m – 0.38 m	L1001. Well sorted, dark brown, sandy peat with occasional fragments of CBM and modern pottery.
0.38 m +	L1079. Grey clay

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present within this trench. The trench was heavily contaminated with diesel/hydrocarbons.

7.7 Trench 7

Sample section: SW end NW facing *0.00 = 22.64 m AOD*	
0.00 m – 0.56 m	L1000. Dark grey black peaty garden soil, well rooted, mixed with frequent demolition material including sheet asbestos, blue polythene etc.
0.56 m – 0.92 m	L1001. Mid to dark brown well sorted peaty sub soil with occasional pea shingle
0.92 m +	L1079. Grey clay.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present within this trench.

7.8 Trench 8

Sample section: SE end NW facing *0.00 = 23.65 m AOD*	
0.00 m – 0.53 m	L1000. Dark grey black peaty garden soil, well rooted, mixed with modern demolition material including sheet asbestos.
0.53 m – 0.73 m	L1001. Mid to dark peaty sub soil with occasional modern finds.
0.73 m +	L1079 Grey clay.

Description: Trench 8 revealed a linear feature (F1075) which contained modern finds. F1075 is one of a series of trenches dug to bury a network of water pipes (hose) which supplied water to stand pipes associated with the allotment. Two stand pipes were observed.

F1075 (length 18.00m +, width 0.45m, depth 0.07m) was linear in plan and aligned NE-SW. Two sections were cut along its exposed length. It had moderately sloping sides and a wide flat base. Its fill, L1076, was a dark grey brown sandy silt. It contained a small amount of CBM (6g) and slate (19g).

7.9 Trench 9

Sample section:NW end SE facing *0.00 m = 24.63 m AOD*	
0.00 m = 0.30 m	L1000. Topsoil. Dark grey black garden soil, well rooted, mixed with modern demolition material.
0.30 m – 0.58 m	L1001. Mid to dark brown peaty subsoil with occasional peas shingle, well sorted.
0.58 m +	L1079. Grey clay.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present within this trench.

7.10 Trench 10

Sample section: SW end NE facing *0.00 = 25.75 m AOD*	
0.00 m – 0.52 m	L1000. Topsoil. Dark grey black garden soil, well rooted, mixed with demolition material, includes corrugated roofing and corrugated iron.
0.52 m – 0.62 m	L1001. Mid to dark brown very humic sand and silt
0.62 m +	L1079. Grey clay.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present within this trench.

7.11 Trench 11

Sample section: SW end NE facing *0.00 = 39.51 m AOD*	
0.00 m – 0.37 m	L1000. Topsoil. Loose grey sandy silt loam with occasional CBM.
0.37 m +	L1001. Natural. Yellow orange mottled sand and gravel.

Description: Trench 11 revealed two linear features, F1011 and F1013, aligned NE-SW. They are thought to be associated with the allotment water supply (See Tr.8 F1075).

F1011 (length 4.02m +, width 0.18m, depth 0.10m) was linear in plan and aligned NE-SW. Its northern end was imperceptible, its southern end continued beyond the limits of the trench. It had steeply cut sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1012, was a mid grey brown, friable, silt sand.

F1013 (length 6.20m +, 0.30m width, depth 0.10m) was linear in plan. Its northern end continued beyond the limits of the trench, its southern end was imperceptible. It was similar in profile to F1011 and it contained a similar fill.

7.12 Trench 12

Sample section: SE end NW facing *0.00 = 38.92 m AOD*	
0.00 m – 0.36 m	L1000. Topsoil. Loose grey sandy silt loam with occasional CBM.
0.36 m +	L1001. Natural. Yellow orange mottled sand and gravel.

Description: Trench 12 revealed four modern pits (F1043, F1045, F1047 & F1049) and the southern side of a substantial trench (F1051) which contained a large amount of rubbish associated with the use of the site as an allotment.

Pit F1043 (length 0.51m, width 0.55, depth 0.24m) was sub-circular in plan. Its sides sloped quite steeply, and the base was concave base. Its fill, L1044, which was mid-light grey brown silt sand with orange mottling, it had inclusions of flint pebble and chalk. The pit contained egg shell (40g), a small fragment of animal bone (1g) and a single sherd of pottery (1800-1900+; 2g).

F1045 (length 0.57m +, width 0.78m, depth 0.41m) was the eastern side of a vertically-sided, flat-bottomed ?pit. Its fill, L1046, was a mid –light grey brown friable silt sand with moderate flint pebble, chalk and fragments of sandstone. The finds from the pit include a modern rusted garden rake (584g) which was collected as a sample find.

F1047 (length 0.97m +, width 0.56, depth 0.35m) was the eastern end of square-cut vertically-sided flat-bottomed ?pit. Its fill, L1048, was similar to L1046 above. The pit contained large amounts of rusted modern buckets and tins etc. A small sample of CBM (41g), animal bone (35g) and glass (6g) was collected.

Pit F1049 (length 0.40, width 0.32m, depth 0.09m) was oval-shaped in plan. It had moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill, L1050, was a mid to light grey brown, friable, silt sand. The pit contained a small amount of animal bone (85g).

F1051 (length 2.00m +, width 0.70m +, depth 0.30m +) was the southern side of a large modern rubbish pit. It was partially revealed at the western end of the trench. Its fill, L1052, was a mid-light grey brown silt sand. Amongst the general rubbish were buckets and galvanised rolls of chicken wire. No finds were collected.

7.13 Trench 13

Sample section: SE end NW facing *0.00 = 34.66 m AOD*	
0.00 m – 0.32 m	L1000. Topsoil. Loose grey sandy silt loam with occasional CBM.
0.32 m +	L1001. Natural. Fine yellow orange mottled sand and gravel.

Description: Trench 13 revealed a linear feature (F1002), and five pits (F1004, F1007, F1009, F1015 and F1017), likely of relatively recent date.

F1002 (length 1.80m +, width 0.30, depth 0.09m) was aligned NE-SW. It had moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1003, was a mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional gravel and lumps of chalk. Finds include animal bone (20g) and CBM (20g). It was likely a water pipe trench (see Tr. 8 F1075).

F1004 (length 0.90m +, width 1.14m, depth 0.56m). was the eastern side of a large circular ?pit. The sides were steep and the base flattish base. It contained two fills. The primary fill, L1005, was a mixed deposit of mid grey brown silt sand with frequent lumps of sandstone, chalk and rounded flint cobbles. The upper fill, L1006, was a loosely compacted, mid grey brown silt sand with occasional chalk and sub-angular flint. Finds from L1006 include modern CBM (106g), pottery (1750-1900; 11g) and animal bone (8g).

Pit F1007 (diameter 0.62m, depth 0.18m) was circular in plan. It had moderate to steeply sloping sides, and a flat base. Its fill, L1008, was a mid-light grey brown friable silt sand. It contained fragments of animal bone (12g) CBM (31g) and a single Fe nail fragment (5g).

F1009 was initially thought to be an elongated pit but on investigation was rooting. Its fill, L1010, was a mid to light grey brown friable silt sand. Finds include a small amount of CBM (30g) and a single struck flint (2g).

F1015 (length 0.90m, width 0.70m, depth 0.60m) was the western side of a deep square-shaped ?pit Its sides were vertical and the base was flat base. Its fill, L1016, was a mid-light grey brown silt sand with orange mottling. It contained a small pot sherd (1750-1900+; 6g), a fragment from a clay pipe stem (1g), CBM (25g) and a flint blade core (19g). The pit was truncated by F1017.

F1017 (diameter 0.82m, depth 0.23m) was the western side of a probable pit. Its sides were steep and the base uneven. Its fill, L1018, was a mid grey brown friable silt sand. F1017 cut Pit F1015 which contained modern finds.

7.14 Trench 14

Sample section: SE end NW facing section *0.00 = 34.87m AOD*	
0.00 m 0.22 m	L1000. Topsoil. Loose grey sandy silt loam with occasional CBM
0.22 m +	L1001. Natural. Fine yellow orange mottled sand.

Description: Trench 14 revealed a recent tree bole and five pits (F1023, F1025, F1027, F1029, and F1033).

F1023 (length 0.90m + , width 1.30m, depth 0.80 m) was the western side of a large square-shaped ?pit Its sides were steep and the base flattish. Its fill, L1024, was a mid to light grey brown, friable. silt sand. Lenses of re-deposited sandy gravel were present along its SW side. It contained 5 sherds of pottery (1800-1900+; 19g), CBM (3g) and animal bone (21g).

F1025 (length 0.90m + width 0.54m, depth 0.21m) was the eastern side of an oval ?pit. Its sides were steep and the base concave. Its fill, L1026, was a mid to light grey brown friable silt sand with orange mottling. Modern finds include coal and felt roofing material.

The truncated base of a small oval pit, F1027 (length 0.40m, width 0.20m x 0.06m deep), was recorded. Its sides were steep, and the base flattish. The fill, L1028, was a mid to light grey brown friable silt sand with inclusions of chalk and gravel.

F1029 (length 1.00m +, width 0.70m depth 0.90m) was the eastern side of a deep vertically-sided flat-bottomed ?pit. It contained three fills. The primary, L1030, was a soft mid grey brown silt sand. It was overlain by L1031, a dump of light orange yellow sand. The latter contained modern CBM (2427g), animal bone (130g) and a single oyster shell (7g). Its uppermost fill, L1032, was a mid to light grey brown friable silt sand. It contained a single sherd of pottery (1700-1900+), CBM (11g) and a shard of glass (1g).

A modern posthole, F1033 (diameter 0.19m, depth 0.17m) contained the base of a square wooden post. Its fill L1034, was a mid grey brown friable silt sand. It contained a modern nail (2g).

7.15 Trench 15

Sample section: SW end NE facing *0.00 = 33.26 m AOD*	
0.00 m 0.38 m	L1000. Topsoil. Loose grey sandy silt loam with occasional CBM
0.38 m +	L1001. Natural. Fine yellow orange mottled sand.

Description: Trench 15 revealed two pits, F1071 and F1073, that pre-dated the formation of one of the terraces thought to be associated with the use of the site as an allotment

F1071 (length 1.20m, width 0.80m, depth 0.60m) was the southern side of a deep circular pit. Its northern side had been cut away by a modern terrace associated with the allotment. The pit fill, L1072, was a medium dark grey-brown loosely compacted sandy silt. It contained three small sherds of pottery (1570-1800), and two small fragments of slate (6g).

Like F1071, F1073 (length 1.20m, width 0.80m, depth 0.60m) was the southern side of a pit cut away by the formation of a terrace (see above). Its fill, L1074, was the same as L1072 (above). It contained no finds.

7.16 Trench 16

Sample section: SE end NW facing *0.00 = 24.63 m A0D*	
0.00 m 0.44 m	L1000. Topsoil. Loose grey sandy silt loam with occasional CBM
0.44 m +	L1001. Natural. Yellow orange sand and gravel.

Description: Trench 16 revealed the eastern side of a large pit, F1077, likely of recent date.

F1077 (length 1.60m +, width 0.80 m, depth 0.65m) was the eastern side of a large circular pit. Its sides were vertical and the base flat. Its fill, L1078, was a mid to dark grey brown loose sandy silt. Finds include the base of a flower pot (189g). The pottery spot date range is 1800-1900+.

7.17 Trench 17

Sample section: NW end SE facing *0.00 = 24.49 m AOD*	
0.00 m 0.43 m	L1000. Topsoil. Loose grey sandy silt loam with occasional CBM.
0.43 m – 0.83m	L1001. Natural. Fine yellow orange mottled sand.
0.83 m +	L10079. Grey clay.

Description: Trench 17 revealed two linear features (F1065 & F1067) and a pit (F1069). All were likely of recent date.

The western end of a small linear feature F1065 (length 0.88m +, width 0.30m, depth 0.16m) was revealed. The sides were steep and the base flat. Its fill, L1066, was a

mid to grey brown friable silt sand. It contained large amounts of animal bone (431g).

F1067 (length1.85m +, width 0.90m, depth 0.30m) was a linear ditch, aligned NE-SW. Its SE side was steep, and the NW side sloped gradually. The base was concave. Its fill, L1068, was a mid to dark grey brown friable silt sand with flint gravel and fragments of sandstone. Finds include a single sherd of pottery (1770-1860; <1g) CBM (89g) a clay pipe stem (5g) and pipe bowl (7g).

F1069 was a large pit (length1.85m +, width 3.20m, depth 0.40m). Its sides were shallow leading to a slightly concave base. Its fill, L1070, was a dark brown to black soft plastic clayey silt. It contained modern building material, and a small sample of CBM (28g) was collected.

7.18 Trench 18

Sample section:NW end SE facing *0.00 m = 24.63 m AOD*	
0.00 m = 0.30 m	L1000. Topsoil. Dark grey black garden soil, well rooted, mixed with modern demolition material, includes corrugated asbestos roofing and corrugated iron.
0.30 m – 0.58 m	L1001. Mid to dark brown peaty subsoil with occasional peas shingle, well sorted.
0.58 m +	L1079. Grey clay.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present within this trench.

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 It is not felt that any factors substantially inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the project.

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 The topsoil within Trenches 1 - 6, 11 -17 was a loose grey sandy loam. Within Trenches 7 – 10 & 18 a dark grey black cultivated garden soil was present. The natural geology in Trenches 1, 3, 11 – 13 and 16 was a sand and gravel ballast. Within Trenches 2, 4, 14 - 15 it was sand. Within Trench 5 it was a sandy clay. Within Trenches 6 -10, and 17 it was a grey clay.

9.2 The natural geology of the terrace and terrace slopes was a sand or sand ballast. Within the valley bottom the natural geology was a grey clay.

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 The trial trench evaluation revealed a moderate number of archaeological features, comprising 24 pits, three postholes, six linear drainage/ service trenches, a single ditch and two natural tree/ shrub hollows.

10.2 Features were predominantly modern in date and contained finds of CBM,

occasional sherds of late 18th-20th century pottery and other waste material. Much of the 'rubbish' clearly derived from the use of the site as allotments and included, for example, chicken wire from Pit F1061 (Tr. 3) and modern buckets from Pit F1051 (Tr. 12). Several pipe trenches and other linear features, likely to be disused water pipe trenches, were probably associated with the allotment water supply. A recent dog burial (Pit F1035; Tr. 5) was almost certainly of a domestic pet.

10.3 A handful of slightly earlier features were also revealed. Trench 5, in the far south-west of the site, contained a small pit (F1037) which yielded 17 sherds (400g) of late 18th-19th century pottery (AD 1760 – 1880/1900). Trench 17, in the approximate centre of the site, contained a ditch (F1067) which yielded a single sherd of pottery of similar date, although this was highly abraded and may have been residual. In Trench 15, towards the north of the site, two small pits (F1071 and F1073) were probably of 18th/19th century date; they had been partially truncated by modern terracing associated with the allotments.

10.4 A single sherd (7g) in possible Thetford-type ware (AD 900-1200; Thompson, this report) was recovered from Pit F1063 (Tr. 4), in the south-east corner of the site. However, fragments of post-medieval flat roof tile were also found in F1063, suggesting that the pottery was residual (Peachey, this report). Finds of Ipswich ware (e.g. SMR 115, 151 and 122) and later medieval pottery (SMR 237) have previously been made in the vicinity of the site and hint at some Anglo-Saxon and medieval occupation in the area. Residual worked flints, including a blade core, were present in modern features in Trenches 13 and 14. These may indicate a level of prehistoric activity, although the evidence is slight.

10.5 The archaeology found on site was overwhelmingly later post-medieval and modern and has little to contribute to current understanding of the history and development of this part of Ipswich. Despite the presence of a Roman cemetery (SMR 46b) around 300m north-west of the site, no evidence of Roman activity was present, even in residual contexts.

10.6 The environmental report (Rob Scaife, below) suggest that the site has little potential for further palaeoenvironmental investigation.

