

FPSG17



Former Police Station, Grundisburgh Road, Woodbridge, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared on behalf of Archaeology Collective.

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

Client: Archaeology Collective

National Grid Reference: TM26232 49405

Address: Grundisburgh Road, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 4HG

Parish: Woodbridge

Council: Suffolk Coastal District Council Council

OASIS ref.: headland4-299911

Archive deposited with: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive- code WBG 124

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Graphics: Caroline Norrman

Schedule

Fieldwork: 06-07/11/2017

Final Report: December 2017

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FORMER POLICE STATION, GRUNDISBURGH ROAD

WOODBIDGE, SUFFOLK

Archaeological Evaluation

Between the 6th and 7th of November 2017, Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation in advance of the conversion of former police station buildings into no. 14 residential dwellings and associated parking at Grundisburgh Road, Woodbridge, Suffolk. This work was carried out as a condition of planning consent in order to provide information on the archaeological potential of the site.

No archaeological remains or finds were found.

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Archaeology Collective, on behalf of 111 Invest Ltd., to undertake a programme of archaeological works in connection with the conversion of a former police station and related outbuildings at Grundisburgh road, Woodbridge, Suffolk (Illus. 1).

Planning permission for the development was granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council (App.no. DC/16/4823/FULL) subject to a number of conditions, including one relating to archaeological works (no. 10 and 11):

“No development shall take place within the application site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation for evaluation, and where necessary excavation, which has been submitted and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.”

“No buildings shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 10 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.”

A brief was prepared by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS, 2016), outlining the archaeological works need to fulfil this condition.

Archaeology Collective (AC) prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (2017) on behalf of 111 Invest Ltd; setting out the proposed strategy for archaeological mitigation to meet the brief.

This consisted of archaeological trial trenching of the areas surrounding the buildings subject to conversion and

redevelopment. The WSI was submitted to and agreed with SCCAS who advise on archaeological matters. This report details the results of the work undertaken to satisfy the requirement of the WSI.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Development Area (DA) measures 0.195 ha. and is located to the west of the town of Woodbridge in Suffolk, 1.4km northwest of the River Deben and approximately 13km inland from the North Sea (NGR: TM 26228 49394; Illus. 1). It is bounded by Grundisburgh Road to the south, residential and commercial units to the north and east, and Moors Way to the west. The land on which the DA lies is 38m AOD on average and slopes gently to the south. The underlying geology is Thanet Sand Formation and Lambeth Group (undifferentiated) - clay, silt and sand with no superficial geology (British Geological Survey). The DA comprises a two-storey brick-built police station dating from the 1930s, an adjacent police house, related outbuildings and a carpark. The former police house and outbuildings are to be demolished. The open areas (composed of hard-surface and landscape feature grasses) were targeted for the trial trench evaluation.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The DA lies within an area of archaeological potential at the west of the known medieval town of Woodbridge (AC 2016, 6).

There is some evidence for Roman features in the vicinity of the DA. Less than 150m to the west was a find spot for Roman lamps and pottery sherds (AC 2017, 6). West of this, a 5th to 6th century Coptic oil flask indicative of burial was recorded (AC 2017, 6).

The DA is located 1.7km west of the renowned Saxon site of Sutton Hoo on the opposite bank of the Deben River.

A Roman building and a Saxon burial were recorded east of the DA at the Woodbridge school.

4 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

4.1 General

The methodology followed was designed to meet the requirements of the project brief (SCCAS, 2016) and was outlined in the WSI as follows:

“Generally, the archaeological evaluation was undertaken in order to:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains.
- To record the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on site.
- To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remains on site” (AC 2017, 6-7).

4.2 Specific

The specific aims as outlined in the WSI as:

- “To mechanically excavate five archaeological evaluation trenches to expose the surface of any underlying archaeological horizon or the natural ground.
- To clean the base and representative sections of the trenches and record them in both plan and representative section.
- To partially excavate any identified archaeological features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function and where possible date
- To discover if there is any evidence for prehistoric archaeology in the evaluation trenches (an Iron Age coin hoard is known from Woodbridge (Medlycott (ed.), 2011), and if so to assess its significance.
- To discover if there is any evidence for Roman archaeology (less than 150m to the west are the find spots of Roman lamps and pottery sherds and if present to assess its significance.
- To discover if there is any evidence for Saxon archaeology (a Coptic oil flask of 5th-6th century date indicative of a Saxon burial was recorded at Woodbridge), and if present to assess its significance.
- To discover if there is any evidence for medieval archaeology (the small town of Woodbridge is medieval in origin, with the first record of settlement from the 10th century), and if present to assess its significance.
- To inform the need (or otherwise) for any future archaeological works on the site by means of an illustrated report” (AC 2017, 7).

