

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**ALLOTMENT SITE, MORLAND ROAD,
IPSWICH, SUFFOLK**

An Archaeological Evaluation

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NGR: TM 179 417	Report No: 3463
District: Ipswich	Site Code: IPS 617
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 3643
Signed:	Date: January 2010

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Summary			
<p><i>In January 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at the Allotment Site, Morland Road, Ipswich, Suffolk (NGR TM 179 417; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for a residential development (Planning Ref. IP/09/00398/FUL).</i></p> <p><i>In the event, despite the etymology, the evaluation revealed Saxon archaeological features in all four trenches. Only one feature was present in Trench 1, but otherwise the archaeological features were numerous. The trenches extended across a large area (approx 200m), but the archaeological features were broadly contemporary and directly comparable. F1034 in Trench 2 was a possible sunken-featured building, as was F1010 in Trench 3. Finds were sparse, none occurred in Trenches 2 and 3, and the finds were of a limited range, principally pottery. ?Daub was also found in one feature (Ditch F1014 Tr.4), but no animal bone or miscellaneous finds were present.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)			
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	Y
P. number	3643	Site code	IPS 617
Type of project	Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Site of former council depot surrounded by allotments and common land with a housing estate situated across Morland road to the east.		
Planned development	Residential development		
Main features (+dates)	Possible Sunken-featured buildings, pits, ditches		
Significant finds (+dates)	Saxon pottery and ?daub		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Suffolk	Ipswich	St Clements
SMR for area	Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	0.3 ha		
NGR	TM 179 417		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c. 35-40m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Jess Tipper, Suffolk County Council		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Gareth Barlow		
Funded by	Orwell Housing Association Limited		
Full title	Archaeological evaluation at Allotment site, Morland Road, Ipswich, Suffolk		
Authors	Peter Thompson ,		
Report no.	3464		
Date (of report)	January 2010		

ALLOTMENT SITE, MORLAND ROAD, IPSWICH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In January 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at the Allotment Site, Morland Road, Ipswich, Suffolk (NGR TM 179 417; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for a residential development (Planning Ref. IP/09/00398/FUL).

The site is in an area where relatively few archaeological finds have been made. Three stray finds have been made within 150-250 metres of the site comprising two Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowheads (IPS 069 and 071) and a bronze Roman brooch (IPS 088). The etymology suggests the area of Grenewic was common grazing land in the later Saxon and medieval periods.

In the event, despite the etymology, the evaluation revealed Saxon archaeological features in all four trenches. Only one feature was present in Trench 1, but otherwise the archaeological features were numerous. The trenches extended across a large area (approx 200m), but the archaeological features were broadly contemporary and directly comparable. F1034 in Trench 2 was a possible sunken-featured building, as was F1010 in Trench 3. Finds were sparse, none occurred in Trenches 2 and 3, and the finds were of a limited range, principally pottery. ?Daub was also found in one feature (Ditch F1014 Tr.4), but no animal bone or miscellaneous finds were present.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at the Allotment Site, Morland Road, Ipswich, Suffolk (NGR TM 179 417; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for a residential development (Planning Ref. IP/09/00398/FUL). The evaluation was commissioned by Orwell Housing Association Limited.

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (dated 14/09/2009), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 21/09/2009). 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 Evaluations*

(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 principal objectives of the evaluation were to

- Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the area, particularly with regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*
- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation
- Evaluate the likely impact of past uses, and the possible presence of any masking colluvial / alluvial deposits
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy

Planning policy context

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of quarry expanding 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).

1.5 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.

1.6 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 The site is divided into three areas situated on the west side of Morland Road on the southern edge of Ipswich. Plots 1 and 2 are on the site of former temporary housing and Plot 3 is on the site of a former council depot. The surrounding land is used primarily as common ground and allotments. Across Morland Road, to the east, is the Gainsborough housing estate. Four hundred metres to the west is the river Orwell, and 500m to the south the Orwell Bridge.

3 METHODOLOGY (Archaeological desk-based research)

3.1 Archaeological databases

3.1.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites, chance finds and historic landscape features in Hertfordshire is the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER database was searched for all known entries within a c. 1 km radius of the site. These are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted below (Fig. 3). Where relevant, entries have been discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Cartographic and documentary sources

3.2.1 The principal source for maps and historic documents was Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS). All available material regarding the site was consulted and is listed in Appendix 2. Where relevant, these sources have been discussed in Sections 4.2-3 and reproduced in Figs. 4 - 7.

3.3 Secondary sources

3.3.1 The principal sources of secondary material were HALS and AS's own reference library. All sources used have been referenced in the appendices and bibliography.

3.4 Geological/ geotechnical information

3.4.1 Information was compiled from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983). No detailed geotechnical information for the site was available at the time of writing.

4 DESK-BASED RESEARCH

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1 The site lies at 35-40 metres AOD and comprises typical brown soils of the Newport series overlying Palaeogene glaciofluvial sand drift deposits (deep sand).

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

Prehistoric (700,000 - c. 100 BC)

4.2.1 Approximately half of the prehistoric finds from the area are located around the shore of the Orwell indicating the tidal river was of interest to early

settlers, although some of the finds may have been deposited by the river from other locations. The earliest remains are Palaeolithic Solutrean and Mousterian flint tools found with deer antlers near Cliff Quay generating station to the north-west (IPS 137), whilst Mesolithic flints including a tranchet axe were found near Pond Hall to the south (IPS 01B). A late Neolithic/Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead was found c.250 metres to the south-west of the area (IPS 069) and another in Chesapeake Road some 200 metres to the north-east (IPS 071). Beaker sherds, worked flint and a loom weight were found 350 metres south-west in Pipers Vale adjacent to the Orwell (IPS 007a), and a scatter of Iron Age pottery was also discovered in that vicinity (IPS 007b)

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

4.2.2 A 1st century Roman bronze brooch of Colchester-type was found c.170 metres to the west in Pipers Vale (IPS 088) and an archaeological evaluation at Ipswich airport found areas containing Roman features including ditches, possible cremations, and pottery (IPS 390).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval (c. AD 410 – 1500)

4.2.3 The area is in, or adjacent to, an area that was named *Grenewic* 'the green' in 1086, and *Grenewychgrene* in the mid 13th century, which lends to the idea that in Anglo-Saxon times common pasture was developing that was later called a green. The location on the Orwell estuary probably relates to sheep pasture (Martin and Satchell 2008, 14) although no Anglo-Saxon finds are known from within 1 km of the site. On Gainsborough Estate, 500 metres to the north (IPS 131), a high medieval sword pommel with the arms of England on either side was found, and medieval pottery sherds were recovered at the airport excavation (IPS 391)

Post-medieval (c. AD 1500 – present)

4.2.4 In 1901 the population of St Clements parish was over 12,000. Aerial photography has identified the remains of military Installations of pill boxes, gun emplacement and trenches protecting the approaches to Ipswich including one in Pipers Vale (IPS 434). The Landseer and Gainsborough estates adjacent to the site are a post-1930 development and typical of late 20th century urban sprawl that has helped create the town's current population of 123,000 (Grace 1988, 160).

4.2.5 Two archaeological excavations are recorded taking place within a 1 km radius of the area. ESF 18928 relates to an excavation along the Alton to Bucklesham gas pipeline and ESF 19755 to the trial trenching undertaken at Ravenswood, the former Ipswich airfield.

4.3 Cartographic Sources

4.3.1 The tithe map shows the area adjacent to Gainsborough Road in a rural landscape of fields with the wooded areas of Pipers Vale to the west and Brazier Wood to the east (Fig. 4). The subsequent 25 inch OS maps show a little more detail of Pipers Vale and the track which runs between Plots 2 and 3 but there is no change to the field boundaries (Figs. 5 & 6). The 6 inch map of 1973 shows the site as it is currently located off Morland Road with the housing estate immediately opposite (Fig. 7).

5 METHODOLOGY (TRIAL TRENCHING)

5.1 Four trial trenches, each 21m in length, were excavated in locations approved by SCC AS (Fig. 2). Trenches 1 and 2 examined Plot 1, Trench 3 examined Plot 2, and Trench 4 examined Plot 3.

