

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

Archaeological Excavation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/128

Client: East of England Co-operative Society Ltd.

Author: M. Sommers

December 2014

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

Archaeological Excavation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/128

Author: M. Sommers

Contributions By: Cathy Tester

Editor: Dr Rhodri Gardner

Report Date: December 2014

HER Information

Report Number: 2014/128

Site Name: 110-112, Handford Road (former Three Jolly Sailors PH), Ipswich

Planning Application No: IP/14/00218/FUL

Date of Fieldwork: 17th November 2014 to 19th December 2014

Grid Reference: TM 1535 4463

Client/Funding Body: East of England Co-operative Society Ltd.

Curatorial Officer: Jude Plouviez

Project Officer: M. Sommers

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-194924

Site Code: IPS 716

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: M. Sommers

Date: 15th December 2014

Approved By: Dr Rhodri Gardner

Position: Contracts Manger

Date: 15th December 2014

Signed:

Contents

Summary

Drawing conventions

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeology and historical background	3
4. Methodology	4
5. Results	5
Phasing	6
Roman	6
Undated	8
Modern	8
6. Finds and environmental evidence	11
6.1 Introduction	11
6.2 Pottery	11
Introduction and methodology	11
Prehistoric pottery	11
Roman pottery	11
6.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)	13
Introduction and methodology	13
6.4 Lava stone	13
6.5 Iron Nails	14
6.6 Animal Bone	14
6.7 Oyster shell	14
6.8 Discussion of the finds evidence	14

7. Discussion	15
8. Conclusions	17
9. Archive deposition	17
10. Acknowledgements	17
11. Bibliography	18
Plates	19

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map	2
Figure 2. Evaluation and excavation results summary	5
Figure 3. Excavation plan (possible interpretation in red)	9
Figure 4. Sections	10
Figure 5. Possible relationship to contemporary features on the IPS 280 site	16

List of Plates

Plate 1. Building 1: posthole 0018, as seen during evaluation	19
Plate 2. Building 1: posthole 0045 with pits 0048 (left) and 0050 (right)	19
Plate 3. Building 1: posthole 0052	20
Plate 4. General view of site in area of Building 1, (camera facing south)	20
Plate 5. Building 2: posthole 0026, as seen during evaluation	21
Plate 6. General view of site in area of Building 2	21

List of Appendices

Appendix 1. Written scheme of investigation	
Appendix 2. Context list	
Appendix 3. OASIS data collection form	

Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of a retail store at 110-112, Handford Road, Ipswich. A total area of c.100m² was mechanically stripped under archaeological supervision revealing a number of pits or possible postholes. The majority were undated but a group of three large features were interpreted as post holes, which could potentially be part of a large building, contained Roman material dated to the mid 2nd to mid 3rd century. To the north of this, a group of four undated features mark the corners of a regular rectangle on a similar alignment. These may represent a second, albeit smaller, structure that is probably contemporary although the possibility of it being an earlier, Iron Age four-post structure cannot be entirely ruled out. A large multi-period site (HER ref. IPS 280), which includes Late Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon occupation, lies some 25m to the south. The two possible buildings recorded on this site appear to be respecting the projected line of a palisade that was excavated on the IPS 280 site suggesting a north-eastwards extension of the Roman activity. (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for East of England Co-operative Society Ltd.).

1. Introduction

It has been proposed to build a retail store on the site of the former 'Three Jolly Sailors' Public House at 110-112, Handford Road, Ipswich. Planning consent has been granted (IP/14/00218/FUL), but with an attached condition calling for an agreed programme of archaeological works to be in place prior to the commencement of groundwork in order to mitigate against the potential loss of any archaeological evidence that may be present. Following on from two previous phases of evaluation, which confirmed the presence of Roman features, a small-scale excavation of part of the site was stipulated.

To detail this further phase of archaeological work a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team (SCCAS/FT), outlining the methods to be employed (Appendix 1); this document was approved by Jude Plouviez of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team.

The archaeological mitigation strategy, as outlined in the WSI, consisted of an open area excavation of a designated area within the footprint of the proposed retail store. This would be undertaken through the mechanical stripping of the overburden down to the archaeological levels followed by hand excavation and recording of all archaeological features that may be encountered. This work was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's Field Team who were commissioned by David Clarke & Associates on behalf of the developer, The East of England Co-operative Society Ltd.

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the excavation area is TM 1535 4463. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the site.

2. Geology and topography

The site is situated in the floodplain of the River Gipping at a height of 5m OD. The river itself runs in a channel approximately 250m to the west. The channel of the River Orwell lies a further 100m west of the Gipping, which at this point is tidal.

The underlying geology of the site, as recorded by the British Geological Survey (2014), comprises River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated) of sand and gravel.

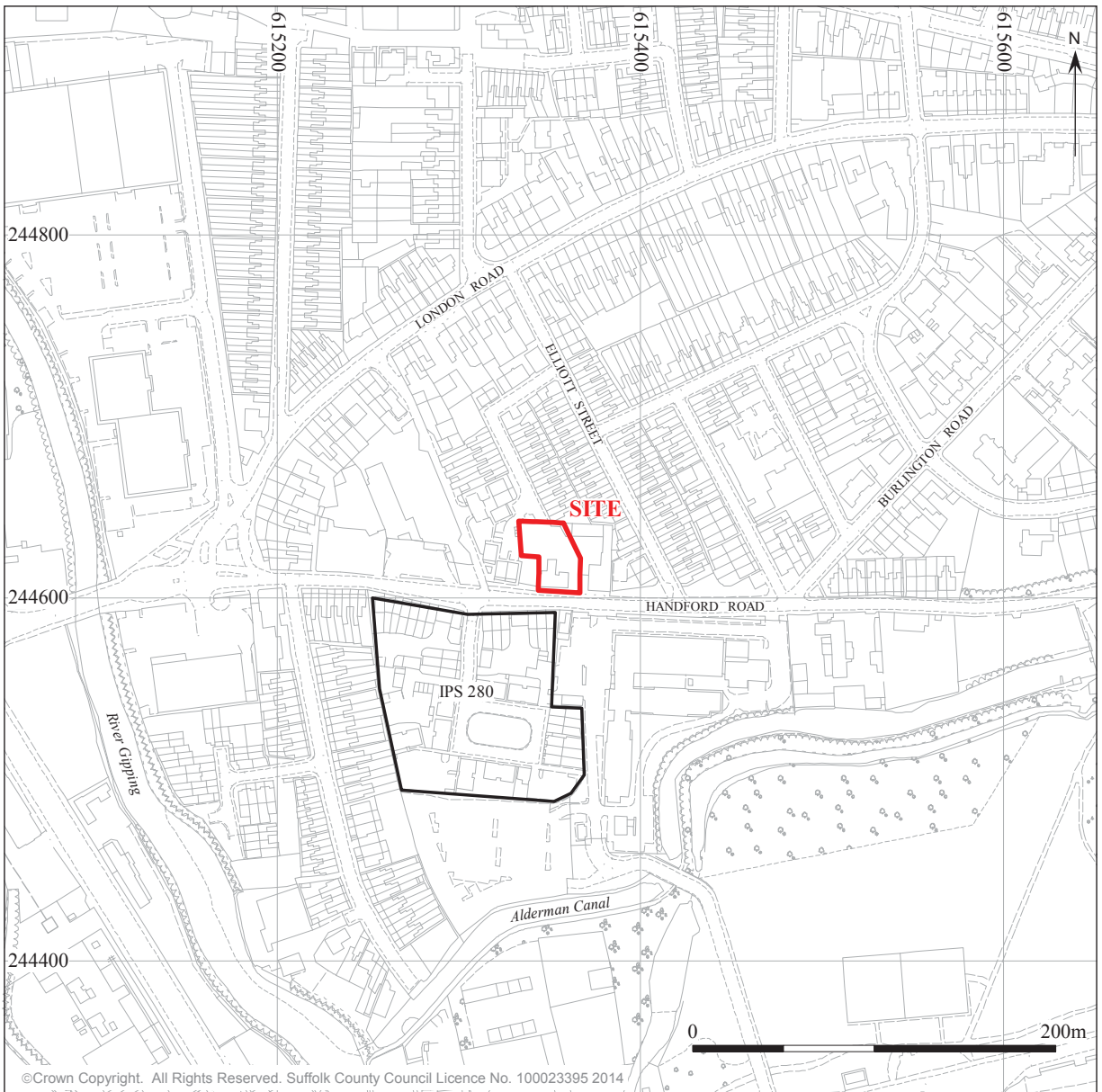
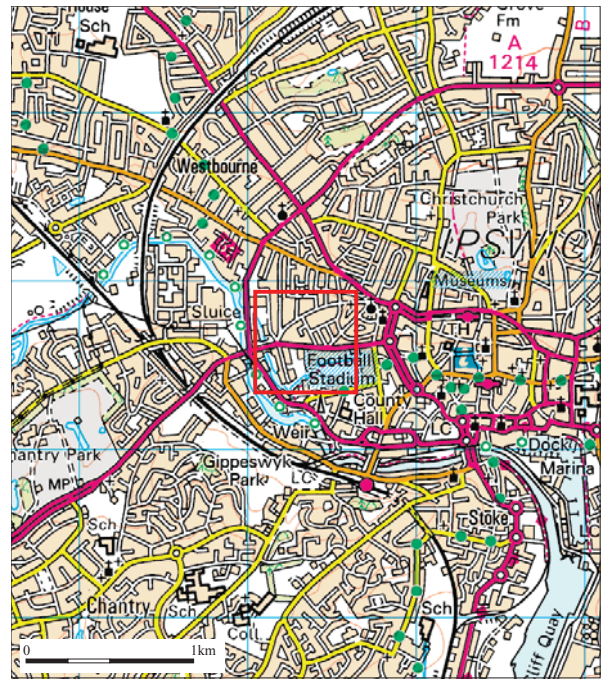


Figure 1. Location map

3. Archaeology and historical background

A number of significant archaeological sites have previously been identified in the vicinity. Of major significance in relation to this excavation is a large multi-period site situated on the south side of Handford Road (HER ref. IPS 280, location marked in Fig. 1). Excavation in the late 1990s revealed extensive activity during both the Roman and Early Saxon periods. The Roman occupation included pits, post-holes and ditches.

