

**ST CLEMENT'S HOSPITAL
FOXHALL ROAD
IPSWICH
SUFFOLK**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
PHASE 1**

FINAL REPORT

**ASE Project No: 7726
Site/Parish Code: IPS 595
Event No: ESF25005**

ASE Report No: 2016360



December 2016

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IPSWICH, SUFFOLK**

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Planning Reference: IP/14/00721

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By Mark Germany

**With contributions by
Luke Barber, Susan Chandler,
Hayley Forsyth-Magee and Mariangela Vitolo**

Illustrations by Andrew Lewsey

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**Archaeology South-East
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ**

**Tel: 01376 331470
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse**

Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken in advance of residential development at St Clement's Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich, Suffolk. The archaeological fieldwork was carried out 6th-10th August 2016. It was undertaken by Archaeology South-East on behalf of Bovis Homes, and was recommended and monitored by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services.

A preceding trial-trenching evaluation, undertaken in 2011, identified the presence of a low density of archaeological remains across parts of the site. The excavation area was positioned to investigate the wider vicinity of a suspected prehistoric pit found in an evaluation trench toward the east of the site.

The excavation recorded a scatter of seven small to mid-sized pits and a trench for a modern water pipe. The pits lay immediately beneath topsoil and six displayed baked sides and/or contained numerous and small to large pieces of carbonised oak wood. All but one also included infrequent small fragments of fire-heated flint. These pits are tentatively dated as prehistoric.

The seventh pit, the largest and lacking signs of in situ burning, was clearly modern and contained pieces of cement, plaster, ceramic building material, pottery and animal bone.

The results of the excavation supplement those of preceding trial-trenching and may indicate that the remains of a low density of later prehistoric land use activity to be present across the approximate middle of the site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 A small archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of residential development within the grounds of St Clement's Hospital between 6th-10th June 2016. It was recommended and monitored by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services (SCCAS) and carried out by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of Bovis Homes. ASE is the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, University College London.
- 1.1.2 This excavation was Phase 1 of the required archaeological works for this development. Phase 2 will consist of the trial-trenching of a currently inaccessible football pitch in the middle of the development site, followed by mitigation as necessary.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The St Clements Hospital site is located on the east side of Ipswich, c.2km from the town centre, on Foxhall Road. The L-shaped, 4.5ha Phase 1 development site itself lies to the immediate south of the hospital, on land used as sports fields (TM 18986 43798). It is located in a generally residential area, bounded to the north by the buildings of the hospital, to the south-east by a golf course and by housing to the east and west (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 Recent site use includes a football pitch, bowling green, general grassed areas, tennis courts and buildings along the east and west peripheries that include the NHS social club and the grounds staff compound.
- 1.2.2 The site is a fairly flat area, located on a plateau on the north bank of the River Orwell, with an average height of 39m OD. Towards the eastern margin of the site the land rises up to a small, flat topped hill but for the most part the area has been used as a playing field and managed grassed areas and lawns. It is thus likely to have been landscaped and levelled at some point in its past.
- 1.2.3 The c.30m square excavation area is located within the east of the development site (Fig. 2) and is level and grassed.
- 1.2.4 The geology of the site consists of superficial deposits of sand and gravel (Lowestoft Formation), above a bedrock of coarse shelly sand (Red Crag Formation) (www.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain). As exposed within the site, the surface of the natural consists of brownish orange loose to friable sandy silt with occasional to frequent gravel stones.

1.3 Scope of the Project

- 1.3.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out in advance of residential development within playing fields to the south of St Clement's Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich. It describes and assesses the results of the excavation and relates them to their broader archaeological context.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

- 1.4.1 Ipswich Borough Council has granted outline planning permission for redevelopment of 11.8ha of land and buildings within the grounds of St Clements Hospital (IP/14/00721). This development will convert and extend the Victorian hospital buildings to residential units. It will also construct and provide 179 dwellings, public open spaces, recreational areas, roads and foot paths.
- 1.4.2 Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services recommended the archaeological work because the grounds to the south of the hospital are known to contain archaeological remains, which the aforementioned residential development will impact upon. Parts of the site were subject to archaeological evaluation in 2011 which established the presence of archaeological remains of interest.
- 1.4.3 The archaeological excavation took place in accordance with the specifications of an archaeological brief (SCCAS 2015) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2016) that was approved by SCCAS prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.5 Archaeological Method

