

# IPSWICH GEOLOGICAL GROUP

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(The articles on "The Stoke Bone Bed, Ipswich, Suffolk" and "Neutral Farm, Butley", were prepared for an International Quaternary Meeting, and are not all on the same size sheets as the rest of the Bulletin).

## THE STOKS BONE BED, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK.

Animal remains were first discovered about 1846 when the Eastern Union Railway was extended from its temporary terminus at Croft Street towards Ipswich by the cutting of the tunnel through Stoke Hill. They came from near the London or south end of the tunnel "level with the line", thus at a depth of 8-9m from the surface. Some of the bones were placed in the Ipswich Museum and, in 1908, Nina Layard decided to re-examine the site. She was successful in locating the same deposit with numerous bones in a black layer beneath white, sandy loam at a depth of about from the present surface (Layard, 1912). Her excavation was only 7 square yards in extent. The site was also referred to in the Geological Survey Memoir for the area (Whitaker and Dalton, 1885). A better chance to investigate the site was in 1919 when the southern slope of the hill, on the east side of the Great Eastern main line, was partly dug away to extend the railway yard. This work was continued until the spring of the following year and. Nina Layard observed the digging and conducted some small scale excavations herself. She produced a report for the Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia (Layard, 1920). The bone bed produced a rich fauna comprising:-

- Mammoth (mainly young animals)
- Horse (plentiful)
- Ox
- Red Deer
- Cave Lion
- Bea
- Wolf
- Tortoise (Emys)
- Bird
- Water Vole

Four flint artifacts are recorded as being in situ, including a small tortoise core of a type that could be Mousterian. The fauna1 remains and the artifacts are currently on display in Ipswich Museum.

Further numbers of large bones were found by H. E. P. Spencer and S. E. West in 19483 when a tunnel for a sewage pipe was cut parallel to the railway line, at a depth consistent with the older discoveries.

Permission to reinvestigate the site on behalf of the University of Chicago was granted to J. J. Wymer in 1973 by British Railways, Eastern Region.

An area of 64 square metres was excavated in September 1975 at the north end of the present wagon repair works and close to the main railway line. This was mainly undisturbed, although some back fill at the south end was banked against a vertical cutting which may have been part of Layard's excavation, The stratigraphy was completely in accordance with her 1920 report.

Beneath 0.50m of railway yard build-up were sands, laminated clays and loams with occasional seams of gravel, 1-2m thick, overlying a dark purplish-black clay on which rested numerous fragmentary bones, exactly as described by Layard. A deeper, test cutting revealed a dark clay fitting her description of "Purple fossiferous clay" although the only bone found in it was of Emys. This overlay a fine, sandy gravel, identified as possible Crag by Layard, but not thought to be so by the writer. It was slightly festooned into the clay above, apparently as a result of pressure.

244 bones were found on the 'bone bed' and include the following species;

Horse (very abundant)	Bear
Mammoth	Lion
Ox (or Bison)	Wolf
Red Deer	Tortoise
Giant Deer	

Pockets of bones of micro-mammals and amphibia, in a dark sandy matrix, were collected for sieving and extraction.

No flint artifacts were found with the bones, although a few flakes in sharp condition were found in a gravelly seam with\*in the laminated clays above. Pollen has been extracted from the deposit by Dr. Charles Turner and should permit the interglacial zone to be identified.

#### MAIDENHALL, Site of Stoke Park School

During the latter part of the work in September 1975, visits were made to the building site on the opposite side of the railway where work had commenced on a new school. Deep trenches for sewage pipes cut through a metre or more of confused gravel, chalk, clay and crag (solifluction) which overlay uniform buff clay. Bone fragments on the spoil heaps of the mechanically dug trenches led to the discovery of numerous bones in-situ at the bottom of the trenches within a shelly silt that merged into the overlaying clay. The level of the bones proved to be almost the same as those in the bone bed at Stoke Tunnel, c.400m distant: 7.3mO.D. Several bones remained in the sides of the trenches, sliced through by the mechanical digger. These were mainly elephant/mammoth tusks and teeth. At one point a complete mammoth mandible was exposed and this was removed. Behind it lay a humerus in a near vertical position and, nearby, some articulated foot bones and a jumble of other bones. It appeared as if all or most of one beast was present. The position was accurately recorded, a sample taken for pollen analysis and others for soil analysis if required, prior to the trenches being backfilled.

The site manager and clerk of works gave every co-operation for this initial examination, and also arranged for a trial hole to be dug mechanically at the base of the shallow valley separating the Maidenhall site from Stoke Tunnel. This proved that any continuation of the bone bed had been eroded away at this point.

