No 62 Dykes Street, Ipswich , Suffolk

Planning application: IP/16/00819

HER Ref: IPS 1953

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(September 2017)

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

Site details for HER

Name: No 62 Dykes Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 3LU

Clients: Mr & Mrs M Lamb

Planning authority: Ipswich BC

Planning application ref: IP/16/00819

Development: Conversion of building to residential use and creation of associated car parking area

Date of fieldwork: 16 & 17 August, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25776

HER ref: IPS 1953

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-292472

Grid ref: TM 1602 4480

Site area: 400m^2

Recent land use: Former outbuilding and garden to south

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Summary: Ipswich, 62 Dykes Street (IPS 1953, TM 1602 4480) evaluation test pitting consequent on an application to convert a 19th century outbuilding to residential use close to an area where human burial evidence was recorded in the 1970s some 100m north of the site of the medieval St George's church revealed two pits of later Post medieval date and a 19th century wall foundation. While two small sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from one test pit as stray finds and two abraded human fibula leg bones were recovered, also as stray finds, from another test pit no evidence was revealed for in situ burials and the latter finds are interpreted as charnel remains which originally formed part of burials elsewhere in the local area (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs M Lamb).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr & Mrs M Lamb commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation test pitting works for a development concerning the conversion of an outbuilding to residential use with associated internal floor lowering and external landscaping at 62 Dykes Street, Ipswich (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application IP/16/00819. 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 pitting 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 test pitting to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Ipswich grew as a town and port from the Middle Saxon era in the later 7th to 8th century period and into the medieval period close to the upper reaches of the tidal Orwell Estuary at the lowest bridging point, at Bridge Street, as one of the first urban and trading centres (or *wics*) in the post-Roman period. The planned development site is located some 500m north-west of the historic core of the town, which is on the northern side of the River Orwell, in the northern part of the historic suburb of St George's which lay just outside the north-western edge of the later Saxon and medieval defensive ditch and rampart lines of the town which are still indicated by names such as Tower Ramparts. Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk includes a larger scale map of Ipswich and this shows George Lane, the present St George's Street, with a terrace of houses on its western side where St George's Church is believed to have stood until the mid-18th century some 100m south of this site at 62 Dykes Street. Berners Street and Dyke Street did not exist at this time and were areas of open ground.

1.3 Topographically the site is close to the 20m OD contour with a southerly aspect as the ground drops away towards the River Orwell. Glaciofluvial deposits in the area are made up of free draining sand with flints.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity (see Fig. 2) to the recorded find spot of four human burials that were recorded in the 1970s to the rear of 60 Berners Street (IPS 113) along with sherds of Late Saxon Thetford type ware pottery. These burials were left in situ and have been assumed to represent the northern limit of the churchyard of St George's church; a round towered church that went out of use in the 16th century and eventually burnt down in 1764 after use as a barn, though being some 100m from the site of the church would suggest an exceptionally large churchyard. An alternative interpretation can be suggested following information from the owners of the site as their present house, 64 Berners Street, has been known as the 'Generals House' associated with the former garrison site of 19th century to the west with 62 called the 'Chaplain's House' and the outhouse at 62 Dykes Street known as 'The Chapel.' The outbuilding at

62 Dykes Street is a rectangular red brick built structure which shows no indication of ever having been a chapel and looks to have always been an outbuilding or workshop.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was test pitted to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2). The test pitting 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 with 3 of the test pits being 1.50m x 1.50m with the fourth (TP 1) being 1.50m x 1.90m in order to reveal a brick wall foundation.

