



## **Site J, Lytham Road, Ransomes Europark** Ipswich, Suffolk

**Client:**  
Waste Services, Suffolk County Council

**Date:**  
January 2019

IPS 2061  
Archaeological Evaluation Report  
SACIC Report No. 2018/105  
Author: M. Sommers  
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Site J, Lytham Road, Ransomes Europark  
Ipswich, Suffolk

**IPS2061**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 201 8/105

Author: Mark Sommers

Illustrations: Ryan Wilson

Editor: Dr Rhodri Gardner

Report Date: January 2019



## HERInformation

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**SiteCode:** IPS2061

**SiteName:** SiteJ, LythamRoad,RansomesEuropark  
Ipswich,Suffolk

**ReportNumber** 2018/105

**PlanningApplicationNo:** IP/14/00840/FCM

**DateofFieldwork:** 19thand20 th November 2018

**GridReference:** TM 2104 4133

**OASIS Reference:** suffolka1-326725

**CuratorialOfficer:** DrHannahCutler

**ProjectOfficer:** Mark Sommers

**Client/FundingBody:** WasteServices,SuffolkCountyCouncil

**HERSearchInvoiceN o.** 9220489

**ClientReference:**

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### Disclaimer

Anyopinionsexpressedinthisreportabouttheneedforfurtherarchaeologicalworkarethose of Suffolk  
ArchaeologyCIC .UltimatelytheneedforfurtherworkwillbedeterminedbytheLocalPlanningAuthority  
anditsArchaeologicalAdvisorswhenaplanningapplicationisregistered.SuffolkArchaeology CIC  
cannotacceptresponsibilityforinconve niencecausedtotheclientsshouldthePlanningAuthoritytakea  
differentviewtothatexpressedinthereport.

PreparedBy: Mark Sommers  
Date: 08/01/2019

ApprovedBy: DrRhodriGardner  
Position: Director  
Date: 14/01/2019

Signature: 



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## Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on a parcel of land (Site J) to the south of Lytham Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, in advance of development. Twelve trenches, totalling 360m in length, were excavated. This work revealed three undated pits, each with charcoal rich fills, and an undated ditch. The three pits are similar to other features recorded elsewhere across former heathland areas in Suffolk although their purpose is a matter of debate. An anti-landing ditch dating from World War II, which is partially visible on a 1945 aerial photograph, was also identified (Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company, for Waste Services, Suffolk County Council).



## 1. Introduction

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Planning permission has been granted for the development of an area of [redacted] land (known as Site J) to the south of Lytham Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, (application number IP/14/00840/FCM). A condition was attached to the planning consent calling for an agreed programme of work to be in place prior to any development [redacted], in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework.

The first stage of the programme of work, as specified in a Brief produced by Dr Hannah Cutler of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) [redacted], dated 25<sup>th</sup> July 2018, was the undertaking of a trenched evaluation in order to ascertain what levels of archaeological evidence may be present within the development area and to inform any mitigation strategies that may then be deemed necessary. Based on this brief a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), produced by Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) was approved by Dr Cutler [redacted], the curatorial officer for this project (Appendix 1).

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TM [redacted] 2104 4133. Figure 1 comprises a location plan.

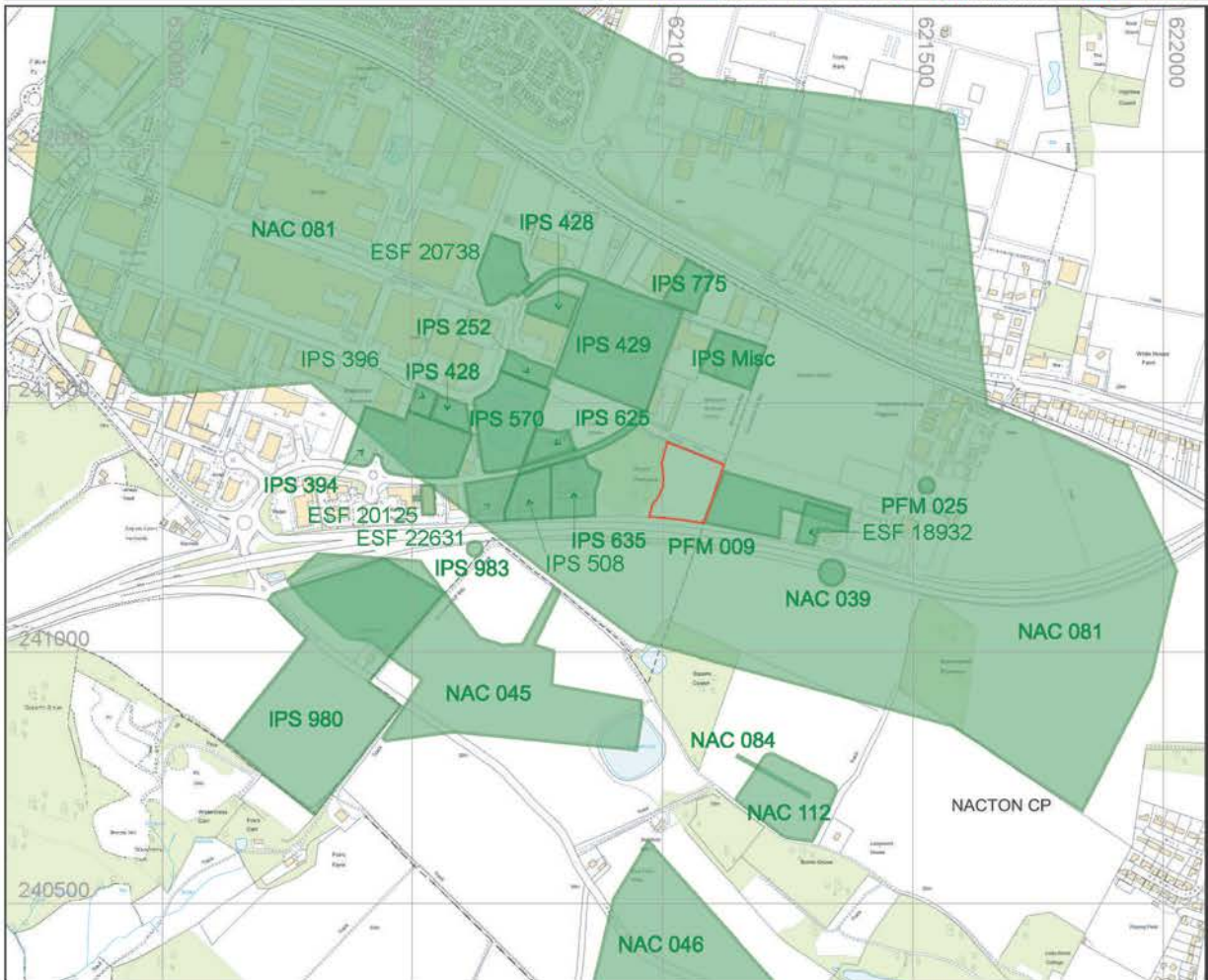
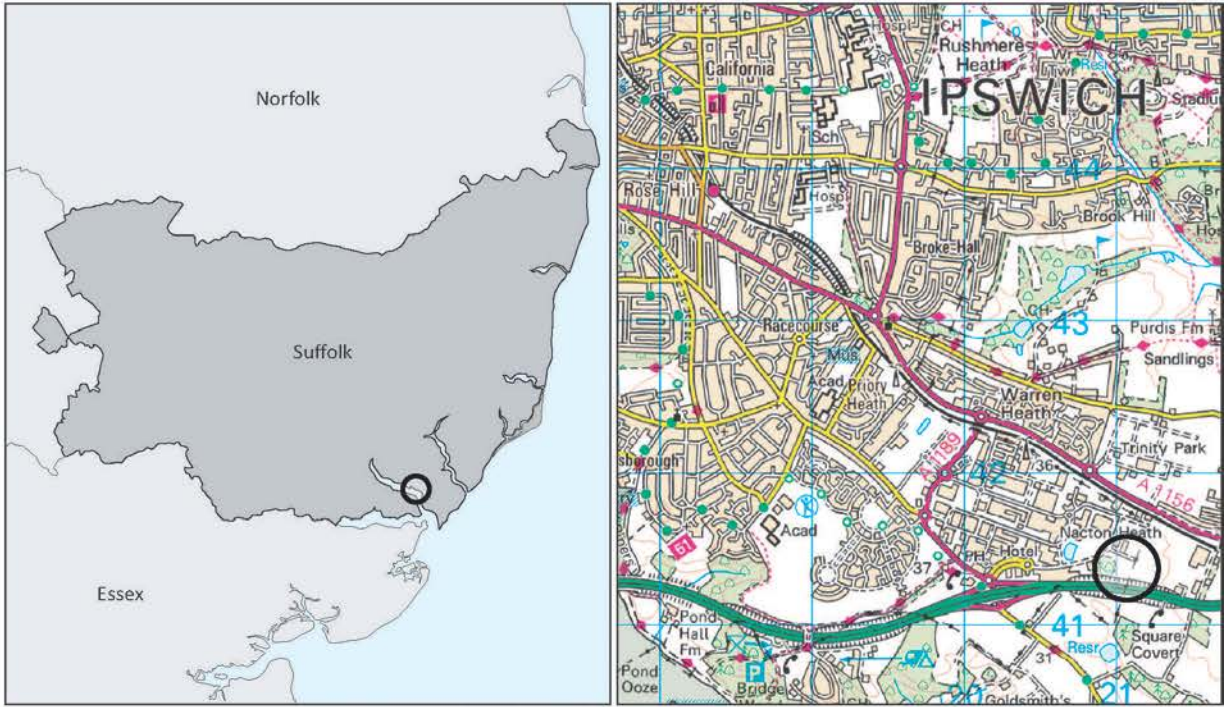
The archaeological evaluation was carried out on the [redacted] 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> November 2018 by SACIC who were commissioned by [redacted] Waste Services, Suffolk County Council.

