

Archaeological Monitoring Report: Land to the Rear of 1-25 Kingston Road, Ipswich

SMR Information

Application No.:	IP/03/00649/Ful	Finds:	None
Grid Ref:	TM 1453 4558	Period:	Post Medieval
SMR No.:	IPS 453	SCCAS Rpt. No.:	2004/107
Oasis Rpt No.:	Suffolkc1-3677	SCCAS Job No.:	IPSW/KIN/001
Funding Body:	V. A. Marriott Limited		

Summary

Ipswich, Land to the rear of 1-25 Kingston Road (TM 1453 4558) A previous archaeological evaluation of the site (Boulter, 2004, SCCAS Rpt. No. 2004/68) had identified a moderate archaeological potential for deposits of prehistoric and medieval date. As a further programme of archaeological work involving the monitoring of contractors groundworks was specified by the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority.

The monitoring works failed to identify further archaeological deposits other than a previously recorded quarry pit and other later post-medieval (20th century) features.
(Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council & V. A. Marriott Limited, SCCAS Rpt. No. 2004/107)

Background

A planning application (IP/03/00649/FUL) was granted for the erection of dwellings on a 0.38 hectares site to the rear of 1-25 Kingston Road, Ipswich (Fig. 1), with a condition requiring the applicant to provide for a programme of archaeological works. The initial scope of the archaeological works was outlined in Brief & Specification document written by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team (archaeological advisors to the local planning authority) and involved a desktop survey and trial-trenching.

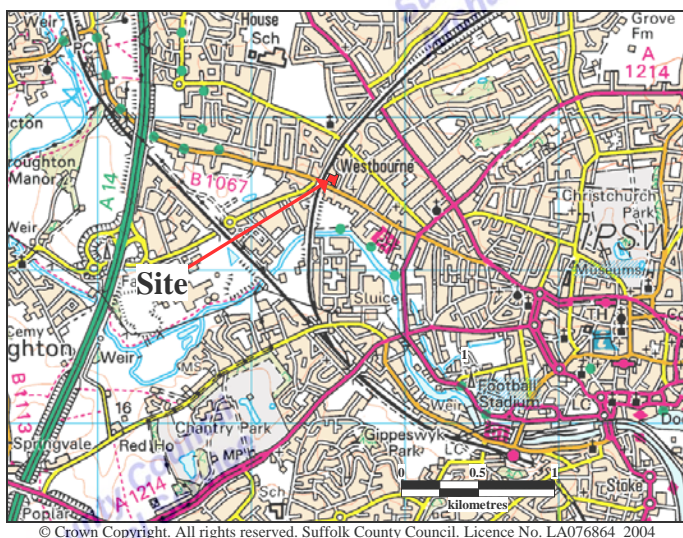


Fig. 1 1:50,000 scale OS map extract showing the location of the site

groundworks. A copy of the Brief and Specification document outlining the scope of these works is appended to this report.

Subsequently, Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Projects Team were commissioned by the developer (V. A. Marriott Limited) to undertake the archaeological monitoring works.

The results of this work (Boulter, 2004, SCCAS Rpt. No. 2004/68) provided evidence for a limited archaeological activity on the site dating to the prehistoric (Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age), medieval and post-medieval periods.

On this basis, in order to fulfil the archaeological condition of the Planning Consent, the developer was required to undertake a further programme of archaeological works involving the monitoring of

Results

A series of site visits were made during topsoil stripping on the line of the road and while footing trenches were being excavated. The information recorded during these visits is presented in the table below relating to the plot numbers shown on Figure 2 (allocated by the monitoring archaeologists. These do not conform to contractors block numbers).

Date of Visit	Location	Observations
21/06/04	Road Strip	Only small area stripped to natural subsoil. No archaeological features identified, some modern disturbance.
28/07/04	Block 1, Plot 1	Two modern pits were recorded along with a poorly consolidated area of mixed chalk, silt & sand subsoil.
30/07/04	Block 1, Plot 3	No archaeological features recorded.
02/08/04	Block 1, Plot 1	No archaeological features recorded.
03/08/04	Block 1, Plot 3	No archaeological features recorded.
04/08/04	Block 1, Plot 3	Large modern pit on NW corner, probably quarry pit identified during evaluation.
05/08/04	Block 1, Plot 2	No archaeological features recorded.
12/08/04	Block 1, Plot 4	No obvious archaeological features, some modern disturbance.
08/09/04	Block 2, Plot 6	No obvious archaeological features, some modern disturbance.
14/09/04	Block 2, Plot 5	No obvious archaeological features, some modern disturbance.

