



7 -9 Woodbridge Road, Ipswich, Suffolk (IPS 982)

Client:
Ipswich Borough Council

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IPS 982
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2016/073
Author: Stuart Boulter
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Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeology and historical background	2
4. Methodology	5
4.1 Fieldwork	5
4.2 Post-excavation	6
5. Results	7
5.1 Introduction	7
5.2 Trench results	7
6. Finds and environmental evidence	11
6.1 Introduction	11
6.2 The Pottery	11
Introduction and methodology	11
Pottery by period	12
6.3 Ceramic building material	13
Introduction and methodology	13
The assemblage	13
6.4 Stone	14
6.5 Post-medieval bottle glass	14
6.6 Small finds	14
6.7 Faunal remains	15
6.8 Shell	15
7. Discussion	16
8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work	18

9. Archive deposition	20
10. Acknowledgements	21
11. Bibliography	22

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map	3
Figure 2. Detailed trench plan and drawn sections	4

List of Tables

Table 1. Finds quantities	11
Table 2. Breakdown of pottery by fabric and major period	12

List of Appendices

Appendix I.	Written Scheme of Investigation
Appendix II.	HER search
Appendix III.	IPS 982 Context List
Appendix IV.	Photographs

Plate 1. Trench taken from the south

Plate 2. Trench taken from the north

Plate 3. Pits 0025, 0022 and 0028; N-S section (S2)

Plate 4. Pits 0036 and 0038; S – N section (S3)

Plate 5. Pits 0040, 0042 and 0044; N – S section (S4)

Plate 6. Ditch 0027 and pit 0034; N – S section (S1)

Plate 7. Linear feature 0002 taken from the south

Appendix V. Finds Catalogues

IPS 982 Catalogue of Bulk Finds

IPS 982 Pottery

IPS 982 CBM

Appendix VI. Oasis Summary

Summary

In order to deduce the quality of preservation and the character and date of any surviving archaeological deposits at 7 – 9 Woodbridge Road, Ipswich an archaeological evaluation by trial-trench was undertaken. The results of the evaluation would be used to inform any archaeological mitigation process that might be required should the site subsequently undergo development.

A single trench was excavated down the centre of the site. The archaeology was found to be undamaged by the early 20th century building that had until relatively recently occupied the site. An overburden thickness of c.1.00m had effectively protected the underlying archaeological deposits.











The earliest datable feature was a pit of later Saxon, 10th/11th century date, while an east to west orientated ditch at the southern end of the trench was also considered to be of a relatively early date based on the leached character of its fill.

The majority of the recorded features were large loam filled pits of varying depth that appeared continuous with an overlying soil layer in the northern half of the trench. The artefactual evidence, primarily CBM, suggested that these features were post-medieval in date when the site is known from map evidence to have been open, probably cultivated, ground.












A series of post-holes seen to be cutting at least the lower levels of the post-medieval overburden, some with rotten wood still within them, were probably associated with relatively minor structures present on the site immediately prior to the more formally constructed early 20th century buildings.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (hereafter SACIC) have been commissioned by Ipswich Borough Council (hereafter IBC) to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation on a 450 square metres site at 7 – 9 Woodbridge Road Ipswich (Fig. 1, TM 1670 4471). While not subject to a current planning application, the site owners (IBC) decided that ascertaining the archaeological potential of the site and possible mitigation needs would help facilitate the discharge of any archaeological condition that might be applied to a future application.

The requirements for the evaluation were outlined in a Brief prepared by Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team (hereafter SCCAS/CT) in a document dated 10th August 2016. In addition, a Written Scheme of Investigation (hereafter WSI) was prepared by SACIC detailing the methodology that would be employed and the standards that would be maintained (Appendix I).

In this instance, the evaluation fieldwork took the form of the excavation of a single c.29m long trial-trench located on the central long-axis of the site. In addition, a Historic Environment Record (hereafter HER) search was specified as part of the project.

The fieldwork was undertaken in the week commencing the 10th October 2016.

2. Geology and topography

At this juncture, superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation sands and gravels overlie a bedrock of Thames Group clays and silts (BGS). Soils are described as free draining, slightly acidic and sandy (UKSO) while the landscape characterisation is 'Urban' (SLCA).

The site lies at approximately 12.00m AOD on a gentle south-facing slope on the north side of the valley of the River Orwell. The banks of the river, c.500m to the south, had been utilised as a docking area for trading vessels from as early as the 8th century with its final phase of formalisation occurring in the mid 19th century when the lock controlled dock basin was constructed in order to isolate the docks from the tidal river.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site, while located external to and essentially peripheral to the fortified Saxon and medieval town of Ipswich, was part of one of its earliest extramural suburbs which were initiated, probably as linear developments adjacent to route ways approaching the town, from as early as the c.10th century. The area was not as intensively occupied as the main town itself and indeed, the early map evidence (Heard 2009, Appendix 4., Figs. 1 – 4 and 6), suggest that at this time the site was open ground, a scenario that was maintained until the early 20th century, although, by then, the surrounding area was largely taken up by terraced housing.

The results of a detailed HER search have been included as Appendix II of this report. However, two of the records (ESF21956 and ESF21862) relate directly to the site of the former Caribbean Resource Centre immediately to the east of the present evaluation area. The works included a desk-based assessment (Holman 2012a) followed by a trenched evaluation (IPS 702, Holman 2012b). The summary of the evaluation is presented in full below:

The results of the evaluation indicate that the PDA lay in a peripheral location on the margins of the late Saxon and medieval town. During this period the site seems to have initially been open land that was later given over to small scale, non-domestic activity. This was typified by the cutting of refuse pits though the presence of a small oven indicates that slightly more complex activity may also have been taken place. For much of the medieval period and part of the post-medieval period the site lay vacant perhaps again given over to agriculture. This is indicated on historic maps such as that of Speede (1610) or Pennington (1778). In the latter part of the eighteenth and the nineteenth century the site was levelled up by the deposition of soil and refuse dumps. Prior to this levelling event the site sloped gently down from the north to south towards the River Orwell. The PDA was finally built over in the early part of the 20th century. (Holman 2012b)

Given that the site evaluated in 2012 would almost certainly have undergone a similar history in terms of landscape processes and utilisation to the present site, it was considered likely that the character and concentration of any surviving archaeology encountered would be comparable. However, what remained unknown was the degree of damage that may have occurred during the relatively recent demolition of the last buildings to occupy the site and the amount of below ground disruption caused by grubbing out of structures and footings.

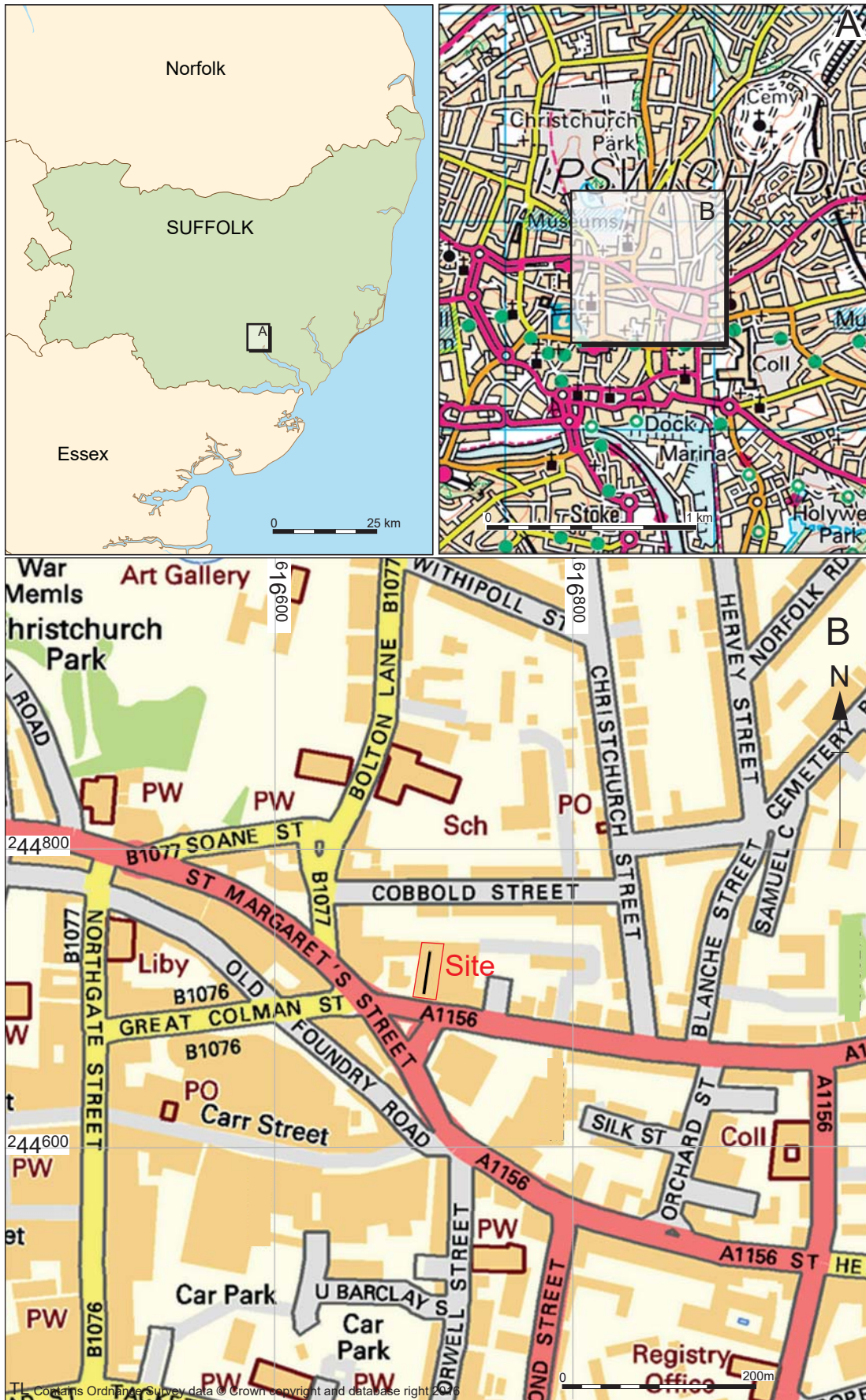


Figure 1. Location of site

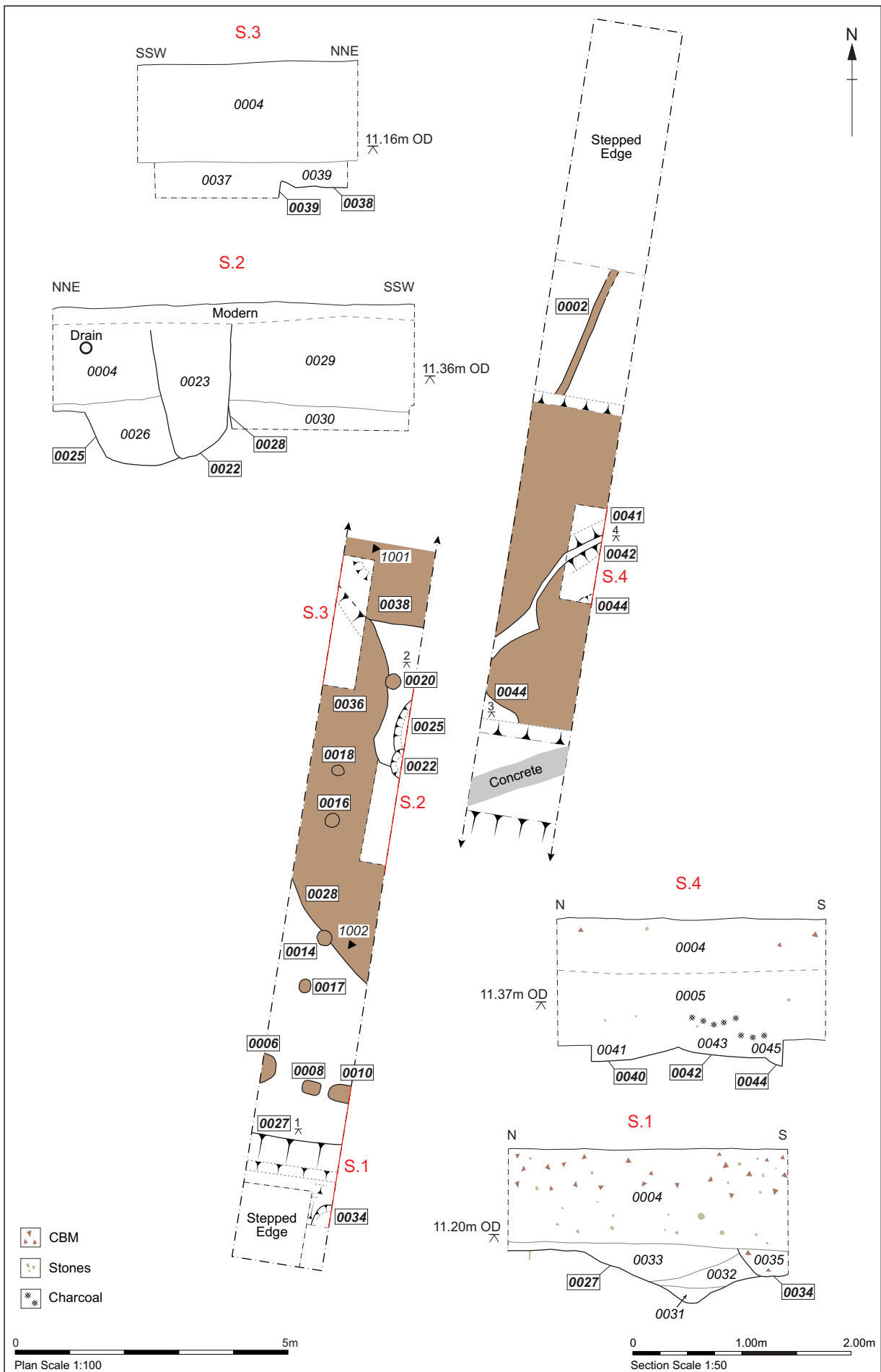


Figure 2. Trench plan and sections

4. Methodology

4.1 Fieldwork

A WSI document was prepared by SACIC (Appendix II), the contents of which were approved by the SCCAS/CT.

The location of the single evaluation trench was recorded using a RTK GPS unit.

Trenches were opened using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.6m wide bladed ditching bucket in order to provide a good clean cut. Different layers of overburden were stored on opposite sides of the trench to facilitate sequential backfilling. Excavation was carried out under the continuous supervision of an archaeologist. Mechanical excavation ceased at the level where archaeological features became visible, or at the surface of the underlying drift geology, whichever was encountered first. No access was allowed to trenches in excess of 1.20m in depth.

Four soil-profile sections were recorded in conjunction with underlying features which provided a representative sample along the length of the trench (Fig. 2, S1, S2, S3 and S4).

A metal detector search was undertaken at all stages of the project, covering both the upcast spoil and the exposed surface of the trenches.

Discrete archaeological features were manually excavated in order to recover evidence for their date, form and function. All artefactual evidence was retained with a 'no discard' policy operated on-site.

Contextual information was recorded in a 'unique continuous' numbering system on SCCAS Field Team 'pro-forma' context sheets under the HER code IPS 982.

Plans and sections drawings were executed in pencil on A3-sized sheets of plastic drafting film at scales of 1:50 (plans) and 1:20 (section drawings). Site levels were related to Ordnance Datum using dumpy level and a temporary benchmark (TBM; value

11.52m OD) calculated using the RTK GPS unit and located on a concrete beam (0024) that crossed the trench.

A photographic record, comprising high resolution digital shots only, was made throughout.

Where appropriate, bulk soil-samples would have been taken from suitable feature fills to facilitate palaeoenvironmental analysis. This was not found to be necessary.

4.2 Post-excavation

General post-excavation tasks are listed below; more specific methodologies employed by the finds specialists are included within the relevant sections of the report.

Context information was checked and input into a Microsoft Access database.

The digital photographs were catalogued and added to the SACIC photographic archive database.

Finds were processed (washed, marked, quantified and input into a Microsoft Access database) before examination and analysis by relevant SACIC finds specialists.

Site plans and sections were digitised by the SACIC graphics team and rationalised for inclusion in this report.

The information gleaned from the separate elements of the evaluation was combined into one single document (this report).

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

A single trench was excavated down the centre of the site (Figs. 1 and 2; Plates 1 and 2). The total length of the trench was 29.00m, although c.6.00m of this involved stepping down at the trench ends to allow safe access and exit.

5.2 Trench results

The existing ground surface sloped very gently up from 11.86m OD at the southern end of the trench to 12.08m OD at the northern end. Four levels were also taken on the surface of the underlying naturally occurring subsoil with values of 11.00m OD, 11.03m OD, 11.01m OD and 10.94m OD (Fig. 2, 1 - 4). A fifth level of 10.83m OD taken on feature 0002 located towards the northern end of the trench was almost certainly on the base of a large shallow incised feature (0040) and was, therefore, was not representative of the site's topographic profile. On average the overburden depth increased from c.0.90m at the southern end of the site to c.1.10m at the northern end. The depth of overburden meant that only small sondages could be excavated into the features on health and safety grounds.

A total of forty-five '*observed phenomena*' numbers were allocated to twenty-two features and their stratigraphic elements (Fig. 2; Appendix III); two layers (0004 and 0005), one ditch (0027), eight post-holes (0006, 0008, 0010, 0012, 0014, 0016, 0018 and 0020), eight pits (0022, 0025, 0028, 0034, 0036, 0038, 0040, 0042 and 0044), a concrete beam (0024) and a narrow linear slot/gully (0002).

Layers

While clearly exhibiting local variation and stratigraphy, the overburden could broadly be seen to comprise two components which were allocated the context numbers 0004 and 0005 (Fig. 2; Plates 3 - 6).

Component 0004 effectively represented a c.0.20m of mixed sandy rubble, the debris left over from demolition of the former buildings on the site, with an underlying stratified deposit with frequent inclusions of CBM and other later post-medieval material. Towards the front of the site, layer 0004 made up the entire sequence of overburden, with a thickness of c.0.90m (Fig. 2, S1, S2 and S3; Plates 3, 4 and 6). Towards the northern end of the trench the thickness reduced down to c.0.50m (Fig. 2, S4; Plate 6). A similar sequence of deposits was recorded during the evaluation of the adjacent

carpark site (Holman 2012b, Fig. 4) where a stratified series of layers deemed to be of eighteenth and nineteenth century date were seen to reduce in thickness towards the north.

From a point immediately to the north of where concrete beam 0024 crossed the trench a second distinct layer of overburden (0005) was present (Fig. 2). This layer comprised homogenous dark grey/brown loam and was indistinguishable from the fills of the underlying pits. A similar layer was again recorded in the evaluation to the east (Holman 2012b, 6.8 and Fig. 4, layer 42) where it was suggested, due to its position in the stratified sequence, that it was of medieval or early post-medieval date. However, it seems more likely that this deposit represented a cultivation soil that was subject to reworking up until the site was built on in the early 20th century.

Post-holes

Eight post-holes (0006, 0008, 0010, 0012, 0014, 0016, 0018 and 0020) located in the southern half of the trench were seen to cut through at least the lower levels of the post-medieval overburden deposit 0004 (Fig. 2) with a further two seen in the intervening gap between post-holes 0014 and 0016, but lost during machining. Wood was still present in some of the features. It was impossible to say whether these related to one or more structures, but given their late position in the stratigraphic sequence, the decision was made to leave them unexcavated. It is likely that they represent relatively unsubstantial structures, possibly related to agricultural activity during the period immediately prior to the major construction works of the early 20th century.

Pits

Nine pits were recorded in the trench (0022, 0025, 0028, 0034, 0036, 0038, 0040, 0042 and 0044) (Fig. 2).

Two of the pits (0022 and 0028) could be seen to cut the upper later of overburden (0004) (Fig. 2, S2; Plate 3) and must, therefore, be of later post-medieval date.

Pit 0022 measured 0.70m from north to south and running for an indeterminate distance under the eastern edge of the site with a depth of 1.20m and could be seen to cut to the base of the disturbed upper component of layer 0004 (Fig. 2, S2; Plate 3). The stratified fill comprised grey/brown silty loam layers intervening with darker material of industrial

origin with frequent pieces of CBM. The finds included five sherds of Thetford ware pottery that were almost certainly derived from adjacent Late Saxon pit 0025.

Pit 0028 cut the lower component of layer 0004 but was itself cut by pit 0022 (Fig. 2, S2; Plate 3). The feature was large, projecting out of the trench to both the east and west and while stratigraphically must have cut adjacent pit 0036, as the latter was sealed by layer 0004, the relationship was not apparent in the trench. Two principle fill components were recognised; an upper element (0029) comprised alternate layers of small stones with loamier less stony bands with a lower fill of more homogenous grey/brown loam which was not bottomed. All of the finds were recovered from upper fill 0029 and included post-medieval CBM and two sherds of pottery, the latter suggesting a date of no earlier than the 16th century for the feature.