5.2 The trenches were mechanically excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated; thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features and finds. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector. The trench positions were plotted using a Total Station.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 Fig. 8

<i>Sample Section 1 : South end, west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 40.62m AOD</i>		
<i>0.00 – 0.19m</i>	<i>L1033</i>	<i>Topsoil. Mid grey brown friable silty sand</i>
<i>0.19 – 0.25m</i>	<i>L1032</i>	<i>Concrete. Pale grey</i>
<i>0.25 - 0.57m</i>	<i>L1026</i>	<i>Made Ground. Mid orange brown, friable, silty sand</i>
<i>0.57 – 0.74m</i>	<i>L1027</i>	<i>Buried Topsoil. Mid grey brown silty sand</i>
<i>0.74 - 0.86m</i>	<i>L1028</i>	<i>Subsoil. Mid red brown silty sand</i>
<i>0.86m+</i>	<i>L1003</i>	<i>Natural. Orange brown sand.</i>

<i>Sample Section 2 : North end, west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 40.54m AOD</i>		
<i>0.00 – 0.38m</i>	<i>L1026</i>	<i>Made Ground. As above</i>
<i>0.38 - 0.53m</i>	<i>L1027</i>	<i>Buried Topsoil. As above.</i>
<i>0.53 – 0.68m</i>	<i>L1028</i>	<i>Subsoil. As above</i>
<i>0.68m +</i>	<i>L1003</i>	<i>Natural. As above</i>

Description: Trench 1 contained a large ?pit (F1024) and a modern service traversed the trench. F1024 contained Saxon pottery, but no other finds.

F1024 was a large circular ?pit (5.48m+ x 1.60m+ x 0.67m+). It had moderately sloping sides, and the base was not defined. Its fill, L1025, was a dark reddish brown silty sand with moderate small stones and frequent gravel. It contained Saxon pottery (45g). F1024 was not fully revealed in plan, and its definition is uncertain.

Trench 2 Fig. 8

<i>Sample Section 3: North end, west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 40.46m AOD</i>		
<i>0.00 – 0.12m</i>	<i>L1033</i>	<i>Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1</i>
<i>0.12 – 0.48m</i>	<i>L1026</i>	<i>Made Ground. As above, Tr.1</i>
<i>0.48 - 0.64m</i>	<i>L1027</i>	<i>Buried Topsoil. As above, Tr.1</i>
<i>0.64 – 0.96m</i>	<i>L1028</i>	<i>Subsoil. As above, Tr.1</i>
<i>0.96m+</i>	<i>L1003</i>	<i>Natural. As above, Tr.1</i>

<i>Sample Section 4: South end, west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 40.32m AOD</i>		
<i>0.00 – 0.45m</i>	<i>L1026</i>	<i>Made Ground. As above, Tr.1</i>
<i>0.45 - 0.54m</i>	<i>L1042</i>	<i>Concrete. Pale blue grey.</i>
<i>0.54 – 0.67m</i>	<i>L1027</i>	<i>Buried Topsoil. As above, Tr.1</i>
<i>0.67 – 0.80m</i>	<i>L1028</i>	<i>Subsoil, As above, Tr.1</i>
<i>0.80m +</i>	<i>L1003</i>	<i>Natural. As above, Tr. 1</i>

Description: Trench 2 contained a large pit or possibly a sunken-featured building (F1034), two pits (F1036 & F1038) and a ditch (F1040). Modern services traversed the trench and cut some of the features (F1036 & F1038). A relatively high number of features were present. Despite increasing the excavation of the features no finds were present.

F1034 was a large pit or possibly a sunken-featured building (1.48m+ x 0.65m+ x 0.19m+). It had relatively steep sides, and a flattish irregular base. Its fill, L1035, was a dark reddish brown silty sand. It contained no finds, despite increasing the extent of its excavation. The feature was only partially revealed.

F1036 was a large circular pit (1.48m+ x 0.65m+ x 0.19m+). It had relatively steep sides, and a flattish base. Its fill, L1037, was a mid reddish brown silty sand. It contained no finds. It was cut by a modern service.

F1038 was a large pit sub circular in plan (0.90m x 0.39m+ x 0.48m). It had moderately sloping sides, and a flattish base. Its fill, L1039, was a mid reddish brown silty sand. It contained no finds. It was cut by a modern service.

Ditch F1040 was linear in plan (1.44m+ x 0.37m x 0.42m), orientated NE/SW, and terminated within the trench. It had steep sides, and a narrow base. Its fill, L1041, was a mid reddish brown silty sand. It contained no finds, despite increasing the extent of its excavation.

Trench 3 Fig. 9

<i>Sample Section 5: North end, east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 39.31m AOD</i>		
<i>0.00 – 0.52m</i>	<i>L1000</i>	<i>Made Ground. Mid orange brown friable silty sand</i>
<i>0.52 – 0.65m</i>	<i>L1001</i>	<i>Buried Topsoil. Dark / mid grey brown silty sand</i>
<i>0.65 - 0.86m</i>	<i>L1002</i>	<i>Subsoil. Mid red brown silty sand</i>
<i>0.86m+</i>	<i>L1003</i>	<i>Natural</i>

<i>Sample Section 6: South end, east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 39.28m AOD</i>		
<i>0.00 – 0.40m</i>	<i>L1000</i>	<i>Made Ground. As above, Tr.3</i>
<i>0.40 - 0.59m</i>	<i>L1001</i>	<i>Buried Topsoil. As above, Tr.3</i>
<i>0.59 – 0.78m</i>	<i>L1002</i>	<i>Subsoil. As above, Tr.3</i>
<i>0.78m +</i>	<i>L1003</i>	<i>Natural. As above, Trs.1-3</i>

Description: Trench 3 contained a pit or sunken-featured building (F1010), two pits of variable sizes (F1004 & F1006), and a gully (F1008). None of the features contained finds.

F1004 was a large circular pit (2.02m x 0.60m+ x 0.48m). It had moderately sloping sides, and a concave base. Its fill, L1005, was a dark / mid grey silty sand with small angular stones. It contained no finds. It was cut by Pit F1006

F1006 was a small pit or post hole (0.74m x 0.60m x 0.42m). It had near vertical sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1007, was a mid grey brown silty sand. It contained no finds. It cut F1004.

F1008 was a linear gully (2.00m+ x 0.46m x 0.16m). It had shallow, moderately sloping sides, and a concave base. Its fill, L1009, was a mid reddish brown silty sand. It contained no finds.

F1010 was a large pit or possibly a sunken-featured building (1.60m+ x 1.65m+ x 0.30m). It had stepped sides, and a flattish base. Its fill, L1011, was a dark reddish brown silty sand. It contained no finds, despite increasing the extent of its excavation.

Trench 4 Fig. 9

<i>Sample Section 7: North end, west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 38.07m AOD</i>		
<i>0.00 – 0.05m</i>	<i>L1029</i>	<i>Modern yard surface. Tarmac</i>
<i>0.05 – 0.32m</i>	<i>L1030</i>	<i>Levelling layer. Sand and concrete</i>
<i>0.32 - 0.38m</i>	<i>L1031</i>	<i>Buried Topsoil</i>
<i>0.38m+</i>	<i>L1003</i>	<i>Natural. As above Tr.1-3</i>

<i>Sample Section 8: South end, west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 37.89m AOD</i>		
<i>0.00 – 0.06m</i>	<i>L1029</i>	<i>Modern Yard Surface. As above, Tr.4</i>
<i>0.06 - 0.30m</i>	<i>L1030</i>	<i>Levelling Layer. As above, Tr.4</i>
<i>0.30 – 0.33m</i>	<i>L1031</i>	<i>Buried Topsoil. As above, Tr.4</i>
<i>0.33m +</i>	<i>L1003</i>	<i>Natural. As above, Trs.1-3</i>

Description: Trench 4 contained three pits (F1012, F1016 & F1018), a post hole (F1022), a ditch (F1014) and a gully (F1020). The majority of the finds from the evaluation were derived from the features in Trench 4, and the finds comprised Saxon pottery and ?daub.

Ditch F1014 was curvilinear (2.00m+ x 0.49m x 0.24m). It had relatively steep sides, and a flattish base. Its fill, L1015, was a dark orange brown silty sand with occasional rounded flints. It contained Saxon pottery (270g) and ?daub (179g), and it cut Pit F1012. The ?daub may be derived from a structure (Daub Report below)

F1012 was a sub circular pit (0.50m x 0.63m+ x 0.25m). It had moderately steep sides, and a flattish base. Its fill, L1013, was a mid orange brown silty sand with occasional rounded flint. It contained Saxon pottery (424g). It was cut by Ditch F1014.

F1016 was a sub circular pit (1.30m x 1.16m+ x 0.32m). It had moderately steep sides, and a concave base. Its fill, L1017, was a mid orange brown silty sand with occasional rounded. It contained Saxon pottery (20g).

F1018 was a modern pit (1.80m x 0.90m x 0.36m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1019, was a dark brown silty sand. It contained modern glass and was overlain by Topsoil L1031.