## 2. Geology and topography

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The development site consists of a roughly rectangular area of arable farmland fronting Lytham Road. The local landscape consists of former heathland, [redacted] which is relatively level but with some gentle undulation. The site lies at a height of c. [redacted] 33m OD.

The British Geological Survey records the local area [redacted] as having an underlying bedrock geology of sand of the Red Crag Formation. It is overlain by a superficial geology of sands and gravels of the Lowestoft Formation.



Region 1:50,000 @ A4

0 2000m

Local 1:15,000 @ A4

0 1000m



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Figure 1. Site location (red) with HER (green)

### 3. Archaeology and historical background

A number of archaeological sites or findspots are recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) within the local area of the proposed site. The locations of these are marked in Figure 1; a summary of the recorded entries is as follows:

HER No.	Date	Nature of Evidence
ESF18932	Un	Evaluation in advance of construction of motorist's lodge and car park on land adjacent to the Nacton Heath Service Station on the eastbound A14 revealed no evidence of archaeological remains or activity, other than recent ploughing and the dumping of spare building materials. Documentary search also showed site had been marginal or heathland since the 18th century.
ESF20125	Un	Monitoring of the groundworks revealed no archaeological features or finds.
ESF20738	Un	A watching brief on a large development revealed only modern overburden and disturbance from the former factory. Footings and stanchion pads were examined across the site to a depth of 1.2- 1.8m.
ESF22631	Un	Monitoring - site well under construction. Holes concreted and steelwork up, stripped area for building ( c.15m x 20m) driven over so visibility very poor. Late notification on planning application. Impossible to tell if archaeology had been present.
IPS252	?Preh	Watching brief on construction of new warehouse recorded much modern disturbance/features but also three early (Prehistoric?) features in form of small scoops with fill of dark brown sand and numerous burnt flints and charcoal fleck under c. 30cm of heathland type topsoil.
IPS394	BA	Small pit with BA(?) pottery found during a watching brief. Six bronze age sherds were found, five in the proximity of a possible small pit on the western edge of the site and one found 50m southeast of them.
IPS396	Preh	An archaeological investigation revealed three undated archaeological features along the NW edge of the site. A flint scraper recovered from the base of the topsoil indicates a prehistoric, possibly Bronze Age, presence in the area.
IPS428	Un	Monitoring of stripped areas. No further details are known.
IPS429	Pmed	Monitoring of soil -stripping revealed a series of ditches and pits. While no finds were recovered to help date these features, the evidence suggested that they were of post-medieval date. The majority of the ditches did not conform to any of the known early map boundaries but were on similar alignments. In addition, the fills were not uniform and did not exhibit the kind of leached out character that could be expected if they were of any great antiquity. The pits could be divided into two distinct types: the first were relatively irregular in shape with brown sandy fills and were interpreted as tree-holes, the second perfectly circular with a lower fill of charcoal with evidence for in situ burning. Features such as these have been identified on other sites on and in the vicinity of the former Ipswich Airport and have been interpreted as fog-lifters or decoy lights to confuse enemy bombers during the Second World War.

IPS508	Un	Evaluation. Despite known prehistoric pits and burials in the vicinity, no features or finds of archaeological interest were recognised. The soil profile of the trenches indicated that some areas of the site had been truncated and it is probable that the area had been previously stripped and topsoil relaid.
IPS570	WW2	One WW2 "FIDO" (Fog dispersal plant). Identified during monitoring.
IPS625	IA/Rom	Evaluation revealed a ditch likely to have been a former field boundary, and a small, round pit rich in charcoal. Carbon dating of the pit fill produced a date of (SUERC -33837 [GU -23645]): 170 CalBC to 30 CalAD (95.4% probability).
IPS635	Sax	A small evaluation carried out in advance of building works on land at Haven Power, The Havens, Ipswich located a single charcoal rich pit, similar to those seen at the IPS625 and at PFM009 a short distance to the east. Carbon dating suggested that the feature was of mid-7th Century date (SUERC -33838 [GU -23646]): 660-870 CalAD (95.4% probability).
IPS775	Un	Evaluation for a commercial development did not reveal any archaeological features or finds.
IPS980	Pre, Rom, Sax & Pmed	Spread of Finds from Metal Detecting, includes Neolithic axe head, Roman brooches and a pin, and unspecified Saxon and post medieval artefacts.
IPS983	Un	Allocated record, trench 20, Ipswich to Felixstowecableroute. - no further detail.
IPSMisc.	Un	Monitoring of the groundworks revealed no archaeological features or finds.
NAC039	Un	Excavation revealed six small scoops with charcoal rich fill and numerous burnt flints, c.30cm/40cm diameter by 0-20cm/0-30cm deep. Excavated during watching brief of water pipeline route over 80m length, following mechanical stripping of topsoil. No dateable finds, date & function uncertain.
NAC045	Un	A probable ditched rectilinear enclosure, field boundaries and possible trackway of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Ipswich Road in Nacton and Purdis Farm parishes. The possible trackway appears to be double ditched in some sections and runs discontinuously for 740m. It may be a field boundary. Three sides of a rectilinear enclosure are also visible and this feature appears to cut the possible trackway/boundary. Other linear ditched features are visible on different alignments to the enclosure and trackway/boundary ditch. The dates of the feature are unclear.
NAC046	?med/Pmed	Possible post medieval field boundaries are visible as cropmarks of ditches on aerial photographs to the south of Ipswich Road, Nacton. The linear ditches are arranged on two alignments and appear to represent the remains of a rectilinear field system. The ditches are on a similar alignments as those shown to the west on a map of Ipswich, Nacton and Levington dated 1768-1770. Also bronze stud found whilst metal detecting in 2002.

NAC081	WW2	World War II aircraft obstructions, as well as numerous bomb craters, are visible as structures and earthworks on aerial photographs taken in the 1940s. An area of aircraft obstructions constructed of lines of poles measuring 0.2 km <sup>2</sup> is visible centred on TM 21794110. To the west another area of aircraft obstructions is visible, consisting of earthwork ditches and small mounds, measuring 0.09 km <sup>2</sup> and centred on TM 21234111. Between 26 March 1944 and 6 July 1944 the area of earthwork obstructions was either bombed or shelled intensively, as can be seen by the earthwork craters visible on photographs from July . The aircraft obstructions continue to the west and north of the area described above, extending across Felixstowe Road and the train tracks into Ipswich district and Purdis Farm parishes, covering a total area of c.2.2 km <sup>2</sup> . A number of the features identified above as bomb craters appear to be limited to certain areas, or aligned on the aircraft obstruction ditches and may be weapons pits or associated with military training activity. A Heavy Anti-aircraft Artillery battery and associated camp is also visible within the area of the aircraft obstruction.
NAC084	?Pmed	A probable Post Medieval field boundary is visible as the cropmark of a ditch on an aerial photograph, to the east of Square Covert in Nacton parish. No field boundary is marked on any of the historic maps available but the nature and orientation of the cropmark suggests that it may represent a grubbed out Post Medieval field boundary.
NAC112	BA&Sax	Evaluation revealed two pits, both of which contained Late Bronze Age pottery as well as an undated, probably post medieval, ditch and a small undated pit. Following the evaluation, two open area excavations were undertaken around the recorded features which revealed further pits, a number of which also contained Late Bronze Age pottery. These features are likely to relate to an occupation site but no evidence for any contemporary structures or enclosures were recorded. Additionally, a group of four shallow, charcoal filled, pits were recorded, one of which has been radiocarbon dated to around the Late Saxon period.
PFM009	Un	An archaeological evaluation comprising seven linear trenches within which occasional were shallow, charcoal filled pits of an unknown purpose. They contained no dating evidence. An undated ditch was also identified.
PFM025	Un	OUTLINE RECORD: Ipswich Distribution Park: Orwell Crossing Masterplan. No further detail .