4.3 Objectives of the project

The objectives of the project as outlined in the WSI are:

- “To undertake the archaeological evaluation to provide sufficient information to discharge the planning condition.
- To undertake work in accordance with national best practice and guidelines.
- To archaeologically record any deposits, features or structures of significance.
- To analyse any remains with reference to the existing documentary evidence for historical development and land use.
- To produce a written account to include: summary; site description; deposit descriptions deposit levels (relative to ordnance datum) conclusions and recommendations for further work.
- To disseminate the findings of the work in an illustrated report, integrating the findings of the archaeological evaluation to produce as comprehensive a record as possible.
- To provide an ordered archive” (AC 2017, 7-8).

4.4 Archiving

The resulting archive is to be organised and deposited in Suffolk County Council Archive store (Accession Number: WBG 124) to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit (ClfA 2014a; Headland Archaeology 2013). An online OASIS form has been completed and is submitted with the final report (OASIS ID: headland4-299911).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Site works

Trial trenching was undertaken over 2 days on the 6th and 7th November 2017. In total five trenches targeting the development areas were excavated (see Illus 1 & 2).

Three trenches were 10m long by 1.8m wide and two were 5m long and 1.8m wide. The trenches were set out in accordance with the trench layout plan in the WSI (AC 2017, App. 2.2) using a Trimble GNSS device.

A mechanical excavator was equipped with a toothed bucket to break the hard surface and used a toothless ditching bucket to remove the overburden under direct archaeological supervision.

Potential archaeological features were investigated by hand. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded. Metal detecting was carried out over the arising from the trenches to aid in the recovery of artefacts. The metal detector was not set to discriminate against iron as required by the WSI.

5.2 Recording

All recording was in accordance with the Code of Practice of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA 2014b). Contexts were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards that conform to

accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was compiled. The site plan was accurately tied in to the National Grid and a scale version is shown in Illus. 1 and 2.

A digital photographic record of each trench and surroundings, was taken and a metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

5.3 Reporting and Archives

The results of the works are presented below. A summary report has been prepared for submission to the OASIS database (headland4-299911).

The resultant archive will be deposited at Suffolk County Council Archive. All archive preparation will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines published by the ClfA (2014a).

6 RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

Full context descriptions and trench descriptions, including dimensions, depths and orientations, are presented in the Appendix 1. Contexts are identified numerically by trench (i.e. Trench 1: (101), Trench 2: (201)) with cuts indicated by square brackets and deposits by rounded brackets. Selected technical detail is utilised below in order to describe the remains found and to inform the interpretation and dating we have completed and presented in this report. This structure reflects our adherence to the ClfA guidance on report production, which states that “descriptive material should be clearly separated from interpretative statements” (ClfA 2014b, 14)

Evaluation of the DA revealed no evidence of the nature of the land usage prior to the construction of the former police station and ancillary buildings. There was clear evidence of various phases of demolition and construction. What follows is a description of the ground makeup in the various areas where trial trenching took place.

6.2 Trench results

Trench 1 was 10m long, 1.8m wide and 0.5m deep at the east where the natural substrate was reached (Illus 2-4). It was excavated into a partially removed topsoil (101) which consisted of a dark grey brown clay silt loam overlying a subsoil (102) of dark to mid grey brown clay silt containing frequent rubble fragments and small limestone nodules. Trench 1 exposed the construction trench [104] of a 7.4m long live water pipe.

The water pipe trench [104] was filled with a dark mix of sandy clay silt (103) containing fragments of burnt material as well as small red brick fragments. A small portion of the natural substrate was exposed at the eastern end of Trench 1 and was composed of a light yellowish brown clay containing

frequent small limestone nodules (Illus. 3). No archaeology was identified in Trench 1.

Trench 2 was 10m long, 1.8m wide and 0.54m in average depth (Illus 2 and 5-7). It was excavated through the tarmac hard surface (201) that overlay a mixed deposit which consisted of rubble with brick and concrete fragments, and sand and gravel (202). Immediately under the rubble was a thin layer of dark grey clay silt (203) which included modern construction debris.

