

110A Victoria Street, Ipswich
IPS 755

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/124

Client: Last & Tricker Partnership

Author: Jezz Meredith

November 2014

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110A Victoria Street, Ipswich IPS 755

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/124

Author: Jezz Meredith

Illustrator: Beata Wieczorek-Olesky

Editor: Stuart Boulter

Report Date: November 2014

HER Information

Site Code: IPS 755
Site Name: 110A Victoria Street, Ipswich
Report Number 2014/124
Planning Application No: IP/13/00392
Date of Fieldwork: 13th November 2014
Grid Reference: TM 1526 4481
Oasis Reference: Suffolk c1-193732
Curatorial Officer: Jess Tipper / Jude Plouviez
Project Officer: Jezz Meredith
Client/Funding Body: Last & Tricker Partnership
Client Reference: n/a

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: 28th November 2014

Approved By: Stuart Boulter

Position: Senior Project Officer

Date: 28th November 2014

Signed:

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation at the site of 110A Victoria Street, Ipswich, resulted in the digging of two linear trial trenches. The trenches were deep, in many places of 0.8m depth or more, and had to be cut through thick deposits of modern demolition spreads and buried topsoil. Along the base of the trenches frequent interventions of 19th and 20th century date were encountered, including pits, drains, wall footings and a brick-filled soakaway. All features were likely to belong to either the construction of Victoria Street in the 19th century or the site's subsequent use as a builder's yard and then as a small business estate (now demolished). The only feature to possibly predate this period was a ceramic land-drain which probably dated to when the site was still in agricultural use, but was still likely to be of 19th century date. No earlier features, deposits or finds of archaeological interest were identified.

1. Introduction

The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS) were commissioned to conduct a trial trench evaluation on land at 110A Victoria Street, Ipswich (Fig. 1; grid reference TM 1526 4481). The proposed development area (hereafter referred to as 'the site') consists of a former business estate (previously a builder's yard) measuring in area c.0.19 hectares.

A 'Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation' produced by the curatorial officer Jess Tipper proposed that the site be investigated for archaeological potential prior to the site being developed for housing (8 dwellings proposed). The brief asked for a 5% sample by trial trenching to test for surviving archaeological deposits.

A 'Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment' written by Stuart Boulter (Appendix 1) specified how the trenches would be arranged. Two trenches of 26m were proposed, one north to south trench was planned for the north of the site with the other north-east to south-west across the south (the northern trench had to be moved westwards from that proposed to avoid hardcore and asphalt heaps).

The trial trenching was conducted on the 13th of June 2014.

The site has been given the Ipswich reference IPS 755 within the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Suffolk.

2. Geology and topography

The site is located c.200m east of the River Gipping on a very gradual slope towards the west and the river. The site is just under the 5m contour with the average height of the site being c.4.8mOD.

The underlying drift geology consists of pale yellow orange sand with frequent rounded flint gravel.

