

**LAND OFF SCRIVENER DRIVE,
IPSWICH,
SUFFOLK.**

NGR: 612863.242849 (centred)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

November 2017
Report No. 1221



ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY, MANAGEMENT & FIELD SERVICES

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IPSWICH,
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HER SITE CODE: PIN 013



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Quality Assurance

This Document has been compiled and authorised in accordance with AMS's Quality Procedures (BS EN ISO 9001: 2008)

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CONTENTS

Summary

Glossary of Archaeological Terms and Abbreviations

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND
- 3 AIMS
- 4 METHODOLOGY
- 5 RESULTS
- 6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION
- 7 BIBLIOGRAPHY
- 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

APPENDICES

- Appendix 1: Stratigraphic Data
- Appendix 2: The Ceramics
- Appendix 3: The Lithics
- Appendix 4: Miscellaneous Finds List
- Appendix 5: OASIS Form
- Appendix 6: The Approved WSI

FIGURE LIST

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2: Trench Locations
- Figure 3: Trench 5 Plan and Sections
- Figure 4: HER Maps

SUMMARY

Between 9th and 12th October 2017 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on land off Scrivener Drive, Ipswich, Suffolk (NGR: 612863.242849 - centred). The project was commissioned by Shane McNulty of Greene King.

The evaluation comprised the excavation and recording of eight trenches within the area of a proposed restaurant.

The archaeological trenching revealed the presence of possible quarry pit, which dated to the Roman period or later, however, this feature possibly cut through the subsoil deposits. No other features were present within the evaluated areas. A small finds assemblage comprised a crumb of possible Prehistoric pottery, two probable struck flints, CBM fragments, including a fragment of *tegula* and a small number of metal finds, including an undated lead loom weight, as well as some metal clothes buttons.

On the basis of the results of the evaluation the archaeological potential for the site is considered to be low.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

Medieval

The period between AD 1066 and AD 1500.

Natural

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (AOD Above Ordnance Datum).

OS

Ordnance Survey.

Post-medieval

The period between AD 1500 and AD 1900.

Prehistoric

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43, traditionally sub divided into; *Palaeolithic* – c. 500,000 BC to c. 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – c. 12,000 BC to c. 4,500 BC; *Neolithic* – c. 4,500 BC to c. 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age* – c. 2,000 BC to c. 800 BC; *Iron Age* – c. 800 BC to AD 43.

Roman

The period traditionally dated AD 43 until AD 410.

Saxon

The period between AD 410 and AD 1066.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology between 9th and 12th October 2017 on land off Scrivener Drive, Ipswich, Suffolk (NGR: 612863.242849 - centred). The project was commissioned by Shane McNulty of Greene King.
- 1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), prepared by Foundations Archaeology (2017) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Cifa) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2014).
- 1.3 The code of conduct of the Cifa was adhered to throughout.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 It is proposed to develop the last parcel of land to the northwest of Scrivener Drive (**Application Number DC/17/03971**). These works will comprise the construction of a restaurant along with associated parking.
- 2.2 The underlying geology of the site consists of *Crag Formation* – sand, with superficial deposits of *Lowestoft Formation* - diamicton (BGS online viewer).
- 2.3 The site is located on the southwest edge of Ipswich and is bounded to the northwest by the A1214, to the northeast and east by an Aldi supermarket and the Ipswich Veterinary Centre to the south. The site has previously been developed as a car repair workshop in the late 1980's, which may have contained underground fuel tanks. A water main has also been constructed along the northwestern edge of the site and a medium pressure gas main is known to extend into the site at the north. There have also been further Modern interventions in and around the site, in the form of soil removal by mechanical excavator, in order to eradicate Japanese Knotweed. The full extent of the area excavated during the removal of the Japanese Knotweed is not known, however, its approximate location is labelled as 'JK02' in Figure 2.
- 2.4 The archaeological background is based upon a Historic Environment Record (HER) search, submitted to Suffolk HER on the 30th October 2017. The site is located in an area characterized as '*Pre-18th century enclosure – random fields. Landscapes made up of fields that have an irregular pattern (i.e. without any dominant axis). Many were in existence by the Medieval period, but could be earlier. Boundaries are usually in the form of species-rich hedges (normally coppiced not laid) with associated ditches and banks. Areas with this field pattern are probably some of our earliest farming landscapes*' (Historic Landscape Characterisation, reference number 1.1); although the site itself is characterised as '*Built up area – house or farmstead. An individual house or a farmstead with its associated agricultural buildings*' (Historic

Land off Scrivener Drive, Ipswich, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation

Landscape Characterisation, reference number 10.6). HER Records within a 250m radius of the site are summarized below:

- 2.4.1 **Prehistoric:** (SPT035) archaeological works at Suffolk One Sixth Form College, located approximately 100 metres to the northeast of the site, revealed a cremation cemetery of Middle Bronze Age date, which comprised 19 cremation burials and a small ring-ditch. (PIN011) relates to three flint flakes recovered during a watching brief on Scrivener Drive, approximately 90m to the southeast of the site. A further struck flint, of Prehistoric date, was recovered during monitoring, approximately 80m east of the site (PIN012). Record (ESF20706) relates to a possible Prehistoric ring-ditch, located approximately 160m southwest of the site, which was identified during an archaeological evaluation.
- 2.4.2 **Roman:** (PIN003) excavation at the site of the Ipswich Veterinary Centre, immediately south of the study area revealed three ditched features, two of which were Modern in construction, but the third contained a spread of charcoal and a compact deposit of tile, which was thought to be the remains of a small oven of Roman date. A thin scatter of pottery is recorded under (WSH012), approximately 240m southwest of the site. (SPT057) records a sherd of Roman pottery, approximately 170m west of the site.
- 2.4.3 **Saxon:** An evaluation, undertaken approximately 240m southwest of the site, identified part of a probable early Saxon ditched enclosure (WSH012).
- 2.4.4 **Medieval:** The watching brief on Scrivener Drive, approximately 90m southeast of the site, recovered a sherd of Medieval pottery (PIN011). Record (ESF20707), details three ditches, of Medieval date or later, as well two large quarry pits of earlier Medieval date or later, which were located approximately 120m south of the site.
- 2.4.5 **Post-medieval:** (WSH015) records the site of a milestone, approximately 100m west of the site.
- 2.4.6 **Undated:** (SPT043) records cropmarks interpreted as undated field boundaries, approximately 200m northwest of the site.
- 2.4.7 **Negative Evidence:** A thirteen trench evaluation, undertaken at the location of the Aldi supermarket, which bounds the northeast and east side of the site, did not reveal any archaeological deposits or features, but did yield a single Prehistoric struck flint (ESF25795).
- 2.5 The main archaeological potential of the site was therefore for the presence of finds and features from the Bronze Age, Roman and Saxon periods. This did not prejudice the evaluation against features and finds associated with other periods.
- 2.6 Due to the identified archaeological potential of the site, the archaeological advisor to Suffolk County Council required an archaeological evaluation.

3 AIMS

3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation and recording of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for the management of the resource, including further archaeological works, or preservation *in-situ*, if necessary.

3.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following objectives:

i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;

ii) to attempt to characterise the nature and preservation of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning and extent of features present on the site;

iii) to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence which will attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;

iv) to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.