The natural substrate (203) was a light yellowish brown clay with frequent small limestone nodules and a darker patch in the substrate was identified at the north-eastern end of the trench. This was investigated by hand and identified as a natural variation in the local geology. A modern concrete drain was uncovered at the south-western end of Trench 2. The drain ran perpendicular to the back wall of the main building and was 0.70m wide and was 2.98m long. No archaeological evidence was found in Trench 2 (Illus 5-7).

Trench 3 was 10m long, 1.8m wide and 0.56m deep on average (Illus 2 and 8-10). It was excavated through the tarmac hard surface (301) which directly overlay a layer (302) of made ground consisting of rubble, modern red brick and concrete fragments, grey clay nodules and gravel. At the west-southwestern end of Trench 3 a large pit containing modern construction debris [304] was partially exposed. This was composed of a very dark grey silty clay deposit (303). This contained sherds of modern pottery alongside fragments of concrete slabs and plastic objects. Pit [304] was in excess of 3.8m long by 1.7m wide.

The natural geology (305) was a light yellowish brown clay with frequent small limestone nodules. No archaeological evidence was found in Trench 3 (Illus 8-10)

Trench 4 was 5m long, 1.8m wide and 0.52m deep (Illus 2 and 11-13). It was excavated through the tarmac. Under the tarmac and gravel underlay (401). This overlay an uneven layer of light orangish brown subsoil (402). This was between 0.1m and 0.25m thick over the natural geology (403). The natural substrate (404) was composed of light yellow brown clay with frequent limestone nodules and occasional darker patches. No archaeological evidence was found in Trench 4 (Illus 11-13).

Trench 5 was 5m long and 1.8m wide and 0.6m in average depth. Immediately below the hard surface and gravel underlay (501) a mid to dark orangish grey brown mixed deposit was exposed (502). This was 0.2m thick on average and contained frequent small stones and construction debris. The natural substrate (503) was light yellow brown clay with frequent limestone nodules. No archaeological evidence was found in Trench 5 (Illus 14 & 15).

The spoil heap from each trench was systematically screened with a metal detector and no archaeological artefacts were recovered.

6.3 Conclusion

No remains of archaeological significance were found during the trial trenching of the development area. The only features identified during the evaluation were associated with the

construction phases and modern usage of the existing buildings, ancillary buildings and car park.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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8 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Site registers

Trench tables

TR1			Orientation ENE/WSW	
L (m)	W (m)	Min. D (m)		Max. D (m)
10	1.8	0.25		0.51
Context	Description (m)			D BGL (m)
101	Topsoil: dark grey brown clay silt loam			0.2
102	Subsoil: dark to mid grey brown clay silt containing frequent rubble fragments and small limestone nodules			0.5
103	Fill of live water pipe trench			0.3+
104	Cut of live water pipe trench 7.4m+ x 0.55m			0.3+
105	Light yellow brown natural clay with darker patches and frequent specs of limestone nodules			0.51+
Summary				
Modern features associated with the existing building identified. No archaeology was uncovered.				

TR2			Orientation ENE-WSW	
L (m)	W (m)	Min. D (m)		Max. D (m)
10	1.8	0.52		0.56
Context	Description (m)			D BGL (m)
201	Overburden: tarmac			0.12
202	Made ground : rubble- brick, concrete fragments, sand and gravel used as underlay for the tarmac surface			0.27
203	Dark brown grey clay silt mixed deposit- contained demolition related fragments			0.15
204	Light yellow brown natural clay with darker patches and frequent specs of limestone nodules			0.54+
Summary				
Made ground overlying natural substrate. No archaeology was uncovered.				

TR3			Orientation ENE-WSW	
L (m)	W (m)	Min. D (m)		Max. D (m)
10	1.8	0.52		0.58
Context	Description (m)			D BGL (m)
301	Overburden: tarmac and associated gravel underlay			0.35
302	Made ground: rubble- modern brick fragments and broken concrete nodules			0.25
303	Fill of demolition dump/pit -3.8+ x 1.7+			0.7+
304	Cut of demolition dump/pit -3.8+ x 1.7+			0.7+
305	Light yellow brown natural clay with darker patches and frequent specs of limestone nodules			0.58+
Summary				
Modern construction debris and made ground overlying natural substrate. No archaeology was uncovered.				