11 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

11.1 The archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site, at the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1002	1003		13	Gully Fill			20	20	
1004	1006		13	Pit Fill	1750-1900	(2), 11g	106	8	
1007	1008		13	Pit Fill			31	12	Fe Nail Fragment (1), 5g
1009	1010		13	Fill of Rooting			30		Struck Flint (1), 2g
1015	1016		13	Pit Fill	1750-1900+	(1), 6g		8	Struck Flint (1), 19g Clay Pipe Stem (1), 1g Slate (1), 25g
1023	1024		14	Pit Fill	1800-1900+	(5), 19g	3	21	
1029	1031 1032		14	Pit Fill	 1700-1900+	 (1), 2g	2427 11	130	Oyster Shell (1), 7g Glass Fragment (1), <1g
1033	1034		14	Posthole Fill					Fe Nail Fragment (1), 2g
1035	1036		5	Pit Fill			115	743	
1037	1038		5	Pit Fill	1760-1880/1900	(17), 400g			
1039	1040		5	Fill of Brick Lined Drain			245		
1043	1044		12	Pit Fill	1800-1900+	(1), 2g		<1g	Egg Shell (40), 5g
1045	1046		12	Pit Fill					Fe Rake (1), 584g
1047	1048		12	Pit Fill			41	35	Glass Fragment (1), 6g
1049	1050		12	Pit Fill				85	
1053	1054		2	Pit Fill			19		Glass Bottle Fragments (2), 35g
1057	1058		2	Pit Fill				55	
1063	1064		4	Pit Fill	900-1200	(1), 7g	75	43	Slate (1), 85g
1065	1066		17	Pit Fill				431	
1067	1068		17	Ditch Fill	1770-1860	(1), <1g	89		Clay Pipe Stem (1), 5g Clay Pipe Bowl (1), 7g
1069	1070		17	Pond Fill			28		

1071	1072		15	Fill of Terraced Hill Slope	1570-1800	(3), 7g			Slate (2), 6g
1075	1076		8	Ditch Fill			6		Slate (1), 19g
1077	1078		16	Pit Fill	1800-1900+	(1), 189g			

APPENDIX 2 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a *c.* 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The locations of the sites are shown in Figure 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

Entry No.	NGR TM	Description
Prehistoric (700,000 BC – AD 43)		
116	1792 4532	Neolithic Chipped axe, greyish flint, length 9”
238	1725 4582	Scatter of worked flint found during watching brief.
77	1795 4575	Neolithic Partly ground flint axe, broken edge, found on allotments near Northgate School.
120	1695 4515	Neolithic. White quartzite pebble macehead and sandstone hammer.
121a	1718 4528	Probably Iron Age pot sherd and flint flakes.
Roman (AD 43 - 410)		
47	1763 4600	C1st sherds with ox and sheep bones ‘in a layer of ash’.
46b	1720 4570	Roman burials, lead coffin fragment and urns
Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)		
115	1699 4588	1 sherd Ipswich Ware, unstratified.
151	1750 4440	Ipswich ware, handle and part of shallow black dish found during sand extraction.
121b	1718 4528	C10th pottery
122	1701 4521	Ipswich ware, handmade pottery.
398	1698 4520	Monitoring of footings at south end of Vermont Crescent revealed mainly modern pits with some residual? Saxon and med pottery.
Medieval (AD 1066 – 1550)		
118	1632 4526	Dressed stone? Limestone and mouldings? Norman?
237	1725 4572	Pot scatter found during watching brief.
152	1710 4455	Sherd, east of St Helen’s Church during building.
153	1708 4454	St Helen’s Church
135	1804 4477	Site of St. John the Baptist’s Church graveyard.
413	1656 4420	Town, defined as Area of Archaeological Importance in Local Plan.
Post-medieval (AD 1550 – 1900)		
46a	1726 4580	Watching brief revealed tile fragments
249	1645 4540	Public park c.28hs from park of Priory (founded 1147) and mansion c. 1548.

APPENDIX 3 CARTOGRAPHIC AND DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

Date	Title	Scale	Reference
1849	Ipswich St. Margaret’s Tithe Apportionment	-	N/A
1884	First Edition Ordnance Survey	1 mile: 25”	Sheet 75.12
1904	Second Edition Ordnance Survey	1 mile : 25”	Sheet 75.12
1926	Ordnance Survey	1 mile : 25”	Sheet 75.12

APPENDIX 4 1849 IPSWICH ST. MARGARET'S TITHE APPORTIONMENT

The table has been compiled from data held by the Ipswich Record Office (IRO).

Plot No.	Owner	Occupier	Field Name	Land Use	Area (A.R.P)
50	William Charles Fonnereau	William Masters	Gravel Pit Field	Gravel Pit	14.3.19
51	William Charles Fonnereau	William Masters	Fen	N/A	3.0.33
61	John Edward Todd	Thomas Berritt	Folly Field	N/A	16.0.24
62	John Edward Todd	Thomas Berritt	Barrack Field	N/A	16.1.26
92	John J Bedwell	William Archer and others	N/A	Mills, yards, cottage and gardens	1.0.0
93	John J Bedwell	William Archer and others	N/A	Field and gardens	6.0.2
95	Charles Meadow	Morfey	Field Pieces	Pasture	1.2.22
121	William Charles Fonnereau	Joseph Hervey	Gooding's Meadow	N/A	3.3.22
122	William Charles Fonnereau	Joseph Hervey	Mowing Meadow	N/A	3.2.36
124	William Charles Fonnereau	Joseph Hervey	Long Meadow	N/A	3.2.22
125	William Charles Fonnereau	Joseph Hervey	Hungerdown Hill	N/A	12.2.22

APPENDIX 5 SPECIALISTS' REPORTS

The pottery
Peter Thompson

The evaluation produced 30 abraded sherds weighing 642g. The majority of the assemblage is early modern to modern, the exceptions being two sherds of Tin Glazed Earthenware from F1071 (L1072) and small sherd of probably residual medieval grey ware from Pit F1063 (L1064). It is a fine fabric with slightly sandy surfaces and may be a Thetford ware-type, although it could be later.

The ceramic building materials
Andrew Peachey

The evaluation produced a total of 32 fragments (3246g) of post-medieval CBM. The CBM is substantially abraded and has been subject to a high degree of fragmentation. The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight, with fabrics examined at x20 magnification. A single fabric was identified and is described below. All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel Spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

Fabric description

Fabric 1: Oxidised red (10R-2.5YR 4/6-5/6) throughout. Inclusions comprise abundant fine quartz (<0.2mm) with sparse quartz and iron rich grains (0.2-0.5mm), and occasional flint (1-5mm) and fine mica (<0.2mm). A hard fabric with abrasive surfaces.

Commentary

In terms of quantification by fragment count, the assemblage is dominated by post-medieval flat roof tile (12mm thick) that accounts for 26 fragments (468g) of the assemblage. However, these fragments are all small and are never present in any concentration above five fragments (on average: 2.17 fragments per context that contains the type). In total, 12 contexts contain fragments of flat roof tile: Pits F1007, F1023, F1029, F1035, F1047, F1053, F1063, Ditches F1067, F1075 Gully F1002, Pond F1069 and Rooting F1009. Only Pit F1029 produced fragments of both tile and brick, albeit from separate fills.

The brick in the assemblage comprises two substantial fragments (2427g) from Pit F1029 (L1031) and a further four small fragments (351g) from Pit F1004 and Drain F1039; in total six fragments (2778g), all of which appear to represent a consistent type. The fragments from Pit F1029 have extant dimensions of ?x110x65 with a smooth base and regular, sharp arrises. These characteristics and the fabric are typical of red bricks manufactured in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The animal bone

Carina Phillips

Introduction

A total of 228 fragments of animal bone were recovered from 13 features during the trial trench evaluation. Spot dates indicate these features date to *c*. 1700-1900+. The bone is of good-moderate condition. The partial skeletons of pig, cat, dog and domestic fowl are present in the assemblage.

Method

Bones were identified and recorded to species and element when possible. The category sheep/goat has been used unless it was possible to clearly identify the species sheep (*Ovis sp.)* or goat (C*apra sp.*). Tooth wear for cattle, sheep and pig were recorded using the method of Grant (1982). Measurements were taken when viable following the methods of Jones *et al* (1976) and von den Driesch (1976), and are contained in the site archive. When available the fusion state of identifiable bones was also recorded and ages were assessed following Silver (1969). Fragments unidentifiable to a particular species were recorded under the categories of 'large sized', consisting of cattle *(Bos sp.)*, large deer and horse *(Equus sp.*) sized fragments and 'small sized' consisting of sheep/goat, small deer, pig *(Sus sp.)* and dog *(Canis familiaris)* sized bone fragments. All other unidentifiable bone fragments were recorded as such. Evidence of burning, sawing, chopping, knife-cutting and gnawing was also recorded, as was smashed bone. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) of a species was calculated from most frequent left or right skeletal element (minimum number of elements).

Results

Pig, dog, domestic fowl and cat were all identified in the assemblage. A substantially complete dog skeleton was recovered from F1035. The remains are of an adult animal; the presence of an *os penis* indicates it was male. F1029 contained the bones from an adult cat and some bones from a domestic fowl, probably all from the same bird. Domestic fowl bones were also present in F1015, F1047, F1049 and F1057, some are articulating. A minimum number of 4 domestic fowl are present in total. In addition to these, the small bones from a minimum of two birds have been tentatively identified as domestic fowl chicks in F1043. F1065 (L1066) contained the partial skeletons of two pigs. One is a foetus/newborn (larger than comparable foetus of 107 days in Prummel 1987). The other is also immature, but substantially larger and was aged less than one year at death following Silver (1969). No butchery marks were observed on any of the partial skeletons. The only bone from a wild species in the assemblage was a fragment of metatarsal from a red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), recovered from F1004 (L1006) spot dated to 1750-1900.

	NISP	MNI
Pig	67*	2
Dog	64*	1
Domestic Fowl	46*	4
Cat	37*	1

Cattle	1	1
Probable domestic fowl	7*	-
Red Deer	1	-
Unidentifiable	5	-
Total	228	-

Table 1: Number of Identified Specimens/fragments (NISP) and Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) (*=articulating bones present)

Discussion

The bones of the partial skeletons of one dog, one cat, two immature pigs and (probably) six domestic fowl account for all but 15 bones. Butchery marks were absent from all the partial remains. Butchery does not always leave recognisable marks, however, the absence of marks from every bone and the good-moderate preservation of the bone suggests they were not butchered before deposition. The completeness of the cat and dog remains in particular suggests they were complete burials. The domestic fowl, particularly in F1049 and F1029, are also substantially complete and therefore are may also have been complete burials. The absence of butchery from the domestic fowl and the older pig is notable in that these would be more expected to exhibit butchery for meat. It is possible they represent natural deaths or diseased animals. At this stage it is not known if the burials are contemporary with one another. The presence of red deer is interesting. This species is historically associated with the forest and woodland in Britain (Corbet 1991). However their adaptable nature has allowed them to survive in the diverse habitat that we now associate with them, of open moorland, open parkland and arable land with small copses. It is possible the presence of this species in this assemblage is related to the woodland situated close to the site. There is no indication of human utilisation of the carcass through butchery.

Potential

It will be interesting to know how the animal burials relate to one another and whether they date to the same period. Further excavation may also produce more animal burials. The evaluation assemblage does not provide the usual indicators of diet and husbandry and further excavation may also be limited in consideration of this.

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The shell
Carina Phillips

Two oyster *(Ostrea edulis)* shells were hand excavated during trial trench excavations, both are lower bivalves giving a minimum number of two.

3.3g of egg shell was recovered from L1044 (Trench 12) has been identified to domestic fowl (pers comm.. Roger Jones).

Acknowledgments

Thanks to Roger Jones for his help in identification of the egg shell and help with animal bone.

Hayhill allotments, Ipswich (IPS.583): Environmental Archaeological Investigations

Dr Rob Scaife

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1.) Introduction

The Hayhill allotments site lies on a valley slope leading down to an area of wetland at the upper limits of a small stream, which is designated as a nature reserve. Surface disturbance of the site has revealed humic peat and mineral sediments. The topographic situation adjacent to a well drained valley side thus offered potential for investigating the palaeoenvironment of any human activity/archaeology. The site was visited on 3rd September 2007 to carry out a more detailed investigation and obtain appropriate environmental samples.

2.)The character of the site

The basal geology of the site consists of very sandy, ferruginous ?Plio-Pleistocene crag. This has to a large extent controlled the character of the soils. The unconsolidated nature of the sands has also resulted in extensive downslope (colluvial) movement to the lower valley sides and base from the upper interfluve. This movement has been stabilised by allotment terracing (e.g. corrugated iron sheet and terracing).

Elongate (10m) machine trenches were dug orthogonal to the river/valley providing a section of the upper humic upper levels and sub-soil. This will be profiled. In addition, three small sondages were made into the organic accumulations of the valley bottom which appeared to have greater potential for preservation of environmental remains (pollen, plant macrofossils and mollusca.)

3.)The stratigraphy of the valley bottom

Sediment profiles in three localities within the wetland zone were examined and described. The stratigraphy was broadly similar in all sections. One profile was sampled using a metal monolith profile was for further analysis (valley bottom profile 1)

3.a.) Valley Profile 1

Depth cm

0m to 0.64m Homogeneous, dark brown, very humic sand and silt. (10YR 3/2). Very occasional flint pebbles to 30mm. Some rootlet penetration from above. Wet, unconsolidated and friable.

0.64m to 1.10m. Coarse river gravels in a medium and coarse sand. Yellow/orange mottles (10YR 6/6) in pale grey sand (10YR 6/2). Flints corms some well rounded pebbles to 40mm with predominantly sub-rounded to angular material

3.b.) Valley profile 2

Depth cm

0.0m to 0.74cm Dark brown, very humic sand (10YR 34/2). Characteristics as in profile 1 above. Occasional flint pebbles to 30-40mm.

0.74m to 1.10m. Lower gravels in matrix of grey and orange stained sand. As in profile 1 (above).

3.c.) Valley profile 3

Depth cm

0.0m to 0.66m. Upper humic sand with occasional flints to 40mm. As previous profiles.

0.66m to 1.10m. Medium and coarse sand with little humic content. Grey (10YR 7/8 to 10YR 6/8) with orange mottles (10YR 6/2).

1.10m to 1.40m. Basal gravels comprising rounded flint pebbles (noted to 30mm) with larger sub-angular flints to 80mm. Gravels set in grey sand as above but with more extensive orange (10YR 6/8) mottling of grey coarse sands.

3.e.) Valley side profile 1

This section was the deepest examined located in a concave slope profile in which colluvial deposits have accrued.

Depth cm

0m- 1.30m Fine/medium sand. Non humic. Homogeneous and friable colluvial deposit 10YR 3/2. Occasional small, sub-angular flint pebbles. No visible laminations or structure.

1.30m-1.52m Grey (10YR 6/2) with occasional small flint inclusions. Otherwise homogeneous.

1.52m-1.82m Basal orange/brown coarse sand. 10YR 6/6.

3.f.) Valley side profile 1
This profile lies at the base of the slope adjacent to the wetland/valley zone.

Depth cm

0m-0.47m Dark, humic medium and fine sandy silt. 10YR 4/2 to 10YR 3/2. Homogeneous, friable, no real structure. Occasional flint inclusions to 50mm.

0.47m-0.70m Coarse and medium sand. Yellow. Evidence of bioturbation (worm holes or plant roots). Basal depth not recorded.

