

**Land at 648 to 650 Old Norwich Road,
Ipswich, Suffolk**

Planning application: IP/14/00690/FUL

HER Ref: IPS 981

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(September 2016)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land at 648 to 650 Old Norwich Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 6LU

Clients: Mr & Mrs R Grimes

Planning authority: Ipswich BC

Planning application ref: IP/14/00690/FUL

Development: Erection of two, semi-detached, dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 6 September, 2016

Event ref: ESF 24619

HER ref: IPS 981

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-261423

Grid ref: TM 1423 4724

Site area: 384m² (footprint)

Recent land use: Back garden

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background
2. Evaluation methodology
3. Results

Table 1: Trench details

4. Conclusion

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- OASIS data collection form

Summary: Ipswich, land at 648 to 650 Old Norwich Road (IPS 981, TM 1423 4724) evaluation trenching for a development comprising two, semi-detached, dwellings relatively close to recorded evidence for Iron Age period activity revealed a small number of pits of mid-20th date and a tree root pit of uncertain age (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs R Grimes).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr & Mrs R Grimes commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a development comprising two, semi-detached, detached dwellings on land to the rear of 648 to 650 Old Norwich Road, Ipswich (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application IP/14/00690/FUL. While a third, detached, dwelling was also part of the application this part of the development is still under consultation and is presently covered by a workshop and a substantial concrete yard surface. The evaluation requirements were set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area concerned. 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 are undertaken.

1.2 The proposed development site to the rear of 648-650 Old Norwich Road, Ipswich is located on the north-western side of Ipswich in an extensive area of mid-20th century residential development close to the 40m OD contour with an underlying drift geological background of sandy clay with flints. The Old Norwich Road to the front of the existing houses is the historic link from Ipswich to areas to the north and west though it has in effect been demoted in importance by more recent road developments. This part of suburban Ipswich has a topography now masked by modern development but it slopes gently from east to west with no apparent natural water sources nearby that might have encouraged past settlement of any intensity with the River Gipping being some 1600m to the west. At the time of the evaluation the area for the planned pair of semi-detached dwellings was overgrown back garden.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this planned development was generated by its proximity to evidence for activity of Iron Age date (HER IPS 664) which was recorded during recent archaeological investigations some 50m to the south-east at the former Thomas Wolsey Special School (Sommers 2012 & 2013) though only two small features were revealed at this site in addition to evidence for a World War II air raid shelter. In addition a substantial Roman period villa (HER IPS 015) is located c900m to the south-east at Castle Hill and isolated Roman period coins finds are recorded to the east (HER IPS 043) and south-west (HER IPS 040) of the site to the rear of 648 to 650 Old Norwich Road.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The new house plots were trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) with one 8m long and one 10m long trenches with trench 2 being slightly shorter than the specified 10m length due to trees along the northern boundary of the existing garden. The trenching was carried out using a small 360 machine equipped with a

900mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed though the latter search was impeded by the large quantity of small metal objects of recent date which is a characteristic of back garden areas. 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 works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches is summarised in the table below (see also Fig. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	North-east/ south-west	10	250	150 of mid brown silty subsoil	Firm orange sandy clay with small flints	The only features were a series of small pits in the western half of the trench which were clearly of mid to late 20 th century date and all the stray finds were of a similar date
2	North-west/ south-east	8	200	200 as T1	As T1	The only feature was an irregular tree root pit of uncertain date and the stray finds were of 20 th century date
		18 (32.40m ²)	200/250	150/200		Trench depth was 400mm

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches were relatively shallow at a depth of 400mm with 200mm to 250mm of topsoil above 150mm to 200mm of subsoil. The locally occurring natural glaciofluvial deposit proved to be very firm sandy orange clay with small flints.