3. Archaeology and historical background

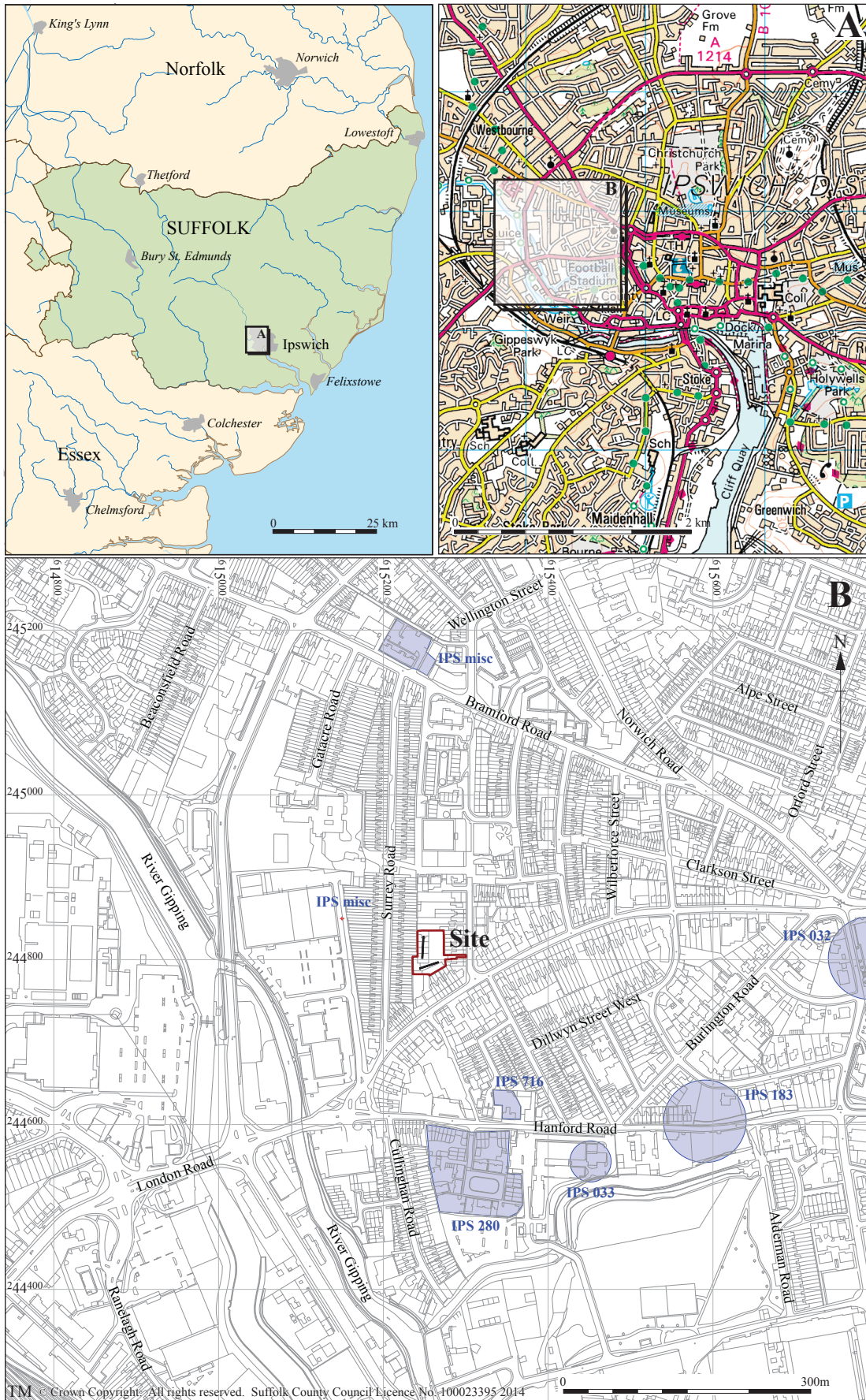
The site is located on a raised gravel terrace and in a similar location to a number of sites near to the river and within a 500m radius (Fig. 1). The closest findspot was 100m to the west (site IPS Misc) which revealed a prehistoric flint scatter and Late Saxon Thetford ware pottery.

The most significant site in the vicinity was the large multi-period excavation at IPS 280, located 200m to the south on Handford Road. This site showed significant evidence for occupation during both the Roman and Early Saxon periods; Roman features have also been encountered on the north side of Handford Road (c.180m to the south of the site) at IPS 716, the site of the former Three Jolly Sailors public house.

To the south-east of the site, at a distance of c.300m, site IPS 183 revealed metal detector finds of both Roman and medieval date. At c.400m distance site IPS 033 revealed Roman pottery.

At c.500m to the east, adjacent to St Matthew's church (IPS 032), Roman pot and brooches were uncovered.

On Bramford Road, c.320m to the north (IPS Misc) evidence of previous medieval occupation was recorded.



