

**No 62 Dykes Street,
Ipswich, Suffolk**

Planning application: IP/16/00819

HER Ref: IPS 1953

Archaeological Monitoring Report

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

(March 2018)

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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: 15 January & 2 March, 2018

HER ref: IPS 1953

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-312076

Grid ref: TM 1602 4480

Site area: 400m²

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. Subsequent monitoring of ground works did not reveal any more archaeological features or finds and it is concluded that the area of human burials to the rear of 60 Berners Street is restricted to this garden which, interestingly, was known as the 'Chaplain's House' associated with the nearby former military garrison site in the early to mid-19th century. These burials being of uncertain date; possibly Post medieval and to be associated with the garrison but also possibly of an early medieval date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs M Lamb).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Following an evaluation (Newman, 2017) which only revealed features of Post medieval date and no burials Mr & Mrs M Lamb commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring 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 archaeological requirements for the development were set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and JNAS produced the relevant monitoring WSI (see Appendix II).

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 date 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. As noted above evaluation test pitting by the author revealed two features of Post medieval date but no evidence for any human burials.

2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 Two site visits were made to monitor the ground works for the planned conversion works. Any indistinct areas were hand cleaned and the upcast spoil was examined for stray finds and a small number of digital images were taken to record the works.

3. Results

3.1 The monitoring of ground works, which included ground reduction of 1200mm, did not reveal any archaeological features in the underlying orange sand with flints and the only stray finds were two stoneware bottles of late 19th/early 20th century date, a few glass fragments and a clay tobacco bowl fragment (see also Figs. 2 & Appendix I).

4. Conclusion

4.1 This monitoring confirmed the previous evaluation results that while human burial evidence was recorded nearby in the 1970s in the rear garden of 60 Berners Street this cemetery area does not extend into the area of 62 Dykes Street. Therefore while these burials are undated it is suggested that they may be associated with the military garrison of early to mid-19th century date as they are located in the garden of what was known as the 'Chaplain's House.' It is also likely that this area is outside the medieval settlement in the town. However it should also be kept in mind that the burials could be of a much earlier Saxon or medieval date. As a comparison a site in Philip Road (HER IPS 414) on the southern, Stoke part, of Ipswich in an area of later 19th century development with no nearby evidence for earlier settlement activity and well outside the recognised limits of the Saxon period town revealed two burials in 2002 that surprisingly returned a 9th century AD radio-carbon date. This suggests the presence of burial plots of uncertain size around the fringes of the historic town and it also demonstrates the value of radio-carbon dating any burials found in unexpected areas.

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

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Martin and Julie Lamb for their close cooperation)

Newman, J 2017 'No 62 Dykes Street, Ipswich, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report' (HER IPS 1953, OASIS ref:mjohnnewm1-292472)