Post Hole F1022 was circular (0.30m x 0.35m x 0.31m). It had steep sides, and a concave base. Its fill, L1023, was a mid grey brown silty sand. It contained no finds.

Gully F1020 was linear (1.40m x 0.60m x 0.31m). It had irregular sides, and a concave base. Its fill, L1021, was a mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional small stones. It contained no finds, despite increasing the extent of its excavation.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 No factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 All the trenches were overlain by modern layers of topsoil (Trs. 1 & 2 L1033), concrete (Tr.1 L1032), tarmac and a levelling layer (Tr.4 L1029 & L1030), and made ground (Trs.1, 2 & 3 L1026 & L1000) for a depth of 0.32m (Tr.4) - 0.57m (Tr.1).

8.2 Below the modern layers was a buried topsoil, a mid grey brown silty sand (Trs.1 & 2 L1027, Tr.3 L1001, & Tr.4 L1031). In Trenches 1 – 3 was a subsoil, a mid red brown silty sand (L1018 = L1002). The subsoil overlay the natural, L1003, an orange brown sand. In Trench 4 the buried topsoil directly overlay the natural. The depth of the natural from the present day ground surface varied (0.38m (Tr.4) – 0.96m (Tr.2))

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 There is a general paucity of archaeological evidence within a 1 km radius of the site with only three stray finds recovered from a distance within c.250 metres. These comprise two Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowheads IPS 069 and 071, and a Roman bronze brooch IPS 088. The scarcity of archaeological finds may be partly offset by the lack of systematic archaeological investigation with only two excavations previously carried out in the area.

9.2 The recorded archaeological features are tabulated:

Trench	Feature	Description	Date
1	F1024	Pit	Saxon pottery
2	F1034	SFB or pit	-
	F1036	Pit	-
	F1038	Pit	-
	F1040	Ditch	-
3	F1010	SFB or pit	-
	F1004	Pit	-
	F1006	Pit	-
	F1008	Gully	-
4	F1012	Pit	Saxon pottery
	F1016	Pit	Saxon pottery
	F1018	Pit	Modern
	F1022	Post Hole	-
	F1014	Ditch	Saxon pottery
	F1020	Gully	-

9.3 Archaeological features were found in all four trenches. Only one feature was present in Trench 1 (F1024), but otherwise the archaeological features were numerous (Tr.2 = 4; Tr.3 = 4; Tr. 4 = 5). The trenches extended across a large area (Plots 1 – 3; approx 200m), but the archaeological features were broadly contemporary and directly comparable: Pit F1014 in Trench 1 contained Saxon pottery, as did the features in Trench 4. F1034 in Trench 2 was a possible sunken-featured building, as was F1010 in Trench 3. Finds were sparse, none occurred in Trenches 2 and 3, and were of a limited range, principally pottery. ?Daub was also found in one feature (Ditch F1014 Tr.4), but no animal bone or small finds were present.

9.4 A modern feature was present (F1018 Tr. 4), some modern services were recorded (Trs. 1-2), and some features were truncated (F1036 Tr.2; F1038 Tr.2). Nonetheless, the archaeological features were relatively well preserved.

9.5 Saxon archaeological remains were unexpected as the etymology suggests that in the later Saxon and early medieval period the area was used as common land for grazing. The ceramic evidence suggests that the dateable features are of middle Saxon date. With no evidence to suggest otherwise, it may be suggested that the two features identified as possible sunken-featured buildings are broadly contemporary with the dates suggested by this pottery. The presence of ?daub in dateable Ditch F1014 (Saxon) does hint at the presence of buildings contemporary with this feature in the area.

9.6 The Saxon features and the presence of two possible sunken-featured buildings, indicates the possibility of the presence of a hitherto unexpected settlement at this location. The site, therefore, has the potential to enhance the understanding of the history of this part of Suffolk. Research topics for rural Anglo-Saxon settlements in eastern England, as set out by Wade (2000), relate

to the characterisation of settlement forms and functions and the creation of settlement diversity models. The site may also have the potential to inform on subjects such as demography, social organisation and economy all of which are identified as important areas of research for Anglo-Saxon sites in eastern England's urban areas (Ayers 2000). As a middle Saxon site, further research in to the activity represented may provide information on the so called 'Middle Saxon shuffle' the relocation from early Saxon settlement sites. Extensive excavation has helped to characterise the *wic* of Ipswich, but this site may have the potential to provide information regarding its hinterland and satellite settlements. At this stage it is not possible, however, to identify whether the activity here is representative of very small-scale occupation, extending little beyond the recorded features, or if it forms part of more widespread activity of this date

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Museum Store. 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 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 1km radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). The locations of the sites are shown on Fig. 3.

<i>SHER Number</i>	<i>National Grid Reference</i>	<i>Description</i>
IPS 137	1700 4205	Artefact scatter: Solutrean flint blades, Mousterian flakes and deer antlers at Cliff Quay generating station
IPS 001b	177 413	Artefact scatter: Tranchet axe, pick, flint cores and flakes found on Shore of Orwell at Pond Hall, Pipers Vale
IPS 069	1765 4160	Barbed and tanged arrow head and worked flint on Piper's Vale to Bucklesham Water Pipeline (probably Bronze Age rather than Neolithic)
IPS 001a	177 413	Flint sickle found on the river bank near Orwell Bridge c.1982
IPS 008	1805 4078	Polished axe and flint core and flakes found on the north bank of the Orwell
IPS 181	1809 4074	Leaf shaped arrowhead
IPS 201	1762 4244	Part of a Neolithic polished axe found at 218 Landseer Road in 1980
IPS 007a	1760 4149	Beaker sherds, worked flint and a loomweight found in Piper's Vale 1944
IPS 071	1812 4180	Barbed and tanged flint arrowhead from garden at 2 Cheasapeake Road
IPS 007b	1762 4153	Pottery sherd scatter found in 1946 in Piper's Vale
IPS 390	1860 4115	1999 evaluation at Ipswich airport found areas of Roman features including ditches, possible cremations, and pottery
IPS 088	177 417	1 st century Roman bronze brooch of Colchester-type found in Pipp's Vale
IPS 131	1825 4205	13 th -14 th century sword pommel with the arms of England on either side found on Gainsborough Estate
IPS 262	185 414	Brazier Wood: ancient woodland

IPS 391	1877 4128	Medieval pottery sherds recovered during 1999 evaluation on the edge of Ipswich Airport
NAC 049	1875 5055	Bridge Wood: ancient woodland
IPS 436	1779 4092	A post-medieval boat hard
IPS Misc	1755 4080	Lead alloy plaque
IPS 434	1769 4166	Military Installation: Includes pill boxes, gun emplacement and trenches. Aerial Photography
IPS 420	1921 4125	An evaluation around the edge of Ipswich airport found evidence of a Fog dispersal plant. Also an undated pit and ditch and Iron Age and Roman pottery found and a prehistoric lithic implement
IPS 427	-	WW II anti-invasion defences surrounding Ipswich/Nacton airfield
IPS 613	1925 4150	Ipswich Airfield and airport buildings, built 1929. Listed Terminal Building once considered 'one of the finest air terminals anywhere in the world'
IPS 068	1764 4135	Dark soil containing burnt flints found 30 inches below the river bank in Piper's Vale
IPS 418	17853 40918	Posts probably from an old jetty running into the river opposite Redgate Hard

APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDINGS

Listed Building Number (DSF)	National Grid Reference (TM)	Grade and Description
77300	16614 40786	Whersted Hall Grade II: 15 th to early 16 th century with 19 th and 20 th century alterations
275469	18067 41062	Pond Hall, Gainsborough Lane Grade II: 16 th -17 th century timber frame and plaster

APPENDIX 3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Figure	Date	Title and Source	Scale
Figure 1	Modern	Site Location: OS Explorer 197	1:25,000
Figure 2	Modern	Detailed site location: client	1:1250
Figure 3	Modern	HER information	1:25,000
Figure 4	1838	Tithe Map: Ipswich Record Office	
Figure 5	1904	OS 2 nd edition: Ipswich Record Office	25 inch
Figure 6	1926	OS 3 rd edition: Ipswich Record Office	25 inch
Figure 7	1973	OS: Ipswich Record Office	6 inch

APPENDIX 4 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

IPS 617: Allotment Site, Morland Road, Ipswich

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	Other
1012	1013	4	Pit Fill	Saxon	(10) 424g	
1014	1015	4	Ditch Fill	Saxon	(37) 361g	?Daub (51) 179g
1016	1017	4	Pit Fill	Saxon	(4) 20g	
1024	1025	1	Pit Fill	Saxon	(11) 45g	

APPENDIX 5 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 62 sherds weighing 803g which range from moderately to heavily abraded. The assemblage can be broadly split into a group of finer wares (31.2%) with burnished or smoothed surfaces and less coarse inclusions, and a coarser ware (68.8%) with thicker walls, untreated surfaces and slightly coarser inclusions. The fabrics can be characterised as sand and grass (or organic) tempered, with flint also featuring in some of the coarser wares (Appendix). A minimum number of 11 vessels are represented in the assemblage including 5 rim sherds all from the finer ware group. The latter were simple either flat (3) or rounded (2) and upright or slightly everted (Appendix). The rounded rims from F1012 and F1014 have short necks or no necks with possibly globular profiles, the flat topped rims tend to have longer necks. In addition, 6 squared pieces of daub or fired clay from Ditch F1014 were originally associated with a structure. The pottery is quantified by feature in the Appendix.