3.3 The site investigations will also seek to address the following site-specific research objectives in-line with the *East Anglian Research Framework* (2008):

i) to achieve a phased description for all periods represented within the site and to tie these into their relevant local and, where appropriate, regional contexts.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 A total of eight trenches were excavated within the site, as shown in Figure 2. The trenches were, as far as possible, located in order to provide a representative sample of the site. Trenches 7 and 8 had to be re-located, in order to avoid an area of asbestos contaminated ground, at the southwest of the site. Trenches 2 and 4 were re-located to avoid a substantial earth spoil mound, Trench 3 was re-located to avoid an area of concrete hardstanding and Trench 6 was moved to avoid a substantial Modern ditch, which was situated at the southern site boundary, adjacent to the Modern road. All amendments to the trenching layout were agreed with the archaeological representative of Suffolk County Council.

4.1.1 Non-significant overburden was removed under constant archaeological supervision, to the top of archaeological remains or the underlying natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. This was achieved through the use of a mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Spoil

tips and any identified features were scanned for finds by use of a metal detector.

- 4.2 All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.

5 RESULTS

- 5.1 A full description of all contexts identified during the course of the evaluation is presented in Appendix 1, along with a note on the recovered ceramics in Appendix 2, a report on the recovered lithics in Appendix 3 and a Miscellaneous Finds List in Appendix 4. A summary of the results is given below.
- 5.2 The natural sand, clay and flint-gravel substrates were present at an average depth of 0.89m (40.17m OD) below Modern ground. The general stratigraphic sequence above the top of the natural comprised subsoil, overlaid by topsoil, which was subsequently overlaid by Modern overburden.
 - 5.2.1 The subsoil, up to 0.46m thick, was present in all of the trenches, which indicated that there had not been significant disturbance at subsoil level or below within the evaluated areas.
 - 5.2.2 Topsoil, up to 0.30m thick, was present in all of the trenches, apart from Trenches 3 and 6, where the subsoil was directly sealed by Modern overburden.
 - 5.2.3 Modern dumped soils, up to 0.72m thick, were present in Trenches 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, which comprised the central and eastern parts of the evaluated area.
- 5.3 A single feature was present within Trench 5. All of the other trenches were devoid of archaeological features.
- 5.4 Feature [510] possibly cut through subsoil (503) and consisted of a substantial cut, approximately 12m in length, with a wide, shallow sloping profile, up to 0.92m in depth (Figure 3; plan and section 003). The base of the feature was relatively uneven (Figure 3; features [504]/[506], sections 001 and 002). It contained clay sand fills (505)/(507)/(508)/(509), which varied in colour from lighter beige/brown to darker brown. Due to the homogenous nature of the clay sand fills, it was uncertain if the colour variations represented individual deposits, or merely differential drying. Fill (505) yielded a crumb of possible Prehistoric pottery, a fragment of Roman *tegula* roof tile and two struck flints, of probable Prehistoric date.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The evaluation has indicated that preservation conditions, at subsoil level or below, were generally good within the evaluated areas.
- 6.2 The general lack of archaeological features and deposits within the trenches suggested that the site was unlikely to be located near to any focus of past activity; although, the presence of a crumb of probable Prehistoric pottery, a small assemblage of struck flints and a fragment of Roman *tegula* indicated Prehistoric and Roman activity in the general locale. This was consistent with the results of previous fieldwork in the area.
- 6.3 Feature [510]/[504/6] was only partially revealed by Trench 5 and was therefore difficult to interpret, the feature possibly cut through the subsoil, but the relationship was unclear. Its size and generally uneven profile did however suggest the possibility that it represented part of a relatively substantial quarry pit. The occurrence of a fragment of *tegula* within in-fill (505) indicated that the feature most likely dated to the Roman period or later. Fill (505) also contained a sherd of Prehistoric pottery and two probable Prehistoric struck flints, which represented residual material. It is possible that feature [510]/[504/6] was related to two large quarry pits of earlier Medieval date or later, which were recorded during an archaeological excavation, approximately 120m to the south of the site (HER Record: ESF20707).
- 6.4 On the basis of the results of the archaeological trenching, the archaeological potential for the majority of the site is considered to be low.
- 6.5 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited in due course with the SCCAS. A short note will be submitted for publication in the relevant local archaeological journal and an OASIS form (Ref: foundati-299842) has been submitted to ADS.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*. Reading.

Foundations Archaeology. 2017. *Land West of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Suffolk: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foundations Archaeology would like to thank Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and Shane McNulty of Greene King for their help during the course of the project. The metal detector survey was undertaken by Bob Cornish of the Ipswich and District Detector Club.

Land off Scrivener Drive, Ipswich, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation

APPENDIX 1: Stratigraphic Data

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				TRENCH 1; 21.7m by 2m. Natural (39.98m OD) = variable yellow orange sand clay with flint nodules.		
101	21.7	2	0.3	Topsoil; firm brown clay sand, which contained occasional Modern detritus.	102	n/a
102	21.7	2	0.4	Subsoil; firm beige sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks and occasional CBM flecks and crumbs.	natural	101
				No archaeological features were present within the trench.		
				TRENCH 2; 20.9m by 2m. Natural (40.13m OD) = beige sand with frequent patches of orange brown clay with flint nodules.		
201	20.9	2	0.3	Topsoil; firm brown clay sand.	202	n/a
202	20.9	2	0.3	Subsoil; firm beige sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	natural	201
				No archaeological features were present within the trench.		
				TRENCH 3; 20.8m by 2m. Natural (39.98m OD) = beige sand with occasional patches of flint nodules and patches of brown clay.		
301	20.8	2	0.24	Modern grey gravel hard-standing.	302	n/a
302	20.8	2	0.46	Subsoil; firm beige sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks and occasional CBM flecks.	natural	301
				A Modern service trench was present at the north of the evaluation trench - not recorded.		
				No archaeological features were present within the trench.		

Land off Scrivener Drive, Ipswich, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				TRENCH 4; 20.7m by 2m. Natural (40.05m OD) = variable beige orange clay sand.		
401	20.7	2	0.32	Modern overburden; brick rubble, soil and Modern detritus.	402	n/a
402	20.7	2	0.23	Topsoil; firm brown clay sand, which contained occasional Modern detritus.	403	401
403	20.7	2	0.36	Subsoil; firm beige sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	natural	402
				No archaeological features were present within the trench.		
				TRENCH 5; 21.8m by 2m. Natural (40.32m OD) = beige sand with occasional patches of orange brown grey clay with flint nodules.		
501	21.8	2	0.5	Modern overburden; brick rubble, soil and Modern detritus.	502	n/a
502	21.8	2	0.29	Topsoil; firm brown clay sand, which contained occasional Modern detritus.	505, 507, 508, 509	501
503	21.8	2	0.18	Subsoil; firm beige sand, which contained occasional rare flecks.	natural	[510]
[504]	5.8	2	0.31	Amorphous cut feature with a wide, rounded profile. Contained fills 505 and 508. Probably represented the base of feature [510].	natural	505, 508
505	3.15	2	0.92	Fill of feature [504]/[510]; brown sand. Due to the nature of the sand fill, its stratigraphic relationship with fills 508 and 509 remained uncertain.	[504], [510]	502
[506]	3.6	2	0.36	Cut feature with a sloping southern edge and a relatively flat base. Contained fill 507/9. Probably represented the base of feature [510]. Similar to feature [504].	natural	507
507	3.6	2	0.36	Fill of feature [506]; light brown sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[506]	502
508	2.6	2	0.9	Fill of feature [504]/[510]; light beige sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[504], [510]	502
509	6.2	2	0.63	Fill of feature [506]/[510]; light beige sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[506], [510]	502
				Equivalent to fill 507.		
[510]	12	2	0.92	Substantial cut feature with a very wide, relatively shallow profile. Contained fills 505, 508 and 509. Associated with features [504] and [506].	503	505, 508, 509

