Suffolk County Council

# Land adjacent to 12 Duke Street, Ipswich
# IPS 653 (IAS 9007)

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2011/163**

**Client: Neptune Marina Properties Ltd**

Author: Kieron Heard

October 2011

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Author: Kieron Heard

Contributions by:

Crane Begg (graphics)

Report date: October 2011

# HER Information

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| **Report Number:** | **2011/163** |
| **Site Name:** | **Land adjacent to 12 Duke Street, Ipswich** |
| **Planning Application No:** | **IP/08/00626/FUL** |
| **Date of Fieldwork:** | **19–20 September 2011** |
| **Grid Reference:** | **TM 17068 43977** |
| **Client/Funding Body:** | **Neptune Marina Properties Ltd** |
| **Client Reference:** | **N/A** |
| **Curatorial Officer:** | **Keith Wade** |
| **Project Officer:** | **Kieron Heard** |
| **Oasis Reference:** | **suffolkc1-110717** |
| **Site Code:** | **IPS 653 (IAS 9007)** |

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit

## Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Kieron Heard
Date: October 2011

Approved By: Rhodri Gardner
Position: Acting Contracts Manager
Date: October 2011
Signed:

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## Summary

IPS 653 (IAS 9007), Land adjacent to 12 Duke Street, Ipswich: An evaluation by trial trenching was carried out on the proposed site of an office block within the Neptune Marina development. A trench measuring 8.20m x 2.00m (16.40m$^2$) was excavated, representing 3.4% of the proposed development area.

The site was located in the former inter-tidal zone of the river Orwell, to the south of the medieval quay. This area of the waterfront was not developed until the 17th century, when the quay was extended and the St. Clement's shipyards were built.

Natural sand and gravel deposits were not seen, confirming that the site was entirely within the river channel and that the bank must lie further to the east, below Duke Street. The earliest deposits recorded were undated layers of clay/silt alluvium, presumably representing former mudflats, and an overlying sand layer thought to have been a foreshore deposit. Subsequent horizontal deposits containing post-medieval building material were probably the result of dumping for land reclamation when the waterfront was extended and the shipyards were built.

Much of this post-medieval dumping, and presumably any associated or later buildings and structures, were removed when the site was truncated in 2002–2003, prior to the construction of the Neptune Marina.

In the light of these limited results it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required in relation to the proposed development. This report should be disseminated via the OASIS on-line archaeological database.

# 1. Introduction

An evaluation by trial trenching was carried out in accordance with an archaeological condition attached to a planning application for the erection of an office block adjacent to 12 Duke Street (IP/08/00626/FUL). David Clark and Associates commissioned the archaeological project on behalf of their client Neptune Marina Properties Ltd. The fieldwork was conducted by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), Field Team.

The development site is centred at National Grid Reference TM 17068 43977 and encompasses an area of approximately 356m$^2$. It is within the Neptune Marina site and is located at the east end of an open area used as a boat yard. The development site is bounded to the north by an apartment block (12 Duke Street), to the east by Duke Street itself and to the south by a public car park (Fig. 1).

There has been previous fieldwork in the immediate vicinity of the development site. In 2002–2003 two phases of archaeological monitoring were carried out during the grubbing out of obstructions prior to the construction of an apartment block and underground car park on the northern half of the Neptune Marina site (Gardner, 2003; Boulter, 2004). The monitoring revealed post-medieval and modern brick and concrete foundations and other structures, often founded on timber beams or vertical piles. These overlay alluvial deposits, recorded at a fairly uniform depth of 1.7m below ground level (approximately 1.7m OD) across the western half of the site. Some of the alluvial deposits produced pottery and leather artefacts dated to the 16th- and 17th centuries. At the east end of the site the alluvium overlay deposits of sand and gravel (tentatively identified as river terrace gravels) at depths of between 0.9m and 1.2m below ground level (2.5m OD to 2.2m OD).

None of the deposits or structures observed during the monitoring could be recorded adequately and much archaeological evidence was destroyed at that time. It was hoped that the area of the current development proposal was not destroyed by grubbing during the original development of the site and that stratified deposits might be preserved.


Figure 1. Site location

## 2. Geology and topography

The site is located on the eastern side of the former floodplain of the river Orwell; the natural ground surface will therefore slope downwards from east to west. The superficial geology in this part of Ipswich comprises glaciofluvial drift deposits of sand and gravel, formed into terraces by fluvial erosion. These deposits have been recorded extensively in the course of previous archaeological investigations along the waterfront and are generally sealed by alluvial silts and land reclamation dumps.

Modern ground level within the development site is at 3.3m AOD.

## 3. Historical background

Until the early post-medieval period the development site was within the inter-tidal zone of the river Orwell, lying beyond the formally constructed quays such as that recorded at Neptune Quay (IPS 292), approximately 100m to the north (Boulter, 2001). During the 17th century a new river wall of brick construction was built (also recorded at Neptune Quay) and the quay was extended to the south, enclosing the area of the development site as shown on Ogilby's map of 1674 (Fig. 2). The extension of the river wall and quay would have been accompanied by large-scale land reclamation in the area of the development site.