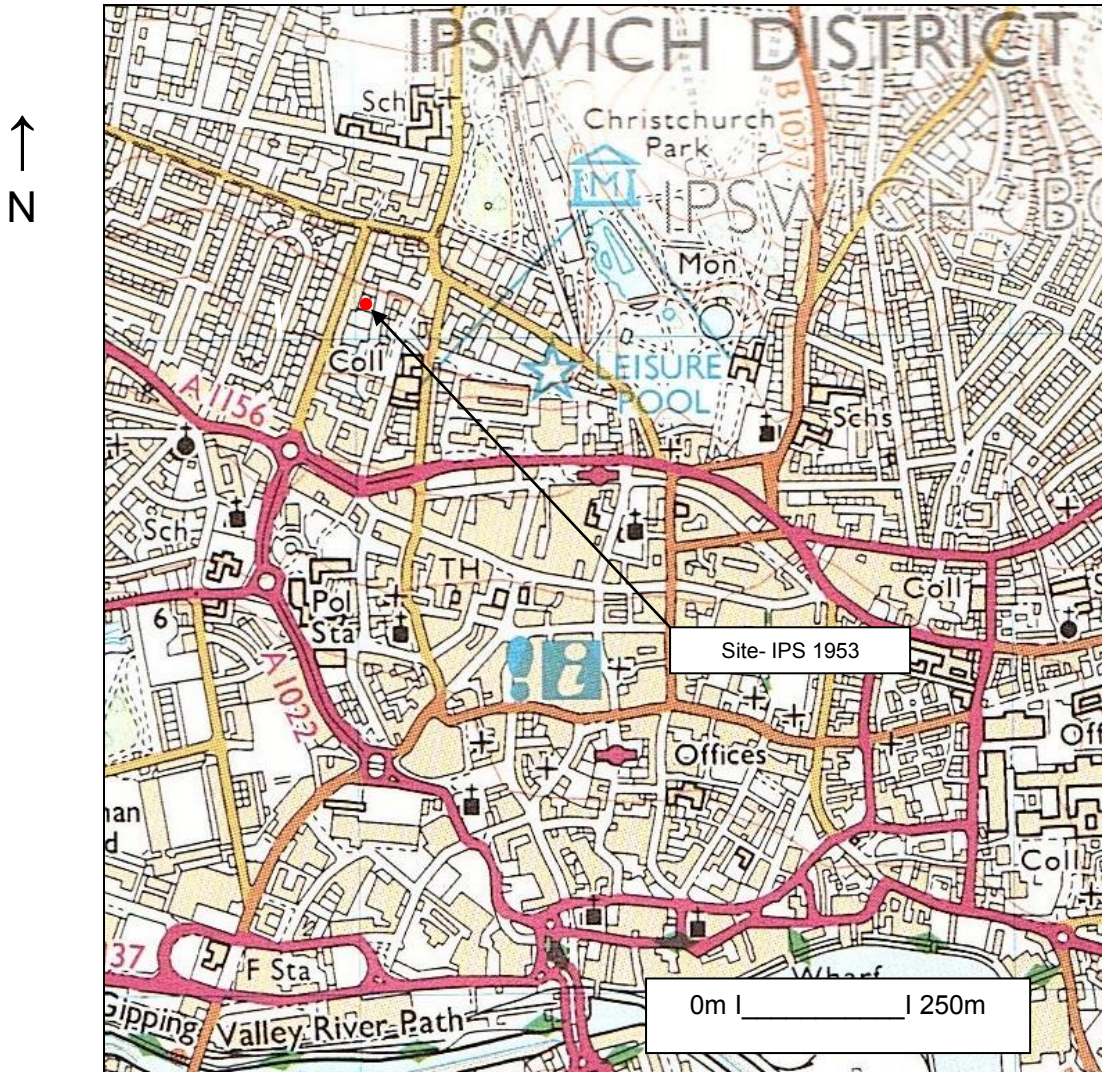


Fig. 1: Site location

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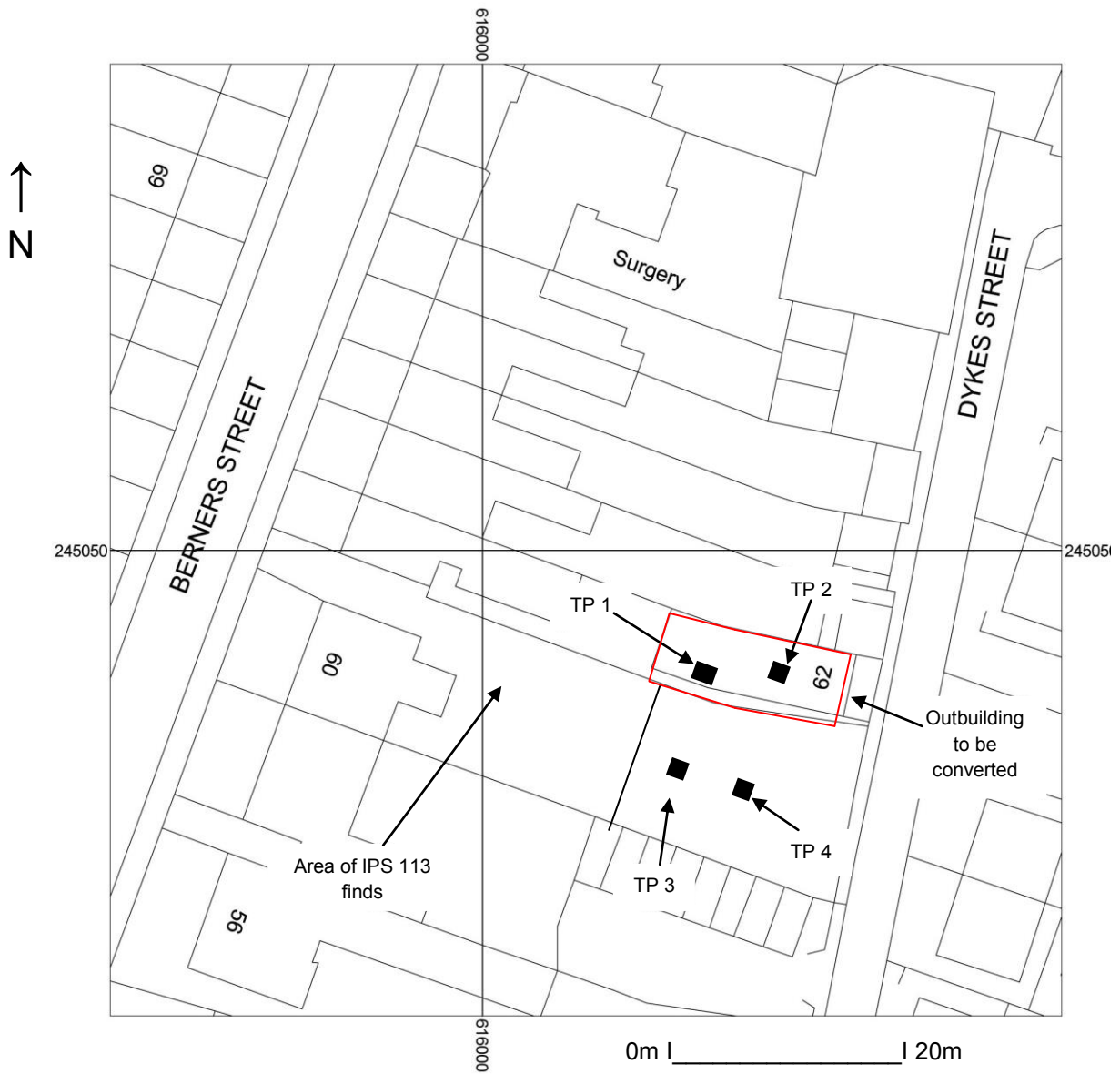


Fig. 2: Location of monitored area (edged red) with evaluation test pits (No 3 to be soakaway area)
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Appendix I- Images



Ground reduction on southern side of building



Ground reduction in building



Ground reduction along southern side of building

**No 62 Dykes Street,
Ipswich, Suffolk**

Planning application: IP/16/00819

HER Ref: IPS 1953

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Monitoring**

Site details

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

Clients: 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 ground works: tbc

HER ref: IPS 1953

Grid ref: TM 1602 4480

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 3. Archaeological & Historical Background
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- Location of evaluation test pits

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr & Mrs M Lamb have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to complete the archaeological programme of works required by condition under planning application IP/16/00819 at 62 Dykes Street, Ipswich by monitoring of the ground works following a recent evaluation by test pitting by JNAS which revealed one wall and two pits of Post medieval date plus two stray human leg bones. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition and how JNAS will implement the requirements set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) to fully satisfy the condition. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the change of use of a former workshop to residential use which will require ground lowering by c1000mm within the building and more limited works in the planned garden area to the south.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 The site at 62 Dykes Street is located on the north-western side of the later Saxon and medieval town at Ipswich and it is some 100m north of the site of St George's church which went out of religious use in the earlier Post medieval period and eventually burnt down in 1764. The site is at c20m OD with the ground dropping away to the south in an area of well drained glaciofluvial sand with flints.