Six of the pits (0034, 0036, 0038, 0040, 0042 and 0044) (Fig. 2, S1, S3 and S4; Plates 4 - 6) exhibited remarkably similar fills of dark grey/brown loam which in the features north of concrete beam 0024, continued seamlessly up into the lower overburden layer 0005. Of these, 0034, 0038, 0040 and 0042 were shallow, 0044 was a little deeper, while 0036 was not bottomed. The artefactual evidence included post-medieval CBM and with the ceramic evidence limited to single sherds of Thetford (c.10th – 11th century) and an LMT (c.15th-16th century) wares from pit 0036, a single abraded sherd of an earlier medieval ware (c.11th-12th century) from pit 0038, a single very abraded sherd of Thetford ware (c.10th – 11th century) from pit 0040 and single sherds of abraded Thetford (c.10th – 11th century) and earlier medieval (c.11th-12th century) wares from pit 0042. A narrow north-north-east to south-south-west orientated linear feature was seen in the base of shallow pit 0040 (Fig. 2; Plate 7). Originally, this was interpreted as a plough-line, but when it was found that it was cut into the base of an incised feature, pit 0040, this became an unlikely scenario. The origin and function of this feature remains unclear.

The earliest of the features based on artefactual evidence was pit 0025 which included a significant assemblage of Thetford ware (c.10th – 11th century) pottery in its fill. The steep-sided, c.0.50m deep feature had a curving edge which continued on under the eastern edge of the trench (Figs. 2, S2; Plate 3). A single fill (0026) comprised

homogenous mid brown silty sand. Stratigraphically, pit 0025 was sealed by overburden layer 0004 and was cut by pit 0022.

Concrete beam

A c.0.50m wide concrete beam ran in a south-westerly to north-easterly direction across the trench approximately halfway along its length (Fig. 2). This feature was left intact as it could have been associated with services which did not need to be disrupted in the context of the evaluation.

Ditch

An east to west orientated ditch was recording crossing the very southern end of the trench (Fig. 2). The feature was c.1.50m wide with a depth of c.0.50m and a slightly shouldered open V-shaped profile (Fig. 2, S1; Plate 6). The ditch was sealed by overburden layer 0004 and was cut by pit 0034. Three fill components were recognised in the ditch; 0033 over 0032 over 0031, all comprising light to mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small stones with some charcoal flecks in 0032. Two sherds of Thetford ware pottery were recovered from close to the lip of the ditch, but could not be positively attributed to it. However, the relatively leached condition of the ditch fill suggested that the feature was of some antiquity, certainly earlier in date than the large loam-filled pits.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

6.1 Introduction

Finds were recovered from eight contexts during the evaluation. The quantities are shown in Table 1, together with overall dates for the finds from each context.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Post-med bottle glass		Stone		Animal Bone		Shell		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0001	2	18							1	1			Unstrat. but Late Sax (10th - 11th) P-med with resid. LS Late Sax (10th - 11th) M15th-16th C 15th-16th C with resid. LS Lmed/pmed with resid. med Late Sax (10th - 11th) Post-med with resid. LS & med
0023	5	28	2	185									
0026	22	280											
0029	3	65	8	348			1	55					
0037	2	25	6	172							3	16	
0039	1	7	2	26									
0041	1	11							1	6			
0043	3	6	7	353	1	1							
Totals	39	440	25	1,084	1	1	1	55	2	7	3	16	

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Introduction and methodology

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context was recorded by fabric and form, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery catalogue has been inputted onto an Access database which forms Appendix V.

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

Table 2 shows the quantities of pottery by major period, with overall weights and the estimated number of vessels.

Description	Fabric	Period	Date range	No	Wt (g)	ENV
Thetford-type ware	THET	LS	10th-11th C	33	344	12
Early medieval sand and chalk	EMSC	EM	11th-13th C	2	9	2
Colchester Redware	COL	M/EPM	1200-1550	1	6	1
Late medieval and transitional ware	LMT	LM/EPM	15th-16th C	1	21	1
Glazed Red earthenware	GRE	PM	16th-18th C	1	18	1
Langerwehe stoneware	GSW2	M/LM	L15th-16th C	1	42	1
Total				39	440	18

Table 2. Breakdown of pottery by fabric and major period

Pottery by period

Late Saxon

The majority of the assemblage dates to the tenth to eleventh century and is made up of Thetford-type wares. These were recovered from a number of pit fills (*0023*, *0026*, *0037*, *0041* and *0043*) both as the main ceramics present and also as residual elements with later pottery. In addition, the rims of two medium jars were collected as unstratified finds.

The largest quantity of Thetford-type ware was found in fill *0026* of pit *0025* and consisted of many sherds from the lower part of a flat-based jar, which is finely potted with pronounced internal rilling. It is made in a fine reddish-brown slightly micaceous fabric which is relatively smooth. The remains of a rim from a spouted vessel such as a bowl or jar was found in fill *0041* of pit *0040*; it is very abraded.

Medieval

Only two sherds of medieval pottery were identified (overall weight 9g). A small rim of a cooking vessel or jar was present in fill *0039* of pit *0038*, dating to the 11th-13th century, and a small abraded body sherd was found in fill *0043* of pit *0042*.

Late medieval/post-medieval

A single fragment of Colchester slipped redware was found in fill *0029* of pit *0028*. Such redwares have a wide date range but the sherd is likely to belong to the 14th-15th century. A fragment of Glazed red earthenware was found in the same fill together with a sherd from the base of a Langerwehe stoneware jug with a frilled base which dates also to the 14th-15th centuries (Hurst, fig. 91, nos. 271-277). A large sherd of Late

medieval and transitional ware present in fill *0037* of pit *0036* dates to the 15th-16th centuries.

Discussion

Thetford-type wares were present in a number of the pits, often as residual items with later ceramic building material. It is the only datable artefact in pits *0025* and *0040*. A very small amount of early medieval hand-made wares were also identified, with the remainder belonging to the earlier part of the post-medieval period.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Introduction and methodology

A total of twenty-five fragments of ceramic building material weighing 1,084g in total was recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage was counted and weighed by fabric type and where possible form and dimensions were noted. Other features such as condition and mortar evidence were also recorded. Where possible brick forms were compared with Drury's work in Norwich (Drury 1993). Fabric codes are those used within the county of Suffolk (Sue Anderson, unpublished fabric code list). This data was inputted onto a database which forms part of Appendix V.

The assemblage

The group dates overall to the late medieval to post-medieval periods, although a few burnt fragments were tentatively assigned a possible medieval date.

Nearly all the assemblage consists of fragments of roofing tiles, with two peg tiles present which show evidence for the remains of pegholes for attachments. The tiles were fully oxidised apart from one in fill *0037* of pit *0036* which was slightly reduced, suggesting that it might date to the medieval period.

Abraded fragments of brick were found in fill *0029* of pit *0028*; the fabrics suggest that they date to the early medieval period. Fragments of one brick (height 50mm) from fill

0043 of pit 0042 may be assigned a Drury LB1 or 2 type, dating from the second half of the sixteenth century into the seventeenth (Drury 1993).

6.4 Stone

A single piece of stone slate was collected from upper fill 0029 of pit 0028. It may be the remains of a slate tile although no attachment hole has survived.

6.5 Post-medieval bottle glass

A tiny and shapeless fragment of iridescent dark green glass was present in fill 0043 of pit 0042. It is likely that this came from a post-medieval bottle.

6.6 Small finds

Two objects were recorded as small finds. They have been fully catalogued with the aid of low level magnification.

The overall condition of the iron object is poor; the lead object is fair.

Iron

SF 1001, upper fill 0029 of pit 0028

Incomplete elongated iron object, corroded and encrusted with dirt. It has a shank that is square in section. The shank tapers from a wider terminal though this is masked by corrosion. It was found in association with pottery of a later medieval/early post-medieval date. Length 112.5mm; width 19.5mm; depth 6mm.

Lead

SF 1002, fill 0039 of pit 0038

Complete lead weight, trapezoidal in profile with a flat, sub-rectangular base. Towards the apex is a central, circular aperture (5mm wide) which has been worn through use as a suspension hole. The weight also free-stands. Rather than being cast, it appears to have been made from a rolled lead sheet and hammered into its present form. Pottery of early medieval date (11th – 13th century) was found in the same fill. Similar examples have been recorded in London, Egan ,2005, 164, fig. 161, no.848, which dates to c.1530 – 1570, and Egan, 1998, 321, fig. 239, no. 1033 which dates between c.1350 and 1400. The former example was also made from rolling lead sheet. Length 25mm; width 18.5mm; depth 8mm.

Discussion

The two small finds are likely to be of later medieval date. They were both found within pit fills, suggesting that they are present on the site as the result of the disposal of domestic rubbish.

The lead weight is of note due to its method of construction. Pyramidal weights of the medieval and post-medieval periods for use with steelyards were more commonly cast. Rolling cast lead sheets into weights was more of an early medieval practice. Usually the rolled lead would result in a tubular form that was used as a net or line weight.

6.7 Faunal remains

Only two fragments of animal bone were collected from the evaluation weighing 7g. A tiny unidentified piece was found in fill *0026* with Late Saxon pottery. The remains of the molar from a sheep was present in fill *0041* of pit *0040*.

6.8 Shell

Three fragments of oyster shell were recovered from fill *0037* of pit *0036*. These will be discarded before deposition in the archive.

7. Discussion

It is always difficult to fully characterise the archaeology of a site from what is effectively keyhole excavation. In this case, it is also evident that the Saxon and medieval core of Ipswich immediately to the south-west would have generated a vast amount of material culture, some of which undoubtedly finds its way onto peripheral sites such as this and is available for deposition in later features. Identifying what represents activity occurring actually within the confines of the site is rather problematic.

The finds from the evaluation included a number of fragments of Late Saxon pottery, which were recovered from pits 0025 and 0040, as well as being present residually in later features and as unstratified finds. The sherds from pit 0025 were in fresh condition, mostly from a single vessel and must be considered to be in their primary context of deposition. Other sherds were more abraded and could have been generated by activity elsewhere and then subject to an extended depositional history prior to their final inclusion in the contexts from which they were recovered. However, the presence of fresh material, albeit in a single feature does suggest that there may have been at least some limited domestic activity, either directly on the site or in its immediate vicinity at this time.

Small amounts of early medieval pottery were also identified, but no features of this date. The presence of sherds of early post-medieval pottery and post-medieval ceramic building material in many of the other features, primarily large loam-filled pits, which suggests that refuse was being deposited during the later 15th-19th century. This interpretation concurs with the early map evidence which indicate that the site was open and available at that time, possibly as a dumping ground for domestic refuse generated elsewhere.

The two layers of overburden identified on the site were similar in character to those seen in the earlier evaluation of the site immediately to the east (Holman 2012b). This is not surprising as the early maps show that the two sites effectively formed part of a larger land plot that would have been subject to a similar development history. While some stratification was evident, the two main components were comparable, comprising an upper layer that was deeper towards the southern end of the site, clearly representing later post-medieval material deposited immediately prior to the

development of the site in the early 20th century, with a lower loamy deposit that was interpreted as a re-worked garden/cultivation soil. Post-holes seen cutting the upper later of overburden suggested that some structures had been present prior to the major building of the early 20th century, but that these were not substantial, possibly agricultural in function.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The evaluation has successfully characterised the surviving archaeological deposits at the Woodbridge Road site. The significant, c.1.00m depth of overburden had protected the underlying archaeological features from damage by the early 20th century development of the site while the features, predominantly large pits of post-medieval, probably 16th to 18th century date, suggest, as did the early map evidence, that it had effectively remained as open ground until at least this time.

However, while the condition and preservation level of the features was good, its archaeological significance can only be described as moderate. The results are consistent with what one could expect on a site that was close to but, nevertheless, essentially peripheral to the Saxon and medieval town. This is somewhat similar to the results of an earlier monitoring and excavation project undertaken at Cobbold Street some 50m to the north-west where more intensive pit digging from the 16th century onwards was deemed to be associated with the development of houses along the St. Margaret's Green frontage (Heard 2009).

Two relatively early features were present; a Late Saxon pit (0025) and a ditch (0027), the dating for the latter based primarily on the leached out condition of its fill. The location of the ditch was also interesting, some 5.00m north of the southern site edge. Assuming that the present line of the road equates to that of the medieval and earlier route, this was not far enough to the north for it to represent the rear boundary of a plot fronting the road, but was not close enough to the edge of the site for it to represent the southern boundary of a plot.

The only structural evidence was provided by a series of post-holes towards the southern end of the trench, which cut all but the very latest components of the overburden and must clearly relate to the later post-medieval history of the site.

In the event of a planning application being made for the site, any recommendation for further work would be made by SCCAS/CT and would be dependent largely on the degree of damage that would be incurred. However, the scope of the works would also need to be commensurate with the perceived archaeological potential of the site which, given that there was only one positively dated Saxon feature recorded and medieval

activity was only represented by occasional residual sherds of pottery in later pits, is considered to be relatively limited as the level of activity on the site during these periods can be described as sporadic at best.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: Deposited with SCCAS/CT Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: Deposited with SCCAS/CT Bury St Edmunds

Digital photographic archive: Deposited with SCCAS/CT Bury St Edmunds

Finds and environmental archive: Deposited with SCCAS/CT Bury St Edmunds

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Steve Hunt and directed by Senior Project Officer, Stuart Boulter who was also the principal author of this report.

Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner.

Post-excavation finds management was provided by Richenda Goffin.

Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians with quantification by Ruth Beveridge. The specialists finds reports were produced by Richenda Goffin (pottery, CBM and misc. finds categories), Ruth Beveridge (small finds).

The report illustrations were Prepared by Gemma Adams and the report was edited by Rhodri Gardner.

11. Bibliography

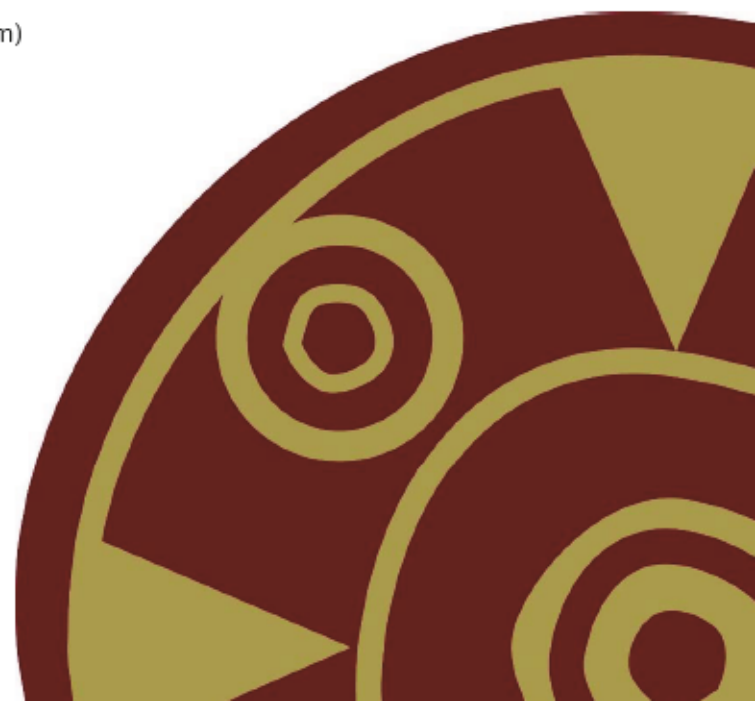
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**7 -9 Woodbridge Road, Ipswich,
Suffolk (IPS 982)**

Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Trial-Trenching Evaluation

Date: September 2016
Prepared by: Stuart Boulter
Issued to: Abby Antrobus (SCCAS Conservation Team)
© SACIC



Summary Project Details

Site Name	7- 9 Woodbridge Road
Site Location/Parish	Ipswich
Grid Reference	TM 1670 4471
Access	From carpark off Cobden Place
Planning Application No.	N/A
HER code	IPS 982
Event No.	ESF24723
OASIS ref.	suffolka1-262932
Type:	Trench evaluation
Area	450 square metres
Project start date	11/10/2016
Fieldwork duration	2 -3 days
Number of personnel on site	Projected as 2 SACIC staff

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner	Office: 01449 900120 Mobile: 07810 647259
Senior Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Stuart Boulter	Office: 01449 900122 Mobile: 07885 223524
Curatorial Officer	Abby Antrobus	01284 741231
Client Contact	Julian Harvey	Tel: 01473 432924 Mob: 07817 208464

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Ipswich Police Station, 10 Museum Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 1HT	101 or emergency 999
Location of nearest A&E	Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 5PD	01473 712233

Hire details

Plant:	Holmes Plant	Office: 01473 890766 Mobile: 07860 121821
Welfare	Working from van; public toilets	N/A
Tool hire:	N/A	N/A

Contents

1. Background
2. Fieldwork
3. Post-excavation
4. Additional Considerations
5. Staffing

Figures

1. Site location
2. Proposed evaluation trench

Appendices

1. Health and Safety Policy
2. Insurance Documentation

1. Background

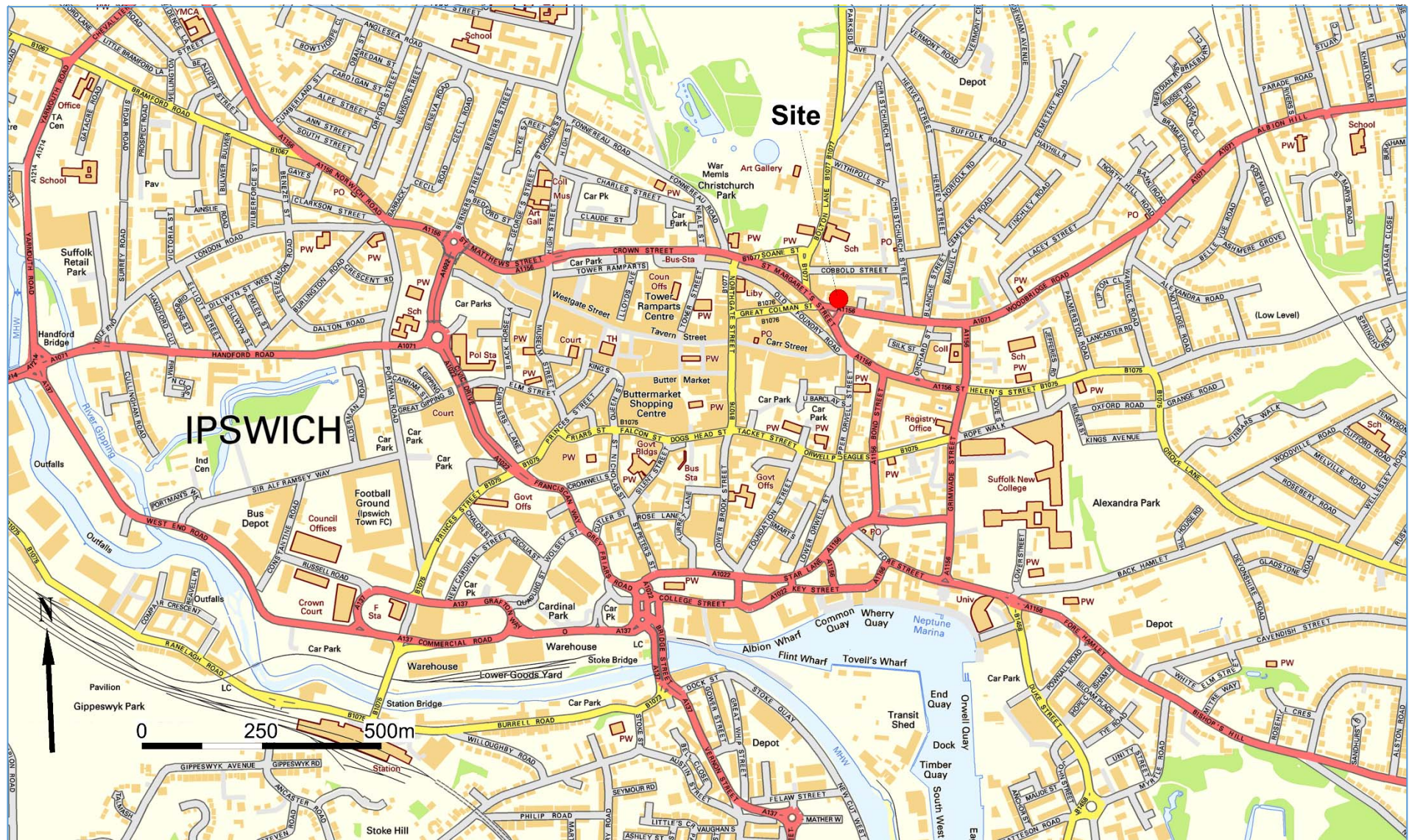
- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (hereafter SACIC) have been asked to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological evaluation at 7 – 9 Woodbridge Road, Ipswich, Suffolk (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The rectangular plot covers an area of c.450 square metres and fronts onto the north side of Woodbridge Road.
- 1.3 The present stage of work is being requested by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS/CT). The Local Planning Authority (hereafter LPA) has been advised that any planning consent will be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological work taking place before development begins in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with a Brief covering these specific planning considerations that was prepared by Abby Antrobus of SCCAS/CT (dated 10th August 2016) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (this document) prepared by Stuart Boulter in September 2016.
- 1.5 While the site has not been subject to any previous archaeological work, evaluation of the site immediately to the east revealed evidence for Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity which is consistent with its location on the edge of the Saxon and medieval town.
- 1.6 The development proposal is initially for carpark resurfacing and while this is likely to have a minimal negative effect on surviving archaeology, the character of any future development will almost certainly be more invasive. The purpose of the trial trenching is, therefore, to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to its commencement.
- 1.7 The requirements of evaluation as defined in the Brief include an HER search and the opening up of trial-trenches.
- 1.8 The Brief states that the evaluation must take the form of test-pits or a linear trench of between 20 and 30 metres in length with a minimum width of 1.50m. The proposed location of a single, linear 30 metres long trench is presented in Figure 2. The actual excavated trench may need to be slightly shorter due to the restrictive nature of the site regarding movement of plant, but will not be shorter than 20 metres.
- 1.9 The contents of the WSI and this Method Statement comply with the SCCAS/CT Standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2012, Ver. 1.3), as well as the following national, regional and county guidance:
 - *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (March 2012);
 - *Code of Conduct* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a);