4.) Environmental potential and sampling
Consideration was given to a range of potential lines of environmental evidence. Acidity of the sub-strate and resulting sediments has negated preservation of any calcareous material-mollusca and bones. In terms of plant remains, the greatest potential lies with pollen analysis of the humic, peaty sands of the valley bottom. However, the somewhat shallow and coarse sandy character of the deposit suggest that the time-span represented may be small and probably of recent date. A monolith profile was obtained for pollen analysis and a more detailed, laboratory examination of the stratigraphy if required. A sample was also taken from the base of this organic unit for radiocarbon dating. No visible macro-plant remains (even small) were observed and as such plant macrofossil analysis and radiocarbon dating may prove problematic.

5.) Summary and conclusions.
Overall, this site unfortunately does not appear to offer great potential for palaeoenvironmental investigations. The area has been badly disturbed and given the shallow thickness of the valley bottom organic deposits, it is very likely that the deposits are not of any great antiquity being derived from downslope colluviation caused by the allotment activity. The acidity of the humic/peaty sand in the valley bottom suggests that pollen should, however, be well preserved and its is suggested that a preliminary pollen assessment of the monolith profile might be carried out to confirm these suggested findings.

Dr Rob Scaife

9th September 2007

IPS583: Hayhill Allotments, Ipswich, Suffolk (P. 2729)
Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1002	1003		13	Gully Fill			20	20	
1004	1006		13	Pit Fill	1750-1900	(2), 11g	106	8	
1007	1008		13	Pit Fill			31	12	Fe Nail Fragment (1), 5g
1009	1010		13	Fill of Rooting			30		Struck Flint (1), 2g
1015	1016		13	Pit Fill	1750-1900+	(1), 6g		8	Struck Flint (1), 19g Clay Pipe Stem (1), 1g Slate (1), 25g
1023	1024		14	Pit Fill	1800-1900+	(5), 19g	3	21	
1029	1031		14	Pit Fill			2427	130	Oyster Shell (1), 7g
	1032				1700-1900+	(1), 2g	11		Glass Fragment (1), <1g
1033	1034		14	Posthole Fill					Fe Nail Fragment (1), 2g
1035	1036		5	Pit Fill			115	743	
1037	1038		5	Pit Fill	1760-1880/1900	(17), 400g			
1039	1040		5	Fill of Brick Lined Drain			245		
1043	1044		12	Pit Fill	1800-1900+	(1), 2g		<1g	Egg Shell (40), 5g
1045	1046		12	Pit Fill					Fe Rake (1), 584g
1047	1048		12	Pit Fill			41	35	Glass Fragment (1), 6g
1049	1050		12	Pit Fill				85	
1053	1054		2	Pit Fill			19		Glass Bottle Fragments (2), 35g
1057	1058		2	Pit Fill				55	
1063	1064		4	Pit Fill	900-1200	(1), 7g	75	43	Slate (1), 85g
1065	1066		17	Pit Fill				431	
1067	1068		17	Ditch Fill	1770-1860	(1), <1g	89		Clay Pipe Stem (1), 5g Clay Pipe Bowl (1), 7g
1069	1070		17	Pond Fill			28		
1071	1072		15	Fill of Terraced Hill Slope	1570-1800	(3), 7g			Slate (2), 6g
1075	1076		8	Ditch Fill			6		Slate (1), 19g
1077	1078		16	Pit Fill	1800-1900+	(1), 189g			

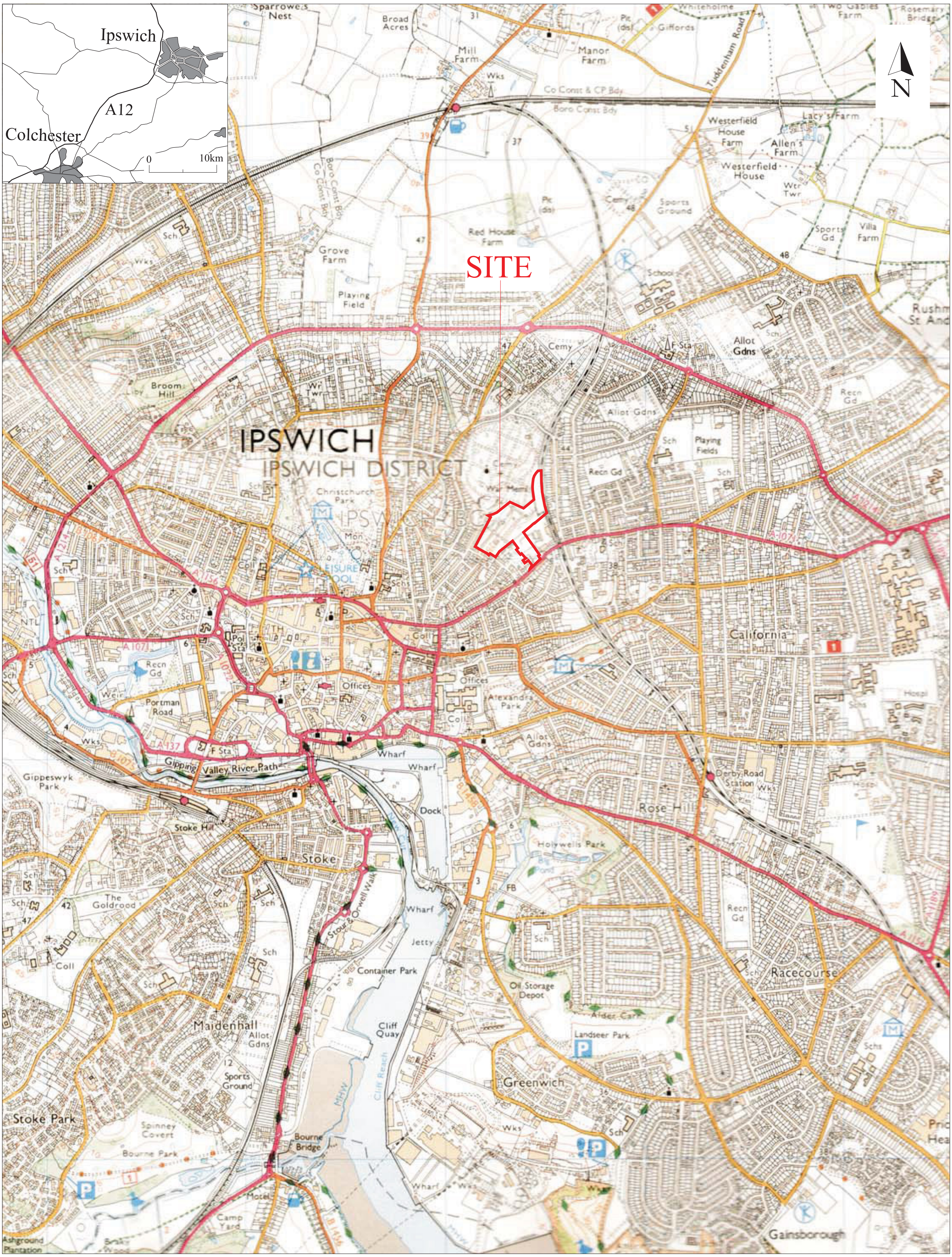

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

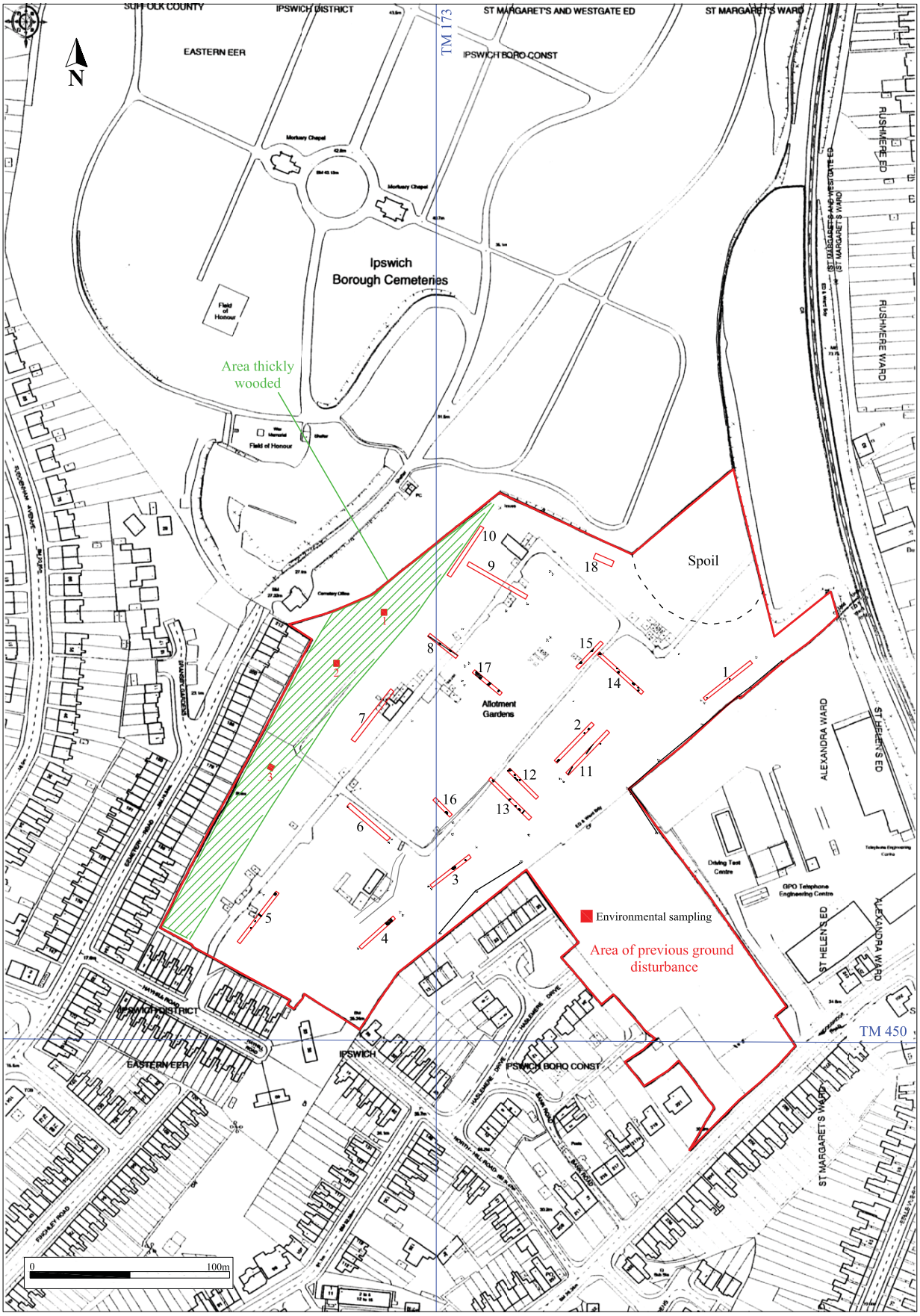

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Fig. 2 Trial trench plan
Scale 1:2000 at A3