- 1.5.1 The site measured 30m x 30m and was located by using a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS). To prevent it impinging on a still in use football pitch, its location was moved c.15m further east than originally intended (Fig. 2).
- 1.5.2 The site was stripped of its turf and topsoil by using a 360° tracked excavator, equipped with a broad toothless ditching bucket. The stripping was archaeologically supervised and the resultant surface and spoil heap were metal-detected. Trenches were cleaned by hand, where necessary, in order to define potential archaeological features and deposits.
- 1.5.3 The site boundary, section points and identified features were located and planned by using the DGPS, which was also used to take spot heights. Feature sections were hand drawn at a scale of 1:10 and were referenced to the Ordnance Datum. Monochrome and colour photographs were taken of all features and of work in progress.
- 1.5.4 All of the identified archaeological features were excavated and recorded by hand. The minimum sample size for discrete features was 50%. The investigation of the site's only linear feature was restricted to a single intervention after it became evident that it was clearly modern.
- 1.5.5 All excavated deposits and features were recorded to professional standards on ASE pro-forma context recording sheets.
- 1.5.6 All finds were collected and retained for specialist identification and study.
- 1.5.7 The majority of the features were bulk sampled for possible recovery of small artefacts and palaeoenvironmental remains. The minimum sample size per context was 40 litres.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

- 1.6.1 This report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008)*.
- 1.6.2 This report places the results of the excavation within their local archaeological and historical setting. It quantifies and summarise them, assesses their significance and potential, and states their ability to address the original research aims.
- 1.6.3 The site / parish code for the site and its retained paperwork, drawings, finds and environmental remains is: IPS595.

1.7 Site Archive

- 1.7.1 Archaeology South-East currently holds the site archive. Subject to the agreement of the landowner, the site archive will be deposited with the SCCAS depository after all stages of fieldwork and reporting have been completed. The contents of the archive are tabulated in Table 1 below.

Context sheets	23
Context register sheets	1
Drawing register sheets	1
Bulk sample register sheets	1
Bulk Finds	2 pot sherds, 3 frags of CBM, 70 pieces of iron, 1 animal bone, 2 fire-heated stones, 3 fragments of mortar
Photographs (Colour digital)	26
Photographs (B&W print)	16
Drawing sheets	2

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 Various parts of St Clement's hospital have been subject to previous archaeological investigations. These comprise a desk-based assessment of the wider hospital site (SCCAS 2008), gradiometry survey (Stratascan 2011), and trial-trenching (SCCAS 2009 and 2012).
- 2.1.2 Suffolk HER data was also obtained from SCCAS (invoice no. 9187055).
- 2.1.3 The most pertinent results of these are summarised below and their locations indicated on figure 1.

2.2 General background

- 2.2.1 Archaeological remains within the wider area of the site include Palaeolithic hand-axes and a Bronze Age beaker from quarry pits 450m to the west (IPS 056), and two Neolithic polished axe heads 250m and 350m to the north and north-west respectively (IPS 062 and IPS 066).
- 2.2.2 The wider area of the site consisted of open heathland before St Clement's hospital was constructed in 1868. The only building known to have occupied the site before then was a windmill (SCCAS 2008; 2012).
- 2.2.3 The hospital was originally built in 1868-70 by Ipswich Borough Council as a Pauper Lunatic Asylum. The land to the south of the building was laid out as the asylum's farm (SCCAS 2008).