2.2 The sides and base of test pits 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 test pits 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 test pits are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 & Appendix I):

Test pit	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	_	1200 mid brown sandy subsoil	Orange sand with flints	Within the outbuilding for conversion, one N-S aligned 9 inch wide red brick wall foundation (0006), only stray finds later 19th/early 20th C sherds and tile frags
2	_	1200 as T1	As T1	Within outbuilding, one east-west aligned pit (0002) which was 600mm wide and 580mm deep with a mid-brown sandy fill (0003) that contained later Pmed peg tile frags
3	500	500 as T1	As T1	In garden to south, one shallow pit (0004) 500mm (N-S) x 1000mm (E-W) and 180mm deep, fill (0005) of dark brown sand with small Pmed brick and peg tile frags, also 2 stray medieval coarseware sherds in upcast spoil
4	500	500 as T1	As T1	No features, 2 human fubula legs bones as stray finds, both abraded, re-buried on site
	0 in building, 500 in adjacent garden	500-1200		The only features (0002 & 0004) were pits of later Pmed date, stray finds include 2 small sherds of medieval pottery and 2 not articulated human leg bones plus Pmed brick and tile frags

Table 1: Test pit details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the test pits were of a generally uniform depth of 1000mm to 1200mm to the underlying natural orange sand with only 1200mm of

subsoil in the outbuilding in TPs 1 and 2 and 500mm of topsoil and 500mm of subsoil in the garden area to the south.

3.3 The only features that were revealed were later Post medieval pits in TP 2 (0002/0003) and TP 3 (0004/0005) which contained few finds except small fragments of 19th century brick and peg tile. In addition a north-south aligned and 9 inch wide red brick wall foundation was revealed in TP 1 and this would suggest that the present outbuilding was built in two probably closed spaced episodes in the mid-19th century with the western and smaller part being slightly earlier than the later eastern part.

3.4 While no direct evidence for human burial was revealed at the site 2 human fibula leg bones were recovered from TP 4 as stray and abraded finds, these were re-buried at the end of the evaluation. In addition 2 small sherds of sandy medieval coarseware pottery (wt. 12g) were recovered from the upcast spoil of TP 3.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned. In all likelihood the human bone found in TP 4 may well represent charnel remains that were re-located as the site of St George's church and churchyard was redeveloped in the 19th century and the 2 medieval sherds are typical finds for an area on the edge of the medieval town. The evaluation test pits certainly indicate that whatever the date of the burials found nearby to the rear of 60 Berners Street in the 1970s this cemetery area does not appear to extend into the planned area for this residential conversion. It is also appears unlikely that St George's churchyard extended this far to the north of the church site. Also the historical status of this outbuilding as a 'Chapel' of some sort as suggested by local sources is uncertain and is not supported by any architectural evidence. Therefore the date and the status of the burials found to the rear of 60 Berners Street (HER IPS 113) remains unclear.

4.2 From these evaluation results it is suggested that the planned conversion works at 62 Dykes Street should go ahead but with an allowance for an archaeological monitoring cover should the ground lowering within the outbuilding or the more limited landscaping to the south reveal evidence for human burial or any other significant archaeological deposits.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: IPS 1953.

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 and Julie Lamb for their close cooperation)