Discussion

Middle to late Iron Age and early to middle Saxon pottery can be difficult to tell apart in East Anglia as documented on numerous occasions. The presence of flint inclusions is usually a prehistoric characteristic, but it is possible that this was naturally occurring in the clay of the Morland Road assemblage, and flint tempering also featured at the early Saxon settlement of Mucking (Hamerow 1993, 28). The forms can also be paralleled at Mucking, whilst the absence of identifiable base sherds suggests they were rounded or sagging which is an Anglo-Saxon trait. At the risk of trying to deduce too much from a small assemblage, the absence of decoration, more common in the early period, and the predominance of grass inclusions might tentatively be used to suggest a middle Saxon date.

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Appendix

The fabrics

F1a Poorly sorted fine to coarse sub-angular to rounded quartz sand, sparse to moderate medium to very coarse flint, rare quartzite and sparse to moderate organics. Black core, brown-orange surfaces

F1b Sparse quartzite, sparse sand mica with moderate organics

F2a Well sorted fine to medium quartz sand with occasional coarse rounded pieces. Sparse to moderate organics, can contain mica or occasional red inclusions.

F2b As for *F2a* but slightly coarser fabric with poorer sorting of quartz and coarser/more common organic inclusions

F2c Abundant well sorted fine clear, grey and white quartz with rare medium flint

Appendix 2

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>F Type</i>	<i>Quantification</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1012	1013	Pit	F1a 6x377g F2a 4x46g	Saxon	F1a: probably all one thick walled vessel F2a: minimum two burnished vessels x1 simple everted rim to shorted necked possibly globular vessel
1014	1015	Gully	F1a 15x98g F2a 6x52g F2b 13x168g	Saxon	F1a: little or no organic temper F2a: all burnished or smoothed, x1 simple flat topped rim to long necked or cylindrical vessel, x1 flat topped rim, x1 simple rim to neckless, probably globular vessel
1016	1017	Pit	F1a 1x2g F1b 1x2g F2a 1x6g F2c 1x9g	Saxon	F2a: angle of wall and base F2c: smoothed/polished
1024	1025	Pit	F2a 3x14g F2b 11x29g	Saxon	F2a: x1 flat topped rim with slightly expanded rim, x1 slight shouldered bowl? sherd with long neck. The rim may come from this

The Daub

by Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of 51 fragments (179g) of possible daub from Ditch F1014 (L1015). The fragments are all small and rounded in a soft (not baked or fired), grey-brown, relatively fine-grained clay fabric with no deliberate temper. These clay fragments may be derived from a daub structure but only represent natural agglomerations of clay.

Charred plant remains

Alexandra Livarda

Introduction

During an evaluation at the 'Allotment Site, Morland Road, Ipswich' environmental bulk samples were taken for the potential recovery of archaeobotanical and other organic material.

Sampling and processing methods

Samples of 40 litres were taken at the discretion of the archaeologists from two pits and two ditches. Flotation was employed for the processing of the samples by staff at Archaeological Solutions, who used a mesh of 0.25mm aperture for the retention of the light fraction (flot).

All flots were fully scanned using a stereoscope with magnifications ranging from x7 to x45. The charred plant remains were recorded and counted on the basis of the minimum number of characteristic plant parts. Uncharred plant remains, charcoal and other organic material were also noted and their abundance was estimated according to the following system: + = <10 items; ++ = 10-50 items; +++ = >50 items. Plant names follow Stace (1997).

Results

The archaeobotanical assemblage of the 'Allotment Site, Morland Road, Ipswich' was particularly small. All samples had scarce to moderate charcoal fragments and little other archaeobotanical material. In particular, Samples 2 and 3, retrieved from Ditch F1020 and Pit F1016 respectively, included a couple of small grass (Poaceae) seeds, which might have been charred either accidentally or as part of kindling in a burning episode. Modern plant intrusions, insects and snails were also few. The scarcity of archaeobotanical material does not allow any interpretations to be made in relation to this line of evidence and no further work is required.

A summary of the assessment results can be found in Table 1.

Table 1: Allotment Site, Morland Road, Ipswich (IPS 617): Assessment of the

Sample	Size (l)	Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Flot (ml)	W	Ch	Md	Sn	I	Comment
1	40	1004	1005	3	Pit Fill	20		++	++			Some charcoal fragments
2	40	1020	1021	4	Ditch Fill	20	+	+	+	+		Small grasses
3	40	1016	1017	4	Pit Fill	20	+	++	++			Small grasses
4	40	1015	1016	4	Ditch Fill	20		+	+		+	A few charcoal fragments

flots for archaeobotanical and other bio-archaeological material. W = wild plant; Ch = charcoal; Md = modern plant material; Sn = snail; I = insect; + = <10; ++ = 10-50.

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DP1. South end Trench 1 post ex. looking north.



DP2. Trench 2. Pits F1036 and F1038 looking north.



DP3. Trench 2. F1034 looking east.



DP4. North end Trench 2 post ex. looking north.



DP5. South end Trench 2. Ditch Terminus F1040 looking south.



DP6. Trench 3. Pit F1004 looking north.



DP7. South end Trench 3. Large Pit F1010 looking south.



DP8. Trench 3 post ex. looking south.



DP9. Trench 4. Work on progress on Pit F1012 and Ditch F1014.



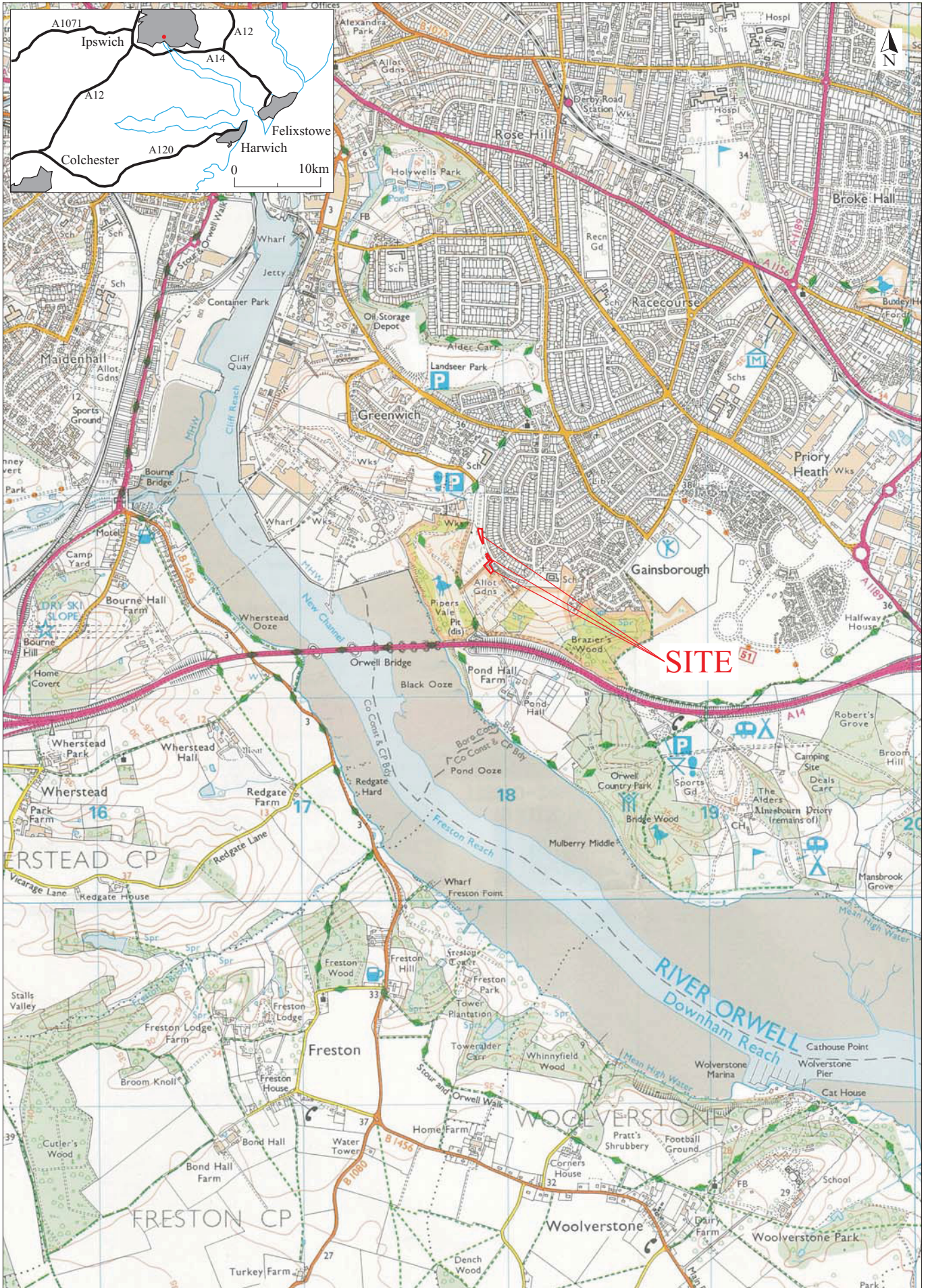
DP10. Trench 4. Pit F1012 and Ditch F1014 looking west.