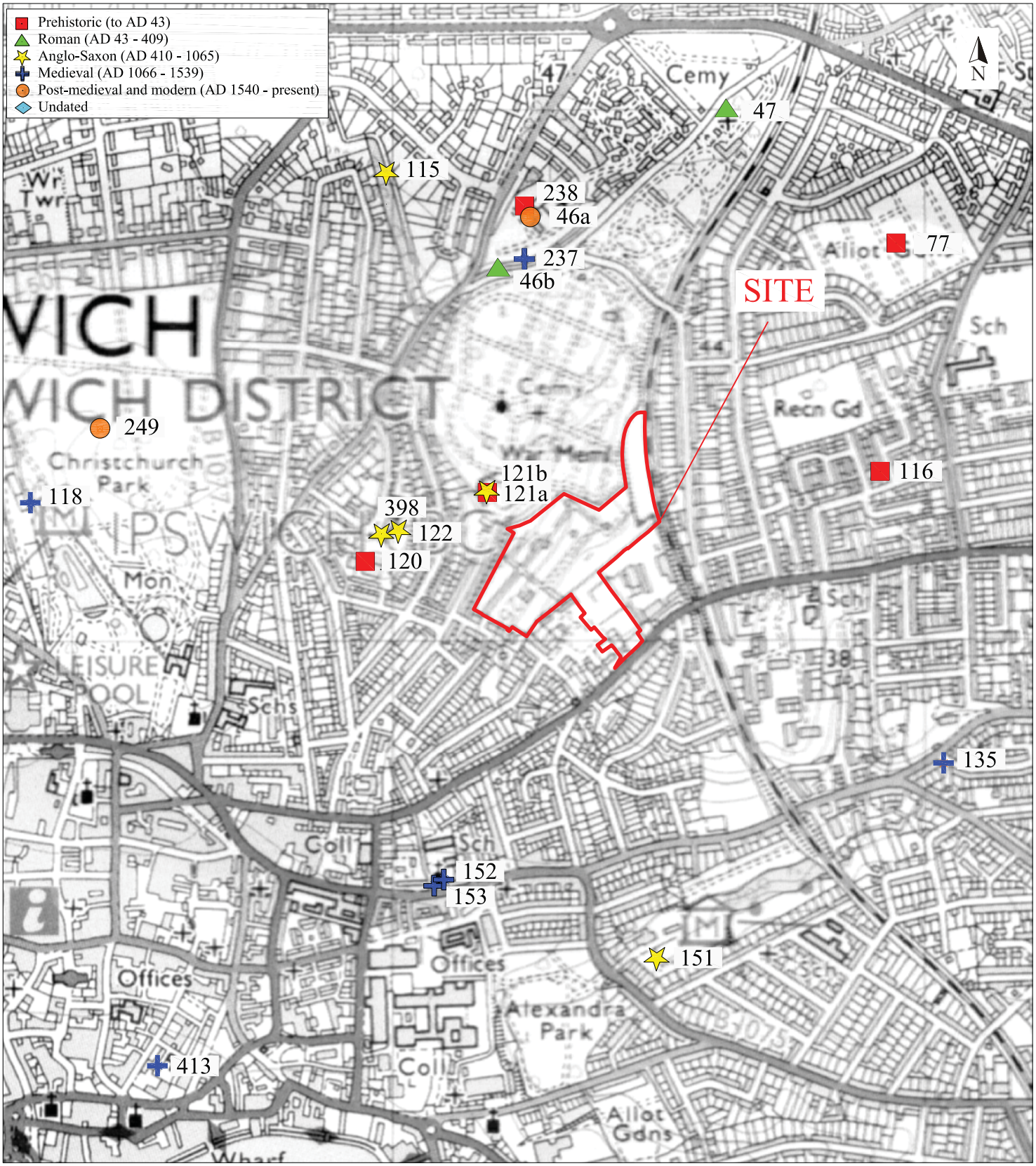

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Fig. 3 SMR data

Scale 1:10,000 at A4

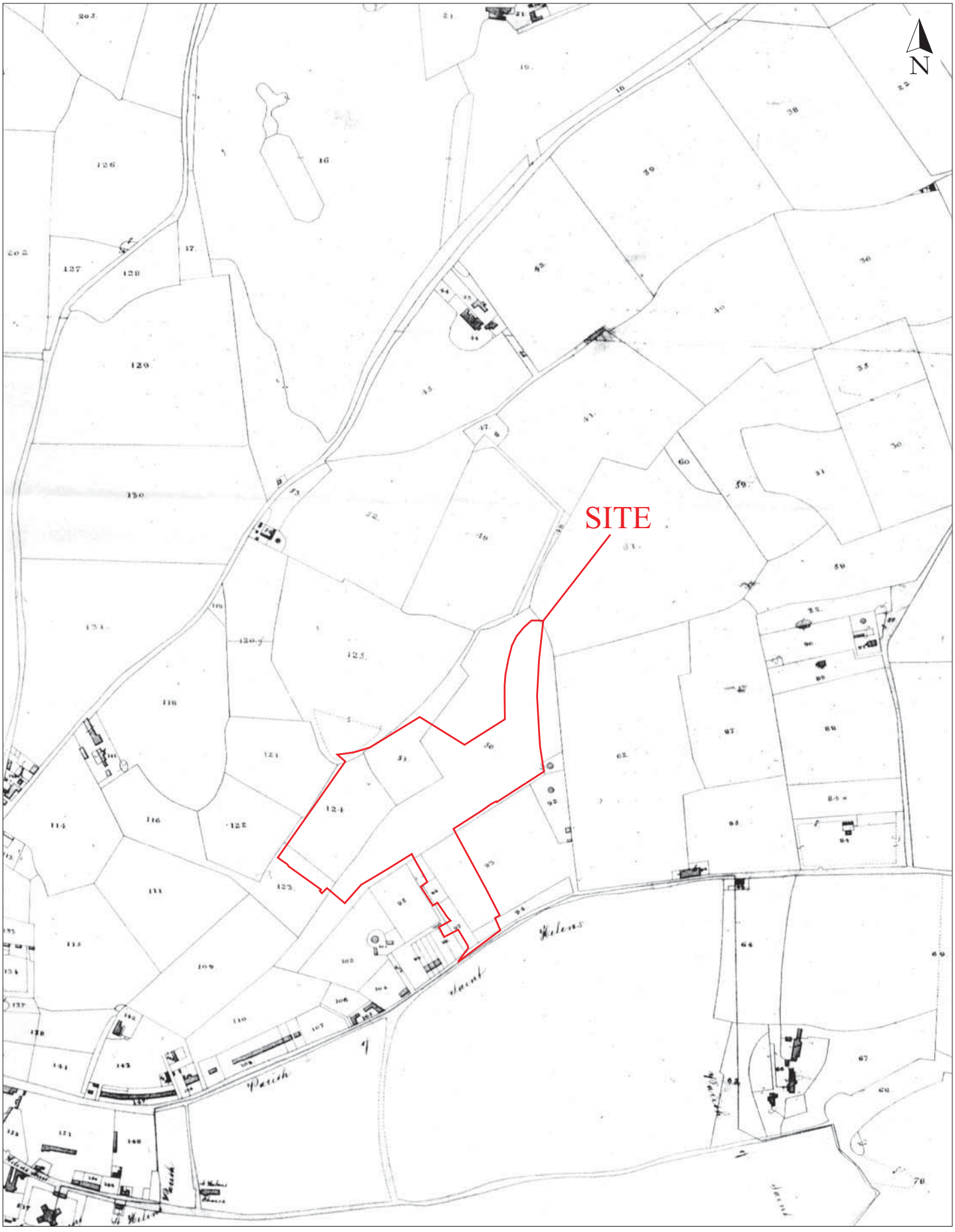

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Fig. 4 Ipswich St. Margaret's tithe map, 1849

Not to scale

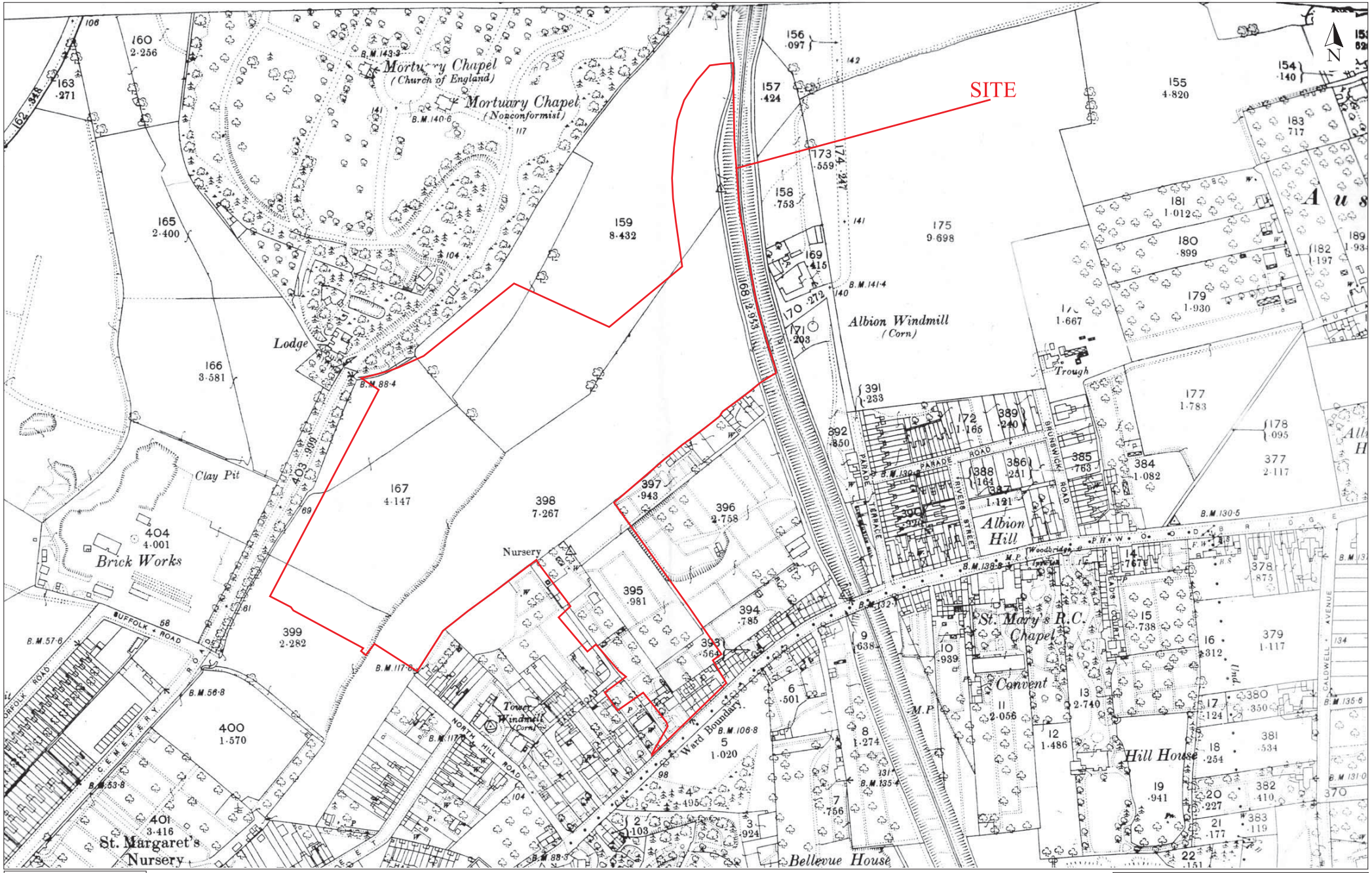

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Fig. 5 OS map, 1884

Scale 25" to 1 mile at A3

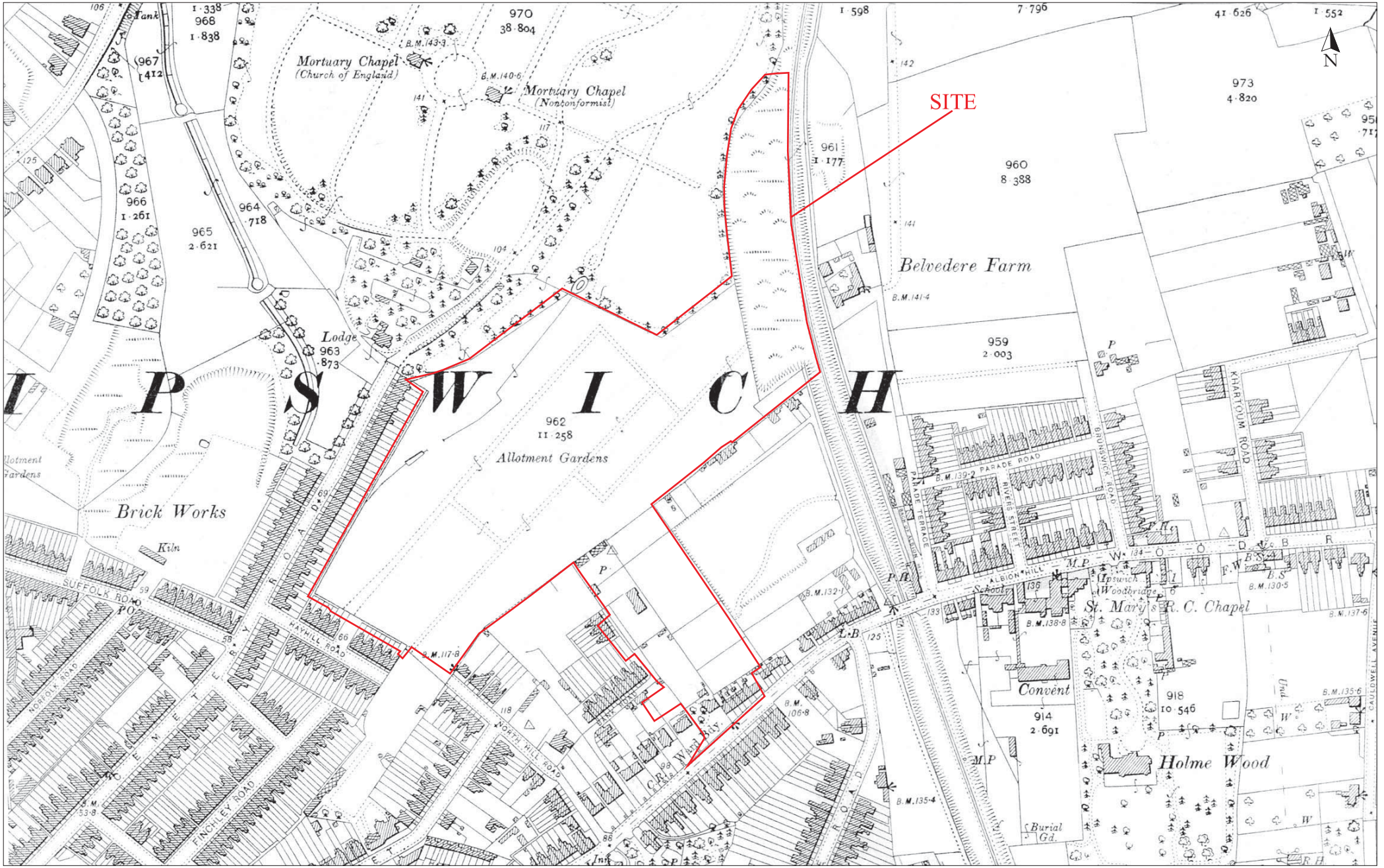

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Fig. 6 1904 OS Map

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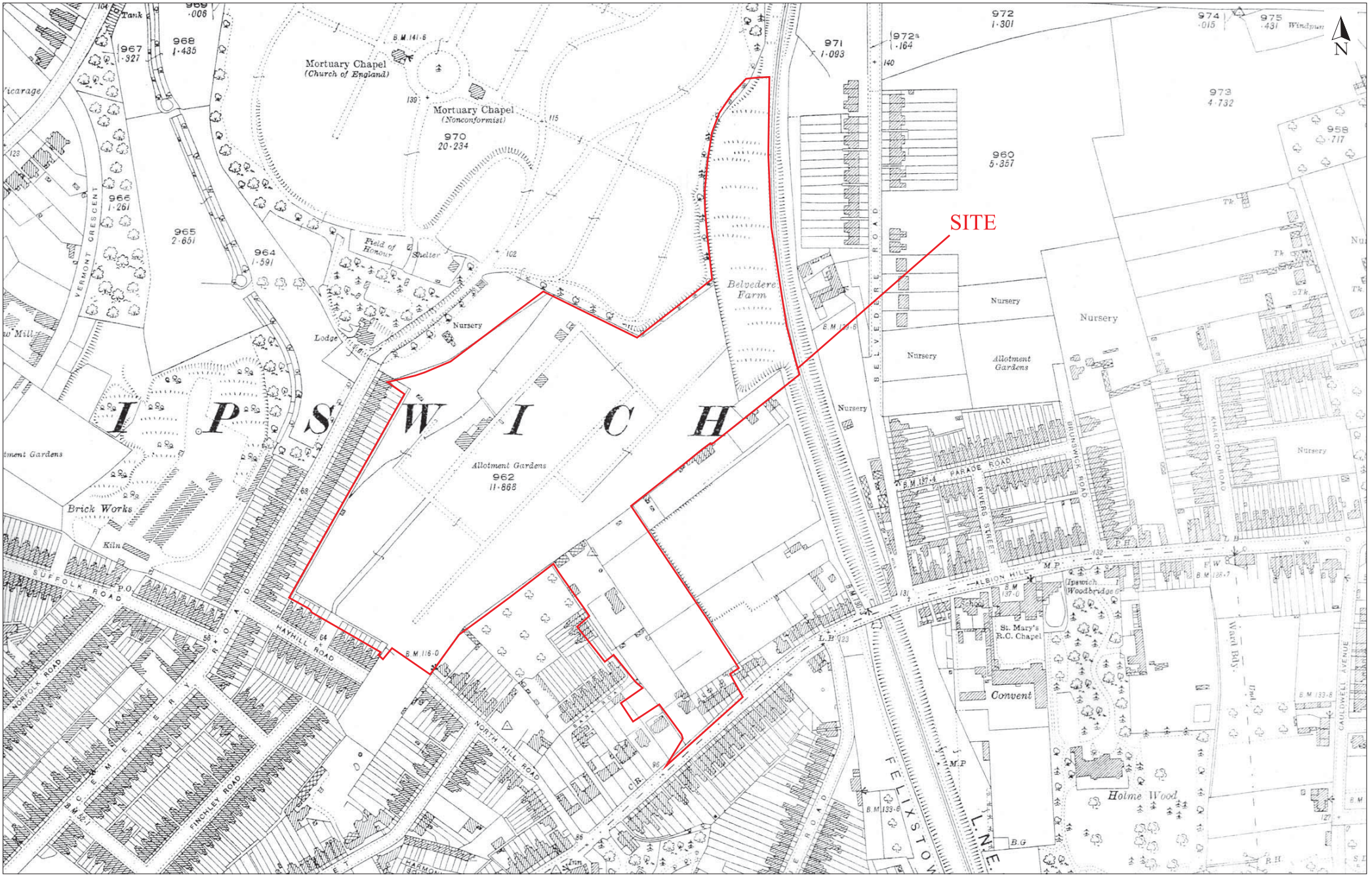