TR4			Orientation NNW-SSE	
L (m)	W (m)	Min. D (m)		Max. D (m)
5	1.8	0.51		0.54
Context	Description (m)			D BGL (m)
401	Overburden: tarmac and associated gravel underlay			0.25
402	Light to mid orangish brown, very plastic in consistency and containing occasional scattered limestone flecks and small pebbles			0.2
403	Light yellow brown natural clay with darker patches and frequent specs of limestone nodules			0.54+
Summary				
Modern construction debris overlying natural substrate. No archaeology was uncovered.				

TR5			Orientation NNW-SSE	
L (m)	W (m)	Min. D (m)		Max. D (m)
5	1.8	0.51		0.6
Context	Description (m)			D BGL (m)
501	Overburden: tarmac and associated gravel underlay			0.32
502	Light orangish brown grey clay silt subsoil containing occasional small stones and very occasional rounded pebbles			0.18
503	Light yellow brown natural clay with frequent specs of limestone nodules			0.6+
Summary				
Clay deposit overlying natural substrate. No archaeology was uncovered.				

Photographic register

Photo no.	Direction facing	Description	File name
1	WSW	General shot of DA	FPSG-01-01
2	NE	General shot of DA	FPSG-01-02
3	N	View of back of police station	FPSG-01-03
4	NNW	View of access between buildings	FPSG-01-04
5	ENE	View of front of DA	FPSG-01-05
6	WSW	View of front of DA	FPSG-01-06
7	SSE	Passage between buildings	FPSG-01-07
8	SW	View of eastern boundary	FPSG-01-08
9	SE	View of yard at the back of main building	FPSG-01-09
10	ESE	View of yard at the back of main building	FPSG-01-010
11	NNW	View of western boundary	FPSG-01-011
12	NW	View of associated buildings at west	FPSG-01-012
13	SE	View of TR5	FPSG-01-013
14	NW	View of TR5	FPSG-01-014
15	SW	Representative section of TR5	FPSG-01-015
16	SE	View of TR5	FPSG-01-016
17	SE	View of TR5	FPSG-01-017
18	NW	View of TR5	FPSG-01-018
19	NW	View of TR4	FPSG-01-019
20	SE	View of TR4	FPSG-01-020
21	WSW	Representative section of TR4	FPSG-01-021
22	WSW	General shot of TR4	FPSG-01-022
23	WSW	View of TR3	FPSG-01-023
24	ENE	View of TR3	FPSG-01-024

25	ENE	View of TR3	FPSG-01-025
26	NNW	Representative section of TR3 showing (303) and [304]	FPSG-01-026
27	NW	Context (403) and modern concrete drain	FPSG-01-027
28	SSE	View of TR4	FPSG-01-028
29	NNW	View of TR4	FPSG-01-029
30	ENE	Working shot TR2	FPSG-01-030
31	WSW	View of TR2	FPSG-01-031
32	ENE	View of TR2	FPSG-01-032
33	NE	Concrete casing for modern drain in TR2	FPSG-01-033
34	NE	Concrete casing for modern drain in TR2	FPSG-01-034
35	WSW	Pre-ex view of TR1	FPSG-01-035
36	SE	Western side of police station showing manholes	FPSG-01-036
37	NNW	Representative section of TR3	FPSG-01-037
38	NNW	Representative section of TR2	FPSG-01-038
39	NNW	Representative section of TR2	FPSG-01-039
40	N	View of water pipe under scaffold parts	FPSG-01-040
41	ENE	Working shot of TR1 area	FPSG-01-041
42	ENE	Pre-ex view of TR1	FPSG-01-042
43	ENE	Working shot in TR1	FPSG-01-043
44	WSW	Variation in natural substrate (204)- TR2	FPSG-01-044
45	S	Variation in natural substrate (204)- TR2	FPSG-01-045
46	NW	Variation in natural substrate (204)- TR2	FPSG-01-046
47	WSW	Water pipe [104] in TR1	FPSG-01-047
48	WSW	Water pipe [104] in TR1	FPSG-01-048
49	NE	Working shot showing pipe trench [104]	FPSG-01-049
50	NE	Water pipe in TR1 [104]	FPSG-01-050
51	ENE	View of TR1	FPSG-01-051
52	WSW	Backfilled TR3	FPSG-01-052
53	SW	View of front of police station showing depth of overburden	FPSG-01-053
54	SW	View of front of police station showing depth of overburden	FPSG-01-054
55	WSW	General shot of front of main building	FPSG-01-055
56	WSW	TR1 backfilled	FPSG-01-056