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 and at the BT site of IPS 183 (c.100m to the south-east) Roman finds were recovered 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 presence of archaeological features within the area of the present development site was confirmed by trial trenching. Two trenches were initially excavated (Meredith 2013), which revealed two probable postholes containing Roman pottery and an undated pit. A possible Roman occupation layer was also identified. Following a redesign of the proposed development a third trench was excavated (Sommers 2014) that revealed a further feature containing Roman pottery and a number of undated features that were potentially of Roman origin. The trench locations and a summary of the results are depicted in Figure 2.

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. The former Three Jolly Sailors Public House was opened in the mid-19th century within a Victorian terrace that originally extended to the east and west. It came to incorporate properties to the east and in its final incarnation consisted of what were originally four separate houses behind a new façade, which gave it the appearance of a single structure. At some point during its history a cellar was inserted under the western half of the building. To the east of the public house a further two houses were demolished to form an access road to the rear yard. Following closure of the public house in 2012 the site was cleared.

4. Methodology

The first stage of the excavation was the mechanical stripping of the overburden down to the level of the natural subsoil. This resulted in a cleanly cut surface in which the archaeological features could be clearly identified. The stripping was carried out using a 8 tonne, tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket.

The excavation was centred on Trench 3 of the evaluation and comprised an area of c. 100m². Due to problems with site access the excavation area was stripped in two phases with the northern two-thirds being stripped first. Once investigation of the exposed features was complete this part of the excavation area was backfilled and the southern third was then stripped.

Exposed archaeological features, other than those that were clearly modern in origin, were sampled through hand excavation. This entailed the excavation of half-sections through the feature fills to reveal the profile and depth of the cut, to obtain dating evidence in the form of artefacts, and to investigate the makeup of the fill. Many of the features within the excavation area were interpreted as being possibly structural in origin and fully excavated following recording of the cross-sections..

Unique context numbers that followed on from the previous evaluations were allocated to the feature cuts and fills. The revealed sections were recorded at a scale of 1:20 on plastic drafting film and a surface plan of the site was drawn at a scale of 1:50. These drawings have since been digitised and the data used to create the plans and sections presented in this report. A photographic record of all features was made using a digital camera.

Site recording was undertaken using the existing HER reference for this site, IPS 716, as allocated during the preceding evaluations.

5. Results

The surface of natural subsoil was located at a depth that ranged from between 0.7m to 0.9m below an overburden of topsoil sealed beneath the brick rubble sub-base and tarmac surface of the car park and access road associated with the former public house. The natural subsoil was generally level and the variation in depth was due to ground surface sloping up slightly from the level of Handford Road.

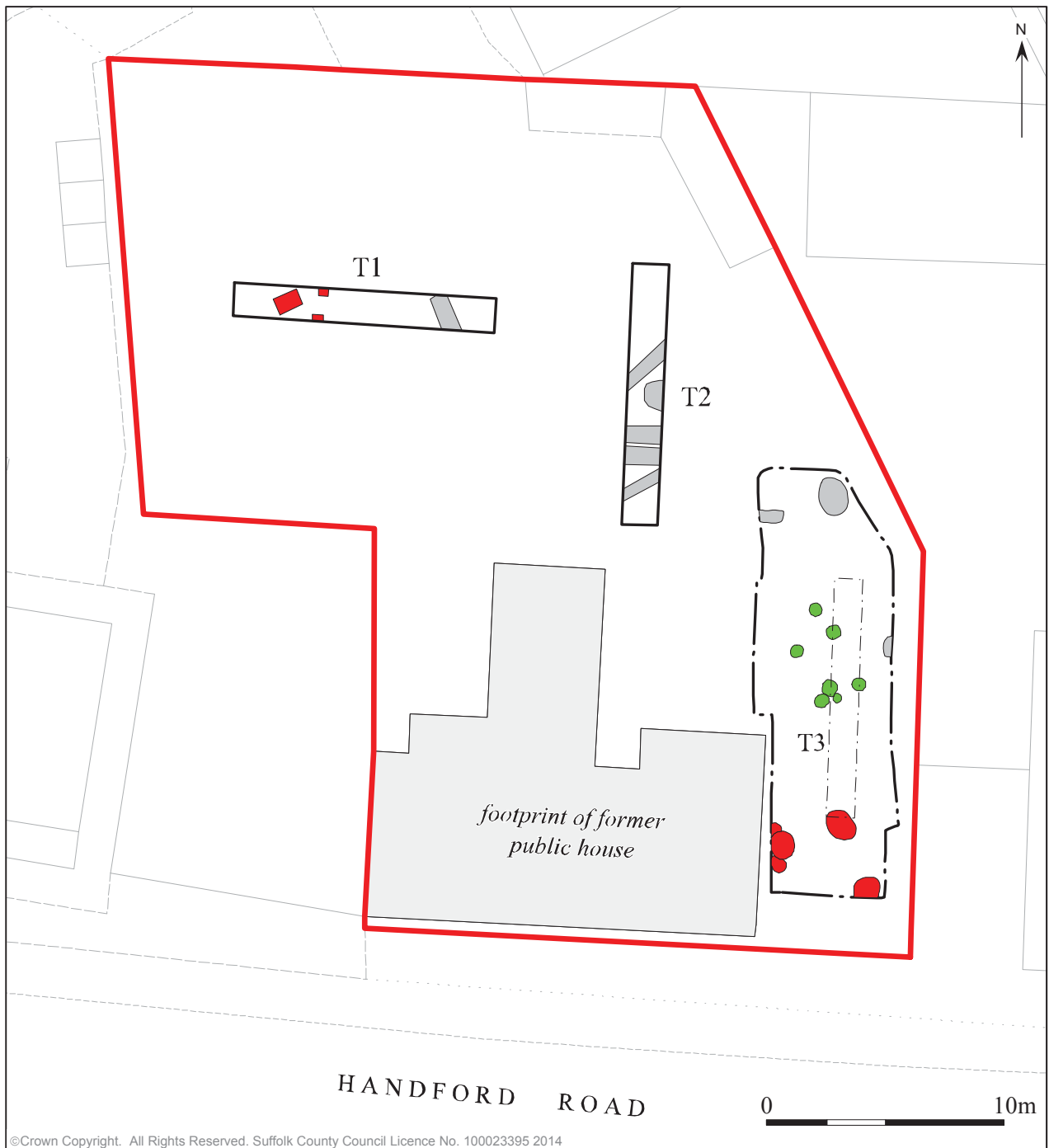


Figure 2. Evaluation and excavation results summary
(Roman features in red, undated in green and modern in grey)

Within the stripped area a small number of features were identified, a broadly dated summary of which is presented in Figure 2, along with the results of the evaluations. A more detailed site plan is reproduced as Figure 3 and the recorded sections are presented in Figure 4. A full list of contexts issued during the evaluations and excavation can be found as Appendix 2.

Phasing

Limited evidence for prehistoric activity was recovered, in the form of a single sherd of probable Iron Age pottery from the fill of a later feature. Only a single phase of early activity, that has been dated to the Roman period, was positively identified, although a number of undated and modern features were also recorded. The Roman features were dated through artefacts contained within their fills or through stratigraphic relationships. The features are described by phase below.

Roman

A group of three similar sized features (0018, 0045 and 0052) have been tentatively interpreted as postholes that together form the northern corner of a larger structure (*Building 1*; denoted by a red dashed line in Fig. 3). Each feature is just over 1m in diameter and between 0.6m and 0.73m deep. The spacing between each feature varies slightly, at 2.7m and 2.8m, when measured from centre to centre. There was no conclusive evidence that any of these features held posts although one, 0045, did contain a possible post-pipe suggesting a large upright post had probably decayed *in-situ* to leave a vertically edged void within the main fill. All three features yielded pottery that has been dated to the mid 2nd to mid 3rd centuries AD along with numerous fragments of Roman roof tile.

The individual postholes are described as follows: Pit/posthole 0018: An oval shaped feature measuring 1.3m by 1.1m with a depth of 0.65m with near vertical sides and a flat base (Plate 1). A small section of this feature was excavated during the evaluation revealing three fills. The basal fill (0021) comprised redeposited natural overlain by a mass of grey-brown sand (0020) beneath a final upper fill of mid brown silty sand (0019). A further section was cut across this feature during the excavation to confirm the shape of the feature's profile before full excavation. Further finds were recovered which were recorded under the context number 0054. In addition to Roman pottery and tile a

large fragment of a quern or possibly a millstone was recovered from the fill. This is likely to have been used as packing to support a post and could possibly be seen as evidence for this feature being a posthole.

Pit/posthole 0045: An oval shaped feature measuring 1.15m by 1.0m with a depth of 0.6m with near vertical sides and a flat base (Plate 2). A possible post-pipe was visible in plan and in section. It lay adjacent to the southwestern edge of the cut and continued for the full depth of the cut. It was sheer sided, oval in shape and measured 0.8m by 0.68m. The fill of the main cut (0047) comprised a stony silty sand with occasional, largish, lumps of clay form. The fill of the probable post-pipe (0046) consisted of fairly loose dark brown stony silty sand.