Land off Scrivener Drive, Ipswich, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				TRENCH 6; 21.6m by 2m. Natural (40.64m OD) = variable orange beige sand and orange brown clay with flint nodules.		
601	21.6	2	0.72	Modern overburden; brick rubble, soil and Modern detritus.	602	n/a
602	21.6	2	0.43	Subsoil; firm beige sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks and occasional CBM flecks.	natural	601
				No archaeological features were present within the trench.		
				TRENCH 7; 17.1m by 2m. Natural (40.0m OD) = variable orange beige clay sand with flint nodules.		
701	17.1	2	0.32	Modern overburden; brick rubble, soil and Modern detritus.	702	n/a
702	17.1	2	0.3	Topsoil; firm brown clay sand, which contained occasional Modern detritus.	703	701
703	17.1	2	0.22	Subsoil; firm beige sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	natural	702
				No archaeological features were present within the trench.		
				TRENCH 8; 18.3m by 2m. Natural (40.25m OD) = variable orange beige clay sand with flint nodules.		
801	18.3	2	0.65	Modern overburden; brick rubble, soil and Modern detritus. Dissipated at the north end of the trench.	802	n/a
802	18.3	2	0.3	Topsoil; firm brown clay sand, which contained occasional Modern detritus.	803	801
803	18.3	2	0.28	Subsoil; firm beige sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks and occasional CBM flecks.	natural	802
				No archaeological features were present within the trench.		

APPENDIX 2: The Ceramics

By Jane Timby

Summary

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of a single, very small, piece of pottery and one fragment of ceramic building material (CBM). The assemblage was scanned to assess its likely chronology and quantified by count and weight for the recorded contexts.

Pottery was recovered from just one context (505), probably a quarry fill. The sherd comprises a small crumb of handmade ware with just one extant surface. The paste contains rounded, fine quartz sand, rare calcined flint and voids from burnt out organic matter. Provisionally, the piece could be regarded as typical of the Prehistoric period but closer dating is not possible with such a small piece.

The CBM consists of a single fragment of Roman roofing tile, specifically a *tegula*, showing part of the flange and essentially provides the *terminus post quem* for the context.

Potential for further work

The assemblage is too small to make any further comment and additional material would be required to determine the character of the site.

Discard

There would appear to be little reason to retain this assemblage of material on ceramic grounds.

Catalogue

1. Cxt (505). Small sherd of pottery. Wt. 1g. Handmade with just one extant surface. Fabric contains rounded quartz sand, rare flint and sparse organic voids. Reduced firing. Date: Prehistoric.
2. Cxt (505). Fragment of *tegula* (roofing material). Wt. 173 g. Date: Roman.

APPENDIX 3: The Lithics

By Hugo Anderson-Whymark

Two flint flakes were recovered from the evaluation, Trench 5, context (505). Both exhibit edge damage and may be residual artefacts in a later archaeological context. One thin regular flake probably dates from the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, the other is not closely datable.

Catalogue

(102) - Natural, thermal fracture.

(202) - Natural, thermal fracture.

(505) - Thin, regular broken flake with slight platform edge abrasion and regular flake scars. Probably Neolithic-Early Bronze Age. slight edge damage.

(505) - Flake propagated on a thermal fracture. Probably Prehistoric. moderate edge damage.

(703) - Thermally fractured flint with small flake removals along part of the edge. The edge is fresh and this is probably recent damage.

APPENDIX 4: Miscellaneous Finds List

Context	Description
Trench 1, subsoil (102)	1 x small orange/red CBM fragment
Trench 1 spoil heap, metal detecting find	3 x Post-medieval/Modern metal clothes button
Trench 3 spoil heap, metal detecting find	1 x lead loom weight
Trench 5 spoil heap, metal detecting find	1 x Post-medieval/Modern metal clothes button

APPENDICES 5 and 6: OASIS Form and Approved WSI

OASIS ID: foundati1-299842

Project details

Project name	Land West of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation prior to proposed development identified a possible quarry pit, which dated to the Roman period or later, however, this feature possibly cut through the subsoil deposits. No other features were present within the evaluated areas. A small finds assemblage comprised a crumb of possible Prehistoric pottery, two probable struck flints, CBM fragments, including a fragment of tegula and a small number of metal finds, including an undated lead loom weight, as well as some metal clothes buttons.
Project dates	Start: 09-10-2017 End: 12-10-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/03971 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	QUARRY Roman
Monument type	QUARRY Medieval
Monument type	QUARRY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	LEAD LOOM WEIGHT Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Metal Detectors", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Project location	
Country	England

Land off Scrivener Drive, Ipswich, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation

Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH Land West of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive
Study area	0.6 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 128 428 52.042152438374 1.103348786141 52 02 31 N 001 06 12 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Foundations Archaeology
Project brief originator	City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist
Project design originator	Foundations Archaeology
Project director/manager	Roy King
Project supervisor	Andrew Hood
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	SCCAS
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	SCCAS
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images vector","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	SCCAS
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off Scrivener Drive, Ipswich, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hood, A.

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**LAND WEST OF SUFFOLK ONE,
SCRIVENER DRIVE,
IPSWICH,
SUFFOLK**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**



Event Number TBC

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out details of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a proposed archaeological evaluation on land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Suffolk (NGR: TM 128 428 centred) in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (rev. 2011), the principles of the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council, *SCCAS/CT Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (2017), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney.D 2013) and complies with the principles of *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF, 2012).
- 1.2 Foundations Archaeology is certified to BS/EN/ISO 9001: 2008 for quality assurance in the provision of archaeological services. The company is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and subscribes to that organisation's Code of Conduct. All relevant CIfA Codes of Practice will be adhered to throughout the course of the project.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 There is currently a proposal to develop the last parcel of land on land to the northwest of Scrivener Drive (Application Number DC/17/03971). These works will comprise the construction of a restaurant along with associated parking.
- 2.2 The underlying geology of the site consists of *Crag Formation - Sand* with superficial deposits of *Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton* present (BGS online viewer).
- 2.3 The site is located on the southwest edge of Ipswich and is bounded to the northwest by the A1214, to the northeast and east by an Aldi supermarket and the Ipswich Veterinary Centre to the south. The site had previously been developed as a car repair workshop in the late 1980's, which may have contained underground fuel tanks, also a watermain has been constructed across the northwestern edge of the site and medium pressure gas main is known to extend into the site at the northern site boundary. There has also been further Modern interventions on and around the site in the form of soil removal by mechanical excavator in order to eradicate three areas of Japanese Knotweed and the construction of the access road along the southern boundary of the site. The full excavated area which is identified as JK02 is not known, but the approximate location is shown on Figure 1.