Drawing Register

Drawing no.	Plan or section	Description
001	Section	Representative section of TR4
002	Section	Representative section of TR3
003	Section	Representative section of TR2

Appendix 2 – Oasis Form

OASIS ID: [headland4-299911](#)

Project details

Project name	Former Police Station, Grundisburgh Road, Woodbridge, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Headland Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological trial trenching evaluation on the site of the Former Police Station, Grundisburgh, Woodbridge, Suffolk in response to a planning condition concerning the redevelopment of the site into 14 residential dwellings and associated car park. Five trenches were opened and recorded in the development area but no archaeological evidence was identified during the investigation.
Project dates	Start: 06-11-2017 End: 07-11-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 – Vacant land previously developed

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL GRUNDISBURGH Former Police Station, Grundisburgh road, Woodbridge, Suffolk
Postcode	IP12 4HG

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Headland Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Archaeology Collective
Project director/manager	Caitriona Gleeson
Project supervisor	Astrid L. Nathan

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Former Police Station, Grundisburgh Road
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Astrid L. Nathan and Caitriona Gleeson
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Headland Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Bedfordshire
Description	Grey Literature report of trench evaluation associated with the conversion and redevelopment of a

former police station and ancillary buildings

Entered by Astrid L. Nathan (astrid.nathan@headlandarchaeology.com)

Entered on 02 November 2017

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

ILLUS 1 SITE LOCATION

ILLUS 2 TRENCH PLAN

ILLUS 3 TRENCH 1, LOOKING ENE

ILLUS 4 SHOT OF WATER PIPE WITHIN TRENCH 1

ILLUS 5 NNW FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION OF TRENCH 2

ILLUS 6 TRENCH 2, LOOKING ENE

ILLUS 7 NNW FACING REPRESENTATIVE SHOT OF TRENCH 2 SECTION

ILLUS 8 WSW FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION OF TRENCH 3

ILLUS 9 TRENCH 3, LOOKING ENE

ILLUS 10 NNW FACING REPRESENTATIVE SHOT OF TRENCH 3 SECTION

ILLUS 11 ENE FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION OF TRENCH 4