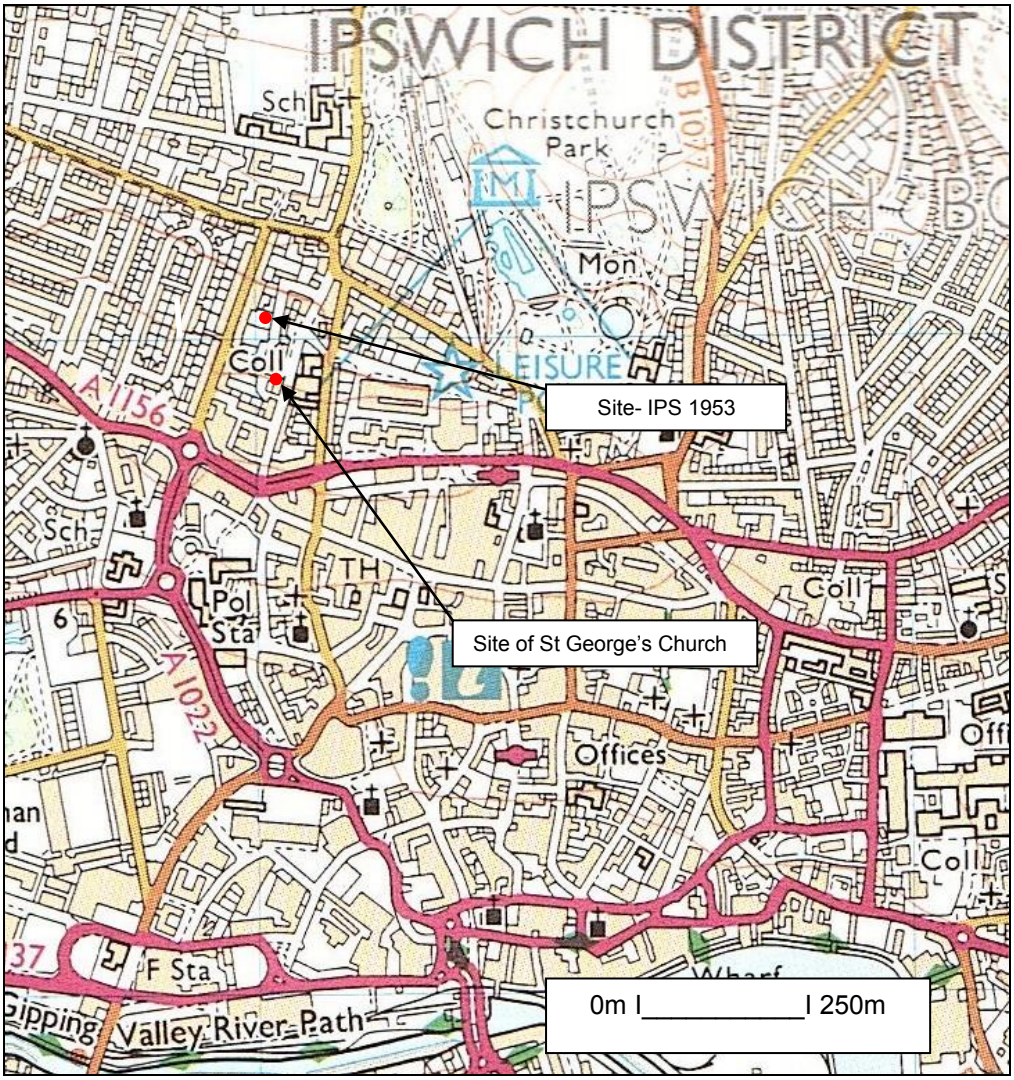


Fig. 1: Site location

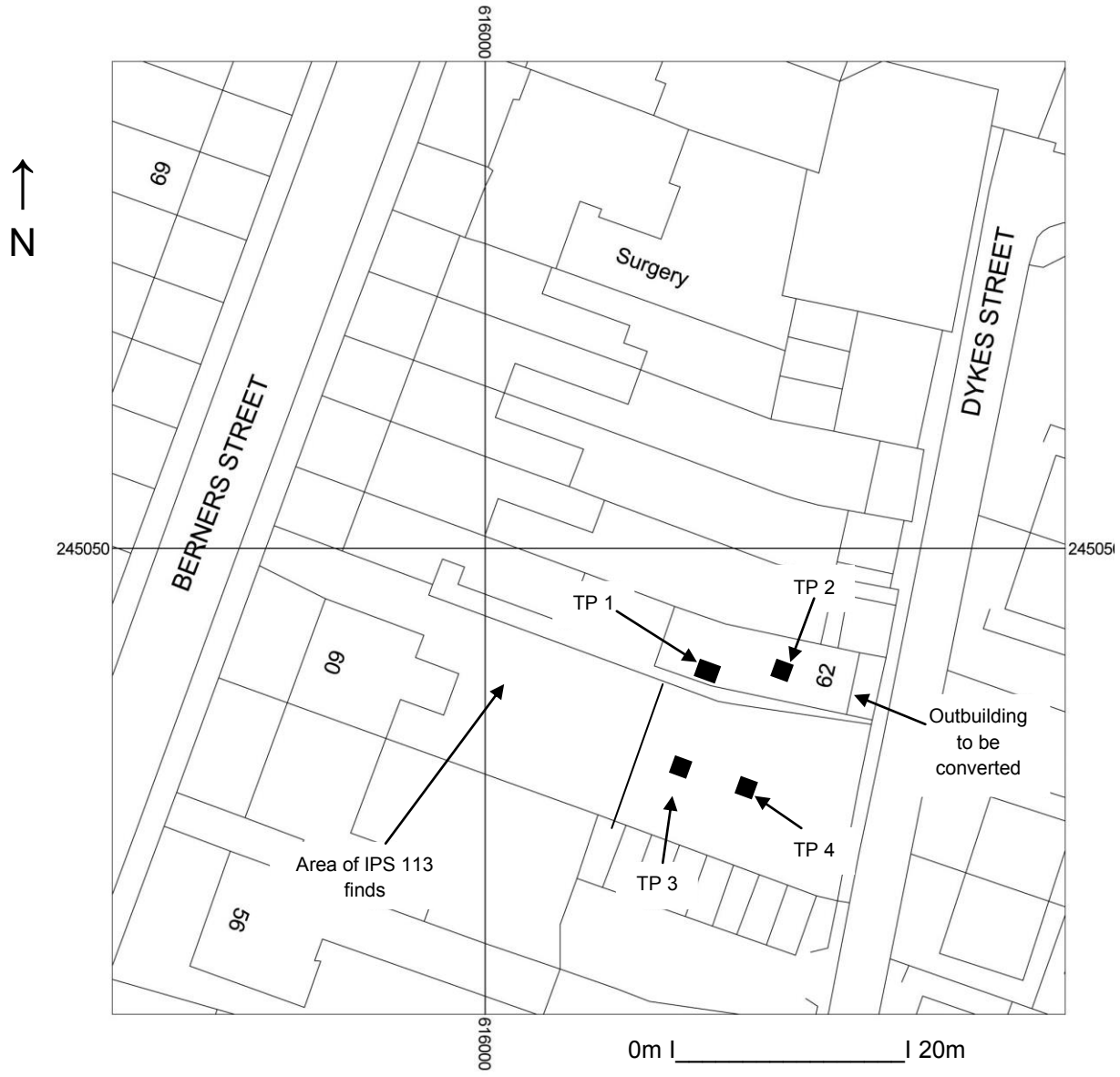


Fig. 2: Location of test pits

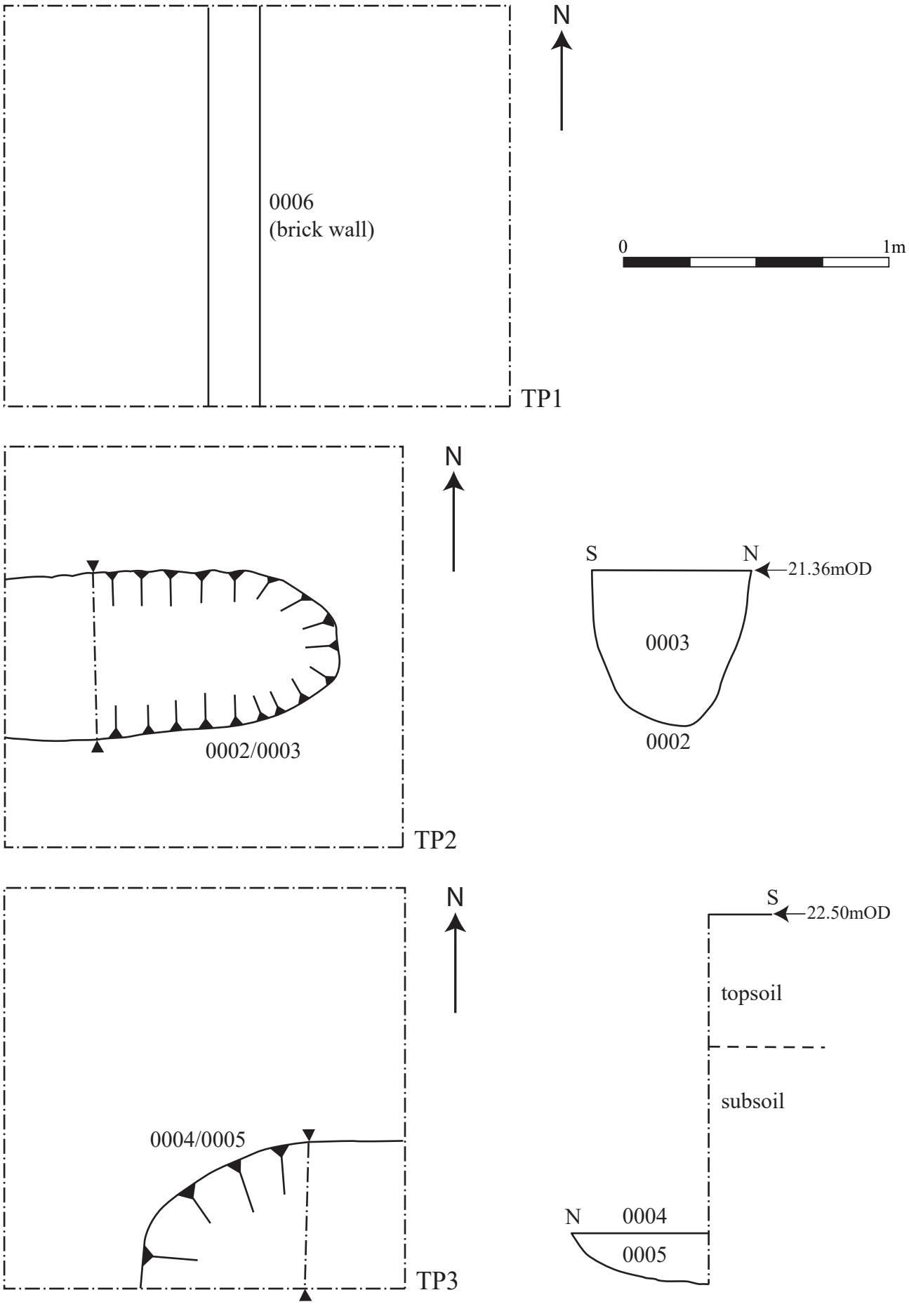


Fig. 3: Test pit plans and sections.

Appendix I- Images

General view of outbuilding from southeast

General view from northeast

Test pit 1 from northwest with wall 0006

Test pit 2 from north with pit 0002

Test pit 3 from northwest with pit 0004

Test pit 4 from west

Human abraded fibula leg bones recovered as stray finds from test pit 4

No 62 Dyke, Street, 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 62 Dyke, Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 3LU

Client: Mr & Mrs M Lamb

Local planning authority: Ipswich BC

Planning application ref: IP/16/00819

Proposed development: Conversion of building to residential use and creation of associated car parking area

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: tbc

Grid ref: TM 1600 4500

Previous land use: Outbuilding and garden

Area: c120m^2 (footprint area)

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 M Lamb have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed single dwelling development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application IP/16/00819, 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 proposed development concerns the conversion of a former outbuilding to residential use with associated car parking and terracing to allow for ground and first storey levels in the renovated structure without raising the roof line within the conservation areas at 62 Dyke Street, 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 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001and 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 IP/16/00819. 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.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Ipswich grew as a town and port from the Middle Saxon era in the later 7th to 8th century period and into the medieval period close to the upper reaches of the tidal Orwell Estuary at the lowest bridging point, at Bridge Street, as one of the first urban and trading centres in the post-Roman period. The proposed development site (PDS) is located some 500m north-west of the historic core of the town, which is on the northern side of the River Orwell, in the northern part of the historic suburb of St George's which lay just outside the north-western edge of the later Saxon and medieval defensive ditch and rampart lines of the town which are still indicated by names such as Tower Ramparts. Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk includes a larger scale map of Ipswich and this shows George Lane, the present St George's Street, with a terrace of houses on its western side where St George's Church is believed to

have stood until the mid-18th century some 100m south of the PDS; Berners Street and Dyke Street did not exist at this time and were areas of open ground.

