

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/129

**Prince of Wales Care Home, Ipswich
IPS 627**

S. Cass
© July 2010
www.suffolkcc.gov.uk/e-and-t/archaeology

Lucy Robinson, County Director of Economy, Skills and Environment
Endeavour House, Russell Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX.

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

HER Information

Planning Application No: IP/0700476/FUL

Date of Fieldwork: 5th July 2010

Grid Reference: TM 1569 4292

Funding Body: Highfield Civil Engineering Ltd.

Curatorial Officer: Jude Plouviez

Project Officer: Simon Cass

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-79220

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

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Contents

Summary

	Page
1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeological and historical background	1
4. Methodology	3
5. Results	3
5.1 Trench 1	3
5.2 Trench 2	4
6. Finds and environmental evidence	4
7. Discussion	5
8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work	5
9. Archive deposition	5
10. List of contributors and acknowledgements	5
Disclaimer	6
List of Figures	
1. Site location	2
List of Plates	
1. Trench 1, facing north-east (2 x 1m scales)	4
List of Appendices	
1. Brief and specification	7

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at the Prince of Wales Care Home in advance of the construction of a new, additional, residential building on the site on the 5th July 2010. The exposed stratigraphy was shallow, and showed signs of frequent modern disturbance and recent root action. No archaeologically relevant deposits or artefacts were encountered and no further work is recommended to be required as part of this development.