- *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphe Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);
- *Gurney, D 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No.14, 2003 Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region
- *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (2012, Ver.1.1), SCCAS/CT
- *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (2014), SCCAS/CT

1.10 The research aims of this trial trench evaluation are as follows:

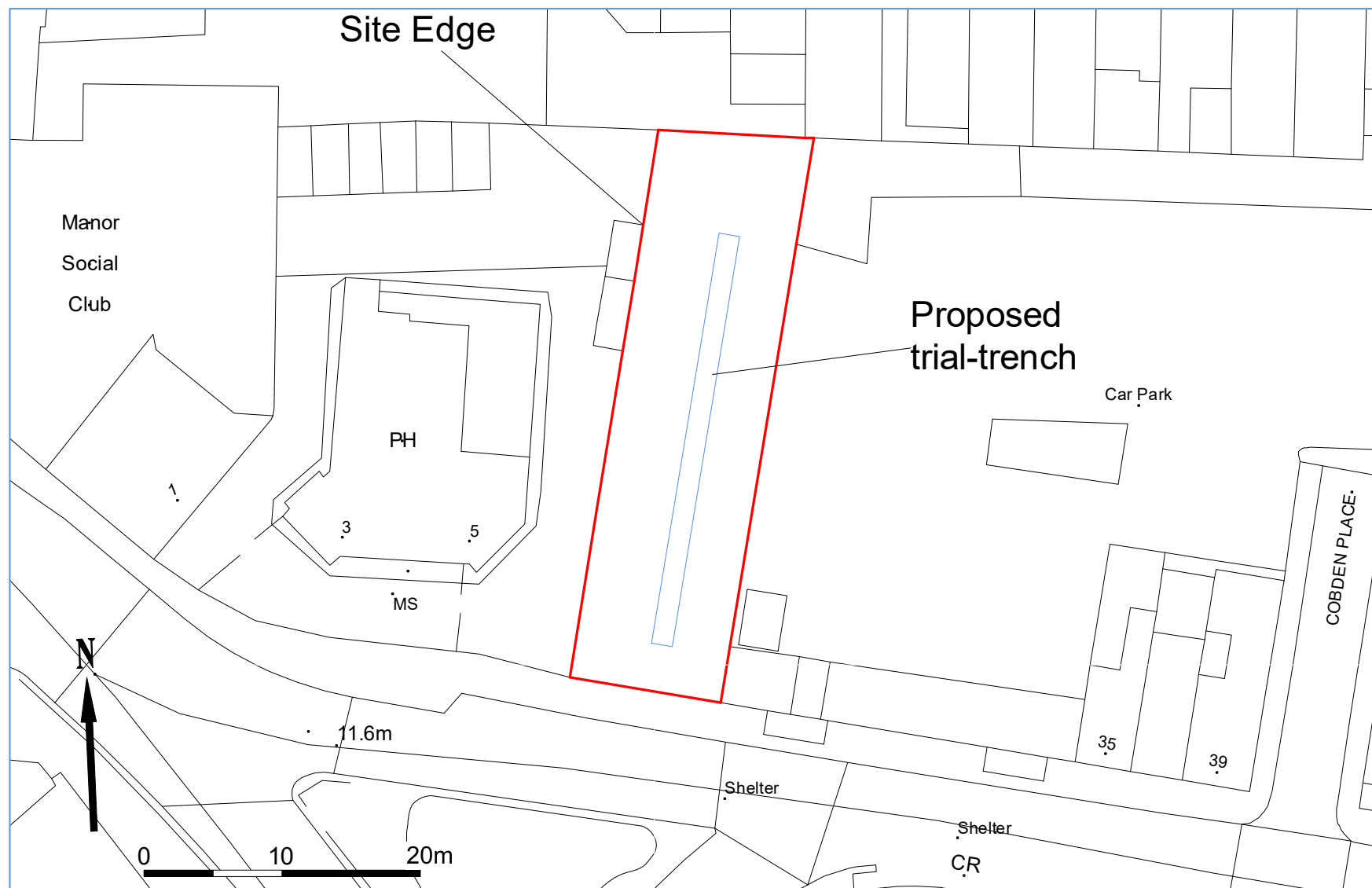
- *To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;*
- *Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;*
- *Establish the potential 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.*

In addition to these specific aims there is potential of the site to address relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011).



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright 2016

Figure 1. Site Location



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright 2016

Figure 2. Proposed Evaluation Trench

2 Fieldwork

- 2.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of SACIC. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Senior Project Officer grade/experience (Stuart Boulter). Additional staff will be taken from SACIC's team of experienced excavators and will include provision for survey and metal detecting.
- 2.2 In this instance, the evaluation will require the excavation of a single trench of between 20 and 30 metres in length. The proposed trench location is shown in Figure 2.
- 2.3 No additional information has currently been provided about the presence or otherwise of services on the site. Damage to hitherto unknown services will not be the responsibility of the SACIC.
- 2.4 The trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket (minimum width 1.5m), under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and any other overburden will be stored separately in order to facilitate sequential backfilling.
- 2.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench base and section cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims (see WSI) and also comply with the SCCAS/CT Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2012. Where types of deposit are encountered that are suitable for mechanical excavation, this will only be undertaken following agreement with SCCAS/CT.
- 2.6 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m or any depth shallower than this where an on-site risk assessment indicates it is unsafe. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA (SCCAS/CT). Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is used or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 2.7 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features and deposits. Usually this will entail the half-sectioning of discrete features and c.1m slots through linear features.
- 2.8 Particular attention will be paid to the understanding of the amount of truncation to buried deposits, the presence or absence of a palaeosol or 'B' horizon, the preservation of deposits within negative features, and general site formation processes.

- 2.9 A site plan showing the trench location, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two soil profile sections will be recorded at 1:20. Feature sections will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 2.10 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded a '*unique continuous numbering sequence*' on pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.11 The HER number in this instance is IPS 982, and the event number ESF24723.
- 2.12 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 2.13 Metal detector searches will be made at suitable stages of the excavation works covering both the trench bases and upcast spoil.
- 2.14 All pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.15 All finds will be brought back to the SACIC premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 2.16 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. For evaluation purposes, a suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable and exhibits potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order for it to be worth taking a sample. If necessary advice will be sought from Historic England's (formerly English Heritage's) Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 2.17 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 2.18 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 The unique project HER number (IPS 982) will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 3.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by SACIC's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field. A list of external specialists that are used by SACIC is presented below:

Name	Specialism	Organisation
Anderson, Sue	Human bones; Post Roman pottery	Freelance
Bates, Sarah	Flint	Freelance
Batt, Cathy	Archaeomagnetic dating	University of Bradford
Blades, Nigel	Metallurgy	Freelance
Bond, Julie	Cremated animal bone	University of Bradford
Boreham, Steve	Pollen	University of Cambridge
Breen, Anthony	Documentary Research	Freelance
Briscoe, Diana	Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps	Freelance
Brugmann, Birte	Beads	Freelance
Cameron, Esther	Mineral Preserved Organics	Freelance
Challinor, Dana	Wood and charcoal identification	Freelance
Cook, Gordon	Radiocarbon dating	SUERC
Curl, Julie	Faunal remains	Freelance
Docherty, Anna	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Darrah, Richard	Wood and woodworking	Freelance
Fryer, Val	Environmental	Freelance
Hamilton, Derek	Bayesian modelling	SUERC
Harrington, Sue	Textiles	Freelance
Hines, John	Saxon artefacts	University of Cardiff
Holden, Sue	Illustrator	Freelance
Keyes, Lynn	Metal working	Freelance
Macphail, Richard	Soil micromorphology	University College London
McKinley, Jacqui	Cremated human bone	Wessex Archaeology
Metcalf, Michael	Saxon coins	Ashmolean Museum
Mould, Quita	Leather	Freelance
Park-Newman, Julia	Conservation	Freelance
Plouviez, Jude	Roman coins and brooches	Freelance
Riddler, Ian	Worked bone	Freelance
Scull, Christopher	Early Anglo-Saxon settlement and cemeteries	University of Cardiff
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	Freelance

- 3.3 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Site plans and sections will be digitised and will form part of the site archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be written on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.5 Finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.

- 3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional Historic England specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.12 In usual circumstances, a report on the results of the evaluation would be produced within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site.
- 3.13 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.14 The Suffolk County HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Suffolk Archaeology will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.
- 3.15 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval.
- 3.16 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS/CT hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.17 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS/CT, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.

- 3.18 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS/CT (2010). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.19 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS/CT they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS/CT or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.20 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS/CT, in accordance with the relevant site's Ministry of Justice licence.
- 3.21 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.22 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within fourteen days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.
- 3.23 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SACIC, their subcontractors or any volunteers under their control, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

4 Additional considerations

4.1 Health and Safety

- 4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 All SACIC staff are experienced in working on similar sites with similar conditions to those that will be encountered on the present site and are aware of SACIC H&S policies. All permanent SACIC staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS/CT on request.
- 4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or SCCAS/CT. All such staff and visitors must abide by SACIC's H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by SACIC's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

4.2 Environmental controls

- 4.2.1 SACIC is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's EMS policies.

4.3 Plant machinery

- 4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator of c.5 tonnes and equipped with a full range of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

4.4 Site security

- 4.4.1 The WSI and associated quotation assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 4.4.2 In this instance all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

4.5 Access

- 4.5.3 The client will secure access to the site for SACIC personnel and any subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from any landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.
- 4.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of SACIC. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.6 Site preparation

- 4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.7 Backfilling

- 4.7.1 If required, the trenches will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal. Where present, topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.
- 4.7.2 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior agreement.

4.8 Monitoring

- 4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives (SCCAS/CT) will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief.

5 Staffing

5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 1 x Senior Project Officer (full time)
- 1 x Site Assistant (as required)
- 1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)
- Finds specialists (as required)

5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Senior Project Officer in overall charge on site will be Stuart Boulter. Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from SACIC's qualified and experienced staff. SACIC will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.

5.3 In addition to SACIC's own finds specialists, where necessary a wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require (see 3.2).

Appendix 1. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Health and Safety Policy



HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY STATEMENT

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company is committed to ensuring the health, safety and welfare of its employees, and it will, so far as is reasonably practicable, establish procedures and systems necessary to implement this commitment and to comply with its statutory obligations on health and safety. Our Personnel are informed of their responsibilities to ensure they take all reasonable precautions, to ensure the safety, health and welfare of those that are likely to be affected by the acts and emissions of our organisations undertakings.

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company understands our duty to identify the significant hazards that may be created by our undertakings and to risk assess these accordingly to ensure that suitable and effective controls are implemented to minimise risk to a suitable level as far as is reasonably practicable.

We also acknowledge our duty, so far as is reasonably practicable:

- To provide a safe working environment for our workforce, fulfil our statutory commitments and actively manage and supervise health and safety at work;
- To identify the risks associated with our business activities and ensure suitable and sufficient control measures are in place.
- Ensure regular consultation with our employees on matters which affect their health and Safety.
- To ensure that all plant and equipment used by our employees is fit for purpose and adequately maintained.
- To provide suitable storage and ensure safe handling of Hazardous substances.
- To ensure that all workers are competent to undertake their daily work activities by providing all relevant information and training, consideration will also be given to any employees who do not have English as a first language.
- To prevent accidents and cases of work related ill health by ensuring a robust reporting and investigation system is in place.
- To liaise and communicate effectively regarding health and safety matters when working on other persons premises.
- To ensure that there is an effective system of induction, training, communication and supervision to other persons visiting or working on our premises.
- To have access to competent advice, this will be provided by Agility UK (Training and Consultancy) Ltd. Who will assists us in the continuous improvement in our health and safety performance and management through regular review and revision of this policy; and to provide suitable resources required to make this policy and our Health and Safety arrangements effective.

To ensure that the above are met we have developed a 'Health and Safety Management Structure' identifying key personnel responsible for managing health and safety within the organisation and 'Safety Arrangements' to assist the implementation.

Signature:		Date:	01/02/2015
Name:	Rhodri Gardner	Position:	Managing Director

The policy is reviewed on a periodic basis.

Appendix 2. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Insurance Policy Details



To Whom It May Concern

Our Ref: TM/

Dear Sir / Madam

01 February 2016

Our Client: Suffolk Archaeology C I C

We act as Insurance Brokers for the above mentioned client and confirm the following cover is in force:

Public Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Limited
POLICY TYPE	Public Liability
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2017

Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Limited
POLICY TYPE	Employers Liability
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2017

Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity - £2,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER	Hiscox Insurance Limited
POLICY TYPE	Professional Indemnity
POLICY NUMBER	HU PI 9129989/1450
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2017

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

The Insurance evidenced by this Certificate is subject to the terms, and conditions and exclusions of the applicable policies which is paramount. This certificate is issued as a matter of information only and evidences coverage as at the date of the certificate. This certificate confers no rights to the holder and imposes no liability on the Insurer. The Insurer assumes no responsibility to the holder of the certificate to provide any notice of any material change in or cancellation of these policies.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tariq Mian", written over a horizontal line.

Tariq Mian Cert CII
Senior Account Executive
Towergate Insurance

Towergate Insurance

Jellicoe House, Grange Drive, Hedge End, Southampton SO30 2AF

Tel: 0344 892 1656 Fax: 0344 892 1657 Email: southampton@towergate.co.uk

www.towergateinsurance.co.uk



10ZAAQ1

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Appendix II. HER search

Includes: Listed Buildings Map
Listed Buildings List
HER Monuments Map
HER Monuments List
HER Events Map (north)
HER Events Map (south)
HER Events List
Registered Parks and Gardens Map
Registered Parks and Gardens List
Scheduled Ancient Monuments Map
Scheduled Ancient Monuments List

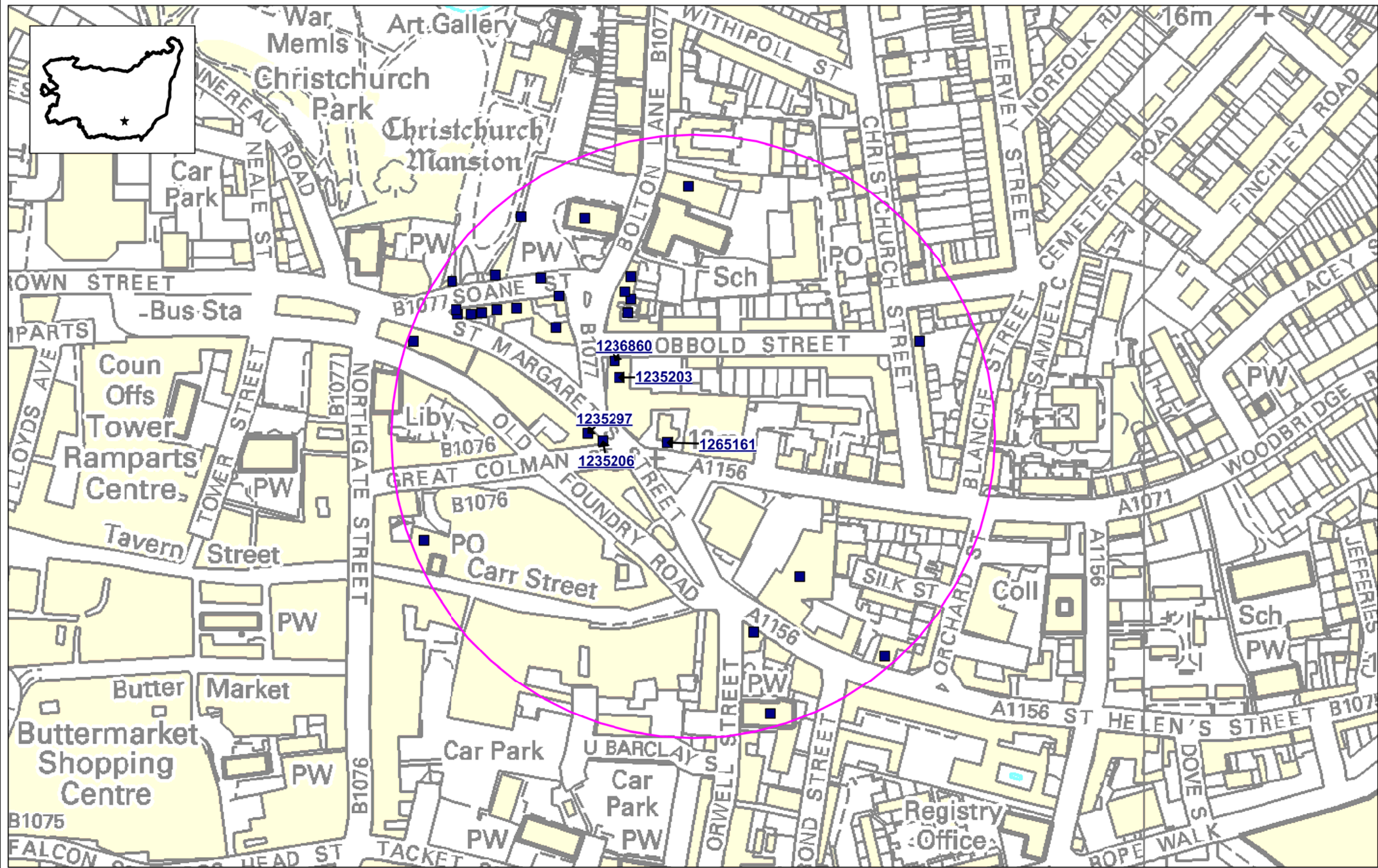
Listed Buildings

Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Compiled by on 23 September 2016

Suffolk Historic Environment Record
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Bury Resource Centre, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds, IP32 7AY
01284 741237 / archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk

Scale 1:2500



HER Search: Listed Buildings

DesigUID	PrefRef	Name	Grade	Curator Notes
DSF7372	427286	DORIC HOUSE	II	Type and date: Early C19 HOUSE. Date: from 1800 to 1832 Main material: brick Covering material: slate
DSF7017	275556		II	Type and date: Late C18 HOUSE. Date: from 1767 to 1799 Type and date: Earlier than Late C18 HOUSE. Type and date: C20 SHOP. Date: from 1900 to 1999 Main material: brick Covering material: slate Main material: cement Main material: render
DSF7064	275397	ST MARGARET'S CHURCH HOUSE	II	Type and date: C17 JETTIED HOUSE. Date: from 1600 to 1699 Type and date: 1682 DATE STONE. Date: 1682 Type and date: C18 HOUSE. Date: from 1700 to 1799 Type and date: C19 HOUSE. Date: from 1800 to 1899 Type and date: C19 RAILINGS. Date: from 180
DSF7085	275384	BRICK WALL TO CHRISTCHURCH MANSION	II	Type and date: C16 WALL. Date: from 1500 to 1599 Type and date: C18 WALL. Date: from 1700 to 1799 Type and date: AUGUSTINIAN MONASTERY. Type and date: PRIORY. Type and date: CHURCHYARD. Main material: brick
DSF7127	425806	CLARENCE HOUSE	II	Type and date: Early to Mid C19 HOUSE. Date: from 1800 to 1866 Type and date: RAILINGS. Type and date: Now GARAGE. Type and date: Now BUILDERS YARD. Main material: brick Covering material: slate Main material: iron
DSF7128	425808		II	Type and date: C17 JETTIED HOUSE. Date: from 1600 to 1699 Type and date: Possibly C16 JETTIED HOUSE. Date: from 1500 to 1599 Type and date: C20 HOUSE. Date: from 1900 to 1999 Main material: timber Main material: plaster Main material: brick