DP11. South end Trench 4 post ex. looking north.

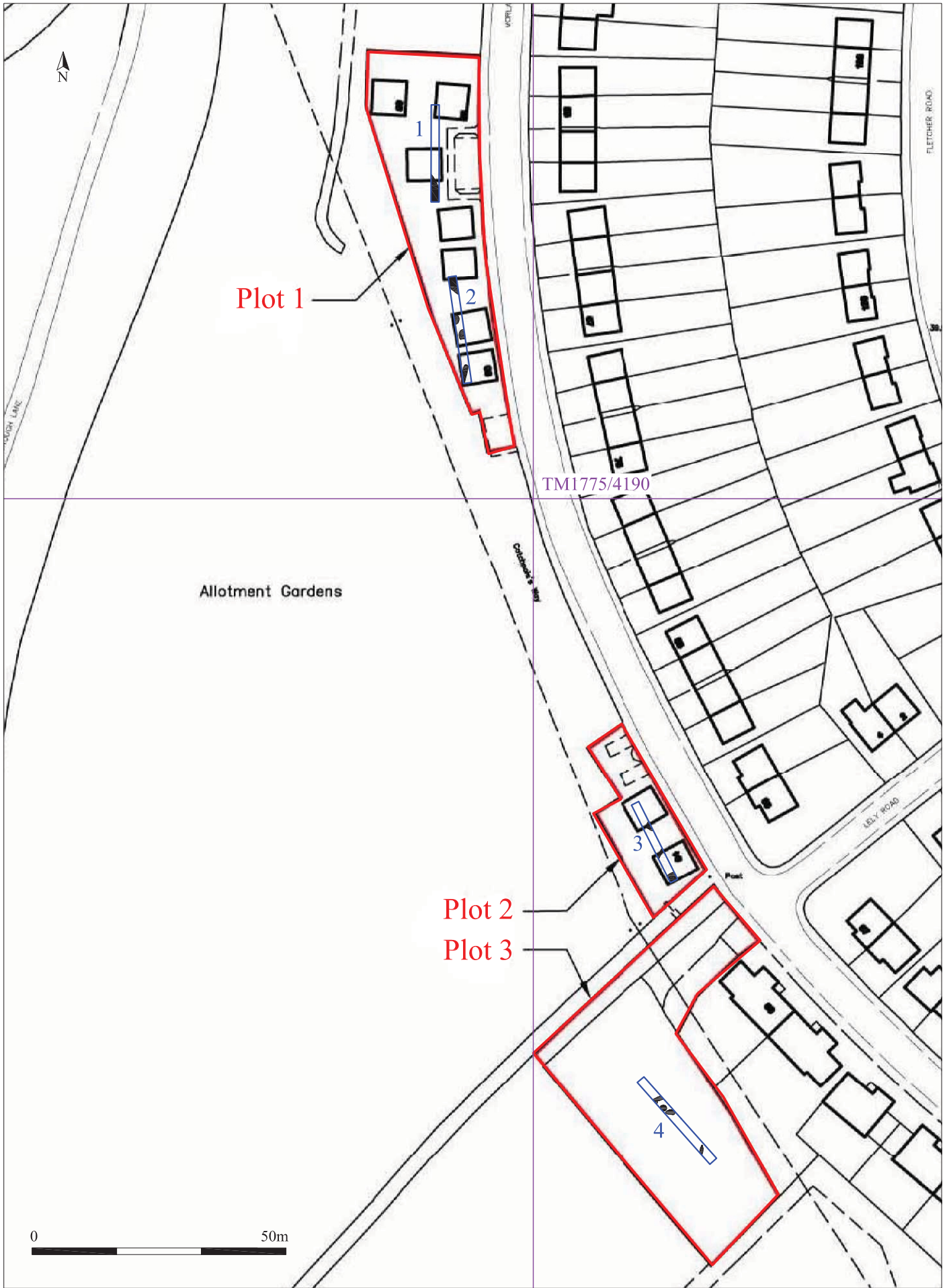


DP12. Trench 4 post ex. looking south.



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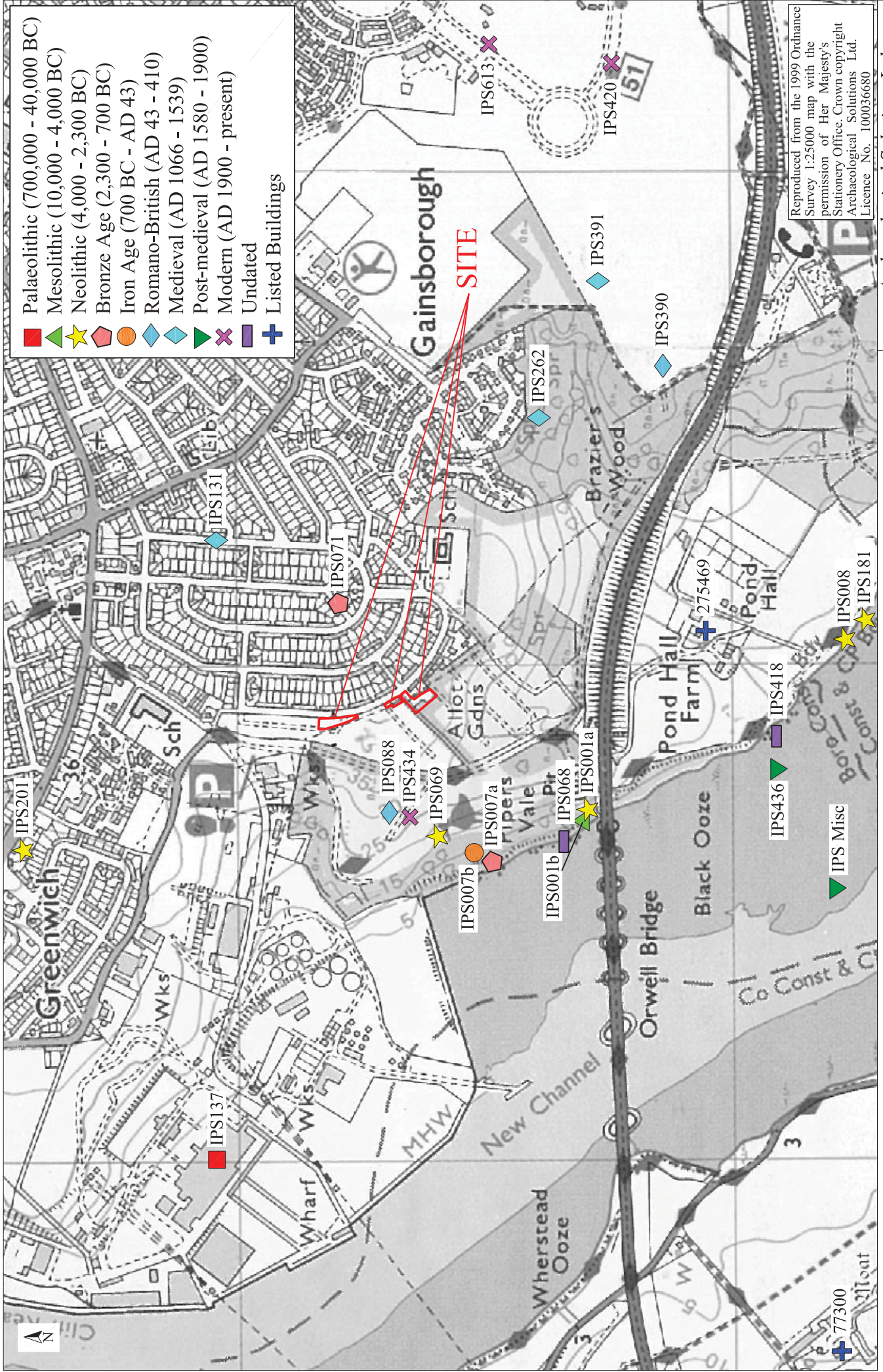
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Trench location plan

