

**The Saleroom, Theatre Street,
Woodbridge, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/19/0969/FUL

HER Ref: WBG 195

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(November 2020)

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

Site details for HER

Name: The Saleroom (former Fisher Theatre), Theatre Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 4NN

Clients: Rokeby & Ryder Developments Ltd

Planning authority: East Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/19/0969

Development: Alterations to building in connection with change of use to a dwelling as part of redevelopment to provide total of three dwellings (two new build units near street frontage)

Date of fieldwork: 5 October, 2020

HER ref: WBG 195

LBS ref: 1200491 (Grade II- the early 19th century theatre converted to a school and then in use as a saleroom)

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-404852

Grid ref: TM 26977 49211

Site area: c400m² (new build areas)

Recent land use: Car park (new build areas)

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Summary: Woodbridge, The Saleroom, Theatre Street (WBG 195, TM 26977 492111) evaluation trenching for a mixed residential development comprising the conversion of a listed building built as a theatre and later used as a school and then a saleroom plus two new dwellings on the adjacent street frontage revealed one pit of early Post medieval date, another pit of Post medieval date and deep brick foundations that probably represent the area of WW II air raid shelters constructed for the school noted above (John Newman Archaeological Services for Rokeby & Ryder Developments Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Patrick Allen Associates on behalf of their client Rokeby & Ryder Developments Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned development comprising the conversion of a grade II listed building built as a theatre and later used as a school and then a saleroom plus the erection of two new dwellings on the street frontage at The Saleroom, Theatre Street, Woodbridge (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/19/0969. The evaluation requirements were set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned new build area. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Woodbridge is a small town close to the coast in south east Suffolk located close to the lowest crossing point of the River Deben. The town was 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. The town is located in an area of predominantly light, glacially derived, sands and gravels generally giving rise to well drained soils with the planned development site being on the northern side of Theatre Street some 70m west of Market Hill, with the parish church on its southern side, and the ground dropping away sharply to the north below the planned development area. The former theatre/school building, which is grade II listed and of earlier 19th century date, which is to be converted to residential use being lower on the slope and 2-3m below the area of the new build on the street frontage.

1.3 The British Geological Survey indicates that underlying superficial deposits at the site are Kesgrave catchment sub-group sands and gravels at 28m OD on its southern, street frontage, side with the ground dropping away sharply to the north.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location close to the historic core of the town around the Market Hill and close to the parish church (HER WBG 070). In addition buildings of earlier Post medieval date are recorded on 19th century maps and photographs along this section of the Theatre Street frontage as noted in the relevant Heritage Asset Assessment (Blanchflower, 2018) for this site.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2) following the cutting of the extant tarmac car park surface. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned briefly 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 and the two exposed features were investigated by hand. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 and Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	North-south	8	(150 tarmac car park cover)	700 mid brown sand	Soft yellow sand	One pit (0002) 1800mm wide at trench edge, few late med/Early Pmed sherds in fill (0003), at western end of trench deep well built 20 th C brick foundations going to a depth of 1200mm+
2	North-south	8	As T1	900 as T1	As T1	One pit (0004) at western end of Pmed date but few finds, at eastern end more deep 20 th C brick foundations possible entrance to an air raid shelter
		16m (28.80m ²)	Topsoil removed during former site use	700-900		One earlier Pmed pit, one Pmed pit and brick foundations indicative of a WW II air raid shelter

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the area for the new build on the street frontage where the trenches were located were undertaken following the removal of 150mm of former car park tarmac surface. Below this 700mm to 900mm of mid brown sandy subsoil was exposed above the natural glaciofluvial deposit which was a soft yellow sand.

Trench	Context No	Type	Part of	Description	Date
1	0002	Pit	0002	Pit, 1800mm wide at section and 500mm deep	
1	0003	Fill	0002	Mid brown sandy fill with a few sherds	Early Pmed
2	0004	Pit	0004	Pit, 2500mm+ wide and 250mm deep	
2	0005	Fill	0004	Mid brown sandy fill with one small peg tile fragment	Pmed

Table 2: Context list

3.3 At the eastern end of trench 1 an 1800mm wide and 500mm deep pit (0002) was revealed against the southern section, this feature contained a mid brown sandy fill (0003) that contained a few pottery sherds and peg tile fragments as outlined below. The north-western end of the trench bordered on a well built and deep brick foundation that was at least 1200mm deep with the bricks being a common red type of early to mid-20th century date.