Table 1. Summary of HER entries

There are a number of entries on the HER in the local area and includes one entry, NAC081, within which the evaluation area lies . This entry refers to a number of anti-landing features, dating from World War 2 and designed to prevent an airborne invasion, along with bomb craters and possible gun emplacements, that have been recorded on an aerial photograph taken in the 1940s.

A number of other entries relate to cropmarks of possible fields, enclosures and trackways (NAC045, 046 and 084). These are undated although it has been speculated

that some are related to post-medieval boundaries. There have been occasional evaluations and watching briefs that have identified occasional ditches, which have been identified as probable field boundaries, but no dating evidence has been recovered.

A Neolithic axe head, Roman brooches and other Saxon and post-medieval material has been recovered as stray finds from fields over 500m to the southwest (NAC 980). The presence of multiple brooches could suggest the presence of a possible Roman cemetery.

Monitoring and evaluation has revealed evidence for Bronze Age activity in the local in the form of stray pottery sherds, flint scatters, and occasional pits (i.e. IP S 394 and NAC 112).

A large number of the sites in the local area have produced a similar pit type feature. They are generally up to 1m across, relatively shallow, with charcoal rich fills and evidence for *in-situ* burning. It has been speculated that they date to World War 2 and are a type of 'fog-lifter' or decoy lights to confuse enemy bombers (IPS 429 and 570). However, a small sample of these features have been radiocarbon dated, the results of which suggest they are Saxon in origin (IPS 635, NAC 112 and others), although one has returned a Late Iron Age/Early Roman date (IPS 625). It is possible that at least some are modern and are indeed related to WW2 activities but on balance it is likely that the majority of these features are Saxon or earlier. Their purpose is unknown, although they are clearly related to some form of heathland activity and have been recorded on other heathland areas within Suffolk. Charcoal burning has been speculated but this hypothesis has not been fully tested.



## 4. Methodology

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The trial trenches were machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using a toothless bucket fitted to a tracked excavator. The trench locations were laid out using a Global Positioning System (DGPS ; Leica GPS) with a sub-two centimetre accuracy. This equipment was also used to record the positions and elevation of any features encountered.

The machining of the trenches was closely observed throughout in order to identify any archaeological features and deposits and to recover any artefacts that might be revealed. Excavation continued until undisturbed natural deposits were encountered, the exposed surface of which was then examined for cut features. Any features or significant deposits exposed were then sampled through hand excavation in order to determine their depth and shape and to recover datable artefacts. Resultant sections were recorded in pencil on plastic film at a scale of 1:20; surface plans were also drawn at a scale of 1:50. Individual context numbers were allocated to all observable phenomenon, such as the feature cuts and their fills. See Appendix 2 for a full list of context numbers.

A photographic record of the work undertaken was compiled using a 2.4 megapixel digital camera with suitable scales in place.

Following the excavation of each trench, the nature of the overburden was recorded and the depths noted. Upon completion of the evaluation the trenches were backfilled.

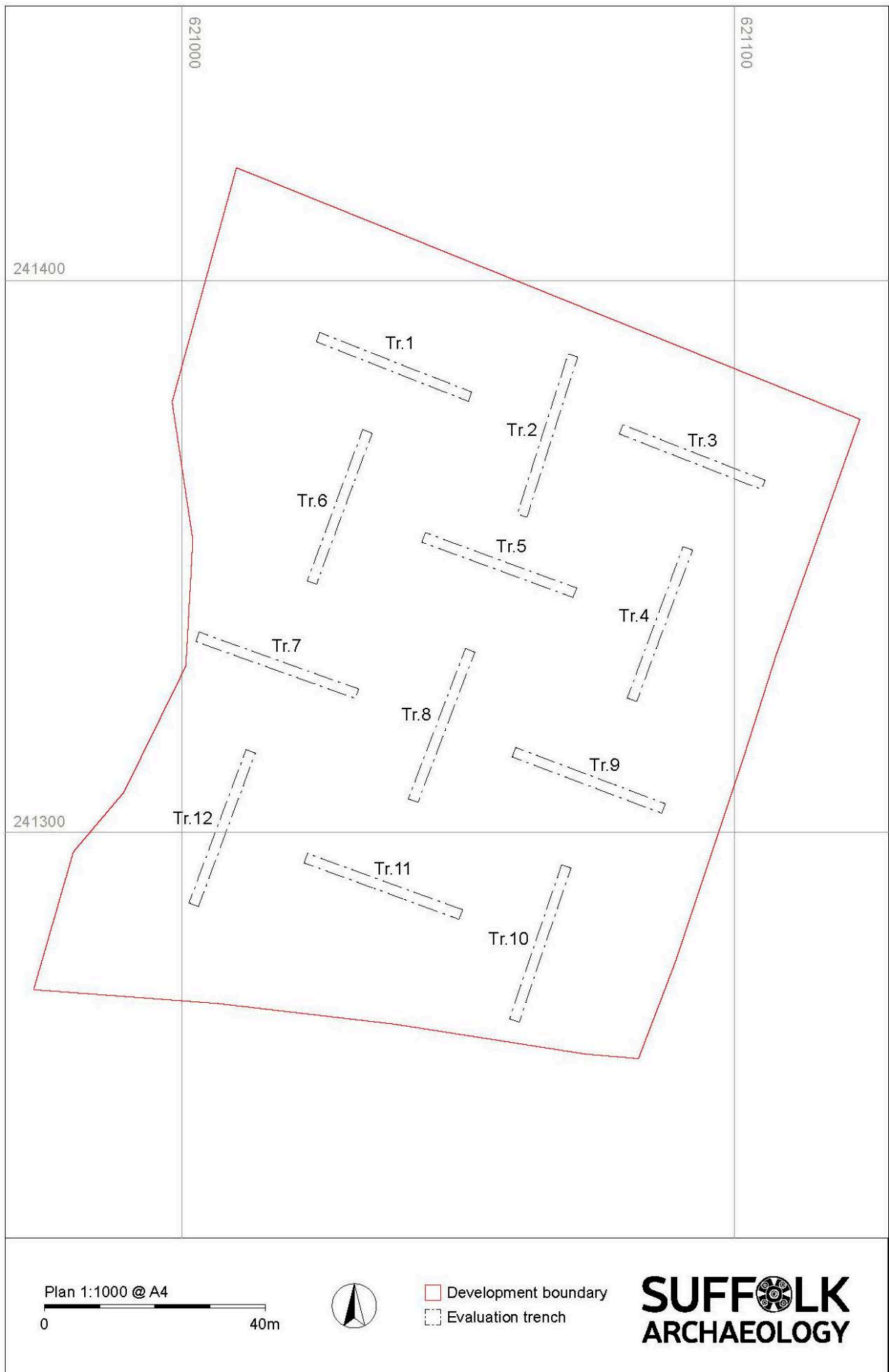


Figure2.Trenchlocationplan

## 5. Results

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Twelve trenches, each 30m in length, were excavated (Fig. 2). They were positioned in the locations depicted in the WSI, except for Trench 1, which was moved approximately 4m to the south to avoid an existing spoil heap.

The trenches revealed a natural subsoil consisting of yellow to orange gravelly sand (Plate 1) just lay immediately below the modern topsoil (0001) at a depth of c.0.3m (Plate 2). The topsoil directly overlay the natural subsoil with an abrupt interface. Evidence for truncation of the surface of the natural subsoil, in the form of ploughlines, was present in all trenches.

