Site A7, Wentworth Road, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich, Suffolk

Planning application: IP/15/00041/FUL

HER Ref: IPS 775

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(September 2015)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Site A7, Wentworth Road, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP3 9SW

Clients: Coastal Building Supplies Ltd

Local planning authority: Ipswich BC

Planning application ref: IP/15/00041/FUL

Development: Erection of warehouse/showroom

Date of fieldwork: 2 July, 2015

HER ref: IPS 775

Event ref: ESF 23127

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-215894

Grid ref: TM 2102 4170

Previous land use: historically heath land, more recently undeveloped part of Ransome's works complex with this part used as a temporary works depot.

Site area: c6,000m^2

Contents

Summary: Ipswich, Site A7, Wentworth Road, Ransomes Europark (IPS 775, TM 2102 4170) evaluation trenching for a commercial development in an area that historically was very dry heath land did not reveal any archaeological finds or features with overburden at the site being very sandy and shallow (John Newman Archaeological Services for Coastal Building Supplies).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Hollins Architects & Surveyors on behalf of their clients Coastal Building Supplies Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned commercial development comprising a new warehouse/showroom with associated open storage and parking areas at Site A7, Wentworth Road, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application IP/15/00041/FUL, set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken.

1.2 While the proposed development site now falls within the boundary of Ipswich BC historically it was in Nacton parish as it is located on what was Nacton Heath some three miles east of the historic centre of the town. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 depicts an open landscape in this area with the road to Felixstowe traversing this area of heath land with no farms or cottages shown as the lack of water sources discouraged settlement and prior to recent times the dry sandy soils of the heath could be used for little more than for grazing sheep at a low intensity. Topographically the site is located in a largely flat landscape at c35m OD and more recently has been an undeveloped part of the Ransomes Works Complex and then as a temporary works depot as the Europark was developed. The site was therefore largely devoid of vegetation at the time of the evaluation with an area of rammed hard standing close to its southern edge.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location in an area where the Historic Environment Record (HER) indicates a potential for evidence of prehistoric activity being present at this site. In addition evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity has also been recorded in the wider area around Wentworth Road.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 In order to inform the evaluation a search was commissioned from the HER for the area within 500m of the planned development site and the results of this search are summarised below.

2.2 The area of the proposed commercial development was trenched in principal to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) but with the grid layout turned through 90^0 so that trench 4 in the south-western corner would avoid a possible service trench. The trenching was undertaken using a large 360 machine equipped with a 1800mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity.

2.3 The sides and base of the 1.80m wide trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

3. Results

3.1 The results from the HER search are summarised in the table below (see also Fig. 1):

HER ref.	Investigation type	Description	Date	Number on Fig. 1
IPS 252	Watching brief	Three small features containing burnt flints	?Prehistoric	S1
IPS 508	Evaluation	No features or finds	_	S2
IPS 625	Evaluation	Small pit with burnt material and an undated ditch	AS (RC date)	S3
IPS 635	Evaluation	Single small charcoal rich pit	AS (RC date)	S4
NAC 081	Aerial photographs	Large area of heath land on the eastern side of Ipswich with WW II features such as a grid of anti-glider ditches and bomb craters	Mid 20th C	
PFM 008	Excavation	LS/medieval vill identified as *Brihtolvestuna* as recorded in the Domesday Book, part excavated, majority of burial ground left in situ under open space	LS/medieval	S5
PFM 009	Evaluation	Six small charcoal filled features	Undated (?AS)	S6
PFM 010	Aerial photograph	Bomb crater site (earthwork)	Mid 20th C	S7
ESF 18469	Watching brief	No archaeology	_	S8
ESF 18932	Evaluation	No archaeology	_	S9
ESF 20126	Watching brief	No archaeology	_	S10
ESF 20716	Watching brief	No archaeology	_	S11
ESF 20738	Watching brief	No archaeology	_	S12
ESF 22631	Watching brief	No Archaeology	_	S13
ESF 22733	Watching brief	Few pottery sherds, possible feature	Bronze Age	S14

Table 1: Historic Environment Record Search Results (AS- Anglo-Saxon, LS- Late Saxon)

3.2 As outlined in Table 2 only one major archaeological site is recorded within the 500m search area and this is identified as the site of the vill, or settlement, called