DesigUID	PrefRef	Name	Grade	Curator Notes
DSF7129	425809		II	Type and date: C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE. Date: from 1600 to 1699 Type and date: C18 HOUSE. Date: from 1700 to 1799 Type and date: C19 SHOP. Date: from 1800 to 1899 Main material: timber Main material: plaster Main material: brick
DSF7131	425816		II*	Type and date: C16-C17 TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING. Date: from 1500 to 1699 Type and date: SHOP. Type and date: Post C17 BUILDING. Date: from 1700 Main material: timber Main material: plaster Covering material: tile
DSF7135	425810		II	Type and date: C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE. Date: from 1600 to 1699 Type and date: C18 or Early C19 HOUSE. Date: from 1700 to 1832 Main material: brick Main material: timber Main material: plaster Covering material: tile
DSF7136	425814	CAFE BLANCHFLEUR	II*	Type and date: C16-C17 TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING. Date: from 1500 to 1699 Type and date: C20 BUILDING. Date: from 1900 to 1999 Type and date: CAFE. Main material: timber Main material: plaster
DSF7137	425817	OLDE TUDOR CAFE	II*	Type and date: Late C15 to C16 JETTIED HOUSE. Date: from 1467 to 1599 Type and date: SHOP. Type and date: Late C15 to C16 CROSS WING HOUSE. Date: from 1467 to 1599 Type and date: C18/C19 HOUSE. Date: from 1700 to 1899 Type and date: CAFE.
DSF7156	426371		II*	Type and date: C15-C16 TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING. Date: from 1400 to 1599 Type and date: C20 SHOP. Date: from 1900 to 1999 Main material: timber Main material: plaster Covering material: tile
DSF7157	426372		II	Type and date: C18 HOUSE. Date: from 1700 to 1799 Type and date: C20 SHOP. Date: from 1900 to 1999 Main material: brick Covering material: slate
DSF7158	426373		II	Type and date: Early C19 HOUSE. Date: from 1800 to 1832 Main material: brick Covering material: slate

DesigUID	PrefRef	Name	Grade	Curator Notes
DSF7159	426374		II	Type and date: Late C18 HOUSE. Date: from 1767 to 1799 Main material: brick Covering material: slate
DSF7160	426376	ENTRANCE WALL AND GATES TO CHRISTCHURCH PARK	II	Type and date: Late C19 or Early C20 WALL. Date: from 1867 to 1932 Type and date: GATE. Type and date: GATE PIER. Main material: brick Main material: wrought iron
DSF7246	427716		II	Type and date: Early C17 TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING. Date: from 1600 to 1632 Type and date: 1636 DATE STONE. Date: 1636 Main material: timber Main material: plaster Covering material: tile
DSF7250	427971		II	Type and date: C18 BUILDING. Date: from 1700 to 1799 Main material: brick Covering material: tile
DSF7283	428668	ST MICHAELS CHURCH	II	Type and date: c1880 PARISH CHURCH. Date: from 1860 to 1900 Type and date: 1890 PARISH CHURCH. Date: 1890 Main material: brick Main material: ashlar Covering material: tile
DSF7343	427973		II	Type and date: C18 TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING. Date: from 1700 to 1799 Type and date: C17 JETTIED HOUSE. Date: from 1600 to 1699 Type and date: C20 SHOP. Date: from 1900 to 1999 Main material: timber Main material: plaster Covering material: tile
DSF7344	427972		II	Type and date: Early C19 BUILDING. Date: from 1800 to 1832 Type and date: C20 SHOP. Date: from 1900 to 1999 Main material: brick Main material: plaster
DSF7346	428024	FREEMASONS HALL	II	Type and date: c1879 BUILDING. Date: from 1859 to 1899 Type and date: FREEMASONS HALL. Main material: brick
DSF7388	426375	LODGE TO CHRISTCHURCH MANSION	II	Type and date: Late C19 or Early C20 LODGE. Date: from 1867 to 1932 Main material: brick Covering material: tile
DSF7389	426377	BRICK WALL TO ST MARGARET'S CHURCHYARD	II	Type and date: C16 WALL. Date: from 1500 to 1599 Type and date: C20 WALL. Date: from 1900 to 1999 Main material: brick

DesigUID	PrefRef	Name	Grade	Curator Notes
DSF7402	425807		II	Type and date: C16/C17 CROSS WING HOUSE. Date: from 1500 to 1699 Type and date: C16/C17 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE. Date: from 1500 to 1699 Type and date: PUBLIC HOUSE. Type and date: C20 SHOP. Date: from 1900 to 1999 Main material: timber Main mater
DSF7404	425815	MILESTONE	II	Type and date: Early C19 MILESTONE. Date: from 1800 to 1832 Main material: cast iron
DSF7425	275531		II	Type and date: Early to Mid C19 HOUSE. Date: from 1800 to 1866 Type and date: C20 SHOP. Date: from 1900 to 1999 Main material: brick Covering material: slate
DSF7437	275396		II	Type and date: Pre C18 TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE. Type and date: C18 HOUSE. Date: from 1700 to 1799 Type and date: C20 SHOP. Date: from 1900 to 1999 Main material: timber Main material: brick Covering material: slate Main material: plaster
DSF7447	275560	CHURCH OF ST MARGARET	I	Type and date: Early C15 CHURCH. Date: from 1400 to 1499 Type and date: 1575 TOMB. Date: 1575 Type and date: 1512 TOMB. Date: 1512 Main material: flint Main material: stone
DSF7463	485488	THE IPSWICH REGENT THEATRE	II	Type and date: 1928-9 CINEMA. Date: from 1928 to 1929 Type and date: 1928-9 MUSIC HALL. Date: from 1928 to 1929 Type and date: 1928-9 THEATRE. Date: from 1928 to 1929 Type and date: 1928-9 MANAGERS HOUSE. Date: from 1928 to 1929 Type and date: 1

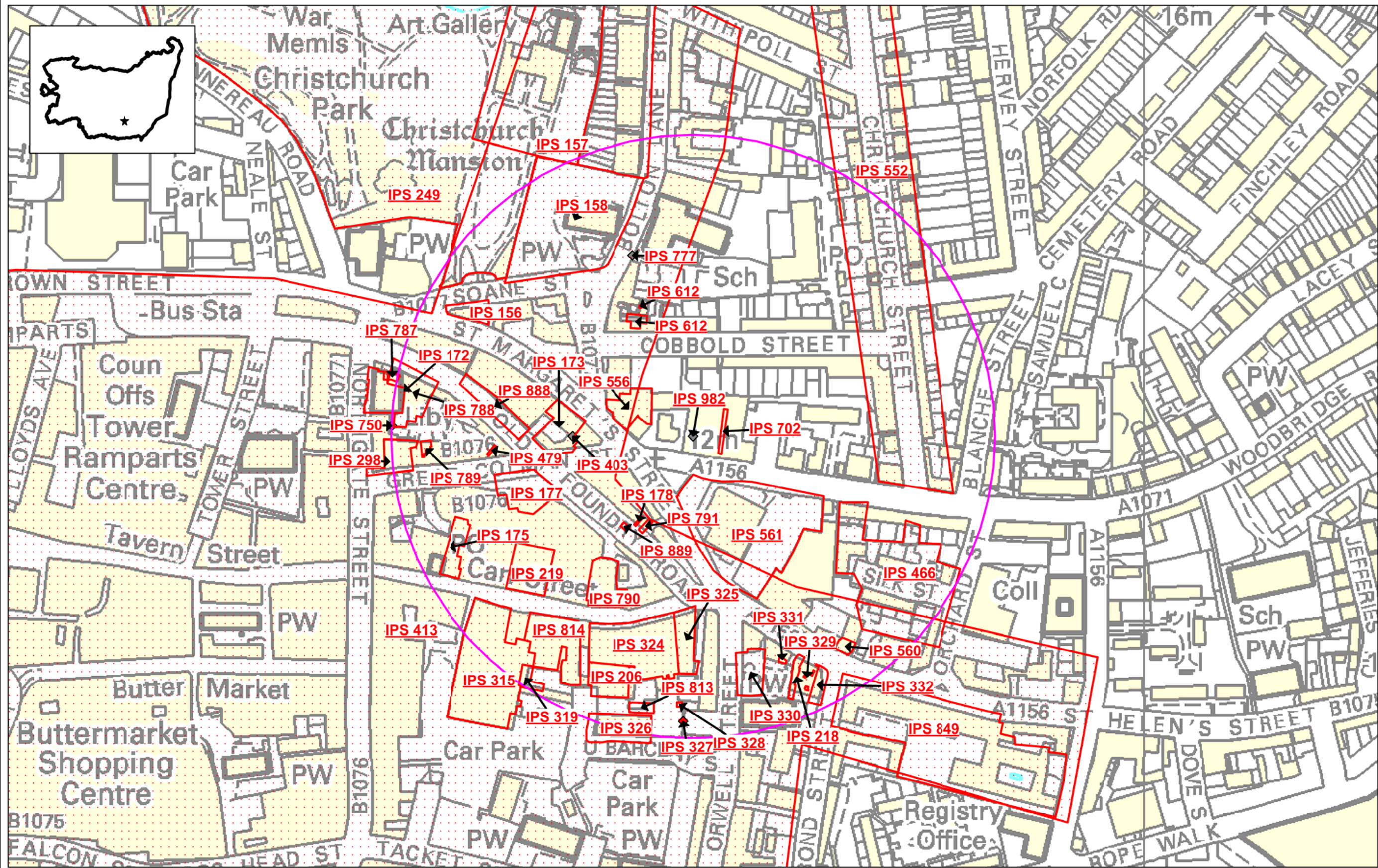
HER Monuments

Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Compiled by on 23 September 2016

Suffolk Historic Environment Record
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Bury Resource Centre, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds, IP32 7AY
01284 741237 / archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk

Scale 1:2500



HER Search: Monuments list

PrefRef	MonUID	Summary	Date	Description	Eastings	Northing
IPS 156	MSF4956	Thetford ware and 17th Century pot found.	Sax	1933: Thetford Ware and 17th Century pot found.	616550	244792
				<p>Priory of the Holy Trinity, said to be mainly between Christchurch Mansion and St Margaret's Church.</p> <p>Foundation of Austin Canons, established ? 1162. Monastery rebuilt 1194 after fire. Well endowed. Suppressed 1536/1537 (S3).</p>		
IPS 157	MSF4957	Priory of the Holy Trinity, said to be mainly between Christchurch Mansion and St Margaret's Church.	Med	<p>1980: An Ipswich Church of the Holy Trinity is mentioned in the Domesday Book. Small excavation 1980 in Mansion buttery, stub of priory wall and remains of flagstone floor found.</p> <p>1990: AP shows Post Medieval garden feature plus ?faint parchmarks of buried walling ? (S1).</p> <p>2006: Evaluation on groundworks associated with the restoration of Christchurch Park in 2006. A total of eleven medieval inhumation burials were recorded, 10 located immediately to the west of St Margaret's churchyard wall. The distribution of the burials suggests that the original churchyard wall extended at least 10m to the west of the present boundary wall. One outlying grave to the north may be associated with the former priory rather than St Margaret's church. The remains of three possible medieval wall foundations were also exposed, possibly representing remains of the priory (S2).</p> <p>2008: Watching Brief.</p>	616621	244956
				<p>St Margaret's Church. Square W tower, nave with aisles, South porch, North and South transepts, chancel with vestries on North and South sides.</p> <p>Core from circa 1300, tower added circa 1400, transepts, clerestory and porch circa 1450 (S1).</p> <p>1999: Churchyard was excavated by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Unit prior to the construction of a new porch. Report by Nellie Finch in archive, (S3).</p>		
IPS 158	MSF4958	St Margaret's Church, Ipswich.	Med	<p>2004: A small area of graveyards was cleared of burials in preparation for the construction of a north porch extension. The footprint of the new building was excavated to a depth of half a metre below the nave floor, removing over a metre of overburden in places. The overburden comprised a typical cemetery soil, rich in disarticulated bone as a result of re-working over the course of centuries. The last 500mm of the excavated area revealed 13 full or partial bodies. Only two of the bodies could be dated with any certainty, having come from graves with 19th century coffin furniture still in place. Two large pits were also revealed on the western edge of the site. These both contained disarticulated bone and post medieval pottery (S2, S3).</p>	616621	244854

PrefRef	MonUID	Summary	Date	Description	Easting	Northing
IPS 172	MSF4981	Artefact Scatter. Ipswich and Thetford Ware pottery.	Sax-Med	Site of free library - Ipswich Ware, Thetford Ware and Medieval and Post Medieval pot (IAS 1001) (S1, S2).	616508	244740
IPS 173	MSF4983	Area of Middle and Late Saxon Town and Medieval Defences off Old Foundry Road.	Med	<p>Area of Middle and Late Saxon Town and Medieval Defences off Old Foundry Road. An area of EMed occupation with remains of the bank and ditch of the later town defences (S1). 1988: Watching brief on development - piled foundations so no finds, only borehole information - IAS 1101 (S2). Scheduled (S3).</p> <p>1988:</p> <p>Borehole 1. Natural at depth of 2.8 on - probably on Northern side of ditch.</p> <p>Borehole 2 Natural at depth of 1.5m - probably under bank to south of ditch.</p> <p>Unknown date of discovery: Roman coin, Ipswich Museum, no museum accession number (S2, S3).</p> <p>January 1913: Thetford Ware and Medieval pottery found with food (animal) bones(S2, S3).</p>	616611	244716
IPS 175	MSF4985	Several events, exact details unknown. Roman to Post Medieval.	Rom-Emed	<p>Pre 1920? Large Roman (possibly Late Saxon) urn, dark burnish ware (S1).</p> <p>1934: Saxon, Medieval and Post Medieval Pottery (S2, S3).</p> <p>1968: Demolition of Newspaper offices and construction of shopping centre, excavation by (Ipswich?) Museum revealed (Saxon?) pits with pottery and and antler tool (S2, S3).</p> <p>1966: A trial excavation revealed a large Medieval pit, an Edward I penny (1272-1307) Forgery? Canturbury Mint, and a bronze Sceatta (725-30) (S1, S4)</p>	616539	244636
IPS 177	MSF4989	Excavation yielded a Medieval pit and Saxon and Medieval Coins.	Sax-Med	<p>Also a Sceatta, 'Secondary Runic' E Anglian, perhaps struck in Ipswich, 1.105gm, probably circa 725-730 (Rigold, 1970). Found in a Medieval pit. (IAS 1404) (S1-S3)</p>	616590	244673

PrefRef	MonUID	Summary	Date	Description	Easting	Northing
IPS 178	MSF4991	Trench confirmed presence of the Medieval town ditch (1204), between Old Foundry Road and St Margaret's Plain. With Post Medieval features and finds.	Med	<p>1974: Trench confirmed presence of the Medieval town ditch (1204), between Old Foundry Road and St Margaret's Plain. The bank had been entirely removed, large post hole may represent a timber revetment. (IAS 1501) (S1, S2).</p> <p>Stratigraphic sequence (by period)</p> <p>Although the excavation cut across the inner edge of the medieval town ditch, the only features recorded related to its later development and no medieval deposits were encountered.</p> <p>Late Medieval Transitional: c.1450-1600 (LMT)</p> <p>Layers which filled the inner edge of the town ditch were found in the northern end of the trench, associated with 16th century pottery.</p> <p>There were three roughly circular 0.9m diameter pits. It is likely that all three are postholes for very large posts and represent a palisade on the inner edge of the ditch.</p> <p>Post Medieval: c.1600-1900 (PMED)</p> <p>Phase 1(17th century)</p> <p>On the basis of the pottery associated the slighting of the LMT palisade occurred in the 17th century</p> <p>Phase 2 (18th/19th century)</p> <p>A series of brick walls were the foundations of houses and a small square outbuilding built along the Old Foundry Road street frontage in the late 18th or 19th century. A robber trench presumably indicates a robbed-out wall of the same date and a levelling of the site is probable in the 20th century.</p> <p>The post medieval pottery from all Ipswich sites (1974-1990) has not been studied. The dating in this summary is based on spot dating alone (S4).</p> <p>See also (S5), clay pipe report.</p>	616664	244654
IPS 219	MSF5014	A vase and other pottery from the site of the new Gas Offices in Carr Street, C. 1891.	Rom-Sax	<p>1891: A vase and other pottery from the site of the new Gas Offices in Carr Street' (S1). OS marked findspot at (S4).</p> <p>Mr. J. S. Corder. Saxon coins. Roman vase and pottery found on the site of New Gas Offices, Carr Street. Tiles found in pulling down an old building opposite the Sea Horse, College Street, Ipswich (S3).</p> <p>See also (S2, S5, S6).</p>	616592	244622

PrefRef	MonUID	Summary	Date	Description	Easting	Northing
IPS 790	MSF5019	Co-op site, north side of Carr street. 13th Century rim and handle of grey ware. Also Tudor pottery and Thetford and Medieval sherds.	Sax-Med	ThetfordWare, C13 rim and handle of Grey Ware with pecked decoration, plus Tudor pot and Bronze pin with decorated head (S1-S4), (IAS 1401).	616643	244613
IPS 791	MSF5020	Excavating for electric transformer station revealed Thetford ware and med pottery and various other finds.	Sax-Med	Thetford Ware and Medieval pot, including Red Ware bottle, TM 1669 4465. (IAS 1502) (S1). Excavating for electric transformer station revealed Thetford ware and Medieval pottery and various other finds (S2, S3).	616669	244650
IPS 206	MSF9565	Saxon and Medieval finds and monuments. Notably Saxon pottery kilns - Note finds and monuments associated with IAS 3405 and IAS 3503 have been moved to their own records (IPS 814 and IPS 813 respectively).	Sax	1960: Real found during digging on site of COOP warehouse. 1961: During excavations for building works a series of rubbish pits and a total of 4 Thetford ware and an Ipswich ware kiln were revealed. Two of the Thetford Ware kilns were partially excavated by IPSMG, of oval & circular forms. Two pits contained wasters & kiln debris (S2). A silver penny of Aethelred II of circa AD 995 was found at base of pit containing Thetford ware, with an auger. Also a bone skate (Saxon or Medieval). Pottery finds from kilns included Ipswich ware, (kiln 5), Thetford ware (kilns 1,2 & 4), Thetford & Early Medieval wares (kiln 3). Kiln 3 is believed to be c. 1000-1050. A deep pit (pit 3), possibly a well, containing 11th or 12th century is associated with a skeleton with sword and dagger cuts. Pit 2 contained fragments of kiln debris, pottery, pottery wasters & charcoal, possibly from kiln 3. Further details in (S1-S4). NB finds and monuments associated with IAS 3405 and IAS 3503 have been moved to their own records (IPS 814 and IPS 813 respectively).	616644	244548
IPS 218	MSF10726	Apparently high density of pits, pottery from Saxon to Medieval.	Sax-Med	August 1989: following excavation of test pit to rear of property, depth to natural partly filled when examined. Ipswich Ware, Early Medieval and Medieval pottery. October? 1989: Apparently high density of pits, two sherds stamped Ipswich ware, three plain sherds Ipswich ware and three sherds Thetford type ware found in spoil (S3). See also (S1, S2 and S4)	616769	244550

PrefRef	MonUID	Summary	Date	Description	Eastings	Northing
IPS 249	MSF14192	Public park circa 28 hectares, deriving from park of Priory (founded circa 1147) and mansion (1548, 1550, 1564, partly reconstructed 1675 after fire).	PMed	<p>Public park circa 28 ha, deriving from park of Priory (founded circa 1147) and mansion (1548, 1550, 1564, partly reconstructed 1675 after fire). House set on lawns formerly forecourt and bowling green; small formal garden to rear. Brick wall partly 16th but mostly 18th Century and later on line of former Priory enclosure wall. Double avenue to North of house. Remains of circles or clumps of trees. Upper Arboretum with circular pond, bandstand. Lower Arboretum. Two large ponds. Several Memorials (S1, S2).</p> <p>1974: Casual observation of dressed Norman stone in dry stone wall.</p> <p>1979: Topographical Survey, possible location of Norman castle.</p> <p>1986: Trial excavation on area of sheds.</p> <p>2005: An evaluation was undertaken in 2005 to establish whether a waterlogged area in the park related to a pond feature depicted on historic maps of 1765. None of the pond was found to survive, although large amounts of brick fragments were recovered, which may have originated from the former pond lining and been deposited after the pond was removed and the site landscaped (S3).</p> <p>2005: Monitoring of creation of car park area, brick culvert exposed.</p> <p>2006: Evaluation and borehole survey, (S4).</p> <p>2008: A watching brief during restoration works at Christchurch Park encountered several post-medieval features relating to the construction and use of the Tudor Mansion and its gardens. The remains included a N-S brick culvert, part of a demolished brick outbuilding, pathways and brick walls appearing to relate to a walled garden immediately to the south of the Mansion (S5).</p>	616419	245271
IPS 298	MSF18558	Flint and mortar wall section at the rear of site.	Un	Flint and mortar wall section at the rear of site (S1,S2).	616498	244693
IPS 315	MSF18588	Excavation of building extensions to Woolworths located Saxon to Post Medieval pottery and human and animal bone.	Sax-Pmed	1965-1968: Excavation of building extensions to Woolworths located Saxon to Post Medieval pottery and human and animal bone. (S1-S4).	616563	244560