Scale 1:1000 at A4



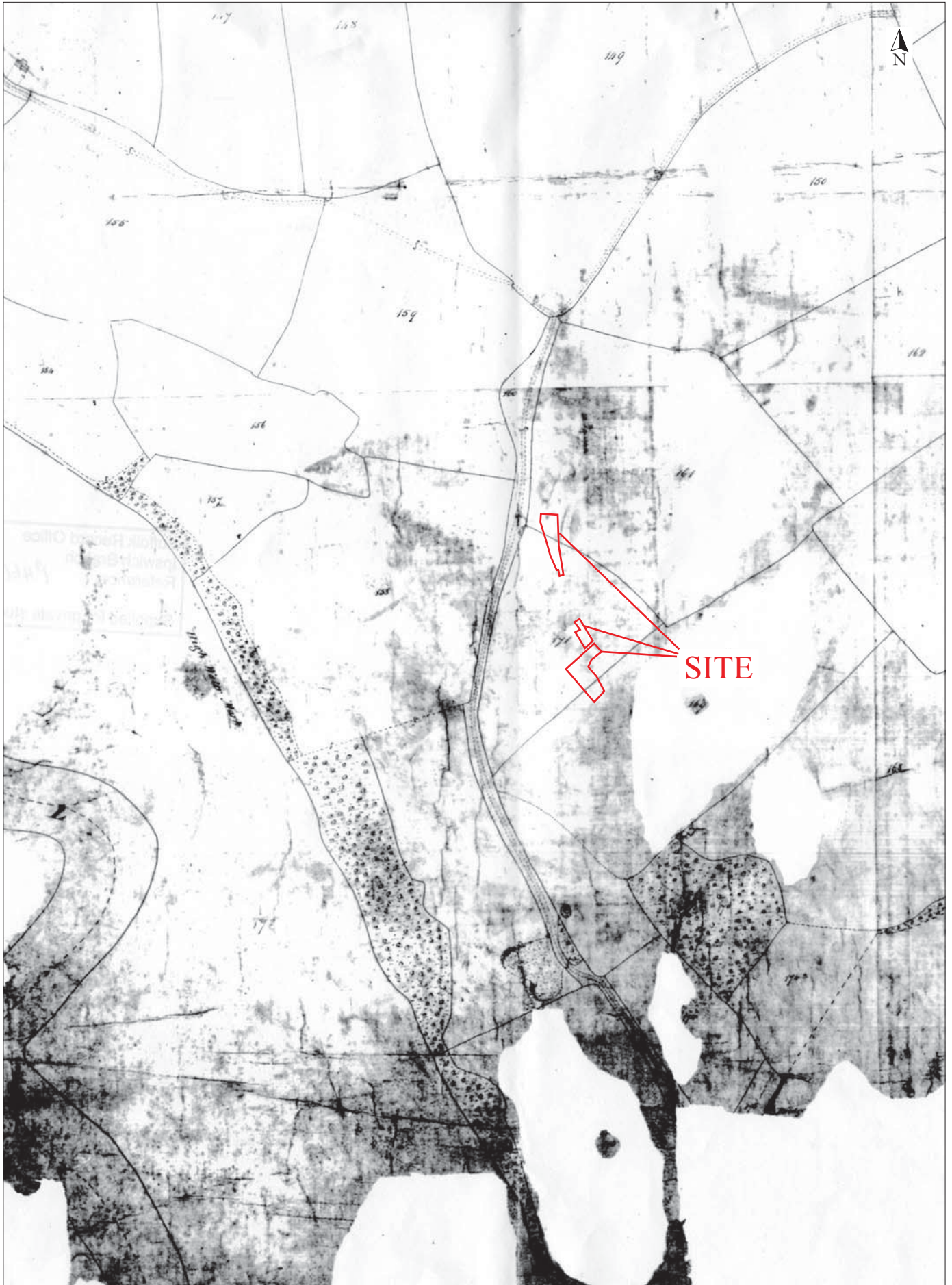
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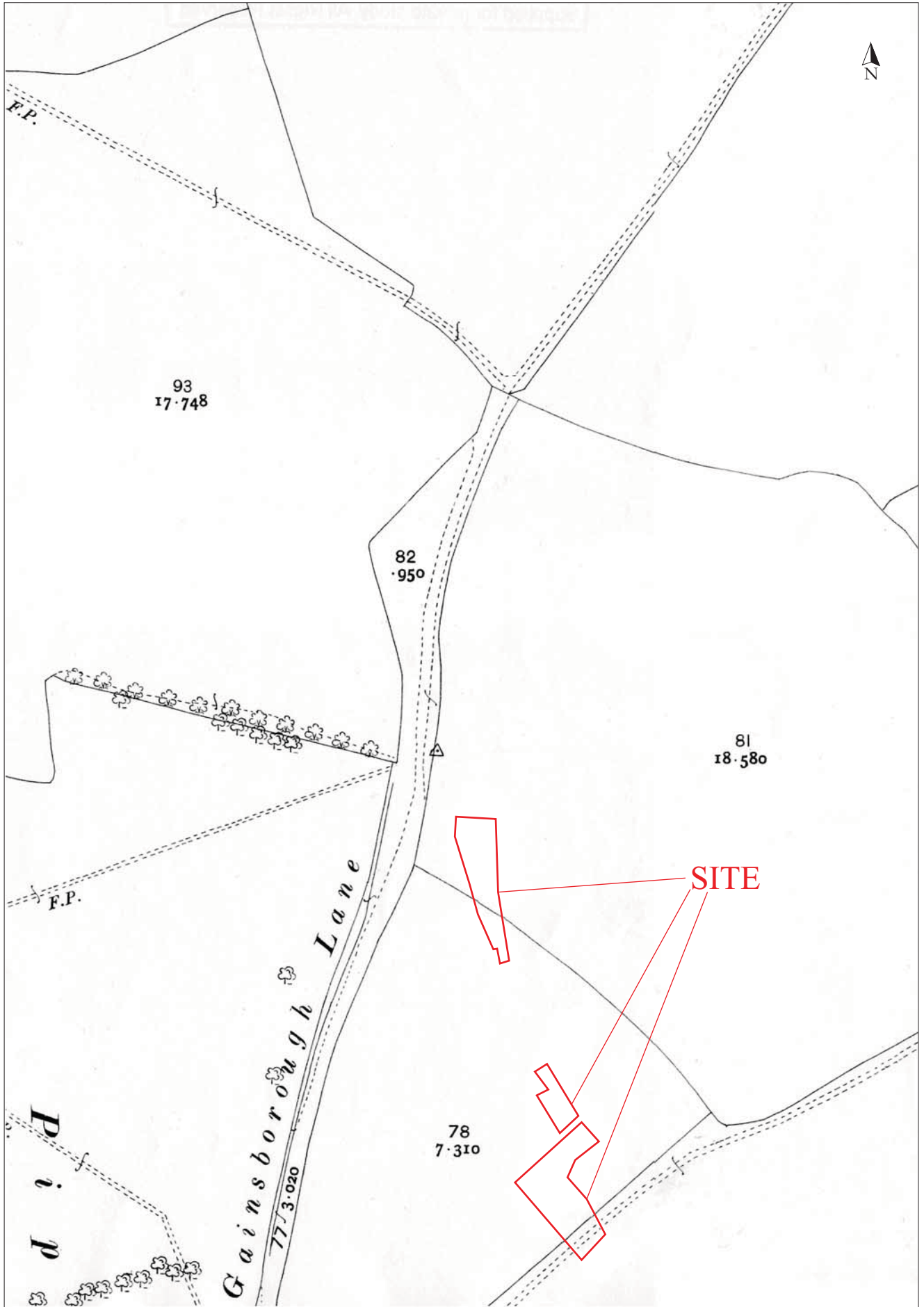
Fig. 3 HER Data