Fortunately, the part of the site above the possible complete mammoth skeleton was designated a playground area and, after considerable consultation with the architects, the contractors and the Suffolk County Council, permission was granted to re-open this part of the site and conduct a methodic excavation. The County Council agreed to pay for the majority of the mechanical earth-movement and back-filling,, Work commenced on this project May 4th 1976 and continued until June 2nd. As expected, many bones were found, mainly of mammoth, but the presence of three femora showed that more than one beast was concerned. Some articulated vertebrae and a complete foot were the only bones in the position of life, but many ribs were close together and there was a general suggestion that most of the bones belonged to one animal and had not moved far. Although several of the bones were cracked, their condition was mainly excellent. Most were treated with emulsified plastic on exposure to the air. All the bones exposed in the excavation, which measured 14x5m with the original sewage trench containing its pipe bisecting it, were lifted for further treatment and conservation. The excavation has since been backfilled.

#### Context of the Bones

Most of the bones lay in shelly silt 50-70cm thick, which overlay a fine, fluviatile gravel. There was no dark, organic clay as at Stoke Tunnel, and the overlying buff clay was devoid of the lenses of sand and fine gravel of the latter site. Careful cleaning and close examination did, in places, reveal that the clay was laminated. Molluscs were mainly freshwater bivalves, but a few land snails (Helix) did occur. Samples have been taken for possible ostracods. Several of the bones were lying at an angle or near vertical in the silt, although the majority were near horizontal. The articulated foot bone of elephant clearly shows that shelly silt was contemporary with the living and dying animals, for the elephant's foot would appear to have stuck in the mud. No temporal significance is therefore attached to the vertical distribution of bones within the body of this shelly silt.

## The Fauna

Field identifications indicate the presence of the following species:

- Mammoth
- Red Deer
- Horse
- Wolf
- Bird
- Fish
- Rodents

## Archaeology

There was nothing to suggest that animals had been butchered on the spot, but one tantalising piece of evidence to indicate that men were around. This comprises one broken end of a large flint blade-like flake, found close to the tusk and at the same level. There can be no doubt as to its contemporaneity, for it is in near mint condition, but it is odd that only one such piece should be found. Unfortunately, the piece is the non-bulbous end of a flake and not a very convincing piece to use to prove such an important association.

## Palaeomagnetic measurements

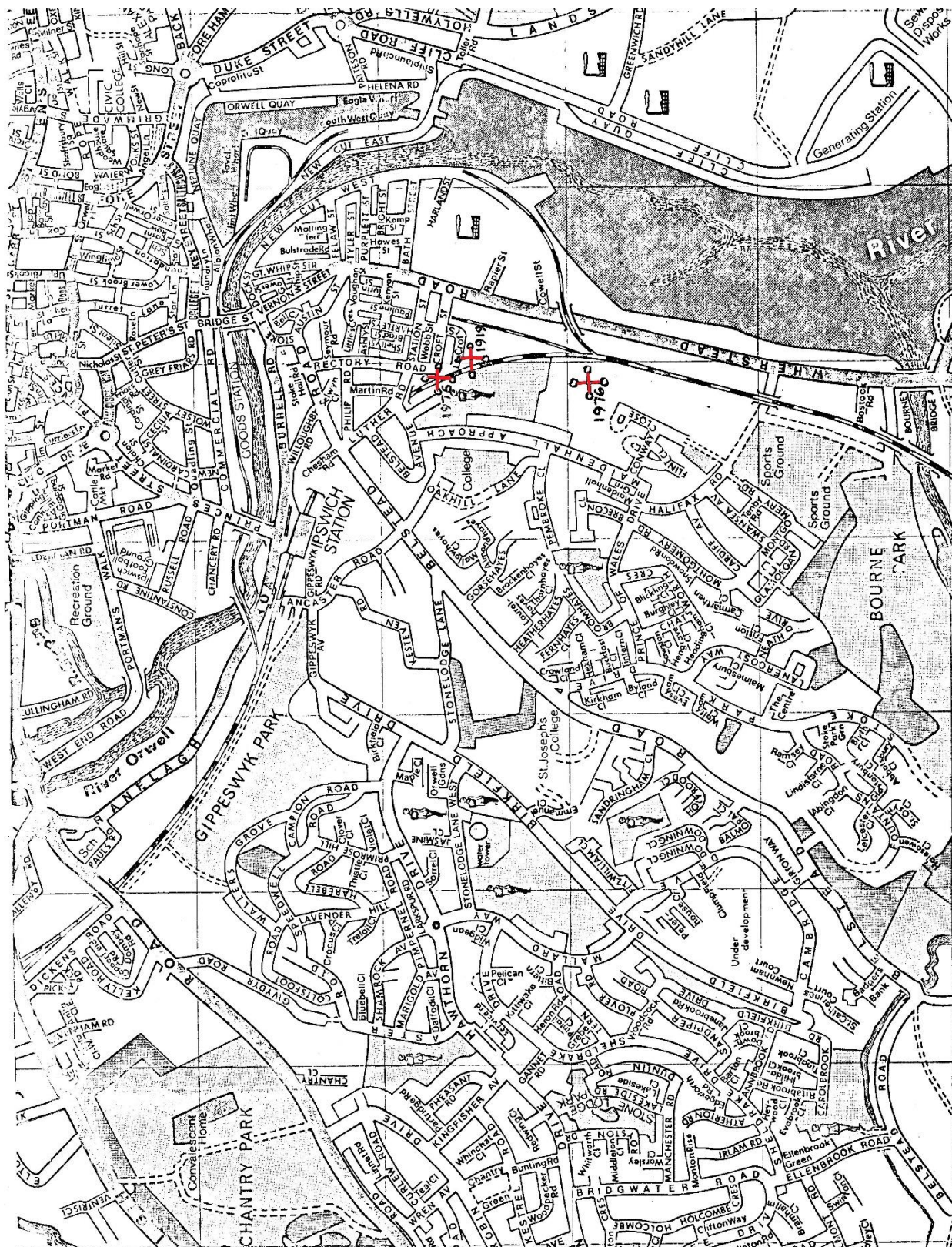
\_\_ Samples were taken for the Dept. of Geophysics at Edinburgh in the hope that tests on them would justify the taking of a complete profile. Regrettably, the results were considered too weak.