3.4 Trench 2 revealed a 2500mm+ wide and 250mm deep pit (0004) at its western end against its southern side with the mid brown sandy fill (0005) being clean save two small peg tile fragments. At the eastern end of this trench deep and well-built brick foundations were found on each side of the trench with 20th building debris dropping down to 1200mm+ against the eastern end of the trench; again these brick foundations were of a brick type dateable to the early to mid-20th century.

3.5 Very few finds were seen in the upcast spoil from the trenches except debris of 19th to 20th century date.

4. The Finds (Sue Anderson)

4.1 Pottery

Five sherds of pottery weighing 233g were collected from two contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix III.

Fabric	Code	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Late medieval and transitional ware	LMT	M.14th-M.16th c.	2	134		2
LMT Essex types	LMTE	14th-15th c.	1	48		1
Raeren stoneware	RAER	L.15th-16th c.	2	51	0.10	2
Totals			5	233	0.10	5

Table 3: Pottery quantification by fabric.

4.2 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

4.3 All sherds were of late medieval to early post-medieval date. An Essex-type late medieval pedestal base was an unstratified find, 0001, and may be from a large mug or small chafing dish. The other four sherds were recovered from the fill (0003) of a pit (0002), and comprised two body sherds of local LMT and two pieces of Raeren stoneware, one of which was a mug rim/handle. The latter provides a date range of later 15th to 16th-century for the pit fill.

4.4 A fragment of a medium sandy ferrous oxide (msfe) plain roof tile (RTP) was

recovered from pit fill 0003 (Appendix III). The surface was slightly reduced. This type of tile is typical of the area in the later medieval and post-medieval period.

5. Conclusion

5.1 With low level results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance it was agreed with Dr A Antrobus of SCCAS that a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds would not be required in this case.

5.2 While this site is located on the edge of the historic core of the town (HER WBG 070) around the Market Hill little evidence for early activity was revealed except a pit (0002) in trench 1 that dated from the early Post medieval period with a hint of late medieval activity at the site from the ceramic evidence. In trench 2 the only pit (0004) was largely devoid of finds with the two small peg tile fragments indicating a Post medieval date, perhaps a small quarry pit.

5.3 The deep and well-built brick foundations revealed at the western end of trench 1 and the eastern end of trench 2 were clearly of early to mid-20th century date and can be best interpreted as being part of a WW II air raid shelter with the remains in trench 2 probably being the entrance. In WW II schools in the east of England were instructed to construct air raid shelters and the old theatre was in use as a junior school until 1955. These below ground structures were clearly made for use over a limited period and rarely appear on any mapped source having been out of use by 1945 after short period of 4-5 years of being in place. At this site such a structure would also have truncated a large area under the new build area with regard to any surviving evidence for past activity including the earlier Post medieval buildings recorded on later 19th century photographs.

5.4 In summary no solid evidence for pre-Early Post medieval activity has been revealed at this site and from these results it can be suggested that the medieval core of Woodbridge was more tightly constrained within a smaller area around Market Hill to the south-east.

5.5 From these evaluation results with regard to features of any significance it is therefore recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this planned development at The Saleroom, Theatre Street, Woodbridge given the limited archaeological results from the evaluation and the ground disturbance caused by the probable WW II air raid shelters.

Refs:

Blanchflower, J 2018 'The Saleroom (Former Fisher Theatre), Theatre Street, Woodbridge' Heritage Asset Assessment

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

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: WBG 195.