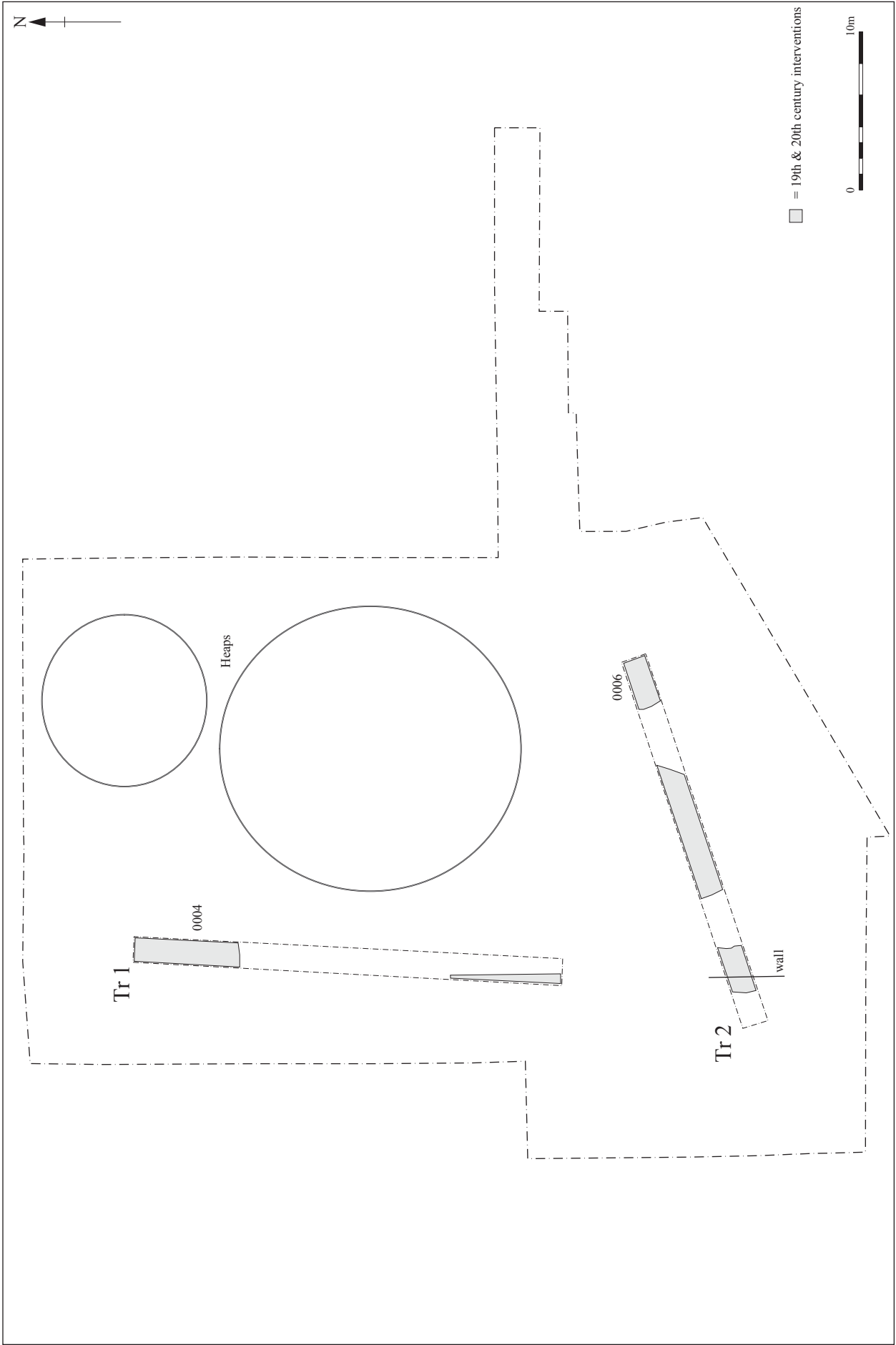


Figure 2. Trench plan

4. Methodology

Trenching was conducted using a 180° (JCB) digger equipped with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. The locations of the trenches are shown in Figure 2.

All machining was carried out under direct archaeological observation. The overlying hardcore spread, topsoil and any subsoil were removed by machine bucket to reveal either undisturbed natural sand and gravels or 19th and 20th century interventions.

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.

The site has been given the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) code IPS 755. 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 suffolkc1-193732 has been used for this project.