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Fig. 7 OS Map, 1926

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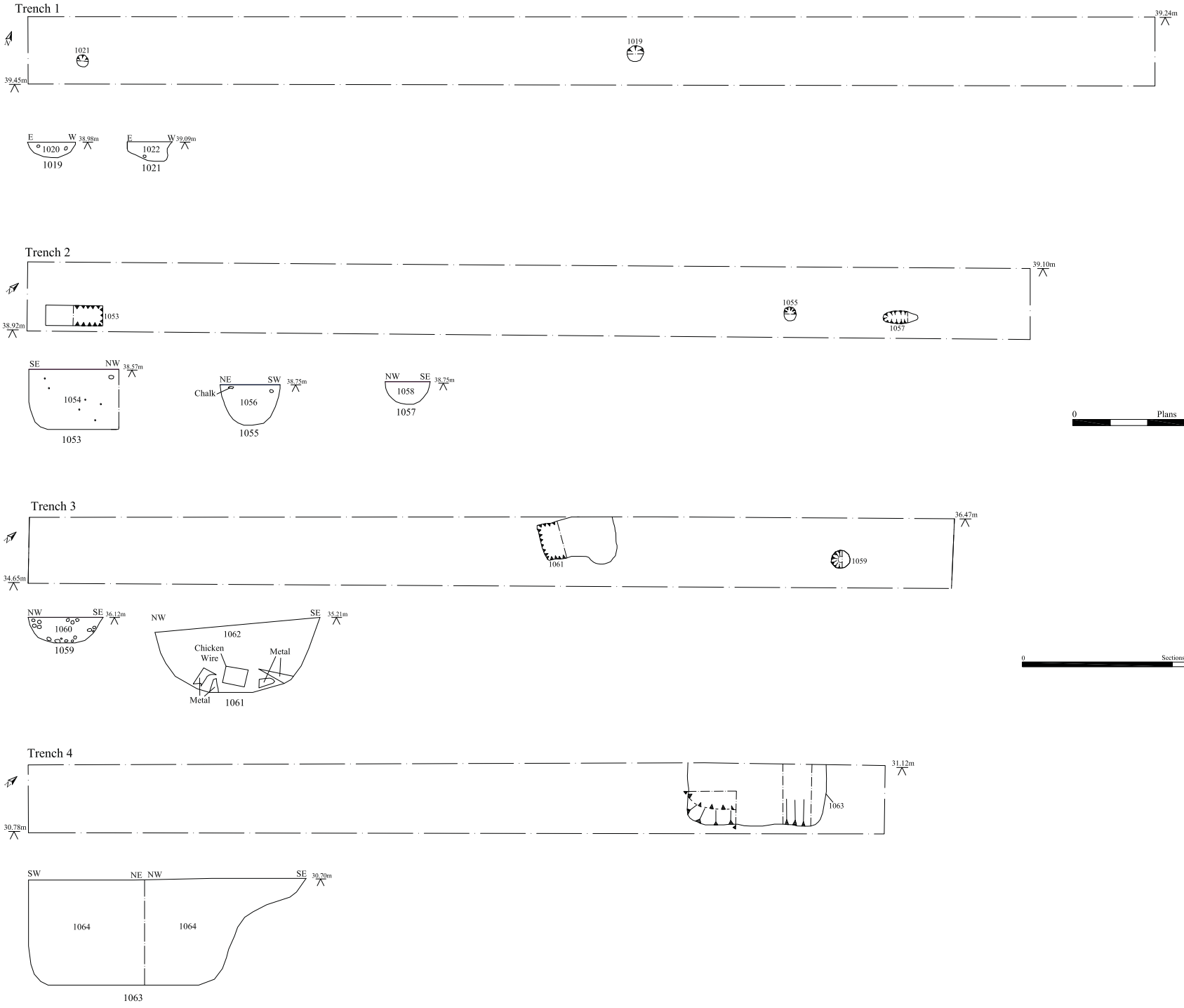

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Scale Plans at 1:100, sections at 1:25

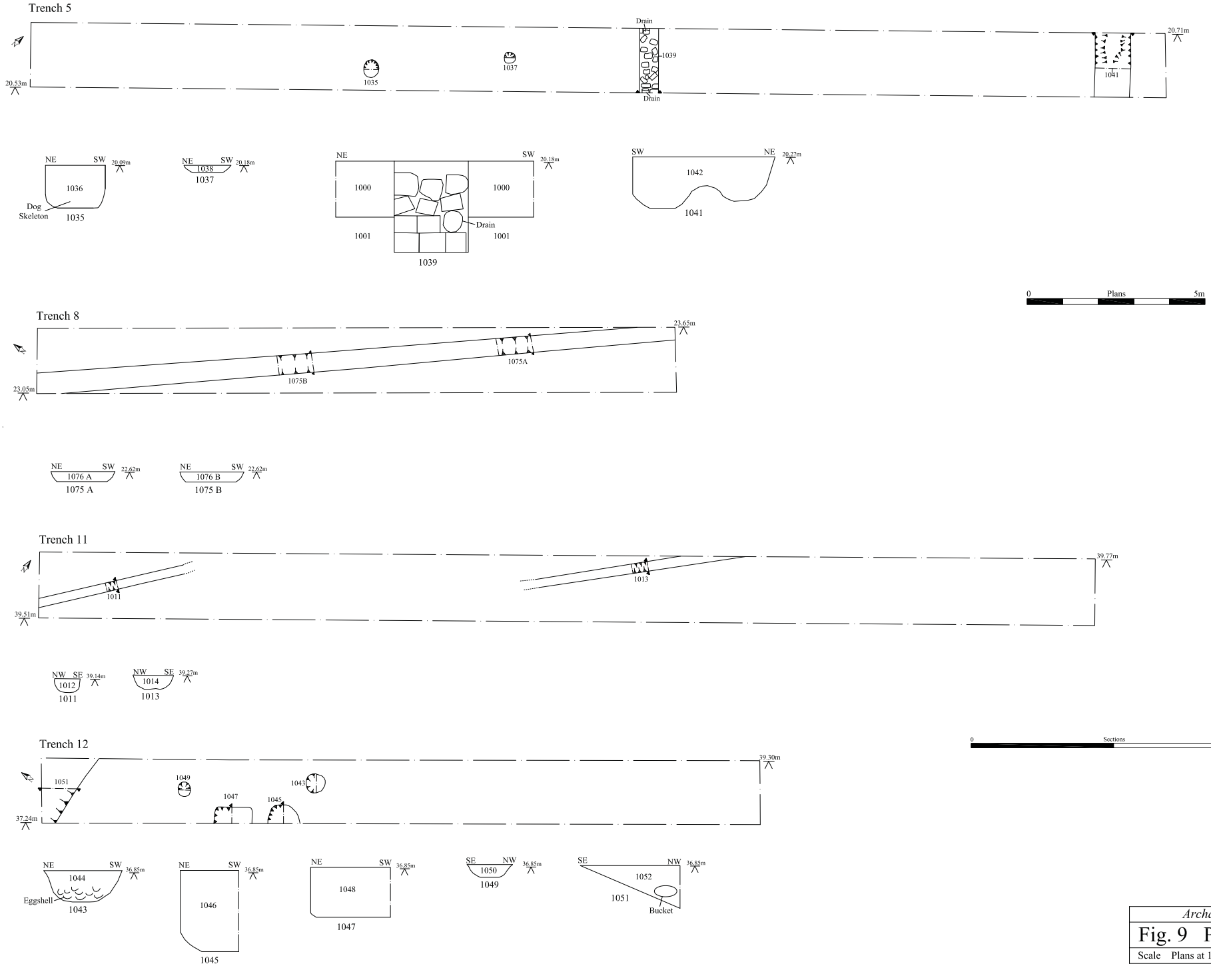

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Fig. 9 Plans and sections

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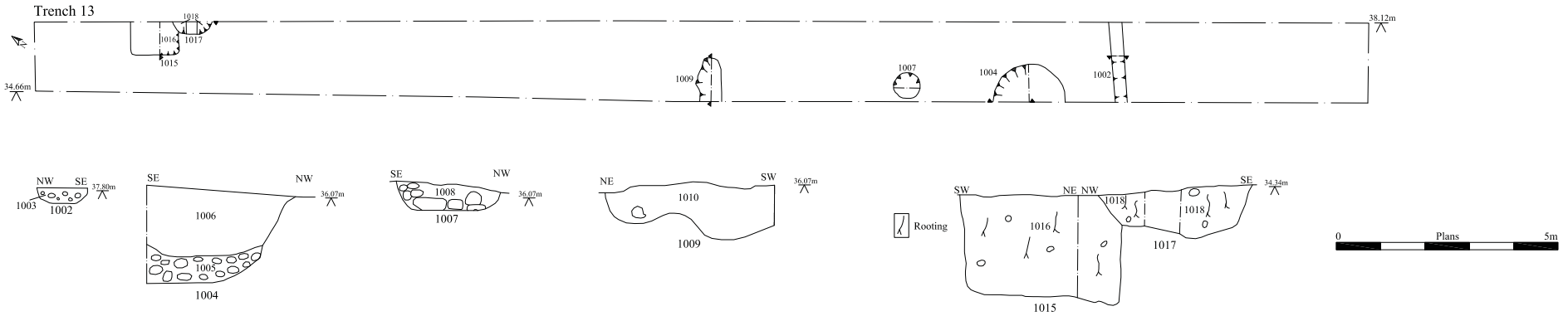

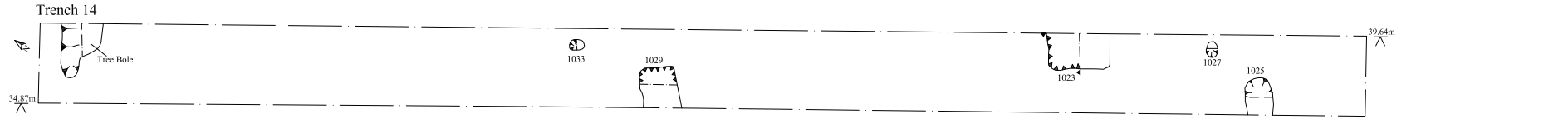

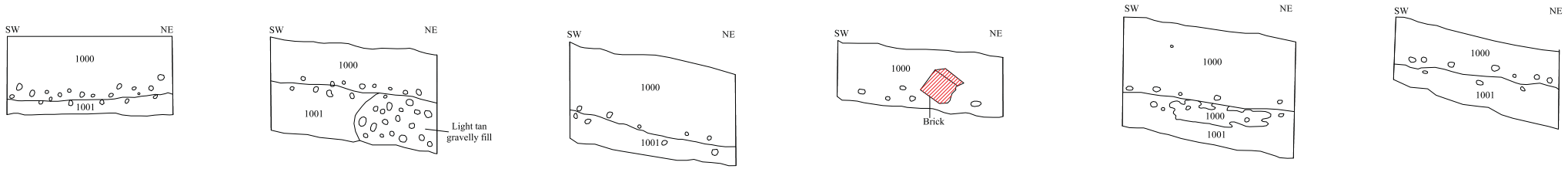

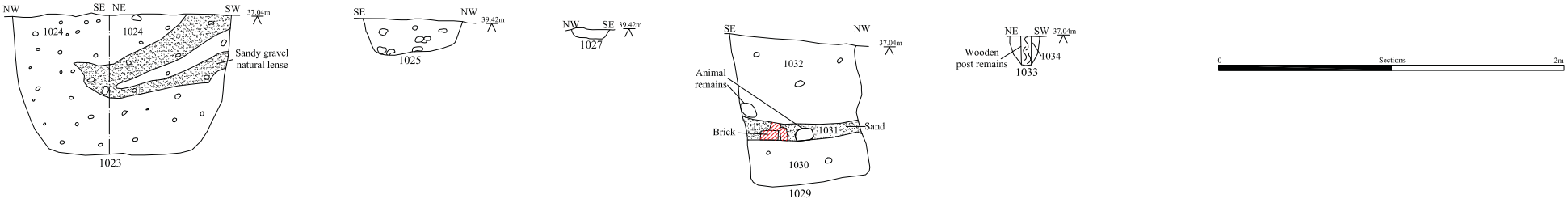

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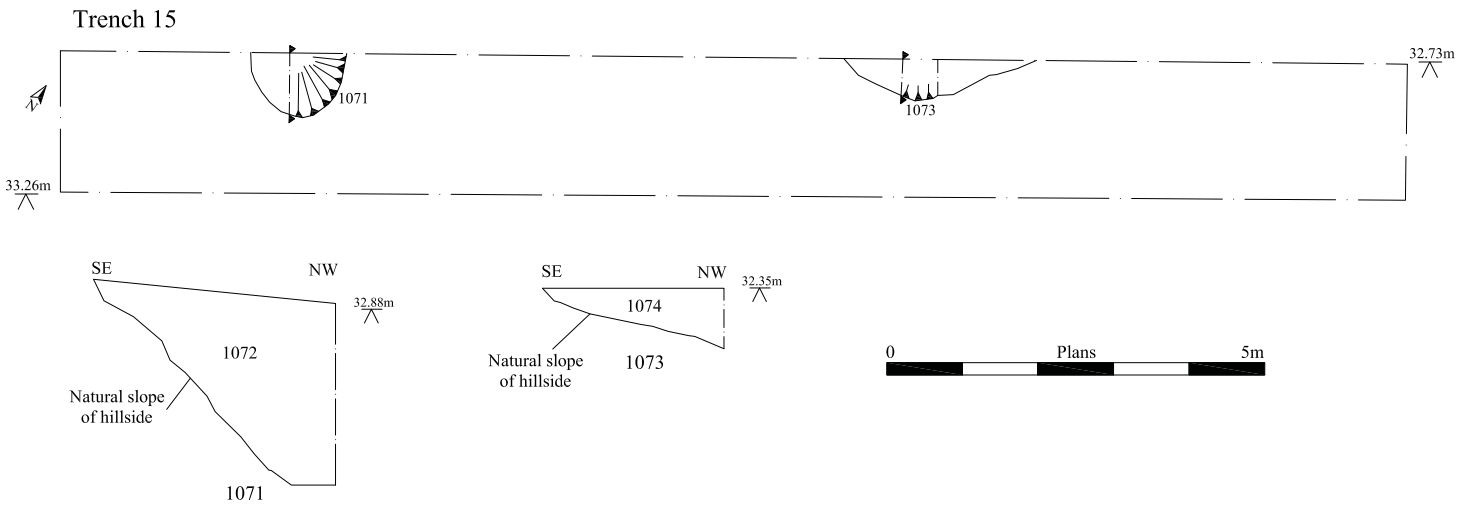

