

110-112 Handford Road  
former Three Jolly Sailors PH  
Ipswich  
IPS 716

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2013/067**

**Client: East of England Co-operative Society Ltd**

Author: Jezz Meredith

May 2013

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110-112 Handford Road  
former Three Jolly Sailors PH  
Ipswich  
IPS 716

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/067

Author: Jez Meredith

Contributions By: Cathy Tester

Illustrator: Crane Begg

Editor: Rhodri Gardner

Report Date: May 2013



## HER Information

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<b>Site Code:</b>	<b>IPS 716</b>
<b>Site Name:</b>	<b>110-112 Handford Road</b> (former Three Jolly Sailors PH)
<b>Report Number</b>	<b>2013/067</b>
<b>Planning Application No:</b>	<b>pre-determination</b>
<b>Date of Fieldwork:</b>	<b>23rd April 2013</b>
<b>Grid Reference:</b>	<b>TM 1535 4463</b>
<b>Oasis Reference:</b>	<b>suffolkc1-150632</b>
<b>Curatorial Officer:</b>	<b>Jude Plouviez</b>
<b>Project Officer:</b>	<b>Jezz Meredith</b>
<b>Client/Funding Body:</b>	<b>East of England Co-operative Society Ltd</b>
<b>Client Reference:</b>	<b>N/A</b>

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: Jezz Meredith  
Date: May 2013

Approved By: Dr Rhodri Gardner  
Position: Head of Archaeology Contracting  
Date:  
Signed:



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## Summary

*Ipswich*, 110-112 Handford Rd, former Three Jolly Sailors PH  
(TM 1535/4463; IPS 716).

A trenched evaluation revealed the survival of archaeological deposits, finds and features of probable Roman date. An evaluation trench positioned towards the north-west sector of the site revealed a series of layers, the lowest of which (at 0.6m depth from the surface) contained Roman roof tile. Under this layer was an undated pit and two square post-holes, which both contained pottery of 2nd to 3rd centuries AD date.

The evaluation site is 25m north of (and the other side of Handford Road from) the significant multi-period site of IPS 280. Here Roman occupation and evidence of Saxon structures were recorded. The post-holes revealed in IPS 716 might be related to a post-hole alignment representing a possible Roman palisade enclosure seen on the south side of Handford Road.

The other evaluation trench towards the north-eastern corner of the site showed a considerable degree of truncation and contained modern features of 19th and 20th century date. The Ordnance Survey map of the 1880s shows pitting to the north, so that it is possible that sand and gravel extraction might have extended into the site.

The Victorian terrace that previously fronted the site had been converted during the early 20th century into the Three Jolly Sailors public house. A large cellar, now backfilled, was located under the two houses within the south-west corner of the site. It is unlikely that any archaeological deposits would survive in this area.

(Jezz Meredith, S.C.C.A.S., for East of England Co-operative Society Ltd; report no. 2013/067)



# **1. Introduction**

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The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS) were commissioned to conduct a trial trench evaluation at 110-112 Handford Road, on the site of the former Three Jolly Sailors Public House (Fig. 1; grid reference TM 1535 4463). The proposed development area (hereafter referred to as 'the site') consists of 780m<sup>2</sup>. This area excludes a deep basement along the street frontage which would have destroyed any surviving archaeology. All buildings and structures had been demolished prior to any trenching on site and the basement had been backfilled.

A 'Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation' produced by the curatorial officer Jude Plouviez proposed that the site be investigated for archaeological potential prior to planning permission being sought for a proposed supermarket (pre-determination). This document asked for a 5% sample by trial trenching to test for surviving archaeological deposits.

A 'Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment' (Appendix 1) specified how the trenching would be conducted and proposed that two trenches of 11m each would be cut across the site to fulfil the requirement of a 5% investigation of the site.

Trenches were positioned to avoid obstacles, mainly along the southern street frontage. One trench was positioned east to west across the back north-west corner of the site while the other trench was orientated north to south towards the eastern edge of the site (Fig. 2).

The trial trenching was conducted on Tuesday the 23rd of April 2013 by Jez Meredith and Phil Camps.

The site has been given the Ipswich reference IPS 716 within the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Suffolk.