As can be seen on Figure 2 the newly created land was developed for ship building, with a number of wet docks being incorporated into the new river wall. Known collectively as the St. Clement's shipyards (they were located in the parish of that name), they have been described in great detail elsewhere (Moffat, 2002) and need not be discussed here. Suffice to say that the development site was located within Moffat's 'Yard No. 2', which became "the best-known and most successful shipbuilding business in the town during the 18th century" (*ibid*, 83). The boundaries of Yard No. 2 correspond closely to those of the present Neptune Marina development.

On their landward side the St. Clement's shipyards were bounded by Duke Street (formerly Duck Street); this road continued southwards beyond the shipyards and along the river bank to Greenwich. Ogilby's map shows a number of buildings fronting onto

this road and it is clear that the development site was in the general area of those buildings, although its precise location is not known. For comparison, the approximate locations of the development site and the evaluation trench have been superimposed on Ellis's map of 1839, which shows much the same general arrangement of buildings along the Duke Street frontage (Fig. 3).

With the construction of the Ipswich Wet Dock (1838–42) the St. Clement's shipyards went out of use. The yards were enclosed by the new dock wall and associated Public Quay and eventually their wet docks were backfilled. The Neptune Marina site was redeveloped, principally as a fertiliser/manure factory and warehouse. A conveyance of 1895 (held by Neptune Marina Properties Ltd) shows the layout of the manure factory and neighbouring buildings. By comparing this plan with Ordnance Survey maps of the late 19th century it is possible to locate the evaluation trench fairly accurately to an open area between a row of cottages and an office building fronting on Duke Street, as shown on Figure 4.