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

1. Introduction

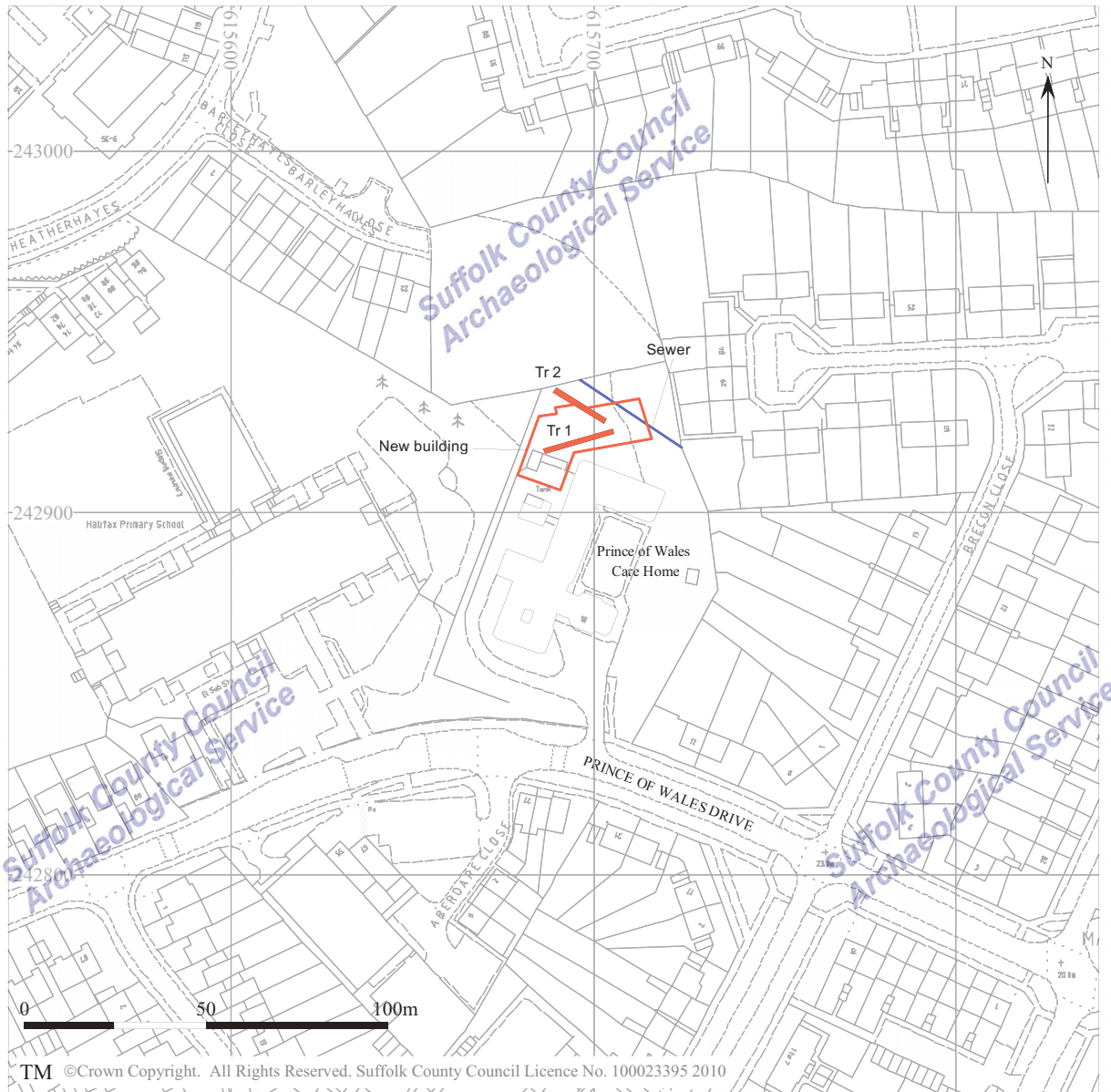
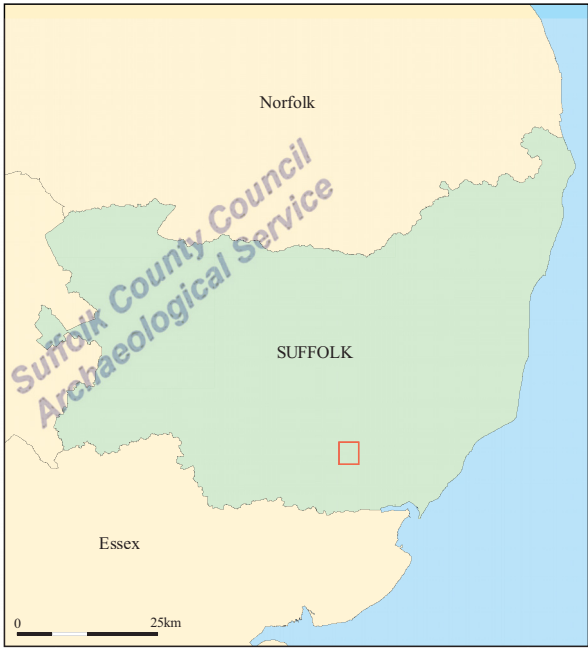
Planning permission (IP/07/00476/FUL) was granted by Ipswich Borough Council for the erection of a new two-storey extension containing additional bedrooms and communal facilities at the Prince of Wales Care Home, Prince of Wales Drive, Ipswich. A condition was placed on this development requiring the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological works prior to the commencement of works on the site. In respect of this condition the developer, Highfield Civil Engineering Ltd, commissioned Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team to carry out an evaluation, in accordance with a WSI approved by Jude Plouviez of the County Conservation Team, in advance of intrusive ground works on the site.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies on the shoulder of a hill which stretches to Chantry School 0.9km to the west, at a height of c.30m AOD. The site itself is generally flat, although modern levelling was apparent. The underlying geology is listed as glaciofluvial drift deposits, consisting of fine/coarse loamy and sandy soil, which was encountered within the trenches.

3. Archaeological and historical background

The site lies in an area of high archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. A findspot of Roman pottery (IPS 074) is recorded immediately adjacent to the development area and the topographical location is typical of late Iron Age and Roman settlements in this area. It was believed that there was a strong possibility that further archaeological deposits would be encountered at this location.



TM ©Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2010

Figure 1. Site Location

4. Methodology

The trenches were excavated with a 7-tonne 360⁰ tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless 'ditching' bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Spoil was removed in shallow spits until natural geology or archaeological deposits were reached (whichever occurred first). Where necessary, features of interest were hand-cleaned and part-excavated in order to ascertain potential dates and feature characteristics.