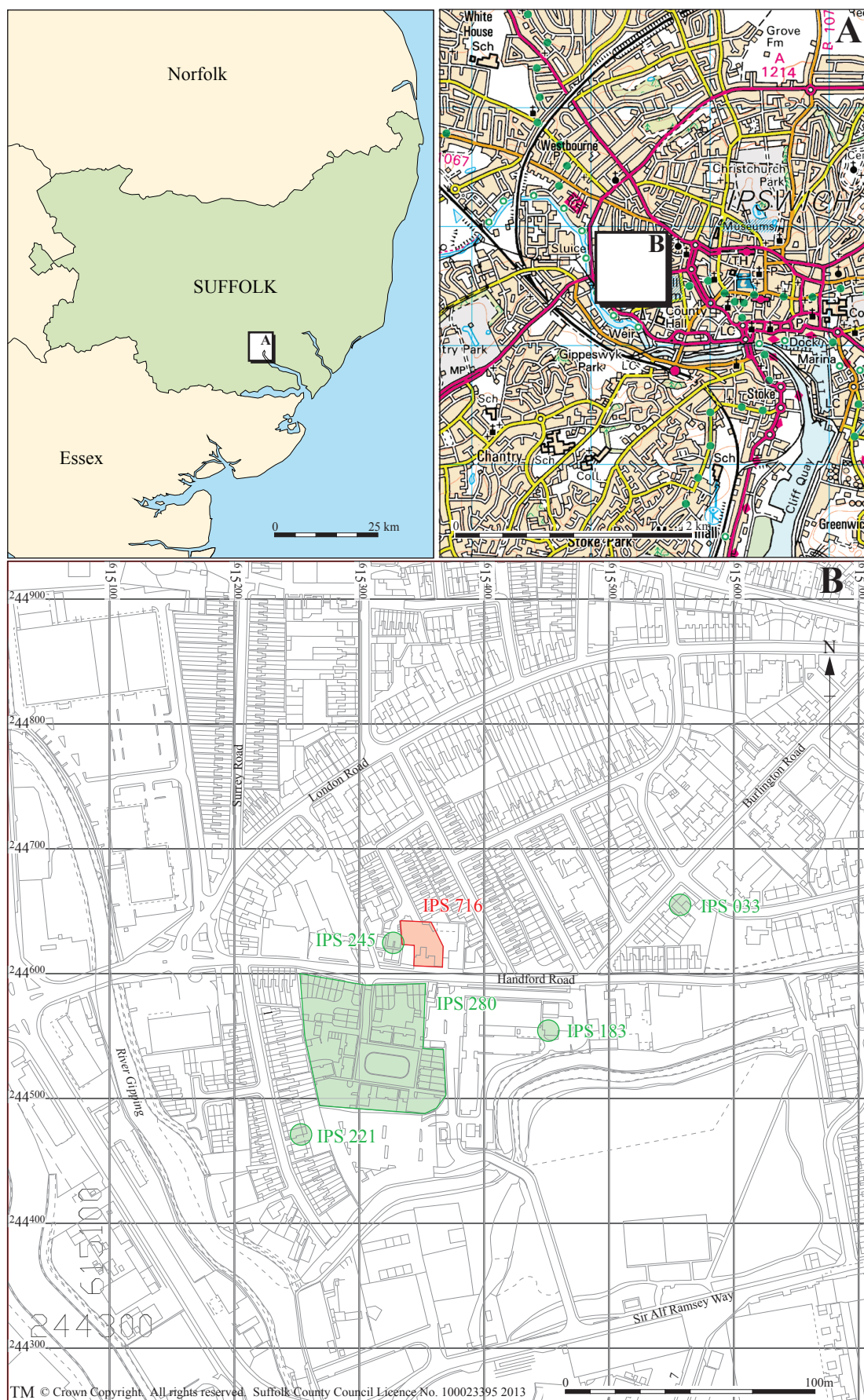


Figure 1. Location map showing development area (red) and HER entries (green)

## **2. Archaeology and historical background**

---

A number of significant archaeological sites have previously been identified in the vicinity (Fig. 1). For example, immediately to the east site IPS 245 revealed a scatter of Roman pottery.

On the south side of Handford Road, the large multi-period excavation at IPS 280 (ex-Firmin's site) revealed extensive activity during both the Roman and Early Saxon periods. The Roman occupation included pits, post-holes and ditches. A strong line of north-east to south-west post-holes thought to belong to a possible palisaded enclosure was identified c.25m to the south of the present site under consideration. The closest Saxon building was located c.40m to the south-west.

Further evidence was found for Roman occupation in a 200m radius of the site. At site IPS 221 in Cullingham road (c.150m to the south-west) features were found containing Roman pottery. At the BT site of IPS 183 (c.100m to the south-east) Roman material was found with a metal detector. At site IPS 033 (c.200m to east), at the junction of Burlington and Dalton roads, early accounts record a complete Roman greyware pot - which was 'found with others'.

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the 1880s shows that houses had already been built along the frontage of Handford Road but the plots at the back appear to be gardens or open plots (Fig. 5). At this time a larger property (Stone Lodge) stood behind the site and an excavation, possibly a gravel extraction pit, was located towards the southern end of this property's garden, adjacent to the northern boundary of the site.

By c.1900 the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map shows that Stone Lodge had been demolished and the cul de sac Gibbons Street had replaced it to the back of the site. The street layout from this period is predominately the same as today. At some point during the 20th century of the four houses that originally fronted the road, the most easterly was demolished and the other three were converted into the Three Jolly Sailors public house. An extensive basement had been dug under the two westerly buildings.

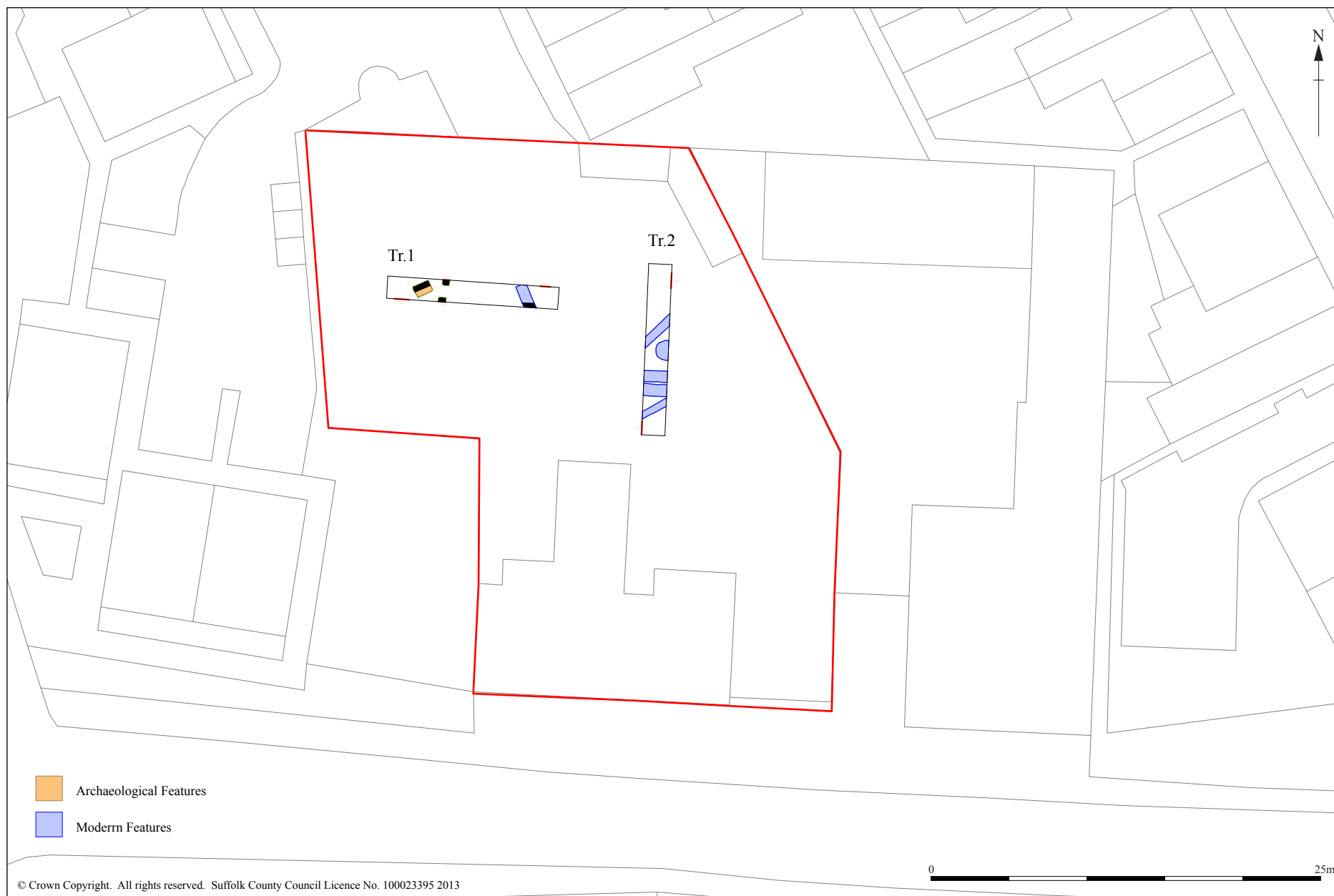


Figure 2. Trench location

### **3. Methodology**

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Trenching was conducted using a 360° mini-digger equipped with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were positioned to avoid the basement, footings for the demolished structures, associated services and any manholes or drains that could be seen on the surface. Both trenches were located to the back of the site in an area of tarmac surfaces which had to be broken out prior to the trenches being cut. The locations of the two trenches are shown in Figure 2.