Brihtolvestuna (HER PFM 008) in the Domesday Book. This site is on the north-western edge of the search area and it has seen partial investigation and it is notable that this former settlement is located just above the head waters of the Mill River and therefore would have been relatively close to a water course. The remainder of the records from the HER search are located on what would have been dry heath land until the expansion of Ipswich in the later 19th and 20th century period and while many of them represent formal archaeological investigations with 5 evaluations and 6 watching briefs only 5 of these investigations produced positive results. Of these sites 5 where archaeological features and/or finds were recorded two are of definite or probable prehistoric date (HER IPS 252/S1 & ESF 7233/S14), two produced Anglo-Saxon period dates from Radiocarbon samples taken from small features (HER IPS 625/S3 & IPS 635/S4) containing burnt material while the fifth (HER PFM 009/S6) is undated but also revealed small features with burnt material in their fill. The HER search also indicates a low density of archaeological features across many of nearby the sites while some of the blank sites confirmed extensive ground disturbance of 20th century date linked to the Ransomes complex. Finally various features that were created during World War II (HER NAC 081) on what was still heath land are recorded on aerial photographs across the area of the Europark and adjacent areas including a widespread grid of anti-glider ditches; with one recorded just to the west of Site A7, the subject of this report, and numerous bomb crater sites in overall locality.

3.3 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as nothing of archaeological significance was revealed (see also Fig. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	28	200	200 of a mid brown very sandy subsoil	Soft yellow sand	Only feature a burrow base, no finds
2	Northeast-southwest	28	200	200 as T1	As T1	Only feature a burrow base, no finds
3	Northwest-southeast	28	–	150 of hard core over 250 of mid brown sandy subsoil	As T1 with pockets of silty orange sand	No features or finds (water pipe at western end)
4	Northeast-southwest	28	200	200 as T1	As T1	Only features a service trench, no finds
5	Northwest-southeast	28	200	100	As T1	No features or finds
6	Northeast-southwest	28	200	100 as T1	As T1	No features or finds
Total		168 302.40m^2	200	100 to 250		Trench depth between 300 and 400

Table 1: Trench details

3.4 As indicated in the table above no archaeological features or finds of any significance were revealed during the evaluation with the 300mm to 400mm deep trenches revealing a deposit profile comprising a 200mm depth of topsoil, except trench 3, over 100mm to 250mm of clean mid brown sandy subsoil with the local natural glaciofluvial deposit revealed being soft yellow sand with occasional orange silty sand pockets.

3.5 The only features revealed in the trenches were of natural origin such as the base of rabbit burrows in trenches 1 and 2 and modern services in trenches 3 and 4 and the few finds seen in the upcast spoil were of recent date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With no significant archaeological features or finds revealed in the 168m of evaluation trenching it can only be concluded that the area for this planned commercial development has seen little use in the past except the grazing of sheep with the low quality sandy heath land soils and dry conditions discouraging any more intense use.

4.2 Based on these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out at this planned commercial development at Site A7, Wentworth Road, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. IPS 755.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful **to John Parish for his close cooperation and to Carl for his skilled machine operation)**