2.2 The workshop is located to the rear of 62 Berners Street which was known as the 'Chaplain or Padre's House' when it was associated with the army garrison site to the west in the mid to later 19th century with No 64 being known as the 'General's House.' These being grade II listed buildings dated to c1840. In addition the workshop at 62 Dykes Street which is the subject of this application was known as 'The Chapel' though in form it appears to be a typical mid-19th century brick built outbuilding.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to the find spot of four human burials of uncertain date to the rear of 60 Berners Street that were revealed in the 1970s (HER IPS 113). Being c100m north of the site of St George's church this area is unlikely to be directly connected to that church and its proximity to the garrison site may be a more likely explanation for their presence here. While sherds of late Saxon Thetford type ware pottery were also recovered in the garden at the same time these do not directly date the burials which may be of a more recent date.

3.2 The monitoring of ground works will form the second stage of the archaeological programme of works with, as noted above, JNAS having carried out an evaluation (Newman, 2017) by test pitting which within the four 1.50m by 1.50m and 1000mm

pits revealed a wall and two pits of later Post medieval date plus two stray human leg bones in one of the pits in the garden area.

4. Aims of the Site Monitoring

4.1 Therefore while no evidence for in situ human burial was revealed in the planned development area during the evaluation as a precaution SCCAS require the archaeological monitoring of ground works with the main operation being the lowering of the former workshop building floor by c1000mm.

5. Methodology

5.1 The construction method to be used on the site will include ground lowering and under-pinning of the existing walls plus the construction of a small extension to the front. Any unexpected findings will be reported back to the relevant Suffolk CC Archaeological Office as will notice of when the site works are scheduled to start. The necessity for an HER search for the area within 100m of the PDS to inform the reporting will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Archaeological Officer once the results of the monitoring are known and commissioned if required.

5.2 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number already received from SCCAS with the possibility of a new event number. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context following from the evaluation sequence. 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 related to the proposed development, 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 of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and any exposed features.

5.3 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before recording within the constraints imposed by health and safety considerations in areas of excavation going below 1.30m. Archaeological deposits will be fully hand investigated and recorded within the constraints of the trench foundations with sections at appropriate points. Even if no archaeological deposits are revealed every effort will be made to gain a record of the natural occurring deposits and overburden that could help in the understanding of the general history of land use. Where appropriate 40 litre palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas if relevant archaeological deposits are revealed. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCC Archaeological Officer will be informed and a Ministry of Justice licence obtained before excavation, recording and removal of the remains. Any such work will incur an additional cost. The possibility of modifying the ground work design to leave any such remains in situ will also be examined (in this case the possibility of finding burials is assessed as being low given the evaluation results but medium given previous nearby findings).

5.4 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCC Archaeological 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 SCC Archaeological Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCC Archaeological Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording. Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant Archaeological Officer at Suffolk CC.

5.5 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the guidelines in *MoRPHE* and this will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 6 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number. As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.6 The monitoring report will be consistent with the principles in *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the level of visibility allowed by the operation of plant given the nature of the underlying natural deposits. The report will also give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. Any interpretation of the monitoring results will be clearly separated from the objective account of the monitoring and its results. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site monitoring in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 2 above and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011) and local HER search results if required. An unbound draft copy of the report will be presented to the Archaeological Service at Suffolk CC within 3 months of the completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy and pdf version will be sent to the County HER in addition to a pdf version for the client for submission to the relevant LPA. The site monitoring will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record before field work starts 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. The reporting will be commensurate with the findings from the monitoring and at its most basic level will detail the location, circumstances and characteristics of the deposits exposed and any finds that are revealed.

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 contractors on site in order to maximise access to disturbed ground and up cast spoil. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

John Newman Archaeological Services

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

6.3 Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination will be passed to finds and environmental specialists. The potential for services in the area will be discussed with the client and their contractor.

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

6.5 Close liaison will be maintained with the contractor on site with regard to the depth and stability of the footing trenches and any potential health and safety considerations.