All machining was observed by an archaeologist. The tarmac surfaces, underlying overburden and buried soils were removed by machine bucket to reveal undisturbed natural sand, archaeological features or modern disturbances. The base of each trench was examined for features or finds of archaeological interest. The upcast soil was examined visually for any archaeological finds. Records were made of the position and length of trenches and the depths of deposit encountered.

Archaeological deposits, topsoil and the natural stratum (hereafter referred to as 'the natural') were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers in the range 0001–0015 (Table 1). Specimen sections from both ends of each trench were drawn at a scale of 1:20 on sheets of gridded drawing film. All archaeological features were sectioned, photographed and recorded. Feature sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and trenches were drawn in plan at 1:50. A digital photographic record was made of each trench (a view from each end) and of the sections at each end of the trench. Digital photographs consisted of high-resolution .jpg images.

The site has been given the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) code IPS 716. All elements of the site archive are identified with this code. An OASIS record (for the Archaeological Data Service) has been initiated and the reference code suffolkc1-150632 has been used for this project.

## 4. Results

### 4.1 Introduction

The context numbers issued are summarised in Table 1 below:

Context	Feature number	Trench	Description
0001	-		Unstratified finds (none collected)
0002	-	1 & 2	Tarmac & underlying carpark surfaces of 0.2 – 0.3m thickness
0003	-	1	Very dark brown loam with frequent CBM & charcoal of c.0.3m thickness
0004	-	1	Under 0003, mid to dark brown silty sand with frequent gravel to base
0005	-	1 & 2	Natural: yellow/orange sand and gravel
0006	-	2	Dark brown gravelly loam with moderate oyster shell, occasional bone & white china frags (not retained), occasional dumps & lenses of redeposited natural sand. Max depth 0.7m (N end)
0007			number not used
0008			number not used
0009			number not used
0010	0010	1	Rectangular pit, orientated NE-SW, with steep sides & flat base; length 1.2m, width 0.75m, depth 0.5m
0011	0010	1	Mid brown / grey silty sand with occasional small stones throughout
0012	0012	1	Partly revealed in N edge of trench, probable square cut with vertical sides & flat base; width 0.4m, depth 0.4m
0013	0012	1	Mid brown / grey silty sand with occasional small stones, oyster frags & reddened clay smears near top of deposit
0014	0014	1	Revealed in S edge of trench, probably square cut with vertical sides & flat base; width 0.5m, depth 0.4m
0015	0014	1	Light brown / grey mottled silty sand with occasional small flints

Table 1. List of context numbers used, with brief descriptions (see below for detail)



## **4.2 Trench results**

### **Trench 1**

Trench 1 was positioned towards the north-west corner of the site and was orientated east to west (Fig. 2). This trench was 11.5m long, 1.5m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.9m.

Three main deposits were recognised in excavation (Sections 1 & 5; Fig. 3). Layer 0002 (c.0.4m deep) consisted of the tarmac surface and the underlying hardcore base. Under this was layer 0003 (c.0.2m deep) which was dark brown to black loam with frequent CBM fragments and charcoal flecks. This deposit was probably a recently buried garden soil. The lowest deposit was 0004 (c.0.3m deep), a mid to dark brown silty sand with frequent gravel. This layer produced a piece of Roman roof tile and therefore could represent a buried soil of Roman or later date. Layer 0004 had a fairly sharp contact with the underlying natural geological deposit of yellow sands and gravel, suggesting a degree of past truncation. Layer 0004 was recorded running the full length of the trench.

A modern rectangular cut was encountered at the eastern end of the trench and three features of archaeological significance were revealed near the western end of Trench 1 (Fig. 3). The significant features are listed below.

#### **Pit 0010**

At c.2m from the western end of the trench, pit 0010 was a rectangular feature, orientated north-east to south-west. It measured 1.2m along its axis, was 0.75m wide and was 0.5m deep. It had steep, near-vertical sides and a flat base. The fill 0011 was mid brown grey silty sand with occasional small rounded flints. No finds were recovered from this feature and it was thus undated.

#### **Post-hole 0012**

Against the northern edge of Trench 1, at c.3.5m from the western end, post-hole 0012 was revealed (Section 3; Fig. 3). Although not fully revealed, this feature appeared to be square in plan and had near vertical sides and a flat base. It had a recorded width of 0.4m and a depth also of 0.4m. Fill 0013 was mid brown grey silty sand with occasional