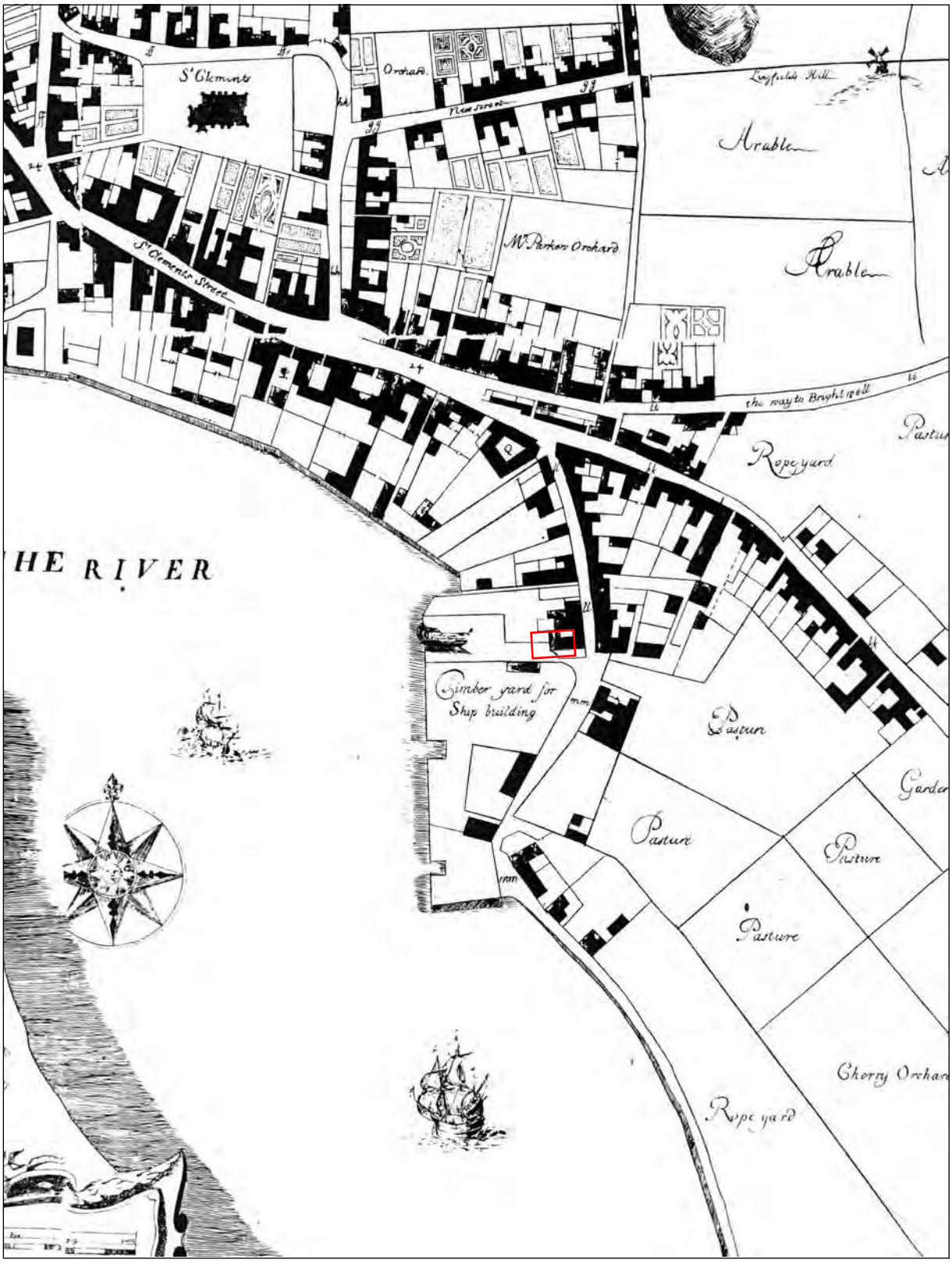


Figure 2. Ogilby's map of 1674, showing the approximate location of the development area (red)

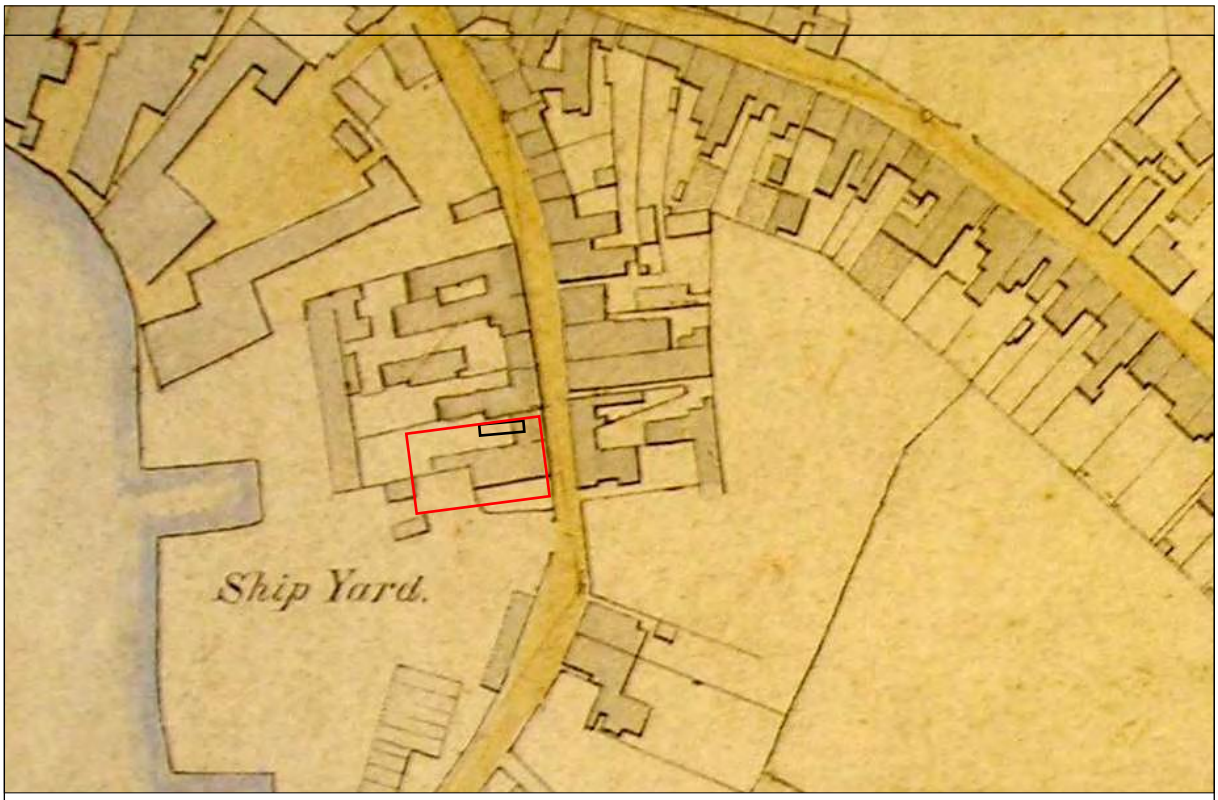


Figure 3. Ellis's map of 1839, showing the approximate locations of the development area (red) and evaluation trench (black)