3.3 The only archaeological features revealed in the 18m of evaluation trenching as indicated in table 1 above were three or four small intercutting pits in the western half of trench 1 which were clearly of recent date with finds including sherds of mid-20th century pottery, porcelain light fittings, modern brick fragments and occasional plastic bag fragments. In trench 2 one natural feature was revealed which was an irregularly shaped disturbance with narrow circular voids going deeper and this is interpreted as a tree root pit of uncertain date. As with trench 1 all of the stray finds in the upcast spoil of trench 2 were also of recent date and were typical of domestic debris one might expect in the garden of a house constructed in the 1930s.

4. Conclusion

4.1 From these evaluation results it can only be concluded that the area of Iron Age period activity recorded some 50m to the south-east does not extend into this planned development area.

4.2 From these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this development for two, semi-detached, dwellings on land to the rear of 648-650 Old Norwich Road, Ipswich. Should a third dwelling be constructed on the southern side of No 648 it is also suggested that archaeological input would be of little value as this area is currently covered by a workshop which may well have substantial foundations and a large area of concrete yard whose creation must have truncated the natural ground surface.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: IPS 981

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 Martin Day for his skilled machine operation and general help on site)

Sommers, M	2012	' Thomas Wolsey Special School 642 Old Norwich Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IPS 664- Archaeological Evaluation Report' SCCAS Report 2012/035
Sommers, M	2013	' Thomas Wolsey Special School 642 Old Norwich Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IPS 664- Archaeological Excavation Report' SCCAS Report 2013/058