2.2 Topographically the PDS is just below the 10m OD contour with a southerly aspect as the ground drops away towards the River Orwell. Glaciofluvial deposits in the area are likely to be made up of free draining sand with flints.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The proposed development affects an area of high archaeological potential. The building to the rear of 62 Dyke Street which is to be converted lies on the very edge of the projected extent of the churchyard of the medieval Church of St George- possibly but not certainly just outside it (County HER IPS 856, 855). St Georges was a church recorded in the Domesday survey which appears to have stood to the south of the site, and which went out of use in the 16th century. It was used as a barn until a fire in 1764. Within the garden of 60 Berners Street four skeletons were identified in the 1970s and were left unexcavated, indicating that the development area for the proposed parking associated with the proposal is within the cemetery (IPS 113). Thetford wars pottery was also identified, indicating potentially earlier Saxon activity, There is potential for encountering archaeological remains, including burials, in the proposed floor lowering work, and high potential in some of the landscaping proposals, although there may be a buffer as the burials were found deeper than the 2' recorded in the Historic Environment Record (finder, pers. comm.).'

A site evaluation by the excavation of four 1.5m x 1.5m test pits 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 and establish the depth and density of burials at the site.
- 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.

3.2 As noted in section 1.3 above should the results of the evaluation indicate the need for further archaeological works within the development area prior to any other works commencing this will require an additional brief from SCCAS/CT and approved WSI.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to the previous discovery of burials behind 60 Berners Street which were left in situ, apparently on the northern edge of the churchyard of St George's church though the distance from the assumed location of this church would suggest a very large burial ground a late Saxon/earlier medieval extra-mural church. In addition late Saxon pottery finds also indicate settlement activity of this date. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation test pitting 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 conversion of an outbuilding to domestic use at 62 Dyke Street, Ipswich, with ground lowering to create a two storey structure with related ground lowering in an adjacent garden area on its southern side. To inform any positive results from the evaluation a search of the area within 100m of the PDS will be commissioned from the County Historic Environment Record (with the relevant SCC invoice reference included in the report).

5.2 The Brief requires 4 1.50m x1.50m within the planned development area. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a small mini-digger operated by an experienced driver with a test pit 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 as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated test pits with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No test pits will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the test pit 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.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site 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 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, as indicated above, 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 high).

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 or an appropriate local museum 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. Any potential Treasure Act finds will be reported to the County FLO and in turn to the local Coroner.

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 *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 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 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)

5.7 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 4 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*)*.

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 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.

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 test pits 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. No overhead services impinge on the test pit 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 test pit 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.