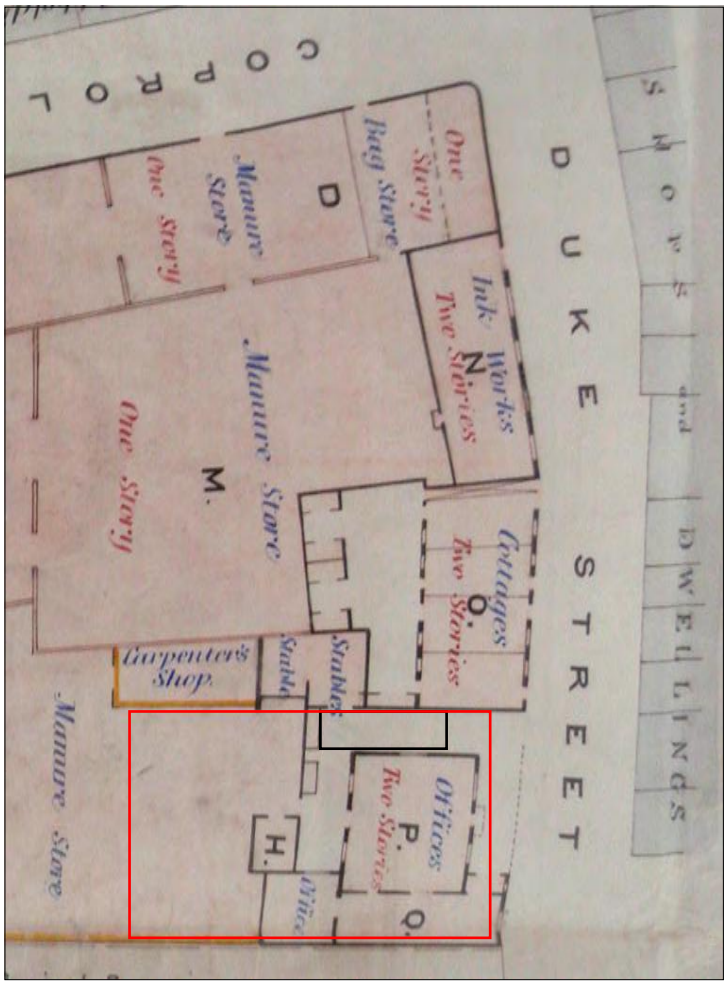


Figure 4. Extract from a conveyance of 1895, locating the development area (red) and evaluation trench (black)

# 4. Methodology

The archaeological evaluation took place on 19–20 September 2011 and was conducted in general accordance with a Brief and Specification by Keith Wade of SCCAS, Conservation Team (Wade, 2011; Appendix 1) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Stuart Boulter of SCCAS, Field Team (Boulter, 2011).

A trial trench was excavated under direct archaeological supervision using a tracked 360$^{o}$ mechanical excavator (located on Fig. 1). The trench measured 8.20m east–west x 2.00m north–south, and was up to 1.90m deep. In accordance with the WSI the trench was located adjacent to the south side of 12 Duke Street, on the northern edge of the development area. The trench represented 3.4% of the proposed development area.

Generally, mechanical excavation continued to a safe working depth of 1.20m, although a limited area at the west end of the trench was dug to 1.90m (and backfilled almost immediately) in order to test the depth of certain alluvial deposits. Similarly, four small sondages were excavated by hand in the base of the trench, to depths of up to 0.35m. Finally, a hand auger was used to investigate deposits below the bases of two of the sondages, to an additional depth of 1.25m.

The project was allocated the Historic Environment Record number IPS 653, and has the Ipswich Archaeological Survey number IAS 9007. Archaeological deposits were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers in the range 0001–0009. A trench plan and the vertical section on the south side of the trench were drawn (at a scale of 1:20) on 290mm x 320mm sheets of gridded drawing film. Written records (context descriptions and survey data) were made on another sheet of drawing film. A photographic record was made, consisting of high resolution digital images (archived as HLN 001–012).

The trench location was recorded by measurements taken off the adjacent apartment building. Levels were established by reference to a temporary bench mark of 3.80m OD established by GPS on a mooring bollard close to the site entrance.

No artefacts were recovered and no environmental samples were taken.

# 5. Results

## 5.1 Introduction

The evaluation revealed a straightforward sequence of horizontal deposits, as summarised in Table 1 and described chronologically in the following section. The deposits are illustrated on Figure 5 and shown on Plates 1 and 2.

| Deposit | Depth below ground level | Max. height OD |
|---|---|---|
| Concrete slab | 0.00m – 0.24m | 3.30m OD |
| Rubble/hardcore | 0.00m – 0.44m | 3.30m OD |
| Dumped deposit 0001 | 0.44m – 1.54m (max) | 3.00m OD |
| Soil layer 0008 | 1.06m – 1.20m | 2.24m OD |
| Mortar layer 0007 | 1.18m – 1.20m | 2.12m OD |
| Soil layer 0002 | 1.04m – 1.38m | 2.26m OD |
| Soil layer 0003 | 1.30m – 1.50m | 2.00m OD |
| Sand layer 0004 | 1.34m – 1.60m | 1.96m OD |
| Alluvium 0005 | 1.50m – 2.40m | 1.80m OD |
| Alluvium 0006 | 2.40m – at least 2.80m | 0.90m OD |

Table 1. Deposit summary

## 5.2 Deposit descriptions

### Alluvium 0006

The earliest recorded deposit was a layer of soft, light greyish brown clay/silt with a slightly ‘peaty’ texture, containing occasional macro organic remains.

This deposit was recorded only in the auger holes, at a maximum height of approximately 0.90m OD. It was at least 0.40m thick and its base was not found. It is assumed to have extended trench-wide.

### Alluvium 0005

The ‘peaty’ alluvium 0006 was sealed by a layer of firm, mid bluish grey clay/silt containing occasional pebbles, small fragments of shell and macro organic remains, and moderate small patches of decayed vegetation.