A full written record was made of the trenches, using *pro forma* recording sheets, including dimensions, stratigraphic descriptions and any other relevant information and a photographic record was made of the trenches, including representative sections, using a 6.2megapixel digital SLR camera.

5. Results

5.1 Trench 1

This trench was 20m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.5m deep (at the north-eastern end). The exposed stratigraphy for the majority of the trench consisted of c. 0.3m of very disturbed fine silty sand with frequent modern inclusions and evident root disturbance directly above natural soft pale yellow/brown fine sands with occasional small rounded stone inclusions. Towards the north-eastern end of the trench, the natural sands began to descend, leading to an increase in the depth of overlying topsoil to 0.5m. No archeologically relevant finds or deposits were identified within this trench.



Plate 1. Trench 1, facing north-east (2 x 1m scales)

5.2 Trench 2

This trench was 16m long, 1.6m wide and between 0.65 and 0.75m deep. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of disturbed topsoil as in Trench 1, overlying soft pale yellow/brown fine sands with occasional small rounded stone inclusions. It is believed that, as the land dropped away sharply outside the site boundary to the north, the increased depth of this trench compared to that in Trench 1 is again due to the descent of the underlying hillside.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

No archaeologically relevant finds were encountered during this evaluation. Modern artefacts such as brickwork, broken glass and metal fragments present in the topsoil were not retained.

7. Discussion

The disturbed and/or shallow nature of the topsoil sealing the underlying natural geology suggests that this site is likely to have suffered significant truncation in the last 90 years. While the shape of the underlying hill would be consistent with the depths of the natural sands, the presence of roots and modern detritus indicate that what little topsoil is present has not protected the area during previous landscaping (probably associated with the construction of the current care home) and has provided conditions favourable to tree root spreading which will have increased the impact of bioturbation on any archaeological deposits.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Due to the absence of any archaeological deposits or artefacts, coupled with the frequent evidence of disturbance on the site, it is recommended that no further archaeological works be required of the current development.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich

T:\ENV\ARC\MSWORKS3\PARISH\Ipswich

Finds and environmental archive: No archive.

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by Simon Cass and Anna West from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was managed and directed by Rhodri Gardner, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The production of site plans and sections was carried out by Simon Cass, and the report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

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.

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Environment and Transport Service Delivery
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

Prince of Wales Care Home, Prince of Wales Drive, Ipswich

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Ipswich Borough Council (IP/07/00476/FUL) for the erection of an extension wing, c.550sq m in extent, to Prince of Wales Care Home, IP2 8PY. **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition, see condition 2 of the permission).
- 1.3 The site is at TM 1569 4292 on a spur (at c.30m OD) overlooking the Orwell estuary to the east. It is located on deep loam or sandy soils of the Ludford series, overlying glaciofluvial drift.
- 1.4 This application is situated immediately adjacent to a findspot of Roman pottery recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER no. IPS 074); the pottery is said to have been discovered at a depth of some 2m during building operations “in the corner of the school playground” before 1977 – perhaps during the construction of the present care home building? The topographical location is very typical of late Iron Age and Roman settlements in this area. There is thus high potential for occupation deposits of this period to be disturbed by development. The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists. It is noted however that the applicant suggests there was extensive levelling of the site during construction works by SCC in 1967.
- 1.5 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be required:
 - A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area.
- 1.6 **The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.**
- 1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

- 1.9 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.
- 1.10 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.11 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.12 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits or of 20th century re-profiling.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.

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

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

3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

3.1 Two linear trial trenches (total length no less than 50m by 1.8m wide) are to be excavated across the location of the new extension wing.

3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.80m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

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

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

For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;

For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).

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

3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

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

- 3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

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

- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.11 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.12 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.13 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County HER is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.
- 5.14 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

- 5.16 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.17 An unbound copy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- Following acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.
- 5.18 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.19 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.
- 5.20 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Judith Plouviez

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Service Delivery
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR
Tel: 01284 352448
Email: jude.plouviez@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 29 December 2009

Reference: ArchSpecEval_PrinceofWalesCareHome_JP_Dec2009.doc

This brief and specification remains valid for six 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.