Archaeological features were identified in Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 11. Figure 5 comprises an overall summary of their locations. The features themselves are described below:

**Trench 1:** This trench (Fig. 3) contained a single pit (0002), located on and beyond its northern edge. The feature measured 0.96m in length, had a width of at least 0.40m, and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.28m (plate 3). It contained two fills, an upper fill (0003) of mid to pale yellow/brown silty sand which overlay a primary fill (0004) of dark greyish brown silty sand containing abundant charcoal including occasional fragments. The surface of the natural subsoil on the edges and across the base of the feature was slightly reddened, which, along with the charcoal deposit, suggested that a fire had been set within the cut. No finds were recovered.

**Trench 2:** A single pit (0005) was wholly situated within this trench (Fig. 3). It was sub-circular in shape with a diameter of around 0.5m and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.15m. The cut had gently sloping sides down to a flat base and contained a single fill (0006) of dark greyish brown silty sand mixed with charcoal (plate 4). There was no obvious reddening of the natural subsoil associated with this feature. No finds were recovered.

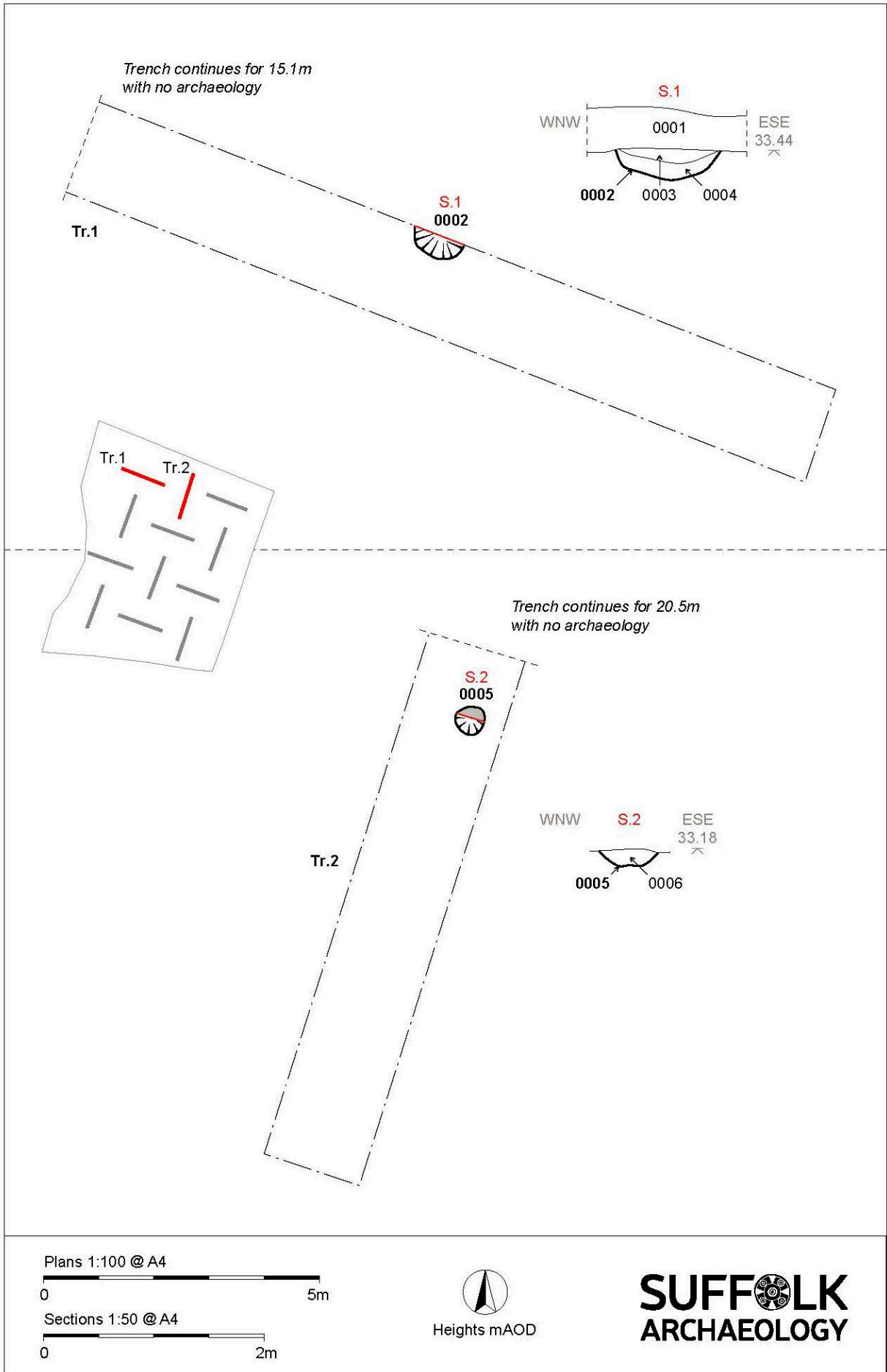


Figure3. Trenches 1 and 2, plan and feature sections

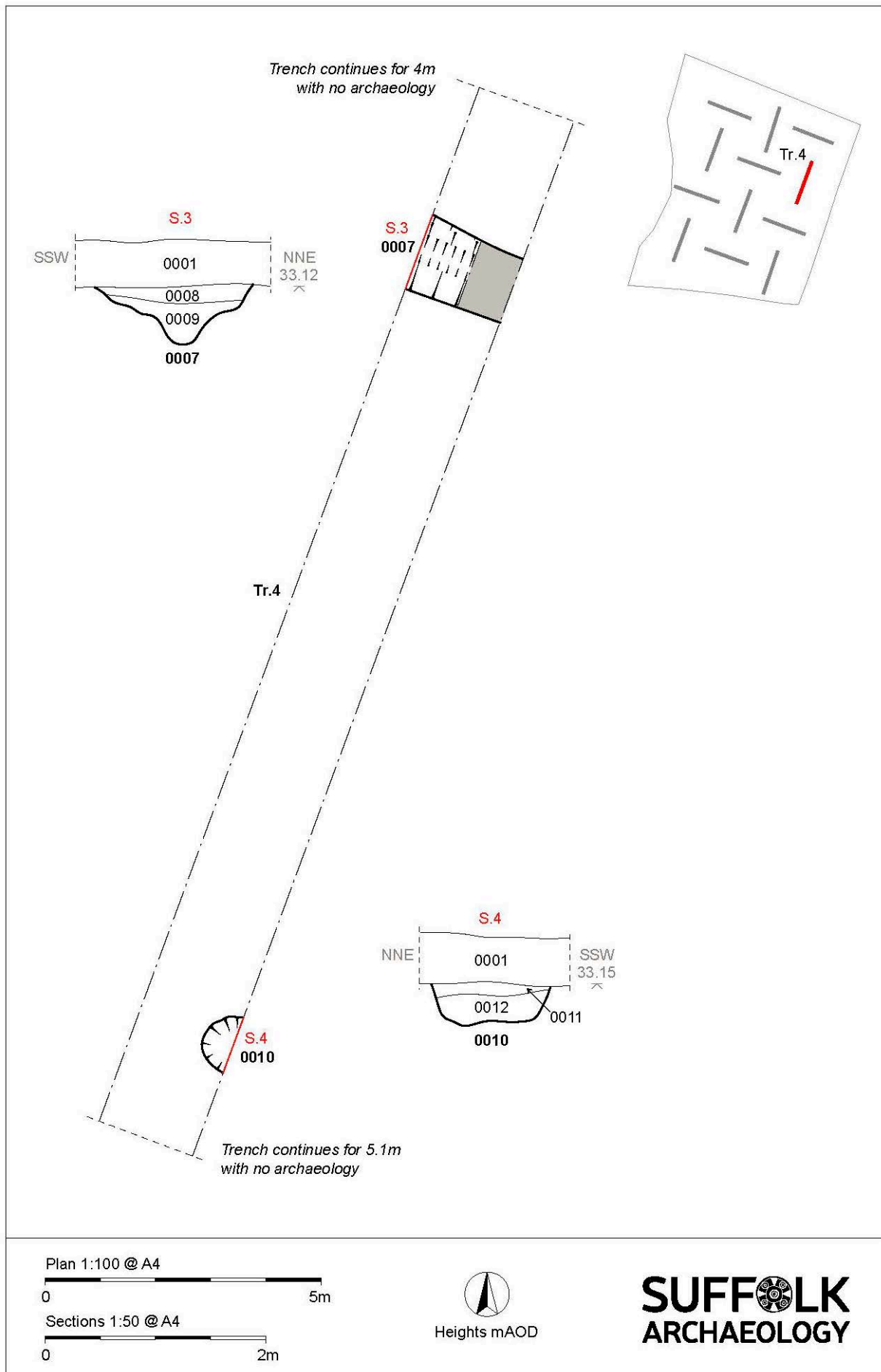


Figure4. Trench4, plan and feature sections

**Trench 4:** Two features, a ditch (0007) and a further pit (0010) were partially located within this trench (Fig.4).

The ditch (0007) measured 1.4m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.52m (plate 5). The sides sloped steeply, with a slight step on each side, down to a narrow flat base. It contained two fills, a lower fill (0009) of pale yellow sand, which filled the greater part of the ditch, and an upper fill (0008) of dark greyish brown silty sand with infrequent charcoal flecks.