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 Tony and everyone on site for their close cooperation and help and to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds work and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

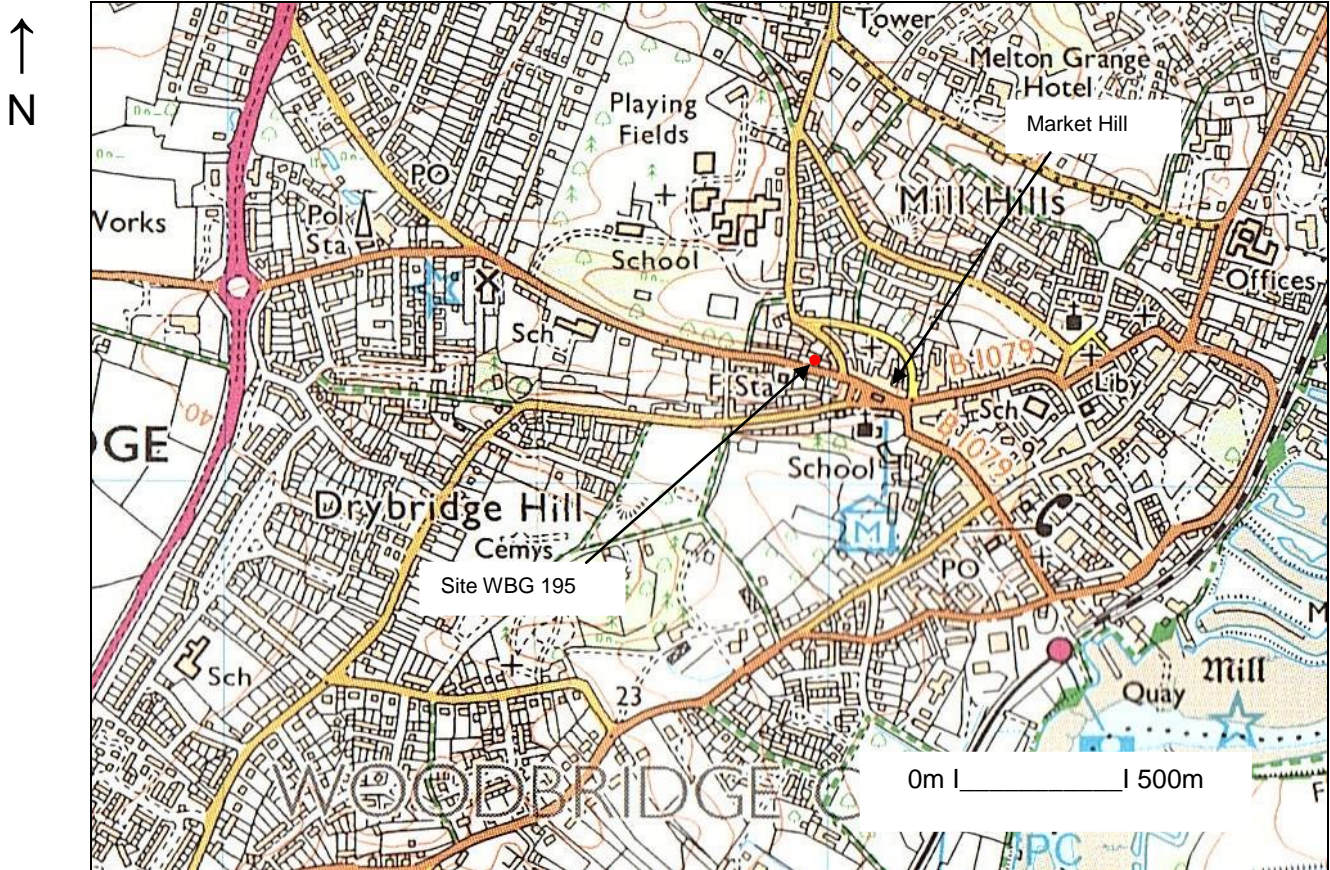


Fig. 1: Site location

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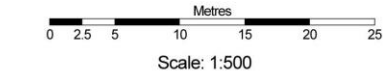


Fig. 2: Location of trenches
(Light blue- new build footprint areas)
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2020 All rights reserved Licence No 100079422)