PrefRef	MonUID	Summary	Date	Description	Easting	Northing
IPS 319	MSF18597	During building of garage behind Co-Op fish shop pottery, slag and human bone were found.	Sax	1966: Finds at a depth of 4-5 feet during building of garage behind Co-Op fish shop (now gone) Human bones were said to have been lying with their feet to North at the edge of the pit (possibly a stoke hole for a kiln), 3 individuals were allegedly represented, 1 male adult, 1 female adult and one child of around 6 years of age (would dispute this aging and sexing)(S1, S3).	616589	244550
IPS 324	MSF18602	Various 20th century events producing finds of Saxon Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery. Also possible pottery kiln remains.	Sax-Pmed	Casual finds during building work between 1920 and 1970. Mostly saxon pottery but also some of Medieval and Post-Medieval age. Kiln remains reported, but not recorded (S1, S5). See also (S2-S4)	616661	244571
IPS 325	MSF18604	Ipswich Ware rim found with a face mask-like decoration, also Ipswich and Thetford Ware, and Bone spindle whorl.	Sax	1967: Ipswich ware rim found with a face mask-like decoration, also Ipswich and Thetford Ware, and Bone spindle whorl. (S1-S3).	616696	244575
IPS 326	MSF18605	Ipswich Ware and Thetford Ware pottery in foundation trenches.	Sax	1979: Foundation trenches examined revealed Ipswich and Thetford ware pottery (S1, S2).	616651	244516
IPS 327	MSF18606	Hole dug for manhole revealed Middle Saxon kiln floor. Also Ipswich Ware.	Sax	Hole dug for manhole revealed Middle Saxon kiln floor, with many sherds of Ipswich Ware. (S1, S2).	616694	244521
IPS 328	MSF18607	Evaluation trench prior to bore hole survey located pottery.	Un	Evaluation trench dug prior to bore hole survey; tarmac above rubble then loam; natural between 1.9-2.1m; plenty of pottery but no kiln evidence (S1).	616691	244532
IPS 329	MSF18608	Thetford ware kiln and wasters found.	Sax	1975: Thetford ware kiln and wasters found (S1-S3).	616778	244550

PrefRef	MonUID	Summary	Date	Description	Easting	Northing
IPS 330	MSF18611	One Thetford ware base located.	Sax	1977: One base sherd of Thetford Ware located in the space North of St Michael's Church (S1, S2).	616738	244553
IPS 331	MSF18612	Monitoring of strip foundations located Thetford Ware and Medieval pottery.	Sax-Med	1986: Monitoring of strip foundations located Thetford Ware and Medieval pottery and c. 1.8m of build-up above natural (S1,S2).	616760	244562
IPS 332	MSF18613	Hand dug trenches located Thetford and Ipswich Ware pottery.	Sax	1987: Hand dug trenches for new building located Thetford ware and two sherds of stamped Ipswich ware pottery. Natural gravel c. 1.5m from modern street level. Extensive Late Saxon pitting on west side of site. No kiln evidence (S1, S2).	616782	244545
IPS 413	MSF20380	Medieval town, defined as Area of Archaeological Importance in Local Plan (S1).	Med	Medieval (including Saxon) town, defined as Area of Archaeological Importance in Local Plan (S1). For Med town ditch excavations see IPS 053, 168, 173 & 178. Also Sax (not yet HERd!).	616566	244207
IPS 479	MSF24417	Evaluation revealed evidence of the medieval town defensive bank.	Med	A trial trench evaluation was carried out at the above site in advance of a residential development. A single trench was excavated. Evidence of nearby Middle and Late Saxon activity was found in the form of residually derived Ipswich ware and Thetford-type ware pottery. Sparse Early medieval deposits were recorded but their exposure was too limited for detailed interpretation. A substantial dump deposit of redeposited sands and gravels was interpreted as being associated with the AD 1204 town ditch, but it remains unclear whether it was derived from the initial construction of the ditch and rampart or during later maintenance or levelling. Documentary evidence dating from at least the mid 14th century indicates that grants of land were given abutting the defences that stipulated maintenance of the ditch. Two substantial 'garden soil' deposits of Late medieval and 17th century date concur with the documentary evidence which suggests that the site was then under formal gardens (of a property known for some time as Harbottle House) until well into the 19th century. Great Colman Street itself was laid out in 1821 and later features attest to 19th and 20th century occupation along its frontage. It is suggested that the site could have seen relatively little occupation other than being used as urban gardens or agricultural land from possibly as early as the Middle Saxon period until late in the 19th century (S1). See also (S2, S3).	616567	244701

PrefRef	MonUID	Summary	Date	Description	Easting	Northing
IPS 702	MSF26787	Evaluation identified refuse pits, a small oven and ditch.	Sax	The results of the evaluation indicate that the PDA lay in a peripheral location on the margins of the late Saxon and medieval town. During this period the site seems to have initially been open land that was later given over to small scale, non-domestic activity. This was typified by the cutting of refuse pits though the presence of a small oven indicates that slightly more complex activity may also have been taken place (S1).	616720	244713
IPS 466	MSF26795	Evaluation identified medieval and post-medieval features.	Med	The site appears to have remained as woodland, orchard and/or pastureland for many years, with construction inside the site boundaries only occurring when Orchard Street developed in the mid-19th century. The site has been in commercial and industrial use throughout the 20th century, with factory and warehouse buildings. Previous archaeological work at neighbouring sites on the St Helen's Street frontage has revealed extensive evidence of Saxon and medieval activity, particularly to the south-west of the site. The current evaluation also revealed small-scale remains of medieval date, suggesting that the remains extend into this area, albeit at a low level. These remains comprised a boundary ditch, and a square cut pit, similar to those found on the adjacent site. The evaluation also revealed sparse evidence suggesting that the western part of the site was relatively damp, possibly close to a pond, watercourse or flooded area in the early post-medieval period. Documentary sources indicate that much of the site was used as an orchard at this time, and a possible boundary / drainage feature has been identified in the centre of the site. A post-medieval square-cornered, vertical-sided pit was excavated, possibly similar to other earlier examples noted in the area, perhaps related to some small-scale industrial process rather than domestic activity (S1).	616836	244623
IPS 403	MSF29275		Sax		616620	244710
IPS 612	MSF29337	Medieval to Early Post Medieval quarry pits, cess pits and a well identified during excavation work at 1 Cobbold Street. A possible Anglo-Saxon ditch was also identified.	Med/Pmed	<p>2009: Archaeological monitoring and excavation revealed quarrying pits of medieval date and pit digging of late Medieval to Post Medieval date. During the medieval period ploughsoil deposits accumulated over earlier ditches and there was localised quarrying of the underlying boulder clay. The infilling of the quarry and subsequent dumping of soil might indicate deliberate landscaping of the site. Intensive pit digging from the 16th century onwards was associated with the development of houses along the St Margaret's Green frontage of the site. A masonry well, cesspits (one with a stone-lining) and refuse pits were presumably located in yards or gardens to the rear of those properties. The quality of some of the ceramics from these pits supports the documentary evidence in demonstrating the relatively high-status of the inhabitants. In the post-medieval period areas of the site that were formerly used for the disposal of cess and refuse in pits were covered by layers of garden soil. During the 19th century some of these gardens were built over, and an ironworks was established in one of the buildings along the southern boundary of the site.</p> <p>A substantial north-south ditch near the western edge of the site produced three struck flints and might have been of later prehistoric date. However, its location and orientation suggest that it was more likely to have been a road-side ditch associated with the Anglo-Saxon origins of St Margaret's Green. Two other stratigraphically early ditches of uncertain date are interpreted as probable field/plot boundaries (S1).</p>	616663	244789
IPS 750	MSF31414				616500	244717
IPS 777	MSF33767				616660	244830

PrefRef	MonUID	Summary	Date	Description	Easting	Northing
IPS 787	MSF34374	Lift shaft construction revealed evidence from Middle Late Saxon to Post Medieval. Mainly pits, and one cellared building.	Med-PMed	1993: Excavation of lift shaft - redevelopment. Also proposed extensions in separate development - 3 test pits excavated. Natural again encountered at roughly same depth. (S1, S3). Various pits of Middle Late saxon to Post Medieval date were recorded. 8 sherds of Ipswich ware (dated c. 650-c.850), from residual contexts. An 11th Century cellared building is the fiftieth sunken featured building of Saxo-Norman date to be revealed by excavation in the town. No evidence of the 10th Century town ditch was revealed on site. A Bricklined soakaway pit was recorded (S2)	616500	244749
IPS 788	MSF34377	Results of 3 test pits at Ipswich Library, Northgate street, Ipswich.	Un	Results of 3 test pits at Ipswich Library, Northgate street, Ipswich. (S1, S2) Report unlocated (10/12/2015)	616514	244739
IPS 789	MSF34379	Unknown, Undated finds.	Un	Small extension to rear of the property - depth of overburden in the footings 2.2-2.3 metres below present ground level. No finds retained, (S1, S2).	616522	244702
IPS 813	MSF34448	1957 & 1958: Excavations by S E West for Ministry of Works, in vicinity of 1928 kilns. No kilns but series of pits with Ipswich and Thetford ware found. Note, formerly recorded as part of IPS 206.	Sax-Med	1957 & 1958: Excavations by S E West for Ministry of Works, in vicinity of 1928 kilns. No kilns but series of pits with Ipswich and Thetford ware found. Also possible is a postholed building, perhaps with some stone construction with a defensive ditch predating the town defensive ditch.(S1-S3)	616666	244530
				1908: Thetford Ware found in 1908, could mean 1928?		
IPS 814	MSF34449	Saxon Pottery Kiln (Thetford Ware) and associated pottery.		1928: Late Saxon pottery kiln and Thetford ware found during enlargement of Co-op premises in Carr Street/Cox Lane in 1928. Basil Brown sketch of kiln and pottery in archive. This find is referred to in cutting from EADT 24.8.57, when S E West was excavating on same site (IAS 3503, IPS 813) (S1). Evidence for presence of kilns making Ipswich & Thetford ware in Carr Street-Cox Lane area reviewed by Hurst & West (S2)(S3), who published photographs of 1928 kiln with whole pots in situ. See also (S4, S5).	616607	244569

PrefRef	MonUID	Summary	Date	Description	Easting	Northing
IPS 849	MSF34714	Ipswich Ware found. Note, on IAS card index and map recorded as IAS 6701.	Sax	1905: Ipswich Ware found, (S1, S2).	616871	244503
IPS 552	MSF34801	Romano British pot.	Rom	1863: Romano British pot (Castor Ware), (S1, S2).	616816	244937
IPS 556	MSF34805	Low density of pitting seen during Watching Brief.	Un	1991: Low density of pitting seen during Watching Brief, (S1-S2).	616658	244728
IPS 560	MSF34809	Finds and Features from Saxon to Post Medieval. Previously recorded under IPS 753, (duplicate number).	Sax-Pmed	1983: Excavation. Finds and Features from Saxon to Post Medieval, (S1-S3)	616801	244571
IPS 561	MSF34810	Construction of Odeon Complex revealed that the site was heavily piled, meaning 40-50% of archaeological deposits were destroyed. Thetford Ware and Medieval coursewares evident in deposits which remained.	Sax-Med	1989: Construction of Odeon Complex revealed that the site was heavily piled, meaning 40-50% of archaeological deposits were destroyed. Thetford Ware and Medieval coursewares evident in deposits which remained, (S1, S2).	616738	244643

PrefRef	MonUID	Summary	Date	Description	Easting	Northing
IPS 888	MSF35317	Late Saxon town ditch seen in trench across North half of Old Foundary Road.	Sax	1983: Late Saxon town ditch seen in trench across North half of Old Foundary Road, (S1,S2).	616569	244730
IPS 889	MSF35318	Probable Late Saxon defensive ditch seen in service trench. Also one sherd Ipswich ware, five sherds Thetford ware.	Sax	1986: Probable Late Saxon defensive ditch seen in service trench. Also one sherd Ipswich ware, five sherds Thetford ware, (S1, S2).	616655	244650
IPS 982	MSF35362				616700	244710

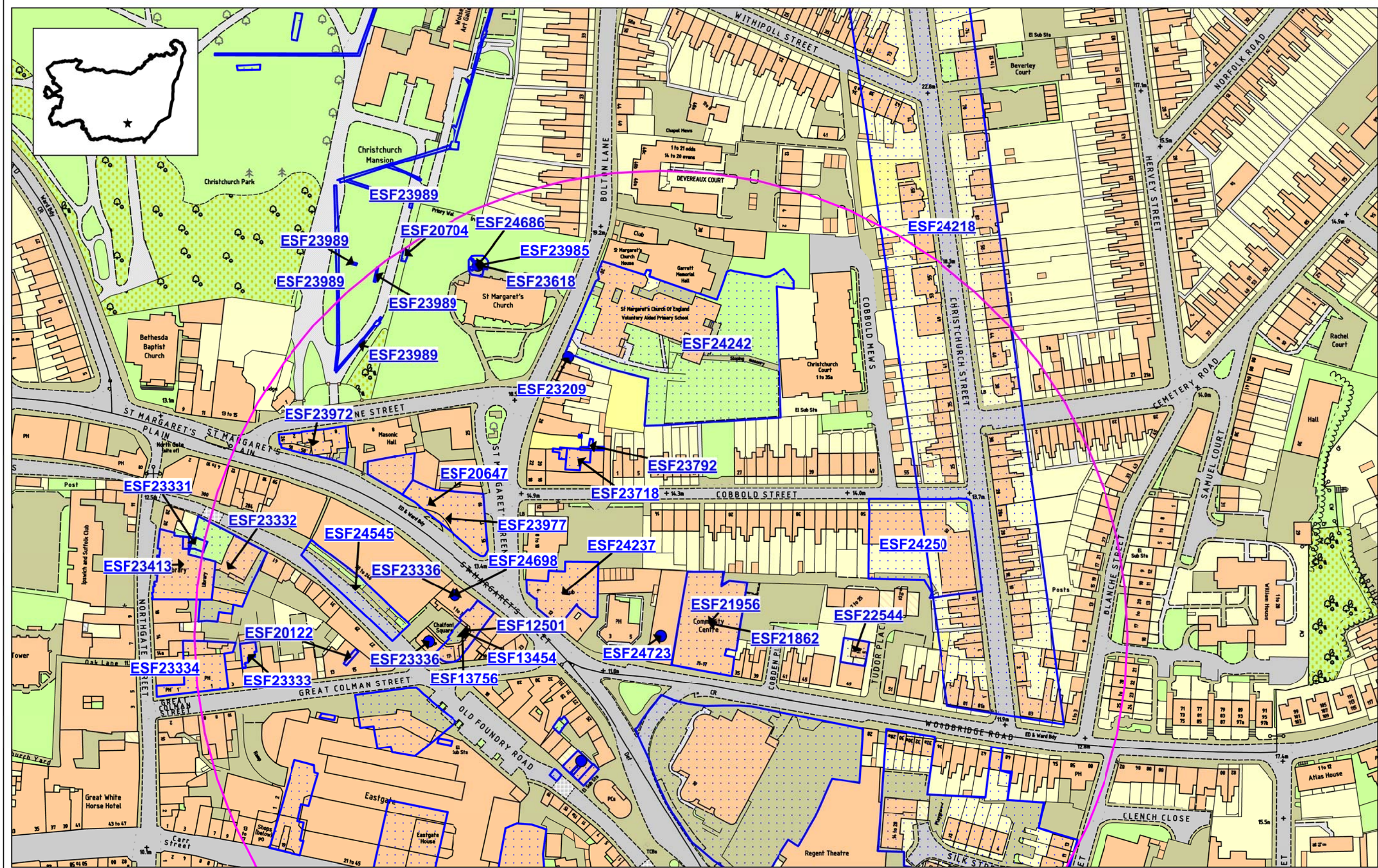
HER Events (north)

Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Compiled by on 23 September 2016

Suffolk Historic Environment Record
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Bury Resource Centre, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds, IP32 7AY
01284 741237 / archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk

Scale 1:1615



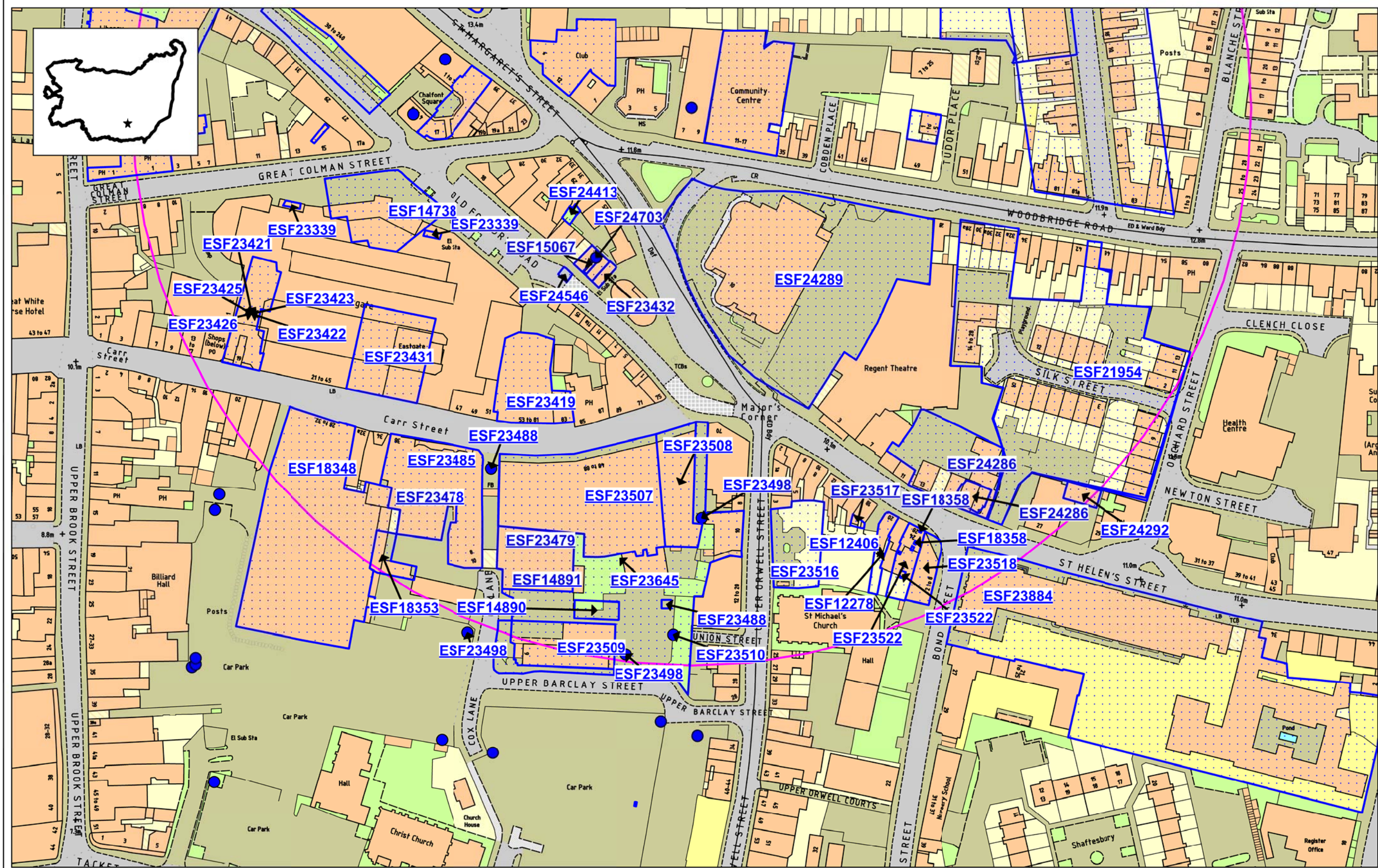
HER Events (south)

Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Compiled by on 23 September 2016