This layer of alluvium was observed initially in section and recorded subsequently in the auger holes. It extended trench-wide and had a slightly undulating surface with a

maximum height of 1.80m OD. It was up to 1.0m thick and had a clear interface with underlying alluvium 0006.

## Sand layer 0004

Clay/silt alluvium 0005 was sealed by a layer of soft, mottled light yellowish brown and light brownish grey medium to coarse sand. It contained occasional pebbles and flecks to small fragments of charcoal, but no obvious cultural material. There was frequent root staining throughout the thickness of the deposit.

0004 extended trench-wide and was generally about 0.20m thick, although it seemed to be petering out to the west. It had a maximum height of 1.96m OD at the east end of the trench, sloping down gradually to 1.82m OD at the west end of the trench.

## Soil layer 0003

A thin layer of soft, mid grey silty sand sealed sand layer 0004. It contained occasional pebbles, small fragments of brick and tile, charcoal, coal and mortar. It extended trench-wide (apart from a localised interruption near the centre of the trench), varying from 60mm to 0.12m in thickness, becoming generally thicker towards the west.

0003 had a maximum height of 2.00m OD at the east end of the trench, sloping down very slightly towards the west.

## Soil layer 0002

0002 was a layer of soft, light greyish brown silty sand containing occasional small to medium pebbles, flecks to small fragments of chalk, mortar, brick, tile and coal.

It extended trench-wide and had an average thickness of 0.22m. It was at a maximum height of 2.26m OD at the east end of the trench, reducing to 2.10m OD at the west end of the trench. Generally this deposit was truncated horizontally by cut 0009 (see below).

## Mortar layer 0007

At the west end of the trench soil layer 0002 was sealed by a thin (10–15mm) layer of buff mortar, somewhat fragmented by root disturbance. The original extent of this deposit is unknown; it was removed to the east by cut 0009.

## Soil layer 0008

The mortar layer was sealed by a deposit of compact, mid grey sandy silt containing moderate pebbles and occasional small fragments of brick and tile. It was 0.14m thick and had a horizontal surface at 2.24m OD. 0008 was removed to the east, and possibly truncated horizontally, by cut 0009.

## Truncation horizon 0009

Soil layer 0008 and some of the underlying deposits were truncated by an undulating cut 0009. Only the base of the cut was seen; it extended beyond the edges of the trench and was at least 0.90m deep.

## Dumped deposit 0001

Cut 0009 was filled by a mixed deposit of compacted, mid grey and mid greyish brown sandy silt. This contained frequent small to large fragments of brick and tile (including yellow, frogged bricks), moderate small to large fragments of concrete and small to medium fragments of mortar, and occasional fragments of slate.

Deposit 0001 was generally 0.60m – 0.75m thick (becoming thicker to the west), but was up to 1.18m thick where it filled deeper areas of cut 0009. It had a horizontal surface at 3.00m OD.

## Recent deposits

Deposit 0001 was sealed by a layer of hardcore on a geotextile membrane. At the west end of the trench this layer formed the current ground surface at 3.30m OD. At the east end of the trench it was truncated by the construction cut for a concrete slab, 0.20m thick, that might have been the base for a shed or similar structure.