Scale 1:10,000 at A4

- Palaeolithic (700,000 - 40,000 BC)
- ▲ Mesolithic (10,000 - 4,000 BC)
- ★ Neolithic (4,000 - 2,300 BC)
- Bronze Age (2,300 - 700 BC)
- Iron Age (700 BC - AD 43)
- Romano-British (AD 43 - 410)
- Medieval (AD 1066 - 1539)
- Post-medieval (AD 1580 - 1900)
- Modern (AD 1900 - present)
- Undated
- ⊕ Listed Buildings

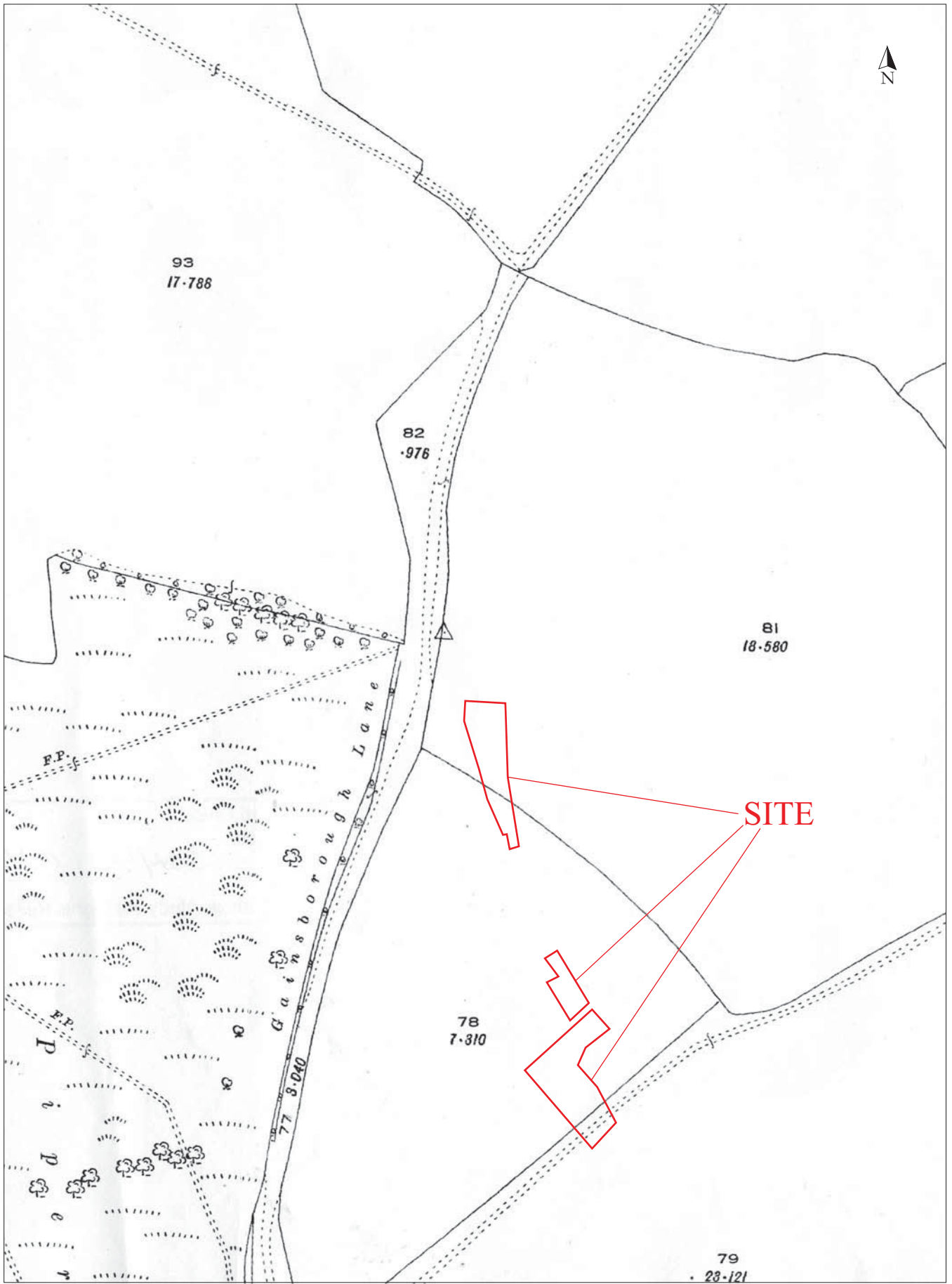


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Fig. 4 Tithe map, 1838
Not to scale



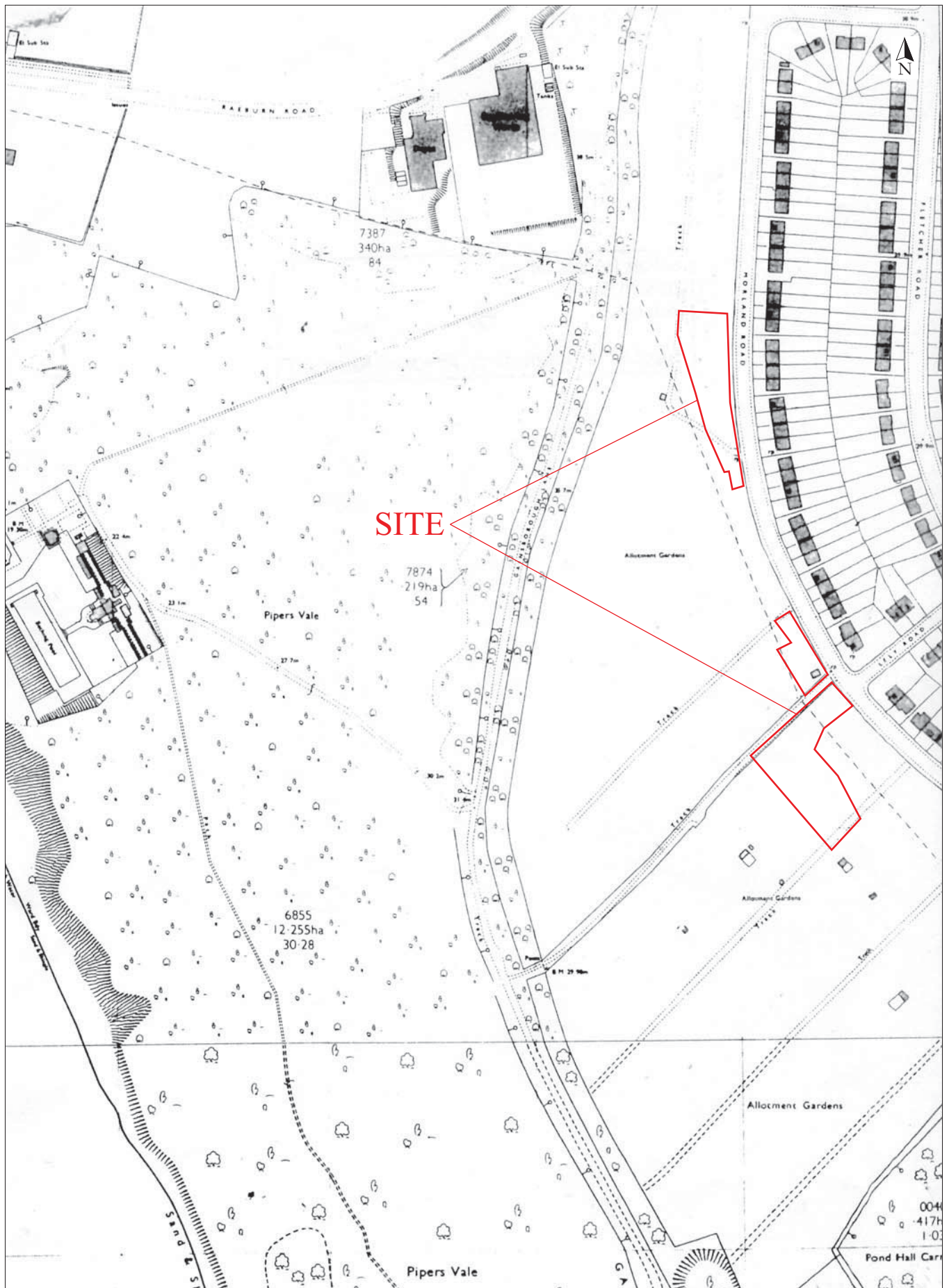
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Fig. 5 2nd edition OS map, 1904
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