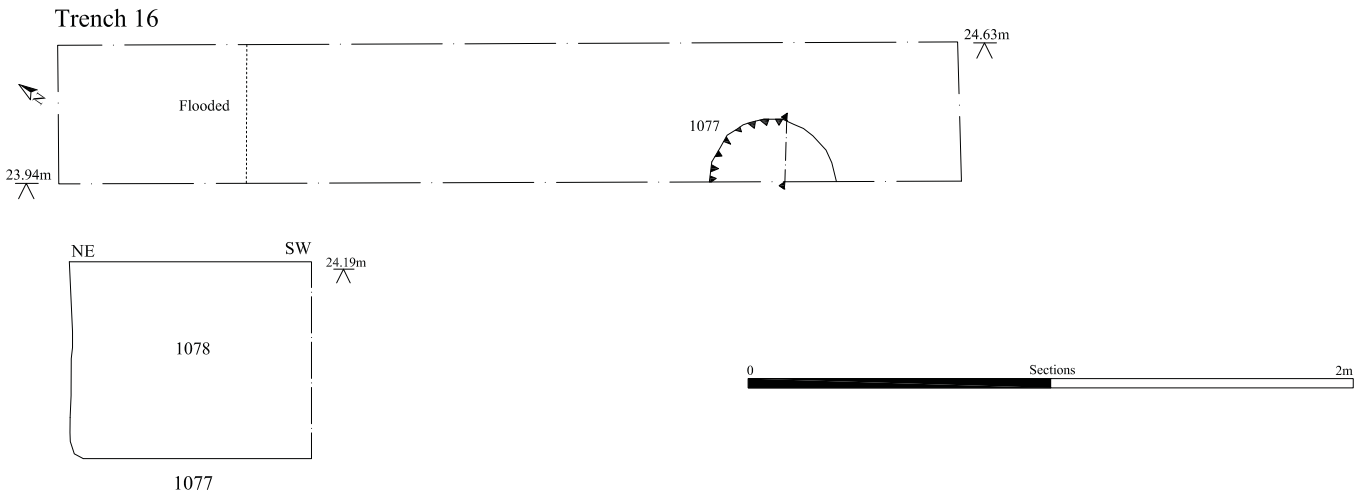

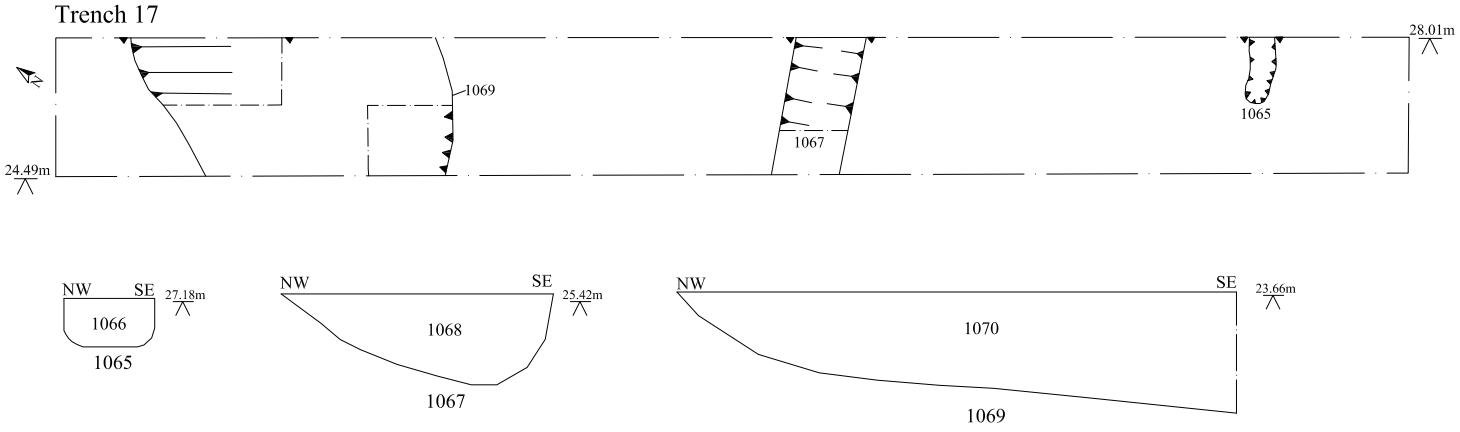

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Fig. 11 Plans and sections
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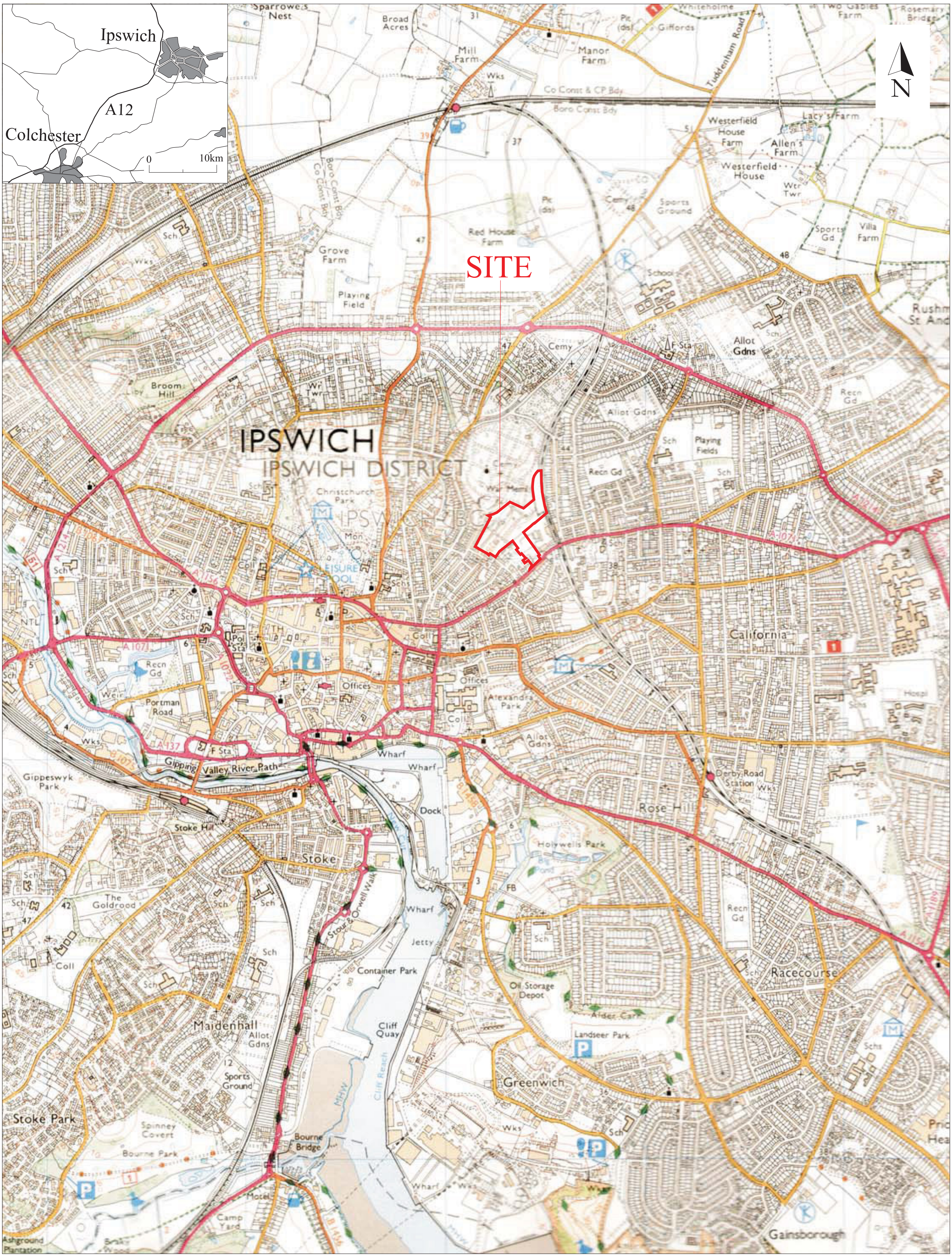

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

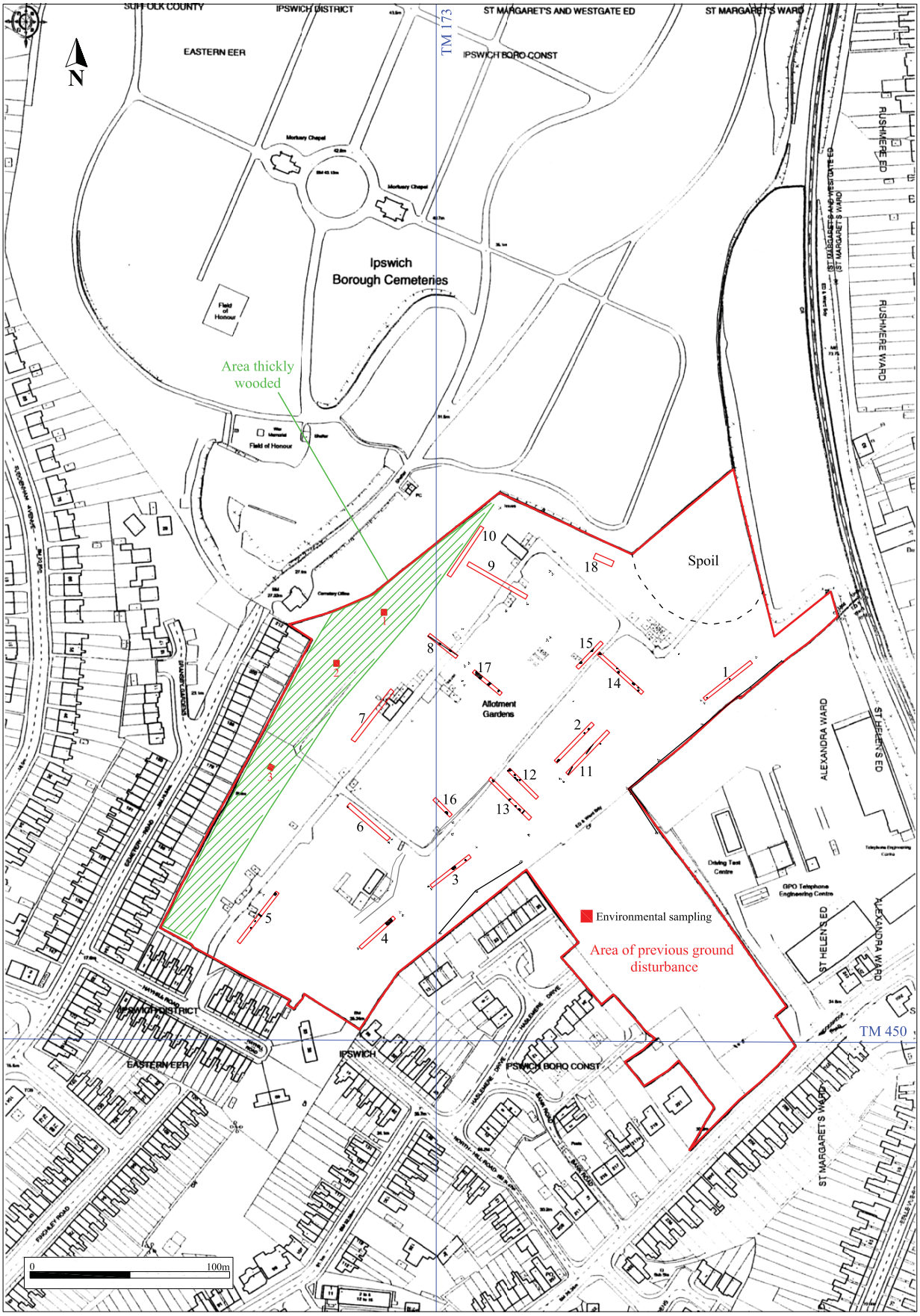

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Fig. 2 Trial trench plan
Scale 1:2000 at A3

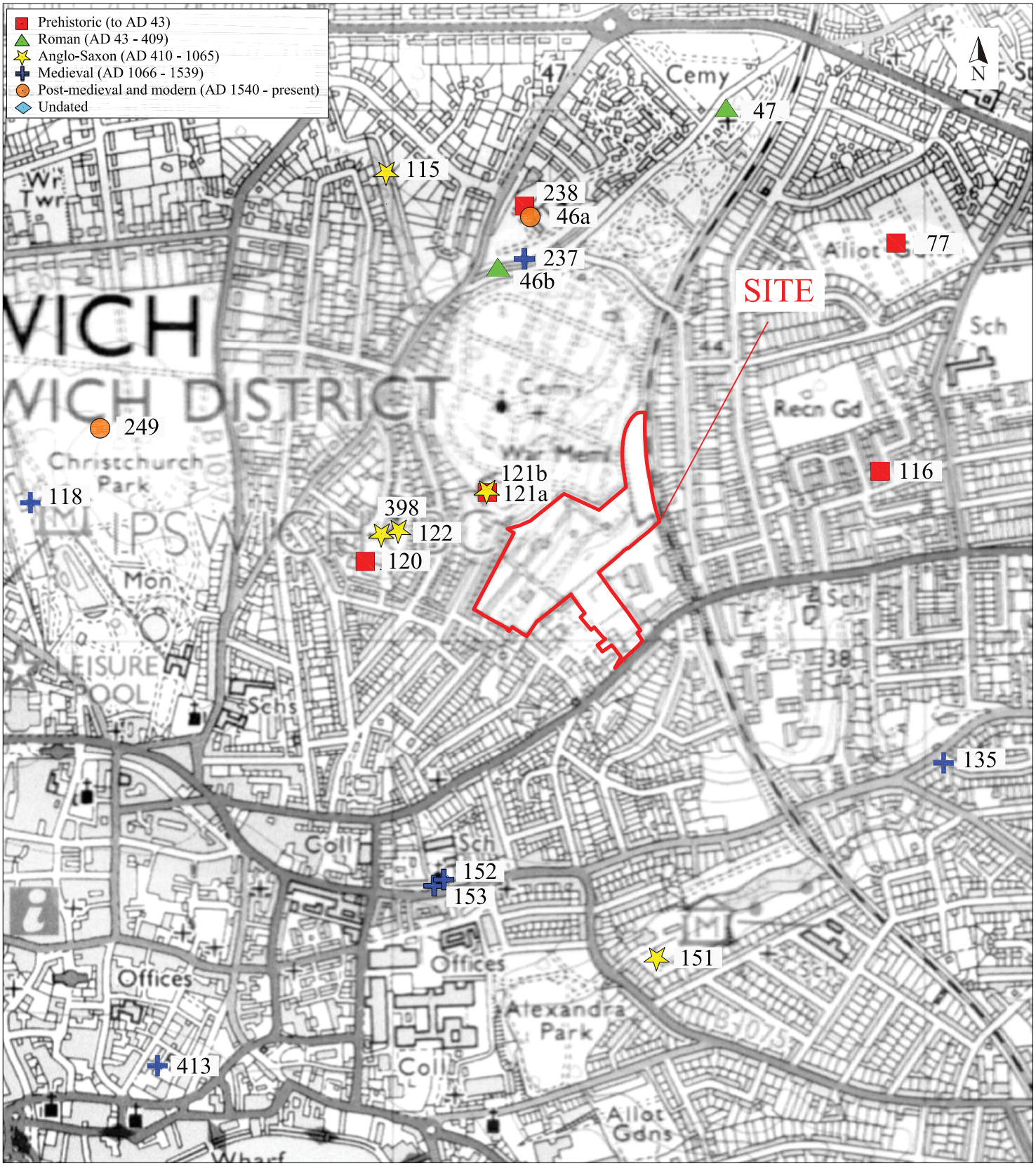

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Fig. 3 SMR data

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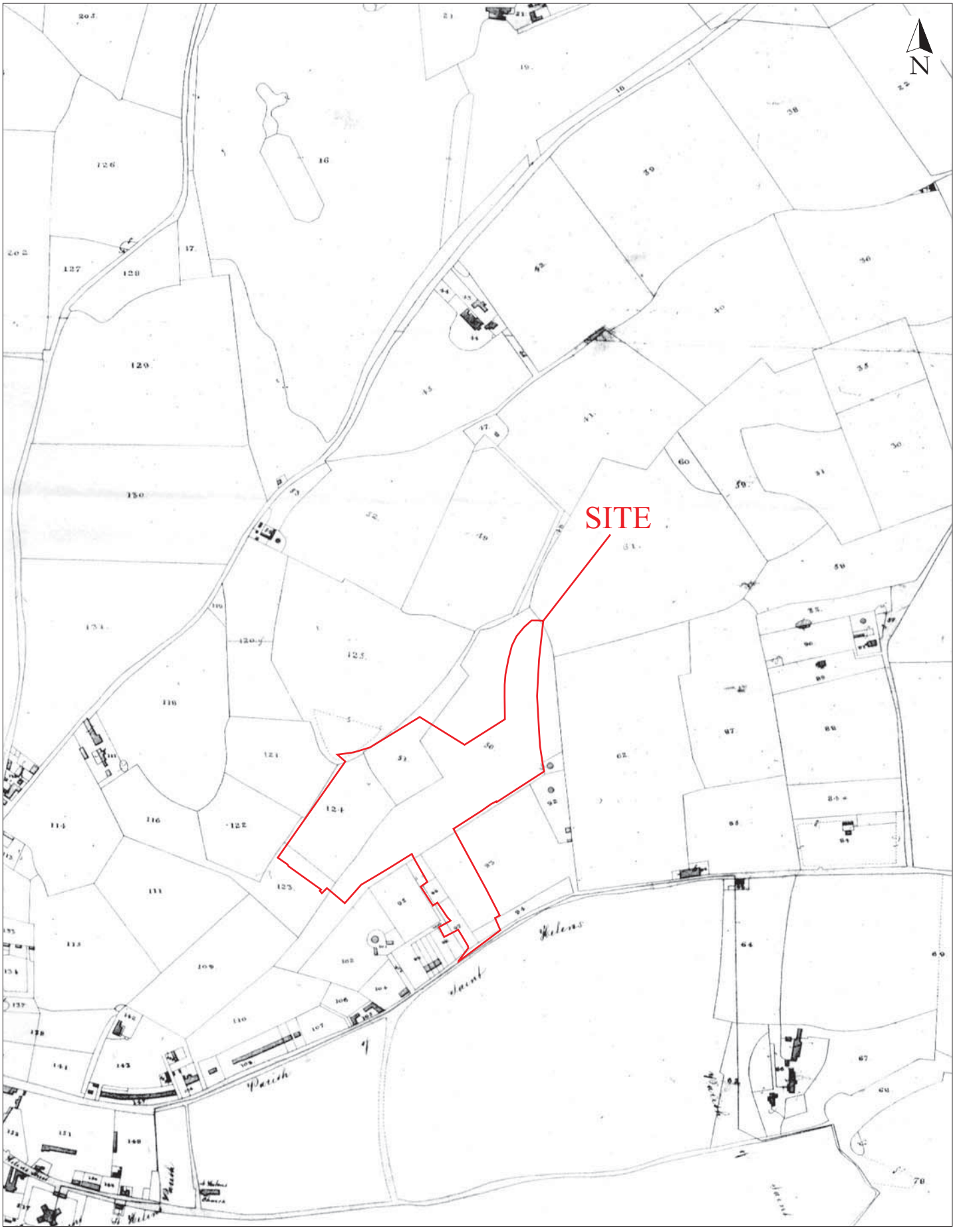