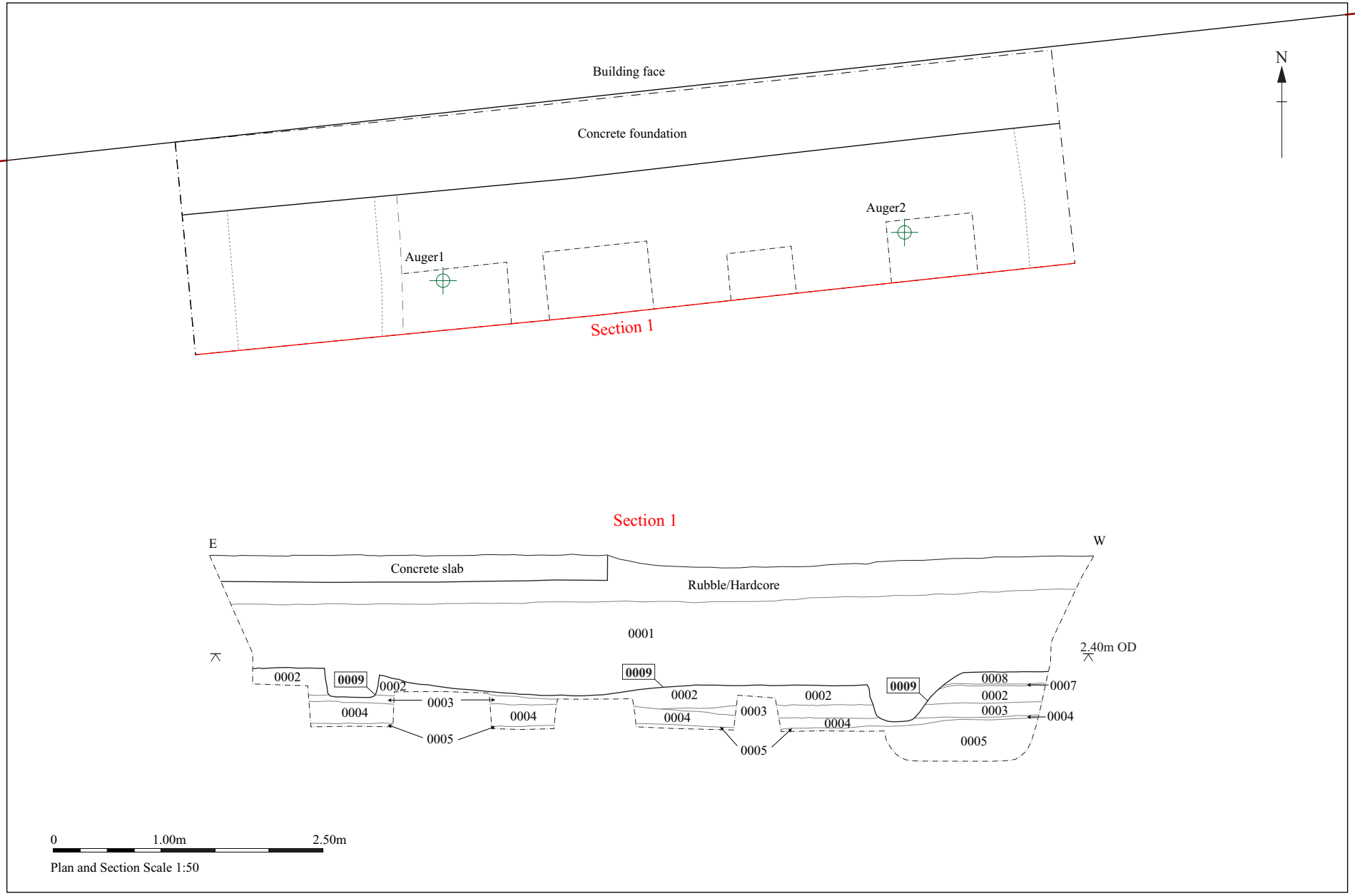


Figure 5. Trench plan and drawn section

Plate 1. North-facing section at the west end of the trench

Plate 2. North-facing section at the east end of the trench

# 6. Discussion

Natural sand and gravel deposits (such as those identified provisionally in the northeast corner of the Neptune Marina site in 2002–2003) were not found on this occasion. This demonstrates that the development site lies within the former channel of the Orwell and that the river bank must be located further to the east, below Duke Street.

The earliest recorded deposits, layers of clay/silt alluvium 0006 and 0005, could not be dated but were probably medieval or earlier, representing former mudflats within the inter-tidal zone of the river. They are broadly the same as the alluvial deposits noted across much of the Neptune Marina site during previous fieldwork. Overlying sand deposit 0004 might have represented the accumulation of foreshore material eroded from the river bank to the east.

The postulated foreshore deposit was sealed by a thin layer of soil (0003) that was sufficient to support vegetation, as shown by extensive root staining in the underlying sand; this suggests that the area had become dry land, or at least was no longer subject to diurnal flooding. Fragments of brick and ceramic roof tile suggest that this did not occur until the post-medieval period.

Subsequent deposits 0002, 0007 and 0008 were probably land reclamation dumps dating to the period when the river wall was extended to this part of the waterfront and the St Clement's shipyards were built. Mortar layer 0007 might even have been a working surface.

Truncation horizon 0009 relates to the ground reduction that took place in 2002–2003, prior to the construction of the Neptune Marina. At that time there was wholesale grubbing out of obstructions in the area of the apartment block and underground car park (in the northern half of the site), and it seems likely on the current evidence that this process extended (to lesser depth) into the southern half of the site.

Subsequently soil and demolition rubble 0001 was dumped in order to raise the ground level to the required height for the construction of the boat yard.

# 7. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The evaluation has had positive archaeological results, demonstrating that the development site was located within the channel of the river Orwell until the construction of a river wall and associated shipyards in the post-medieval period. The original bank of the river was not seen, indicating that it lies further to the east, below modern Duke Street.

There was some evidence for the accumulation of horizontal deposits during the post-medieval period, but because of modern truncation it was not possible to determine the nature and extent of these deposits – they were probably ground-raising dumps or surfaces associated with the use of the site for ship building in the post-medieval period.

It is likely that the truncation associated with the construction of the Neptune Marina will have extended across the entire area of the proposed development and that most of the evidence for post-medieval land use will have been destroyed.

Consequently it is recommended that no further fieldwork is required in relation to the proposed development. This evaluation report should be disseminated as a grey literature document via the OASIS on-line archaeological database.

## 8. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS office, St Edmund House, Rope Walk, Ipswich.

## 9. Acknowledgements

David Clarke and Associates commissioned the archaeological project on behalf of their client Neptune Marina Properties Ltd. Thanks are due to Alan Swan of Neptune Marina Properties Ltd for his assistance during the fieldwork.