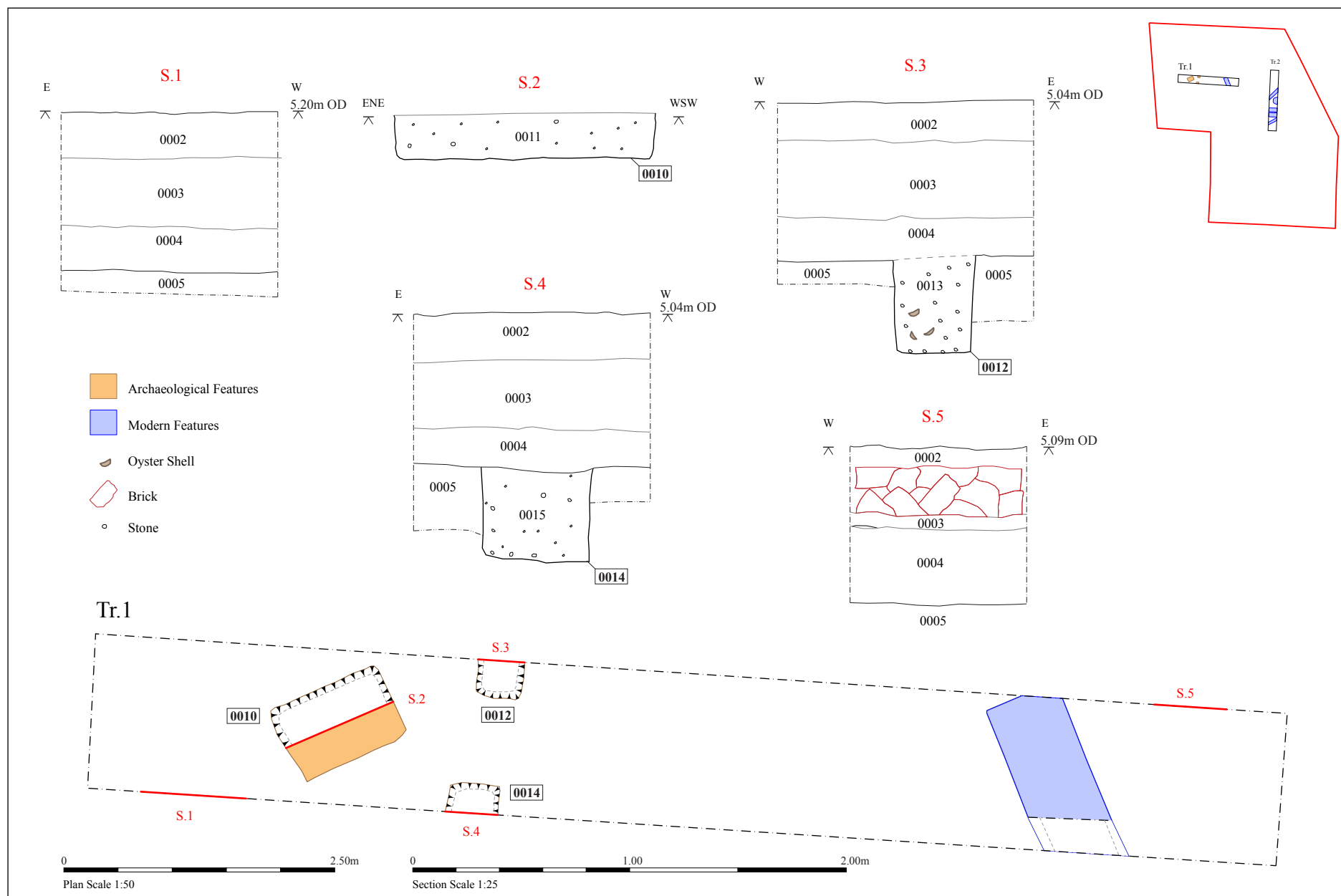


Figure 3. Trench 1 plans and sections

small flints, oyster shell fragments and reddened clay smears (daub?). Roman pottery was recovered from this deposit. This fill was probably sealed by the layer 0004.

#### **Post-hole 0014**

This post-hole was positioned opposite 0012 against the southern edge of the trench (Section 4; Fig. 3). Like the other post-hole, this was probably square in plan, had vertical sides and a flat base. It was 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep. Fill 0015 was mottled light brown and grey silty sand and contained Roman pottery. This fill was sealed by layer 004

#### **Trench 2**

Trench 2 was positioned towards the eastern edge of the site and was orientated north to south (Fig. 2). This trench was 11m in length, 1.5m wide and was 1m deep at the north end and 0.7m deep in the south.

Deposits encountered include the tarmac surface 0002, underneath which was layer 0006 which was dark brown gravelly loam with occasional oyster shell, bone fragments and white china sherds. Lenses and dumps of yellow redeposited natural sand were also seen in section (Sections 6 & 7; Fig. 4). This deposit was deepest at the northern end (0.7m) and along the full length of the trench there was an abrupt, discontinuous horizon between this deposit and the underlying natural suggesting truncation.

No features of archaeological significance were recorded in this trench but a series of drains, other linear features and a probable soak-away (containing a galvanised bucket) of 19th or 20th century date were revealed (Fig. 4).

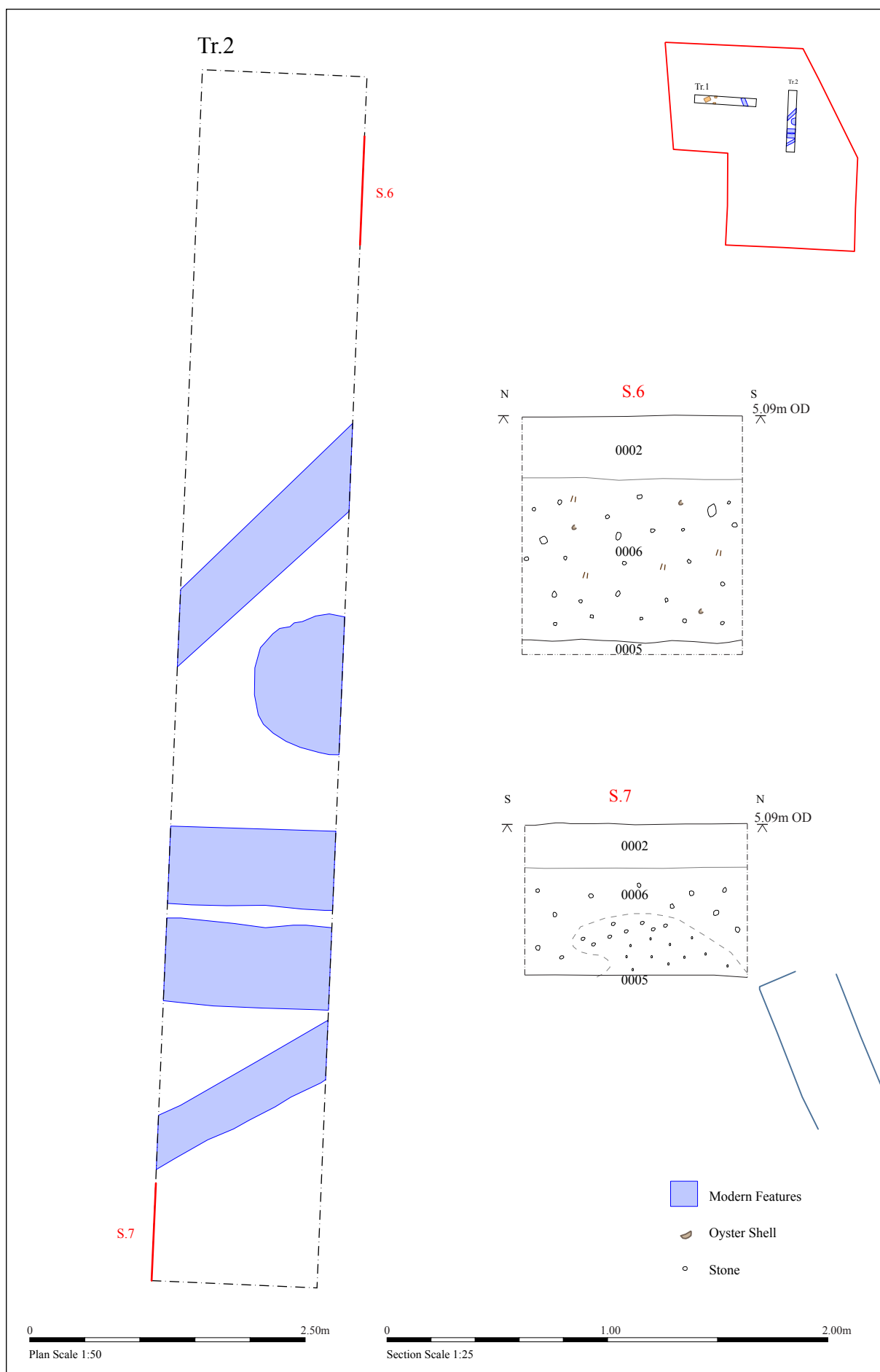


Figure 4. Trench 2 plan and sections

## 5. Finds and environmental evidence (IPS 716)

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Cathy Tester (May 2013)

### 5.1 Introduction

Finds were recovered from three contexts in Evaluation Trench 1. The quantities by context are shown in Table 2.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Date range
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0004			1	697				Roman
0013	1	10			1	3	Fired clay 2-2g	Mid C2-mid C3
0015	1	22						Mid C2-mid C3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>		

Table 2. Finds quantities by context

### 5.2 Roman pottery

Two sherds of Roman pottery weighing 32g were recovered from two contexts. Both are made in Black-surfaced ware fabric (BSW). The first, from posthole 0012 (0013), is a BB1/BB2 style straight-sided bead-rimmed dish Type 6.18 with a diameter of 200mm. The second, from posthole 0014 (0015), is a wall/floor sherd from a similar vessel. Both probably date from the mid 2nd to mid 3rd century.