Pit/posthole 0052: Probably an oval shaped feature, the full extent of which lay beyond the southern edge of the excavation area, measuring 1.1m by at least 0.8m with a depth of 0.73m (Plate 3). The edges of the cut were near vertical except for the western which consisted of a steep slope. The base was flat. The fill (0053) comprised a brown stony sand.

Two other features, interpreted as small pits or possible postholes, were also dated to the Roman period, both of were cut by the probable posthole 0045. Cut 0050 lay to on the edge of the excavation area to the north of 0045. It measured at least 0.45m by 0.48m and had a depth of 0.46m. The fill (0051) comprised a light to mid brown silty sand with frequent stone from which a small number of sherds dating to the 2nd century AD were recovered. To the south of 0045 lay cut 0048. This was roughly circular with a diameter of 0.64m and a depth 0.15m. The feature had a bowl shaped profile suggesting it may have been a small pit rather than a posthole. No finds were recovered from its fill but its relationship with 0045 suggests it is Roman in date although it could potentially be earlier.

In addition to the Roman features a single sherd of a Roman dish was recovered as an unstratified find during the mechanical soil strip in the vicinity of the undated features discussed below.

Undated

A number of features were recorded for which no dating evidence was recovered. All appeared to be sealed by the overlying buried topsoil layer (Plate 5) with no indication of them having been cut from higher levels and no modern artefacts, which were evident in the other modern features on the site, were present in the fills. These factors would suggest that these undated features are of some antiquity and could therefore potentially be Roman in date. Of these features, four (0026, 0028, 0031 and 0035), lay on the corners of a regular rectangle and have been interpreted as a possible structure (*Building 2*; denoted by a red dashed line in Fig. 3; Plate 6), the orientation of which is comparable to that of the possible Roman structure to the south (*Building 1*). The four features are all roughly similar in size and shape, although there is a little variation, and the fills are near identical.

Three other undated features (0022, 0024 and 0041) are located in the vicinity of this possible building, which may be associated. The fills of these are similar to those of the other undated features.

Modern

Three clearly modern features were noted on site, each of which contained large amounts of late 19th century and early 20th century ceramics and glass of domestic origin.

Two brick built structures consisting of sunken brick floors revetted by narrow brick walls were present towards the northern end of the site (marked 'brick floor' in Fig. 3). These likely to be shallow cess pits associated with the outside toilets that served the houses fronting Handford Road. Remains of this housing were seen during the mechanical soil strip but these were not recorded. Parts of two of the former houses were plotted and photographed during the evaluation.

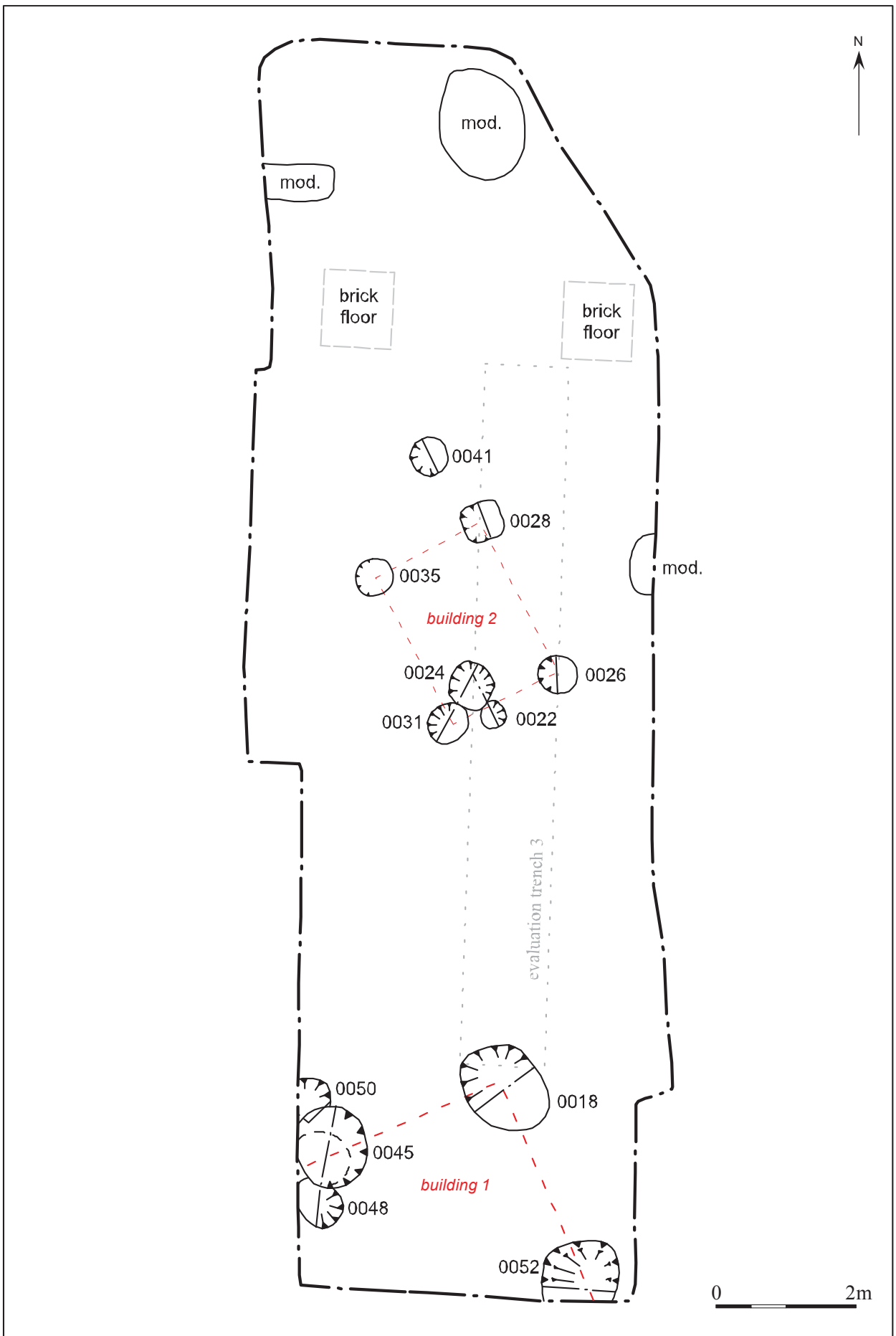


Figure 3. Excavation plan (possible interpretation in red)

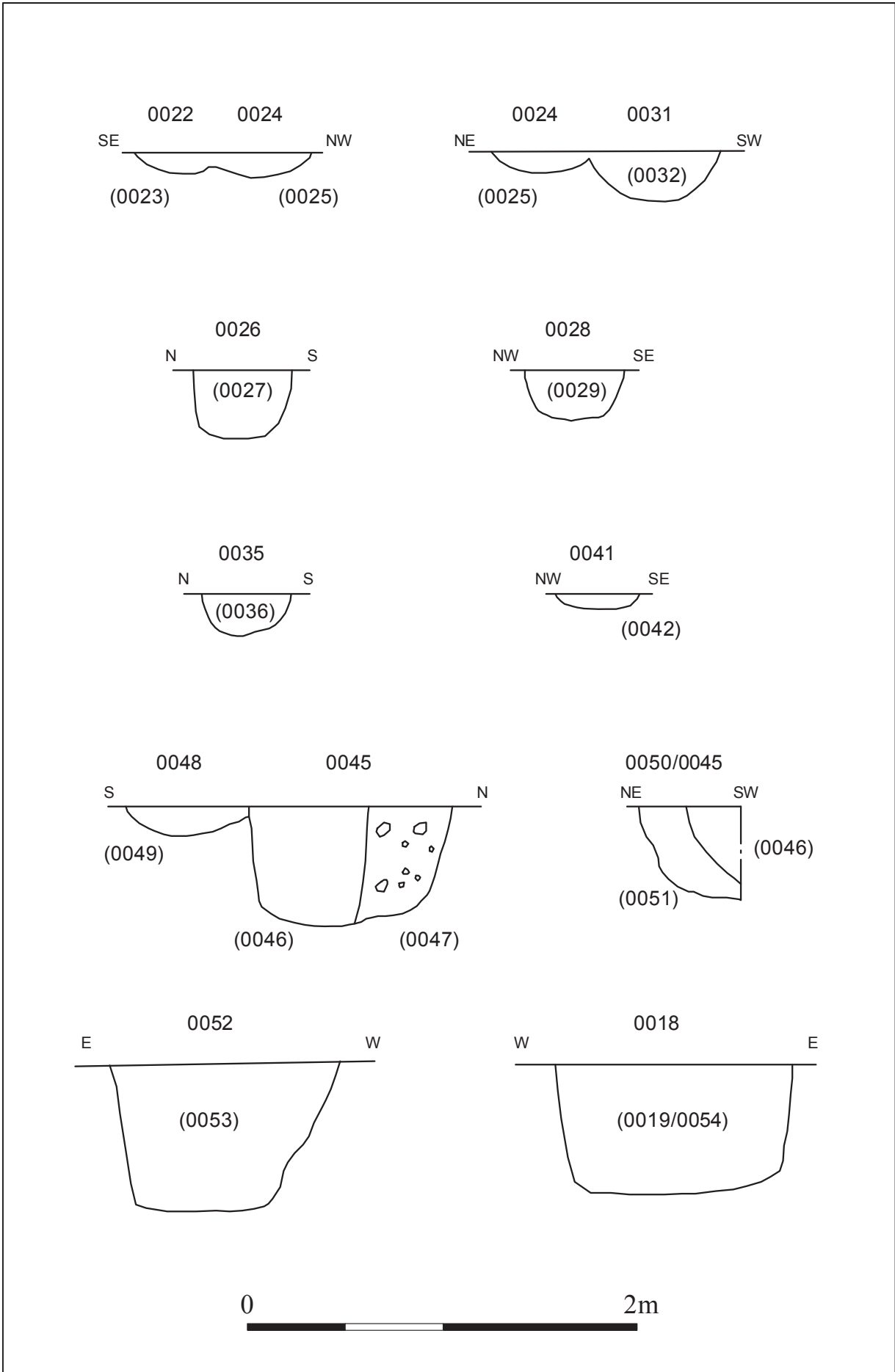


Figure 4. Sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Cathy Tester (Dec 2014)

6.1 Introduction

Finds were recovered from five contexts during the excavation. The quantities by context and material type are shown in Table 1.