2.3 Previous work

- 2.3.1 Previous evaluation of a 1580 sq m area to the north of the current site and immediately east of the hospital buildings (Fig. 1; IPS 610) found no archaeological remains of pre-modern date (SCCAS 2009).
- 2.3.2 The gradiometry survey identified a scattering of pits to the north and east of the bowling green located in the north-east of the excavation site (Stratscan 2011).
- 2.3.3 The trial-trenching carried out in 2011 investigated all of the playing fields, apart from one in the centre of the development site which was still in use as a football pitch (Fig. 2). The line of contact between the topsoil and the underlying natural was observed to be sharp across much of the site, indicating that it had been previously truncated and levelled. The soil profile in the south-west part of the playing fields, by contrast, was much fuller, in that it consisted of hill wash and subsoil deposits between topsoil and natural geological sands and so does not appear to have been impacted by playing field construction.
- 2.3.4 The trenching revealed several large Victorian pits in the north part of the playing fields, which may have been dug when the hospital was built in 1868. The west part of the site contained features of greater antiquity and these comprised two pits, dating to the Early to Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age to Iron Age periods (Trenches 9 and 10). Features were also present in

the south-west part of the site, but were not dated. These comprised ditches and their non-matching alignments suggested they were of more than one period of land use. An undated, but suspected prehistoric, pit containing charcoal and burnt flints was found in Trench 12. A large 19th/20th century quarry pit was recorded in Trench 14 and another similarly late pit in Trenches 20 and 21.

3.0 RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 The original research aims, as stated in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2016) were:

- To excavate and record all archaeological remains and deposits exposed in the excavation with a view to understanding their character, extent, preservation, significance and date before their loss through development impacts.
- To understand to what extent the features exposed during the preceding evaluation can be explained through excavation of the wider area.
- To refine the dating, character and function of the landscape features at this site.
- To make the results of the excavation publically accessible through submission of a report to the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record and of the project archive to the local museum.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 As previously mentioned, the 30m square excavation area was moved c.15m further east than originally intended in order to avoid a football pitch that was in active use. Previously wholly-targeted upon evaluation Trench 12, this area now encompassed the eastern three quarters of Trench 12 but also parts of Trench 13 (Fig. 2).
- 4.1.2 A c.0.38m thick modern cultivation deposit of topsoil, a loose to friable brown sandy silt and occasional gravel, and turf overlay all archaeological remains and there was no intervening layer of subsoil. The identified archaeological features were all cut directly into the natural deposit of brownish orange loose to friable sandy silt with occasional to frequent gravel.
- 4.1.3 The removal of the topsoil revealed five pits and a water pipe. The pits were thinly scattered, with no discernible clustering or association between them (Fig. 3). Two of the pits continued beyond the site boundaries and were therefore only partly exposed. Traces of Trenches 12 and 13 were also apparent.
- 4.1.4 The features all had brownish-grey fills and these made them relatively easy to identify against the brownish-orange natural. None of the seven cut-features shared spatial or stratigraphic relationships and only two contained artefacts - pit [18] and water pipe [22], both of which were probably late Victorian or modern.

4.3 Undated pits [3], [5], [9], [11], [13] and [15]

- 4.3.1 Pit [3] was located in the south-west corner and extended beyond the excavation area limits. It was probably rounded in plan and c.1.0m wide, and had gradual sloping sides, leading down to a slightly irregular, 0.11m deep, base. Its base and sides were baked and reddened by in situ scorching. Its single fill [4] consisted of friable black sand with occasional small stones and frequent pieces of carbonised wood. The fill contained no artefacts, apart from small amounts of fire-heated flint, and a fragmentary very small hooked catch, which is assumed to be intrusive.
- 4.3.2 The nearest neighbour to pit [3] was pit [5]. Located c.7m to its east, it was near-circular in plan. Its dimensions were 1.25m wide by 0.39m deep and its profile consisted of moderate sloping sides above a broad, slightly concave base. It contained two fills [7 and 8] and the bottom half of its sides had been baked brownish-red [6]. Primary fill [7] filled most of the pit and consisted of loose dark black/grey sand with infrequent small gravel stones and numerous pieces of carbonised wood. Upper fill [8] was a light grey sand. Infrequent small fragments of fire-heated flint were retrieved from fill [7].
- 4.3.3 To the near north-east of the feature was a small rounded, steep-sided pit or post-hole with a concave base [9]. Only 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep, it presented no signs of having been heated. Pieces of charcoal, but no artefacts, were present within its single fill [10] of dark grey sand.
- 4.3.4 In the east part of the site, small pit [11] measured 0.75m long by 0.55m wide

by 0.09m deep. It had a slightly irregular concave profile and the upper parts of its edges had been baked by fire. It was filled by a deposit of dark grey sand [12] and, although it included numerous pieces of charcoal, it contained no artefacts apart from infrequent small pieces of fire-heated flint.