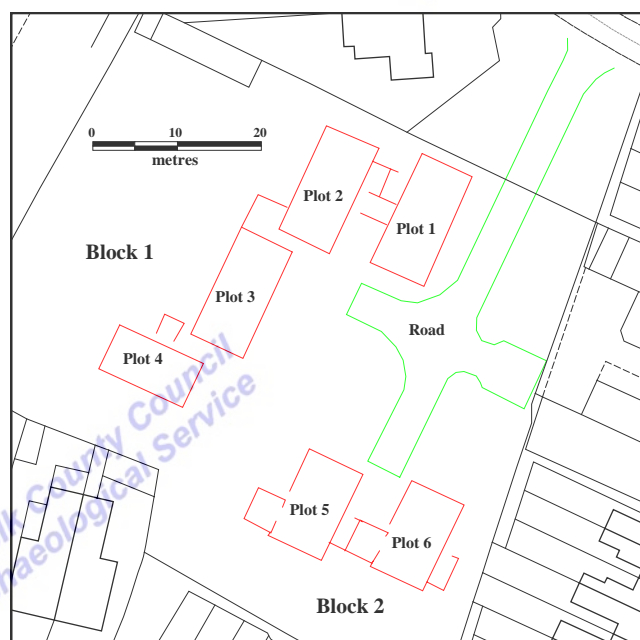


Fig. 2 Location of house plots & service roads

No features of archaeological interest were identified and no artefactual evidence, other than modern material was observed within the upcast spoil.

The footing excavations revealed a mixed natural subsoil which required variable footing depths depending on its character. Good clean sand and gravel was encountered but usually interspersed with clay and silt. Features identified during the monitoring were limited to modern pits, pipe-trenches and wall stubs, the latter particularly in Block 2. It was not considered necessary to record these features in any detail. The edge of the quarry pit known from map evidence to occupy the north-western side of the site was identified in Block 1, Plot 3.

Conclusions

While the archaeological evaluation provided positive evidence for prehistoric and medieval activity on the site, the monitoring works confirmed that it was of a limited nature.

The edge of the 19th century quarry pit known from both the desktop survey and trial-trenching was identified in one of the footing trenches of building Block 1, Plot 3.

Stuart Boulter

Archaeological Field Projects Team, Environment & Transport Dept

Suffolk County Council

September 2004, Report No. 2004/107

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Appendix I: Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

LAND TO THE REAR OF 1-25 KINGSTON ROAD, IPSWICH

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning consent has been granted for the erection of flats, associated car parking and access to land to the rear of 1-25 Kingston Road, Ipswich (IP/03/00649/FUL).
- 1.2 The development site lies in an area of very high archaeological potential to the immediate north of the multi-period complex centred on the Boss Hall Industrial Estate. Finds of Anglo-Saxon date have been found to the immediate east of the site, in Kingston Road, and west of the site, in Eustace Road.

A (probable) 19th century small pit with a circular structure is also shown on the 1884 OS map in the north-west corner of the site in what will be amenity space.
- 1.3 The planning consent contains a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before development begins (Planning Policy Guidance 16, paragraph 30 condition).
- 1.4 As the first stage of the programme of archaeological work the site was evaluated by trenching in April 2004 (SCCAS Report No 2004/68).
- 1.5 The evaluation revealed limited evidence for prehistoric (late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age), early medieval and post medieval activity. The medieval features comprised boundary ditches at the south end of the site.
- 1.6 In view of the low density of archaeological features encountered, the second stage of archaeological works required should consist of a monitoring of contractor's groundworks.

2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which would be damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for prehistoric and medieval occupation of the site.

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

- 3.1 The developer or his archaeologist will give the County Archaeologist (Keith Wade, Archaeological Service, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR. Telephone: 01284 352440; Fax: 01284 352443) 48 hours notice of the commencement of site works.
- 3.2 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the observing archaeologist) who must be approved by the Planning Authority's archaeological adviser (the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service).
- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon this Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.

- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered, the County Archaeologist should be immediately informed so that any amendments deemed necessary to this specification to ensure adequate provision for recording, can be made without delay. This could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would otherwise be damaged or destroyed.

4. **Specification**

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Archaeologist and the 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity should be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.3 In the case of footing trenches unimpeded access at the rate of one and half hours per 10 metres of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.4 All archaeological features exposed should be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.5 All contexts should be numbered and finds recorded by context as far as possible.
- 4.6 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.

5. **Report Requirements**

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.3 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.4 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, should be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.5 County Sites and Monuments Record sheets should be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

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

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

Specification by: Keith Wade

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Date: 17 May 2004

Reference: /Ipswich-KingstonRd2

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

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.