Land West of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Suffolk: Evaluation

- 2.4 Prior to the construction of Suffolk One Sixth Form College, located approximately 200 metres to the northeast of our study area, an evaluation and subsequent excavation was carried out in 2008 (SPT035). These works revealed a cremation cemetery of Middle Bronze Age date.
- 2.5 Prior to the construction of the Ipswich Veterinary Centre to the south of the study area, further archaeological excavation in 2014 (PIN003) revealed three ditched features, two of which were Modern in construction, but the third contained a spread of charcoal and a compact deposit of tile, which was thought to be the remains of a small oven of Roman date.
- 2.6 Archaeological works carried out in 2016 prior to the construction of the Aldi supermarket, which bounds the northeast and east side of the site, did not reveal any archaeological deposits or features, but did yield a single struck Prehistoric flint.
- 2.7 Approximately 160 metres to the southwest of the site an evaluation and subsequent excavation in 1997 (WSH012) revealed a scatter of Roman pottery and settlement evidence of middle to late Saxon date in the form of postholes.
- 2.8 Due to the identified archaeological potential of the site, the archaeological advisor to Suffolk County Council has requested that an archaeological evaluation be carried out, as a condition should planning permission be granted.
- 2.9 Once a methodology for the archaeological works are agreed, an Event Number and HER site code will be requested for these works. Prior to starting work on the evaluation report a full HER search will be undertaken and the results will be integrated into the aforementioned report.
- 2.10 The main archaeological potential of the site is for the presence of finds and features from the Bronze Age, Roman and Saxon periods. This will not prejudice the excavation against features and finds associated with other periods.

3 AIMS

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation are to gather high quality data from the direct observation and recording of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make

recommendations for the management of the resource, including further archaeological works, or preservation in-situ, if necessary.

3.2 These aims will be achieved through pursuit of the following objectives:

- i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
- ii) to attempt to characterise the nature and preservation of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning and extent of features present on the site;
- iii) to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence which will attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;
- iv) to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.

3.3 The site investigations will also seek to address the following site-specific research objectives in-line with the *East Anglian Research Framework* (2008):

- i) to achieve a phased description for all periods represented within the site and to tie these into their relevant local and, where appropriate, regional contexts.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 It is proposed that a total of eight 20m evaluation trenches will be excavated, as shown in Figure 1. This constitutes a 5% sample of the available area. No groundworks related to this development will take place until the archaeological works are completed and signed off by the archaeological advisor to Suffolk County Council and dependant on the results of the evaluation, further mitigation works may be necessary, this will be decided by SCCAS and any further works would be subject to a separate WSI.

4.2 Non-significant overburden will be removed to the top of archaeological deposits or natural substrates, whichever is encountered first. This will be achieved through use of a 360 mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Thereafter all cleaning and excavation will be conducted by hand.

- 4.3 All archaeological deposits and features will be subject to appropriate levels of investigation. Where excavation is required for the satisfactory assessment of archaeological deposits, this will only be sufficient to characterise and date them. It is anticipated that this will require a minimum 10% sample of all linear features at appropriate intervals including all intersections, overlaps and terminals and a minimum 50% sample of all non-linear features. It is accepted that smaller or larger percentages may be sufficient should the date and character of features be readily apparent. Any deposits which are seemed structural will be sectioned and then subjected to 100% excavation.
- 4.4 A metal detector survey will be undertaken during the works. The trenches will be surveyed prior to excavation, throughout the excavation and then the trench bases and the spoil tips will be surveyed. Any finds uncovered through metal detection will be plotted by Topcon GRS-1. The survey will be undertaken by Bob Cornish of the Ipswich and District Detector Club.
- 4.5 Each excavation context will be excavated, wherever possible, in such a way as to produce at least one representative cross-section of the deposit.
- 4.6 Any human remains which may be encountered will initially be left *in-situ* and reported to the appropriate authorities. If removal is necessary; this must comply with Ministry of Justice regulations and current archaeological best-practice.
- 4.7 Suitable contexts will be subjected to environmental sampling at an appropriate scale in accordance with the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recording to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). As a minimum bulk environmental soil samples will be a minimum of 40 litres, and if appropriate up to 100%, will be taken from fills of well-dated or significant features or fills with good preservation of organic or burnt organic plant remains. Decisions regarding which contexts are suitable for environmental sampling will be made on site in consultation with the archaeological advisor to Suffolk County Council and, where necessary, the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor.
- 4.8 All artefactual and ecofactual remains, whether stratified or not, will be collected, bagged and labelled. Artefacts will be subject to preliminary study on site in order to help date archaeological features and contexts. All artefactual and ecofactual evidence will be treated in accordance with *First Aid For Finds*.

- 4.9 Normal conditions will apply with regard to finds ownership and the Treasure Act 1996. Any finds deemed treasure will be reported immediately to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer, who will in turn inform the coroner within 14 days.

5 STAFF

- 5.1 The field team will consist of a minimum of 2 experienced operatives which may be supplemented by additional staff as required. The project will be directed by Mr. R. King BA, MCIfA who has wide experience of performing, monitoring and managing field work projects of different periods throughout Britain. He is the Director of Foundations Archaeology and is a Member of the Institute for Archaeologists.
- 5.2 Specialists who are likely to advise and report on specific aspects of the project include Dr. Matilda Holmes (bone), Dr Rob Scaife (environmental coordinator), Sarah Percival (Prehistoric pottery), Alice Lyons (Roman pottery), Paul Blinkhorn (Saxon pottery onwards), Dr Lynne Bevan (small finds, glass and metalwork), and Dr. Chris Salter of the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art (metalworking residue). Any other categories of specialist report will be provided by Museum of London Specialist Services. Further specialists may be involved if the nature of the materials present require it.

6 SURVEY CONTROL

- 6.1 Horizontal survey control of the site will be by means of a coordinate grid, using metric measurements, relative to the National Grid.
- 6.2 Vertical survey control will be tied to the Ordnance Survey datum. Details of the method employed will be recorded, including the assumed height of the reference point.

7 RECORDING

- 7.1 All site recording will be undertaken in accordance with Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3 (Excavation Manual).
- 7.2 Each archaeological feature or deposit will be recorded by means of a measured plan at an appropriate scale, this will usually be 1:10 or 1:20 for

sections, elevations and detailed plans, with the trench plans surveyed by Topcon GRS-1. Spot heights will be taken on the deposit and their location recorded on the plan.

- 7.3 Cross sections will be recorded by means of a measured drawing at an appropriate scale. The height of a datum on the drawing will be calculated and recorded. The locations of cross sections will be recorded either on the site plans, or relative to the site grid. Cut features will be recorded in profile and plan at an appropriate scale and their location accurately identified.
- 7.4 All drawn records will be clearly marked with a unique site number, and will be individually identified. The scale of the plan will be recorded. All drawings will be drawn on dimensionally stable media. All plans will be drawn relative to the site grid and at least two grid references marked on each plan.
- 7.5 Each archaeological context will be recorded separately by means of a written description. The stratigraphic relationships of each context will be recorded. Foundations Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets will be used throughout. An index will be kept of all record types. All trenches will be recorded even if no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 7.6 An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be compiled. All photographs will be duplicated in monochrome print. Each excavation context will be recorded photographically prior to removal. All photographs will feature an appropriately sized scale.

8 POST-EXCAVATION

- 8.1 A typescript report will be prepared immediately site works are completed. The final format of the report will be agreed once it has been ascertained whether further stages of archaeological mitigation will be required.
- 8.2 As a minimum, the report(s) will include a full written description and interpretation of the results, including specialist reports. The report will contain a front sheet which will detail the following: Site name, NGR, Site activity, Date and duration, Site code, Area of site, Summary of results, Monuments identified (referenced to the Thesaurus of Monument Types) and Location of the archive. All recording, cleaning and conservation of finds will comply with CIfA Guidelines for Finds Work.
- 8.3 The report will be fully illustrated with drawings to an appropriate scale showing location, trench layout, recorded features and deposits, trench plans

and section drawings. The report will be produced within six weeks of completion of fieldworks unless delayed by circumstances beyond the control of Foundations Archaeology. In some cases specialist reports (e.g. Radiocarbon dating) may take several months to be produced. In such circumstances an interim report will be provided. The report will seek to address the aims listed in 3.3.

