

**The Bull Ride, New Street,
Woodbridge, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/16/3289

HER Ref: WBG 121

Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring Report

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

(July 2017)

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Site details for HER

Name: The Bull Ride, New Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 1DX

Clients: Foundation Properties Ltd

Planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/3289

Development: Erection of 5 dwellings following demolition of existing rear part of building

Date of fieldwork: 30 January, 14, 15 & 22 February & 2 May, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25426

HER ref: WBG 121

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-274774

Grid ref: TM 2717 4912

Site area: 1400m²

Recent land use: Redundant later 19th century brick building with ground dropping away by 6m from south to north

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Summary: Woodbridge, The Bull Ride, New Street (WBG 121, TM 2717 4912) due to deep overburden deposits across much of the downslope, northern, part of the site monitoring of ground works was undertaken and this recovered a moderate quantity of medieval, late medieval and Post medieval pottery sherds, plus a small number of heavily burnt flints indicative of activity of prehistoric date, though no features of any age were identified. In a higher, upslope, area some 30m north of the street frontage a single evaluation trench revealed a pit of 16th century date and the edge of a layer containing a few medieval sherds (John Newman Archaeological Services for Foundations Properties Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Foundation Properties Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation and monitoring works for a residential development comprising 5 new dwellings as part of a development which also includes the conversion of the front part of the existing later 19th century building at The Bull Ride, New Street, Woodbridge (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/16/3289. The archaeological requirements as a combination of monitoring and evaluation were agreed with Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) following examination of the initial test pitting works by JNAS when particularly deep overburden deposits were identified in the northern, downslope, part of the site. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation and monitoring (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the development works to go ahead following the demolition of the northern part of The Bull Ride building.

1.2 Woodbridge is a small town near to the coast in south east Suffolk located close to the lowest crossing point of the River Deben at the upper limit of the tidal range of the river. The town, where a market has been held since at least 1227, and with an uncertain though undoubtedly significant and important status as a centre from at least the Late Saxon period still fulfils various local administrative and economic roles for the area. Woodbridge is located in an area of predominantly light, glacially derived, sands and gravels close to the River Deben generally giving rise to well drained soils which grade into heavier silty sand and boulder clay type deposits to the west.

1.3 Historically Woodbridge has had two main foci; the parish church and market place which are some 100m to the west of the The Bull Ride, and the River Deben some 500m to the south-east. The site until recently was largely covered by a large brick building known as The Bull Ride and the relevant Heritage Statement (Derrick, 2016) outlines how this was constructed in the 1880s replacing structures shown on the tithe map of 1838. The Bull Ride was built as an extensive horse stabling and stud complex and in more recent years it has been in use as an antiques warehouse with little maintenance being carried out and therefore consent was given to demolish the part covering the rear, northern half of the application area (*ibid.*) from a point some 30m north of the New Street frontage. This demolition took the rear part of The Bull Ride building to ground level and broke up the associated floor slabs which, due to the relatively steep slope at the site, were largely well above the natural ground level. As noted above this site has a steep slope that drops by some 6m over a distance of 60m from south to north with the latter part being close to the Naverne Brook which flows into the River Deben.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location within the area defined in the Historic Environment Record (HER) as the historic core of Woodbridge (HER WBG 078).

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 While the relevant brief required 15m of evaluation trenching across the new build area in the downslope part of the site as outlined above monitoring of initial engineering test pits established that the northern part of this new build was in an area where the overburden was too deep for such trenching. Therefore it was agreed with SCCAS that ground works for new build plots 3, 4 and 5 could be monitored. Therefore only the area of new build plots 1 and 2 was trenched (see Fig. 2) following the removal of some 600mm of overburden but with demolition debris still lying over this area. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm 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. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trench was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

2.3 During the monitoring of new build plots 3, 4 and 5 foundations trenches were examined closely following the monitoring of initial ground reduction and indistinct areas were trowelled clean; again a number of digital photographs were taken to record the exposed deposits and the upcast spoil was scanned for finds.

3. Results

3.1 The initial test pits revealed 500mm of Post medieval building debris above 600mm of mid brown sandy subsoil close to the area of new build plots 1 and 2 with the local natural glaciofluvial deposit being yellow sand with flints. However the second test pit in the area of new build plot 5 (see Fig. 2) close to the downslope, northern, edge of the site revealed 400mm of Post medieval building debris above 700mm of mid brown sandy subsoil which in turn lay over 900mm of dark brown wet peaty sand which was over natural light grey-brown silty sand.