Context	Pottery		CBM		A Bone		Oyster		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
0030	1	69								MC2-MC3
0046	8	84	10	1141	5	47	2	31	Fe Nails: 3-14g	MC2+
0051	4	20								C2+
0053	7	47	4	91	1	4	1	21		MC2-MC3
0054	1	13	6	83					Lava quern 10325g	MC2-MC3
Total	21	233	20	1315	6	51	3	52		

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

Introduction and methodology

Twenty-one sherds of pottery weighing 233g were collected from five contexts during the excavation. One sherd was prehistoric and the rest were Roman. The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (Eve) and details of fabric form and form element were recorded. The prehistoric fabric code is based on its main inclusion. Roman fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk Roman fabric series which is available in archive and forms were classified using the the 'Pakenham type series' (available in archive).

Prehistoric pottery

The single sherd of hand-made prehistoric pottery was residual, recovered from posthole 0052 (0053) which also contained Roman pottery and roof tiles. The sherd is flint tempered (HMF), an undiagnostic bodysherd of probable Iron Age date.

Roman pottery

The excavation produced a total of twenty sherds of Roman pottery weighing 220g and with an estimated vessel equivalent of 0.60 based on five measureable rims. Table 2 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is in Table 3.

Fabric	Code	No	Wt	Eve
Black burnished ware (category 1)	BB1	1	13	0.06
Black surfaced ware	BSW	2	17	0.05
Miscellaneous buff wares	BUF	1	14	
Grey micaceous wares black -surfaced	GMB	6	51	0.15
Grey micaceous wares grey-surfaced	GMG	2	71	0.26
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	7	53	0.09
East Gaulish samian	SAEG	1	1	

Table 2. Roman pottery quantification by fabric

Context	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt	Form	Notes	Date
0030	GMG	r	1	69	6.18	Dish, rim 31 (180mm,26%)	MC2-MC3
0046	BSW	r	1	7	6.19	Dish, rim 2 (180mm, 5%)	C2+
	BUF	b	1	14	1. flagon	Flagon sherd	C2
	GMB	b	2	30		burnished	Rom
	GMG	b	1	2		Cordon	Rom
	GX	r	1	11	3.6	Beaker, rim 36 (120mm, 9%)	C2+
	GX	b	2	20			Rom
0051	GX	b	1	4	Jar	Jar sherd w coarse rouletting. Overfired	C2+
	GX	b	2	15		SV	Rom
	SAEG	b	1	1			LC2-MC3
0053	BSW	b	1	10		Abraded	Rom
	GMB	r	1	11	3.10	Rim 4 (120mm,15%)	MC2-MC3
	GMB	b	3	10			Rom
	GX	b	1	3		abraded	Rom
0054	BB1	r	1	13	6.18	Dish, rim 31 (180mm,6%)	MC2-MC3

Table 3. Roman pottery by context

The pottery supply

Seven fabrics or fabric groups were identified which include one imported fineware and local or regional coarsewares. The only imported ware is a single non-diagnostic sherd of East Gaulish samian (0051) which is late 2nd to mid 3rd century.

Coarsewares include the main greyware groups which are typical in the region: Black surfaced wares (BSW), Grey micaceous wares (GMB and GMG) and Sandy grey wares (GX) as well as a single sherd of Black burnished ware (BB1). One oxidised ware, a buffware (BUF) flagon sherd, was also present. Of note is a single GX jar bodysherd from pit 0050 (0051) which is decorated with coarse rouletting. The piece is over-fired and looks like a possible 'waster' suggesting the presence of kilns in the vicinity. A kiln was located within the area excavated at nearby IPS280 (Boulter 2005) and it is quite likely to have been one of a larger number of production units in the vicinity.

The most datable pieces belong to the 2nd and 3rd century. They include three BB1/BB2-style straight-sided dish forms Types 6.18 and 6.19 in fabrics BB1, BSW and

GMG as well as a Type 3.10 high-shouldered beaker (GMB) and a Type 3.6 bag-shaped beaker (GX) all of which fall within a 2nd and 3rd century date range. None of the forms or fabrics which characterise the late and latest Roman period are present in this assemblage. However, that is more likely to do with the limited size and provenance of this small assemblage, as significant amounts Roman pottery from throughout the Roman period were present in the large assemblage from nearby IPS 280, (Tester 2005).

6.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

Introduction and methodology

Twenty fragments of Roman roofing tile weighing 1315g were recovered from postholes 0045, 0052 and 0018 (0046, 0053 and 0054). They have been quantified by count and weight, fabric and form. Fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk CBM fabric types (available in archive) which are based on the coarseness of the sandy matrix and the main inclusions. The descriptions are shown in Table 4 below.

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt (g)	Thickness	Notes	Date
0046	ms	IMB	4	250	15mm		Rom
	mscp	TEG	1	213		Flange height 53mm	Rom
	mscp	TEG	1	247			Rom
	ms	TEG	1	227	37mm	I face burnt blackened	Rom
	ms	TEG	1	178	28mm		Rom
	msfe	TEG	2	26			Rom
0053	msfe	?TEG	3	62	27mm	Streaked	Rom
	msfe	RBT	1	29		Streaked	Rom
0054	msfe	RBT	5	70	23mm	Burnt	Rom
	msfe	RBT	1	13			Rom
Total			20	1315			

Table 4. CBM quantities by fabric and form

All are made in medium sandy fabrics with few other inclusions (ms), clay pellets (mscp) or with ferrous inclusions (msfe). The forms identified are roofing tiles which include *imbrex* (IMB) and *tegulae* (TEG) with thicknesses ranging from 27mm to 37mm for the *tegulae*. A few smaller pieces are less diagnostic and could only be broadly identified as Roman (RBT).

6.4 Lava stone

A large fragment of lava stone of almost certain Rhenish origin was recovered from the fill of posthole 0018 (0054) where it had most likely been re-used as 'post packing'. For

such a large piece, 380mm x 260mm and weighing 10,325g, little can be recorded about the original stone because it has undergone a great deal of alteration. Much of the original surfaces have been broken off making it very irregular. The stone is very worn and deteriorating since deposition but there are faint traces of grooving visible on part of one surface. The remains of a 'hopper', a central perforation with an approximate diameter of 120mm, probably does indicate that this is a topstone of a quern or millstone that was operated in a horizontal position. The maximum thickness is 110mm which is quite large for it to have been manually operated. The stone was found with Roman pottery and roof tile and is most likely Roman as well.

6.5 Iron Nails

Fragments of three iron nails were recovered from posthole 0045 (0046). Two are complete but bent, with lengths of 46mm and 56mm. The other is broken. They were found with Roman pottery and roof tiles.

6.6 Animal Bone

Six fragments of animal bone weighing 51g were recovered from two contexts. Fragments of sheep tibiae and metapodials were found in posthole 0045 (0046) and a medium mammal long bone in posthole 0052 (0053).

6.7 Oyster shell

Three fragments of oyster shell (52g) were found in postholes 0045 and 0052 (0046 and 0053). They were discarded after recording.

6.8 Discussion of the finds evidence

The excavation produced a small assemblage of finds from five features but come mainly from a sequence of probable postholes. The finds include 2nd and 3rd century Roman pottery and roofing tile which provide more evidence of activity on this site during the Roman period. They are similar to the pottery and CBM collected from Evaluation Trenches 1 and 3 (Tester 2013 and 2014).

7. Discussion

The features recorded on this site indicate Roman activity in the 2nd to 3rd century AD with no later material being recovered.

The large dated features towards the southern end of the excavation area appear to represent the corner of what is probably a substantial structure, given the potential size of the posts, which is presumably of a rectangular or square in shape. Only the northern corner is present and it is assumed the greater part of the structure lies to the south. The finds originated from the packing in the postholes and would therefore indicate an erection date. Numerous small fragments of roofing tile were also recovered suggesting other structures in the immediate area. The fragment of millstone used as packing in the corner posthole is of dimensions large enough to suggest it originated from a powered mill. Given that the stone is unlikely to have travelled a great distance the mill was presumably located in the vicinity. Such a mill could have used water power as the river channel is nearby and it has also been speculated that the nearby Alderman Canal is a possible Roman mill leat.

The undated features suggest a second structure may have stood approximately 4m to the north. It is on a similar orientation and is therefore presumably contemporary. It should be noted, however, that its dimensions are comparable with those of an Iron Age four-post structure and that an earlier date is possible. Iron Age activity has been recorded within the IPS 280 excavation area although no four-post structures were identified.

The pottery from the features recorded in Trench 1 of the evaluation is of a similar date range to that recovered during the excavation but there is no obvious relationship between the two groups of features.