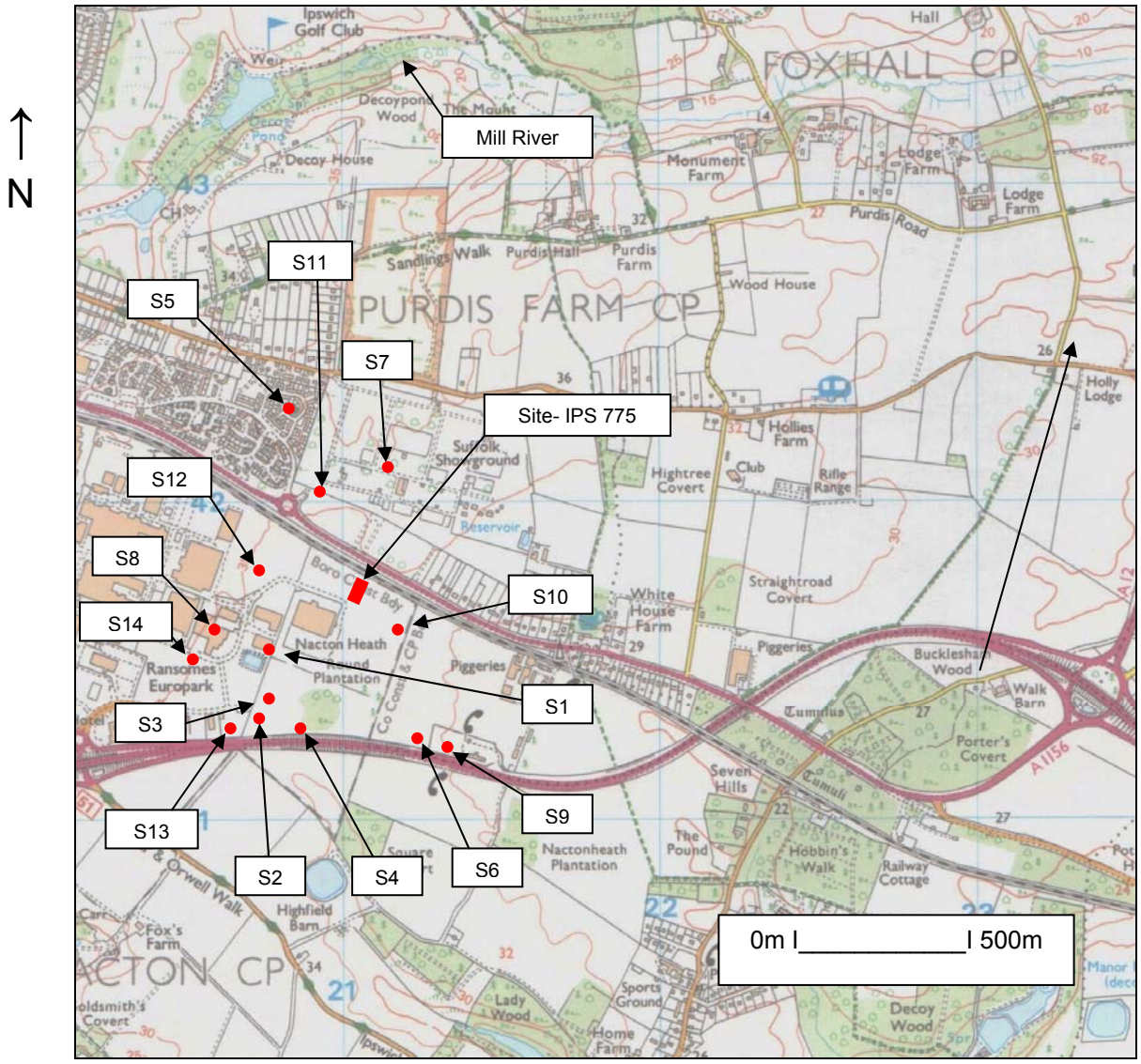

Fig. 1: Site location
(S1-S14 HER sites, Prehistoric- S1 & S14, Anglo-Saxon- S3, S4 &? S6 & Late Saxon-medieval *Brihtolvestuna*- S5)
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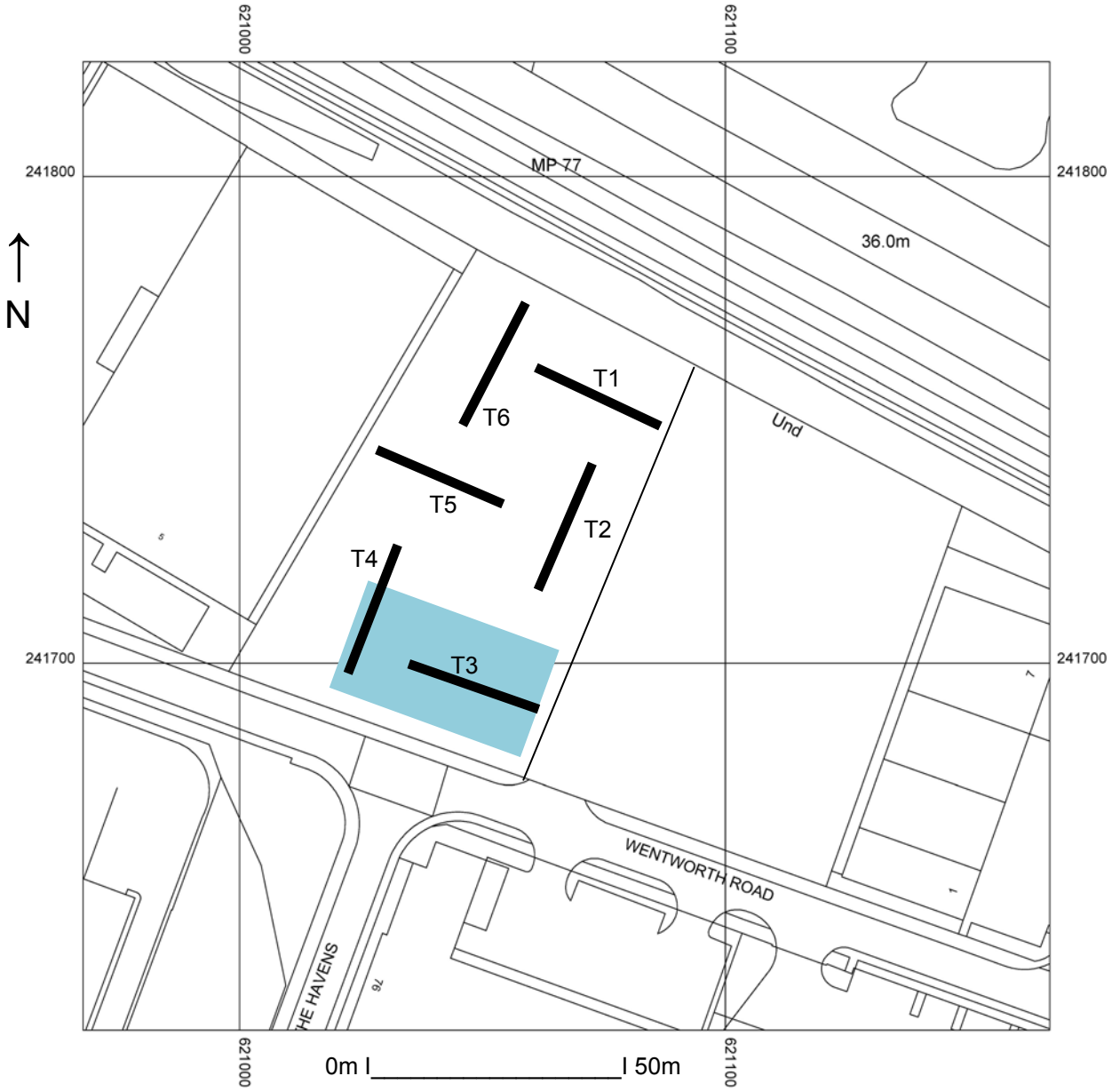

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
(Light blue- warehouse footprint, remainder of site yard/parking)

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Appendix I- Images

General view from northeast

Trench 1 from east

Trench 1 deposit profile

Trench 2 from north

Trench 2 deposit profile

Trench 3 from east

Trench 3 deposit profile

Trench 4 from south

Trench 4 deposit profile

Trench 5 from east

Trench 5 deposit profile

Trench 6 from north

Trench 6 deposit profile

Amenity Land Adjacent to No 5 Wentworth Road, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for

Archaeological Evaluation

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details

Name: Land adjacent to 5 Wentworth Road, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich, Suffolk

Client: Coastal Building Supplies

Local planning authority: Ipswich BC

Planning application ref: IP/15/00041/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of warehouse/showroom

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS_RA_Trenched Archaeological Evaluation Brief_5 Wentworth Road, Nacton_00041

Grid ref: TM 210 417

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Hollins Architects & Surveyors on behalf of their client Coastal Building Supplies have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed warehouse/showroom development that is anticipated to gain consent to go ahead in the near future. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application IP/15/00041/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of a warehouse/showroom on land adjacent 5 Wentworth Road, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003),* locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 While the proposed development site (PDS) now falls within the boundary of Ipswich BC historically it was in Nacton parish as it is located on what was Nacton Heath some three miles east of the historic centre of the town. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 depicts an open landscape in this area with the road to Felixstowe traversing this area of heathland with no farms or cottages shown as the lack of water sources discouraged settlement and prior to recent times the dry sandy soils of the heath could be used for little more than for grazing sheep at a low intensity. Topographically the PDS is located in a largely flat landscape at c35m OD.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief '.This proposed development affects an area of archaeological potential recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. Prehistoric features have been detected during a number of developments within the vicinity of the proposed development site (IPS 239, 252, 253 and 394). Evidence of early Anglo-Saxon activity has also been recorded in the wider area of this proposal. As a result, there is high potential for encountering heritage assets at this location.