ILLUS 12 TRENCH 4, LOOKING ENE

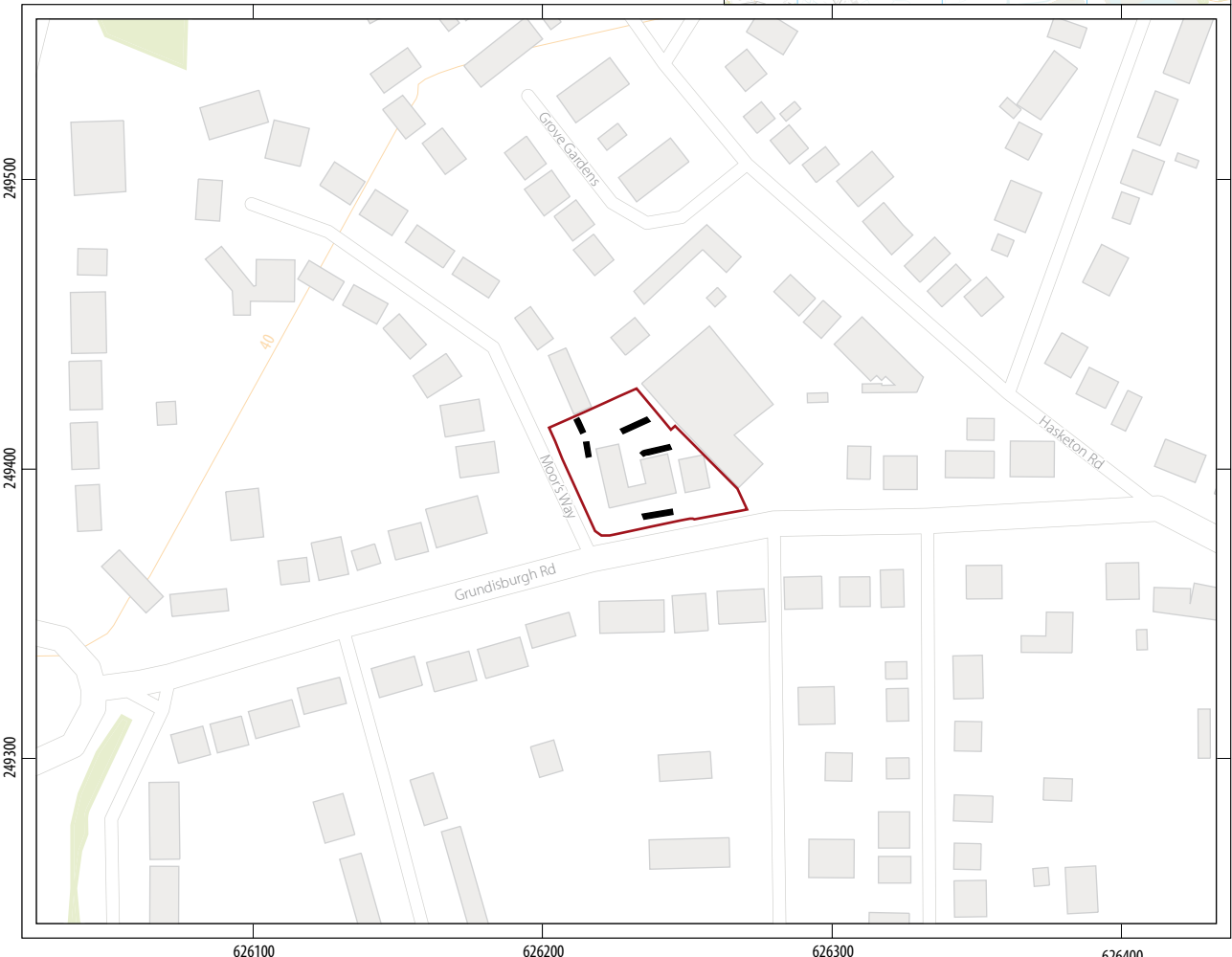
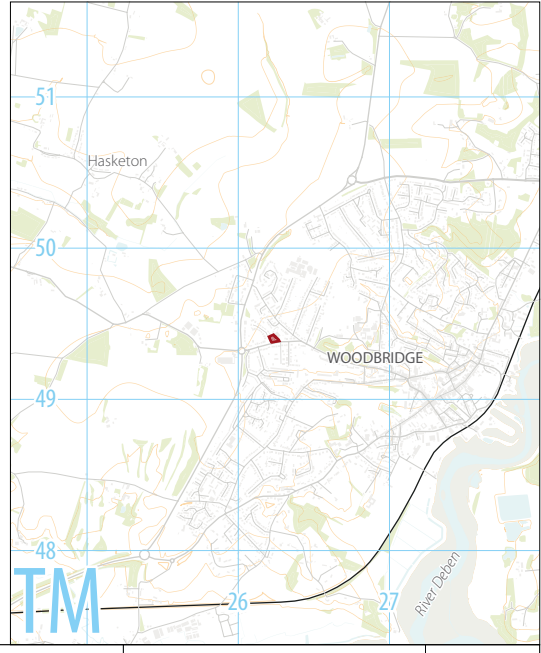
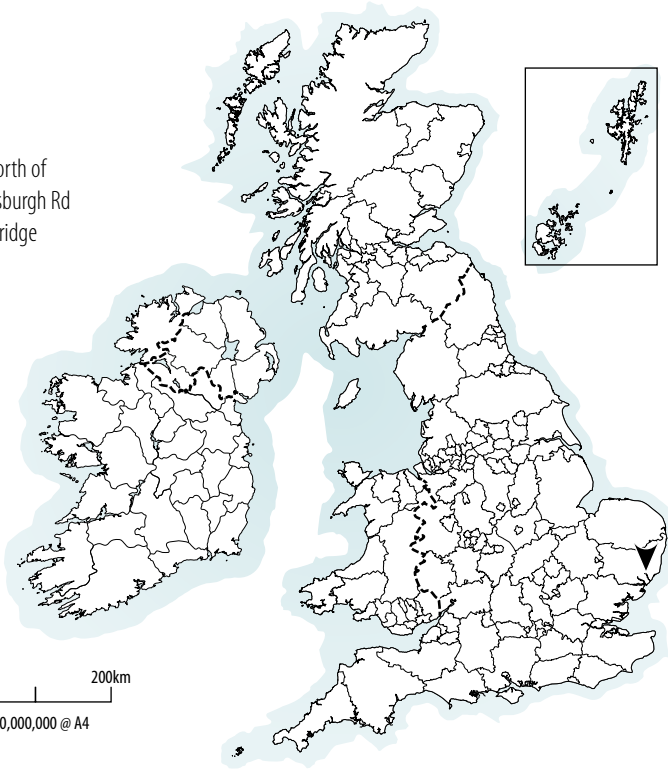
ILLUS 13 WSW FACING REPRESENTATIVE SHOT OF TRENCH 4 SECTION