Suffolk Historic Environment Record
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Bury Resource Centre, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds, IP32 7AY
01284 741237 / archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk

Scale 1:1348



Suffolk County Council Event/Activity Summary Report

23/09/2016

Number of records: 77

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
(ESF18348) Event - Intervention	Excavation, 30 Carr Street, Ipswich, (IAS 3401).	01/01/1965 - 31/12/1968, at some time	IPSMG
(ESF18356) Event - Intervention	Casual Observation? Carr Street, Ipswich, (IAS 3104).	01/01/1920 - 31/12/1920, at some time	
(ESF23503) Event - Intervention	Casual Observation? Carr Street, Ipswich, (IAS 3104).	01/01/1932 - 31/12/1932, at some time	
(ESF23504) Event - Intervention	Casual Observation? Carr Street, Ipswich, (IAS 3104).	01/01/1928 - 31/12/1928, at some time	
(ESF23505) Event - Intervention	Casual Observation? Carr Street, Ipswich, (IAS 3104).	31/12/1954, pre	
(ESF23506) Event - Intervention	Casual Observation, Carr Street, Ipswich, (IAS 3104).	01/01/1935 - 31/12/1935, at some time	
(ESF23507) Event - Intervention	Casual Observation, Carr Street, Ipswich, (IAS 3104).	01/01/1970 - 31/12/1970, at some time	
(ESF12278) Event - Intervention	Watching Brief, 20 St. Helen's Street, Ipswich, (IAS 3605).	01/10/1989 - 31/10/1989, at some time	
(ESF12406) Event - Survey	Field Visit? 20 St. Helen's Street, Ipswich, (IAS 3605).	08/08/1989	

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
(ESF12501) Event - Survey	Field Visit, Old Foundary Road, Ipswich, (IAS 1101).	01/09/1976	DOE
(ESF13454) Event - Survey	Field Visit, Old Foundary Road, Ipswich, (IAS 1101).	19/06/1981	DOE
(ESF13756) Event - Survey	Field Visit, Old Foundary Road, Ipswich, (IAS 1101).	09/02/1985	DOE
(ESF14890) Event - Intervention	Excavation, Cox Lane/Union Street, Ipswich. (IAS 3503). 1957-1958	01/01/1957 - 31/12/1958, at some time	DOE
(ESF18353) Event - Intervention	Casual Observation? Cox Lane, Ipswich, (IAS 3406).	01/01/1966 - 31/12/1966, at some time	SAU
(ESF18358) Event - Intervention	Monitoring, 22-4 St Helen's Street, Ipswich, (IAS 3601).	01/01/1975 - 31/12/1975, at some time	SAU
(ESF20704) Event - Intervention	Evaluation and Borehole Survey, Christchurch Park, Ipswich.	01/08/2006 - 31/08/2006	Wessex Archaeology
(ESF21954) Event - Intervention	Desk Based Assessment, Land at Orchard Street, Ipswich, Suffolk The site is located on the north-eastern edge of the Saxon and medieval town and within the immediate vicinity of contemporary pottery kilns. The site appears to have remained as woodland, orchard and/or pastureland for many years, with construction inside the site boundaries only occurring when Orchard Street developed in the mid-19th century. The site has been in commercial and industrial use throughout the 20th century, with factory and warehouse buildings. Previous archaeological work at neighbouring sites on the St Helen's Street frontage has revealed extensive evidence of Saxon and medieval activity, particularly to the south-west of the site.	01/07/2003 - 30/07/2003, between	Archaeological Solutions
(ESF21956) Event - Interpretation	Desk Based Assessment, Caribbean Resource Centre, 11-27 Woodbridge Road, Ipswich, Suffolk Desk based assessment was undertaken, collating HER data and historic maps for the site and surrounding area.	01/09/2012 - 30/09/2012	SCCAS
(ESF22544) Event - Intervention	Watching Brief - 49 Woodbridge Road, Ipswich 5 visits were made during piling, nothing to see. Nobody on site knew when the groundbeams were going in. When we heard nothing from the contractors a further visit was made at the end of February to find work had been done.	01/11/2004 - 28/02/2005, between	SCCAS

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
(ESF23332) Event - Intervention	Evaluation, Library, Northgate Street, Ipswich (IAS 1002) 3 test pits at Ipswich Library, Northgate street, Ipswich. Report unlocated.		Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
(ESF23333) Event - Intervention	Watching Brief?, 5-7 Great Colman Street, Ipswich, (IAS 1003). Small extension to rear of the property - depth of overburden in the footings 2.2-2.3 metres below present ground level. No finds retained,	01/05/1996 - 30/06/1996	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
(ESF23334) Event - Intervention	Excavation, 1 Great Colman Street, Ipswich, (IAS 1004)	01/11/1997 - 30/11/1997	
(ESF23336) Event - Intervention	Borehole Survey, Old Foundary Road, Ipswich, (IAS 1101). Car park development - boreholes revealed town ditch. Borehole number 2 location unknown.	19/03/1988	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
(ESF23413) Event - Intervention	Casual Observation? Northgate Street, (IAS 1001) Unknown intervention, possibly the building of the library.	01/01/1923 - 31/12/1923	
(ESF23419) Event - Intervention	Casual Observation?, 53-63 Carr Street, Ipswich, (IAS 1401).	01/01/1958 - 31/12/1958, at some time	IPSMG
(ESF23421) Event - Intervention	Casual Observation? 13 Carr Street and corner of (former) Little Colman Street, Ipswich, (IAS 1402). Finds of Saxon and Medieval Pottery.	01/01/1913 - 31/01/1913, at some time	
(ESF23422) Event - Intervention	Casual Observation? 13 Carr Street and corner of (former) Little Colman Street, Ipswich, (IAS 1402). Find of Roman coin.		
(ESF23423) Event - Intervention	Casual Observation? 13 Carr Street and corner of (former) Little Colman Street, Ipswich, (IAS 1402). Find of Roman Urn. Date of discovery based on accession number.	31/12/1920, pre	
(ESF23425) Event - Intervention	Casual Observation? 13 Carr Street and corner of (former) Little Colman Street, Ipswich, (IAS 1402). Saxon, Mediavel and Post Medieval Pottery, date of discovery taken from accession number.	31/12/1934, pre	

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
(ESF23426) Event - Intervention	Excavation, 13 Carr Street and corner of (former) Little Colman Street, Ipswich, (IAS 1402). Demolition of Newspaper offices and construction of shopping centre, excavation by (Ipswich?) Museum revealed (Saxon?) pits with pottery and and antler too	01/01/1968 - 31/12/1968, at some time	IPSMG
(ESF23431) Event - Interpretation	Casual observation? Gas offices (demolished), Carr Street, Ipswich, (IAS 1405). Saxon coins. Roman vase and pottery found on the site of New Gas Offices, Carr Street. Tiles found in pulling down an old building opposite the Sea Horse, College Street, Ipswich.	01/01/1891 - 31/01/1891, at some time	
(ESF23432) Event - Intervention	Casual Observation? Electric Substation, Old Foundary Road, Ipswich, (IAS 1502).	01/01/1934 - 31/12/1934, at some time	
(ESF23478) Event - Intervention	Excavation? West corner of Cox Lane and Carr Street, Ipswich, (IAS 3405).	01/01/1928 - 31/12/1928, at some time	IPSMG
(ESF23479) Event - Intervention	Casual Observation? Cox Lane, Ipswich, (IAS 3502). During digging on site of COOP warehouse.	01/01/1960 - 31/12/1960, at some time	
(ESF23485) Event - Intervention	Casual Observation? West corner of Cox Lane and Carr Street, Ipswich, (IAS 3405). Found by John Albert Sherman "During the construction of the first COOP building at the corner of Cox Lane and Carr Street". (NB, this could be a typo and mean 1928).	01/01/1908 - 31/12/1908, at some time	
(ESF23488) Event - Intervention	Monitoring of Borehole Survey, Tacket Street, Ipswich, (IAS 3408).	01/05/1991 - 31/05/1991, at some time	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
(ESF23498) Event - Intervention	Monitoring of Borehole Survey, Cox Lane Car Park, Ipswich, (IAS 3412). As part of site investigation works, associated with proposals by Helical Retail Limited for a major development of a site centred on Cox Lane, Ipswich (TM 1662-4450), a series of test-pits were excavated and piled window samples undertaken by Soils Engineering. Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Projects Team were commissioned, by Cgms Consulting (on behalf of Helical Retail) to carry out archaeological monitoring of these interventions and produce report combining these results with a synthesis of previously known archaeological information. A project design covering the monitoring was written by Tom Loader (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service) with reference to a Specification for Site Investigation produced by Michael Bradbrook Consultants Limited. The initial phase of monitoring, for investigations which fell within the area of the site designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. 185), was carried out on the 13th, 14th, 15th & 20th of March, 2000.	13/03/2000 - 20/03/2000	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
(ESF23508) Event - Intervention	Casual Observation, Co-op Travel Agency, Carr street, Ipswich, (IAS 3504).	01/01/1963 - 31/12/1963, at some time	
(ESF23509) Event - Intervention	Watching Brief? Upper Barclay Steet, Ipswich, (IAS 3505).	01/06/1979 - 30/06/1979, at some time	SAU
(ESF23510) Event - Intervention	Watching Brief? Union Street, Ipswich, (IAS 3506).	05/11/1979	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
(ESF23516) Event - Intervention	Casual Observation? Open Space North of St Michael's church, Upper Orwell St. Ipswich (IAS 3602).	01/01/1977 - 31/12/1977, at some time	
(ESF23517) Event - Interpretation	Monitoring? 18 St. Helen's Street, Ipswich, (IAS 3603).	08/07/1986	
(ESF23518) Event - Intervention	Watching Brief? St Helen's Street/Bond Street, Ipswich, (IAS 3604).	01/07/1987 - 31/07/1987, at some time	
(ESF23522) Event - Intervention	Excavation, 22-4 St Helen's Street, Ipswich, (IAS 3601).	01/01/1975 - 31/12/1975, at some time	SAU
(ESF23618) Event - Intervention	Evaluation, St. Margaret's Church, North Extension, Ipswich, (IAS 7806).	18/01/1999 - 20/01/1999, between	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
(ESF23645) Event - Survey	Desk-Based Assessment SCCAS Report No. 2014/080 Client: East of England Co-operative Society Author: M. Sommers July 2014	01/07/2014 - 31/07/2014	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
(ESF23884) Event - Intervention	Casual Observation, Bond Street (County Hall), Ipswich, (IAS 6702). Note, on IAS card index and map recorded as IAS 6701.	01/01/1905, at some time	
(ESF23972) Event - Intervention	Casual Observation, Soane Street, Ipswich, (IAS 7801).	01/01/1933 - 31/12/1933, at some time	
(ESF23977) Event - Intervention	Monitoring? Kwik-Fit, St. Margarets, Ipswich, (IAS 7808).	01/02/1999 - 28/02/1999, at some time	
(ESF23989) Event - Intervention	Watching Brief, Christchurch Park, Ipswich.	01/07/2007 - 31/07/2007, at some time	Wessex Archaeology
(ESF24218) Event - Intervention	Casual Observation, Bolton Farm, Christchurch Street, Ipswich, (IAS 8501).	01/01/1863 - 31/12/1863, at some time	
(ESF24237) Event - Intervention	Watching Brief, Manor Ballroom, Ipswich, (IAS 8512).	08/03/1991	
(ESF24242) Event - Intervention	Monitoring? St. Margarets Primary School, Bolton Lane, Ipswich, (IAS 8514).	01/11/1992 - 30/11/1992, at some time	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
(ESF24250) Event - Intervention	Watching Brief, Former Factory, Woodbridge Road, Ipswich, (IAS 8519).	01/09/2003 - 30/09/2003, at some time	
(ESF24286) Event - Intervention	Excavation, St. Helen's Street, Ipswich, (IAS 8804).	01/01/1983 - 31/12/1983, at some time	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
(ESF24289) Event - Intervention	Watching Brief, Majors Corner, Ipswich, (IAS 8807).	01/12/1989 - 31/12/1989, at some time	
(ESF24292) Event - Intervention	Monitoring, 25-27 St. Helen's Street, Ipswich, (IAS 8810).	01/05/1996 - 31/05/1996, at some time	

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
(ESF24545) Event - Intervention	Monitoring? Old Foundary Road, Ipswich, (IAS AH01)	01/09/1983 - 30/09/1983, at some time	
(ESF24546) Event - Intervention	Monitoring? Old Foundary Road, Ipswich, (IAS AH02).	01/11/1986 - 30/11/1986, at some time	
(ESF24686) Archaeological Deposit	Deposit, St. Margaret's Church, North Extension, Ipswich, (IAS 7806).	18/01/1999 - 20/01/1999, between	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
(ESF24698) Archaeological Deposit	Deposit, Old Foundary Road, Ipswich, (IAS 1101). Car park development - boreholes revealed town ditch. Borehole number 2 location unknown.	19/03/1988	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
93/12 (ESF23331) Event - Intervention	Excavation, Library, Northgate Street, Ipswich (IAS 1002) Excavation in advance of new lift shaft, April 1993.	14/04/1993 - 19/04/1993	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
IPSMG (ESF14738) Event - Intervention	Excavation, Corner of Great Colman Street and Old Foundary Road, (IAS 1404). 1966	01/01/1966 - 31/12/1966, at some time	
IPSMG (ESF14891) Event - Intervention	Excavation, Cox Lane, Ipswich, (IAS 3502).	01/01/1961 - 31/12/1961, at some time	IPSMG
OASIS- (ESF24413) Event - Intervention	Monitoring - Land to the rear of Viking Aquatics, St Margaret's Street Monitoring prior to the development of an extension of the existing building. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.	25/10/2013	Dennis Payne Archaeological Services

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
OASIS-archaeol7-16817 (ESF21914) Event - Intervention	Evaluation, Land at Orchard Street, Ipswich, Suffolk	01/07/2003 - 31/07/2003	SCCAS
	<p>PROJECT DETAILS</p> <p>In July 2003 Archaeological Solutions conducted an archaeological evaluation on land at Orchard Street, Ipswich, (TM 16794 44624). The site is located on the north-eastern edge of the Saxon and medieval town and within the immediate vicinity of contemporary pottery kilns. The site appears to have remained as woodland, orchard and/or pastureland for many years, with construction inside the site boundaries only occurring when Orchard Street developed in the mid-19th century. The site has been in commercial and industrial use throughout the 20th century, with factory and warehouse buildings. Previous archaeological work at neighbouring sites on the St Helen's Street frontage has revealed extensive evidence of Saxon and medieval activity, particularly to the south-west of the site. The current evaluation also revealed small-scale remains of this date, suggesting that the remains extend into this area, albeit at a low level. These remains comprised a boundary ditch, and a square cut pit, similar to those found on the adjacent site. The evaluation also revealed sparse evidence suggesting that the western part of the site was relatively damp, possibly close to a pond, watercourse or flooded area in the early post-medieval period. Documentary sources indicate that much of the site was used as an orchard at this time, and a possible boundary / drainage feature has been identified in the centre of the site. A post-medieval square-cornered, vertical-sided pit was excavated, possibly similar to other earlier examples noted in the area, perhaps related to some small-scale industrial process rather than domestic activity.</p> <p>Project status: Complete Yes, Validated Yes Previous/Future Work: Previous Yes, Future Not known</p> <p>Associated Identifiers: Contracting Unit No. P1972 HER event no. IPS 466 NMR No. 1444757</p> <p>Project Type: Field evaluation Development Type: Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.) Methods and Techniques: "Sample Trenches" Position in the Planning Process: After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter) Reason for Investigation: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16 Site status: None Current Land use: Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial Monument Type(s)/Period(s): DITCH Post Medieval , PIT Post Medieval , DITCH Medieval , PIT Medieval Artefact Type(s)/Period(s): POTTERY Medieval , POTTERY Post Medieval</p> <p>PROJECT LOCATION Area 0.50 Hectares Grid Reference: TM1679444624 Point Height 11.00 - 13.00 metres</p> <p>PROJECT CREATOR(S) Organisation: Archaeological Solutions Ltd Brief originator: Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Design originator: Jon Murray Director/Manager: Jon Murray Supervisor: Josh Williams BSC PGDip AIFA</p>		

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
	DIGITAL ARCHIVE Recipient: To be deposited at AS archive, Bury St Edmunds Contents: 'other'		
	PAPER ARCHIVE Recipient: To be deposited at AS archive, Bury St Edmunds Contents: 'other'		
	PHYSICAL ARCHIVE Recipient: To be deposited at AS archive, Bury St Edmunds Contents: 'other'		
	BIBLIOGRAPHY Publication Type: Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) Title: Land at Orchard Street, Ipswich, Suffolk; an archaeological evaluation Author(s)/Editor(s): Doyle, K., O'Brien, L., Williams, J. Other Bibliographic Details: AS report no. 1699 Date: 2004 Issuer/Publisher: Archaeological Solutions Place of Issue or Publication: Hertford Description: A4 ring bound document		

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
OASIS-canterbu3-137088 (ESF21862) Event - Intervention	Evaluation, Caribbean Resource Centre, Ipswich	26/09/2012 - 27/09/2012	
	<p>PROJECT DETAILS</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) over the 26 and 27 September 2012 at 11-17 Woodbridge Road, Ipswich (NGR 616723 244719). The work was commissioned by Ipswich Borough Council who are currently making preparations for the development of the site. The former Caribbean Resource Centre has been demolished and it is planned to turn the area into a car park. The results of the evaluation indicate that the PDA lay in a peripheral location on the margins of the late Saxon and medieval town. During this period the site seems to have initially been open land that was later given over to small scale, non-domestic activity. This was typified by the cutting of refuse pits though the presence of a small oven indicates that slightly more complex activity may also have been taken place. For much of the medieval period and the part of the post medieval period the site lay vacant perhaps again given over to agriculture. This is indicated on historic maps such as that of Speede (1610) or Pennington (1778). In the latter part of the eighteenth and the nineteenth century the site was levelled up by the deposition of soil and refuse dumps. Prior to this levelling event the site sloped gently down from north to south towards the River Orwell. The PDA was finally built over in the early part of the twentieth century.</p> <p>Project status: Complete Yes, Validated Yes Previous/Future Work: Previous No, Future No</p> <p>Associated Identifiers: Planning Application No. IP/12/00213/FP13 Sitecode CRCI-EV-12 HER event no. IPS 702 NMR No. 1569604</p> <p>Project Type: Field evaluation Development Type: Car park (flat) Methods and Techniques: ""Sample Trenches"" Position in the Planning Process: After full determination (eg. As a condition) Reason for Investigation: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS Site status: None Current Land use: Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings Monument Type(s)/Period(s): RUBBISH PIT Early Medieval , DITCH Early Medieval , OVEN Early Medieval , RUBBISH PIT Post Medieval , POST ALIGNMENT Post Medieval Artefact Type(s)/Period(s): POTTERY Early Medieval</p> <p>PROJECT LOCATION Area 1055.00 Square metres Grid Reference: TM1671644714 Point Height 11.23 - 11.95 metres</p> <p>PROJECT CREATOR(S) Organisation: Canterbury Archaeological Trust Brief originator: Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body Design originator: Canterbury Archaeological Trust Director/Manager: James Holman Supervisor: James Holman</p>		

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
	DIGITAL ARCHIVE Recipient: Suffolk HER Contents: 'Survey' Media: 'Images raster / digital photography', 'Survey'		
	PAPER ARCHIVE Recipient: Suffolk HER Contents: 'Stratigraphic' Media: 'Context sheet', 'Drawing'		
	PHYSICAL ARCHIVE Recipient: Ipswich Museum Contents: 'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics'		
	BIBLIOGRAPHY Publication Type: Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) Title: An archaeological evaluation of the former Caribbean Resource Centre, 11-17 Woodbridge Road, Ipswich, Suffolk Author(s)/Editor(s): Holman, J. Other Bibliographic Details: 2012/105 Date: 2012 Issuer/Publisher: Canterbury Archaeological Trust Place of Issue or Publication: Canterbury		
OASIS-suffolka1-220430 (ESF23209) Event - Intervention	Monitoring - St Margaret's Primary School, Bolton Lane, Ipswich	12/08/2015	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
OASIS-suffolka1-262932 (ESF24723) Event - Intervention	Evaluation - 7-9 Woodbridge Road, Ipswich		Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
OASIS-suffolk1-28169 (ESF20647) Event - Survey	Desk Based Assessment, Kwik Fit site, St Margaret's Green, Ipswich.	01/06/2007 - 30/07/2007	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
	This DBA includes an examination of the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), a documentary search, the examination of the available site records and an examination of the available historic maps. The proposed development area (PDA) is situated just outside the Anglo Saxon and medieval town defences on an area that is thought to be the site of the town meeting place (Thingsted) pre 1200AD. Previous archaeological interventions close to the PDA have revealed occupation deposits dating from the Anglo-Saxon period through to the medieval period.		
	Project status: Complete Yes, Validated Yes Previous/Future Work: Previous No, Future Not known		
	Associated Identifiers: NMR No. 1529031		
	Project Type: Desk based assessment Development Type: Landowner pre-sale planning application (outline) Methods and Techniques: Documentary Search, Visual Inspection Reason for Investigation: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16 Monument Type(s)/Period(s): NONE None Artefact Type(s)/Period(s): NONE None		
	PROJECT LOCATION Area 0.08 Hectares Grid Reference: TM16594477 Point		
	PROJECT CREATOR(S) Brief originator: Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body Design originator: K. Wade Director/Manager: John Newman Supervisor: James Rolfe		
	BIBLIOGRAPHY Publication Type: Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) Title: Kwik Fit Site, St Margaret's Green, Ipswich, DBA Author(s)/Editor(s): Rolfe, J. Other Bibliographic Details: 2007/089 Date: 2007 Issuer/Publisher: SCCAS Place of Issue or Publication: Suffolk		