A portion of pit (0010) was located on the eastern side of the trench (plate 6). The exposed segment measured 1.05m in length and 0.51m in width. It cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.40m. The cut had steep to near vertical sides that came down to a relatively flat base and contained two fills. The upper fill (0011) comprised a mid greyish brown silty sand which overlay a primary fill (0012) of dark greyish brown silty sand, soft and very rich in charcoal. The underlying natural subsoil was very slightly reddened but not to the same degree as exhibited in the Trench 1 pit (0002).

**Trench 5:** A linear cut (0014), aligned approximately north-south, was visible towards the western end of this trench. The fill comprised redeposited natural subsoil mixed with topsoil. It was clearly a recent disturbance and was not excavated. A similar disturbance (0015), that was undoubtedly a continuation of this feature, was also noted in Trench 11 to the south.

**Trench 6:** A linear feature (0013), aligned approximately east-west, was identified in the northern end of this trench. It measured 1.4m in width and was interpreted as a continuation of ditch 0007, recorded in Trench 4, 60m to the west. A section was quickly excavated (not recorded), which demonstrated a similar profile to that of ditch 0007.

**Trench 11:** A linear cut (0015), aligned approximately north-south, was visible in the western half of this trench. The fill comprised redeposited natural subsoil mixed with topsoil. It was clearly a recent disturbance and was not excavated. Interpreted as a continuation of the linear feature (0014) noted in Trench 5 to the north.



Plan 1:1000 @ A4  
 0 40m



■ Archaeological feature  
 □ Evaluation trench

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Figure 5. Summary of feature locations

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

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By Anna West

### Introduction and Methods

Two 40 litre bulk samples were taken from pit fills during the evaluation. Sample 1, from pit fill 0004, was processed in full in order to assess the preservation of any plant remains present and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.

The sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted below.

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts were retained. The residues were also scanned with a magnet to retrieve any ferrous material that may be present.

### Results

Preservation of the plant macro fossils present is through charring and is generally poor. The sample produced 6400ml of wood charcoal within the flot and 1100ml of wood charcoal was recovered from the non-floating residue. Due to the volume of material produced only a sub-sample of 1000ml was examined for the purposes of this report.

No species identification was attempted as part of this report beyond saying that fragments of both ring porous (species where the largest pores are localized within the spring growth, such as Oak and Elm) and diffuse porous (species where the pores are more evenly spaced throughout the annual ring, such as Alder and Birch) woods were observed. No other plant remains were observed within the scanned portion of flot.

Eighteen fragments of heat affected flint, weighing 65g, were recovered from the non-floating residue. It is likely that these fragments were present in the natural geology of



the site and were exposed to low levels of heat, during the in situ burning event that produced the wood charcoal recovered.

## Discussion and recommendations for further work

In general, the sample processed was poor in terms of identifiable material beyond wood charcoal.

Pits, similar to those excavated during this evaluation, containing extremely charcoal rich fills have been excavated across Suffolk, especially around the eastern fringes of Ipswich. Previously they had been associated with activities on the airfields during WWII (Everett, 2015.) However, a series of radiocarbon samples have been submitted from such charcoal rich features, during more recent excavations, such as at IPS 658, IPS 635, IPS 977, PFM 017, PFM 022 and NAC 112. These samples have all returned dates ranging from the 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> centuries (Weston Douglas, 2016) and often into the 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The pits recorded during this evaluation are consistent with those previously recorded at the above sites. More often than not, these features are shallow, circular pits with one or two charcoal rich fills and occasionally evidence of in situ burning, suggesting primary fills rather than residual or intrusive material. The similarity in the appearance of burnt pit features previously recorded in Suffolk and those excavated here is striking. The consistent nature of the float material recovered, generally absent of any plant macro fossils other than wood charcoal, suggests a similar date and function to pits previously recorded across the region. Such features are often devoid of finds and other conventional dating evidence. If required, a sample of wood charcoal from fill 0004 is available for radiocarbon dating.

## 7. Discussion

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The three charcoal rich pits, although of a varying dimensions, are similar to a number of other pits that have been recorded on sites located within the areas of former heathland that lie to the south and west of Ipswich, a sample of which have returned radiocarbon dates suggesting they are Saxon, or earlier, in date. They appear to be the

result of a fire being burnt within a pit, generally shallow and around 1m in diameter, and are scattered in what appears to be a random pattern across the heathland. Unfortunately, no associated features or finds have been identified and their precise purpose remains a matter of speculation, although it is assumed they are all probably related to one activity. It has been conjectured that these features are related to charcoal burning, possibly for small scale ironworking, and that they form part of the industrial hinterland of Saxon Ipswich (Sommers 2014).

The ditch identified in Trenches 4 and 6 did not produce any artefacts to indicate a date but its appearance and the fact that it is parallel to the present boundary to the north would suggest that it is probably post-medieval in date and was dug to mark a boundary, probably delineating areas of the heath in relation to differing farming practices (i.e. arable from sheepwalk).

The linear disturbance running approximately north-south, as identified in Trenches 5 and 11, is undoubtedly an anti-landing ditch that dates from World War II. These were cut in a regular grid pattern across large areas of the heathland to prevent an airborne invasion. This feature can be partially seen on an aerial photograph of the area taken by the RAF in 1945.

## **8. Conclusions**

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The three pit features are additional examples of the group features, occasionally referred to as 'burnt pits', that are encountered across large parts of the former heathland in this area. The recorded ditch is a post-medieval feature relating to division of the heathland in relation to farming practices. The north-south disturbance is an anti-landing ditch dating from World War II.

## **9. Archived deposition**

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Paper, digital and photographic archive will be sent to the County HER, ref. IPS 2061. The project has also been entered onto OASIS, the online archaeological database, ref. suffolka1-315766. For a copy of the entry see Appendix 3.

## 10. Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was carried out by Felipe Santos and Mark Sommers. Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report and undertook the final editing. The illustrations were by Ryan Wilson and the environmental analysis was by Anna West.

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# Plates

(Scales are divided into 0.1m sections or 0.5m sections)



Plate 1. Sample view of the overburden (as seen in Trench 9)



Plate 2. The natural subsoil (as seen in Trench 9)





Plate 3.Pit 0002,Trench 1(camerafacingnorth)



Plate 4.Pit0005, Trench 2(camerafacingnorth)





Plate 5.Ditch0007,Trench4(camerafacingwest)



Plate 6.Pit0010,Trench4(camerafacingeast)

## Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

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### **IPS 2061, Site J, Lytham Road, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich, Suffolk**

### Written Scheme of Investigation for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

**Date:** August 2018  
**Prepared by:** Timothy Schofield HND BSc MCifA  
**Issued to:** Hilary Garlick (SCC Waste Services)  
& Hannah Cutler (SCC Archaeological Service)  
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3. ArchaeologicalandHistoricalBackground
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**Figure1** .Sitelocationshowingsite(blue),andproposedtrenchlocations(red)

**Figure2** .Trenchplan(red)andsiteoutline(blue)

## Projectdetails

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PlanningAuthority	IpswichBoroughCouncil
PlanningApplicationNo:	IP/14/00840/FCM
CuratorialOfficer:	HannahCutler(SCCAS )
GridReference:	TM 210413
Area:	1.2ha
HERParishCode:	IPS2061
OasisReference:	Suffolka1-326705
SACICJob Code:	IPSSIJ001
ProjectStartdate:	TBA
ProjectDuration:	c.3 days
Client/FundingBody:	SuffolkCountyCouncilWasteServices
SACICProjectManager :	DrRhodriGardner
SACICProjectOfficer:	TBC