## Contribution to the problem of the Ipswichian

The positive pollen result from Stoke Tunnel makes it likely that, when the sample is completed and analysed, it will be possible to assess which zone of an interglacial is represented by the bone bed. If it proves to be zone IIB or earlier, then it will be impossible to reconcile it with Bobbitshole, where zone IIB is at only 3m O.D. in the highest part of the sequence. There are also stratigraphical differences: Zone IIB (= f of Eemian) is a lake deposit with reed swamp and fen, whereas the gravel beneath the Stoke Tunnel and Maidenhall bone beds is at a higher level and obviously fluvial. Alternatively, a high sea level at the end of the Ipswichian may have caused a dramatic change in drainage conditions and produced the gravel. There is some evidence for this in the Thames Valley at Aveley, but the bone bed would have to be shown to belong to Zone III or IV to admit this as a possibility.

If the pollen samples can be relegated conclusively to particular pollen zones at Stoke Tunnel, a series of Geological bore-holes between Maidenhall and Bobbitshole could well show whether the 'Ipswichian' sediments of the Ipswich area belong to one, or more than one, interglacial phase.

J. J. WYMER



## NEUTRAL FARM PIT, BUTLEY.

### Introduction

Some six metres only of Red Crag are at present exposed in the Neutral Farm pit - the type section of Harmer's Butleyan stage - but the site is one of great interest and variety, both faunally and sedimentologically. It is one of the best known sections, and has been sampled from the earliest days of Crag geology because of the large numbers of species to be found. The top of the section lies at approximately 17m O.D., while the base of the Red Crag lies at -7m O.D.). The Red Crag at this locality can conveniently be divided into two distinct units - an upper unit with trough and laminated bedding, and a lower, megaripple unit. A second, underlying megaripple can be exposed by excavation.

### The lower unit (bed 2)

Bed 2 (see diagram) comprises the foresets of a tabular, scale dependant, asymmetrical, linear transverse, unipolar megaripple structure with a tangential lower contact and truncated upper contact. The ripple is characteristic of fairly high intensity, but intermittent currents in the lower flow regime (indicating maximum current velocities of c. 0.6m/sec). Palaeocurrent directions are around 220°, and it is probable that the currents flowed parallel to the dominating Aldeburgh/Gedgrave Coralline Crag ridge, which lies 2km to the east. The scale of the ripple indicates a water depth of c.15m at the time of its formation. Grain sizes vary from lamina to lamina, but are generally coarse or medium sands, and sorting action by shell avalanche, winnowing etc. is common. Other structures include imbrication of shell fragments and exogenetic bioturbation.