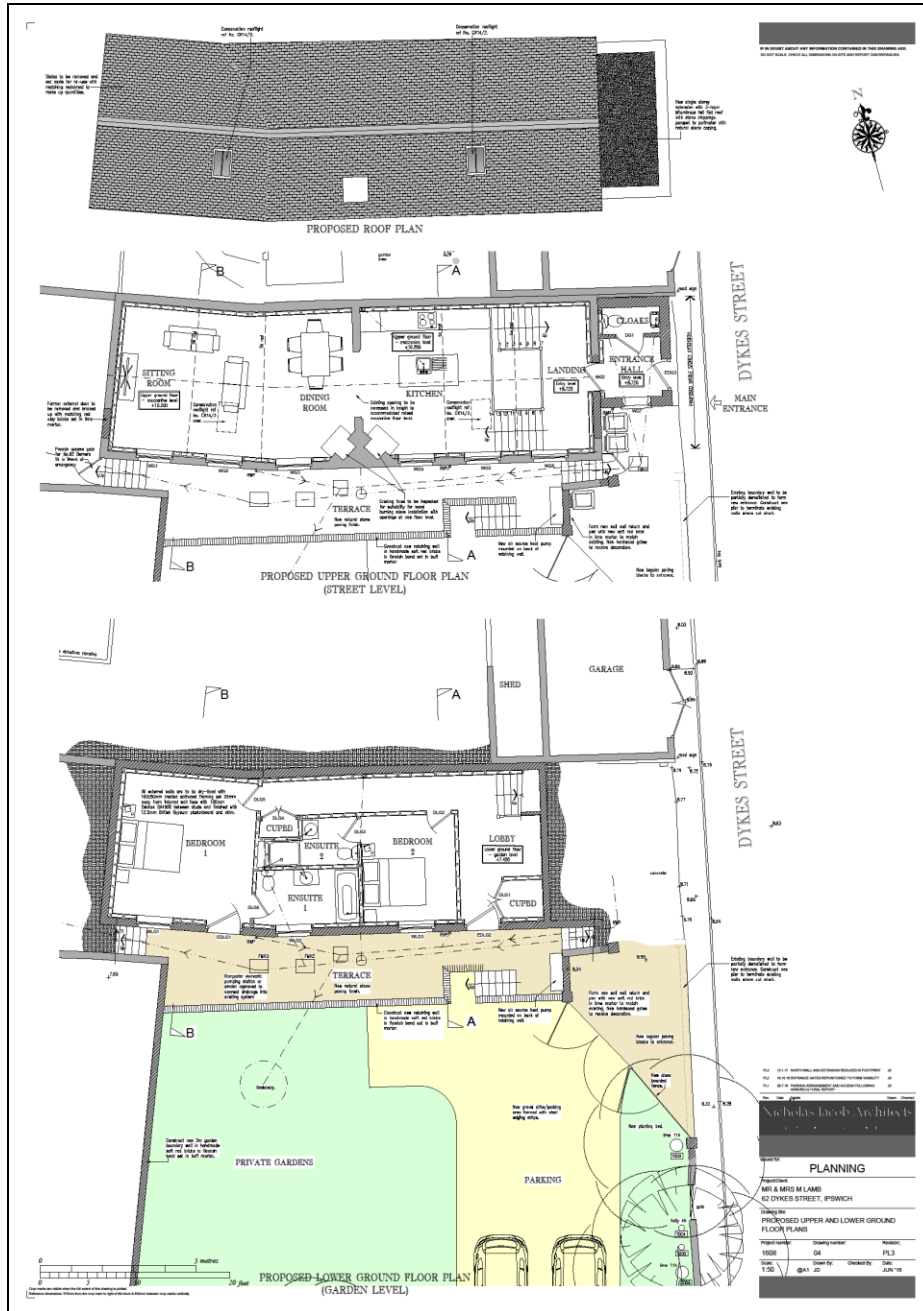
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman pottery & CBM	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

Ref:

Newman, J 2017 'No 62 Dykes Street, Ipswich, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report'