The dated features on this site are contemporary with a phase of activity identified on the nearby IPS 280 site (Phase IIb – mid 2nd to mid 3rd Century AD; Boulter 2005). Of specific interest in relation to the features recorded at this site, is a line of substantial Phase IIb postholes running in an approximately southwest to northeast alignment. These have been interpreted as a possible palisade that may be running alongside a trackway, the alignment of which appears to be respected by the possible structures

recorded on the present site (Fig. 5). An eastwards projection of this possible palisade runs c. 14m to the south of the excavation area which would suggest a maximum dimension for the possible southern structure.

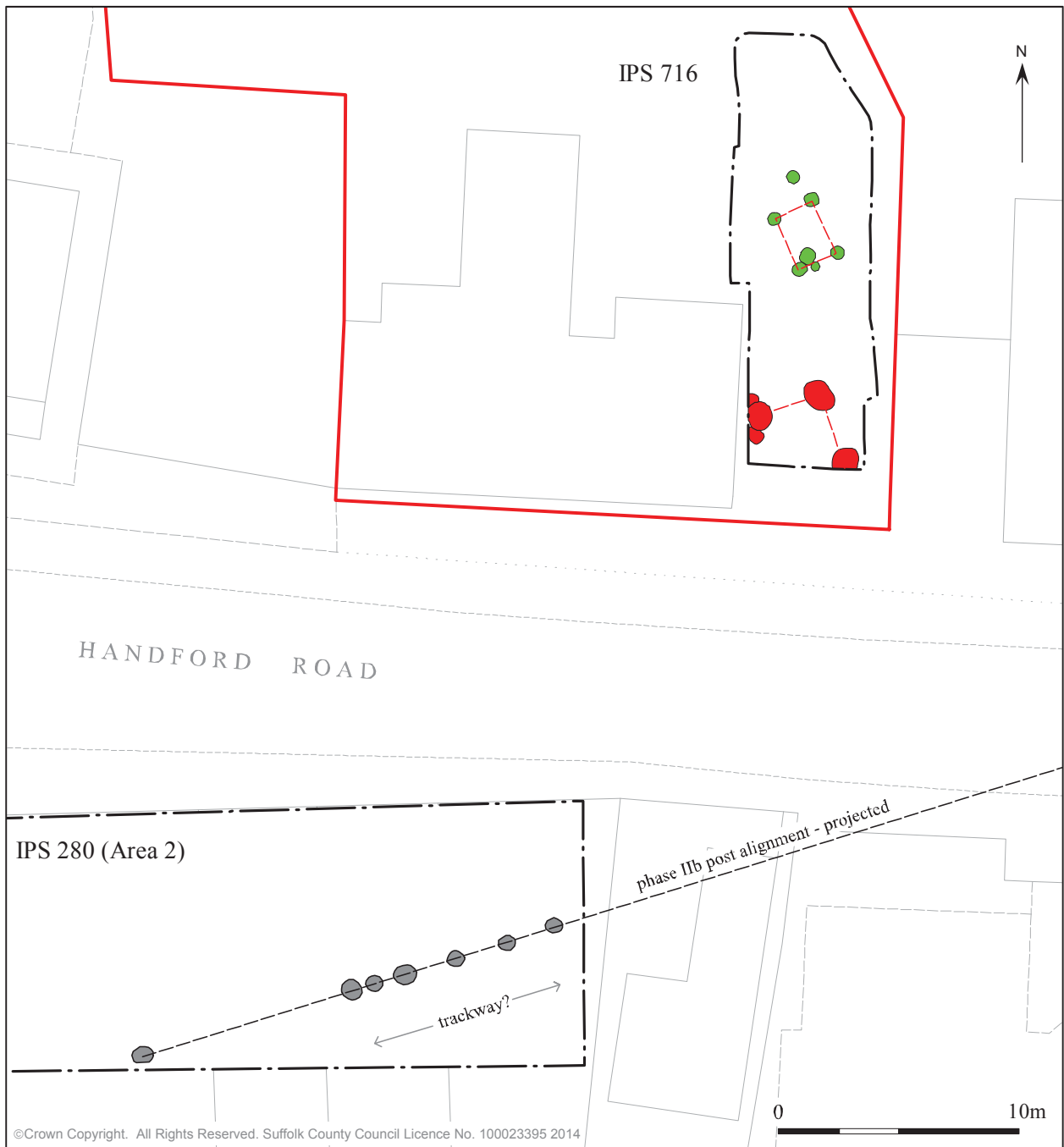


Figure 5. Possible relationship to contemporary features on the IPS 280 site

8. Conclusions

This excavation has revealed what is probably part of a substantial structure erected during the mid-2nd to mid-3rd century AD, although its precise nature and purpose is unknown. A smaller, contemporary structure possibly stood to north; but again, the form and purpose unknown. The evidence recorded on this site appears to represent a continuation of the Roman activity recorded on the south side of Handford Road in IPS 280 excavation area with the possible structures appearing to be orientated with respect to the alignment of a previously recorded palisade.

9. Archive deposition

Historic Environment Record reference under which the archive is held: IPS 716. The digital archive will be stored on the SCC secure servers at the location:

*R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Current Recording Projects\Ipswich\
IPS716 Excavation (110-112 Handford Rd, former 3 Jolly Sailors)*

Digital photographs are held under the references: HYL 71 to HYL 89.

A summary of this project has been entered into OASIS, the online database, under the reference: suffolkc1-194924 (see Appendix 3).

10. Acknowledgements

The excavation was carried out by Phil Camps and Mark Sommers. The project was directed by Mark Sommers and managed by Dr Rhodri Gardner, who also provided advice during the production of the report. The finds analysis was by Cathy Tester.

All are members of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

11. Bibliography

- Boulter, S., 2005 *Handford Road, Ipswich (IPS280), Archaeological Assessment report, SCCAS Report No 2004/87*
- Meredith, J., 2013 *Archaeological Evaluation Report: 110-112 Handford Road, former Three Jolly Sailors PH, Ipswich, IPS 716, SCCAS Report No 2013/067*
- Sommers, M., 2014 *Archaeological Evaluation Report: 110-112 Handford Road, (former Three Jolly Sailors PH), Ipswich, IPS 716 Additional trenching, SCCAS Report No. 2014/117*
- Tester, C. 2005 'Late Iron Age and Roman pottery' in Boulter, S. 2005, *Handford Road, Ipswich (IPS280), Archaeological Assessment report, SCCAS Report No 2004/87*
- Tester, C. 2013 'Finds and environmental evidence' in Meredith, J., 2013
- Tester, C. 2014 'Finds and environmental evidence' in Sommers, M., 2014

Plates

(featured scales are marked with 0.5m divisions)



Plate 1. Building 1: posthole 0018, as seen during evaluation (ref. HWS 76)



Plate 2. Building 1: posthole 0045 (with possible postpipe marked by area of dark fill)
with pits 0048 (left) and 0050 (right) (ref. HYL 79)



Plate 3. Building 1: posthole 0052 (ref. HYL 82)



Plate 4. General view of site in area of Building 1, (camera facing south). Posthole 0018 in foreground (unexcavated) with 0052 top left and 0046 in front of the excavator (ref. HYL 89)



Plate 5. Building 2: posthole 0026, as seen during evaluation, the fill is clearly sealed by the overlying buried topsoil layer (ref. HWS 82)



Plate 6. General view of site in area of Building 2, (camera facing north). One of the 19th century brick floors can be seen in the middle distance, left (ref. HYL 87)

Appendix 1. Written scheme of investigation

110-112, Handford Road, Ipswich

IPS 716

Archaeological Excavation

Written Scheme of Investigation

Safety Statement and Risk Assessment

**Prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
November 2014**

Document Control

Title: 110-112 Handford Road, Ipswich
Date: 12th November 2014
Issued by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team
Author: Rhodri Gardner/Mark Sommers
Issued to: Jude Plouviez (SCCAS Conservation Team)

Contents

1. Background
2. Project Details
3. Archaeological Method Statement
4. Risk Assessment

Figures

1. Areas of archaeological investigation

Appendices

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

1. Background

- 1.1 The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) have been asked by David Clarke & Associates (on behalf of their client) to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological fieldwork in relation to the construction of a small retail development at 110-112, Handford Road, Ipswich. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers that work only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2 The site lies centred on approximate NGR TM 1536 4461 and lies in an area of archaeological interest as defined by the County HER.
- 1.3 The work is to be undertaken as a condition of planning application number IP/14/00218/FUL.
- 1.4 A previous stages of work involved two phases of trenched evaluation, undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team (SCCAS Report Nos. 2013/067 & 2014/117).
- 1.5 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in accordance with a Brief produced by Jude Plouviez of the SCCAS Conservation Team (dated 28/10/14).
- 1.6 The trenched evaluation identified pits and possible postholes (some of which contained Roman pottery).
- 1.7 The proposed development is for a new retail store and parking and covers a total of nearly 1000 square metres.
- 1.8 Based on the results of the evaluation and the location of the proposed store within the site one area has been identified in the brief as requiring open area excavation (Fig. 1).
- 1.9 This WSI complies with national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2001) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).

1.1 Research aims

The Research Aims of this archaeological investigation can be summarised as follows:

RA1: To ensure that any further archaeological deposits within the identified excavation areas are fully excavated and recorded prior to their potential damage or destruction during the construction of the proposed retail store.

RA2: To ensure that the excavated remains are adequately assessed, so that they may be further understood in the context of the wider archaeology of the local area. In this case particular reference will be made to the known Roman and Anglo-Saxon complex recorded on a site to the southwest (HER ref. IPS 280).