### The upper unit (bed 3)

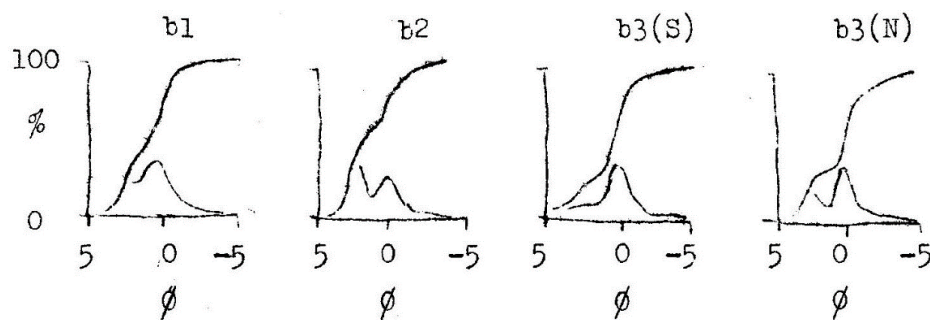
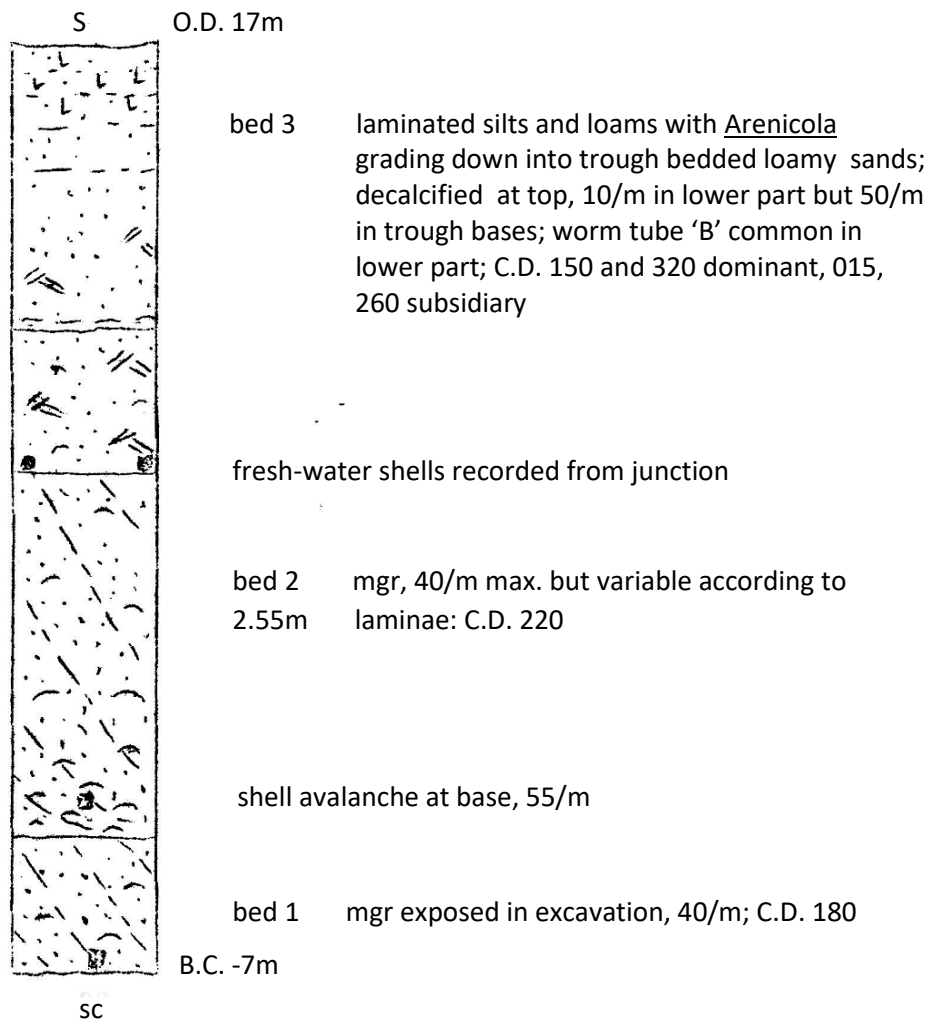
There is a distinct break between beds 2 and 3. At some other localities a transitional decrease in ripple size from offshore megaripples to nearshore or onshore medium scale ripples. At Neutral Farm the eroded surface of bed 2 suggests that it was subjected to heavy wave action in the shallow water of the surf zone. The trough bedding in the lower part of bed 3 is also characteristic of wave action. Bipolar tidal current directions (150° and 320°) predominate, but various minor current directions are also indicated. Thin vertical, endogenetic, mucus agglutinated tubes (possibly formed by a small worm such as Nereis or Nephtys) also occur in the lower part of the bed. Bed 3 grades upwards into laminated silts and fine sands ?Arenicola tubes. This is interpreted as indicating a general shallowing of water depth, with the final development, at the top of the sequence, of low foreshore sand flats. The sequence seen in Bed 3 is typical of the Upper Red Crag, is traceable over much of the northern part of the Red Crag basin, and represents the final silting up of the Red Crag seas.

## Fauna.

In common with assemblages from the Upper Red Crag of localities in this area, the mollusc fauna is dominated by high percentage frequencies of Mytilus edulis, Spisula ovalis, Cardium angustatum, Macoma obliqua and M. praetenuis (see table). The extant species suggest a shallow water near or onshore environment. Other "Butleyan" (of Harmer) faunas of the Upper Red Crag contain much reduced frequencies of Mytilus edulis, but higher frequencies of Mya arenaria. The inference is that the intertidal "rocky shore" species of bed 2 (e.g. Mytilus edulis) thrived around the emergent Coralline Crag ridge and were swept short distances from their living place on the western flank of the ridge into slightly deeper water to the lee. The occurrence of significant numbers of Mya arenaria, Cardium edule and Scrobicularia plana also indicate the presence of nearby intertidal "muddy sand" facies with reduced salinities. In bed 3 it would appear that many of the Mytilus may have belonged to an autochthonous epifauna thriving in nearshore shallows. The diversity of "muddy sand" species in bed 2 (including Abra alba, Nucula nucleus, Phacoides borealis, Astarte montagui) corresponds to a decrease in median and modal grain size values in this region - again suggesting a relatively sheltered environment in the lee of the Coralline Crag ridge.

The presence of such species as Scrobicularia plana, Serripes groenlandicum and Mya pullus is significant stratigraphically. The appearance of these species in the middle of a demonstrably vertical Red Crag faunal succession indicates the Lower Pleistocene age of these horizons in this region. The older Red Crag at Walton-on-Naze and elsewhere to the south may be late Pliocene in age.