4.3.5 Pit [13] in the middle of the site was a shallow, oval feature with a broad concave profile. It measured 1.05m long, 0.9m wide and 0.18m deep and its sides were unbaked. Its single fill [14] consisted of dark grey sand and occasional small gravel stones. Two pieces of fire-heated flint were retrieved.

4.3.6 In the northwest part of the site was an oval pit with an uneven concave profile [15], measuring 1.32m long, and 0.28m deep. Its sides showed no sign of *in situ* burning or scorching. Primary fill [16] appeared to have been tipped in from the east side. It comprised dark grey/black silt sand which included numerous pieces of charcoal. Upper fill [17] sealed the pit and was a light grey fine silty sand with occasional gravel stones. Only a small quantity of fire-heated flint was retrieved from this pit.

4.4 Modern pit [18] and water pipe [22]

4.4.1 A large, presumably square, pit with rounded corners, [18], extended beyond the site's south-east limit. Its eastern extent was not identified in adjacent evaluation Trench 13. As excavated, it was 0.56m deep and at least 1.45m long and it had steep-sloping sides, a gradual break of slope, and a broad, slightly concave base. The sides and base of the pit showed no sign of *in situ* baking / scorching. The first of the pit's three fills [19] tipped in from the east. It consisted of dark black/brown loose sand with pockets of reddish sandstone and it included a sherd of late 19th/early 20th century pottery and a large fragment of ceramic building material, alongside frequent pieces of charcoal. Overlying fill [20] was a bulk deposit of brownish grey sand with frequent pieces of charcoal and occasional gravel stones. Animal bone, several pieces of ceramic building material and a large lump of mortar were retrieved from it. A deposit of light grey sand with frequent pebbles [21] sealed the pit and contained a shard of late 19th/early 20th century bottle glass.

4.4.2 The cut for water pipe [22] ran NE/SW across the middle of the site. It had near vertical sides and a concave base. It contained an in-situ cast iron pipe with a diameter of 0.13m, but no other artefacts.

4.5 Metal detecting

4.5.1 Metal detecting was undertaken across the excavation area during and after machine excavation. Retrieved metalwork items, and other incidental artefacts spotted, were collected as deriving from context [24]; a mix of topsoil the tops of underlying feature fills and the surface of the natural deposit.

4.5.2 A significant quantity of predominantly iron artefacts was recovered (see 5.7). These showed no obvious clustering or patterning within the relatively limited confines of the excavation area.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the excavation at St Clements Hospital. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context (Table 2). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Heated Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)
14											2	28				
19	1	6	1	372												
20			2	22					1	36					3	140
21													1	16		
24	1	2			70	1472	1	24								
<i>Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>1472</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>140</i>

Table 2: Finds quantification (hand-collected material only)

5.2 Fire-heated Flint

A small quantity of burnt unworked flint weighing 338g were recovered from five numbered contexts; [4, 7, 12, 14 and 16]. Two fragments were hand collected and the remaining ones were retrieved from bulk soil samples. The fragments are all small-sized, with the largest piece measuring just 30mm. The pieces display mainly a red tinge and there are no signs of cracking. This indicates that the flint has only been subject to a low level of heat. Burnt unworked flint fragments are frequently associated with prehistoric activities, but can also derive from more recent activities such as field or hedge clearance.

5.3 Pottery by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The excavation recovered two sherds of pottery. Fill [19] in pit [18] contained a 4g bodysherd from an unglazed earthenware flower pot, and metal-detecting context [24] included a 2g sherd of refined whiteware with extensive surface burning/slagging. Both pieces were manufactured during the late 19th to early 20th century.

5.4 Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.4.1 Three brick fragments and three loose pieces of mortar, collectively weighing 532g, were recovered from fills [19 and 20] of pit [18].