Keith Wade (SCCAS, Conservation Team) produced the Brief and Specification and monitored the archaeological project.

Stuart Boulter managed the project and Kieron Heard carried out the fieldwork. (SCCAS, Field Team). Graphics are by Crane Begg (SCCAS, Graphics Manager).

## 10. Bibliography

Boulter, S., 2001, *Neptune Quay, Ipswich (IAS 6601), Record of an Archaeological Excavation*, SCCAS Report no. 2000/44 (unpubl)

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Moffat, H., 2002, *Ships and Shipyards of Ipswich 1700–1970*

Wade, K., 2011, *Brief and specification for an archaeological evaluation: Land adjacent to 12 Duke Street, Ipswich,* SCCAS (unpubl)

# Appendix 1. Brief and specification

**SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL**
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM**

***Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation***

**LAND ADJACENT TO 12 DUKE STREET, IPSWIC**

## 1. Background

1.1 Planning consent has been granted for the erection of an office block on land adjacent to 12 Duke street, Ipswich (IP/08/00626/FUL).

1.2 The planning consent contains a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before development begins (condition 55 in Circular 11/95). In order to establish the full archaeological implications of the proposed development, an archaeological evaluation is required of the site. **The evaluation is the first part of the programme of archaeological work and decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of additional briefs.**

1.2 The development area lies within the Area of Archaeological Importance defined in the *Ipswich Local Plan*.. There is a high probability that the development will damage or destroy archaeological deposits.

1.3 Evidence suggests that during the medieval period the site would have formed part of the tidally-washed foreshore of the river Orwell and lay beyond the formally constructed quays such as that recorded on the Neptune Quay, 100 metres to the north (Boulter 2001).

1.4 During the post medieval period the site became a centre for shipbuilding until the construction of the Wet Dock during the 1840s when the current quay line was built and a manure factory and warehouses were constructed on the site.

1.5 Ground works for the construction of the adjacent apartment block were subject to archaeological monitoring during 2002-03 (Gardner 2003 and Boulter 2004). This was a highly unsuccessful recording exercise as the archaeological deposits were largely destroyed during the grubbing of extensive post medieval foundations. Artefacts were recovered, including 16$^{th}$ century leather shoes and pottery. Natural subsoil appeared to be under 1.2m below present ground surface at the Duke Street end of the site but this could not be adequately confirmed. The ground investigation report accompanying the current application appears to indicate up to 2.5 metres of 'made ground' (Jackson 2007)

1.6 The records of the work carried out in 2002-03 imply that the site of the current development proposal was not destroyed by grubbing at that time and it provides an opportunity to record the stratified deposits in this area prior to development.

1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

1.9 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 1RX; telephone/fax: 01284 741230) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

1.10.1 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.

**1.10.2** The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

## 2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].

2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and natural soil processes. Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits. Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit. Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.

2.4 Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area. Define the location and level of such deposits and their vulnerability to damage by development where this is defined.

2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP2*), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design, this document covers only the evaluation stage.

2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.

2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

## 3. Specification A: Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Consult the County Historic Environment Record (HER), both the computerised record and any backup files.

3.2 Examine all the readily available cartographic sources (e.g. those available in the County Record Office). Record any evidence for historic or archaeological sites (e.g. buildings, settlements, field names) and history of previous land uses. Where permitted by the Record Office make either digital photographs, photocopies or traced copies of the document for inclusion in the report.

3.3 Assess the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.

## 4 Specification B: Field Evaluation

4.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the development area and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. A single linear trench down the middle of the site is thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.

4.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct

control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

4.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

4.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.

4.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

4.6 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.

4.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

4.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

4.9.1 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).

4.10.1 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

*"Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England" English Heritage and the Church of England 2005 provides advice and defines a level of practice which should be followed whatever the likely belief of the buried individuals.*

4.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.

4.12 Where appropriate, a digital vector plan showing all the areas observed should be included with the report. This must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration into the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into

a format that can be can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

4.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome and colour photographs.

4.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

**5. General Management**

5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.

5.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).

5.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.

5.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

5.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

**6. Report Requirements**

6.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

6.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

6.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

6.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

6.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County HER if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If

this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

6.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

6. 9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

6.10 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

6.11.1 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

**References**


Boulter 2001 *Neptune Quay, Ipswich (IAS 6601), Record of an Archaeological Excavation* (SCCAS Report no 2000/44)

Gardner 2003 *Neptune Marina: Land south of Coprolite Street, Ipswich- Archaeological monitoring: Interim report* (SCCAS Report no 2003/61)

Boulter 2004 *Neptune Marina, land south of Coprolite Street, Ipswich (IAS 9007/ IPS 443), Record of Archaeological Monitoring* (SCCAS Report no 2004/7)

Jackson 2007 *Supplementary Ground Investigation Report: Neptune Marina, Ipswich, Suffolk*