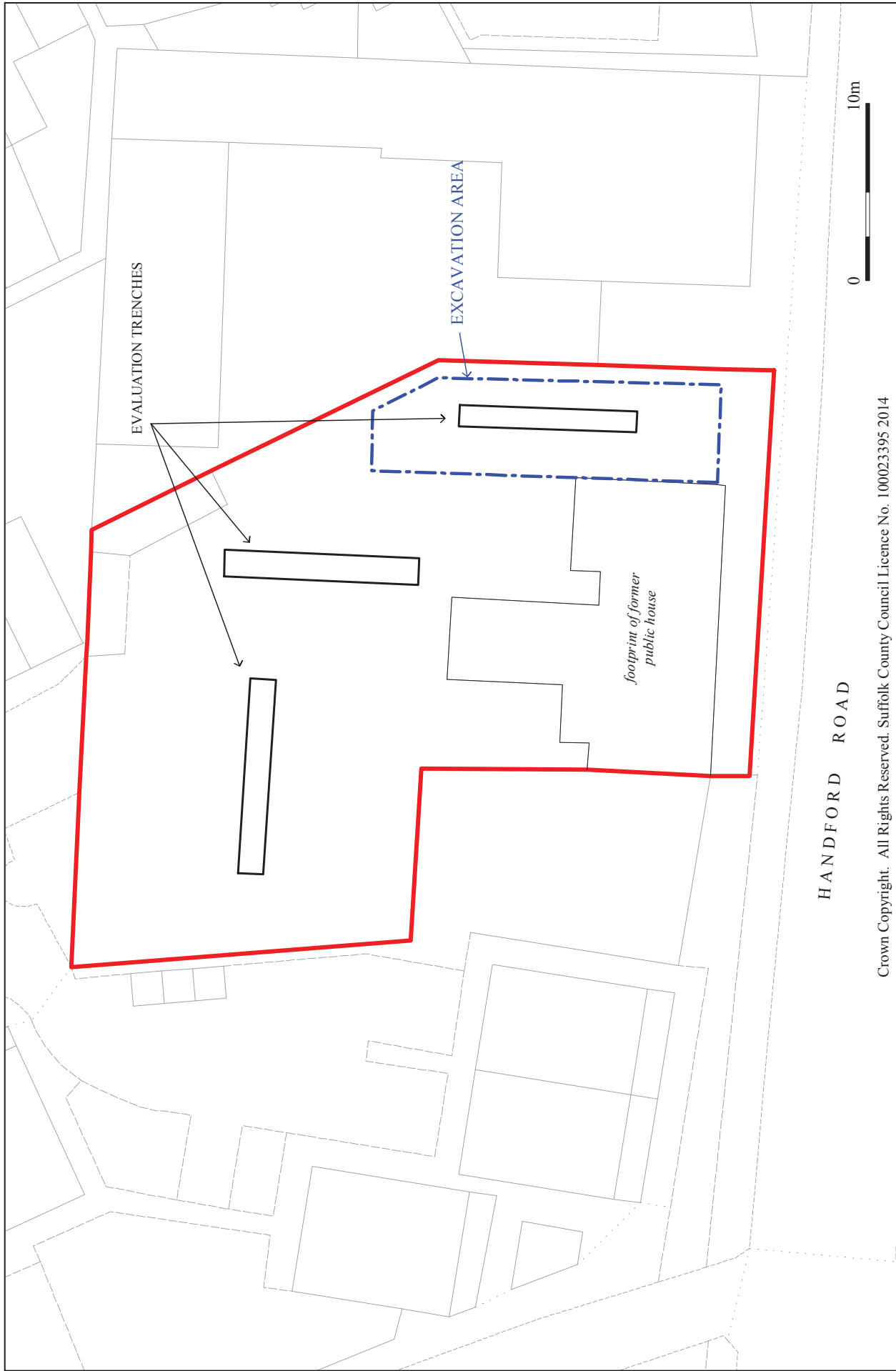


Figure 1. Areas of archaeological investigation (blue)

2 Project details

Site Name	110-112 Handford Road, Ipswich
Site Location/Parish	Ipswich
Grid Reference	TM 1536 4461
Access	Off Handford Road
Planning Application No	IP/14/00218/FUL
HER code	IPS 716
OASIS Ref	suffolkc1-194924
SCCAS Job Code	TBA
Type:	Excavation
Area	102m ²
Project start date	17th November 2014
Fieldwork duration	Up to 5 days
Number of personnel on site	2-3

Personnel and contact numbers

Contracts Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01473 581743
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Mark Sommers	01473 265884
Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01284 352447
Sub-contractors		
Curatorial Officer	Jude Plouviez	01284 741235
Consultant	David Clarke & Associates	
Developer	East of England Co-operative Society	

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Ipswich	01473 613500
Location of nearest A&E	Ipswich Hospital, Heath Road, Ipswich, IP4 5PD	01473 712233
Qualified First Aiders	Mark Sommers	01473 265884

Hire details

Plant:	Holmes Plant Hire	
Toilet Hire	TBC	
Tool hire:	N/A	

Other Contacts

Suffolk Fleet Maintenance		01359 270777
Suffolk Press Office		01473 264395
SCC EMS (Jezz Meredith)		01473 583288
SCC H&S (Stuart Boulter)		01473 583290

3 Archaeological method statement

3.1 Open area excavation

- 3.1.1 The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of the SCCAS Field Team led by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer Grade. The excavation team will comprise up to two further experienced excavators, surveyors and a metal-detectorist from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS.
- 3.1.2 The archaeological excavation will commence with topsoil stripping of an area measuring approximately 102m² (Fig. 1). This is the area of archaeological potential that is considered to be most at risk from the proposed development of the site.
- 3.1.3 Within this area the topsoil and (where present) underlying subsoil/colluvium will be excavated using a suitable mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide, toothless ditching bucket. This will be done under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. Mechanical excavation will proceed until the first archaeological deposit is encountered or (if absent) the surface of the geological stratum is reached.
- 3.1.4 The previous evaluation trenching demonstrated that between 0.7-0.8m of overburden will require removal before the archaeological horizon is encountered.
- 3.1.5 If archaeological deposits are exposed it will be necessary to limit the movement of vehicles and plant in order not to damage such deposits until they have been cleared by hand excavation by the attending archaeologists.
- 3.1.6 An experienced metal-detectorist will undertake a systematic scan of the excavated topsoil, subsoil and any archaeological deposits or features that are found.
- 3.1.7 Should archaeological deposits or features be exposed they will be investigated as follows. All features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural or funerary will be excavated fully. Postholes will be half-sectioned and then excavated fully. Other intrusive features will be excavated sufficiently to establish their date and function. Generally this will entail 'half-sectioning' of pits and other non-structural features and 10–20% sampling of linear features such as ditches. Fabricated surfaces such as yards or floors will be exposed and recorded fully.
- 3.1.8 Although in this instance it is unlikely to be a requirement, archaeological staff will not work at unsupported depths of greater than 1.2m. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is used or, where applicable, the trench sides are stepped/battered.
- 3.1.9 Normal SCCAS Field Team conventions, compatible with the County HER, will be used during the site recording. Where appropriate hand-drawn plans of archaeological features/deposits will be made, although planning by GPS or TST might also be employed.

- 3.1.10 The site will be recorded under an HER site code (IPS 716) acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded using standard SCCAS Context Recording sheets and associated database. An OASIS record will be initiated prior to any fieldwork.
- 3.1.11 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the fieldwork.
- 3.1.12 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 3.1.13 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 in-house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 3.1.14 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable archaeological features 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 English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 3.1.15 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site they will be treated with due care and attention in accordance with appropriate standards (e.g. Brickley and McKinley 2004, McKinley and Roberts 1993). Guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed at all times and this will include obtaining a licence for exhumation prior to the removal of any remains from site. All human remains will be recorded in situ prior to their appropriate lifting, packing and marking.

3.2 Reporting, archive and OASIS record

- 3.2.1 A unique HER number will be acquired from the Suffolk HER prior to the start of the fieldwork. This will be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the project.
- 3.2.2 All artefactual material recovered will be held by the SCC Contracting Team until their analysis of the material is complete. Ownership of all such archaeological finds will then be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS/CT, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 3.2.3 In the event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.2.4 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS/CT (2010). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision has been made to cover these costs in our agreement with them.

- 3.2.5 Provision will be made to integrate the results of the evaluation archive into the assessment, analysis and publication stages of this project.
- 3.2.6 Specialist finds staff will be used, who are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- 3.2.7 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.
- 3.2.8 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.2.9 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.
- 3.2.10 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.2.11 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).
- 3.2.12 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).
- 3.2.13 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist with a clear statement of potential for further analysis.
- 3.2.14 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 3.2.15 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.2.16 The need for a full post-excavation assessment (PXA) report will be discussed and formally agreed with the SCCAS/CT within four weeks of the end of fieldwork.
- 3.2.17 If a PXA is required a written timetable for post-excavation assessment, updated project design and/or reporting will be produced for approval by SCCAS/CT

within four weeks of the end of fieldwork. Following this, a written statement of progress on post-excavation work – whether assessment, analysis, report writing and publication or archiving – will be prepared at six monthly intervals.

3.2.18 A post-excavation assessment (PXA) report on the fieldwork will be prepared in accordance with the principles of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (English Heritage 2006). The PXA will act as a critically assessed audit of the archaeological evidence from the site; see East Anglian Archaeology Draft Post Excavation Assessments: Notes on a New Guidance Document (2012).