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
OASIS-suffolkc1-2925 (ESF23985) Event - Intervention	Excavation, St. Margaret's Church, North Extension, Ipswich, (IAS 7806). A small area of graveyards was cleared of burials in preparation for the construction of a north porch extension. The footprint of the new building was excavated to a depth of half a metre below the nave floor, removing over a metre of overburden in places. The overburden comprised a typical cemetery soil, rich in disarticulated bone as a result of re-working over the course of centuries. When features were revealed, they were cleaned manually for definition, planned and photographed (S1). Project status: Complete Yes, Validated Yes Previous/Future Work: Previous Yes, Future No Associated Identifiers: Planning Application No. I/990617/FP Sitecode IAS 7806 Sitecode IPS 198 NMR No. 1398214 Project Type: Recording project Investigation Type: 'Full excavation' Reason for Investigation: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16 Site status: Listed Building Current Land use: Other 4 - Churchyard PROJECT LOCATION Area 25 Square metres Grid Reference: TM16624486 Point PROJECT CREATOR(S) Brief originator: Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body Design originator: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team Director/Manager: Tom Loader Supervisor: Linzi Everett DIGITAL ARCHIVE Recipient: AHDS ID: IAS 7860 Contents: 'other' Media: 'Images raster / digital photography', 'Text' PAPER ARCHIVE Recipient: Suffolk County SMR ID: IAS 7860 Contents: 'other' Media: 'Correspondence', 'Photograph', 'Unpublished Text' PHYSICAL ARCHIVE	23/04/2004 - 23/10/2004, between	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
	Recipient: Suffolk County SMR ID: IAS 7860 Contents: 'Ceramics', 'Human Bones', 'Metal', 'other'		
	BIBLIOGRAPHY Publication Type: Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) Title: 2004/67 IAS 7860 St Margaret's Church, Ipswich Author(s)/Editor(s): Everett, L. Other Bibliographic Details: 2004/67 Date: 2004 Issuer/Publisher: SCCAS Place of Issue or Publication: SCCAS		

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
OASIS-suffolkc1-60116 (ESF23718) Event - Intervention	Excavation, Land adjacent to 1 Cobbold Street, Ipswich, (IAS 8520). An archaeological excavation following the monitoring of foundation trenches located in the north east of the site. Immediately prior the excavation, the concrete ground and underlying soil and rubble were mechanical excavated to an agreed level. The main excavation area was L-shaped, with maximum dimensions of 9.3m north to south by 10.3m east to west, covering an area of approximately 81m squared (S1). Project status: Complete Yes, Validated Yes Previous/Future Work: Previous No, Future No Associated Identifiers: HER event no. IPS 612 Sitecode IAS 8520 NMR No. 1600264 Project Type: Recording project Investigation Type: 'Full excavation' Reason for Investigation: Planning condition PROJECT LOCATION Area 826 Square metres Grid Reference: TM16664478 Point PROJECT CREATOR(S) Brief originator: Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body Design originator: K. Wade Director/Manager: John Newman Supervisor: Kieron Heard DIGITAL ARCHIVE Recipient: Suffolk County SMR ID: IPS 612 Contents: 'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Glass', 'Industrial', 'Metal', 'Stratigraphic', 'Worked stone/lithics' Media: 'Database', 'Images raster / digital photography', 'Images vector', 'Survey', 'Text' PAPER ARCHIVE Recipient: Suffolk County SMR ID: IPS 612 Contents: 'Stratigraphic' Media: 'Context sheet', 'Matrices', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section' PHYSICAL ARCHIVE Recipient: Suffolk County SMR ID: IPS 612 Contents: 'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Glass', 'Industrial', 'Metal', 'Worked stone/lithics'	01/06/2009 - 24/06/2009, at some time	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
	<p>BIBLIOGRAPHY Publication Type: Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) Title: Land adjacent to 1 Cobbold Street, Ipswich, Post-Excavation Assessment Author(s)/Editor(s): Heard, K Other Bibliographic Details: SCCAS report number 2009/198 Date: 2013 Issuer/Publisher: Suffolk County Council Place of Issue or Publication: Ipswich Description: A4, 115 pages, wire-bound</p>		
<p>OASIS-suffolk1-60116 (ESF23792) Event - Intervention</p>	<p>Monitoring, Land adjacent to 1 Cobbold Street, Ipswich, (IAS 8520).</p>	<p>01/05/2009 - 24/06/2009, between</p>	<p>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service</p>
	<p>An archaeological monitoring was carried out prior to the construction of a block of flats in a southern half of the site. Three foundation trenches in the north eastern part of the site were monitored. The three foundation trenches covered an area around 20m squared. The trenches revealed Medieval and Post medieval finds and the site were subsequently excavated.</p>		
	<p>An irregular area to the west of the main excavation area was monitored during the subsequent excavation. The area measured around 19m squared and was mechanically excavated. However detailed recording was not possible (S1).</p>		

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
OASIS-suffolkc1-9591 (ESF20122) Event - Intervention	Evaluation, 11-15 Great Colman Street, Ipswich, (IAS 1005). A trial trench evaluation was carried out at the above site in advance of a residential development. A single trench was excavated. Evidence of nearby Middle and Late Saxon activity was found in the form of residually derived Ipswich ware and Thetford-type ware pottery. Sparse Early medieval deposits were recorded but their exposure was too limited for detailed interpretation. A substantial dump deposit of redeposited sands and gravels was interpreted as being associated with the AD 1204 town ditch, but it remains unclear whether it was derived from the initial construction of the ditch and rampart or during later maintenance or levelling. Documentary evidence dating from at least the mid 14th century indicates that grants of land were given abutting the defences that stipulated maintenance of the ditch. Two substantial 'garden soil' deposits of Late medieval and 17th century date concur with the documentary evidence which suggests that the site was then under formal gardens (of a property known for some time as Harbottle House) until well into the 19th century. Great Colman Street itself was laid out in 1821 and later features attest to 19th and 20th century occupation along its frontage. It is suggested that the site could have seen relatively little occupation other than being used as urban gardens or agricultural land from possibly as early as the Middle Saxon period until late in the 19th century. Project status: Complete Yes, Validated Yes Previous/Future Work: Previous No, Future No Associated Identifiers: HER event no. IPS 479 Sitecode IAS 1005 NMR No. 1432328 Project Type: Field evaluation Development Type: Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.) Methods and Techniques: Targeted Trenches, Documentary Search Position in the Planning Process: After full determination (eg. As a condition) Reason for Investigation: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16 Current Land use: Other 3 - Built over Monument Type(s)/Period(s): TOWN BANK Medieval , LAYER Medieval Artefact Type(s)/Period(s): POTTERY Medieval , POTTERY Early Medieval PROJECT LOCATION Area 900.00 Square metres Grid Reference: TM16574470 Point Height 8.49 - 9.88 metres PROJECT CREATOR(S) Brief originator: Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body Design originator: K. Wade Director/Manager: John Newman Supervisor: Rhodri Gardner DIGITAL ARCHIVE Recipient: AHDS Contents: Animal Bones, Ceramics, Stratigraphic Media: Database, Images raster / digital photography, Text	05/07/2005 - 12/07/2005	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
	<p>PAPER ARCHIVE Recipient: Suffolk County SMR Contents: Animal Bones, Ceramics, Stratigraphic Media: Context sheet, Map, Plan, Report, Section, Unpublished Text</p> <p>PHYSICAL ARCHIVE Recipient: Suffolk County SMR Contents: Animal Bones, Ceramics, Metal</p> <p>BIBLIOGRAPHY Publication Type: Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) Title: 11-15 Great Colman Street, Ipswich IAS 1005 IPS 479 Author(s)/Editor(s): Gardner, R Other Bibliographic Details: SCCAS Report No. 2005/111 Date: 2005 Issuer/Publisher: SCCAS Place of Issue or Publication: Ipswich Description: A4 ring bound (33 pages)</p>		
SAU (KW) (ESF15067)	Excavation, Old Foundry Road, Ipswich, (IAS 1501).	01/01/1974 - 31/12/1974, at some time (1/1/74)	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Event - Intervention	<p>The site was overgrown, waste land which lay on the assumed line of the town defences on the north side of the town. The site, between St Margaret's Street, to the north-east, and Old Foundry Road, to the south-west was owned by Ipswich Borough Council, which gave permission to the Suffolk Archaeological Unit for this opportunistic research excavation in 1974.</p> <p>Site Constraints Although the site was flanked by standing buildings, it was possible to cut a 1.5m wide trench, down the centre of the plot on a north-east to south-west alignment, but the depth of excavation (up to 3m) raised health and safety issues. As a result, the lower levels were machine excavated.</p>		
SAU (KW) (ESF24703)	Deposit, Old Foundry Road, Ipswich, (IAS 1501).	01/01/1974 - 31/12/1974, at some time (1/1/74)	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Archaeological Deposit	Side of pit, not the bottom. Location is accurate.		
SCCAS 99/26 (ESF23339)	Evaluation, Corner of Great Colman Street and Old Foundry Road, Ipswich, (IAS 1404).	01/04/1999 - 30/04/1999, between	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Event - Intervention	<p>An evaluation was undertaken to assess the extent and depth of surviving archaeology within the area of a proposed retail development on the site of the former Warnford House, on the junction of Great Colman Street and Old Foundry Road, Ipswich. Two short linear trenches were machine excavated to the depth of the natural subsoil. No significant archaeological features of any period were identified. Ordnance Survey map reference for approximate centre of site; TM 1660 4468.</p>		

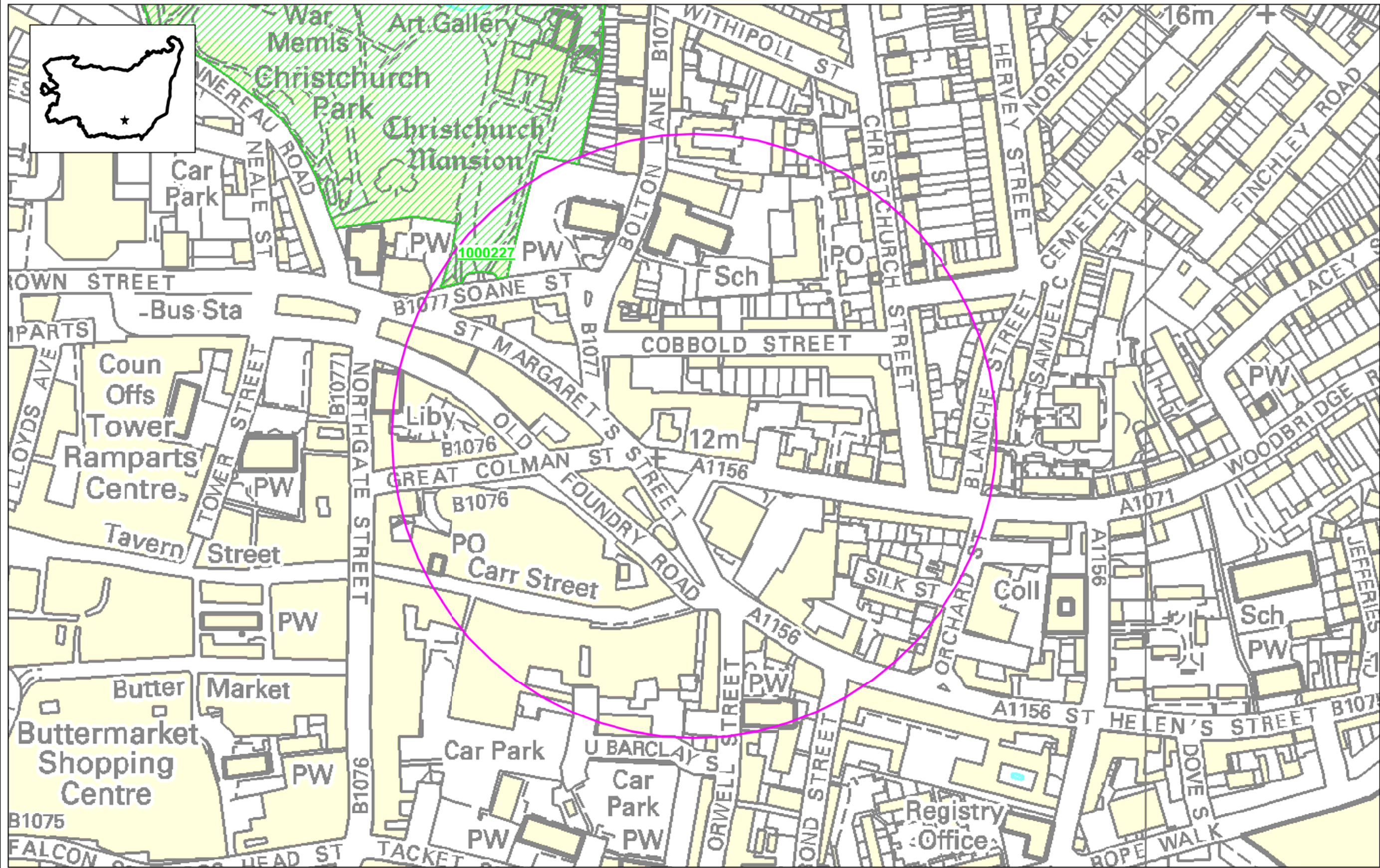
Registered parks and Gardens

Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Compiled by on 23 September 2016

Suffolk Historic Environment Record
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Bury Resource Centre, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds, IP32 7AY
01284 741237 / archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk

Scale 1:2500



Suffolk County Council Designation Full Report

23/09/2016

DesigUID: DSF8	Type: Registered Park or Garden	Status: Active
Preferred Ref	National Ref	Other Ref
1135	1000227	1135
Name: CHRISTCHURCH MANSION		
Grade: II	Date Assigned 01/06/1984	Amended:
		Revoked:

Legal Description

The site of a former priory, the house was given to the town in 1894 when its surroundings were purchased as a public park. Part of the C16 house is built on the site of the priory remains, set in a substantially C19 park containing remnants of the C17 and C18 landscape.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The estate of Christchurch was established by the Augustinian Priory of the Holy Trinity in the C12 (c 1147) and originally covered 643 acres (c 268ha) of farmland. The Priory was suppressed in 1536 and its estates seized by the Crown. In 1545 the manor of Christchurch was sold to Paul Withypoll. His son Edmund inherited in 1547 and began construction of a house on the ruins of the Priory in 1548. The estate remained in the Withypoll family until 1645 when Elizabeth Withypoll inherited. She was married to Leicester Devereux who in 1649 became the sixth Viscount Hereford. Together, Elizabeth and Leicester made many changes, including substantial rebuilding of the house following a fire sometime prior to 1674. The southern section of what is now (1998) the park is depicted on Ogilby's map of Ipswich dated 1674 and this shows the elaborate parterres and formal gardens which surrounded the Mansion at that time. This map also shows the beginning of an avenue running north from the Mansion and a circular pond situated off the north-west corner of the building. Both these features survive in the park today and diarists of the time, most notably Celia Fiennes in 1698 and Sir James Thornhill in 1711 mention the pleasant pleasure ground, the fine fishponds and the bowling greens. In 1732 the tenth Viscount Hereford sold the estate, then comprising 70 acres (c 29ha), to Charles Fonnereau, a rich Hamburg merchant. Fonnereau built an underground icehouse, the remains of which survive in the park north of the Mansion, and formed a rectangular green on the forecourt.

The park has a long association with the inhabitants of Ipswich, diarists writing from the early C18 onwards record use of the park by the public, in particular Defoe in 1724 and Captain George Elers in 1811. In 1847 the Fonnereau family leased 13 acres (c 5.5ha) along the western boundary of the park to be used permanently for public enjoyment. The 13 acres was divided into two by a narrow lane known as the Bridle Way. The Upper Arboretum was leased to Ipswich Corporation as a public pleasure ground for the lower classes and was adorned with flower beds, gravel paths and seats. The Lower Arboretum was leased to a syndicate which opened it to subscribers and to the fee-paying public. In 1892 William Neale Fonnereau put the estate up for sale and a property syndicate purchased the majority of the site for development. A local benefactor however, Felix Thornley Cobbold, purchased the Mansion as a gift to the town on the condition that the Corporation purchased the remainder of the park. Thus only a small section at the southern end of the west boundary, together with a strip along the north boundary, were lost to development. The resulting 28ha site was opened to the public in 1895 and the Mansion turned into a museum and art gallery. The Lower Arboretum was purchased by the Borough in 1922 and the Upper Arboretum in 1928. Since that time the boundary of the park has remained the same.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Christchurch Park lies in the centre of the county town of Ipswich, just north of the old town wall. It is generally rectangular in shape, tapering at the south end where the southern boundary formed by Soane Street is of the earliest origins, being shown on Ogilby's map of 1674. Along the northern boundary lies Park Road which was developed for housing in 1894 when the park was acquired by the Borough. The eastern boundary is formed by Bolton Lane to the south, running into Westerfield Road as it goes north, and follows a very similar line to that shown on Kirby's map of 1735. To the west lies Henley Road which was also built up in the C19; opposite the lodge entrance to the Upper Arboretum stands a large, late C19 school building. The park covers c 31ha and falls quite steeply from Park Road in the north to Soane Street in the south. The topography in the central section is dramatic, the many steep undulations being the result of C19 gravel extraction. The extent of the surrounding town, the proximity of buildings along all perimeters and the size of many perimeter trees mean that there are no significant views out of the site.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The park can be approached from any of its four sides and each has one

major lodged entrance. The oldest entrance leads directly to the front of the Mansion from the southern boundary although the existing lodge, gateway and curved wall are by the architect J S Corder and are late C19 century (c 1898, all listed grade II) in origin. This C19 carriage drive approach was remodelled in 1924 to the layout used today (1998). The entrance from Henley Road leads into the Upper Arboretum and is adorned by a small, mid C19 lodge in the rustic 'cottage' style. The Park Road gate piers to the north (listed grade II) are late C19, as are the houses flanking the gates (listed grade II) which were built to look like lodges but have always been part of the private residential development along Park Road. This entrance leads into the park along the tree-lined avenue depicted in Kirby's map of the estate dated 1735 which runs due south towards the back of the Mansion. It is currently (1998) edged by a double avenue consisting of a row of lime at the back with mixed lime, horse chestnut and sweet chestnut of various ages in front. The Westerfield Road entrance has no lodge and leads to a wide drive which runs east/west across the park crossing the north avenue, whilst the Bolton Lane gate enters just north of the Mansion with a small lodge and gate piers built in 1896 (also by the architect J S Corder and listed grade II). There are also a number of small footpath entrances and the wide Bridle Way which stills runs north/south on the west side of the park dividing the Upper and Lower Arboreta.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Christchurch Mansion (listed grade I) lies at the southern end of the park, along the Bolton Lane boundary, and is a fine example of a C16 red-brick mansion. The original house, built by Edmund Withypoll between 1548 and 1550, survives in the lower two storeys on the south front and in the east and west wings, all of which are decorated with blue-brick diaper work. Elizabeth I visited Ipswich in 1561 and is said to have stayed at the Mansion, providing a possible reason for an extension to the west wing prior to 1600 (souvenir guide 1989). The upper storey of the Mansion was added by the sixth Viscount Hereford in c 1674 following the fire and the remodelled house is depicted on one of a series of sketches which surround Ogilby's map of the same year. This shows dormer gables in the Flemish style and a porch adorned with balustrade and classical columns. During the C18 the Fonnereau family carried out further remodelling, adding sashed and pedimented windows, and a north-east wing c 1735. Their house is depicted in an engraving dated 1819. Since 1896, after ownership passed to the town, the Mansion has been open as a museum. In 1924, a Tudor merchant's house, saved from demolition at Major's Corner in the town, was moved and reconstructed on the north side of Christchurch Mansion. A further extension to the north was added in 1932 and opened as an art gallery.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS Little remains of the gardens which surrounded the Mansion when it was in private ownership although the garden area is bounded to the south-east by a brick wall, partly C16, on the line of and incorporating the enclosure wall of the Priory. Forecourts and bowling greens to the south and east are now laid to lawn with a few specimen trees and shrubs. To the rear of the Mansion is a small formal garden (unknown date) of low yew hedges and stone garden furniture.