5.4.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel database. Fabric descriptions were ascertained with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope. Samples of fabrics and items of interest have been retained.

5.4.3 All the brick is in the same fabric, a reddish clay with common fine-medium sand and sparse hard clay pellets, which is very similar to Museum of London (MoL) fabric 3046, a pre-1666 fabric type. However, the outer layer of cement mortar on the brick piece from the primary fill of pit [18], which overlay a layer of lime mortar of the type found loose in the latest fill above it [20], suggests that these might be earlier bricks re-used in later post-medieval structures. Cement mortar came into common use during the mid-19th century. The lime mortar from both contexts also looks post-medieval.

5.5 Glass by Luke Barber

5.5.1 Fill [21] in pit [18] included a 16g shard from a Codd bottle in aqua coloured glass. The bottle was probably manufactured between c.1875 and 1920.

5.6 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.6.1 The soil sample residue from the primary fill [7] of pit [5] produced a 2g flint pebble fragment and a 15 x 15 x 13mm cube of Lower Greensand (7g) that could have been used as a tessera for a mosaic floor, although if that was so, then it has been considerably reworked.

5.7 Bulk Metalwork by Susan Chandler

5.7.1 Seventy iron objects were recovered from the excavation area via the use of a metal detector (context [24]). The total weight of these objects is 1472g. The main bulk of the assemblage is nails, with fifty-two nails of both hand and machine made types collected. The remaining objects are largely undiagnostic, being in a corroded or incomplete condition, although two modern door latching mechanisms, a single hinge and five short lengths of wire are able to be recognised. A single modern tin can ring-pull and an undiagnostic lump of lead weighing 23g are also part of the assemblage.

5.7.2 The residue from primary fill [7] of pit [5] produced a fragment from a very small hooked catch that would have measured in excess of 18mm long with a 2.4mm diameter shank and a tiny hook with 5mm wide aperture.

5.7.3 No objects of obvious antiquity or archaeological significance have been identified in this assemblage.

5.8 Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.8.1 The excavation recovered a very small assemblage (47g) of material classified as slag from the site. The assemblage was derived from only the environmental residues (the tiny size of the material precluding quantification by count). The material is fully listed in Table 3.

Context	Sample	Fraction	Slag type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
4	1	2-4mm	Clinker	1	6	Black, sandy, aerated
4	1	Magnetic 2-4mm	Magnetic fines		8	Ferruginous siltstone grits
4	1	Magnetic <2mm	Magnetic fines		12	Ferruginous siltstone grits
7	2	2-4mm	Clinker	2	1	Black, sandy, aerated
7	2	Magnetic 2-4mm	Magnetic fines		2	Ferruginous siltstone grits
7	2	Magnetic <2mm	Magnetic fines		8	Ferruginous siltstone grits
12	3	Magnetic 2-4mm	Magnetic fines		2	Ferruginous siltstone grits
12	3	Magnetic <2mm	Magnetic fines		2	Ferruginous siltstone grits
16	4	2-4mm	Clinker		1	Black, sandy, aerated
16	4	Magnetic 2-4mm	Magnetic fines		3	Ferruginous siltstone grits
16	4	Magnetic <2mm	Magnetic fines		2	Ferruginous siltstone grits

Table 3: Slag

5.8.1 The only true slag present consists of the sparse scatter of clinker, undoubtedly waste from post-medieval coal burning. However, the pieces are so small they could easily be residual or intrusive in their respective deposits.

5.8.2 The magnetic fraction of the residues produced small quantities of well-rounded granules of ferruginous siltstone whose magnetic properties had been enhanced through heating. Some of these were very well polished, and some were distinctly spherical in form. However, a close examination showed this to be stone rather than hammer scale.

5.9 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

5.9.1 The excavation produced just one fragment of animal bone. It comes from the latest fill [20] of pit [18] and it weighs 36g. The bone was hand-collected and is in a moderate state of preservation, showing signs of surface erosion. The specimen comprises a fragment of sheep humerus.

5.9.2 Butchery cut and chop marks have been noted mid-shaft on the posterior surface of the bone. These butchery marks indicate carcass portioning, suggesting the bone is from domestic refuse.