R. G. DIXON.



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- Bell 1871 Geol. Mag. 8, 450-455.
- Prestwich 1871 Q. Jl. geol. Soc. Lond. 27, 325-356.
- Taylor 1871 Geol. Mag. 8, 314-316.
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- Boswell 1928 Mem, geol. Surv. U.K.
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- Spencer 1971 Trans. Suffolk Nat. Soc. 15, 279-35.

Butley Neutral Farm.

Bed 3 (north)	Bed 3 (south)	Bed 2	Bed 1	
	0	0		INTERTIDAL ROCKY SHORE
-	0	0	-	Bittium reticulatum
-	0	0	-	Calliostoma conuloides
-	0	-	-	Calliostoma zizyphium
-	0	0	-	Littorina littorea
0	0	0	-	Tectura virginea
0	0	0	-	Trivia coccinelloides
20.8	19.5	20.8	10.4	Mytilus edulis
21.2	20.6	21.7	10.4	Total %
				INTERTIDAL SANDY SHORE
0	0	0	1.5	Cerasoderma edule
1.5	1.4	2.1	1.9	Mya arenaria
0	0	0	1.1	Scrobicularia plana
2.2	1.8	2.6	4.5	Total %
				INFRALITTORAL
0	0	0	-	Calyptraea chinensis
-	0	-	0	Emarginula reticulata
0	0	0	-	Mya truncata
0	0	0	-	Zirfaea crispata
0	1.1	0	0	Total %
				SUBLITTORAL SHELL GRAVEL
-	0	0	-	Capulum ungaricum
0	-	-	0	Anomia patelliformis
-	0	0	-	Arca lactea
-	0	-	-	Arcopagia crassa
-	0	-	-	Cardium nodosum
-	-	0	-	Chlamys triginum
0	1.3	1.5	1.9	Glycimeris glycimeris
0	0	0	-	Hiatella arctica
-	0	-	-	Ostrea edulis
-	-	0	-	Pecten maximus
1.5	1.5	4.6	7.8	Venerupis spp.
0	0	-	0	Venus casina
-	0	-	-	Venus fasciata
1.2	4.5	7.5	10.1	Total %
				SUBLITTORAL MUDDY SAND
-	0	-	-	Trophon muricatum
0	0	0	1.3	Abra alba
1.3	1.8	3.6	6.7	Aloidis gibba
-	0	0	-	Astarte montagui
0	0	0	-	Nuclea nucleus
-	0	-	-	Phacoides borealis
2.0	3.0	4.5	8.0	Total %
				SUBLITTORAL CLEAN SAND
-	0	-	-	Lora turricula
-	1.2	-	-	Natica catena
-	0	0	-	Callista chione
0	0	1.0	1.1	Dosinia exoleta
-	1.9	0	-	Spisula solida
0	3.8	1.2	1.1	Total %

SUBLITTORAL MUD TOLERANT					
-	0	-	-	Colus gracilis	
2.0	4.7	2.1	4.8	Turritella triplicata	
-	0	-	-	Cyprina islandica	
-	0	-	-	Diplodonta rotunda	
-	0	-	-	Serripes groenlandicum	
2.0	5.1	2.1	4.8	Total %	
SUBLITTORAL HIGH BOREAL; GRAVEL-MUD EPIFAUNA					
0	0	0	-	Admete viridula	
0	2.0	0	-	Buccinum undatum	
-	0	-	-	Leiomesus dalei	
1.2	0	0	-	Neptunea antiqua	
-	0	-	-	Trophus clathratus	
-	0	-	-	Modiola modiolus	
2.4	2.9	0	-	Total %	
SUBLITTORAL LOW BOREAL; GRAVEL-MUD EPIFAUNA					
0	-	0	-	Neptunea contraria	
-	0	-	-	Philbertia linearis	
0	0	0	-	Total %	
MISCELLANEOUS					
-	-	0	-	Colus tortuosus	Habitat unknown
0	0	-	0	Astarte digitaria	Habitat unknown
0	-	0	0	Callista rudis	Habitat unknown
-	0	-	-	Mactra glauca	Habitat unknown
1.6	1.9	1.2	-	Chlamys opercularis	Various substrates
-	0	0	0	Venus ovata	Various substrates
-	0	-	-	Helix sp	Terrestrial
2.0	2.3	1.7	1.3	Total %	
EXTINCT					
0	-	-	-	Calliostoma subexcavatus	
-	0	-	-	Clathurella hystrix	
-	-	0	-	Colus curtus	
0	0	-	-	Lacuna suboperta	
0	-	-	-	Mangelia mitrula	
-	0	0	-	Melampus pyramidalis	
0	-	-	-	Nassa elegans	
0	0	1.0	-	Nassa lgranulata	
-	0	-	-	Nassa labiosa	
0	0	0	-	Nassa reticulosa	
2.0	2.0	0	-	Natica hemiclausa	
0	0	-	-	Natica catenoidesr	
0	0	0	-	Natica multipunctata	
0	2.1	0	-	Neptunea lyratodespecta	
3.0	1.0	0	0	Nucella lapilius vulgaris	
0	0	-	-	Nucella tetragona	
-	0	-	-	Potamides tricinctus	
0	0	0	-	Ringicula ventricosa	
0	0	0	-	Rissa curticostata	
-	0	0	-	Scalaria clathratula minuta	
-	0	0	-	Searlesia costifer	
-	0	0	-	Turbonilla intermodula	
-	0	-	-	Turritella imbticateria	