5. Results

Context numbers used are shown in Table 1:

Context	Trench	Description
0001	1 & 2	Unstratified finds (none retained)
0002	1	Topsoil (Trench 1 only) of c.0.3 – 0.4m depth
0003	1 & 2	Subsoil (Trenches 1& 2) of c.0.3 – 0.4m depth
0004	1	Large pit (N end Trench 1) width >6.5m, depth c.1.3m
0005	1	Fill of 0004; mixed mid/dark silty sand with frequent CBM
0006	2	Pit (NE end Trench 2) width >3m, depth c.1.2m
0007	2	Fill of 0006; mid brown silty sand with frequent mortar flecks & CBM

Table 1. Summary of context numbers issued

Trench 1

This was a trench of 27m length and was orientated north to south. It had to be shifted westwards from its proposed location to avoid large heaps of hardcore and asphalt that had been made during the clearing of the site.

At the northern end of the trench, hardcore spreads of 0.35m depth were over deep pit deposits of likely 19th century date with a further depth of 0.8m. The pit 0004 contained fill 0005 which had dark mixed loam fill containing brick rubble, salt-glazed drain fragments and transfer-printed pottery (none retained). Pit 0004 extended c.6.5m southwards from the north end of the trench.

The majority of the rest of the trench revealed undisturbed natural sand and gravel along its base at a depth of c.0.8m from the surface. No features of archaeological potential were seen along this stretch. At the southern end of the trench a modern north to south feature was observed running for c.7m along the western edge of the trench (not numbered). This feature contained rubble and hardcore of likely 19th or 20th century date. This appears to line up with the north to south running 19th century wall seen in Trench 2 and this linear feature is likely to be the robbed-out footing trench for the wall.

Trench 2

This was a north-east to south-west running trench of 24m length. Over half the length of this trench contained modern interventions of 19th or 20th century date. Natural sand and gravel, where seen, was encountered at a depth from surface of c.1m. No archaeological features, deposits of finds earlier than the 19th century were observed.

At the north-eastern end of this trench pit 0006 was encountered. This extended for c.3.2m to the south-west and was c.1.2m deep from the surface. Pit fill 0007 was highly mixed backfill of topsoil and redeposited sand and gravel with brick rubble of likely 19th or early 20th century date.

A short stretch of undisturbed sand and gravel natural was observed for c.3.5m before 9m of 19th and 20th century interventions were recorded (none numbered). These included (starting from the north-east end and all within a mixed dark deposit of silty loam with coal and clinker) a north to south running rubble-filled wall footing, a north to south running salt-glazed drainpipe, a brick-filled soakaway and a north to south running ceramic field drain.

A 3m stretch of undisturbed natural was encountered before a large pit c.3m wide was observed containing brick rubble and mortar flecks of 19th or early 20th century date. Across the middle of this was the base a north to south running red brick and lime mortar wall which appeared to line up with the footing trench seen in Trench 1.

At the south-western end of the trench a stretch of undisturbed natural ran for c.2m before the end of the trench.

6. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Despite the site's proximity to the river, its location on a raised gravel terrace and its similarity in aspect to important sites in the vicinity such as IPS 280 on Handford Road, no archaeological features, deposits or finds of pre-19th century date were revealed.

There was plentiful evidence for 19th and 20th century use of the site consisting of deep pits, drains, wall footings and a soakaway. Many of these features were likely to be contemporary with the initial setting out of housing along Victoria Street in the latter half of the 19th century (as seen in the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1880). Other more recent features might relate to the subsequent use of the site as a builder's yard and finally as a small business estate in the 20th century. The ceramic field drain seen in Trench 2 might relate to an earlier, agricultural use of this land and might originate from when this area was open fields.

A total of 51m of trenching was observed, within this approximately 30m of undisturbed natural sand and gravel was seen across both trenches. No earlier archaeology was seen here and it is likely that pre-19th century remains are either absent or have not survived. Therefore it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations are needed at this site.

7. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\
Archive\Ipswich\IPS 748 Victoria St eval

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\
Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HXA-HXZ\HXB 94-99

Finds and environmental archive: n/a

8. Acknowledgements

Feldwork was carried out by Phil Camps and Jezz Meredith with management support from Rhodri Gardner

Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and Stuart Boulter. Stuart Boulter also provided advice during the production of this report.