3.2.19 On receipt of approval of the final reports from SCCAS/CT hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.

3.2.20 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The SCCAS Contracting Team will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be included as an appendix to the final report.

4 Risk assessment

4.1 General

4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with the Suffolk County Council statement on Health and Safety at all times. Particular hazards to SCCAS staff and subcontractors identified with this project are as follows:

Outdoor working – hazards to staff from weather conditions and uneven ground.

Manual excavation – the main hazards are to staff from the use of tools, shallow holes and the resultant trip hazards, live services and ground contamination.

Mechanised excavation, site stripping etc. – the most significant hazard from this activity is working in close proximity with plant machinery.

4.1.2 Specific risk assessments for each are provided in Appendix 3.

4.1.3 All SCCAS staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present site and are aware of all SCCAS H&S policies. All staff will be issued with a copy of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer. All permanent SCCAS excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.

4.1.4 From time to time it may be necessary for site visits by external specialists, SCCAS Conservation Team members and other SCC staff. All such staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions. PPE is not restricted to the list below – additional items will be provided if circumstances require it.

4.1.5 PPE required in this case includes:

- Hard Hat (to EN397)
- High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater)
- Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole)

4.1.6 Other PPE that may be deployed as necessary includes:

- Gloves (to EN388)
- Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F)

4.1.7 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies (see Appendix 2).

4.1.8 Welfare facilities will comprise a simple portaloo with staff otherwise working from vehicles.

4.2 Environmental controls

- 4.2.1 Suffolk County Council is firmly dedicated to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines.
- 4.2.2 On site the SCCAS Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination EMS reporting and procedures will be carried out in consultation with Jez Meredith (SCCAS EMS Officer). All rubbish will be bagged and removed either to areas designated by the client or returned to SCC property for disposal.

4.3 Plant and equipment details

- 4.3.1 A 360⁰ tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a full suite of buckets will be required for the controlled strip. In this instance it is assumed that the plant will be supplied by the client or their representatives, and it is required that the plant is operated by a fully qualified driver who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the Construction Industry Training Board).
- 4.3.2 The plant machinery will be well serviced and be as quiet a model as is practicable. It will come equipped with appropriate spill kit and drip trays. It will only refuel in a single designated area, as defined by the SCCAS. If required all refuelling, will be carried out using electrically operated pumps and will only be done when drip trays are deployed.

4.4 Hazardous substances

- 4.4.1 No hazardous substances are specifically required in order to undertake the archaeological works.

4.5 Services

- 4.5.1 A full services survey had not been provided at the time of writing this document. Appropriate measures will be taken to avoid previously unidentified services.

4.6 Lighting

- 4.6.1 No trenches are to be excavated indoors and no special requirements are necessary.

4.7 Access/Egress

- 4.7.1 All movements to and from site will respect the existing perimeter fencing and hoarding. The excavation area is close to the only entrance to the site and as such the gates will be kept closed once site access has been gained. Out of working hours the entrance will be kept locked to prevent unauthorised access.

Site induction sign off sheet

Name	Signature	Date

Appendix 1. Suffolk County Council Health and Safety Policy

Health & Safety Policy – HS01



Health and Safety Policy Section 1 - General Statement of Policy

Suffolk County Council is fully committed to comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act etc 1974 and associated legislation.

We recognise that good health, safety and wellbeing is integral to our organisational and business performance by reducing injuries and ill health, protecting the environment and reducing unnecessary losses and liabilities. Our service delivery decisions will always consider the impact on health, safety and wellbeing.

We aim to be exemplary in all matters relating to the health, safety and welfare of our staff and all those who may be affected by our activities. To this end we will:

- benchmark our health & safety performance against other similar organisations;
- provide adequate control of the health and safety risks arising from our work activities;
- consult with our employees on matters affecting their health and safety;
- provide and maintain safe plant and equipment;
- ensure safe handling and use of substances;
- provide information, instruction and supervision with adequate professional advice;
- ensure all employees are competent to do their tasks, and give them adequate training;
- prevent incidents, injuries and cases of work-related ill health;
- maintain safe and healthy working conditions;
- commit to progressive improvement in health & safety performance using current recognised good practice such as 'HSG65' and similar models of continuous improvement;
- review and revise this policy as necessary at regular intervals.

Signed:  Chief Executive.

Date: *27th January 2012*

Signed:  Leader.

Date: *31st January 2012*

Review date: Date: January 2014

If you need help to understand this information in another language or would like this information in another format, including audio tape or large print, please call **08456 066 067**.

Appendix 2. Risk Assessments

Specific Risk Assessments for Archaeological Recording: 110-112, Handford Road, Ipswich

- 1 Working with plant machinery
- 2 Physical work in an outdoor setting
- 3 Deep excavations
- 4 Use of hand tools
- 5 Damage to services

1-5 = Low risk

6-12 = Medium risk

20-25 = High risk

Risk Assessment 1 Working with plant machinery

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Direction and supervision of tracked 360° excavator.	Various.	Staff in close proximity to excavation (operation of bucket & manoeuvre of boom).	Accidental contact with boom or bucket or unexpected movement of machine.	Principally SPO/PO, but at times may involve others.	10	<p>Only PO to supervise machinery.</p> <p>No personnel to be within radius of boom.</p> <p>All staff to wear high visibility clothing, hard hats and safety footwear at all times.</p>	5	R V Gardner	24/10/14	<p>Call emergency services.</p> <p>First Aid if required.</p>

Severity	Likelihood				
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	1	2	3	4	5
3	2	4	6	8	10
4	3	6	9	12	15
5	4	8	12	16	20
	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk

Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 2

Physical work in an outdoor setting

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Hand excavations of archaeological features.	Various.	Extremes of heat, cold and wet weather. Trip hazards.	Hypothermia, heat stroke, sunburn. Minor injuries.	All field staff.	9	All staff provided with appropriate clothing for weather conditions. No staff to work alone in extreme conditions. Regular sweep for trip hazards.	2	R Gardner	24/10/14	First Aid if required. Call emergency services if necessary.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 3 Deep excavations

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of trial trenches and archaeological features within.	Various.	Trench collapse, falls, and work in confined spaces.	Physical injury (minor to rare major examples), suffocation.	All field staff.	12	No excavation beyond safe depth in any circumstances (not necessary for evaluation stage of works). No excavation of trenches beyond depth of 1.2m (or shallower where there is risk of collapse in the judgement of the PO if deposits are unconsolidated).	2	R Gardner	24/10/14	Call emergency services. First Aid if required.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 4 Use of hand tools

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of archaeological features using shovels, mattocks, forks, wheelbarrows and small tools	Various.	Splinters from poorly maintained equipment, trip hazards from unused equipment, accidental striking of personnel in close proximity, some heavy lifting.	Minor injuries.	All field staff.	8	Ensure all tools in serviceable condition. Careful policing of temporarily unused equipment (e.g. no discarded hand tools near trench edges). Ensure all tools carried appropriately.	4	R Gardner	24/10/14	First Aid if required.

Severity	Likelihood				
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	1	2	3	4	5
3	2	4	6	8	10
4	3	6	9	12	15
5	4	8	12	16	20
	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 5 Damage to services

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Machine cutting of trial trenches.	Various.	Accidental damage to cables or services (water, electrical etc.).	Electrocution, environmental damage/pollution, cost implications.	Machine operator and PO.	6	Client to provide survey of any known services. Carefully observed machine excavation under full supervision. Use of CAT scanner.	2	R Gardner	24/10/14	Call emergency services. First Aid if required. Any pollution to be reported to Environmental Manager immediately.

Severity	Likelihood				
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Appendix 3. SCC Liability Insurance Certification



To Whom It May Concern

Our ref: SP/IND

13 August, 2014

Zurich Municipal Customer: Suffolk County Council

This is to confirm that Suffolk County Council have in force with this Company until the policy expiry on 31 July 2015 Professional Negligence Insurance incorporating the following essential features:

Policy Number: QLA-19A004-0013

Services covered: Archaeology – investigation and reporting to external organisations

Limit of Indemnity: £ 1,000,000 any one claim and *in the aggregate for all claims* first made against the Insured and notified to Zurich Municipal during the period of insurance

Excess : £ 300,000 any one claim

Retroactive Date: 01 August 2006

Exclusions

Standard insurance market exclusions apply, notably exclusion of Pollution other than sudden and accidental; punitive or exemplary damages; express warranties or guarantees; claims the cause of which occurred prior to the Retroactive Date.

This is a brief summary and the full policy should always be referred to for exact details of cover.

Yours faithfully

Underwriting Services
Zurich Municipal
Farnborough

Zurich Municipal
Zurich House
2 Gladiator Way
Farnborough
GU14 6GB

Telephone 0870 2418050

Direct Phone 0121 6978592
Direct Fax 01252 375893
E-mail philip.lewis@uk.zurich.com

Communications will be monitored regularly to improve our service and for security and regulatory purposes

Zurich Municipal is a trading name of Zurich Insurance Group Ltd

A public limited company incorporated in Ireland. Registration No. 13460
Registered Office: Zurich House, Ballsbridge Park, Dublin 4, Ireland.

UK branch registered in England and Wales
Registration No. BR7985.

UK Branch Head Office: The Zurich Centre,
3000 Parkway, Whiteley, Fareham,
Hampshire PO15 7JZ

Authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland and subject to limited regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority. Details about the extent of our regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority are available from us on request.