### 5.3 Ceramic building material (CBM) and fired clay

A single fragment (697g) of Roman roof-tile, a *tegula*, was recovered from buried soil layer 0004. The piece is made in a dense sandy fabric with very occasional natural flint inclusions, one pebble more than 32mm long. The depth of the face is 23mm and the depth of the flange is 46mm. The flange has a square profile and a cut-away section c. 35mm long. Part of a paw print made by a cat or dog before the tile had dried is present on the face.

Two small non-diagnostic fragments (2g) of fired clay made in a medium sandy fabric were collected from posthole 0012 (0013).

### 5.4 Faunal remains

A fragment of animal bone (3g) from posthole 0012 (0013) is too small to identify.

## **5.5 Discussion of material evidence**

Datable finds recovered from three contexts in Evaluation Trench 1 indicate activity on this site during the 2nd and 3rd centuries perhaps related to other Roman sites already identified nearby (IPS 280). The presence of Roman roof tile suggests a substantial building in the vicinity.

## 6. Discussion

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Trenching was restricted to the northern half of the site away from a backfilled cellar, demolished buildings and associated services along the street frontage to the south. Archaeologically significant deposits and features were encountered in Trench 1 towards the north-west corner of the site. Trench 2, towards the eastern side of the site, appeared to be severely truncated and only contained deposits and features of 19th and 20th century date.

Trench 1 revealed three features of archaeological interest, consisting of an undated pit and two substantial, square postholes. Both post-holes contained Roman pottery of the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD. It is possible that these are related to a north-east to south-west line of large postholes seen in site IPS 280 on the other side of Handford Road.

Under layer 0003 was the possible buried Roman topsoil layer 0004. This deposit sealed the post-holes 0012 and 0014 and contained a piece of Roman roof tile. Layer 0004 had a fairly sharp contact with the underlying natural sand, so could have been reworked or truncated in the past, possibly after the Roman occupation of the site. Any features encountered underneath this layer are likely to be Roman or earlier.

Trench 2 contained deposits that are likely to have been significantly damaged in the 19th or 20th centuries and there is little likelihood of early features surviving in this area. The 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey map shows a large pit to the north of the site (Fig. 5). It is possible that earlier sand and gravel extraction pits in the vicinity accounted for the degree of truncation witnessed here. It seems likely that the area had been backfilled in the 19th century (deposit 0006).

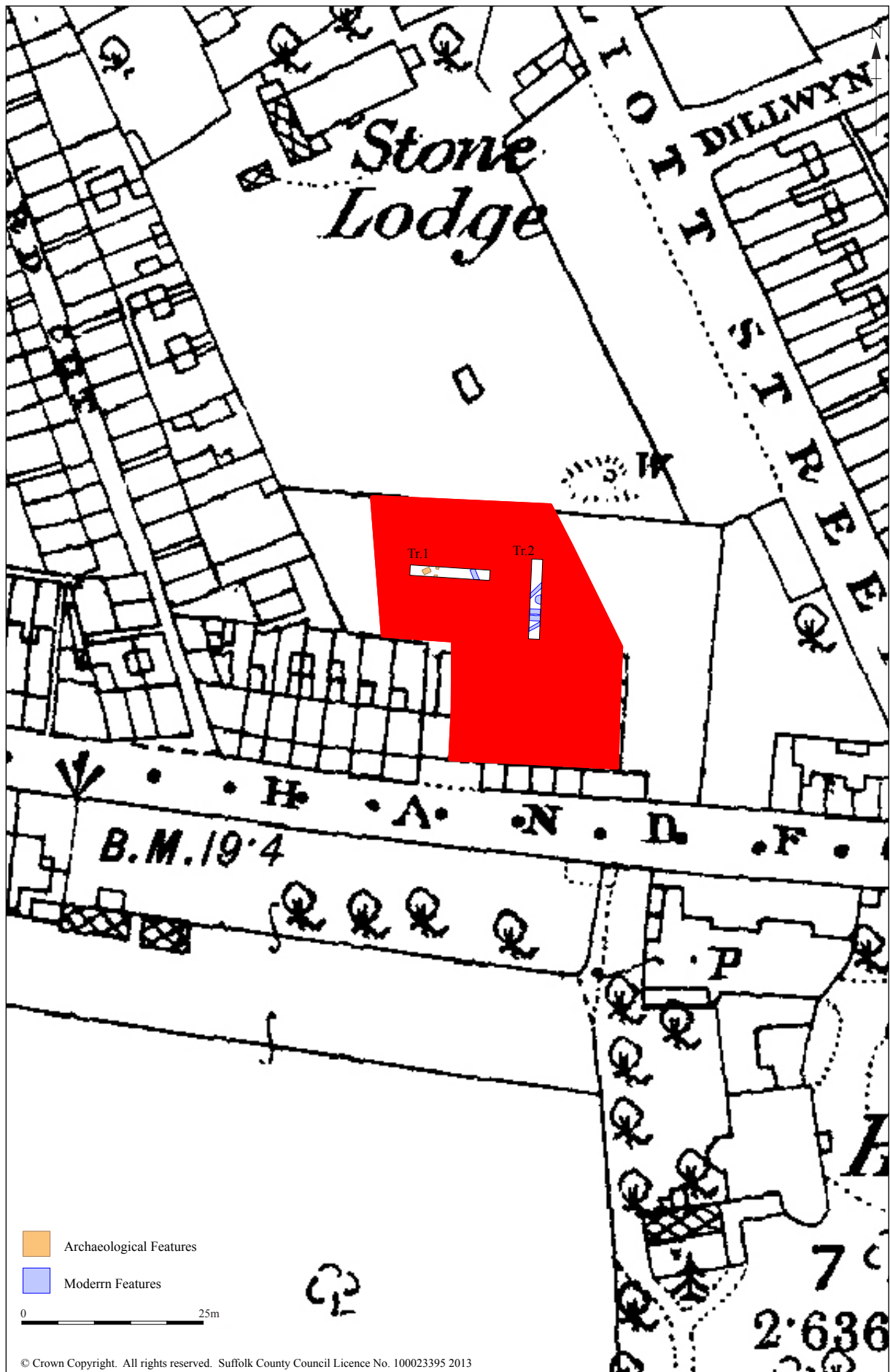


Figure 5. 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1880 overlain with development area and evaluation trenches



## **7. Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

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Significant archaeological deposits have been found in Trench 1 in the north-west quarter of the site whereas Trench 2 in the north-east quarter has shown considerable disturbance of fairly modern date.