- 8.4 An indexed and internally consistent archive will be prepared in accordance with MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006) and Foundations Archaeology's internal quality control systems which are certified to BS EN ISO 9001: 2008. These standards comply with *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (UKIC 1990), *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (2017) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1994). The requirements of the brief will be adhered to in all respects with regard to archive integrity, preparation, and deposition. Arrangements will be made for the deposition of the finds and the site archive with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service prior to the commencement of fieldwork using *the principles of the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council, SCCAS/CT Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2017)*. Deposition will take place within 24 months of the completion of site work.
- 8.5 Once the report is complete a draft copy will be submitted for approval. Copies of the final report in paper and digital format will be supplied to the archaeological advisor to Suffolk County Council and an additional copy will be deposited with the site archive. The report will become a public document after a period not exceeding six months.
- 8.6 The report will be published in an appropriate form in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History within 12 months from completion of fieldwork. An OASIS record will also be completed and submitted on completion of the project, this will be included as an appendix, along with the WSI, in the final report.
- 8.7 Copies of the photographs will be supplied to the HER as required.

9 MONITORING

- 9.1 An appropriate level of monitoring will be undertaken by the archaeological advisor to Suffolk County Council. The works cannot be considered signed off without the approval of SCCAS.

10 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 10.1 The excavation will be undertaken with regard to all relevant Health and Safety legislation, in accordance with the *Foundations Archaeology Health and Safety Manual* (2016).

11 INSURANCE

- 11.1 Foundations Archaeology carries appropriate levels of Public Liability, Employers Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Copies of the certificates are available on request.

12 TIMETABLING

- 12.1 The archaeological advisor to Suffolk County Council may require a weeks' notice in order to provide monitoring services.

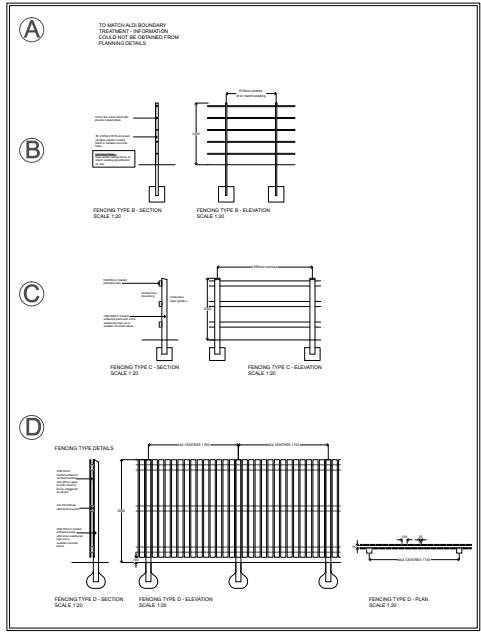
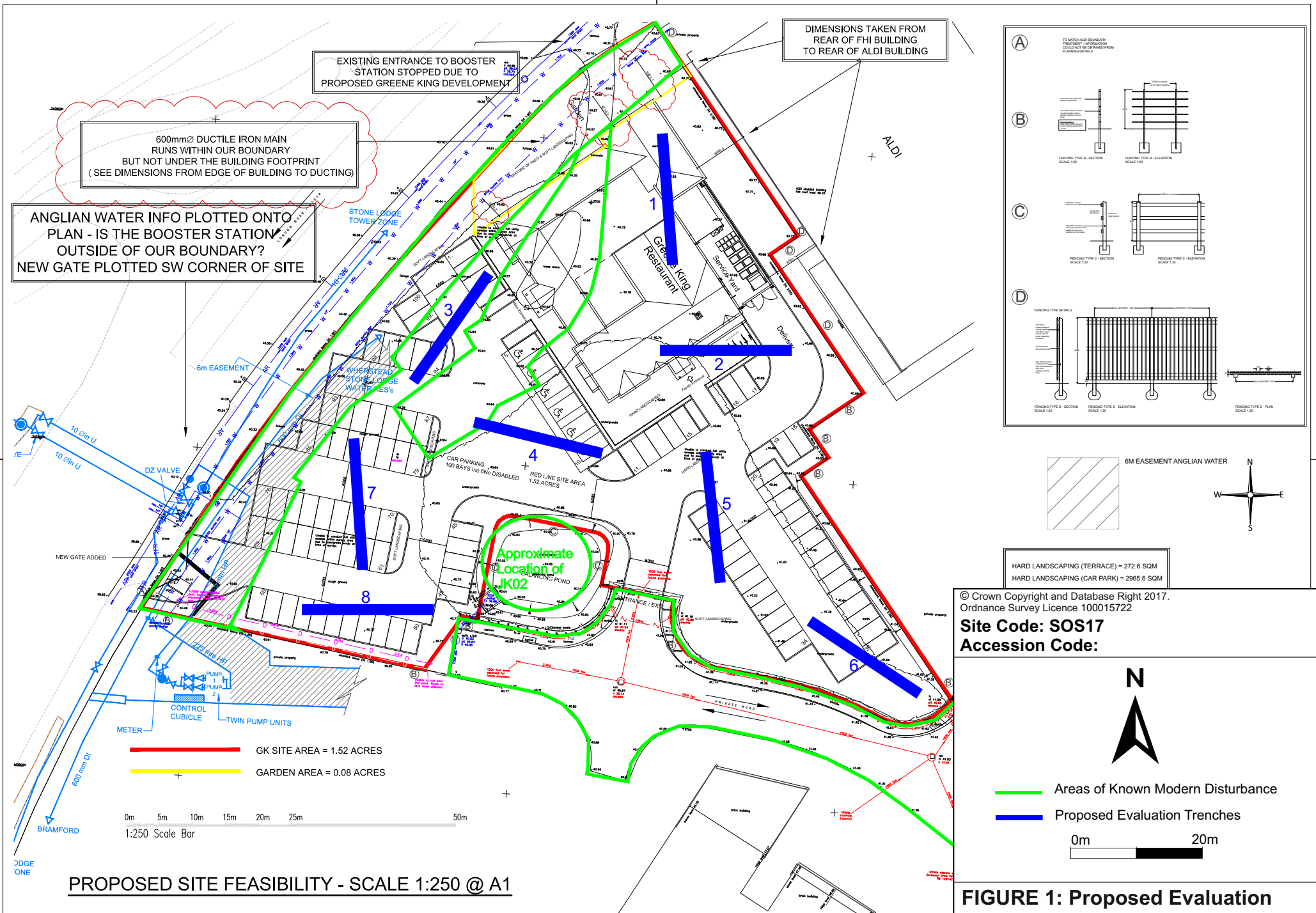


FIGURE 1: Proposed Evaluation



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Site Code: SOS17

Accession Code:

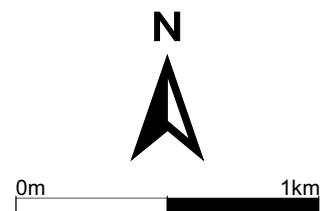
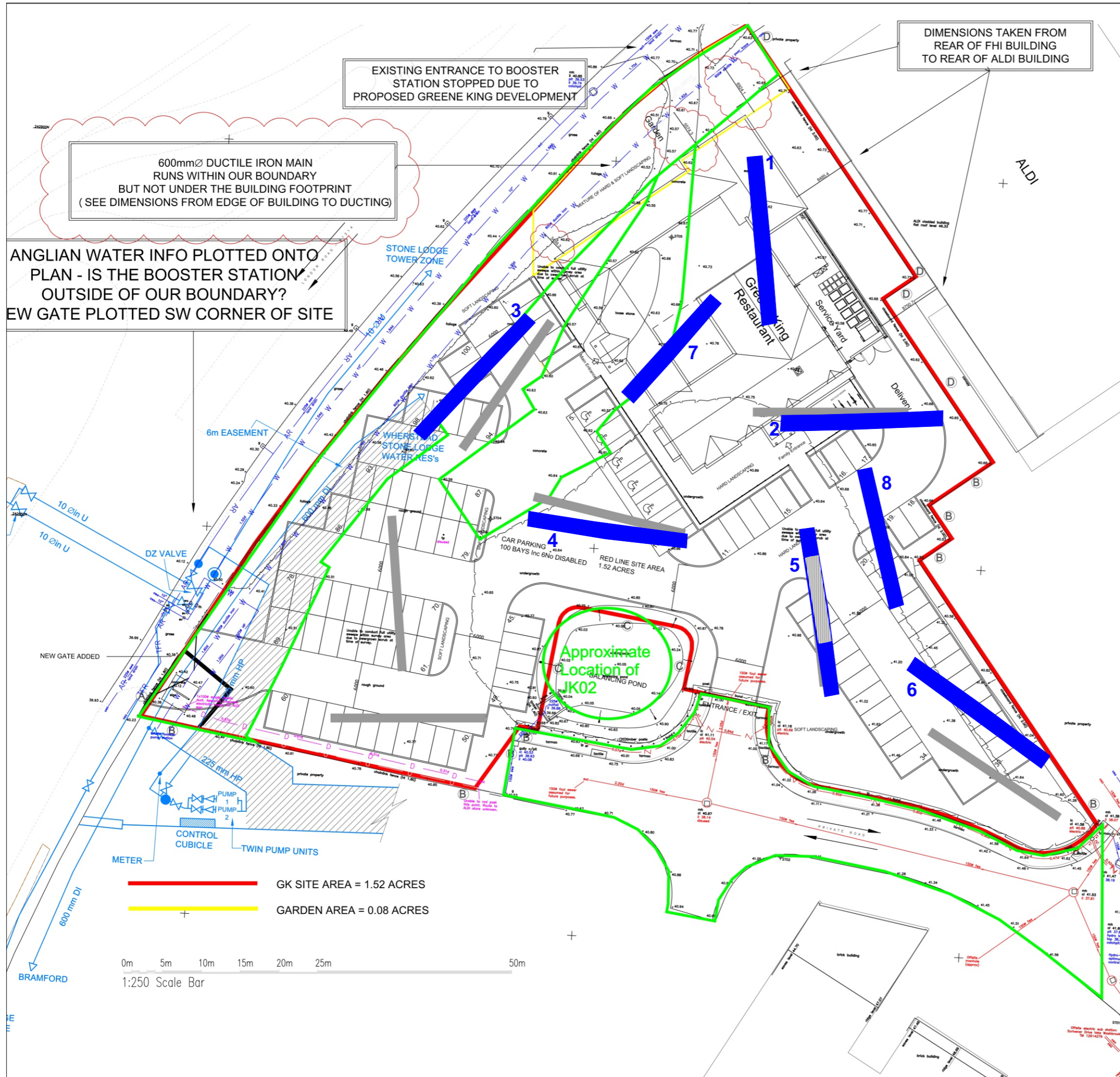


FIGURE 1: Site Location



600mm ϕ DUCTILE IRON MAIN RUNS WITHIN OUR BOUNDARY BUT NOT UNDER THE BUILDING FOOTPRINT (SEE DIMENSIONS FROM EDGE OF BUILDING TO DUCTING)

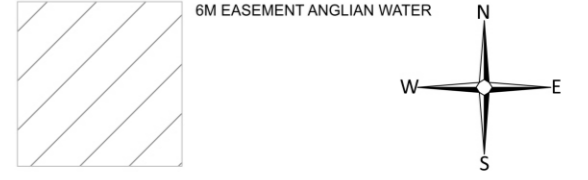
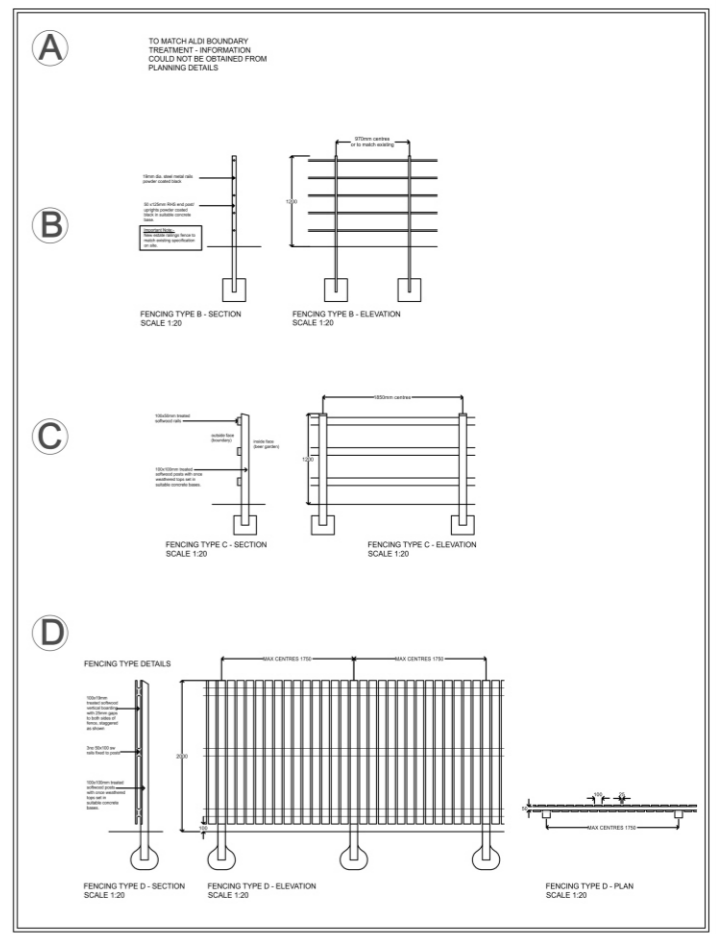
ANGLIAN WATER INFO PLOTTED ONTO PLAN - IS THE BOOSTER STATION OUTSIDE OF OUR BOUNDARY? EW GATE PLOTTED SW CORNER OF SITE

EXISTING ENTRANCE TO BOOSTER STATION STOPPED DUE TO PROPOSED GREENE KING DEVELOPMENT

DIMENSIONS TAKEN FROM REAR OF FHI BUILDING TO REAR OF ALDI BUILDING

GK SITE AREA = 1.52 ACRES
GARDEN AREA = 0.08 ACRES

0m 5m 10m 15m 20m 25m 50m
1:250 Scale Bar



HARD LANDSCAPING (TERRACE) = 272.6 SQM
HARD LANDSCAPING (CAR PARK) = 2965.6 SQM
SOFT LANDSCAPING = 778.8 SQM
GARDEN AREA = 362.5 SQM