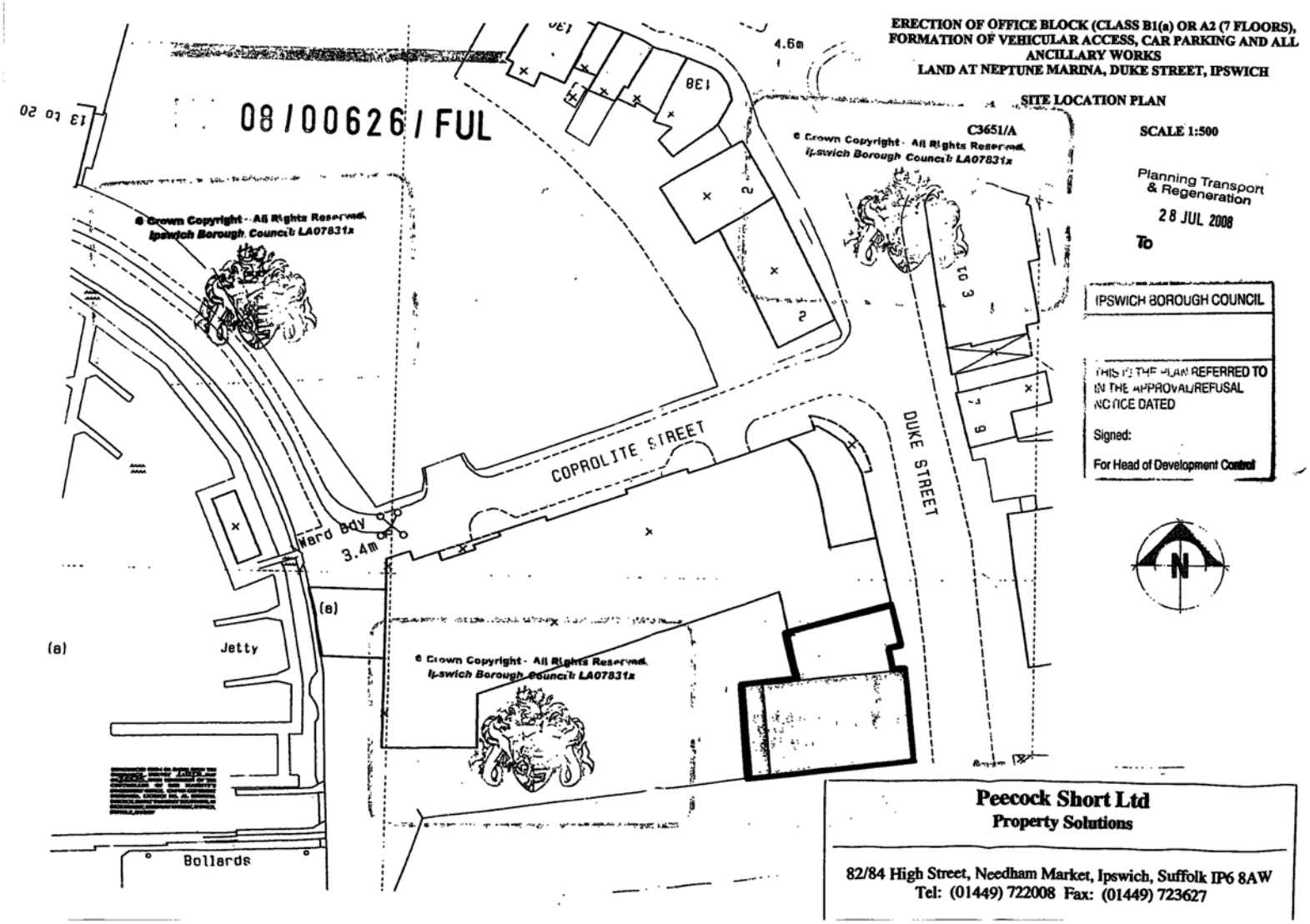
Specification by: Keith Wade

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Economy, Skills and Environment
9-10 The Churchyard
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR Tel: 01284 741227

Date: 1st June 2011 Reference: Adj 12 Duke Street

**This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.**

**If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.**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ERECTION OF OFFICE BLOCK (CLASS B1(a) OR A2 (7 FLOORS), FORMATION OF VEHICULAR ACCESS, CAR PARKING AND ALL ANCILLARY WORKS
LAND AT NEPTUNE MARINA, DUKE STREET, IPSWICH
SITE LOCATION PLAN
SCALE 1:500
C3651/A
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Planning Transport & Regeneration
28 JUL 2008
To
IPSWICH BOROUGH COUNCIL
THIS IS THE PLAN REFERRED TO IN THE APPROVAL/REFUSAL NOTICE DATED
Signed:
For Head of Development Control
COPROLITE STREET
DUKE STREET
Ward Bdy
3.4m
Jetty
Bollards
4.6m
13 to 20
1 to 3
Peecock Short Ltd
Property Solutions
82/84 High Street, Needham Market, Ipswich, Suffolk IP6 8AW
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