ILLUS 14 TRENCH 5, LOOKING NORTH-WEST

ILLUS 15 SOUTH-WEST FACING REPRESENTATIVE SHOT OF TRENCH 5 SECTION

Land north of
Grundisburgh Rd
Woodbridge
Suffolk

0 200km
1:10,000,000 @ A4



0 50m
1:2,500 @ A4

development boundary
trench location



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e southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com
w www.headlandarchaeology.com

ILLUS 1 Site location

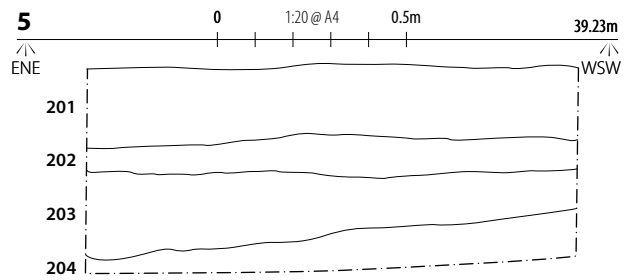




3



4



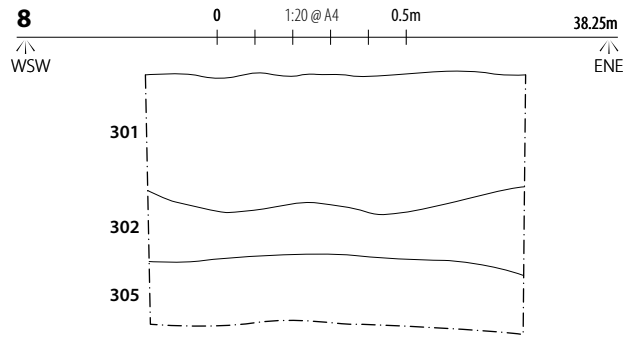
ILLUS 3 Trench 1, looking ENE ILLUS 4 Shot of water pipe within Trench 1
ILLUS 5 NNW facing representative section of Trench 2



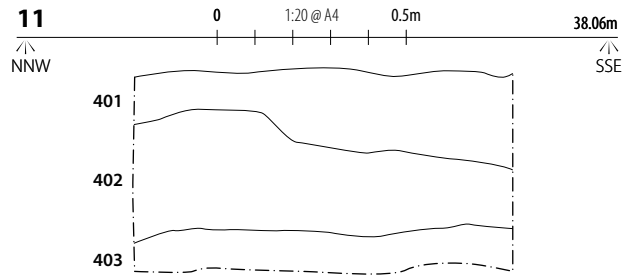
ILLUS 6 Trench 2, looking ENE



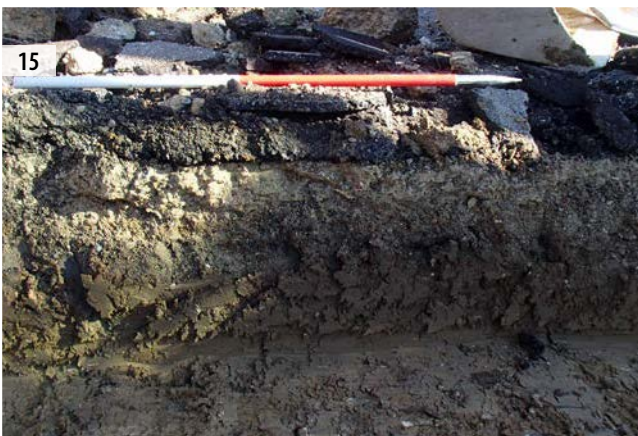
ILLUS 7 NNW facing representative shot of Trench 2 section



ILLUS 8 WSW facing representative section of Trench 3



ILLUS 9 Trench 3, looking ENE **ILLUS 10** NNW facing representative shot of Trench 3 section **ILLUS 11** ENE facing representative section of Trench 4



ILLUS 12 Trench 4, looking ENE **ILLUS 13** WSW facing representative shot of Trench 4 section **ILLUS 14** Trench 5, looking north-west **ILLUS 15** South-west facing representative shot of Trench 5 section