3.2 Across the northern build plots the initial ground reduction increased from 900mm at its southern part under plot 3 to 2000mm plus across plot 5. At the latter, downslope, area natural pale yellow sand was only exposed in its southern third but was still in subsoil over the remainder of the plot while largely clean natural sand was revealed in the remainder of plot 5 and plots 3 and 4. The material removed

comprised 500mm of later Post medieval building debris that lay over 400mm to 2000mm+ of mid brown sandy subsoil from south to north and subsequent foundation trench excavation confirmed the soft nature of the natural sand. The only features exposed in the area of plots 3 to 5 were occasional pits containing later 19th century brick fragments though a few unstratified pottery sherds (0001) were recovered from the upcast spoil. In addition a small number of heavily burnt, white, cracked flints were recovered from the upcast spoil of plot 5 close to the Naverne Brook.

3.3 In the area of new build plots 1 and 2 an 8m long evaluation trench (see Figs. 2 & 3) was opened after an initial ground reduction which still left in place 200mm of re-deposited sand above 400mm of mid brown sandy subsoil with small brick fragments which in turn lay over 600mm of cleaner mid brown sandy subsoil. The natural glaciofluvial was again soft yellow sand and two archaeological features were identified (see Appendix III- Contest list). The later of these was a 1500mm wide pit (0005) whose fill contained a lot of later Post medieval brick fragments. Due to its relatively recent date this feature (0005) was not excavated. However another pit (0002) to its west, and cut by the 19th century feature (0005), was sectioned and its mid brown sandy fill (0003) contained a few pottery sherds plus small fragments of peg tile. This feature (0002) was at least 1200mm deep though its full width cannot be estimated. Finally at the eastern end of the trench the subsoil depth began to increase and a small number of pottery sherds (0004) were recovered from this lower subsoil layer. Later monitoring of ground works for the foundation trenches for plots 1 and 2 did not reveal any more archaeological features or finds.

4. The Finds

4.1 In total 23 sherds of pottery (wt. 226g) and 2 heavily burnt flints (wt. 40g) were recovered from this site and the full report by Sue Anderson is attached as Appendix IV below.

4.2 In summary 7 sherds of 11th/12th (wt. 44g) to 16th/18th (wt. 49g) century date, in addition to one sherd (wt. 6g) of possible Roman or medieval date, were recovered as stray finds from the upcast spoil (0001) at the site. In addition 11 sherds (wt. 123g) of 14th/16th to 16th/18th date were recovered from the fill (0003) of the pit (0002) in the evaluation trench and a probable 16th century date is suggested for this feature. In addition 4 sherds (wt. 44g) of medieval, 11th to 14th century date were recovered from the deeper subsoil layer (0004) at the eastern end of the trench. All of the pottery wares represented are typical for east Suffolk.

4.3 Finally two heavily burnt flints (0001), or 'pot boilers,' of possible prehistoric date were recovered from the upcast spoil in the northern, downslope, part of the site.

5. Conclusion

5.1 As the reason for the archaeological works required at this site was due to its location within the area defined as the historic core of Woodbridge (HER WBG 078) following consultation with SCCAS a search of the HER was not commissioned. However the results of the site evaluation and monitoring have provided valuable information regarding past activity in this part of the town close to the Market Hill. The pottery sherds recovered as stray finds from the upcast spoil are indicative of medieval settlement nearby from the 11/12th century and through the high medieval period with the earliest archaeological feature (0002) identified at the site being a pit of probable 16th century date. As the area that was monitored and evaluated being only the new build part of the development some 30m north of the New Street frontage these results would suggest that the street frontage to the south has a greater archaeological potential and any future developments affecting this area should be subject to close archaeological investigation.

5.2 The lack of archaeological features in the monitored new build area across plots 3 to 5 is in all probability due to the natural steep south to north slope at the site with a probable past potential in the past for the northern part of the site to be liable to seasonally flood along the line of the Naverne Brook. However there is evidence for some past activity close to this stream of both medieval date, as evidenced by a scatter of pottery sherds, and of prehistoric date as indicated by the heavily burnt flints commonly known as 'pot boilers.' The latter finds often being evidence for slow cooking from the Bronze Age in particular in wet areas where food could be prepared in low lying, wet, areas using heated flints to heat the water in pits excavated into the water table. Therefore it would be useful to at least monitor any future developments in this lower lying area close to the Naverne Brook.