The report illustrations were created by Beata Wieczorek-Olesky.

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

**110A Victoria Street
Ipswich, Suffolk**

Archaeological Evaluation:

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment

Prepared by

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team

October 2014

Document Control

Title: 110A Victoria Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation: Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment.

Date: October 2014

Issued by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team

Author: Stuart Boulter

Checked by: N/A

Issued to: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team and Last and Tricker Partnership

Contents

1. Background
2. Project Objectives
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 and proposed trench locations

1 Background

- *The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) have been commissioned by Last and Tricker Partnership to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at 110A Victoria Street, Ipswich, Suffolk (app. no. IP/13/00392/OUT) (TM 1526 4481) (Figure 1).*
- *The site covers an area of approximately 0.19 hectares (1,900 square metres).*
- *A Brief for these works was produced by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (hereafter SCCAS/CT) Archaeologist Jess Tipper in a document dated 9th June 2014. All SCCAS Field Team work will adhere to the requirements of this document.*
- *This evaluation will be carried out by members of SCCAS Field Team under the supervision of Project Officer Linzi Everett. Stuart Boulter will undertake the project management.*
- *While no absolute date has been set for the work, it is understood that it is likely to be carried out during the first two weeks of November 2014.*

2 Project Objectives

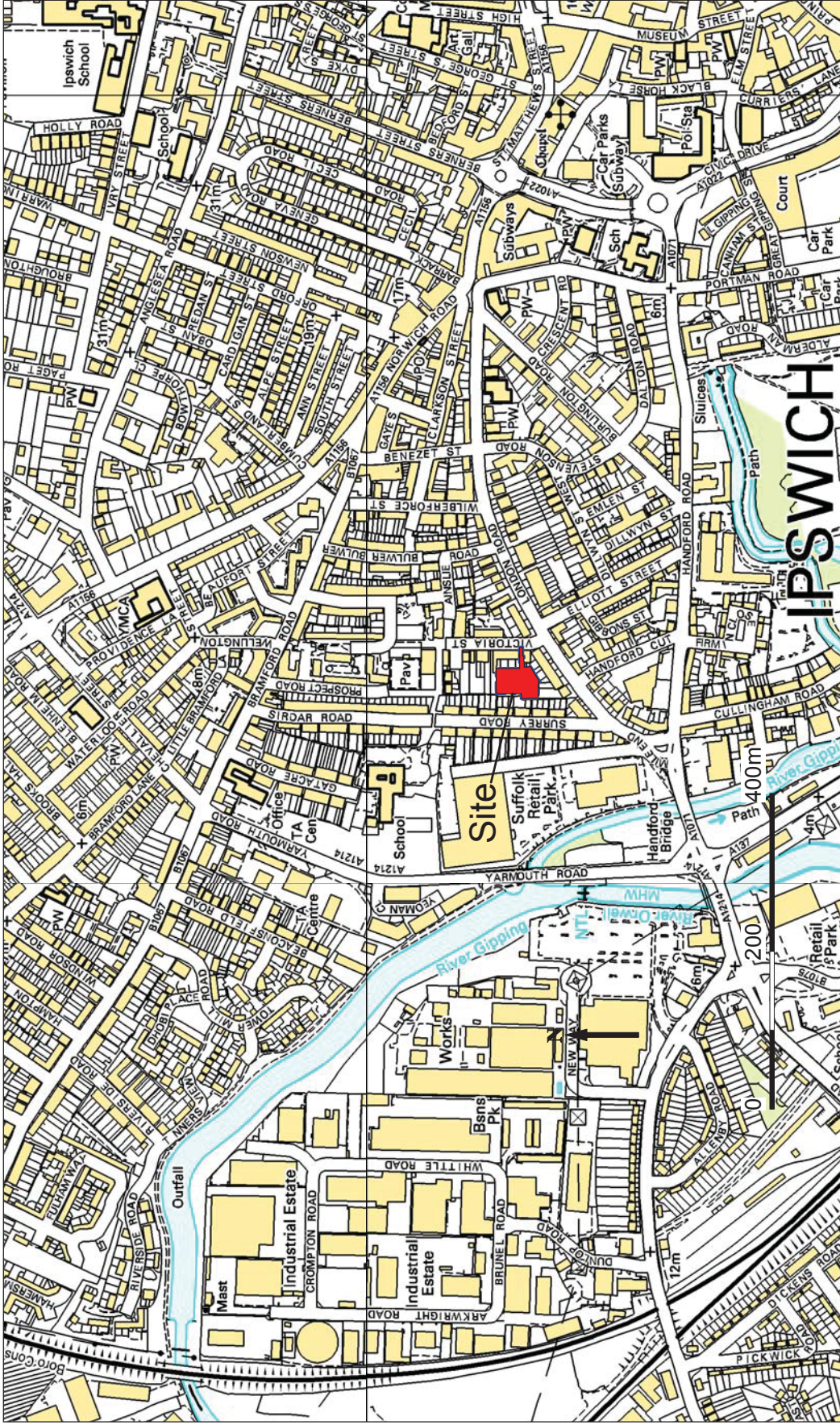
PO1: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