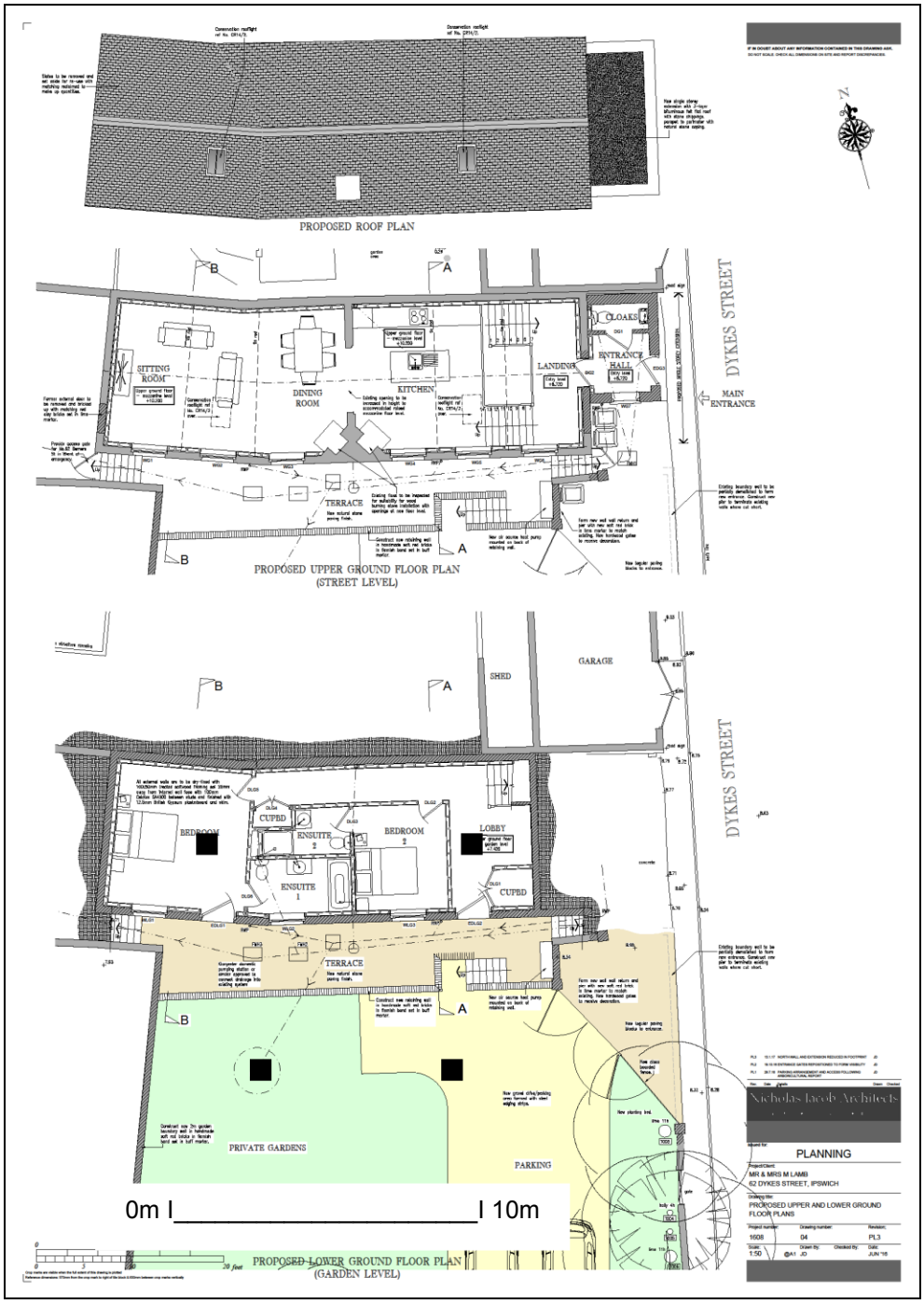
7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
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 (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)

Medieval coins: M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)

Post Roman small finds: JNAS

N



Location of evaluation test pits

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-292472

Project details	
Project name	No 62 Dykes Street, Ipswich, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Ipswich, 62 Dykes Street (IPS 1953, TM 1602 4480) evaluation test pitting consequent on an application to convert a 19th century outbuilding to residential use close to an area where human burial evidence was recorded in the 1970s some 100m north of the site of the medieval St George's church revealed two pits of later Post medieval date and a 19th century wall foundation. While two small sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from one test pit as stray finds and two abraded human fibula leg bones were recovered, also as stray finds, from another test pit no evidence was revealed for in situ burials and the latter finds are interpreted as charnel remains which were originally formed part of burials elsewhere in the local area.
Project dates	Start: 16-08-2017 End: 17-08-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25776 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	IPS 1953 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	IP/16/00819 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	1236321 - LBS No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Uncertain
Methods &	'"Test Pits"'

techniques	
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 No 62 DYKES STREET
Postcode	IP1 3LU
Study area	160 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1602 4480 52.058856198069 1.151495471632 52 03 31 N 001 09 05 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 19m Max: 20m
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	Left in situ
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Human Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Human Bones"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Human Bones"
Paper Media	"Plan","Report","Section"

available

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	No 62 Dykes Street, Ipswich, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
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