5.3 In conclusion it can be stated that a flexible approach to the archaeological study of this site has benefited from close consultation with SCCAS and close cooperation from the developer as the nature of the deposits revealed became apparent and the archaeological input was modified to respond to what was exposed as ground works were carried out.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: WBG 121.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to everyone on site for their close cooperation, to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds work and to Sue Holden for her illustration work)

Ref.

Derrick, A 2016 'Heritage Statement Bull Ride, New Street, Woodbridge' (Architectural History Practice)

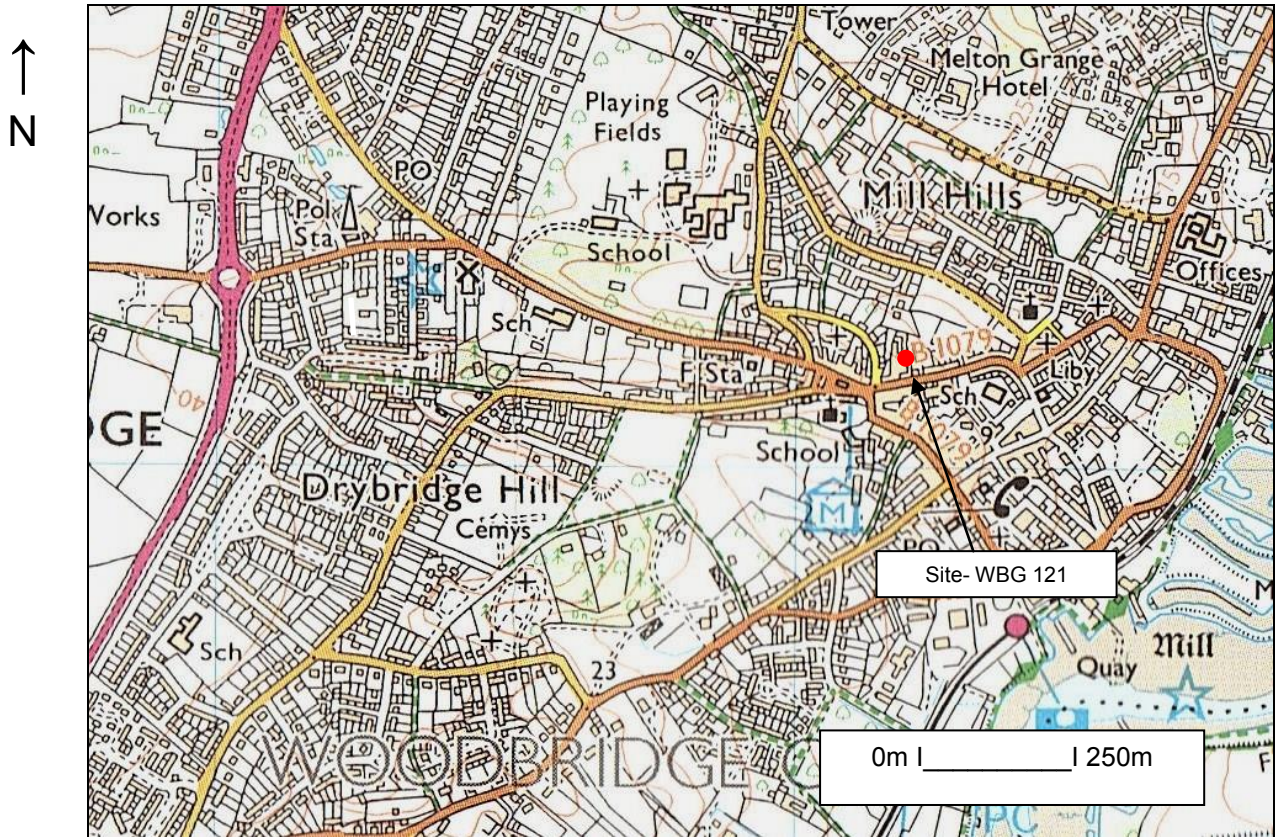


Fig. 1: Site location

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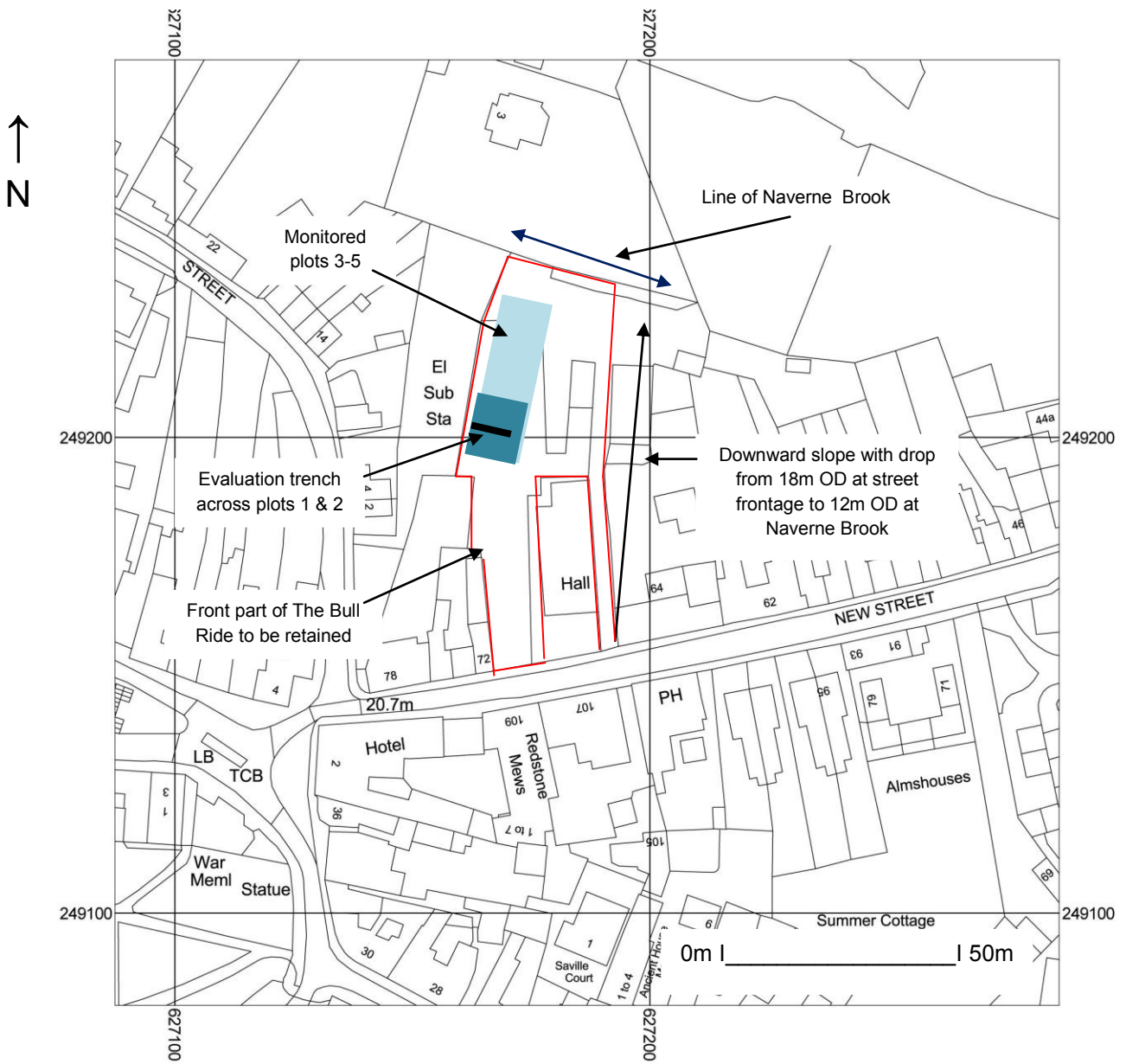