PO2: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial deposits.

PO3: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

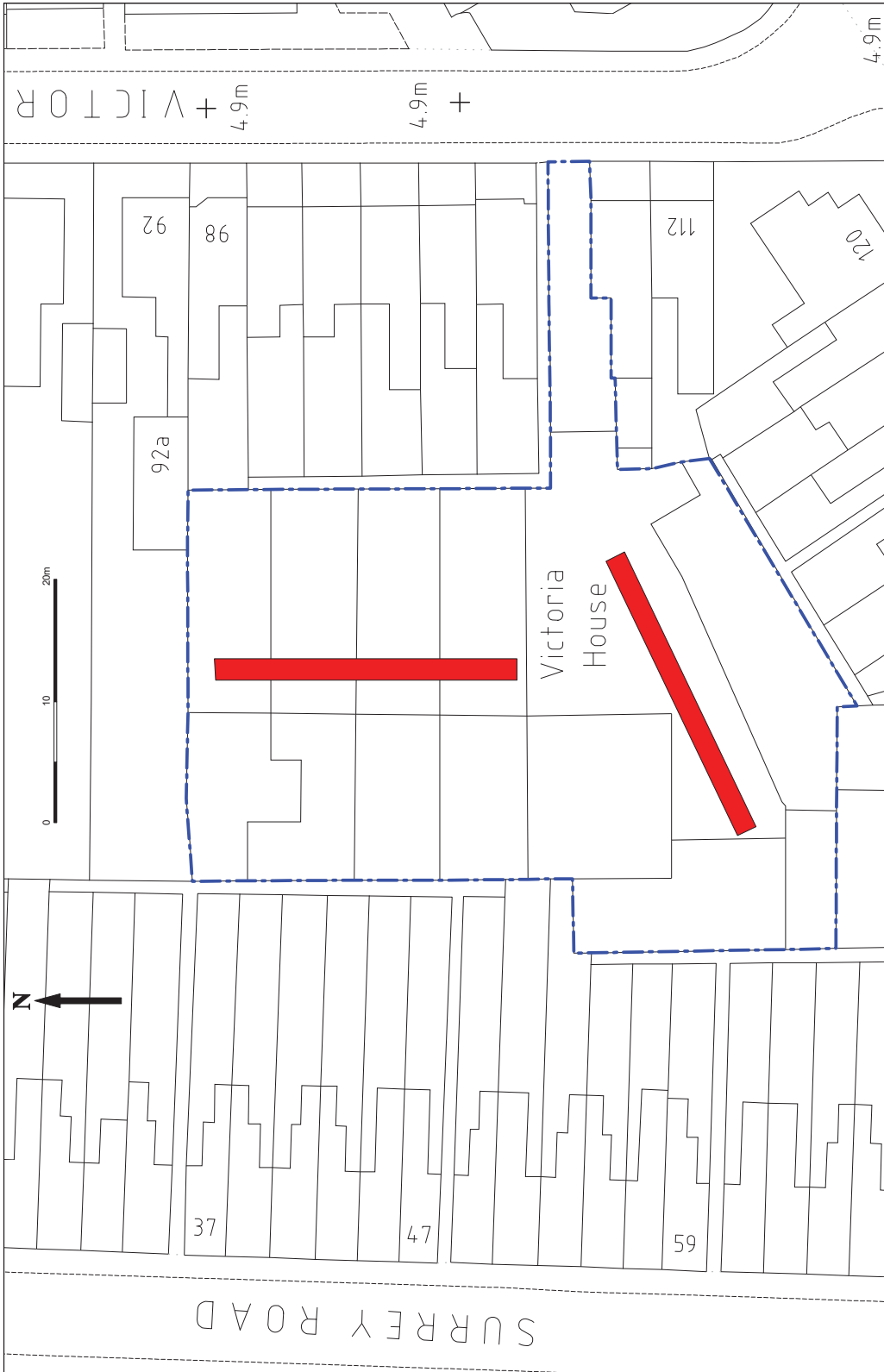
PO4: Establish the suitability of the area for development.