Proposed site plan

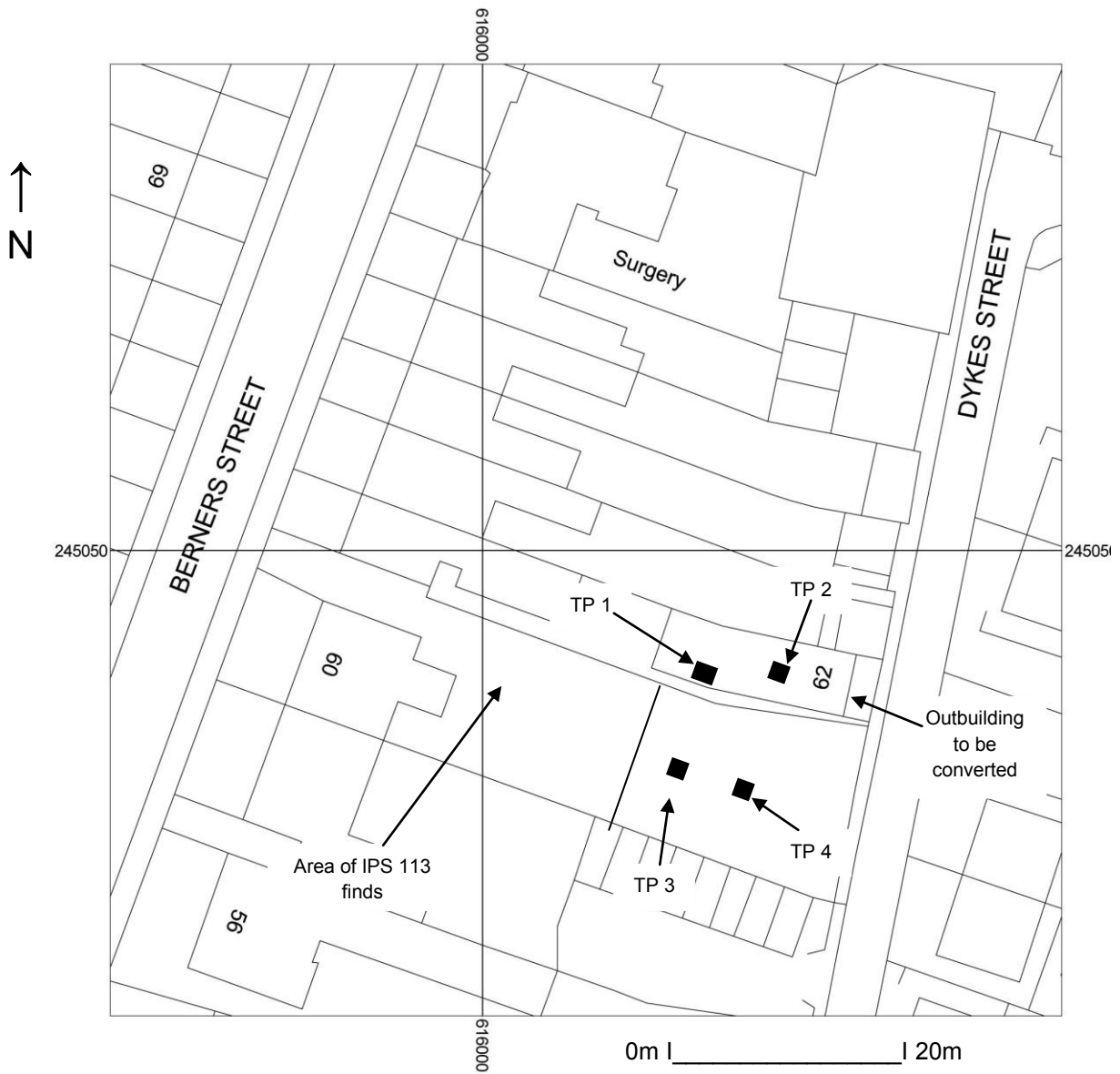


Fig. 2: Location of test pits

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-312076

Project details

Project name	No 62 Dykes Street, Ipswich, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring 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. Subsequent monitoring of ground works did not reveal any more archaeological features or finds and it is concluded that the area of human burials to the rear of 60 Berners Street is restricted to this garden which, interestingly, was known as the 'Chaplain's House' associated with the nearby former military garrison site in the early to mid-19th century.
Project dates	Start: 15-01-2018 End: 02-03-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	IPS 1953 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	IP/16/00819 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH No 62 DYKES STREET
Postcode	IP1 3LU
Study area	400 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1602 4480 52.058856198069 1.151495471632 52 03 31 N 001 09 05 E Point
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	Landowner
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","none"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
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