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench and monitored area
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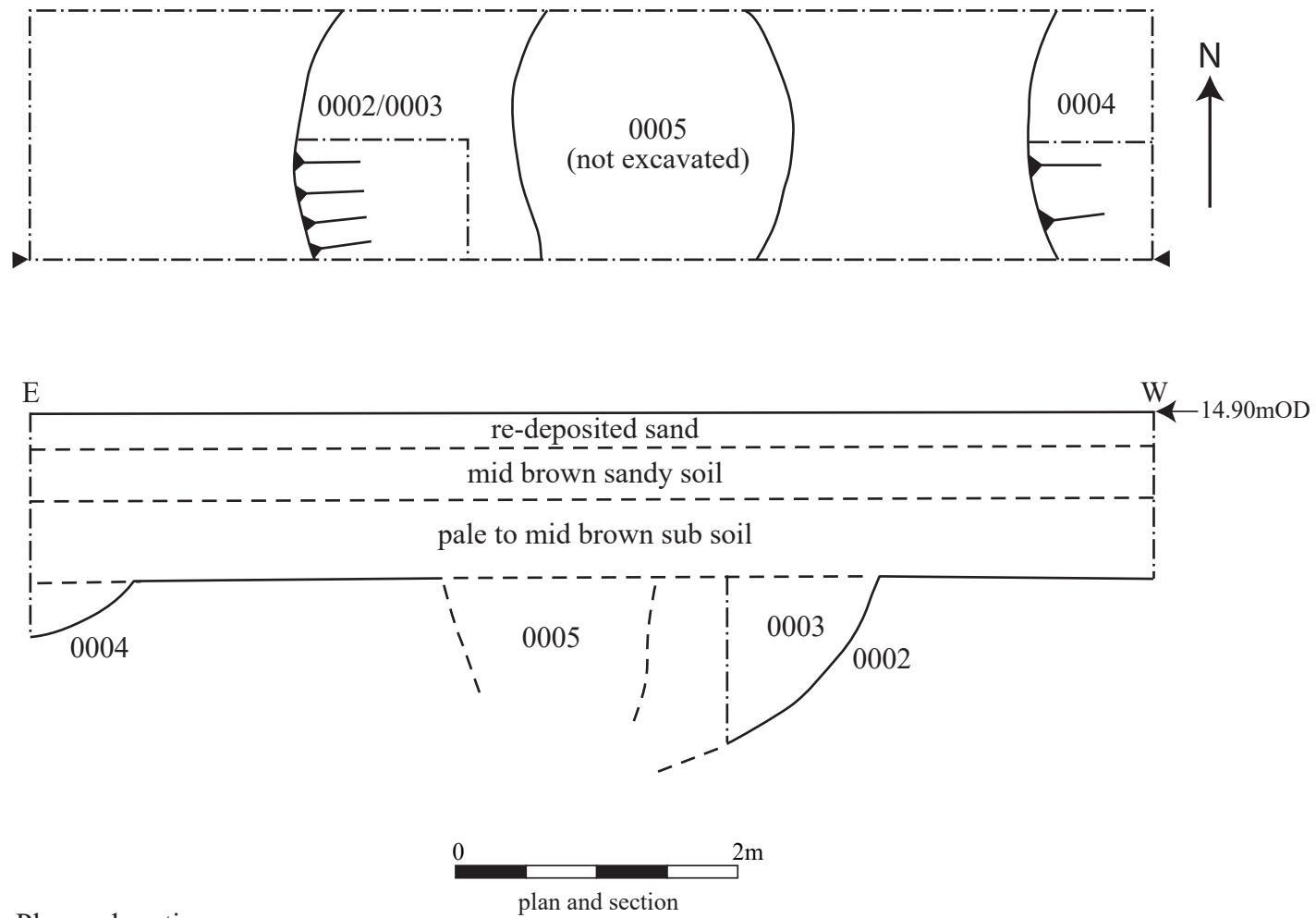


Fig. 3: Plan and section.

Appendix I- Images



General view from north during ground reduction



Foundation trench for plot 4 from east



Stripped area for plot 3



Evaluation trench across plots 1 and 2 from west with scale pole in pit 0002



Deposit profile of evaluation trench with scale pole in pit 0002

**Bull Ride, New Street,
Woodbridge, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation & Monitoring**

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

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

Site details

Name: Bull Ride, New Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 1DX

Client: Foundation Properties

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/3289

Proposed development: Erection of five dwellings following demolition of existing building

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2017_01_10 DC16_3289 Bull Ride Woodbridge

Grid ref: TM 27173 49119

Area: 1400m²

Current site use: Largely covered by now redundant later 19th century brick building with ground dropping away by nearly 4m to the north

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
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Proposed location of trial trenches

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Foundation Properties have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/16/3289 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. This development concerns the construction of five dwellings following the demolition of the existing building at the Bull Ride, New Street, Woodbridge.