PO5: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, timetables and orders of cost.



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Figure 4 Site location



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3 Project Details

Site Name	110A Victoria Street, Ipswich
Site Location/Parish	Ipswich
Grid Reference	TM 1526 4481
Access	From Victoria Street
Planning No	IP/13/00392/OUT
HER code	IPS 755
OASIS Ref	Suffolkc1-193732
SCCAS Job Code	HADLQUA002
Type:	Archaeological Evaluation
Area	c.0.19 hectares
Project start date	TBA
Duration	Projected as 1 day on site
Number of personnel on site	Initially 1 SCCAS staff + additional excavator/detectorist if required

Personnel and contact numbers

Project Manager	Stuart Boulter	07885 223524
Assistant Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Linzi Everett	07753 788606
Outreach Officer	Duncan Allan	07768 430556
Finds Dept.	Richenda Goffin	01284 352447
EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Helen Chappell	01223 582707
Sub-contractors	N/A	
Curatorial Officer	Jess Tipper	01284 741225
Consultant/Contact	Martin Last	07778 464004
Developer	-	-
Client	Last and Tricker Partnership	-
Site landowner	-	-

Emergency contacts

Local Police	10 Museum Street, Ipswich, IP1 1HT	01473 613500
Local GP	1 Barrack Lane, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 3NQ	01473 252827
Location of nearest A&E	Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 5PD	01473 713223
Qualified First Aiders	Linzi Everett	07753 788606
Base emergency no.	N/A	

Hire details

Plant:	N/A	
Accommodation Hire	N/A	
Toilet Hire	As required	
Tool hire:	N/A	

Other Contacts

Suffolk Fleet Maintenance		01359 270777
Suffolk Press Office		01473 264395
SCC Environment Strategy Manager	James Wilson	01473 264301
SCC Health and Safety Inspector	Martin Fisher	07540 264299

4 Archaeological method statement

Fieldwork

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of the SCCAS Field Team led by Project Officer Linzi Everett. The primary team of two will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS.
- The c.0.19 hectare site is located on the west side of Victoria Street and is surrounded on all sides by extant terraced housing (Figures 1 and 2).
- The Brief (sections 3.1 and 3.3) states that archaeological trial-trenching should be undertaken to cover 5% by area of the site which, in this instance, equates to c.95 square metres, or c.52 metres of trench using a 1.8m wide machine bucket (or equivalent). Figure 2 provides an indicative location for the two proposed trenches.
- All mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket for a good clean cut and will be constantly supervised by an experienced archaeologist.
- Topsoil and overburden will be removed stratigraphically by the mechanical excavator. 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 trench with topsoil stored separately to any underlying colluvial material.
- There may be the need to remove additional masking subsoil layers such as hillwash (colluvium).
- After excavation and recording, the trenches will be backfilled by pushing the upcast spoil back in sequentially using the mechanical excavator. Formal reinstatement is not the responsibility of the archaeological contractor.
- The character of the site suggests that it is quite possible that live services could be present. As no information has been provided by the client, any damage incurred to hitherto unknown services is not the responsibility of the archaeological contractor.