The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates of the PDS relates to its location where there is scattered evidence for prehistoric and early Anglo-Saxon activity. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation trenches under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the erection of a warehouse/showroom on land adjacent to 5 Wentworth Road, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich.

5.2 The Brief requires c170m of 1.80m wide trenches. The trenching will be undertaken using a 1.2/1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand

investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under overall site event and HER numbers obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation

results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost though this is a rare occurrence on small scale evaluations).

- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.

- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)

- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely).

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land

use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk'* (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008*)*. As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. As appropriate a vector plan of

the trench location will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the client's agent has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)

Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

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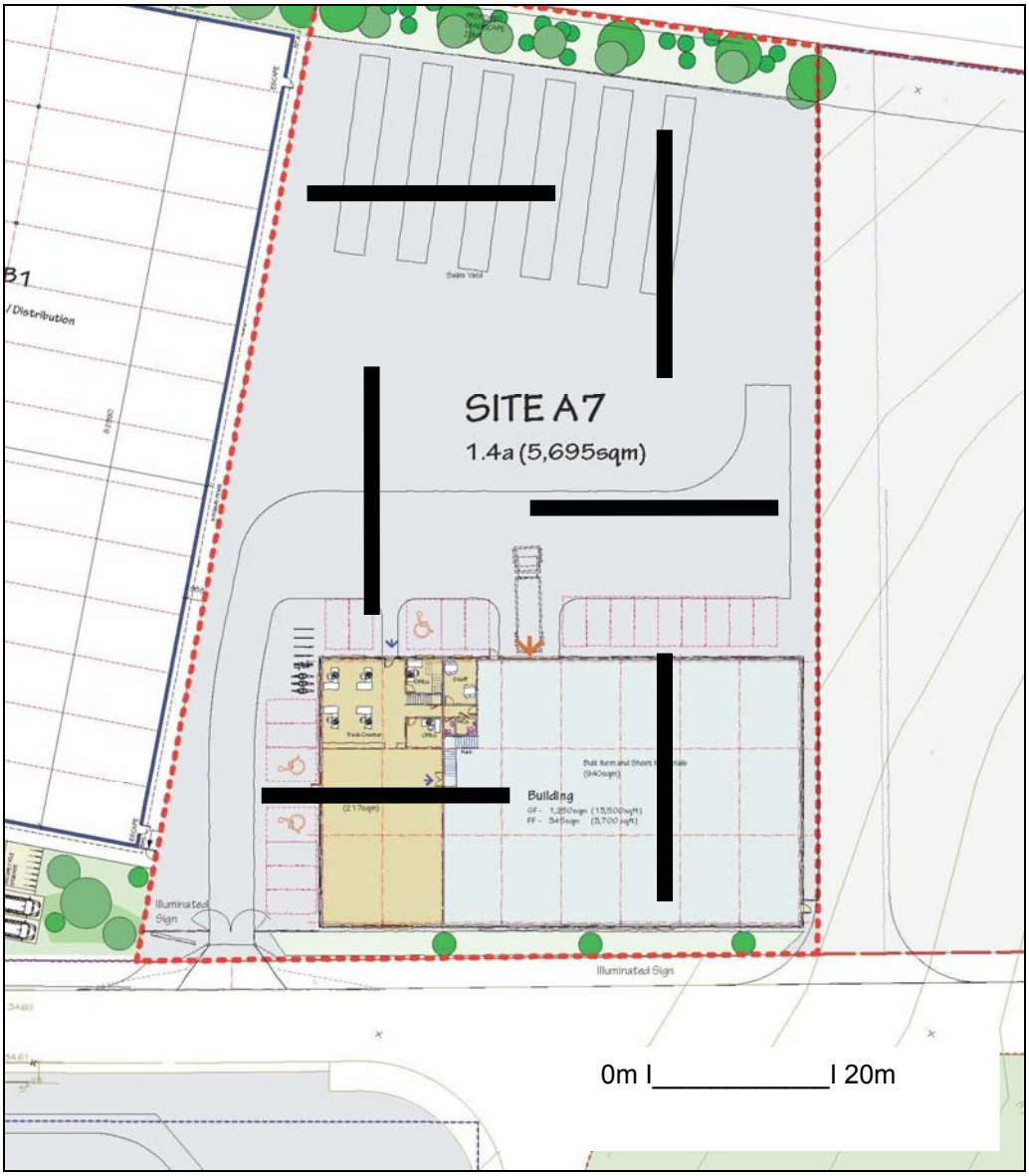