# 1. Introduction and Project Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology CIC (hereafter SACIC) have been asked by Suffolk County Council Waste Services to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench on land at Site J, Lytham Road, Ipswich (Figs. 1 and 2). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers the trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation. The final decision on further work is made by the curatorial office in conjunction with the LPA.
- 1.2 The site consists of a single arable plot. The site is 1.2 ha in size on the very south-eastern edge of Ipswich Borough directly adjacent to the parish boundary.
- 1.3 The works are being conducted by a condition of the planning application in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 1.4 The proposed development (construction of a Waste Transfer Station) is likely to have a severe but localised impact on underlying deposits. A trial trench is therefore required to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement of construction.
- 1.5 This WSI complies with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS) Standard Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation (2017), Excavation (2017) and Archiving (2017) as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (CifA, 2014) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).
- 1.6 The main aims of the evaluation are described in Section 4 of a SCCAS brief prepared by Hannah Cutler, dated 25th July 2018 :
- 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.

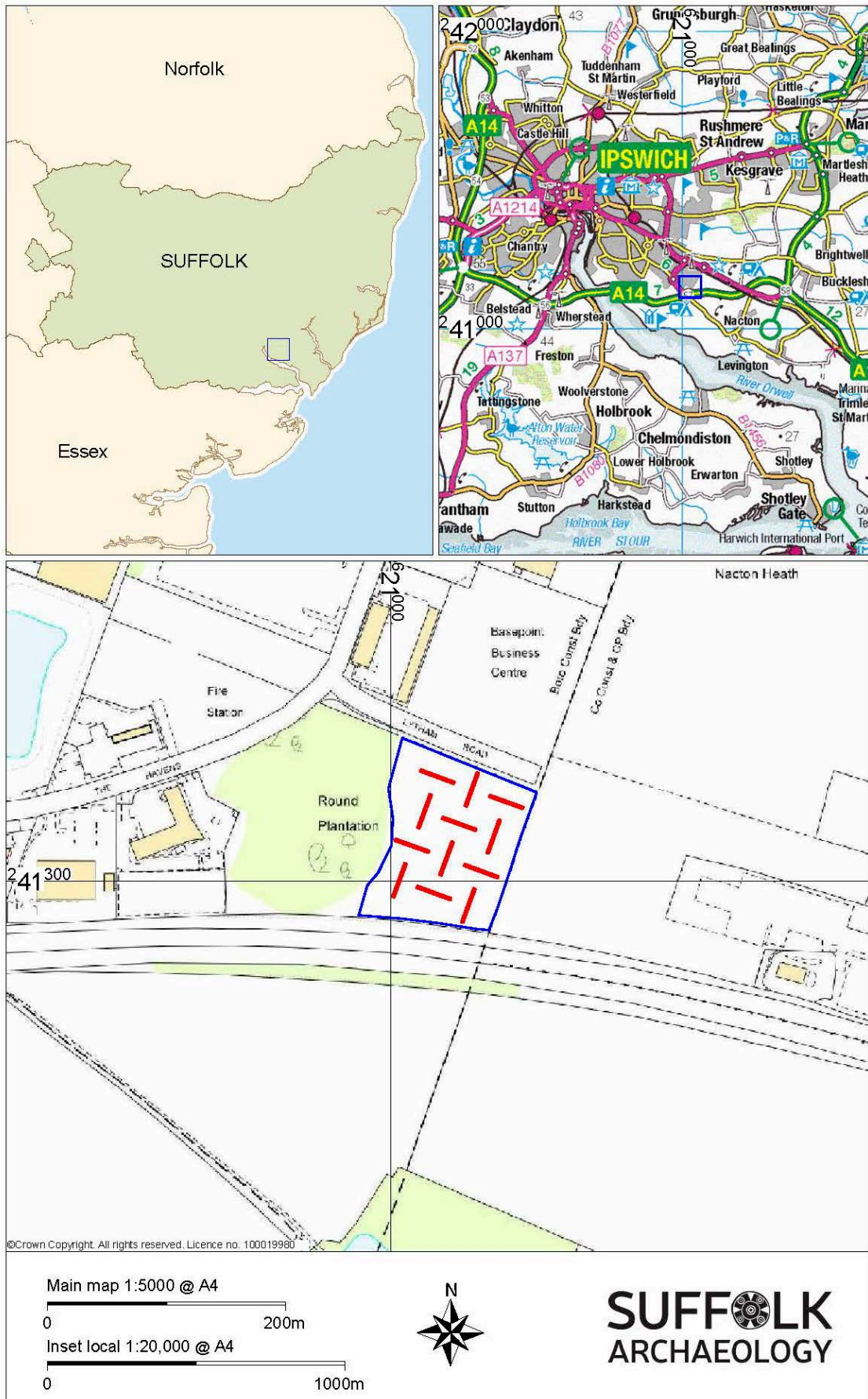


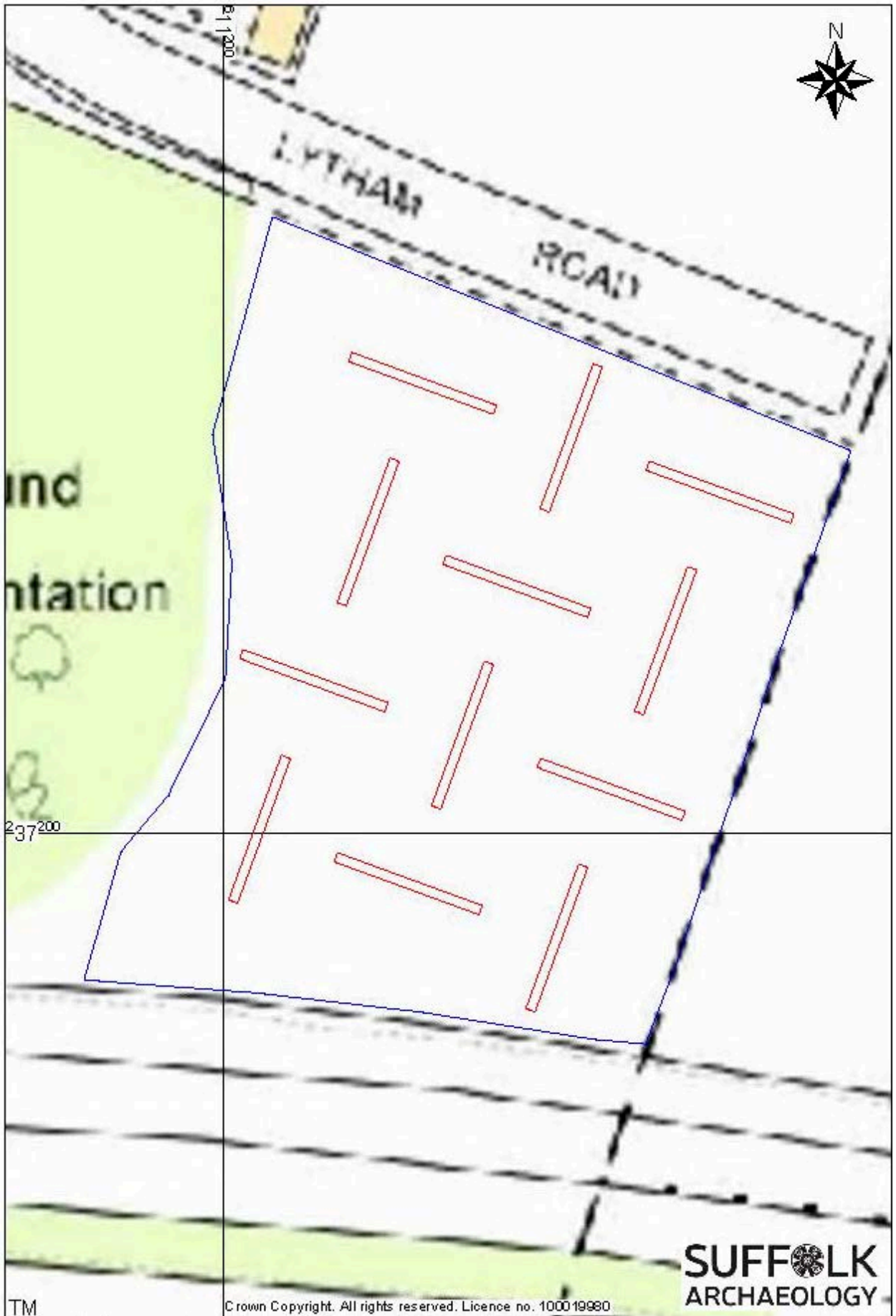
Figure 1. Site locations showing site (blue) and proposed trench locations (red)

## **2. The Site**

- 2.1 Topographically, the site slopes gently from 35m Above Ordnance Datum in the west, to 34m in the east. It is located on the Ransomes Europark estate and is bounded by the A14 to the south and Lytham Road to the north. To the west lies a copse of trees and to the east a hedge marks the field boundary.
- 2.2 The bedrock geology consists of Red Crag Formation sand, formed in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods in shallow seas (BGS, 2018). Superficial deposits are described as Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel, formed 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, in ice age conditions (BGS, 2018).