(continued on page 11)

0	0	0	0	Vemetus intorus
-	0	-	-	Astarte basteroti
0	-	0	-	Astarte galeottii
0	0	0	0	Astarte obliquata
-	0	-	-	Astarte omali
-	-	0	-	Cardita chamaeformis
0	0	0	0	Cardita corbis
0	0	0	0	Cardita scalaris
4.7	4.0	5.8	9.1	Cardium angustatum
0	0	0	0	Cardium interruptum
0	0	-	0	Cardium parkinsoni
-	0	0	0	Corbulomya complanata
-	0	-	-	Cyrtodaria angusta
-	0	0	-	Diplodonta astartea
0	0	-	-	Divaricella juttingae
0	0	0	0	Ensis complanata
-	0	-	-	Ensis waltoniensis
0	0	-	0	Gastrana laminosa
7.6	6.1	4.6	1.1	Macoma obliqua
4.6	5.3	7.8	5.8	Macoma praetenuis
0	0	0	-	Mya pullis
-	0	0	-	Nucula cobboldiae
0	0	0	-	Nucula laevigata
0	0	-	-	Panopaea faujasi
0	0	0	0	Pholas cylindrica
0	0	-	0	Spisula arcuata
2.4	0	2.6	-	Spisula constricta
1.6	7.3	2.6	0	Spisula obtruncata
7.1	7.6	8.0	3.4	Spisula ovalis
0	0	0	1.3	Venus imbricata
0	0	0	0	Yoldia lanceolata
0	0	0	-	Yoldia oblongoides
40.4	43.7	39.4	27.2	Total %
UNIDENTIFIABLE				
1.4	0	0	-	Buccinum sp.
-	0	-	-	Clathurella sp.
-	0	-	-	Eulima sp.
-	0	0	-	Gibbula sp.
0	0	0	-	Mangelia sp.
0	-	-	-	Nassa sp.
6.3	2.9	0	2.2	Natica sp.
-	-	0	-	Nucella lapillus subsp.
0	0	0	-	Risseea sp.
0	0	-	-	Trophon sp.
-	-	0	-	Turbonilla sp.
-	-	-	0	Anomia sp.
0	0	0	1.9	Astarte sp.
0	-	1.3	1.5	Astartinae sp.
0	-	-	0	Cardita sp.
3.6	2.6	8.0	4.1	Cardium sp.
-	0	--	-	Ensis sp.
0	0	2.0	1.5	Macoma sp.
0	-	-	-	Mya sp.

(continued on page 12)

0	-	-	-	Nucula sp.
-	-	-	0	Pholas sp.
0	-	0	-	Spisula sp. A
8.1	3.6	3.1	18.0	Spisula sp.
-	0	0	1.5	Venus sp.
23.0	11.9	20.3	31.5	Total %

604	836	679	230	Total individuals
64	100	69	34	Total species
0.20	0.12	0.15	0.43	% of one individual
126	120	47	7	Individuals per kg

-	0	-	-	Arenicola
-	0	-	-	Trace fossil type B
0	-	-	-	? Polydora websteri
-	-	0	0	Ditrupea
-	0	-	-	Balanophyllia caliculus
-	0	-	0	Sphenotrochus intermedius
-	0	-	-	Terebratulina grandis

R. G. D.

## BRICKS AND BUILDINGS - OBSERVATIONS IN HIGH STREET, ANGLESEA ROAD, ALAN ROAD AND CEMETERY ROAD.

According to Edward Whites 1867 Map of Ipswich, the east side of High Street was fully developed at that time. The west side was developed about half its lengths then an open space with trees etc. a space later to be occupied by the Natural History Museum.

The houses seen today are chiefly of white brick, perhaps from Woolpit. The date of the map, 1867, gives an indication of the approximate date of these houses.

Anglesea Road also shows a fine display of white bricks. At the beginning of the 19th cent, red brick as a building material was considered as a suitable material for factories and the smallest of houses. White brick or stucco was then in fashion and favoured by the more affluent members of society being the next best thing to Ashlar or Portland Stone.

Red brick if, and when used, was covered with stucco or placed at the sides of houses, chimney stacks, garden walls, etc High Street has several examples of this style.

A revival of the use of red brick came into being later in the century, and Ipswich Museum built in 1881 is an example of a very fine red brick building with much ornamental work in moulded bricks, and very fine jointing.

The use of white bricks as ornamentation for window and doorway surrounds in otherwise red brick structures came into use late in the 19th cent. Examples of this can be seen in Alan Road where many of the houses are marked with the date of building i.e. the 1870s plus. In one case the builder, a Mr. Head, has proudly included his name.