- Although the trenches are unlikely to be deep (<1000mm is anticipated, although localised areas with colluvium could be deeper), they will be backfilled as soon as possible. Where deep trenches are left open over night to facilitate visits by various interested parties, fencing will be employed.
- 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:

A minimum of 1m wide slots will be excavated across linear features

50% of discrete features, such as pits, will be sampled, although in some instances 100% may be required

- 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.
- 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 Field Team conventions, compatible with the County HER, will be used during the site recording.
- The site will be recorded under the HER site code IPS 755. All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard *pro forma* SCCAS Context Recording Sheets.
- A photographic record (high resolution digital) will be made during the evaluation.

- Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the project covering both the upcast spoil and the base of the trenches.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 palaeoenvironmental 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.
- 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.
- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2001), 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003), SCCAS/CT Requirements for a

Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 ver. 1.3 and SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010.

- Due to the limited nature of the job, SCCAS staff will work from their vehicle and use public welfare facilities.

Post-excavation

General

- Post-excavation finds work will be managed by Richenda Goffin (Bury St. Edmunds Office) with the overall post-excavation reporting work the responsibility of Linzi Everett and managed by Stuart Boulter (both Ipswich Office).
- An archive of all records and finds will be prepared, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE. It will be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Store of SCCAS/CT or in a suitable museum in Suffolk (see Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007).
- The project manager will consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation to include the specific cost implications of deposition. The final repository (in this SCCAS/CT) will accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written records) in order to create a complete record of the project. To that end, the archive will comply with SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010.
- 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 SCCAS photographic index.
- 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.

- 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.
- 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.

Finds reports

Specialist finds reports will be undertaken in-house or commissioned as necessary to meet the following requirements at assessment level:

- 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).
- 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).
- 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.
- Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

Reporting

- 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.
- The report will present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results and will be related to relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- The finished report will also include an opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and the scope of these works although the final decision will be made by SCCAS/CT. No further site work will be undertaken until the evaluation results have been assessed and the need for and scope of additional work established by SCCAS/CT.
- Following approval of a draft copy of the report, a single hard copy as well as a digital copy of the approved report will be marked for the attention of the archaeological officer, who will deposit it with the HER.
- If applicable, a copy of the approved report will be sent to the local archaeological museum.
- An OASIS online record was initiated prior to the writing of this WSI document (Ref. suffolkc1-193732). On completion of the project, all the remaining applicable fields will be filled in a copy will be included in the final report and with the site archive. In addition, the final report (.pdf format) will be uploaded to the OASIS website (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>).
- If positive results are drawn from the project, a summary report will be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. The summary will be included in the final report and will also be submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the work took place.

Appendix 2. OASIS Summary

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-193732

Project details

Project name	110A Victoria Street, Ipswich
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation at the site of 110A Victoria Street, Ipswich, resulted in the digging of two linear trial trenches. The trenches were deep, in many places of 0.8m depth or more, and had to be cut through thick deposits of modern demolition spreads and buried topsoil. Along the base of the trenches frequent interventions of 19th and 20th century date were encountered, including pits, drains, wall footings and a brick-filled soakaway. All features were likely to belong to either the construction of Victoria Street in the 19th century or the site's subsequent use as a builder's yard and then as a small business estate (now demolished). The only feature to possibly predate this period was a ceramic land-drain which probably dated to when the site was still in agricultural used, but was still likely to be of 19th century date. No earlier features, deposits or finds of archaeological interest were identified.
Project dates	Start: 13-11-2014 End: 13-11-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	IPS 755 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference	IP/13/00392/OUT - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
---------	---------

Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH IPS 755 110A Victoria Street
Study area	0.19 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 1526 4481 52.0592434121 1.14043223566 52 03 33 N 001 08 25 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Jess Tipper
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Jezz Meredith
Type of sponsor/funder	Developer
Name of sponsor/funder	Last & Tricker partnership

Project archives

Physical Archive?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	IPS 755, 110A Victoris St, Ipswich; Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Meredith, J.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS report 2014/124
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Ipswich
Description	Short nedative report
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Entered by	Jezz Meredith (jezz.meredith@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	18 November 2014

OASIS:

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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

rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk

www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/