Proposed location of trial trenches (6 x 28m each)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-215894

Project details

Project name	Land at Wentworth Road, Ransomes Eurpark, Ipswich, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Ipswich, Site A7, Wentworth Road, Ransomes Europark (IPS 775, TM 2102 4170) evaluation trenching for a commercial development in an area that historically was very dry heath land did not reveal any archaeological finds or features with overburden at the site being very sandy and shallow.
Project dates	Start: 02-07-2015 End: 02-07-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23127 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	IPS 775 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	IP/15/00041/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'"Sample Trenches"'
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH LAND AT WENTWORTH ROAD, RANSOMES EUROPARK

Study area	6000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2102 4170 52.029043401941 1.222312507533 52 01 44 N 001 13 20 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 33m Max: 34m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Site A7, Wentworth Road, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf

Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	22 September 2015

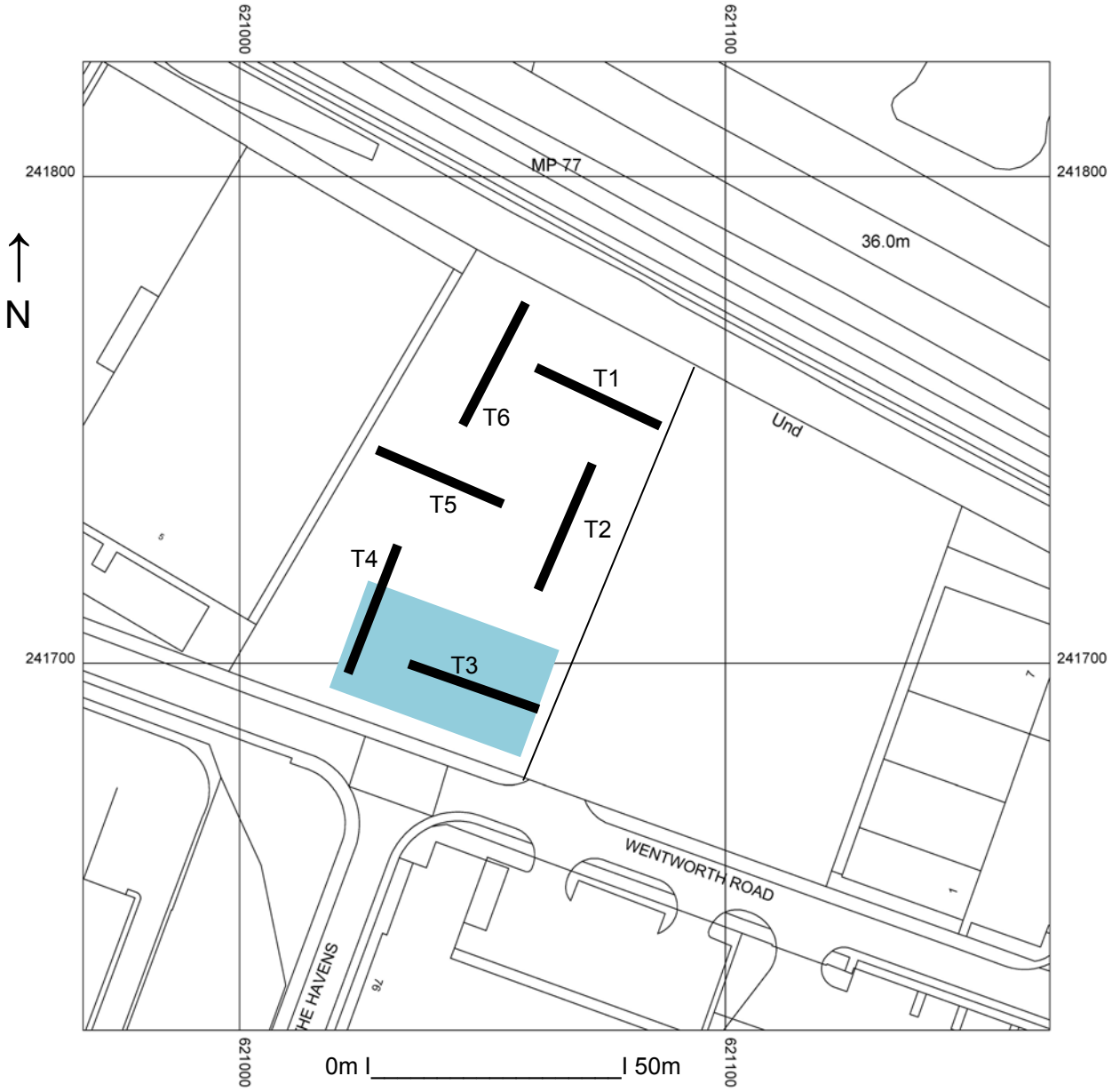

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
(Light blue- warehouse footprint, remainder of site yard/parking)

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Appendix I- Images

General view from northeast

Trench 1 from east

Trench 1 deposit profile

Trench 2 from north

Trench 2 deposit profile

Trench 3 from east

Trench 3 deposit profile

Trench 4 from south

Trench 4 deposit profile

Trench 5 from east

Trench 5 deposit profile

Trench 6 from north

Trench 6 deposit profile

Amenity Land Adjacent to No 5 Wentworth Road, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for

Archaeological Evaluation

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(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details

Name: Land adjacent to 5 Wentworth Road, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich, Suffolk

Client: Coastal Building Supplies

Local planning authority: Ipswich BC

Planning application ref: IP/15/00041/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of warehouse/showroom

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS_RA_Trenched Archaeological Evaluation Brief_5 Wentworth Road, Nacton_00041

Grid ref: TM 210 417