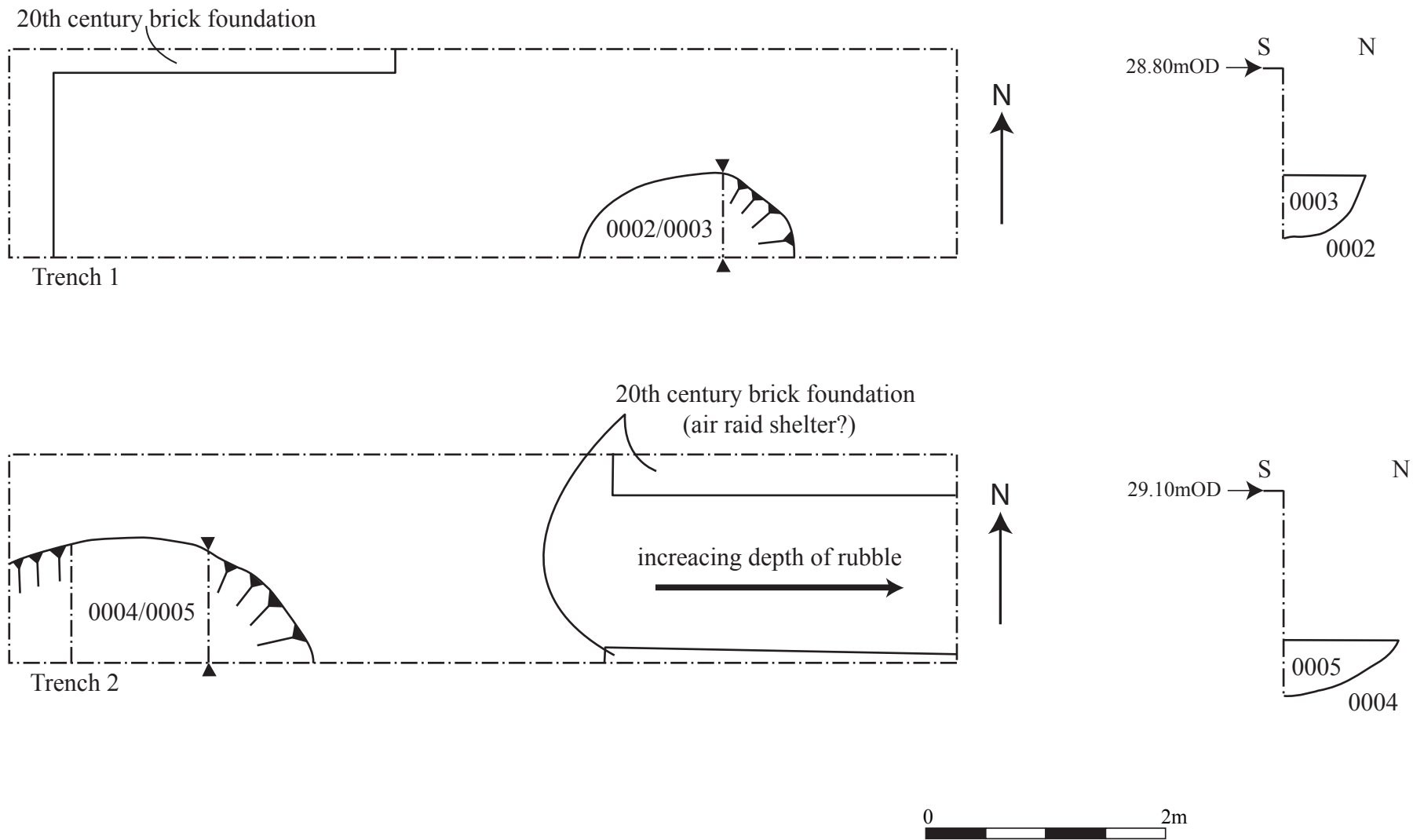


Fig. 3: Trench plans and sections.

Appendix I- Images



General view from west with Saleroom in background downslope



Trench 1 from east with deep brick foundations at far end



Trench 1 with pit 0002



Trench 2 from west with pit 0004 to right and air raid shelter entrance in background



Trench 2 from east with entrance to probable air raid shelter



Trench 2 entrance to probable air raid shelter

**The Saleroom, Theatre Street,
Woodbridge, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: The Saleroom (former Fisher Theatre), Theatre Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 4NN

Client: Rokeby & Ryder Developments Ltd

Local planning authority: East Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/19/0969

Proposed development: Alterations to building in connection with change of use to a dwelling as part of redevelopment to provide total of three dwellings (two new build units near street frontage)

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: tbc

Grid ref: TM 26977 49211

LBS ref: 1200491 (Grade II)

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-tbc

Area: c400m² (new build area)

Current site use: Car park (new build area)

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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 Patrick Allen & Associates on behalf of their client Rokeby & Ryder Developments Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has received consent. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/19/0969/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation to be 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 overall proposed development site (PDS) concerns the alteration of an existing building to residential use and the erection of two new dwellings at The Saleroom (former Fisher Theatre), Theatre 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 2018 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020)*.