In Trench 1 a possible Roman buried soil was encountered at c.0.6m depth under the tarmac surface. This layer contained a piece of Roman roof tile but it did appear to be slightly disturbed with a truncated horizon against the natural sand and gravel deposits below. This might suggest it could have been reworked in a later period.

Under layer 0004 were two large, square post-holes, dated by pottery to the 2nd or 3rd centuries AD. With only two postholes revealed within the trench it is difficult to know if these are part of a structure or in alignment, however they might be related to a Roman palisaded enclosure c.25m to the south within site IPS 280. An undated pit might be related to the post-holes as its fill was similar to theirs.

The deposits in Trench 2 had been severely disturbed with truncation down to natural sand followed with backfilling of 19th century material. These deposits appeared deeper towards the northern end, so could be sloping down towards the pit indicated to the north on the early Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5).

There is a strong likelihood that further Roman features and deposits – and possibly archaeological remains of other periods – survive across the site. It appears that severe truncation has damaged the site towards the north-east corner. Along the street frontage a backfilled basement would probably also have destroyed any earlier remains in the south-west corner of the site.

Besides these areas of damage significant remains could survive. In particular a layer at c.0.6m depth is likely to be a buried soil, possibly of Roman date. Where this layer survives there is a high possibility that archaeological features will be preserved underneath. This layer was recorded along the full length of Trench 1.

It is recommended that any significant ground disturbances within the south and west of the site be subjected to further archaeological investigation

## **8. Archive deposition**

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Paper archive: SCCAS Ipswich

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Ipswich\IPS 716, 110 Handford Rd former 3 Jolly Sailors eval

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HTA-HTZ\HTC 85-95

Finds archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds, Store Location: H/82/3 Parish Box

## **9. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out by Jezze Meredith and Phil Camps.

Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Cathy Tester.

The report illustrations were created by Crane Begg.

An earlier draft of this report was checked by Rhodri Gardner.

## **Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation**

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(Without Risk Assessment)

### **110-112 Handford Road, Ipswich**

#### **Archaeological Evaluation:**

#### **Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment**

**Prepared by**

**Suffolk County Council Archaeological Contracting Team**

**April 2013**



## **Document Control**

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Title: 110-112 Handford Road, Ipswich: Archaeological Evaluation, Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment.

Date: April 2013

Issued by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team

Author: Rhodri Gardner

Checked by: Stuart Boulter

Issued to: Jude Plouviez, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
Conservation Team and Martin Curtis, David Clarke & Associates

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3. Project Details
4. Archaeological Method Statement
5. Risk Assessment
6. Site Induction/Site Visit Sign - Off Sheet

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1. Site location
2. Site detail: showing trench locations

## **Appendices**

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1. SCC Health and Safety Policy
2. SCC Insurance Certificates
3. Risk Assessments



# 1 Background

- 1.1 Suffolk County Council Archaeology Contracting (hereafter SCCAC) have been commissioned by David Clarke & Associates (on behalf of their client) to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench at 110-112 Handford Road, Ipswich (Figure 1).
- 1.2 This WSI covers that work only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.3 The works have been requested at the pre-determination stage of the planning process. A Brief for the work was produced by Suffolk County Council Conservation Team archaeologist Jude Plouviez in a document dated 15<sup>th</sup> March 2013. All work will adhere to the requirements of this document.
- 1.4 The Brief states the evaluation works will involve the mechanical excavation of trenches with a total area equating to 5% of the site area. In this instance the available area of the site is 780m<sup>2</sup> (after the basement area is taken into consideration – see figure 2). 5% of this is 39m<sup>2</sup>, which will result in approx 22m of 1.8m wide trench. This will best be deployed as two 11mm long trenches. The proposed layout is shown in Figure 2.
- 1.5 The perceived archaeological potential of the site is highlighted by numerous entries in the County Historic Environment Record (hereafter HER). The most significant of these is IPS 280 to the south of Handford Road, which revealed a complex multi period settlement site. It is thought likely that this extends into the present site. Also IPS 245 to the west and IPS 183 to the south have produced numerous Roman finds.
- 1.6 The fieldwork will be carried out by SCCAS/FT under the supervision of a Project Officer (Jezz Meredith) and the project will be managed by Rhodri Gardner.
- 1.7 It is proposed that the fieldwork will be undertaken in mid-April 2013 (precise date TBC), and is projected to last for up to two days with up to two archaeologists in attendance along with mechanical plant and a driver.

## **2 Research Aims**

These are highlighted in Section 4.2 of the Brief and Specification as follows:

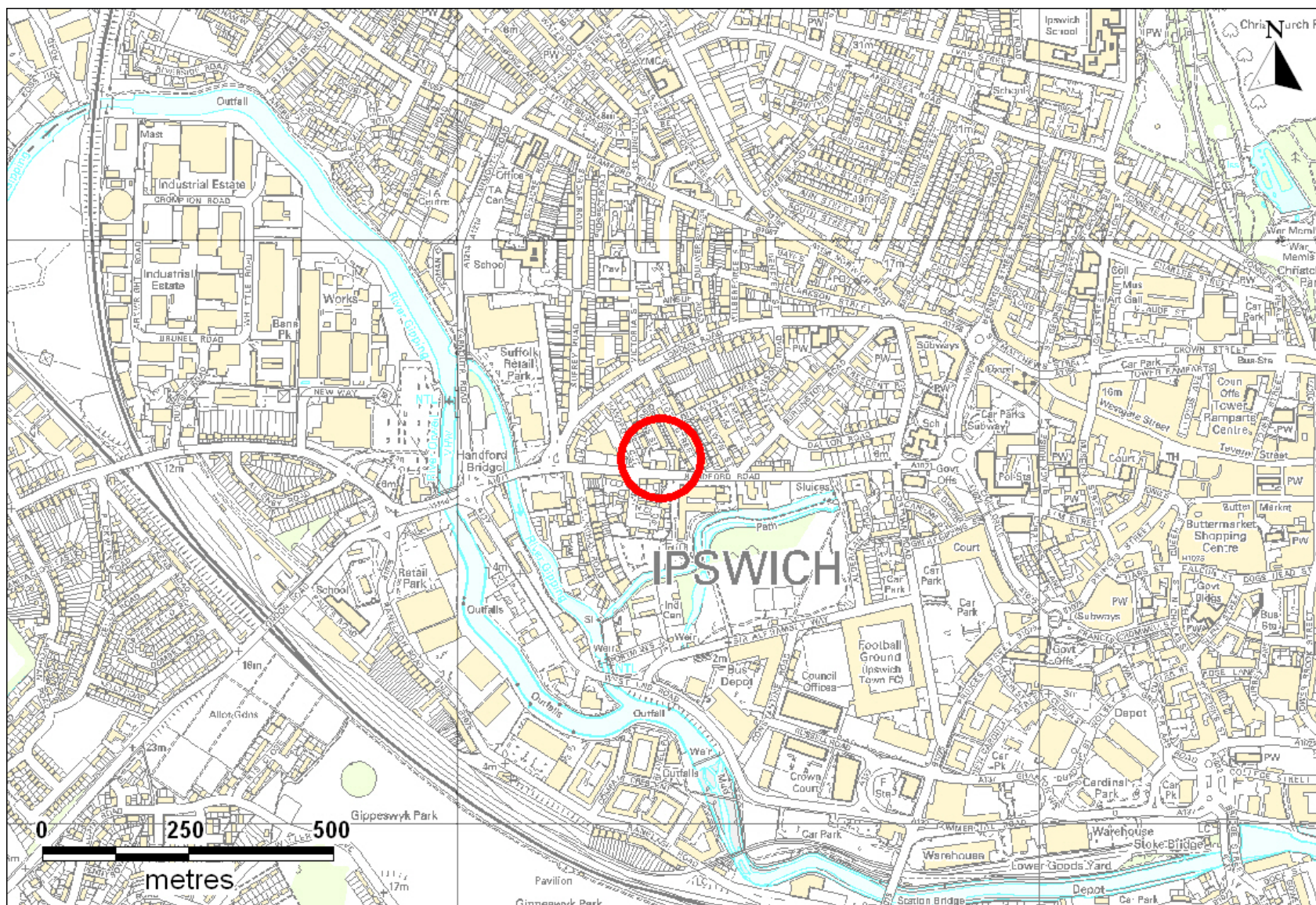
**RA1:** Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