## **3. Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 3.1 The following information has been summarised from Suffolk Heritage Explorer (accessed 28/08/2018). An up-to-date search of the Historic Environment Record (hereafter HER) data will be commissioned as part of the evaluation work, as specified in the SCCAS Brief, to further inform any archaeological information recovered during the current project. There are no Scheduled Monuments or other designated heritage assets on the site. No previous systematic archaeological investigations have been undertaken on the proposed developments site.
- 3.2 The site is located in the eastern half of a single field that lies within an area of archaeological interest in HER, to the east of an Anglo-Saxon occupation feature (HER number IPS 635) and to the west of likely modern (WW2) but physically undated archaeological features (PFM 009). An Early Bronze Age pit (NAC 095) was recorded during monitoring works 275m to the west. Two pits containing Bronze Age and Beaker pottery (IPS 253) were recorded 600m to the west. Prehistoric pits (IPS 252) were further recorded 400m to the northwest. Roman brooches and medieval seals (IPS 980) were recovered during a metal detector survey carried out 820m to the southwest. Prehistoric and post-medieval pits (IPS 239) have also been recorded 800m to the west. World War 2 aircraft obstructions with associated bomb craters (NAC 081) can be seen on air photographs, some 700m to the southeast. A WW2 fog dispersal plant (IPS 570) has also been recorded 400m to the west.
- 3.4 The archaeological record described above suggests that the highest potential is for prehistoric and modern heritage assets to be preserved within the proposed development area.



**Figure 2.** Trench plan (red) and site outline (blue)

## 4. Fieldwork: Trial Trench Evaluation

- 4.1 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 Project Officer grade/experience (TBA), and will further comprise up to three experienced excavators, surveyors and a metal detectorist.
- 4.2 Evaluation of the development area in this instance will involve the mechanical excavation of eleven trial trenches, measuring 30m long and 1.8m wide. These will be distributed as evenly as possible within a systematic grid array to give a representative sample over the whole site (Figs. 1 and 2), while also needing to be positioned in areas currently free from obstacles, trees and hedges. The number of trenches has been calculated based on a 5% sample of the 1.2 ha site, requiring approximately 600m<sup>2</sup> of trial trenching to be excavated.
- 4.3 No information regarding the services has been currently provided by the developer. While the location of each trench will be subject to a CAT scan prior to excavation, if unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered and damaged during work then this will not be the responsibility of SACIC. The identification of previously unknown services may result in the proposed trench layout being amended accordingly. If a service is present within one of these trenches any further trenches sampling the same linear feature will be removed.
- 4.4 Trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist of Project Officer grade (TBA). Overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically down to the first archaeological horizon or natural deposit encountered. Upcasts will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be mechanically separated to facilitate sequential backfilling.
- 4.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation with trench bases and sections cleaned, as necessary, in order to satisfy the project aims and also to comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2017.
- 4.6 Where a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, the combined depth of the trench and feature will not exceed 1.2m. 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). If additional works are specified by SCCAS, such as shoring or excavating and battering a larger area, then additional costs will be incurred by the client.

- 4.7 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment (or radio base station if required). A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be recorded at 1:20. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions will be compatible with the County HER.
- 4.8 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER (in this instance IPS 2061) and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recordings sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 4.9 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 4.10 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the excavation works, including the line of the trenches prior to cutting as well as trench bases, exposed features and upcast spoil. Metal detecting will be carried out by a trained experienced metal detectorist, who will be present at all times on site and Roy Damant (experienced metal detector) will visit the site for specific days to conduct searches (if possible).
- 4.11 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until they have been processed and assessed.
- 4.12 Finds will be brought back to the SACI warehouse 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 external specialists.
- 4.13 Bulk soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features. A suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable and exhibits potential for the survival of paleo-environmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order to merit taking a sample. Samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for paleo-environmental remains. If particularly noteworthy paleo-environmental deposits are encountered sample selection may also include monoliths. At the evaluation stage these would be retained only. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary, advice will be sought from Historic England's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 4.14 In the event of human remains being encountered, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials (including cremation burials). If found, the need for excavation/removal of burials will be discussed with SCCAS. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times. At the

conclusion of the work , backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.

- 4.15 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable , a Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained, covering their excavation and removal to the SACIC warehouse for temporary storage. Approval for additional costs may need to be sought from the client.

## **5. Post-excavation**

- 5.1 A unique HER number (IPS2061) has been acquired from the Suffolk HER. This will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 5.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by the SACIC 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 .
- 5.3 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.
- 5.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be recorded on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 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.
- 5.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded and assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of the end of the fieldwork. Iron objects will be x-rayed; all other small finds, including coins, will be cleaned and digitally photographed. 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.
- 5.8 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).

- 5.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 5.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 5.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 5.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within six weeks of the conclusion of the fieldwork. The report 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.
- 5.13 A search of the Suffolk HER will be commissioned and the results will be incorporated into the evaluation report. Some elements of the search may simply be tabulated and represented graphically, but results which have a direct bearing on the findings of the evaluation will be discussed in full.
- 5.14 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*.
- 5.15 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. SACIC 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, in this case the relevant OASIS number is 326705.
- 5.16 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval upon completion. The SCCAS terms of usage state that they undertake to comment on standard reports and determine whether further work might be required within thirty days of receipt of any report.
- 5.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 5.18 Upon completion of reporting work so ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will

hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its continued preservation.

- 5.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the latest guidelines issued by the SCCAS(2017). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs. The archive will be deposited within the SCCAS storage facility unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 5.20 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS, they will either be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 5.21 The law dictates that the client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice licence, acquired on a site-specific basis.
- 5.22 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.
- 5.23 Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996.
- The client (and landowner if different) will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. SCCAS, the British Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.
  - Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SACIC and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.
  - Upon discovery of potential treasure, the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward, which is 50% of the market value. Employees of SACIC, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
  - If the landowner waives their share, the British Museum and Coroner will be informed, and the object returned to the project archive for deposition in an appropriate repository. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to SACIC and the project archive.

## **6. Additional considerations**

### **6.1 Health and Safety**

- 6.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with the SACIC Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 6.1.2 All SACIC staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present one and are aware of the SACIC H&S policies. All permanent SACIC excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 6.1.3 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 on request.
- 6.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 6.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or SCCAS curators. All such staff and visitors must abide by the SACIC 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.
- 6.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by the SACIC insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

### **6.2 Environmental controls**

- 6.2.1 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 EMS policies.

### **6.3 Plant machinery**

- 6.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator (c.14t) 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).

### **6.4 Site security**

- 6.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.

### **6.5 Access**

- 6.5.1 The client will secure access to the site for S ACIC personnel and subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.
- 6.5.2 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 S ACIC. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

## **6.6 Site preparation**

- 6.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological work 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 hard standing 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.

## **6.7 Backfilling**

- 6.7.1 Each trench will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal if required. Where present topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The separation will be done mechanically by the plant provider – it is inevitable that a small amount of mixing of the material will take place under these circumstances.
- 6.7.2 The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.
- 6.7.3 Backfilling will only occur after confirmation with the representatives of the LPA (SCCAS).
- 6.7.4 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior written agreement. If required, it could lead to a variation in costs.

## **6.8 Monitoring**

- 6.8.1 The work will be monitored by SCCAS staff who will be acting on behalf of the LPA.