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Hollins Architects & Surveyors on behalf of their client Coastal Building Supplies have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed warehouse/showroom development that is anticipated to gain consent to go ahead in the near future. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application IP/15/00041/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of a warehouse/showroom on land adjacent 5 Wentworth Road, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003),* locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 While the proposed development site (PDS) now falls within the boundary of Ipswich BC historically it was in Nacton parish as it is located on what was Nacton Heath some three miles east of the historic centre of the town. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 depicts an open landscape in this area with the road to Felixstowe traversing this area of heathland with no farms or cottages shown as the lack of water sources discouraged settlement and prior to recent times the dry sandy soils of the heath could be used for little more than for grazing sheep at a low intensity. Topographically the PDS is located in a largely flat landscape at c35m OD.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief '.This proposed development affects an area of archaeological potential recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. Prehistoric features have been detected during a number of developments within the vicinity of the proposed development site (IPS 239, 252, 253 and 394). Evidence of early Anglo-Saxon activity has also been recorded in the wider area of this proposal. As a result, there is high potential for encountering heritage assets at this location.

The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates of the PDS relates to its location where there is scattered evidence for prehistoric and early Anglo-Saxon activity. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation trenches under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the erection of a warehouse/showroom on land adjacent to 5 Wentworth Road, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich.

5.2 The Brief requires c170m of 1.80m wide trenches. The trenching will be undertaken using a 1.2/1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand

investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under overall site event and HER numbers obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation

results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost though this is a rare occurrence on small scale evaluations).

- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.

- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)

- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely).