**RA2:** Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

**RA3:** Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

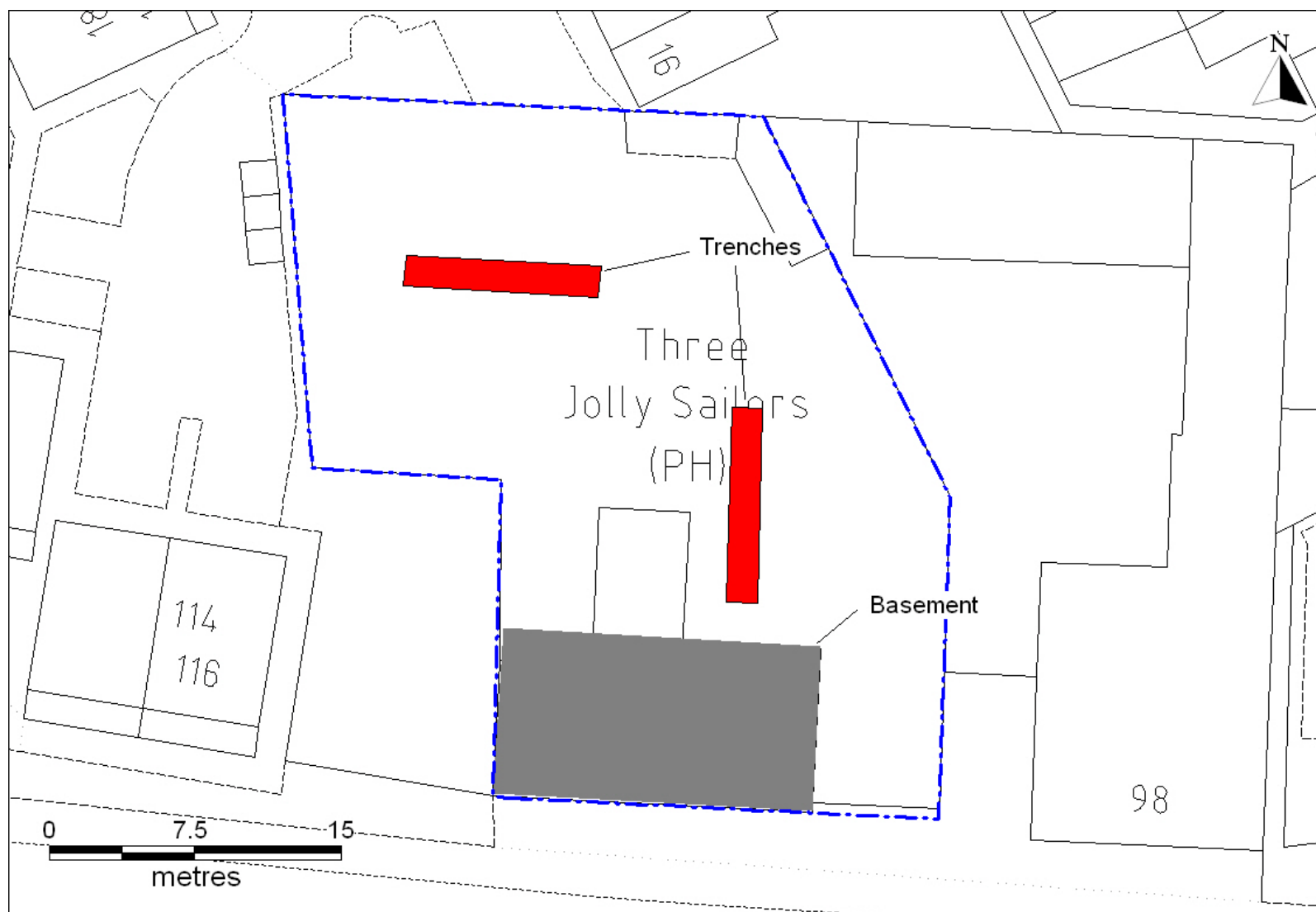
**RA4:** Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.





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Figure 1. Site location



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Figure 2. Proposed trench locations (red) and area affected by basement (grey).

### 3 Project Details

<b>Site Name</b>	110-112 Handford Road
<b>Site Location/Parish</b>	Ipswich
<b>Grid Reference</b>	TM 153 446
<b>Access</b>	From Handford Rd
<b>Planning No</b>	TBA
<b>HER code</b>	TBA
<b>OASIS Ref</b>	TBA
<b>SCCAS Job Code</b>	TBA
<b>Type:</b>	Mechanically excavated evaluation trenches
<b>Area</b>	c. 780m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Project start date</b>	April 2013
<b>Duration</b>	Up to two days of fieldwork, then reporting
<b>Number of personnel on site</b>	Projected as up to 2 SCCAS staff and 1 mechanical plant operator

#### Personnel and contact numbers

<b>Project Manager</b>	Rhodri Gardner	01473 265879
<b>Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)</b>	Jezz Meredith	07889 971049
<b>Outreach Officer</b>	Duncan Allan	07768 430556
<b>Finds Dept.</b>	Richenda Goffin	01284 741233
<b>EH Regional Science Advisor</b>	Dr Helen Chappell	01223 582707
<b>Sub-contractors</b>	N/A	-
<b>Curatorial Officer</b>	Jude Plouviez	01284 741235
<b>Consultant/Contact</b>	DCA & Associates	-
<b>Developer</b>	East of England Co-operative Society	-
<b>Site landowner</b>	East of England Co-operative Society	-