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/19/0969. 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 Woodbridge is a small town close to the coast in south east Suffolk located close to the lowest crossing point of the River Deben. 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. 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 c28m OD on the northern side of Theatre Street some 70m west of Market Hill, with the parish church on its southern side. with the ground dropping away sharply to the north.

2.2 At present the PDS is under a tarmac car parking area with the former theatre building down the slope being a grade II listed building that opened in 1814. The tithe

map of 1838 depicts buildings along the Theatre Street frontage, which a late 19th century photograph show as timber framed structures of likely earlier Post medieval date and which had disappeared by the time of the large scale OS map of 1904 (Blanchflower, 2018).

2.3 The British Geological Survey indicates that underlying superficial deposits at the PDS are Kesgrave catchment sub-group sands and gravels at 28m OD on its southern, street frontage, side with the ground dropping away sharply to the north.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant SCCAS advice to the LPA 'The proposed development affects a site of archaeological potential which has not been systematically investigated. It is within the medieval core of Woodbridge (WBG 070) on the road frontage on the site of known demolished 16/17th century buildings. Thus, there is potential for the discovery of previously unidentified below-ground heritage assets with archaeological interest within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location within the core of the medieval town where evidence for activity and earlier Post medieval date is likely to be present.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the alterations of an existing building to residential use and the construction of two new dwellings. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned

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from the County HER for the area within 250m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report. Ten days notice of the evaluation starting will be given to SCCAS.

5.2 It is suggested that up to 16m of 1.80m wide evaluation trench be opened parallel and close to the street frontage where the new build is planned. 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. 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, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator during 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 HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 camera with allowance for .jpeg and higher definition .tif images depending on what is revealed).

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

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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).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

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 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

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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 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the

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guidelines outlined in 'Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition' (SCCAS Conservation Team revised version 2019). Any conservation work will be carried out by an ICON registered conservator. 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.

5.8 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 trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. All COVID requirements will be followed with appropriate distancing and no sharing of equipment. 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 trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible

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ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

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

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

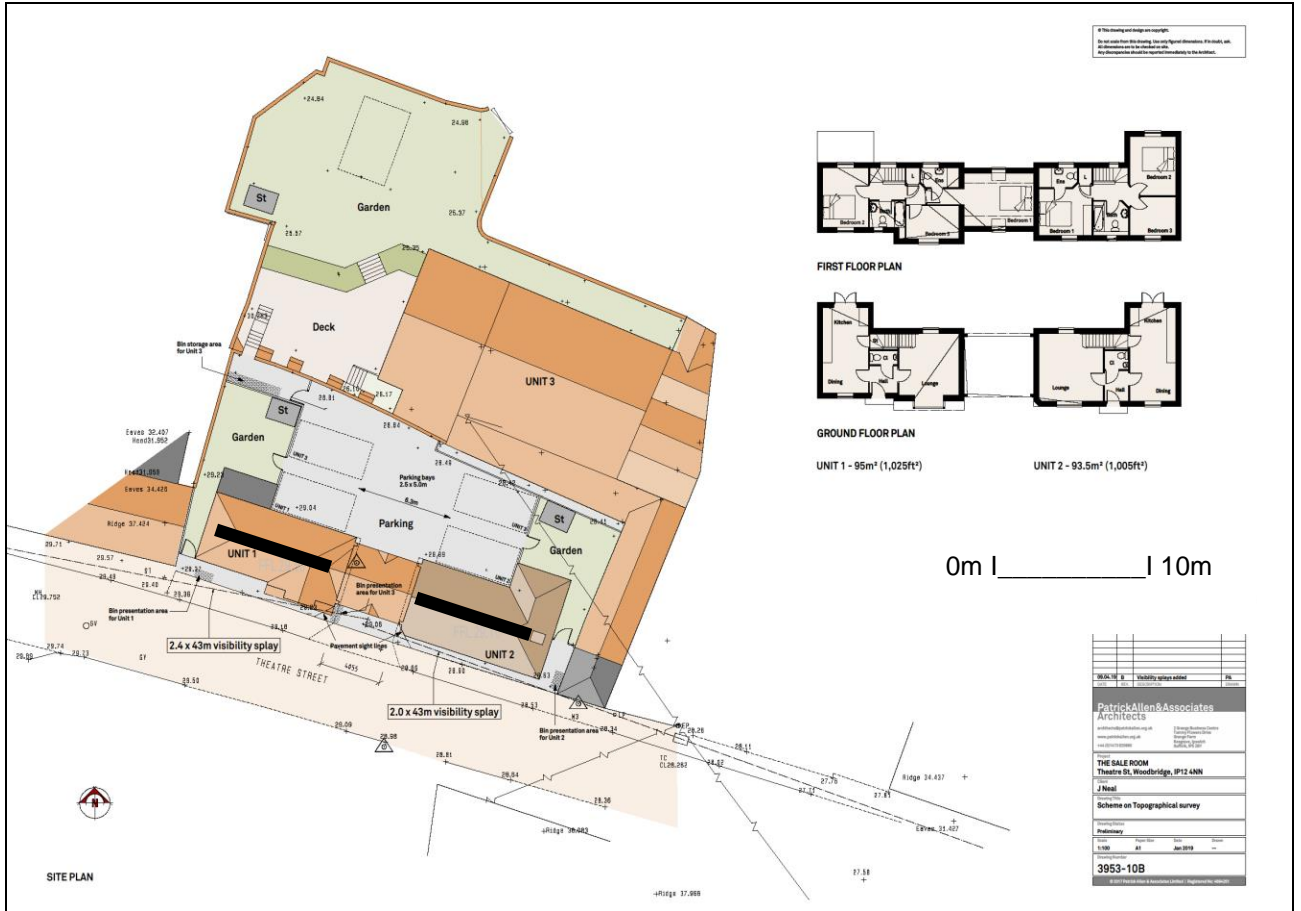
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	tbc
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:	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