With the building date, often appears the house name, e.g. "Rose Cottage", "Daisy Villa" etc probably an indication of the builder's or owner's favourite flower. In Cemetery Road small terrace houses in red brick are the rule and one such group is for some good reason, no doubt, marked "Artillery Place". The area was the site of a brickyard and one is tempted to believe that the houses were built from the product of that brickyard.

Mrs. M. Walker.

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## IPSWICH BRICKYARDS RECORDED IN THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MEMOIRS OF 1885 & 1927

-----1885. "The Geology of the Country around Ipswich, Hadleigh. And Felixstow". by W. Whitaker.  
page 10.

"Mottled plastic clay (Reading Beds) occurs along the river north of Burrell Street, and there must have been a good section in the old brickyard, now a garden, between this and Willoughby Road"

"A good section is given by the large brickyard just south of the (Stoke) church", (description continues in Memoir; most of brickyard in London Clay).

page 13.

"At Trinity brickyard, just S.E. of the church, the beds are as follows;-" (mostly London Clay).

"St. Helen's Pottery and the Back Hamlet Brick and Tile Works, just north of Trinity Church, are practically one for our purpose, the pits joining, and the following is the succession of the beds..." (London Clay and Reading Beds).

"The section given by the Rev. W.B. Clarke, of brick-pits at St. Helen's (Trans. Geol. Soc., ser. 2, vol. v, p. 382) probably refers to these; ..."

"The foreman of the Trinity Brickyard told me (in 1875) that at a brickyard in what is now Argyll Street (Woodbridge Road) where he had worked for 50 years, there was at top 30 feet of clay, like that at Trinity Brickyard (London Clay)..."

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"... brickyard marked on the Map at Whitton Leys, a mile W.S.W. of Whitton Church. The pit reached (in 1875) to within a few yards of the lane..." (London Clay).

"At the Old Brick-kiln, about halfway between Bramford and Whitton Churches, the pits have been filled in". "Fortunately, however, this section has been observed and recorded by Prof. Prestwich...(Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. .vol. vi, page 272 (1850).)" (London Clay).

"The still, earlier account by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, of Whitton Brick-kiln 2½ miles N.W. by N. of Ipswich, probably refers to this... (Trans. Geol. Soc., ser. 2, vol. v., p.379 (1840).)".

"At the brickyard N.W. of Brook's Hall the following section was noted, in 1877" (London Clay).

page 84"

"At the abandoned brickyard, now (1875) a garden, between Woodbridge Road and Spring Road, near their junction, on the east side of Ipswich, the section was for the most part hidden." (Glacial Brickearth).

"The brickyard close by, on the southern side of Spring Road, gave no good section". (Glacial Loam).

"At the brickyard on the north of the Felixstow Road, about half a mile eastward of Bishop's Hill, marked on the Map..." (Glacial Brickearth).

page 85.

"Rushmere Brickyard, on the northern side of the high road, over half a mile W. of Kesgrave Church, and therefore often called (though wrongly) Kesgrave Brickyard gives the best section in these parts". (Glacial Brickearth).

-----1927. "The Geology of the Country around Ipswich", by P. G. H. Boswell.

page 17.

Bramford brickyard, 1 mile N. of Bramford Church. (London Clay).

page 19,

"A brickyard was opened about 1911, ¼ mile S. 40° W. of Greenwich Farm, S. of Ipswich..." ("Gardiner's brickyard" (page 27).). (Reading Clay and London Clay).

page 20.

"Messrs. Bolton and Co.'s brickfield, a little more than a mile N. 40° W. of Ipswich..." (London Clay).

page 21.

"...Wherstead brickyard, ½ mile N.N.W. of the Church..." (London Clay, also Reading Clay)

Page 27.

"...brickfield at Whitton Leys, 1 mile S. 25° W. of the Church, seen by Prestwich and noted in his 1850 paper (Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., Vol. VI, 1850, p. 272.)..." (London Clay).

page 57.

"...about ⅝ mile W. of Kesgrave Church (the old brickyard being now an orchard)..." (Pleistocene brickearth).

"...about ¼ mile E.S.E. of Derby Road Station, on the eastern outskirts of Ipswich... ...a brickyard formerly existed at this site, being known as the Derby Road brickfield or the Foxhall Road brickfield" (Pleistocene brickearth).

(extracted by R. M.)

(The various notes on dated brick buildings in Ipswich, and Ipswich brickyards, were part of a local evening class project).

SOME IPSWICH HOUSES: DATES OF BUILDING AND COLOURS OF BRICKS USED.

(it is hoped that it may be possible sometime to correlate these notes with other records, to build up a history of brickyards in Ipswich). (R.M.).