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Not to scale

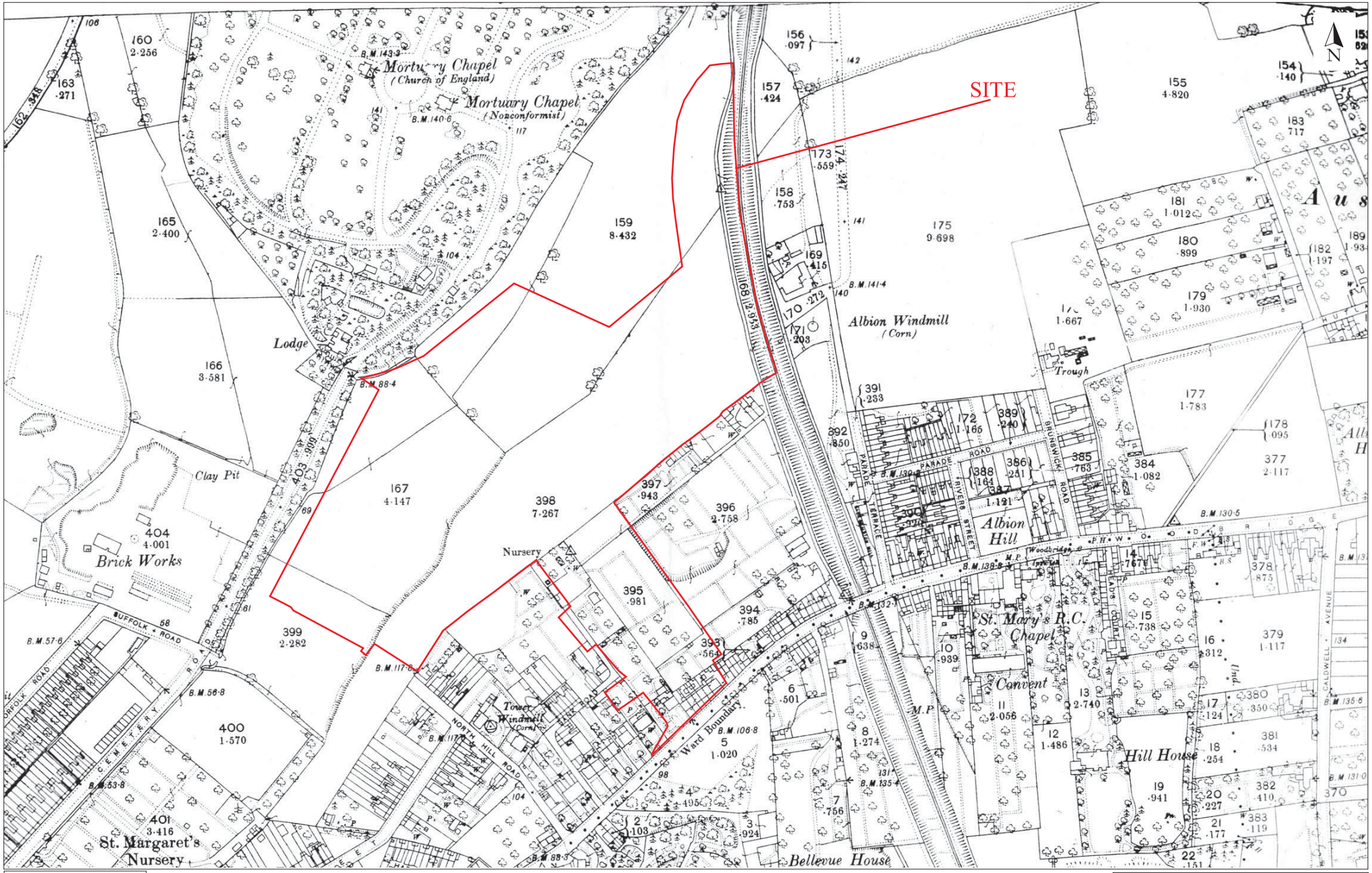

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Fig. 5 OS map, 1884

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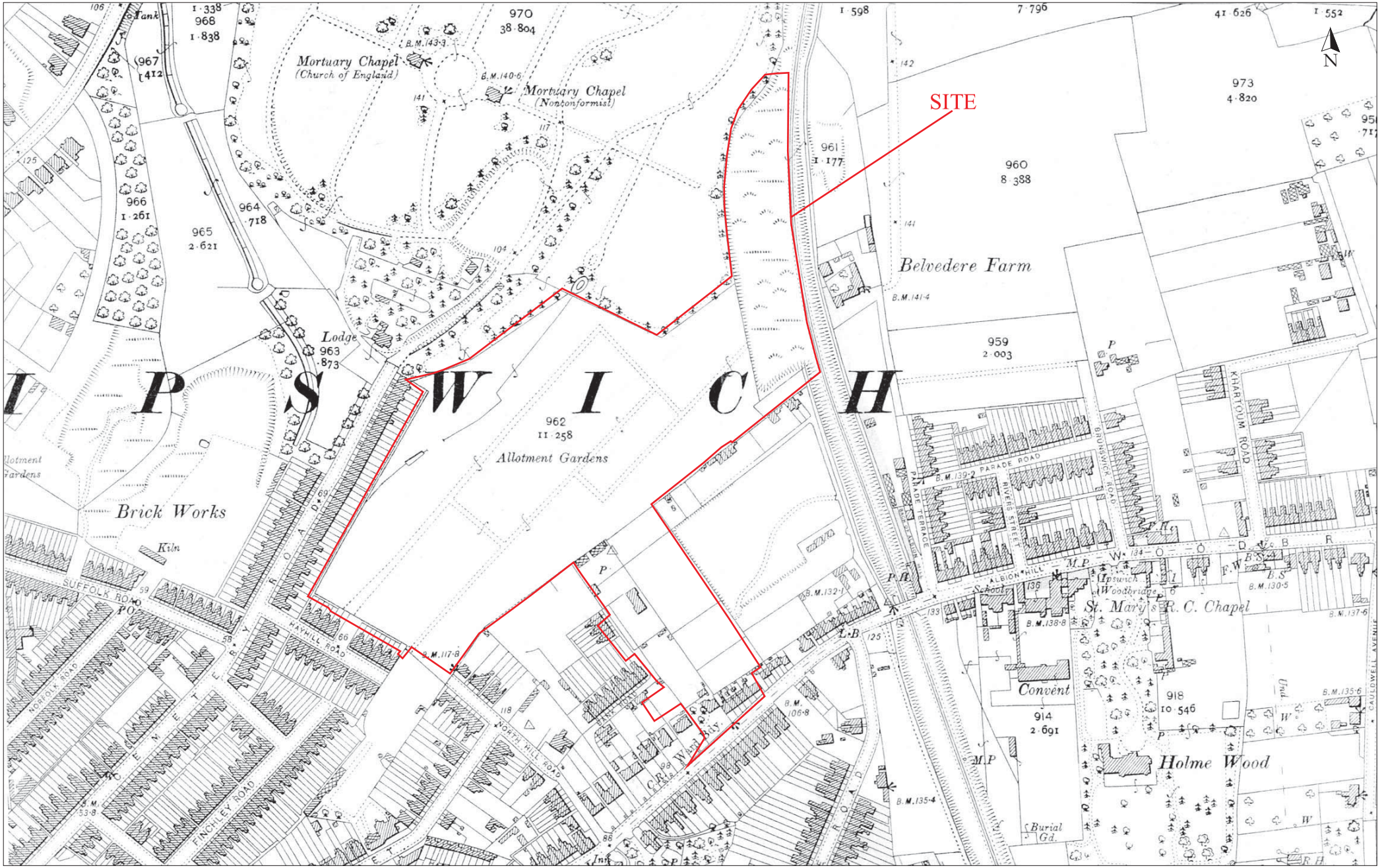

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Fig. 6 1904 OS Map

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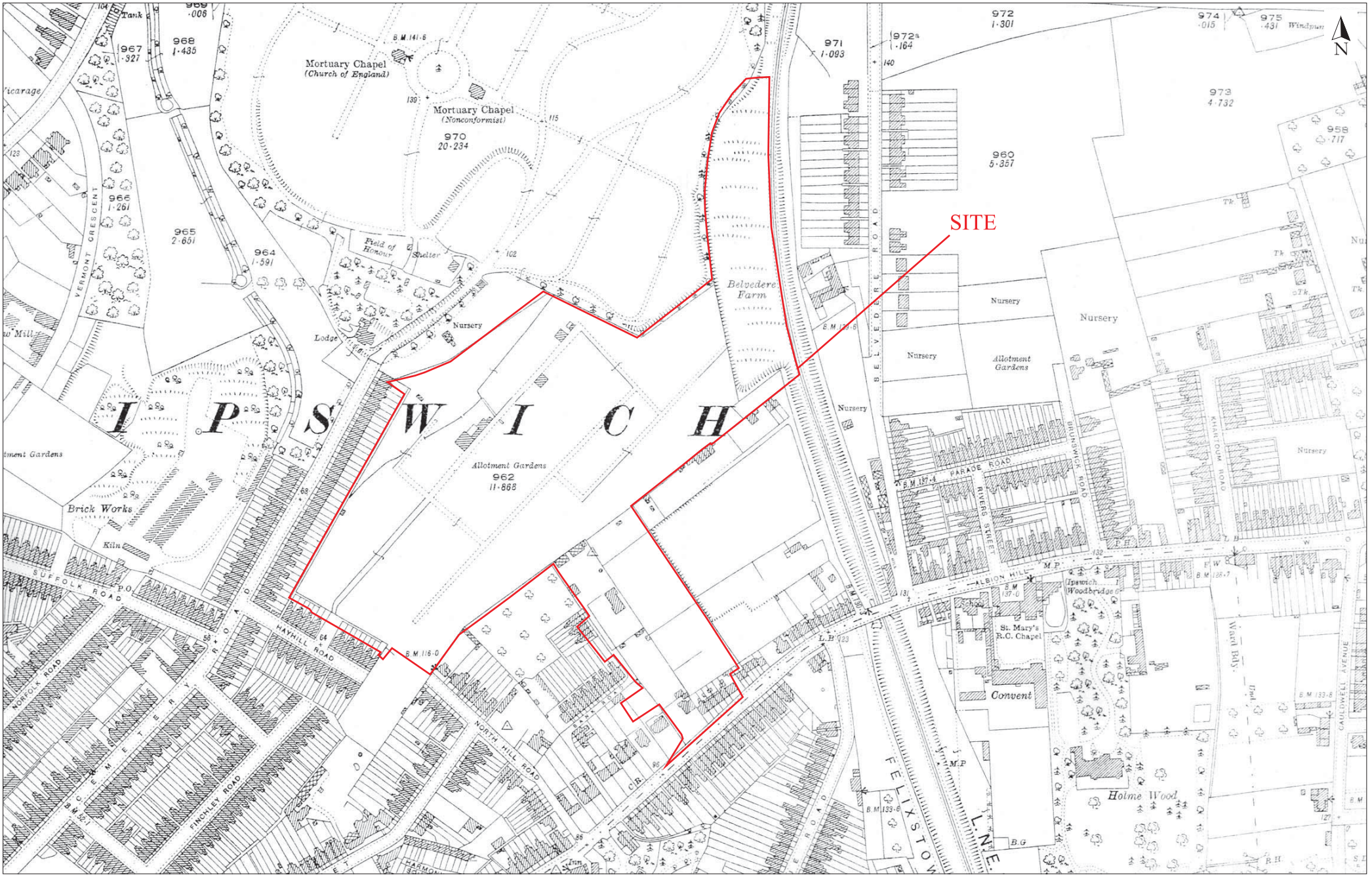

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Fig. 7 OS Map, 1926

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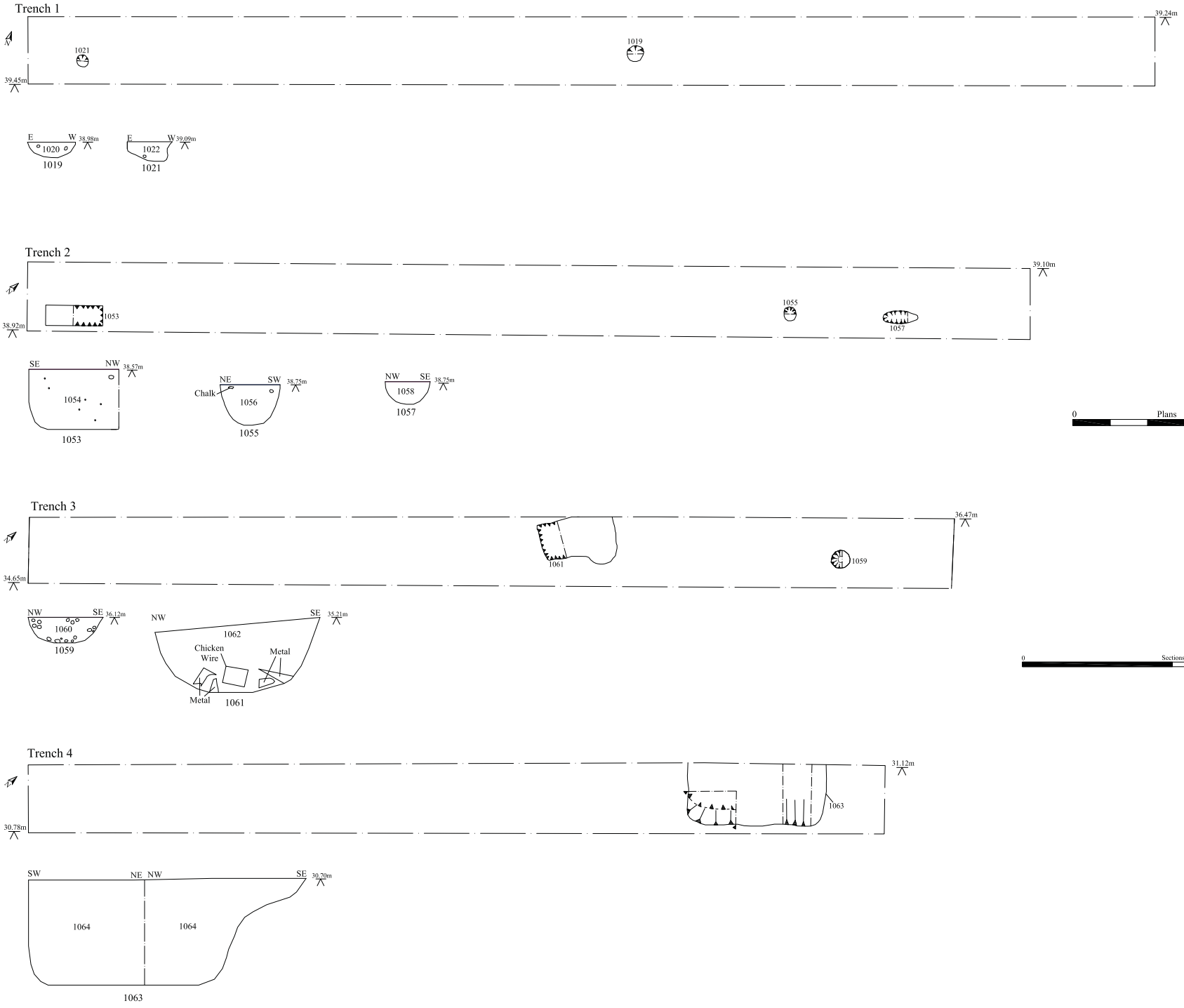