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Site Code: SOS17
Accession Code:

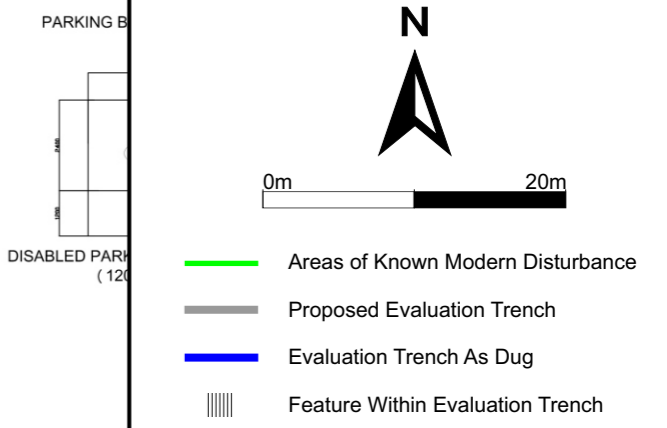
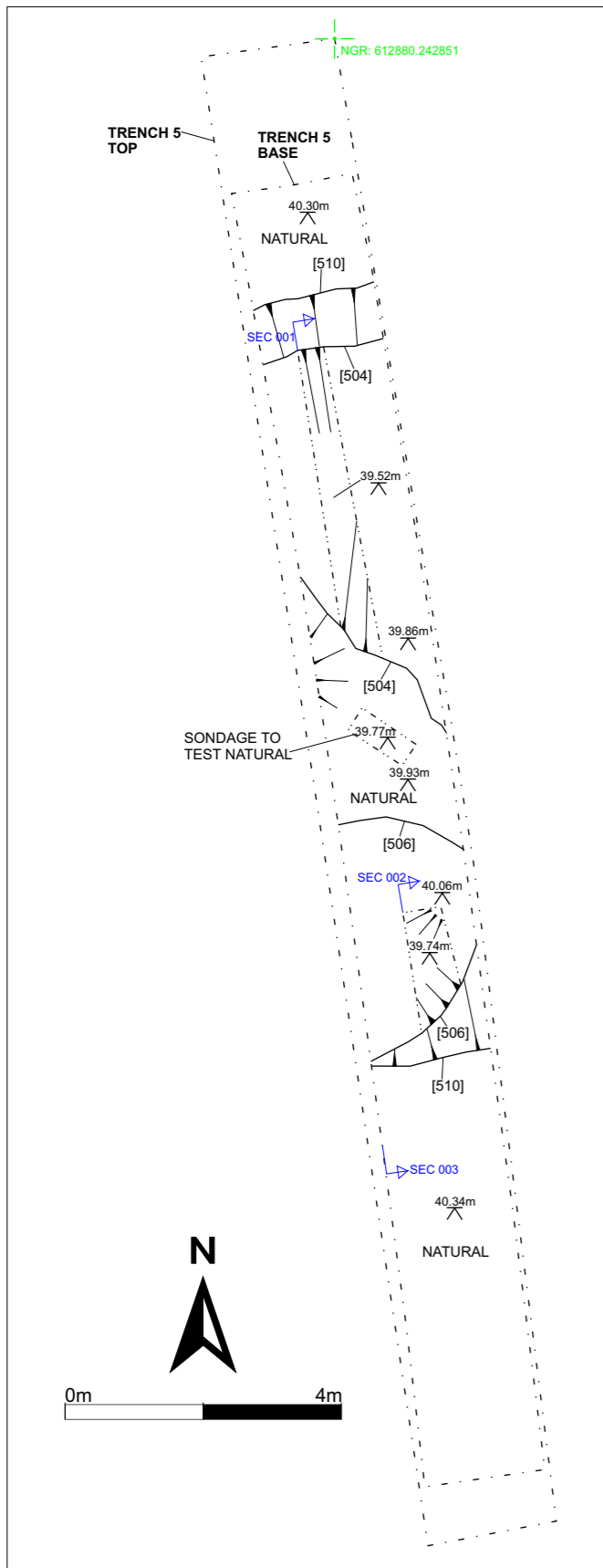
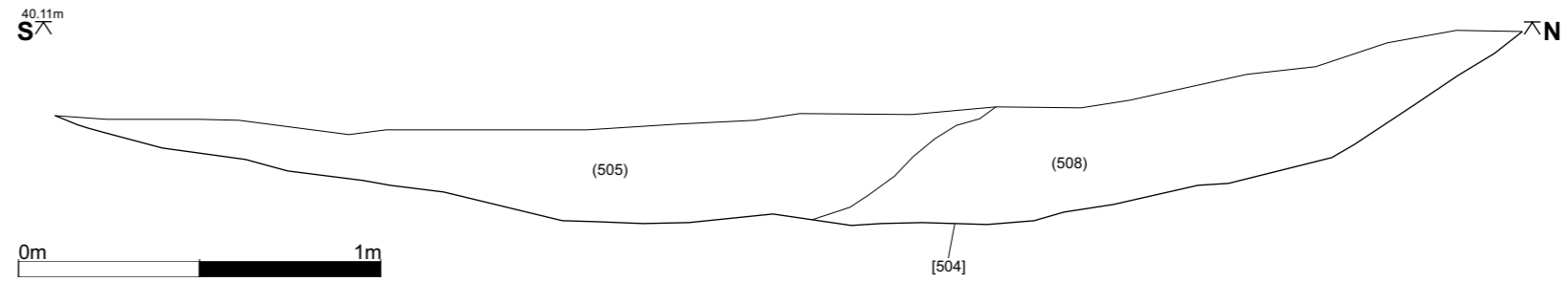


FIGURE 2: Trench Locations

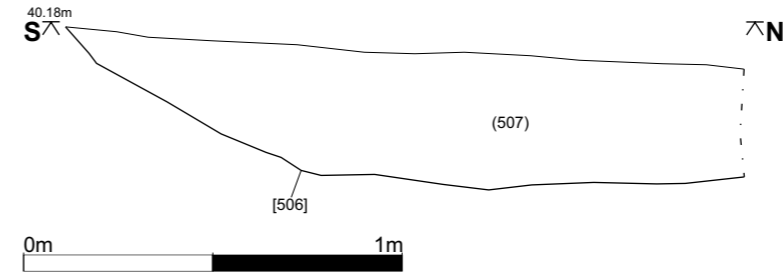
B: Topo overlay add 600mm ϕ ductile



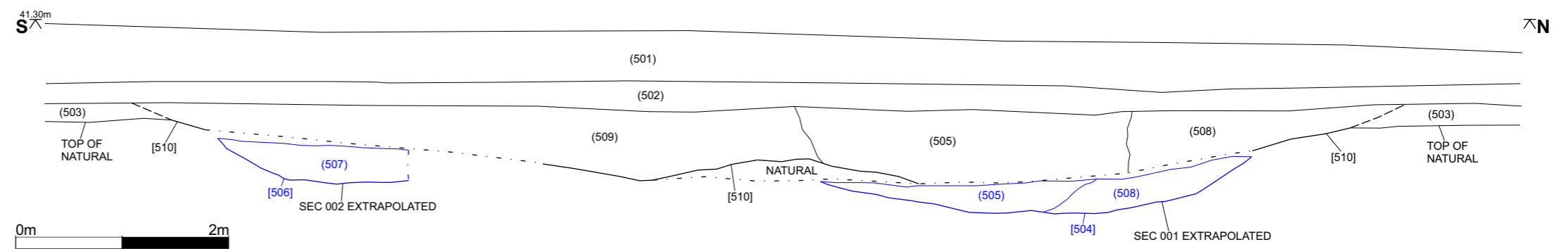
SEC 001: EAST FACING SECTION [504]