To Whom It May Concern

Our ref: SR/B'HAM

31 July, 2014

Zurich Municipal Customer: Suffolk County Council including subsidiary companies Concertus Limited, Sensing Change, Eastern Facilities Management

This is to confirm that Suffolk County Council has in force with this Company until the policy expiry on 31/07/2015 Insurance incorporating the following essential features:

Policy Number: QLA-19A004-0013

Limit of Indemnity:

Public Liability:	£ 50,000,000	any one event
Products Liability:	£ 50,000,000	for all claims in the
Pollution:)	aggregate during any one period of insurance
Employers' Liability:	£ 50,000,000	any one event inclusive of costs

Zurich Municipal
Zurich House
2 Gladiator Way
Farnborough
Hampshire
GU14 6GB

Telephone 0870 2418050
Direct Phone 0121 697 4592
Direct Fax 0121 697 8585
E-mail Philip.Lewis@uk.zurich.com

Communications will be monitored regularly to improve our service and for security and regulatory purposes

Zurich Municipal is a trading name of Zurich Insurance plc.

A public limited company incorporated in Ireland. Registration No. 13460.
Registered Office: Zurich House, Ballsbridge Park, Dublin 4, Ireland.
UK Branch registered in England and Wales. Registration No. BR7985.
UK Branch Head Office: The Zurich Centre, 3000 Parkway, Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire PO15 7JZ.

Zurich Insurance plc is authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland and subject to limited regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority. Details about the extent of our regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority are available from us on request.

These details can be checked on the FCA's Financial Services register via their website www.fca.org.uk or by contacting them on 0800 111 6768. Our FCA Firm Reference Number is 203093.

Excess :

Public Liability/Products Liability/Pollution: £ 300,000 any one event
Employers' Liability: £ 300,000 any one claim

Indemnity to Principals :

Covers include a standard Indemnity to Principals Clause in respect of contractual obligations.

Full Policy :

The policy documents should be referred to for details of full cover.

Yours faithfully

Phil Lewis
Underwriting Services
Zurich Municipal

Appendix 2. Context list

Full list of contexts issued during the excavation and the proceeding evaluations

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Location
0001			Finds	Unstratified finds	
0002	0002		Layer	Tarmac and underlying carpark surfaces Trenches 1 & 2	T1 & 2
0003	0003		Layer	Very dark brown loam with freq CBM & charcoal, c.0.3m thickness max	T1
0004	0004		Layer	Mid to dark brown silty sand with freq gravel to base	T1
0005	0005		Layer	Natural - both trenches: yellow / orange sand & gravel	T1 & 2
0006	0006		Layer	Dark brown, gravelly loam with mod oyster shell frags, occ bone & white china sherds (not retained), occ dumps & lenses of redeposited natural, particularly towards S end. Max depth N end of Tr 2 = 0.7m, S end = 0.5m. Sharp contact with Natural below indicating truncation	T2
0007				Number not used	
0008				Number not used	
0009				Number not used	
0010	0010	Pit	Cut	Rectangular pit, orientated NE-SW with near vertical sides, sharp bos to flat base; length 1.2m, width 0.75m, depth 0.5m	T1
0011	0010	Pit	Fill	Mid brown / grey silty sand with occ sml stones throughout 5-10mm, mainly angular, loose compaction, no finds	T1
0012	0012	Posthole	Cut	Partly revealed in N edge of Trench 1, probable square cut with vertical sides, sharp bos to flat base; width 0.4m, depth 0.6m	T1
0013	0012	Posthole	Fill	Mid brown / grey silty sand with occ sml stones, oyster shell frags and reddened clay smears (?daub) near top of deposit	T1
0014	0014	Posthole	Cut	P/h revealed in S edge of Trench 1, probably square with vertical sides, sharp bos to flat base; width 0.5m, depth 0.4m. Layer 0004 appears to seal this feature whereas p/h 0012 cuts it?	T1
0015	0014	Posthole	Fill	Light brown / grey mottled, lots of disturbance throughout, occ sml stones	T1
0016			Layer	layer of brick rubble and crushed mortar, some in-situ brickwork at southern end of trench	T3 & exc

0017			Layer	Dark brown silty loam with occasional small stones (rounded and angular) and very infrequent fragments of red brick and tile. The 19th century wall bases are partly cut into this layer.	T3 & exc
0018	0018	Posthole	Cut	Feature cut located in and beyond the southern end of the trench. Visible portion suggests a square or rectangular cut with rounded corners. Near vertical sides down to what is probably a flat base.	T3 & exc
0019	0018	Pit	Fill	upper fill of mid brown silty sand with frequent stone pebbles and angular flint	T3 & exc
0020	0018	Pit	Fill	lower fill of grey brown sand with stone/gravel	T3 & exc
0021	0018	Pit	Fill	basal fill of pit 0018. Consists of pale brown-yellow sand, very stony	T3 & exc
0022	0022	Posthole	Cut	Small circular, bowl shaped cut. Adjacent to/overlaps? Cut 0024 - relationship unclear	T3 & exc
0023	0022	Posthole	Fill	mid to dark brown silty sand	T3 & exc
0024	0024	Posthole	Cut	Small circular, bowl shaped cut. Adjacent to/overlaps? Cut 0022 - relationship unclear	T3 & exc
0025	0024	Posthole	Fill	mid to dark brown silty sand	T3 & exc
0026	0026	Pit	Cut	Small, probably circular shaped feature cut on edge of trench. Very steep sides down to a flat base	T3 & exc
0027	0026	Pit	Fill	mid to dark brown silty sand	T3 & exc
0028	0028	Pit	Cut	Small, probably sub-circular shaped feature cut on edge of trench. Very steep sides down to a flattish base	T3 & exc
0029	0028	Pit	Fill	mid to dark brown silty sand	T3 & exc
0030		Finds		Unstratified finds from the excavation area	exc
0031	0031	Pit	Cut	Small circular shaped feature cut. Bowl shaped profile	exc
0032	0031	Pit	Fill	Mid to dark brown silty stony sand	exc
0033	0024	Pit	Cut	Small circular/sub-square shaped cut with a bowl shaped profile. Adjacent to/overlaps? Cut 0022 - relationship unclear. (Same as cut 0024 in Trench 3).	T3 & exc
0034	0024	Pit	Fill	Mid to dark brown silty stony sand	T3 & exc
0035	0035	Pit	Cut	Small circular shaped cut with steep sides down to a curved base	exc
0036	0035	Pit	Fill	Mid to dark brown silty stony sand	exc
0037	0028	Pit	Cut	Small circular/sub-square shaped cut with steep, near vertical sides down to a curved base (Same as cut 0028 in Trench 3).	T3 & exc
0038	0028	Pit	Fill	Mid to dark brown silty stony sand	T3 & exc

0039	0026	Pit	Cut	Small circular/sub-square shaped cut with steep, near vertical sides down to a flat base (Same as cut 0026 in Trench 3).	T3 & exc
0040	0026	Pit	Fill	Mid to dark brown silty stony sand	T3 & exc
0041	0041	Pit	Cut	Circular shaped cut with bowl shaped profile.	exc
0042	0041	Pit	Fill	Mid to dark brown silty stony sand	exc
0043	0043	Pit	Cut	Probably circular/sub square shaped pit on eastern edge of excavation area. With vertical sides and a flat base.	exc
0044	0043	Pit	Fill	Dark brown loamy sand with modern CBM- a clearly modern (19thC or later) pit cut.	exc
0045	0045	Posthole	Cut	Sub circular shaped cut with vertical sides down to an uneven but generally flat base.	exc
0046	0045	Posthole	Fill	dark brown stony, silty sand - loose compaction	exc
0047	0045	Posthole	Fill	fil of probable posthole 0045. Consists of light brown stony silty sand with occasional lumps of clay throughout.	exc
0048	0048	Pit	Cut	Small circular shaped cut with a bowl shaped profile	exc
0049	0048	Pit	Fill	light brown silty sand with occasional to frequent stones.	exc
0050	0050	Pit	Fill	sub-circular shaped cut on western edge of excavation with steep sides down to a bowl shaped base.	exc
0051	0050	Pit	Fill	light to mid brown silty sand with frequent stone.	exc
0052	052	Posthole	Cut	Circular/sub-square shaped cut on southern edge of excavation with near vertical sides down to a flat base	exc
0053	0052	Posthole	Fill	pale brown silty sand with frequent stone and occasional lens of dense grey silty sand towards eastern edge.	exc
0054	0018	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut 0018 consisting of grey brown sand with stone/gravel. Rapid excavation in to fill of feature excavated during evaluation to recover further finds revealed some pot, tile and a large fragment of quern/millstone.	T3 & exc

Appendix 3. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-194924

Project details

Project name	IPS716 - 110-112 Handford Road (former Three Jolly Sailors), Ipswich
Short description of the project	small open area excavation revealed a series of postholes forming a possible Roman building dated to mid 2nd - mid 3rd century. A second, more modest building on a similar alignment is suggested by a nearby group of undated features.
Project dates	Start: 17-11-2014 End: 15-12-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	IPS716 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	POST HOLE Uncertain
Monument type	POST HOLE Roman
Significant Finds	SHERD Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Roman
Significant Finds	MILLSTONE Roman
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH IPS716 - 110-112 Handford Road, Ipswich
Study area	100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1536 4461 52.0574087345 1.14176266788 52 03 26 N 001 08 30 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	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Physical Archive ID	IPS716
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	IPS716
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	IPS716
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Excavation Report: 110-112 Handford Road (former Three Jolly Sailors PH), Ipswich, IPS 716
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.

Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Report No. 2014/128
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Ipswich
Description	printed sheets of A4 paper with card covers and a plastic ring binder

Entered by MS (mark.sommers@suffolk.gov.uk)

Entered on 15 December 2014

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/