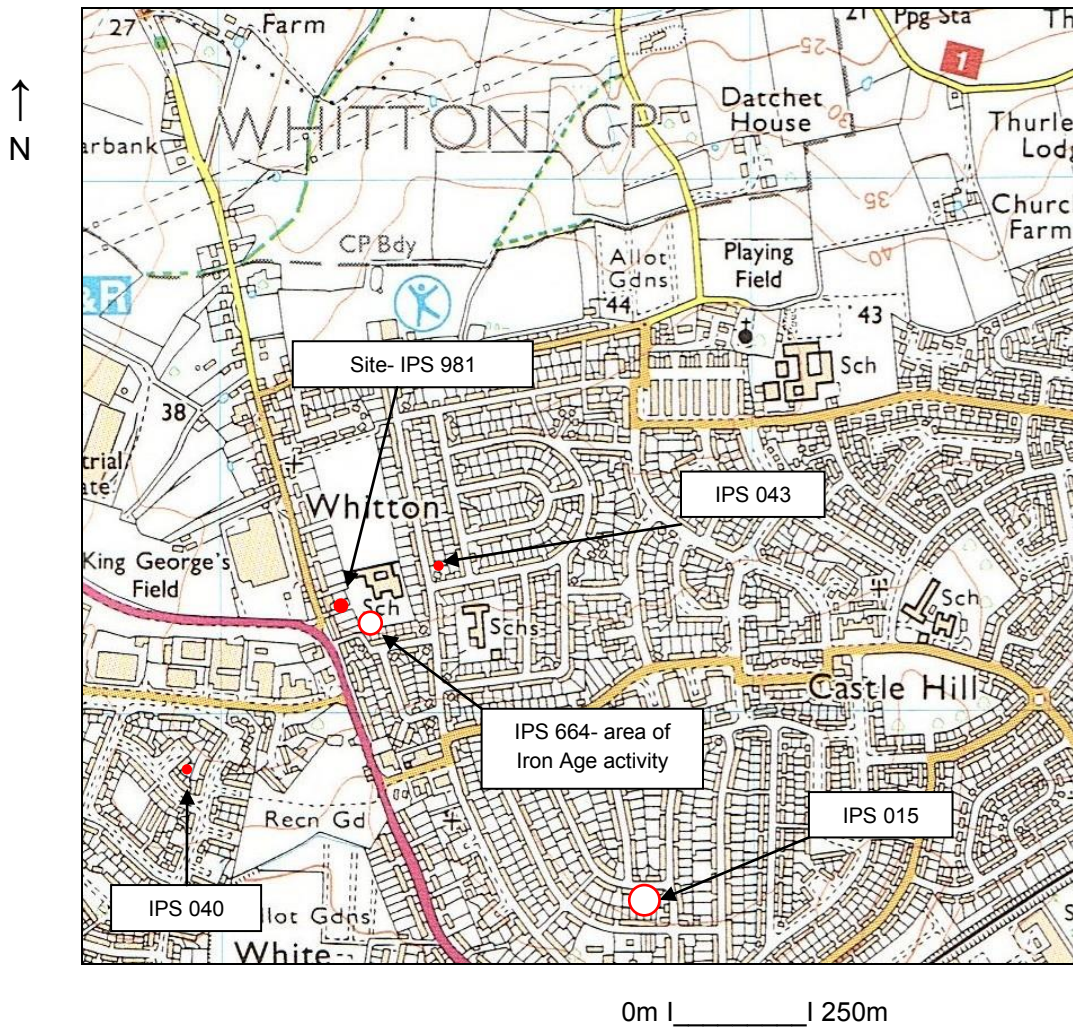


Fig. 1: Site location

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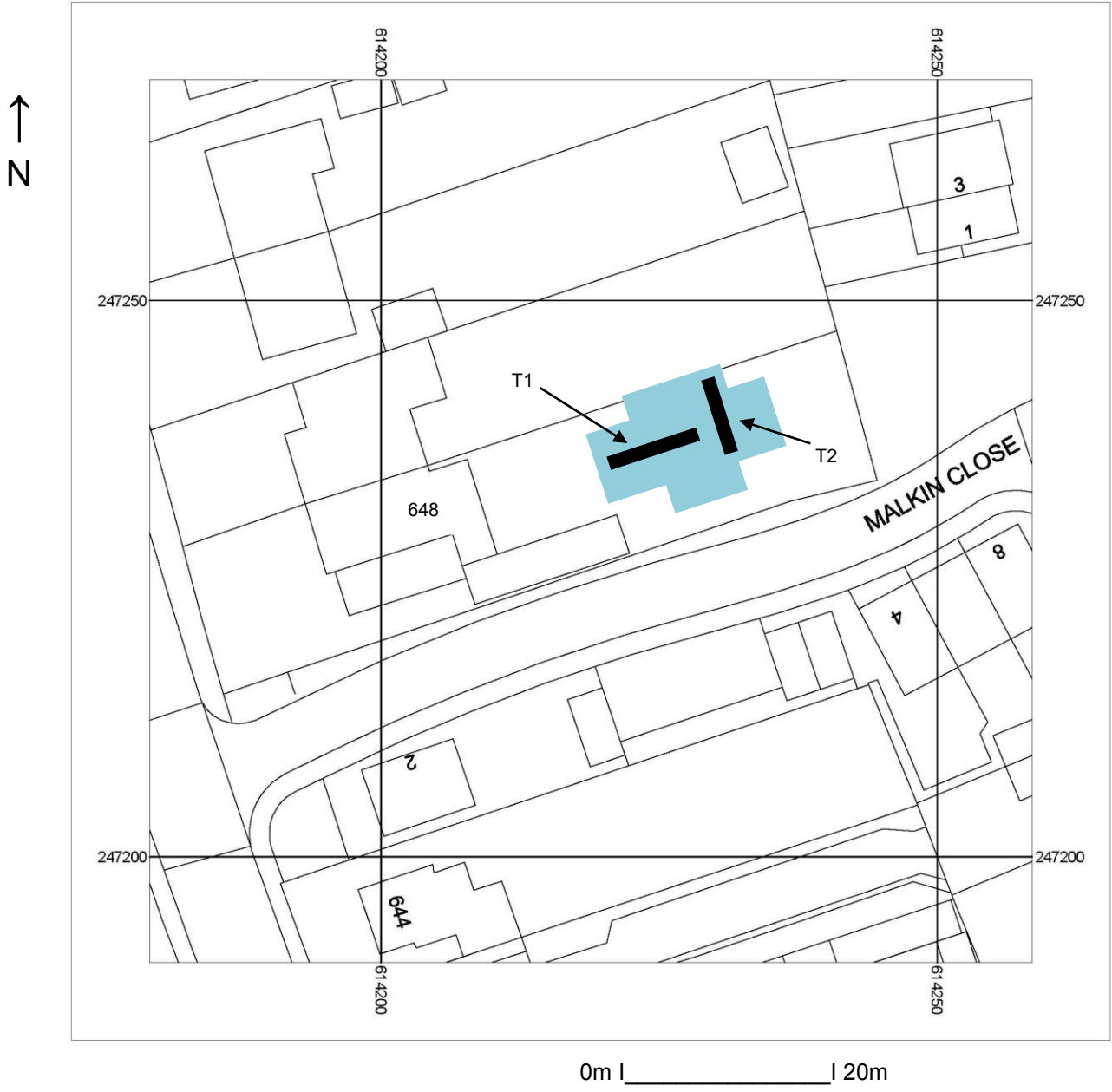