Ref:

Blanchflower, J 2018 'The Sale Room (Former Fisher Theatre) Theatre Street Woodbridge
(Heritage Asset Assessment)



Proposed location of trial trenches (2 x 8m)

Appendix III- Finds catalogue

Appendix 1: Pottery catalogue

A full catalogue is included in the archive as an Access database.

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Spot date
0001	LMTE	B	1	48	1	MG/CD?		
0003	LMT	U	1	22	1			
0003	LMT	D	1	112	1			
0003	RAER	RH	1	46	1	MG	UPPL	
0003	RAER	D	1	5	1			

Type: B – base; U/D – undecorated/decorated body sherd; R – rim; H – handle.

Form: MG – mug; CD – chafing dish

Rim: UPPL – upright plain.

Appendix 2: CBM catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Abr	L	W	T	Mortar	Notes	Date
0003	msfe	RTP	1	50	+				thin buff ms	surfaces slightly reduced	lmed/pmed





OASIS ID: johnnewm1-404852

[?](#) Project details

Project name	The Sale Room, Theatre Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Woodbridge, The Saleroom, Theatre Street (WBG 195, TM 26977 492111) evaluation trenching for a mixed residential development comprising the conversion of a listed building built as a theatre and later used as a school and then a saleroom plus two new dwellings on the adjacent street frontage revealed one pit of early Post medieval date, another pit of Post medieval date and deep brick foundations that probably represent the area of WW II air raid shelters constructed for the school noted above.
Project dates	Start: 05-10-2020 End: 05-10-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WBG 195 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	1200491 - LBS No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/190969/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	Pit Post Medieval
Monument type	Air raid shelter Modern
Significant Finds	Pottery Medieval
Significant Finds	Pottery Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Status	Incomplete
Missing Fields	Prompt

[?](#) Project location

Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL WOODBRIDGE THE SALE ROOM THEATRE STREET
Postcode	IP12 4NN
Study area	600 Square metres

Site coordinates	NGR - TM 26977 49211 LL - 52.094045758235 1.313998382868 (decimal) LL - 52 05 38 N 001 18 50 E (degrees) Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 27m Max: 28m
Status	Incomplete
 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
Status	Incomplete
 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	'Plan','Report','Section'
Status	Incomplete
 Project bibliography 1	
	
Title	The Saleroom, Theatre Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
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Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services

Place of issue or
publication

Henley, Suffolk

Description

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