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 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/16/3289. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

1.4 Following the submission of the original WSI which was approved by SCCAS two test pits have been excavated at the site for ground testing purposes. These test pits were to the east of planned new units 1 and 2 and downslope to the north of unit 5. The test pit to the east of units 1 and 2 revealed natural sand at a depth of 1200mm with 500mm of later Post medieval building debris over 700mm of top and sandy subsoil. As the Post medieval debris will be removed from the site it will be possible to open an evaluation trench in this area once the demolition works have reached ground level. However the second test pit at the northern, downslope, end of the site revealed 400mm of later Post medieval building debris which lay over 700mm of sandy subsoil which in turn lay over 800/900mm of dark brown peaty sand giving an overall depth to natural sand of nearly 2000mm. Therefore evaluation trenching in this part of the site is not feasible and SCCAS have agreed to the monitoring of foundation works for unit 5 and possibly for unit 4 with evaluation trenching commencing when overburden deposits decrease. This decision will be taken in consultation with SCCAS.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Woodbridge is a small town close to the coast in south east Suffolk located close to the lowest crossing point of the River Deben. Having been granted a market in 1227 and with an uncertain, though undoubtedly significant and important status, as a centre from at least the Late Saxon period Woodbridge still fulfils various local administrative and economic roles for the area. The town is located in an area of predominantly light, glacially derived, sands and gravels generally giving rise to well drained soils with the proposed development site (PDS) being at 16m OD (southern part) and then dropping to just over 12m OD at its northern edge close to the Naverne Brook.

2.2 Historically Woodbridge has had two main foci; the parish church and market place which are some 100m to the west to the west of the PDS, and the River Deben some 500m to the south-east. At present the PDS is largely covered by a large brick building known as the Bull Ride and the relevant Heritage Statement (Derrick, 2016) outlines how it was constructed in the 1880s and replacing structures shown on the tithe map of 1838. The Bull Ride was built as an extensive horse stabling and stud complex and in more recent years it has been as an antiques warehouse with little maintenance being carried out and therefore consent has been given to demolish the part covering the northern half of the PDS (*ibid.*). This demolition will take the existing building to ground level and break up the associated floor slabs which, due to the relatively steep slope at the site, are largely well above the natural ground level.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This application lies in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within the historic core of Woodbridge (WDB 078). There is potential for archaeological remains relating to historic occupation within the town to exist on the site. The proposed works would cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposits and below ground heritage assets that exist. The impacts of previous buildings on potential archaeological deposits are unknown.'

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 possible preservation in situ or 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 the site's location within the historic core of the town where evidence for later Saxon to earlier Post medieval might be anticipated. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS with evaluation trenching 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.

4.2 In addition as outlined in section 1.4 above the northern part of the site will be monitored as overburden deposits make evaluation trenching not viable.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of five dwellings following the demolition of the northern part of the Bull Ride, New Street, Woodbridge. To inform the results if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 200m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report. Demolition of the existing buildings will take place before the evaluation but this will only be to ground level with the breaking up of floor slabs where trenches will be located and grubbing out of foundations will not take place until after the evaluation.

5.2 The Brief requires 35m of 1.8m wide trenching across the area of the planned new dwellings though this length will now be reduced as the downslope unit(s) will be monitored. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below though some variation to this layout may be necessary to avoid existing foundations once these are exposed. In addition the plan indicates the location of 20m of trenching leaving a potential additional 15m as contingency dependant on the initial results. 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 as required. 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,

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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 before the trenches are opened. 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 an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. 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 Monitoring of the downslope part of the site will be carried out to the same methodology and standards as the evaluation though it will probably not be possible to enter the foundation trenches as they will be in soft sand.

5.5 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 evidence is assessed as being low).

5.6 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

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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 and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.7 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 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). 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 the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (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 for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- 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 incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- 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)

5.8 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). 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.

5.9 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

palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site. The results from the monitoring part of the archaeological programme of works will be integrated into the overall report.

5.10 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.