## 7. Staffing

### 7.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 1x Project Officer (fulltime)
- Upto 3x Site Assistants; includes surveyor and metal detectorist (as required)
- 1x Finds/Post-excavation manager (parttime, as required)
- 1x Finds Specialist (parttime, as required)
- 1x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (parttime, as required)
- 1x Senior Graphics Assistant (parttime, as required)

7.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer will be confirmed nearer to the project start. All Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from SACIC 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 7.1.

### 7.3 Post-excavation tasks, where possible, will be undertaken by SACIC staff (see below).

Name	Specialism
Ryan Wilson, Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen, Rui Santos	Graphics and illustration
Richenda Goffin	Post Roman pottery and CBM
Stephen Benfield	Prehistoric pottery, Roman Pottery and general finds
Dr Ruth Beveridge	Small Finds
Anna West	Environmental sample processing/assessment
Dr Ruth Beveridge, Clare Wootton	Finds quantification/assessment
Jonathan Van Jennians	Finds Processing
Dr Ruth Beveridge	Archiving

### 7.4 In some instances, it may be necessary to employ outside specialists (see below).

Name	Specialism	Organisation
Anderson, Sue	Human skeletal remains; 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
Damian Goodburn	Wood and wood working	MOLA
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
Metcalf, Michael	Saxon coins	Ashmolean Museum

## Appendix2. Contextlist

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Description <i>Interpretation</i>	Over	Under
0001	0001	All	Layer	Topsoil - darkbrownsiltysand <i>(modernploughsoil,regularlycultivated)</i>	0002,0003, 0005,0006, 0007,0008, 0010,0011, 0013,0014, 0015	
0002	0002	1	Pit Cut	Pit - probablysub-circularinplanalthoughonly partlylocatedwithintrench.Concavebasewith gradualslope.Cutintonaturalsandsubsoilwhich isreddened/heat altered. <i>pit - purposeunknown.</i> <i>Charcoalrichfillandscorchingofnaturalsubsoil</i> <i>suggestsin-situfire</i>		0001
0003	0002	1	Pit Fill	Upperfillwithincut0002.Comprisesmid/pale yellowishbrownsiltysand,soft,withslightly mixingwith0004towardsinterface. <i>natural</i> <i>infillingoffeature?</i>	0004	0001
0004	0002	1	Pit Fill	basalfillincut0002.Comprisesdarkgreyish brownsiltysand,soft,withabundantcharcoal lumpsandflecks <i>charcoalresultingfromanin-</i> <i>situ</i> <i>fire?</i>		0003
0005	0005	2	Pit Cut	Cut- sub-circularinplanwithgradualsloping sidesdowntoconcavebase.Charcoalrichfillbutno obviousscorchingofnaturalsubsoil. <i>pit - purpose</i> <i>unknown.Charcoalrichfill.</i>		0001
0006	0005	2	Pit Fill	Singlefill,withincut0005.Consistsofdarkgreyish brownsiltysandmixedwithcharcoal. <i>fillwithin</i> <i>pit,presenceofcharcoalsuggestsdeliberate</i> <i>infilling,possiblyrelatingtouseorsimple</i> <i>depositionofwaste.</i>		0001
0007	0007	4	Ditch Cut	Linearfeaturecut.Steeply,steppedsloping sidesdowntoanarrow,flatbase. <i>Ditch,probablefield</i> <i>boundary.AlsonotedinTrench6tothenorthwest</i> <i>(0013)</i>		0001
0008	0007	4	Ditch Fill	Upperfillwithincut0007.Consistsofdarkgreyish brownsiltysand,softwithoccasionalcharcoal fleck. <i>topsoilslumpingintobackfilledditch</i>	0009	0001
0009	0007	4	Ditch Fill	Basalfillincut0007.Comprisespaleyellowsand, soft <i>redepositednaturalsubsoil?Naturalslumping</i> <i>anddeliberatebackfillingofditch?</i>		0008
0010	0010	4	Pit Cut	Pit - probablysub-circularinplanalthoughonly partlylocatedwithintrench.Steepnearvertical sidesdowntoafatbase.Cutintonaturalsand subsoilwhichisveryslightlyreddened/heat altered. <i>pit - purposeunknown.Charcoalrichfill</i> <i>andpossiblescorchingofnaturalsubsoilsuggests</i> <i>in-situfire</i>		0001
0011	0010	4	Pit Fill	Upperfillwithincut0010.Comprisesmidgreyish brown siltysand	0012	0001

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Description <i>Interpretation</i>	Over	Under
0012	0010	4	Pit Fill	Basalfillwithincut0010.Comprisesdarkgreyish brownsiltysand,softandrichincharcoal.		0011
0013	0007	6	Ditch Cut	Linearfeaturenotedintrench6.undoubtedlya continuationofDitch0007seeninTrench4.Not excavated		0001
0014	0014	5	Ditch Cut	LinearfeaturecrossingTrench5(alsoseenin Trench11).Moderninappearance.Not excavated. <i>Anti-landingditchdatingfromWW2 (partiallyvisibleon1946aerialphotograph)</i>		0001
0015	0014	11	Ditch Cut	LinearfeaturecrossingTrench11(alsoseenin Trench5).Moderninappearance.Notexcavated. <i>Anti-landingditchdatingfromWW2(partially visibleon1946aerialphotograph)</i>		0001

## Appendix3. OASISdatacollectionform

<b>OASISID:suffolka1 -326705</b>	
<b>Projectdetails</b>	
Projectname	SiteJ,LythamRoad
Shortdescriptionofthe project	Trenchedevaluationrevealedthreeundatedpitswithcharcoalrichfillsandan undatedditch.AWW2anti -landingditchwasalsopresentbutnotexcavated.
Projectdates	Start:19 -11-2018End:11 -01-2019
Previous/futurework	No/Notknown
Anyassociatedproject referencecodes	IPS2061 -Sitecode
Anyassociatedproject referencecodes	IP/14/00840/FCM- PlanningApplicationNo.
Typeofproject	Fieldevaluation
CurrentLanduse	CultivatedLand3 - Operationstoadepthmorethan0.25m
Monumenttype	PITUncertain
Monumenttype	DITCHUncertain
Monumenttype	DITCHModern
SignificantFinds	NONENone
Methods&techniques	"SampleTrenches"
Developmenttype	Serviceinfrastructure(e.g.sewageworks,reservoir,pumpingstation,etc.)
Prompt	NationalPlanningPolicyFramework - NPPF
Positionintheplanning process	Afterfulldetermination(eg.Asacondition)
<b>Projectlocation</b>	
Country	England
Sitelocation	SUFFOLKIP SWICHIPSWICHSiteJ,LythamRoad
Studyarea	1.2Hectares
Sitecoordinates	TM2104413352.0257137695141.222364593197520132N0011320E Point
<b>Projectcreators</b>	
NameofOrganisation	SuffolkArchaeologyCIC
Projectbrieforiginator	LocalAuthorityArchaeologistand/orPlanningAuthority/advisorybody
Projectdesignoriginator	SuffolkArchaeologyCIC
Projectdirector/manager	RhodriGardner
Projectsupervisor	MarkSommers
Typeoff undingbody	Developer



<b>Projectarchives</b>	
PhysicalArchiverecipient	SuffolkHER
PhysicalArchiveID	IPS2016
PhysicalContents	"Environmental"
DigitalArchiverecipient	SuffolkHER
DigitalArchiveID	IPS2061
DigitalContents	"Environmental","other"
DigitalMediaavailable	"Database","Imagesraster/ digitalphotography","Text"
PaperArchiverecipient	SuffolkHER
PaperArchiveID	IPS2061
PaperContents	"Environmental","other"
PaperMediaavailable	"MiscellaneousMaterial","Plan","Report","Section"
<b>Projectbibliography</b>	
Publicationtype	Grey literature(unpublisheddocument/manuscript)
Title	ArchaeologicalEvaluationReport:SiteJ,LythamRoad,RansomesEuropark Ipswich,Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers,M.
Otherbibliographic details	SACICReportNo.2018/105
Date	2019
Issuerorpublisher	SuffolkArchaeologyCommunityInterestCompany
Placeofissueor publication	NeedhamMarket
Description	printedsheetsofA4paperwithcardcoversandawirebinding
Enteredby	MarkSommers(mark.sommers@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Enteredon	11January2019

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