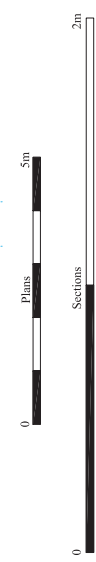
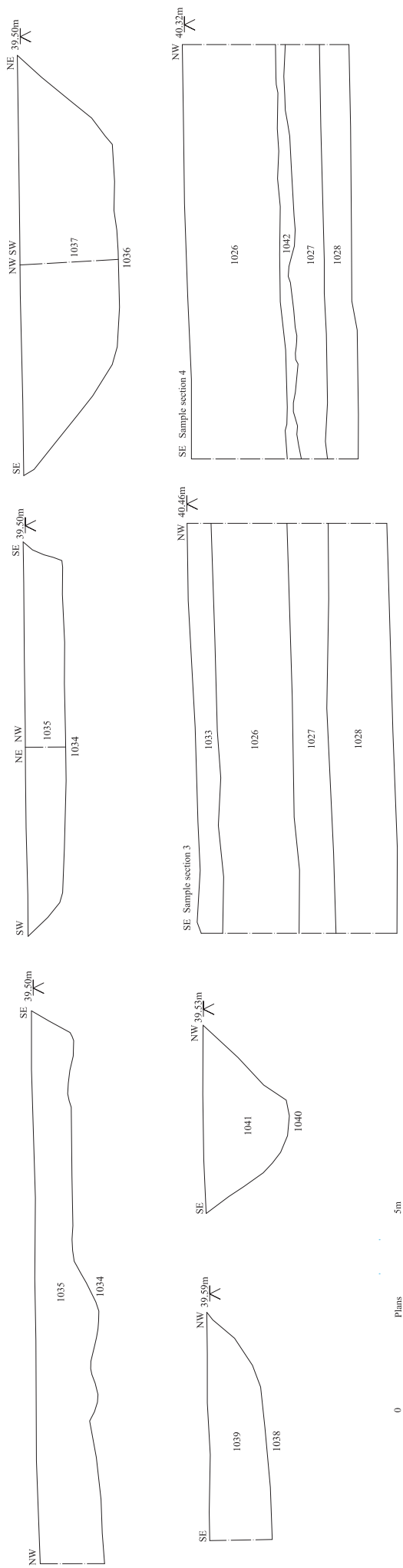
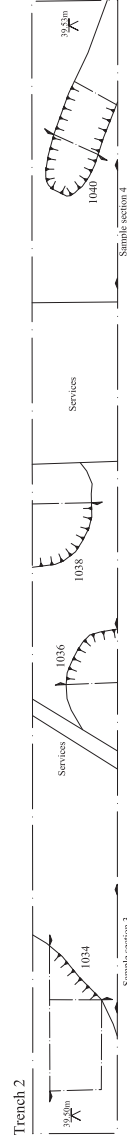
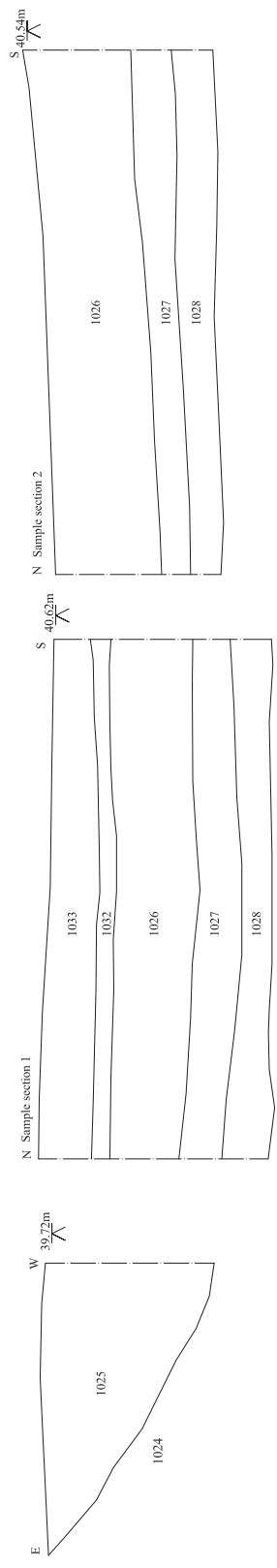
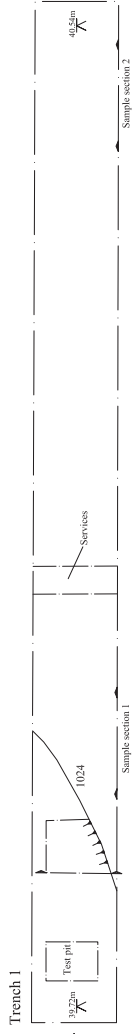
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Fig. 6 3rd edition OS map, 1926
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4

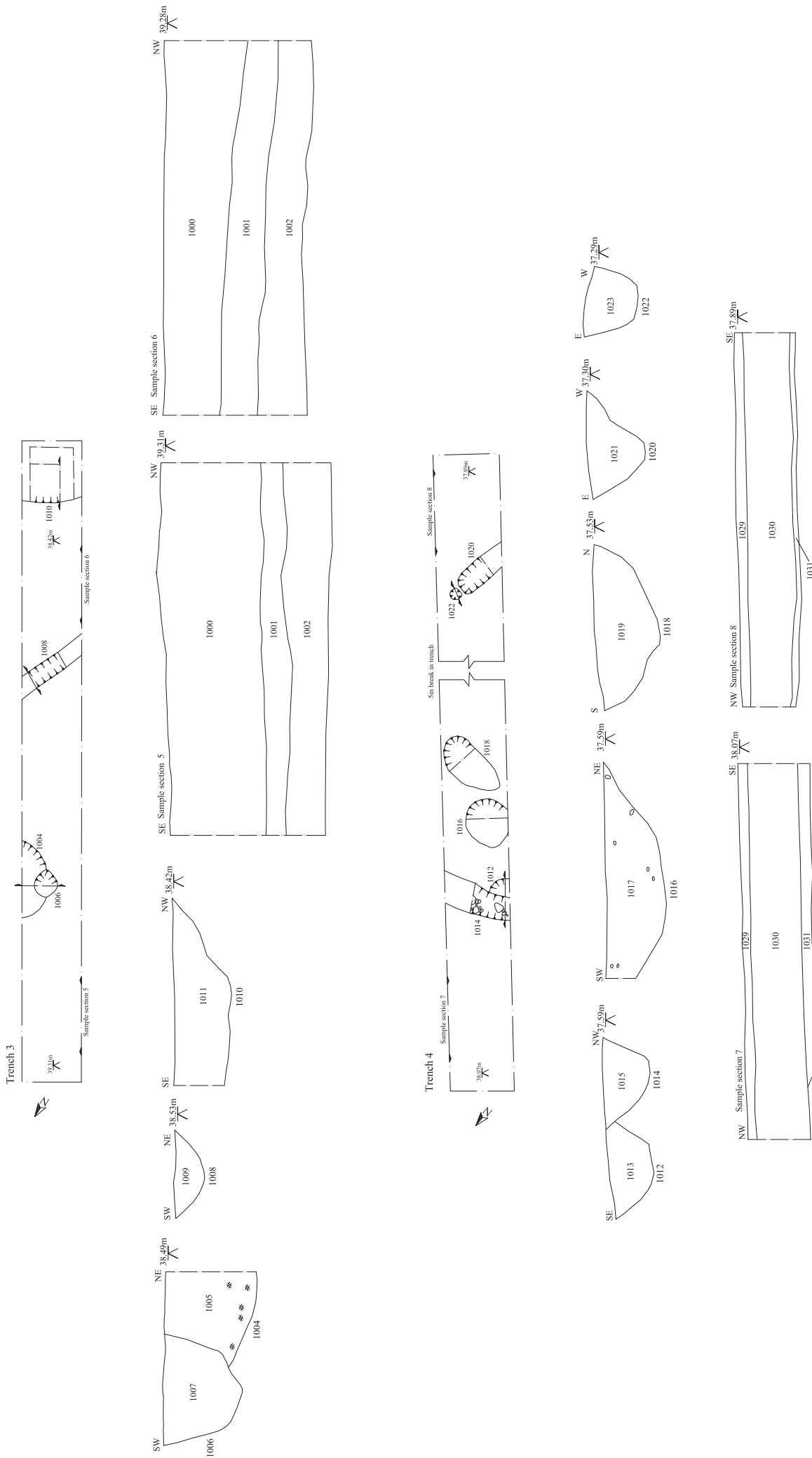


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Fig. 7 OS map, 1973
 Scale 6 inch to 1 mile at A4



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Fig. 8 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3



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Fig. 9 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3