SEC 002: EAST FACING SECTION [506]

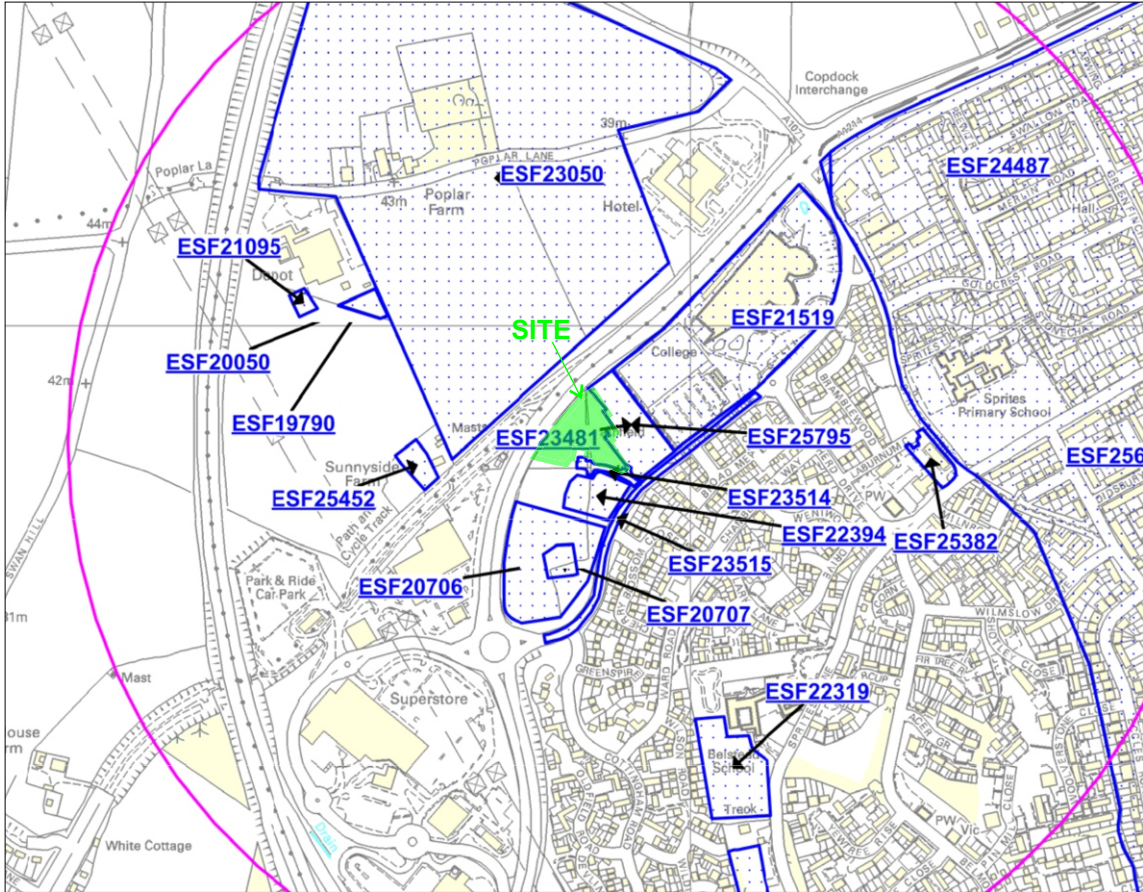


SEC 003: EAST FACING TRENCH SECTION SHOWING [510]

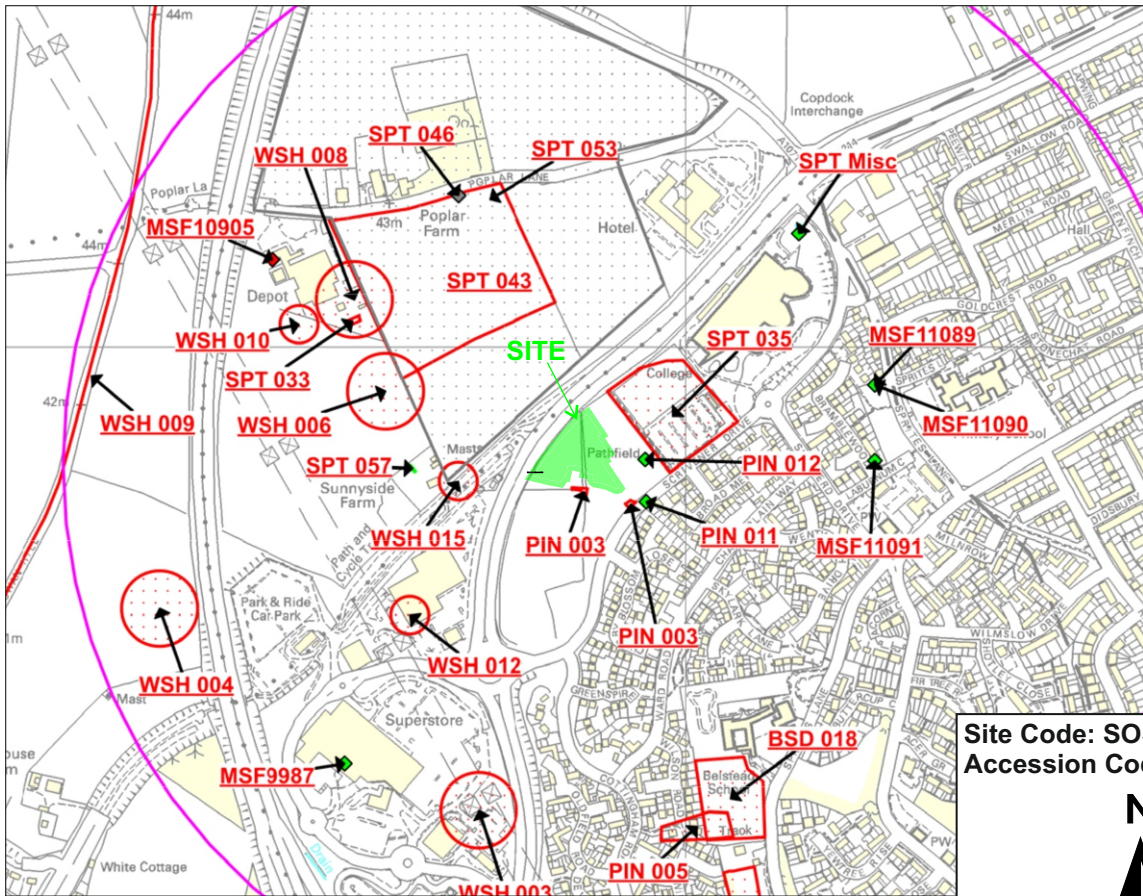


Site Code: SOS17
Accession Code:

FIGURE 3: Trench 5 Plan and Sections



HER EVENTS MAP



HER MONUMENTS MAP

Site Code: SOS17
Accession Code:



0m 400m

FIGURE 4: HER Maps