#### Emergency contacts

<b>Local Police</b>	Suffolk Constabulary, Police Headquarters Martlesham Heath, Ipswich, IP5 3QS	01473 613500
<b>Location of nearest A &amp; E</b>	Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 5PD	01473 712 233
<b>Qualified First Aiders</b>	SCC Project Officer attending (see above)	-
<b>Base emergency no.</b>	N/A	-

#### Hire details

<b>Plant:</b>	Holmes Plant	07860121821
<b>Welfare Hire</b>	N/A	-
<b>Tool hire:</b>	N/A	-

#### Other Contacts

<b>Suffolk Fleet Maintenance</b>		01359 270777
<b>Suffolk Press Office</b>		01473 264395
<b>SCC Environment Strategy Manager (James Wilson)</b>		01473 264301
<b>SCC Health and Safety Advisor (Martin Fisher)</b>		01473 265299

## **4 Archaeological Method Statement**

### **Evaluation by trial trench**

- 4.1 The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of the SCCAS/FT led in the field by Project Officer Jez Meredith and the project will be managed by Rhodri Gardner.
- 4.2 The area of investigation comprises c. 780m<sup>2</sup> of formerly developed brownfield land.
- 4.3 Overburden will be removed stratigraphically, by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches will be excavated down to the top of the first undisturbed archaeological horizon, or the upper surface of the naturally occurring subsoil. Spoil will be temporarily stockpiled next to the trenches with topsoil stored separately to any underlying colluvial material. All excavation will be under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.
- 4.4 After excavation and recording, the trenches will be backfilled by pushing the upcast spoil back in sequentially using the mechanical excavator. Formal reinstatement of tarmac or hard standing is not the responsibility of the archaeological contractor.
- 4.5 Although the trenches are unlikely to be deep (<1.2m is anticipated, although localised areas with made ground could be deeper), they will be backfilled as soon as possible. If it became necessary to leave a trench open overnight, to facilitate a visit by various interested parties (e.g. SCCAS/CT archaeologist), temporary fencing will be employed as required.
- 4.6 Archaeological features and deposits will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned and recorded as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims. While there is a presumption that the excavation work will cause minimum disturbance consistent with adequate evaluation, with solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes preserved intact (even if sampled), the following guidelines will be maintained: (1) A minimum of 1m

wide slots will be excavated across linear features. (2) 50% of discrete features, such as pits, will be sampled, although in some instances 100% may be required.

- 4.7 Sufficient excavation will be undertaken to provide clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and character of any colluvial or any other masking deposit will be established across the site.
- 4.8 A site plan, which will show the trench location and other areas of investigation, feature positions and levels will be recorded, where necessary, a RTK GPS or TST will be used, otherwise trenches will be located by triangulation from extant structures and boundaries. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Normal SCC Field Team conventions, compatible with the County HER, will be used during the site recording.
- 4.9 The site will be recorded under a Suffolk HER code (IPS 716). All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard *pro forma* SCCAS Context Recording Sheets.
- 4.10 A photographic record (high resolution digital) will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 4.11 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the project.
- 4.12 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated according to 'First Aid for Finds' and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- 4.13 All finds will be taken to the SCCAS Bury St. Edmunds office for processing, preliminary conservation and packing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation work will be done at the Bury St. Edmunds office, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in archaeology and university departments in other parts of the country.

- 4.14 In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (30-40 litres each) will be taken from selected archaeological features, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable, and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science, on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 4.15 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and a suitable licence obtained before their removal from the site. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law. They will be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IFA's Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains, by McKinley & Roberts. Following full recording and analysis, where appropriate, the remains will be reburied.
- 4.16 Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2001) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14).
- 4.17 SCCAS staff will work from their vehicle and use local welfare facilities.

## **Post-excavation**

- 4.18 Post-excavation work will be managed by SCCAS Field Projects Team Finds Manager Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff will be used who are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field. Members of the project team will be responsible for taking the project to archive and assessment levels.
- 4.19 The site archive will be consistent with 'Management of Archaeological Projects' (English Heritage, 1991).

- 4.20 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued within the County HER photographic index.
- 4.21 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the County HER. All finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 4.22 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 OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 4.23 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 excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 4.24 The site archive will meet the standards set by 'The Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels' of the Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD700 - 1700 (1993).
- 4.25 The 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).
- 4.26 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist (Dr Helen Chapell) with a clear statement of potential for further analysis.



- 4.27 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 4.28 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 4.29 The evaluation report will contain a stand alone summary and a description of the excavation methodology. It will also contain a clear separation of the objective account of the archaeological evidence from its archaeological interpretation and recommendations to assist the Planning Officer. It will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.



## Appendix 2. OASIS summary

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**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-150632**

### Project details

Project name	IPS 716, 110-112 Handford Road
Short description of the project	<p>A trenched evaluation revealed the survival of archaeological deposits, finds and features of probable Roman date. An evaluation trench positioned towards the north-west sector of the site revealed a series of layers, the lowest of which (at 0.6m depth from the surface) contained Roman roof tile. Under this layer was an undated pit and two square post-holes, each containing pottery of 2nd to 3rd centuries AD date. The evaluation site is 25m north of, and the other side of Handford Road from, the significant multi-period site of IPS 280. Here Roman occupation and evidence of Saxon structures were recorded. The post-holes revealed in IPS 716 might be related to a post-hole alignment, representing a possible Roman palisade enclosure seen on the south side of Handford Road. The other evaluation trench towards the north-eastern corner of the site showed a considerable degree of truncation and contained modern features of 19th and 20th century date. The Ordnance Survey map of the 1880s shows pitting to the north, so that it is possible that sand and gravel extraction might have extended into the site. The Victorian terrace that previously fronted the site had been converted during the early 20th century into the Three Jolly Sailors public house. A large cellar, now backfilled, was located under the two houses within the south-west corner of the site. It is unlikely that any archaeological deposits would survive in this area</p>
Project dates	Start: 23-04-2013 End: 23-04-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	IPS 716 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	POSTHOLE Roman
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	TILE Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH IPS 716, 110-112 Handford Road
Study area	780.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1535 4463 52 1 52 03 27 N 001 08 29 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Jude Plouviez
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Jezz Meredith
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	East of England Co-operative Society Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	IPS 716, 110-112 Handford Road (former Three Jolly Sailors PH), Ipswich: Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Meredith, J.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS rpt no 2013/067
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Ipswich
Description	Short report of c.20 pages

Entered by	Jezz Meredith (jezz.meredith@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	15 May 2013





# Archaeological services

## Field Projects Team

**Delivering a full range of archaeological services**

- Desk-based assessments and advice
- Site investigation
- Outreach and educational resources
- Historic Building Recording
- Environmental processing
- Finds analysis and photography
- Graphics design and illustration

**Contact:**

**Rhodri Gardner**

**Tel: 01473 265879 Fax: 01473 216864**

**[rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk](mailto:rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk)**

**[www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/](http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/)**