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned footprint area)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from east



Trench 1 from west with 20th century pits in foreground



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from north with tree root pit in foreground



Trench 2 deposit profile

**No's 648-650 Old Norwich Road,
Ipswich, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

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

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

Site details

Name: No's 648-650 Old Norwich Road, Ipswich, Suffolk,

Client: Mr & Mrs R Grimes

Local planning authority: Ipswich BC

Planning application ref: IP/14/00690/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of two dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref:2016_07_15 SCCAS_ArchEval_IP0690_648-50 Old Norwich Rd

Grid ref: TM 1420 4720

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr & Mrs R Grimes have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed two dwelling semi-detached development that has received consent to go ahead to the rear of 648-650 Old Norwich Road, Ipswich (a third detached dwelling to the front of the plot has not gained consent). This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application IP/14/00690/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated.

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 Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 The proposed development site (PDS) to the rear of 648-650 Old Norwich Road, Ipswich is located on the north-western side of Ipswich in an extensive area of mid-20th century residential development close to the 40m OD contour with an underlying drift geological background of silty clay with flints. The Old Norwich Road to the front of the existing houses being the historic link from Ipswich to areas to the north and west. This part of suburban Ipswich has a topography now masked by modern development but is largely flat with no apparent natural water sources that might have encouraged past settlement of any intensity. At present the site is back garden with an area of concrete path/yard covering its south-western part.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The proposed development affects an area of archaeological potential, as defined by information held by the County Historic Environment Record (HER). Late Iron Age pits and foundations of Second World War air raid shelters were excavated on the land immediately adjacent to this site, on ground belonging to the former Thomas Worsley Special School (HER nos. IPS 642, IP664; Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Field Team report 2012/035 and 2013/058). Given the proximity of these remains, there is high potential for further below ground heritage assets to be discovered at this site. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposits and below ground heritage assets that exist.'

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A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to

- 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 archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location close to a site where evidence for Iron Age activity has been revealed, in addition the area to the east also contained World War II air raid shelters associated with the school that formerly occupied the adjacent area. 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 two semi-detached dwellings on land to the rear of 648-650 Old Norwich Road, Ipswich. To inform any positive evaluation results an HER search of the area within 500m of the PDS will be commissioned from SCCAS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report and the evaluation results will be interpreted in relation to known nearby known archaeological sites and finds. However if the results of the evaluation are negative the need for an HER search will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.2 The Brief requires 20m of 1.80m wide trenching, this will be undertaken using a 1/1.20m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below in areas of soft ground at the site. 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

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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 including prior to the excavation of the trenches as well as across the base and sides of the trenches and adjacent areas if the vegetation cover allows. The upcast 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.

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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 as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post Excavation* (English Heritage, 2011, second edition). 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

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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 unless particularly deep features are present).
- 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 *MoRPHE*. 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 '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). 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 *MoRPHE* 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

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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 pdf 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 before site works commence 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.

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 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.