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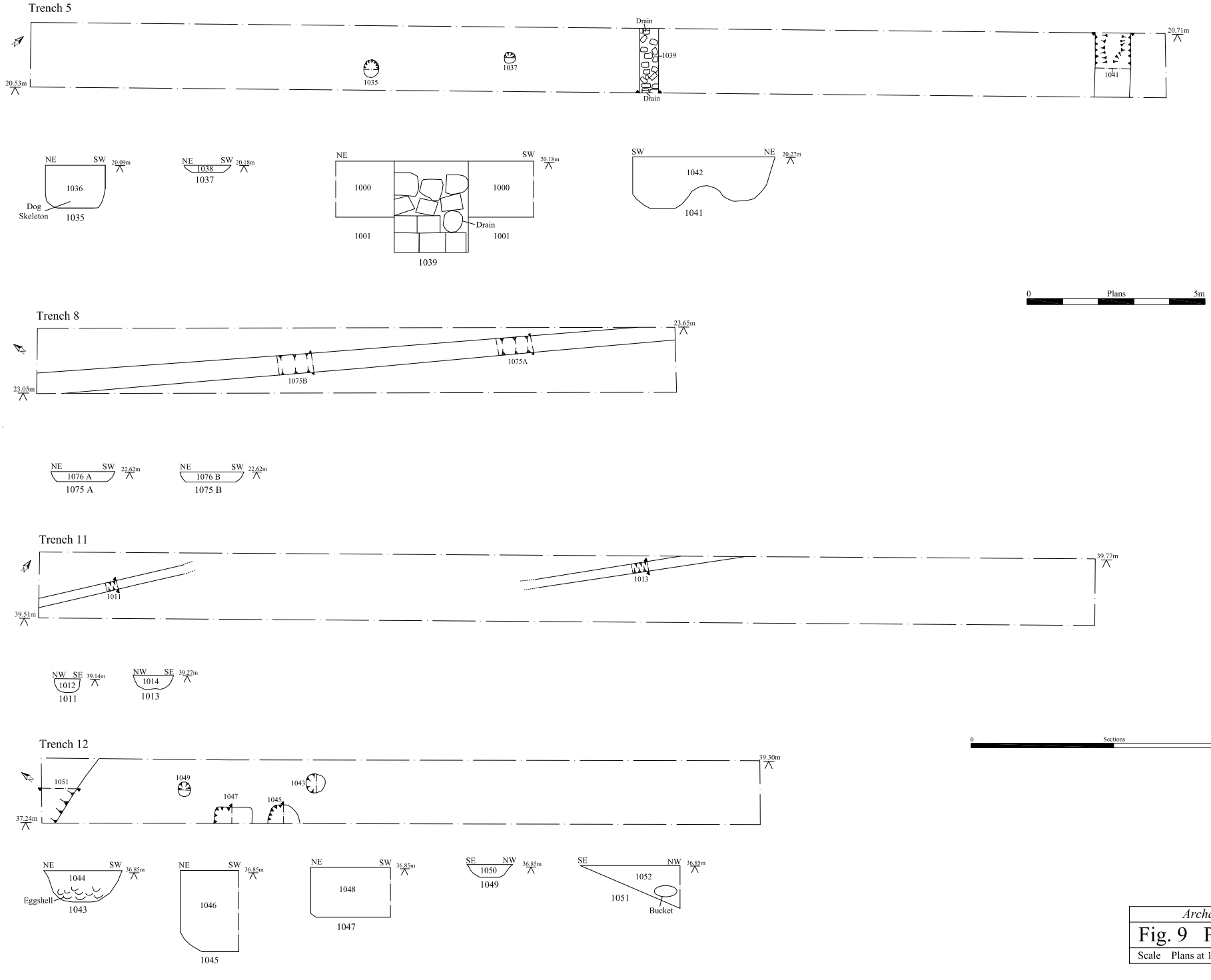
Fig. 8 Plans and sections
Scale Plans at 1:100, sections at 1:25



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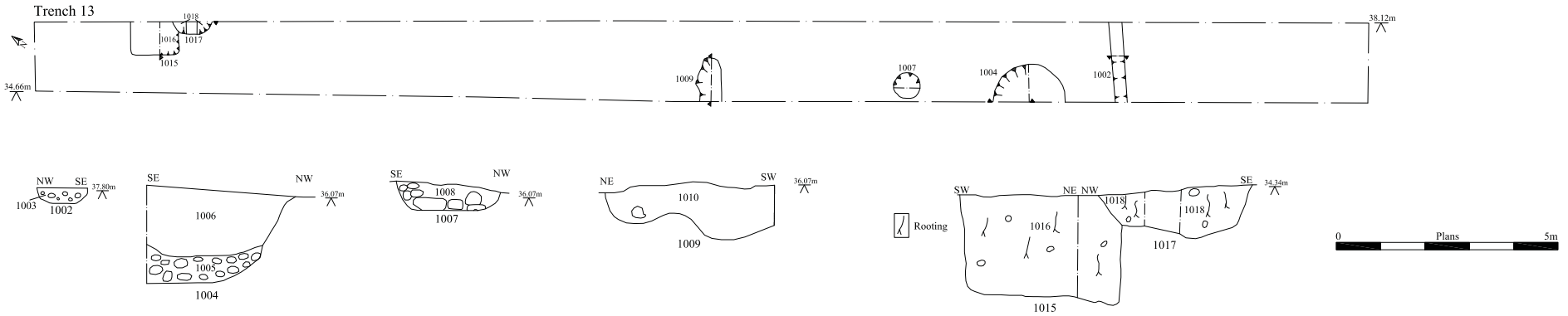

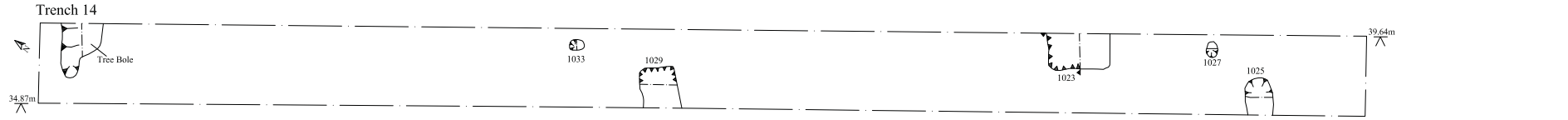

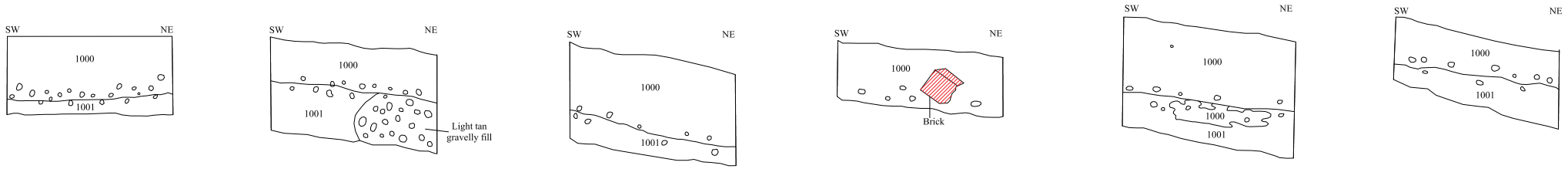

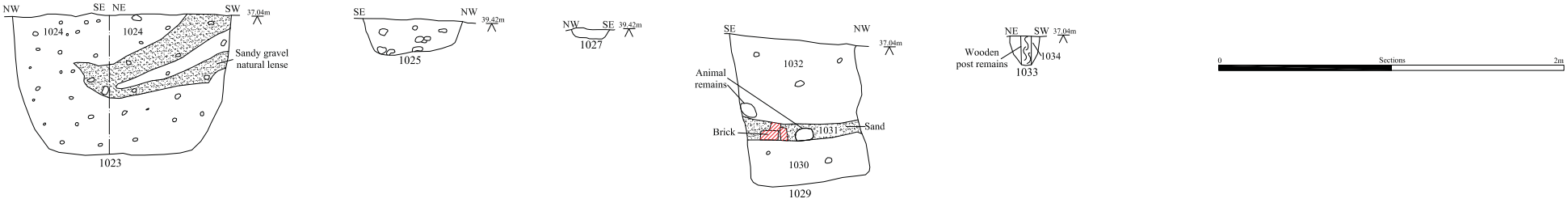

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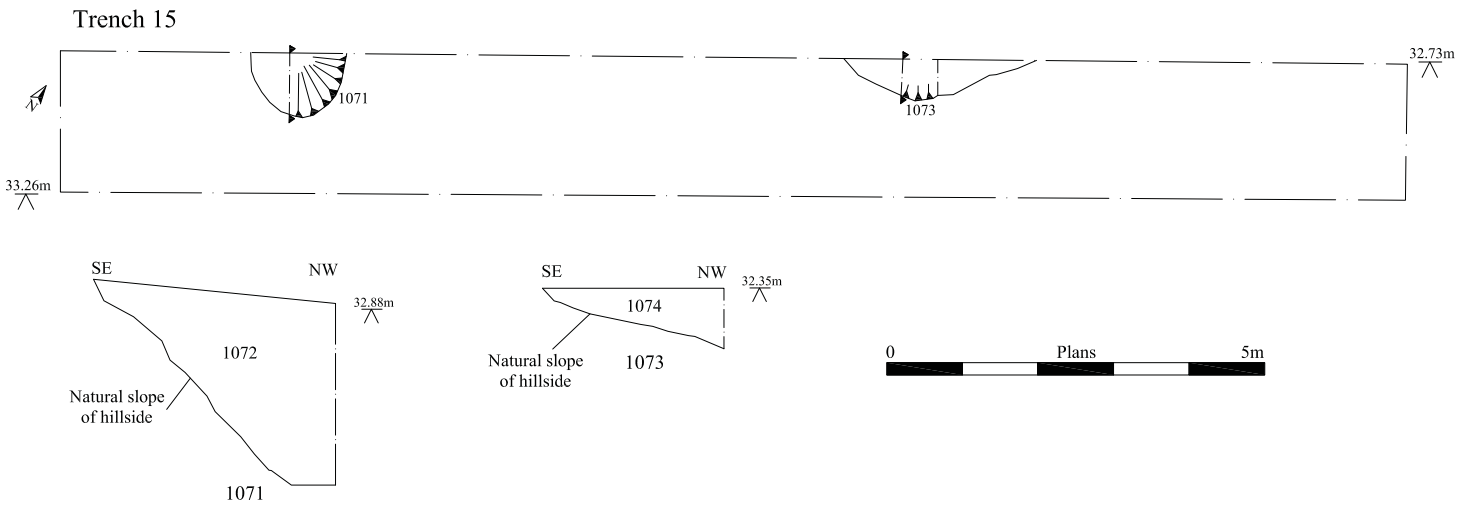

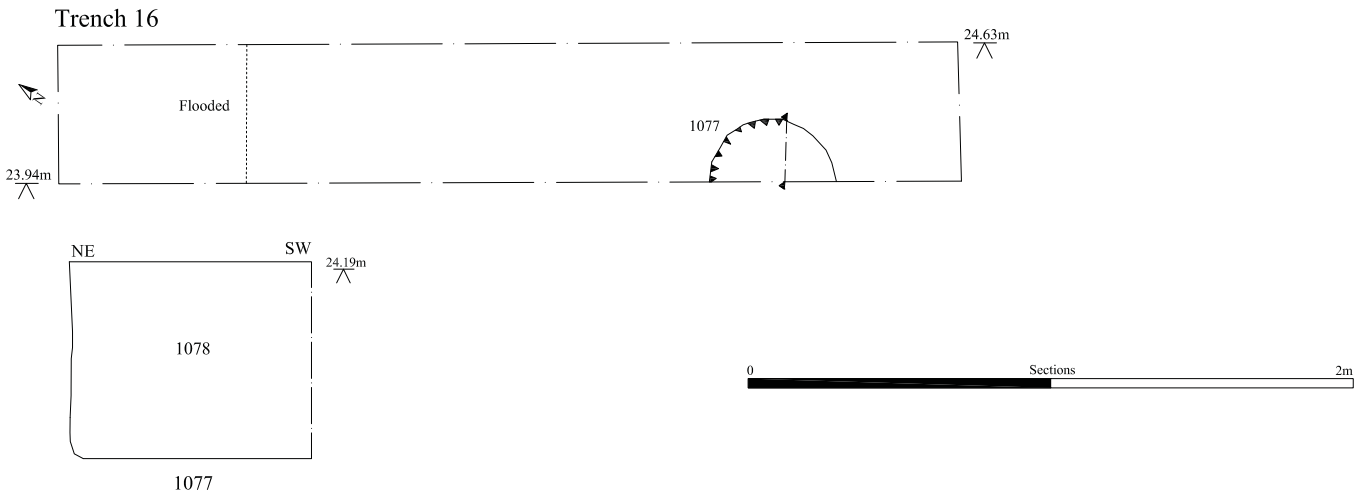

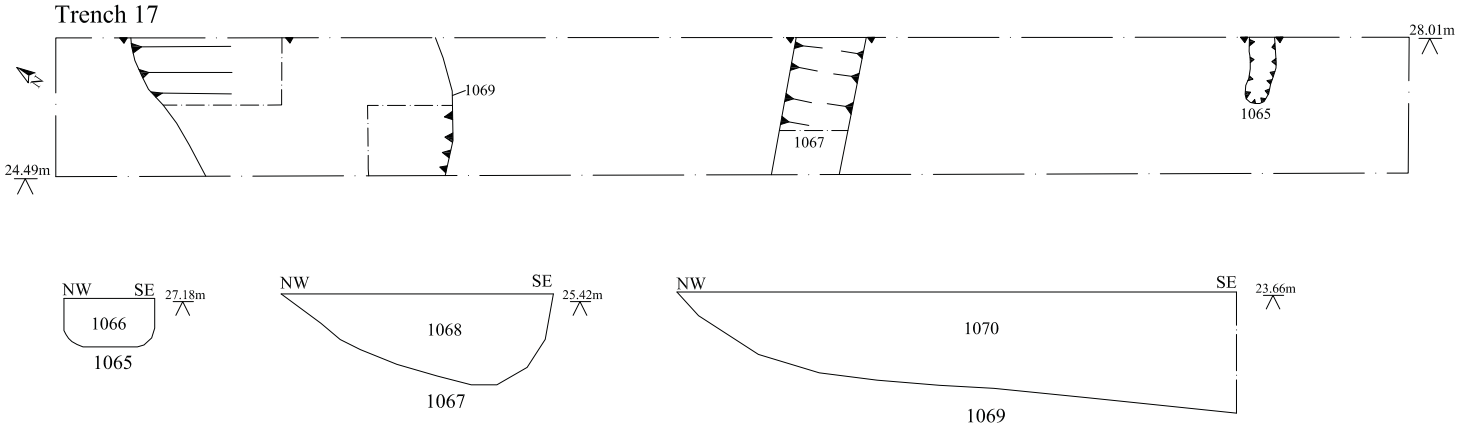

Archaeological Solutions Ltd.
Fig. 11 Plans and sections
Scale Plans at 1:100, sections at 1:25