5.9.3 No evidence of burning, gnawing or pathology has been noted.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

By Mariangela Vitolo

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Bulk soil samples were collected from the fills of four pits to recover small artefacts and environmental material (Samples <1> [4], <2> [7], <3> [12] and <4> [16]). All four contexts were undated pit fills. The following environmental report assesses the samples' potential to provide information regarding local vegetation environment, fuel use and selection, agrarian economy and other plant use.

6.2 Method

6.2.1 All four samples were processed by flotation in their entirety. The flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 4; Appendix 2). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this report where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. Because all the flots were moderately large, 100 ml subsamples were taken and then scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded. Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, NIAB 2004), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.2.2 Charcoal fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000, Hather 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of woody taxa. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004, Schweingruber 1990). Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 1, and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	4	Hearth	30	***	64	***	96	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)			FCF **/133 - Slag? */5 - Nat? */<2 - Magnetised Material ***/19
2	7	Pit	40	***	21	****	12	Leguminosae (2), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (7), Indet (1)			FCF **/99 - Stone */20 - Gladd */<2 - FE */<2 - Pot */<2 - Slag */<2 - Magnetised Material ***/12
3	12	Hearth	10	***	29	****	24	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)	*	<2	FCF **/30 - Magnetised Material ***/8
4	16	Pit	20	***	35	****	96	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)	*	<2	FCF **/48 - Slag */<2 - Magnetised Material ***/7

Table 4: Environmental sample residue quantification

(* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm
1	4	1115	5000	100	10	10		****	*****	*****
2	7	350	1500	100	20	10	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	****	*****	*****
3	12	360	1500	100	10	10		****	*****	*****
4	16	530	2500	100						

Table 5: Environmental sample flot quantification

(* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

6.3 Results

- 6.3.1 All of the samples produced large, charcoal dominated flots, within which contaminants and other elements of disturbance were minimally present (Table 5). Very little modern material, such as rootlets and uncharred goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), had infiltrated the deposits through root action. However, no charred plant macrofossils were present.
- 6.3.2 Charcoal fragments on the other hand were numerous and well preserved. Most of them were identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.). Only two fragments were identified as gorse/broom (Leguminosae). All of the fragments were of trunk wood and no round wood was present.

6.4 Significance and Potential

- 6.4.1 All four samples are of low significance and potential because they contain no plant macrofossils, and nearly all of their charcoal is of a single species (oak).
- 6.4.2 The archaeological record for the East of England includes numerous examples of large charcoal assemblages, thereby implying that they are not uncommon.
- 6.4.3 The pieces of charcoal are unsuitable for C14 dating because all of the pieces are from oak trunk wood, which is generally unable to provide precise dating. The two fragments of gorse/broom from pit [5] would be suitable if other material was available from the same context to establish internal consistency.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The excavation has investigated and recorded a total of seven pits and the trench for a water pipe, in addition to the pit found by the preceding evaluation. These remains were encountered beneath c.0.38m thick topsoil deposit and were cut directly into the underlying natural.
- 7.1.2 It is evident that a degree of truncation activity has occurred, most likely as a result of the creation of the playing fields and sports pitches. This has resulted in the removal of the upper portions of the archaeological remains. It is possible that other shallower remains have been entirely removed.