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 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. One overhead service exists across the site but is at a high height. 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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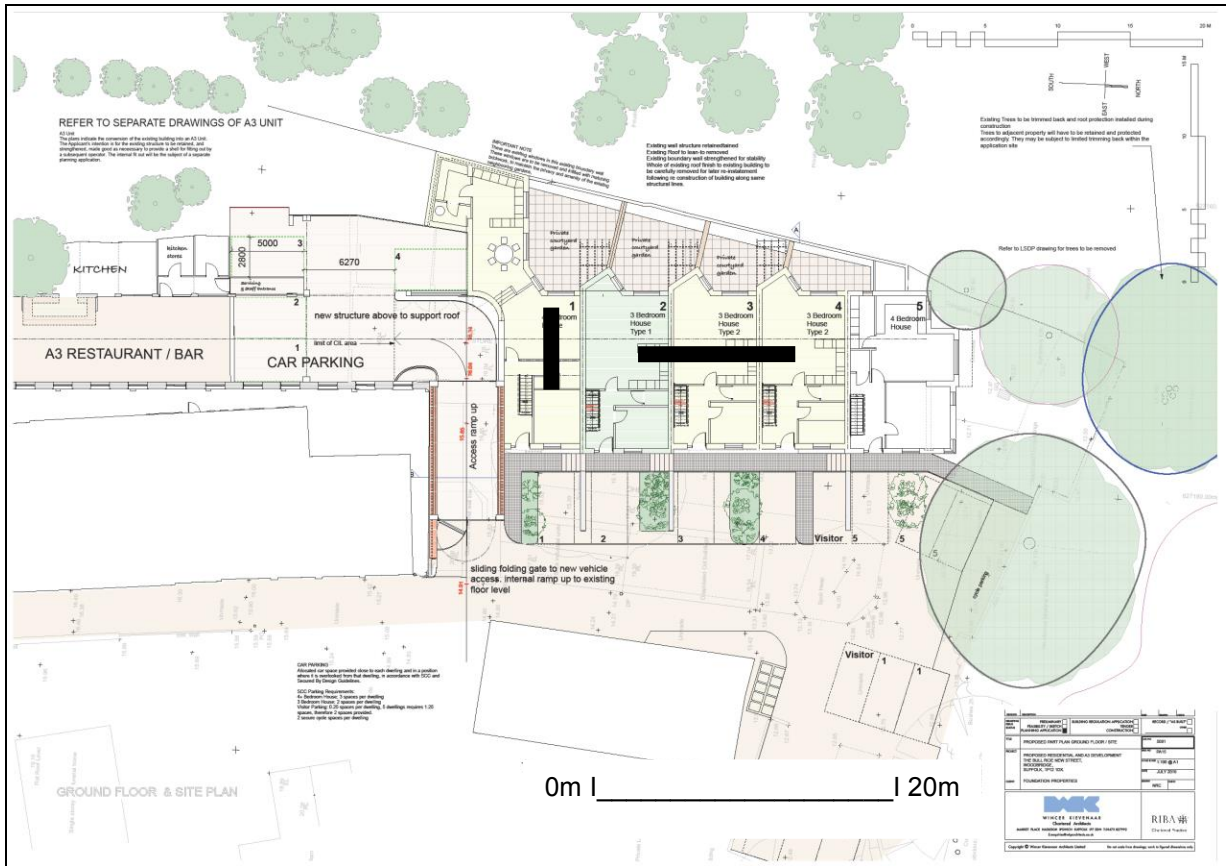
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Tovergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

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

Ref.

Derrick, A 2016 'Heritage Statement Bull Ride, New Street, Woodbridge' (Architectural History Practice)



Proposed location of trial trenches (1 x 5m and 1 x 10m, north to right)

Appendix III- Context list

The Bull Ride, New Street, Woodbridge

HER: WBG 121

Number	Type	Part of	Description	Date
0001	US	0001	Unstratified finds from monitoring of ground works in northern, downslope, part of site across plots 3-5 where overburden was too deep for evaluation trenching (new build area of site in northern part of site 30m north of street frontage drops by 6m)	
0002	Pit	0002	Large pit in single evaluation trench at southern, upslope, area of new build area, 1700mm+ wide and 1200mm deep (below 1200mm of overburden), cut by pit 0005	
0003	Fill	0002	Mid brown sandy fill of 0002, pottery finds and a few very small peg tile fragments	16 th C
0004	Layer	0004	Lower mid brown sandy subsoil at eastern end of trench where natural dropped away, possibly upper fill of a pit though if so only western 600mm of feature revealed	med
0005	Pit	0005	Large pit 1500mm wide, cuts pit 0002, possibly a soakaway for The Bull Run, containing numerous brick and peg tile fragments (not excavated)	L 19 th /E 20 th C

Appendix IV- The Finds

The Bull Ride, New Street, Woodbridge (WBG121): finds

Sue Anderson, July 2017.