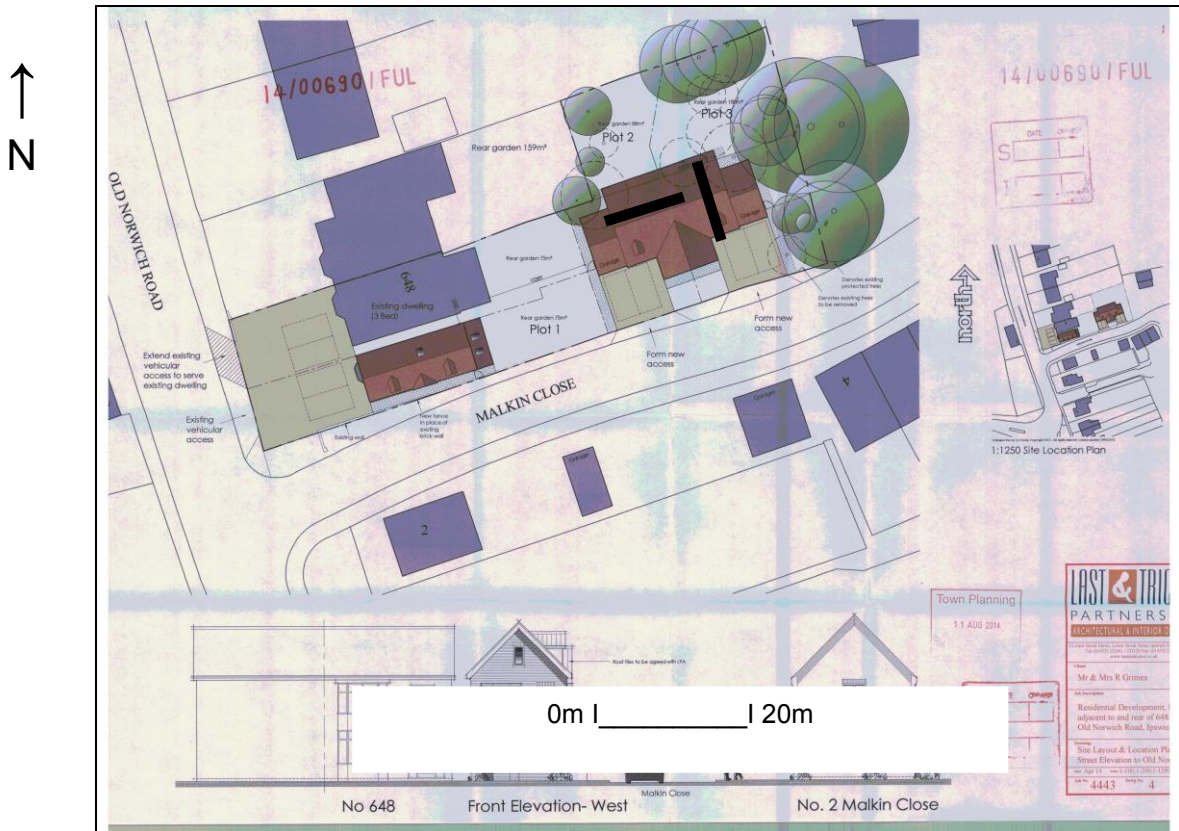
6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

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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, 15+ years reporting to SCCAS/PAS)
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



Proposed location of trenches (2 x 10m)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-261423

Project details

Project name	Land at 648-650 Old Norwich Road, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Ipswich, land at 648 to 650 Old Norwich Road (IPS 981, TM 1423 4724) evaluation trenching for a development comprising two, semi-detached, dwellings relatively close to recorded evidence for Iron Age period activity revealed a small number of pits of mid-20th date and a tree root pit of uncertain age.
Project dates	Start: 06-09-2016 End: 06-09-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 24619 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	IPS 981 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	IP/14/00690/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	TREE ROOT PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
Significant Finds	LIGHT FITTING Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
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 648-650 OLD NORWICH ROAD

Postcode	IP1 6LU
Study area	350 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1423 4724 52.081461677539 1.126954931897 52 04 53 N 001 07 37 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 37m Max: 38m
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	Landowner
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Discarded
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at 648 to 650 Old Norwich Road, Ipswich, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2016

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