<u>Year</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Colour</u>
1826	Waveney Road	Red (orange shade)
1836	Cromer Road	Dark Red
1872	Bulwer Road	Red/Grey corners
1878	Bulwer road	Red/White
1877	Rendlesham Road	Pink/Red
1879	Norwich Road	White Fronts (Red sides)
1879	Chevalier street	Red
1880	Bulwer Road	Red/Black corners
1881	Brookshall Road	White
1881	Brookshall Road	Red/& white corners
1881	Cromer Road	Pink/white corners
1882	Bulwer Road	Red/with Grey corners
1882	Norwich Road	White
1883	Waveney Road	Plum
1883	Norwich Road	White
1887	Chevalier Street	Red/white corners and decorating band.
1887	Brookshall Road	Red/white corners
1890	Richmond Road	Red/white corners
1891	Bulwer Road	White
1891	Brookshall Road	Red
1891	Blenheim Road	Red
1893	Highfield Community Centre	All White
1894	Brookshall Road	Red
1896	Richmond Road	Red
1897	Blenheim Road	Red/White corners
1898	Bulwer Road	Red
1901	Norwich Road	Red
1911	Norwich Road	Red
1925	Bramford Road	Plum
1928	Bramford Road	Pink (very poor condition crumbling)

Mrs. M. Garwood.

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all Spring Road;-

<u>House No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Colour</u>	<u>Date</u>
600	Lattice Cottage	Red	1882
542-538	Raymond Cottages	Red	1913
458-444	Fletton Cottages	Red	1899
440-438	May Villas	Red	1903
436	Holley Cottage	Red	1898
412-406	Brookwood Cottages	Red	1901
366-356	Tintern Terrace	Red	1890
404-390	Holmwood Cottages	Red	1901
269-279	Spring Terrace	Red	1882
	Copleston Annexe. Boys School	Red	1873
395-399	Albion Cottages	Red	1894

Mrs. J. Lisardi (& children)

### Red Brick

Norfolk Road.	Cumberland Terrace	1883
Cemetery Road	Fir Tree Terrace	1896
Cemetery Road	Loidore Terrace	1896
Cemetery Road	Fern Villas	1886
Grimwade Street	St. Clements Church Hall	1903

Anon.

(if the writer wishes to be acknowledged, please let me know who you are! R. M.).

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### Building Bricks in Ipswich.

1868	Henslow Terrace, Henley Road.	Red brick
1870	Berners Street	Red brick, with stone corners
1872	Daines Terrace, Felixstowe Road	Red brick, with white decoration
1875	Rosehill Road	Red brick
1879	Sir Lancelett Cott. Derby Road	Red brick
1880	Ipswich Museum, High St	Red brick
1880-81	Orford Street	White fronts - red sides
1881-82	Rosehill Road	Red brick
1882	Bolton Terrace; St. George's St.	White brick
1890	Newton Road	Red brick, with white decoration
1892-93	Salisbury Road	Red brick, with stone decoration at corners and centre front
1893	Florence Villas Hatfield Road	Red brick
1894	Oak Villas, Felixstowe Rd	Red brick
1894-99	Derby Road	Red brick
1896	Levington Road	White brick front Red brick sides
1897	Heath Lodge, Nacton Road	White brick front Red brick sides
1897	Rosehill Road	Red brick
1901	Co-op Funeral Service, Major's Corner (formerly a pub).	Red brick
1901	Corner Clapgate Lane/Nacton Road	Red brick, with pattern of darker red brick
1902	Conservative Club, Newton Road	Red brick
1902/03	Derby Road	Red brick
1905	Oak Villas, Hatfield Road	Red brick
1907	Nacton Road	Red brick
1907	Chestnut Villas, Hatfield Road	Red brick
1911	Admissions Office Ipswich Hospital (Bungalow) Anglesea Road	Red brick

Miss B. Robinson.

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	Bloomfield Street;-	
Lynden Terrace	1901	Red
Myrtle Terrace	1898	Red
	Christchurch Street;-	
Santiago	1870	White

	Henslow Road;-	
Nelson Cottages	1899	Red
Rosary Cottages	1895	Red
C — Cottages	1895	Red
Rothesay Terrace FLS	1904	Red
Henslow Villas	1888	Red
Cleveland Terrace	1903	Red
Lidford Terrace FLS	1891	Red

	Hervey Street;-	
Argyle Villa	1898	Red
Woods Villa	1898	Red
Hawthorn Cottage	1882	Red
Laurel Cottages	1883	Red with white corners
Baxters Buildings	1879	Red
Rhoda Villas	1892	Red

	Howard Road;-	
Milden Cottages	1878	Red

	Nelson Road;-	
Lydia Cottages	1868	Red
Whitethorn Cottages	1869	Red
Clyde Cottages	1870	Red
Henslow Cottages	1899	Red

	Phoenix Road;-	
Stanley Cottages	1906	White

	St. Johns Road;-	
St. Johns Buildings	1882	Red
Robin Hood Villas WSC	1879	Red
Jubilee Villas	1887	Red
St. Lukes	1893	Red
Nottinghill Villas	1894	Red
Llanstephen Villas	1890	Red
Denton Villas	1887	Red
Dagone Terraces	1887	Red
Gladstone Villas	1898	Red

Mrs. A. Garstang.

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(extracted by R.M.).