Pottery

Twenty-three sherds of pottery (266g) were collected from three contexts. A summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 1.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. A full quantification by count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (eve), minimum number of vessels (MNV), fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes. The results were input directly into an Access database.

Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date Range	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	11th-12th c.	1	2		1
Early medieval ware sparse shelly	EMWSS	11th-13th c.	6	41	0.06	6
Medieval sandy coarsewares	MCW	12th-14th c.	4	62		2
Late medieval and transitional wares	LMT	L.14th-16th c.	7	92	0.06	7
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	4	63		4
Unidentified	UNID	Rom or Med	1	6		1
<i>Totals</i>			23	266	0.12	21

Table 1. Pottery by fabric.

Early medieval wares were all sparse shelly types and included a fragment of Yarmouth-type ware with abundant sand and sparse shell, and six sherds of Melton-type shelly wares with sparse shell in a fine silty matrix. The latter included a hard rim fragment of square-beaded type with thumbing, probably of 13th-century date. They were recovered from all three contexts, in association with later wares.

Four sherds of medieval coarseware were in a brown fine sandy fabric with sparse mica, and comprised three body and base sherds of one vessel and a body sherd of another. These sherds were similar in appearance to Hollesley-type wares and may be of similar date (13th-14th c.). They were recovered from layer 0004 and as an unstratified find 0001.

All pottery of late medieval date was recovered from pit fill 0003. Fragments were generally body sherds with full or partial glaze, but there was also a fragment of a jug rim. Two sherds of glazed red earthenware (GRE) were also recovered from this pit, suggesting a 16th-century date for the fill. A body sherd and a handle of GRE were also recovered as unstratified finds 0001.

One unidentified sherd was in a fine sandy fabric, almost white in colour, with sparse mica. A thin horizontal line was incised externally and there were clear throwing rings internally. It may be of Roman or medieval date.

Burnt flint

Two fire-cracked calcined flints (40g) were recovered as unstratified finds 0001. These are the type of flint known as 'pot-boilers' and are probably of prehistoric date.

References

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

Appendix 1: Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date
0001	YAR	1	2				11-12
0001	EMWSS	1	12	jar	everted square beaded	harder than usual, wheel finished	13
0001	EMWSS	2	11			sim to Melton Ware	11-13
0001	MCW	1	19			common fs, sparse mica, brown	13-14?
0001	GRE	1	6				16-18
0001	GRE	1	43				16-18
0001	UNID	1	6			v fine pale grey (almost white), sparse v fine mica	Rom/Med?
0003	EMWSS	2	17			1 overfired reduced	11-13
0003	LMT	2	12				L.14-M.16
0003	LMT	2	17				L.14-M.16
0003	LMT	1	13				L.14-M.16
0003	LMT	1	41				L.14-M.16
0003	LMT	1	9	jug	collared		L.14-M.16
0003	GRE	1	7				16-18
0003	GRE	1	7				16-18
0004	EMWSS	1	1				11-13
0004	MCW	3	43			common fs, sparse mica, brown	13-14?

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-274774

Project details

Project name	The Bull Ride, New Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Woodbridge, The Bull Ride, New Street (WBG 121, TM 2717 4912) due to deep overburden deposits across much of the downslope, northern, part of the site monitoring of ground works was undertaken and this recovered a moderate quantity of medieval, late medieval and Post medieval pottery sherds, plus a small number of heavily burnt flints indicative of activity of prehistoric date, though no features of any age were identified. In a higher, upslope, area some 30m north of the street frontage a single evaluation trench revealed a pit of 16th century date and the edge of a layer containing a few medieval sherds.
Project dates	Start: 30-01-2017 End: 02-05-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25426 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	WBG 121 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/16/3289 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL WOODBRIDGE THE BULL RIDE, NEW STREET
Postcode	IP12 1DX
Study area	1400 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2717 4912 52.093149223753 1.316750551003 52 05 35 N 001 19 00 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 12m Max: 18m
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 recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
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	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Bull Ride, New Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk-

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