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land

use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk'* (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008*)*. As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. As appropriate a vector plan of

the trench location will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the client's agent has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)

Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

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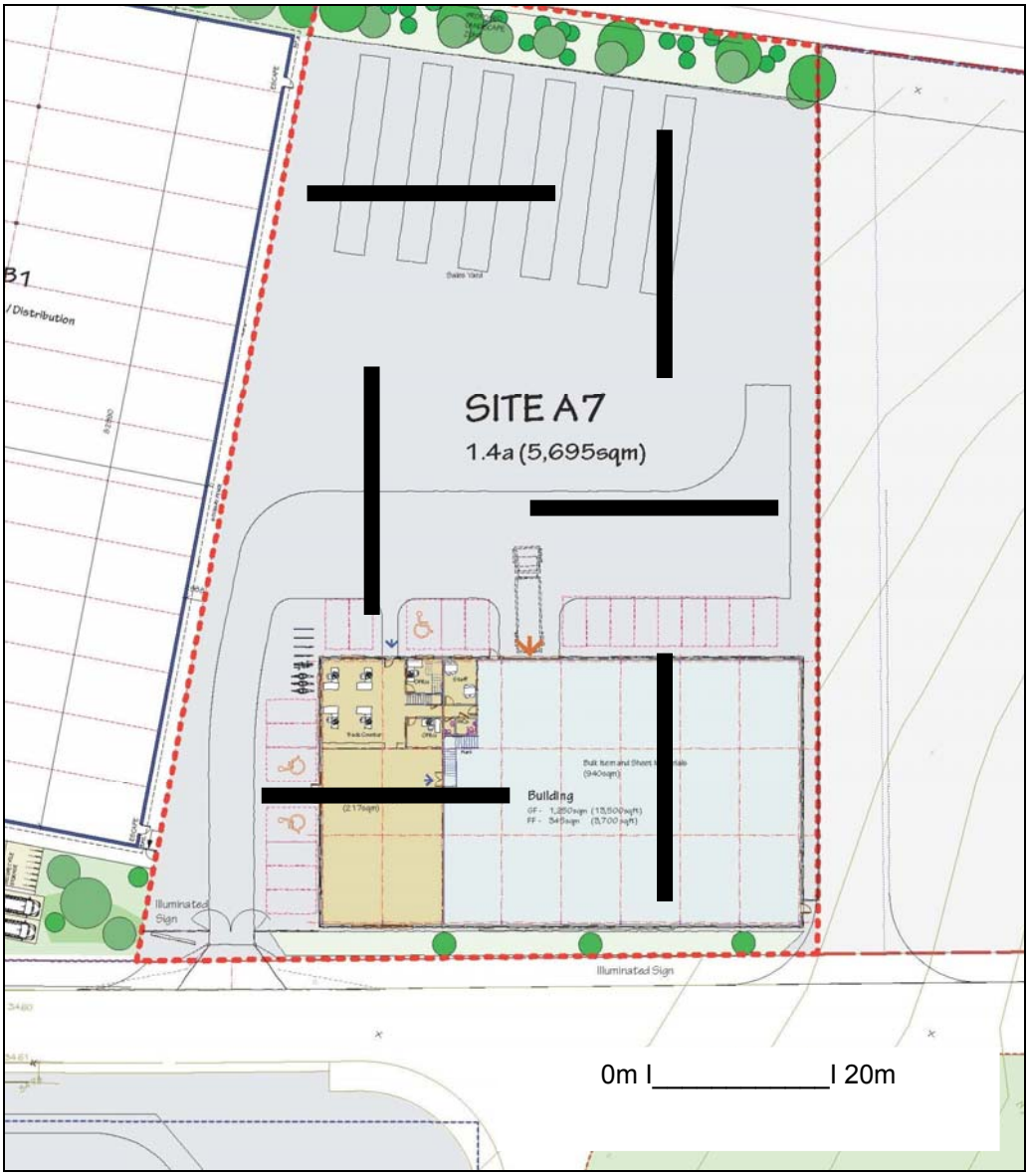

Proposed location of trial trenches (6 x 28m each)

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-215894

Project details

Project name	Land at Wentworth Road, Ransomes Eurpark, Ipswich, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Ipswich, Site A7, Wentworth Road, Ransomes Europark (IPS 775, TM 2102 4170) evaluation trenching for a commercial development in an area that historically was very dry heath land did not reveal any archaeological finds or features with overburden at the site being very sandy and shallow.
Project dates	Start: 02-07-2015 End: 02-07-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23127 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	IPS 775 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	IP/15/00041/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'"Sample Trenches"'
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH LAND AT WENTWORTH ROAD, RANSOMES EUROPARK

Study area	6000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2102 4170 52.029043401941 1.222312507533 52 01 44 N 001 13 20 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 33m Max: 34m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Site A7, Wentworth Road, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf

Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	22 September 2015