PARK The park can be divided in three distinct character areas: the northern area, the southern area around the Mansion, and the two arboreta to the west. The north has a strong C19 parkland character of open areas of rolling grassland punctuated by groups of trees and scattered individuals. It contains some very old specimens of pollarded sweet chestnut and of oak as well as the double avenue which runs from Park Road to the Mansion. In the centre of the park both the density of planting and severity of topography increase. This area also contains a number of built features including a C19 drinking fountain, a Cabman's Shelter (listed grade II), a late C19 covered seat (now a refreshment kiosk) and a modern children's play area. The Cabman's Shelter was erected in the park in 1895; it is currently (1998) under cover following a fire.

The southern end of the park, close to the Mansion, contains many more features added when the town purchased and developed the park. These include a Martyr's Memorial (listed grade II) by the architect H T Edwards, dated 1903 and situated 50m north of the Mansion; The Cenotaph (listed grade II) by E Adams, erected 170m west of the Mansion in 1923; and the Boer War Memorial (listed grade II) 70m south-west of the Mansion and brought to the park in the early C20. Approximately 30m from the north-west corner of the Mansion lies the Round Pond (dating from at least 1674 when it is depicted by Ogilby) and 750m north-west from this the Wilderness Pond with its island (recorded by Kirby in 1735). These are all that remain of the earlier gardens. All through this part of the park the planting of both trees and shrubs is much more dense and diverse and the area is covered with many criss-crossing paths.

To the west, the Lower Arboretum is taken up mainly by six tennis courts and croquet facilities, surrounded by dense mixed tree and shrub planting, including some mature exotics such as eucalyptus. Along the western shore of Wilderness Pond (c 1735 or earlier) is an area of rockwork with modern planting and paths cut through. A steep bank rises up to the west to the Bridle Way and this is planted with mixed evergreen species, including some large holm oak of particular note. Several crossings over the Bridle Way, a wide, straight, tarmac path bordered by wire fencing, lead into the Upper Arboretum, the southern end of which consists of a flat lawn edged with trees where a mid C19 bandstand/shelter is situated. The centrally situated entrance off Henley Road is laid

to lawns cut with bedding and contains an Italianate drinking fountain (listed grade II) given by John Brett and erected in 1862. North of the entrance the Arboretum becomes very undulating, with steeply cut paths bordered by shrubberies leading to a further area of lawn edged with large trees.

KITCHEN GARDEN Ogilby's map of 1674 shows a kitchen garden lying west of the Soane Street approach to the Mansion, below the main area of decorative parterres. The area existed into the early C18 (Kirby's estate map) but Pennington's map of Ipswich dated 1778 suggests that by then the kitchen garden plot may have become absorbed into the formal garden area and by 1849 the Tithe map shows a 'walled in garden' to the north-east of the Mansion, possibly the site of a replacement kitchen garden. The 1st edition OS 25" map published in 1886 certainly shows the 'walled in garden' crossed with paths and adorned with a well and an area of glass. This however is one of the boundary areas sold off in 1894 to be developed for housing and there remains only one length of wall within the registered boundary which could have its origins in this structure.

REFERENCES

T K Cromwell, Excursions in the county of Suffolk (1819), p 124 White, Directory of Suffolk (1855), p 78 East Suffolk Illustrated (1908), p 272 Christopher Morris, The Journeys of Celia Fiennes (1947), p 144 Country Life, 116 (12 August 1954), p 496; (19 August 1954), p 572; (26 August 1954), p 644; no 19 (12 May 1988), p 136 N Pevsner and E Radcliffe, The Buildings of England: Suffolk (1975), p 298 Eric Sandon, Suffolk Houses: A Study of Domestic Architecture (nd), p 47 Christchurch Mansion and Park, Ipswich: An illustrated souvenir, (Ipswich Borough Council 1989)

Maps [all held in East Suffolk Record Office] J Ogilby, The borough corporation of Ipswich, 1674 J Kirby, Plan of Christchurch Estate belonging to Tho' Fonnereau surveyed AD1735 I Pennington, A map of the town of Ipswich, 1778 Tithe map of the town of Ipswich, 1849

OS 6" to 1 mile:1st edition published 1890 2nd edition published 1905 3rd edition published 1928 OS 25" to 1 mile:1st edition published 1886 2nd edition published 1904 3rd edition published 1927

Archival items East Suffolk Record Office holds a collection of illustrations of Christchurch, many of which are postcards (K4/85).

Description written: August 1998 Amended: June 1999 Register Inspector: EMP Edited: December 1999

Curatorial Notes

Designating Organisation

Location

Grid Reference: Centred TM 1641 4527 (568m by 925m)

Map sheet: TM14NE **Area (Ha):** 34.11

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish IPSWICH, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK

Postal Addresses - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

IPS 249 Monument: Christchurch Park, Ipswich.

IPS 902 Monument: Christchurch Park (Pmed)

Additional Information

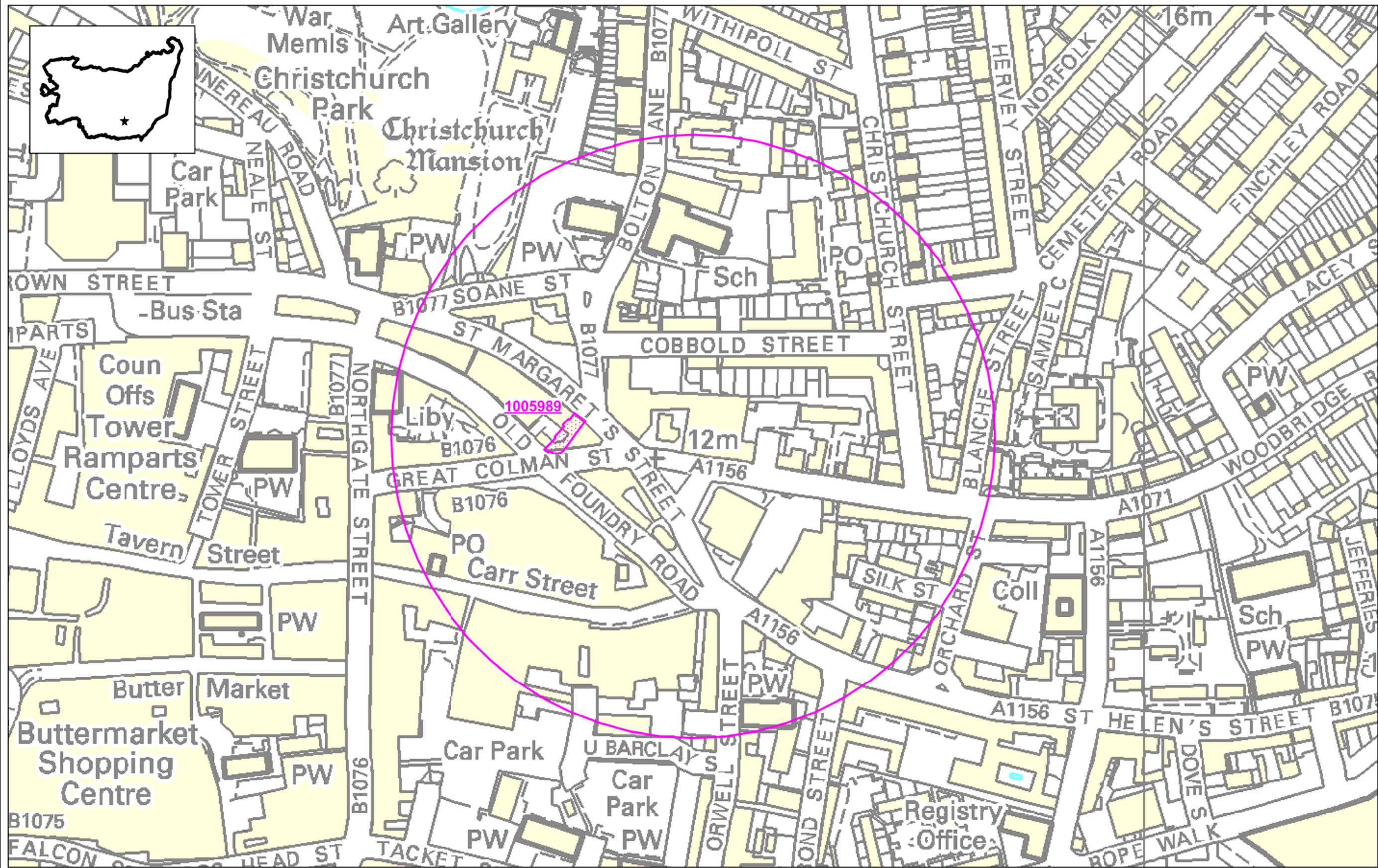
Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Compiled by on 23 September 2016

Suffolk Historic Environment Record
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Bury Resource Centre, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds, IP32 7AY
01284 741237 / archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk

Scale 1:2500



Suffolk County Council Designation Full Report

23/09/2016

DesigUID: DSF15995 **Type:** Scheduled Ancient Monument **Status:** Active
Preferred Ref **National Ref** **Suffix**
SF194 1005989 SF194
Name: AREA OF MIDDLE AND LATE SAXON TOWN, AND MEDIEVAL DEFENCES, OFF OLD FOUNDRY ROAD

Grade: **Date Assigned** **Amended:** **Revoked:**

Legal Description

Area of Middle and Late Saxon Town and Medieval Defences off Old Foundry Road.
An area of EMed occupation with remains of the bank and ditch of the later town defences.

Curatorial Notes

Designating Organisation

Location

Grid Reference: Centred TM 1661 4471 (27m by 26m)

Map sheet: TM14SE **Area (Ha):** 0.03

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish IPSWICH, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK

Postal Addresses - None recorded

Sources

Scheduling record: English Heritage. Scheduled Ancient Monument file.

Associated Monuments

IPS 173 Monument: Old Foundry Road, Ipswich, (IAS 1101)

IPS 413 Monument: Ipswich

Additional Information

Cap.Scale: 1250

Appendix III. IPS 982 Context List

Context No.	Identifier	Description	Finds	Sample	Date
0001	U/S finds	Unstratified finds	Yes	No	undated
0002	Linear Cut	N-S orientated narrow slot initially interpreted as a plough line, but subsequently found to be in the base of a large shallow feature (0041)	No	No	p-med
0003	Linear Fill	Dark grey/brown loam.	No	No	p-med
0004	Layer	Overall number allocated to top layer of overburden encountered across the site. Includes recently mixed demolition material and underlying stratified material. Includes much brick rubble with some sandy layers and other very stony elements.	No	No	later p-med
0005	Layer	Number allocated to a layer of overburden encountered below 0004, but only recorded north of concrete feature 0024. Comprised dark grey/brown loam indistinguishable from underlying pit features.	No	No	p-med
0006	Posthole Cut	One of a group of unexcavated post-holes towards southern end of site.	No	No	later p-med
0007	Posthole Fill	Unexcavated fill of 0006.	No	No	later p-med
0008	Posthole Cut	One of a group of unexcavated post-holes towards southern end of site.	No	No	later p-med
0009	Posthole Fill	Unexcavated fill of 0008.	No	No	later p-med
0010	Posthole Cut	One of a group of unexcavated post-holes towards southern end of site.	No	No	later p-med
0011	Posthole Fill	Unexcavated fill of 0010.	No	No	later p-med
0012	Posthole Cut	One of a group of unexcavated post-holes towards southern end of site.	No	No	later p-med
0013	Posthole Fill	Unexcavated fill of 0012.	No	No	later p-med
0014	Posthole Cut	One of a group of unexcavated post-holes towards southern end of site.	No	No	later p-med
0015	Posthole Fill	Unexcavated fill of 0014.	No	No	later p-med
0016	Posthole Cut	One of a group of unexcavated post-holes towards southern end of site.	No	No	later p-med
0017	Posthole Fill	Unexcavated fill of 0016.	No	No	later p-med
0018	Posthole Cut	One of a group of unexcavated post-holes towards southern end of site.	No	No	later p-med
0019	Posthole Fill	Unexcavated fill of 0018.	No	No	later p-med
0020	Posthole Cut	One of a group of unexcavated post-holes towards southern end of site.	No	No	later p-med
0021	Posthole Fill	Unexcavated fill of 0020.	No	No	later p-med
0022	Pit Cut	Steep sided pit or possibly large post-hole seen in side of site to cut to the base of the modern demolition debris.	No	No	later p-med
0023	Pit Fill	Stratified fill of 0022. Includes CBM, dark grey/brown stony loam with thin layers of industrial material.	Yes	No	later p-med
0024	Beam Other	SW - NE orientated concrete beam, left intact. Possibly covering a pipe/service rather than a structural element.	No	No	modern

Context No.	Identifier	Description	Finds	Sample	Date
0025	Pit Cut	Pit with a rounded edge continuing under eastern edge of site.	No	No	late Saxon
0026	Pit Fill	Relatively homogenous mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones fill of 0025.	Yes	No	late Saxon
0027	Ditch Cut	Approximately E - W orientated ditch located at S. end of trench. Shouldered profile.	No	No	Sax/med?
0028	Pit Cut	Large pit. Possibly cuts 0004, although this was not certain. If this is the case it must also cut pit 0038, but not visible in trench.	No	No	later p-med
0029	Pit Fill	Either upper fill of pit 0028 or discrete feature in its own right that cuts layer 0004. Comprised stratified stony layers of loam, some sandier with frequent stones and CBM.	Yes	No	later p-med
0030	Pit Fill	Homogenous dark grey/brown loam with moderate small stones.	No	No	later p-med
0031	Ditch Fill	Basal fill in ditch 0027. Comprised pale yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small stones	No	No	Sax/med?
0032	Ditch Fill	Middle of three fills in ditch 0027. Comprised mid - dark yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small stones and very occasional charcoal flecks.	No	No	Sax/med?
0033	Ditch Fill	Upper fill of three in ditch 0027. Comprised mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small stones.	No	No	Sax/med?
0034	Pit Cut	Shallow pit-like feature at very S. end of trench.	No	No	p-med
0035	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0034. Comprised mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones, mortar and CBM.	No	No	p-med
0036	Pit Cut	Large pit. Probably cut by 0028, relationship with 0038 unclear. Not bottomed.	No	No	p-med
0037	Pit Fill	Relatively homogenous grey/brown loam with moderate small stones.	Yes	No	p-med
0038	Pit Cut	Large shallow pit with an irregular base. Relationship with 0036 unclear.	No	No	p-med
0039	Pit Fill	Homogenous grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	Yes	No	p-med
0040	Pit Cut	Large shallow pit, possibly continues to N. end of trench with linear feature 0002 in its base.	No	No	p-med
0041	Pit Fill	Homogenous mid grey/brown loam with occasional small stones. Indistinguishable from overlying subsoil layer 0005.	Yes	No	p-med
0042	Pit Cut	Large shallow pit with a curving edge, relationship with deeper pit 0044 unclear.	No	No	p-med
0043	Pit Fill	Mid greyish brown loam with occasional small stones. Indistinguishable from overlying subsoil 0005 and fill 0045 in 0044.	Yes	No	p-med
0044	Pit Cut	Large pit, relationship with 0042 unclear.	No	No	p-med
0045	Pit Fill	Mid greyish brown loam with occasional small stones indistinguishable from overlying subsoil layer 0005 and pit fill 0043. Finds that might have been recovered from this fill were included in 0043.	No	No	p-med

Appendix IV. Photographs



Plate 1. Trench taken from the south



Plate 2. Trench taken from the north



Plate 3. Pits 0025, 0022 and 0028; N-S section (S2)



Plate 4. Pits 0036 and 0038; S – N section (S3)



Plate 5. Pits 0040, 0042 and 0044; N – S section (S4)



Plate 6. Ditch 0027 and pit 0034; N – S section (S1)



Plate 7. Linear feature 0002 taken from the south

Appendix V. Finds Catalogues

IPS 982 Catalogue of bulk finds

Context Number	Pottery		CBM		Post-medieval bottle glass		Stone		Animal Bone		Shell		Ceramic Period
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0001	2	18							1	1			Sax (10th - 11th)
0023	5	28	2	185									Sax (10th - 11th)
0026	22	280											Sax (10th - 11th)
0029	3	65	8	348			1	55					Med/Pmed
0037	2	25	6	172							3	16	Sax (10th - 11th) & Med
0039	1	7	2	26									Early Med (11th - 12th)
0041	1	11							1	6			Sax (10th - 11th)
0043	3	6	7	353	1	1							Sax (10th - 11th) & early Med (11th - 12th)

IPS 982 Pottery Catalogue

Context	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	No of sherds	Weight	ENV	Abrasion	Comments	Fabric spotdate
0001	LSAX	THET	JAR	1	1	10		Medium jar, Dallas AB5	10th-11th C
0001	LSAX	THET	JAR	1	7	1		Medium jar, Dallas AB13	10th-11th C
0023	LSAX	THET	BODY	2	8	2	A		10th-11th C
0023	LSAX	THET	BODY	3	20	3	AS		10th-11th C
0026	LSAX	THET	JAR	19	265	1	SA	Lower part of jar with flat base, several joining.	10th-11th C
0029	PM	GRE	BODY	1	18	1	A	Splashed ld glaze internally	16th-18th C
0029	PM	COLC	BODY	1	6	1		With white slip	L13th-16th C
0029	M/PM	GSW2	JUG	1	41	1	A	Base of frilled jug, Langerwehe	1450-1500
0037	LSAX	THET	BODY	1	4	1			10th-11th C
0037	M/PM	LMT	BODY	1	21	1	A		15th-16th C
0039	M	EMSC	CP/JAR	1	7	1	A	Oxidised ext margins, grey core, everted rim	11th-12th C
0041	LSAX	THET		11	1	AA	A	Abraded frag from rim of spouted vessel	10th-11th C
0043	LSAX	THET	BODY	2	4	2	A		10th-11th C
0043	M	EMSC	BODY	1	2	1	A	Oxidised ext margin, inner surface abraded	11th-12th C

IPS 982 CBM Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No.	wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
0023	msfe	RT	1	171									P-med
0023	fsfe	RT	1	13									P-med
0029	fsc	RT	1	54	A				Yes			Circular peghole	Pmed
0029	msfe	RT	1	19									P-med
0029	cs	RT	1	57								Fully oxidised, coarse moulding sand	Med?
0029	mscp	RT	1	41	A							Poss. early post-med	P-med
0029	msfe	RT	1	25					Yes			Slight remnants of circular peghole	P-med
0029	cs	RT	1	27									Med?
0029	mscp	LB?	1	51	A							Fragmentary, no measurements possible	P-med
0029	mso	E-LB?	1	73	A							Hard-fired, orange pink with organic voids	Late med/pmed?
0037	msc	RT	1	62								slightly reduced core	Late med/pmed?
0037	fscp	RT	1	28									P-med
0037	msc	RT	1	29									P-med
0037	msf	RT	1	20									P-med
0037	ms	RT?	1	15	A							Laminated abraded sandy fabric, burnt. Poss. RT	Poss. med
0037	ms	RT?	1	15	A							Burnt	Poss. med
0039	fs	RT	1	16									Post-med
0039	mscp	RT	1	10									Post-med
0043	msfe	LB	5	309				50		Yes		Evidence of mortar on one face	Post-med
0043	fsc	PT	1	16									Post-med
0043	fso	E-LB?	1	26									Med to post-med

Appendix VI. Oasis Summary

OASIS ID: suffolka1-262932

Project details

Project name	IPS 982: 7-9 Woodbridge Road, Ipswich; SACIC Archaeological Evaluation Report No. 2016/073
Short description of the project	The results from the excavation of a single evaluation trench revealed that the archaeological levels were well preserved at a depth of c.1.00m. The recorded deposits included a pit of later Saxon date, a ditch possibly of similar date, a series of post-medieval pits and a number of later post-medieval post-holes.
Project dates	Start: 11-10-2016 End: 14-10-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	POST-HOLES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Metal Detectors","Sample Trenches"
Development type	Car park (flat)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - Direction 4
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Status Complete

Project location

Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH 7-9 Woodbridge Road, Ipswich
Study area	450 Square metres
Site coordinates	NGR - TM 1670 4471 LL - 52.057781172407 1.161342536313 (decimal) LL - 52 03 28 N 001 09 40 E (degrees) Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10.94m Max: 11.03m

Status Complete

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Stuart Boulter
Type of sponsor/funding body	Borough Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	Borough Council

Status **Complete**

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	IPS 982
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	IPS 982
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	IPS 982
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Status **Complete**

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