7.2 Undated pits

- 7.2.1 Pits [3, 5, 9, 11, 13 and 15] are all undated, but nonetheless are probably a cohesive group judging by their generally similar size, incidence of scorching, fill types and artefact content. All but one, pit [13], have yielded small pieces of fire-heated flint, and/or frequent pieces of oak charcoal, indicating a likely common date and function.
- 7.2.2 These pits represent a distinctive, possibly specialised, activity being undertaken, involving the use/application of heat, as indicated by the *in situ* baking of the pits sides (pits [3, 5 and 11]), the fragments of fire-heated flint and significant quantities of charcoal. It is possible that they were used to contain fires and/or hot charcoal embers in order to heat food and/or containers of milk or water.
- 7.2.3 It is suggested that these pits are of later prehistoric origin (perhaps Neolithic to Late Bronze Age?) and that they represent a place of encampment or short-lived occupation. The metal hooked catch fragment from pit [3] is judged to be intrusive.
- 7.2.4 Evaluation pit [0112], in Trench 12, is evidently a component of this pit group. Whether these pits constitute a distinct cluster or are part of a general scatter of such features is unclear. Single pit [0107] in Trench 9, c.125m to the northwest of the excavation area, appears to have been of a very similar nature and may indicate that these pits are in fact part of a widespread and low density scatter. Pit [0114] in evaluation Trench 10, although lacking *in situ* burning, contained charcoal and pottery of Early or Middle Bronze Age date. It is possible that all of these small pits are of similar date. While the lack of suitable material for radiocarbon dating analysis recovered from the undated pits precludes the resolution of this issue, further datable pits may be present in the area of the football pitch not yet evaluated.

7.3 Post-medieval/modern pit and water pipe

- 7.3.1 Pit [18] and water pipe [22] are both late 19th/20th century and therefore contemporary with the construction and use of the hospital. The water pipe probably served ancillary buildings though it is noted that its course was evidently not recognised elsewhere across the site in evaluation Trenches 12 and 13.

7.3.2 Although the function of pit [18] is not evident, it may have been dug during the relatively recent past to either serve as a rubbish pit or to investigate ground conditions. Use of the grounds of the hospital for pitting may have been fairly common during the late 19th/20th century since several large Victorian pits have also been found in the north part of its grounds in Trenches 14, 18, 20/21 and possibly 23 (SCCAS 2012).

7.4 Conclusions

7.4.1 The pits recorded in the excavation area, together with that previously found in evaluation Trench 12, probably denote land use activity of unclear nature of probable later prehistoric date.

7.4.2 It is possible that further pits encountered in evaluation Trenches 9 and 10 demonstrate a westward scatter of such features. The Early to Middle Bronze Age date for the Trench 10 pit may also apply to some or all of the other pits; however, this cannot be tested on the available evidence. It is possible that further pits, and perhaps other associated remains, are present in the intervening currently un-evaluated space occupied by the football pitch.

7.4.3 The distinctive, though un-interpreted, nature of these possibly prehistoric pits is of potential local to regional significance. While important Palaeolithic discoveries have been made in Victorian quarrying at Foxhall Road to the west of the site and some Neolithic findspots are known to the north, few late prehistoric remains have been found in this vicinity of Ipswich. The presence of these prehistoric pits represents an opportunity to contribute to the understanding of land use and settlement here, potentially in the Bronze Age.

7.4.4 No later remains were encountered, other than a modern service pipe and a 19th/20th century pit. The pit is one of a number of Victorian or later features apparently associated with the Hospital. These are of negligible archaeological significance.

7.4.5 It is concluded that the excavated remains are of insufficient significance and research potential to warrant further analysis and reporting culminating in publication. This document therefore represents the final report. These results will be accessible via OASIS, the ADS website and the SCC HER. The intended Stage 2 evaluation of the football pitch area of the site has the potential to provide results that further contribute to the understanding of these excavated remains. The requirement for analysis and publication will be considered as and when this additional fieldwork is undertaken.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Context type	Interpretive Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent Context	Spot date
1	Deposit	Use	Turf			Modern
2	Deposit	Use	Topsoil			Modern
3	Cut	Use		Pit		Undated
4	Deposit	Disuse	Single fill		3	Undated
5	Cut	Use		Pit		Undated
6	Deposit	Use	Primary fill		5	Undated
7	Deposit	Disuse	Secondary fill		5	Undated
8	Deposit	Disuse	Latest fill		5	Undated
9	Cut	Use		Pit		Undated
10	Deposit	Use	Single fill		9	Undated
11	Cut	Use		Pit		Undated
12	Deposit	Disuse	Single fill		11	Undated
13	Cut	Use		Pit		Undated
14	Deposit	Disuse	Single fill		13	Undated
15	Cut	Use		Pit		Undated
16	Deposit	Use	Primary fill		15	Undated
17	Deposit	Disuse	Latest fill		15	Undated
18	Cut	Use		Pit		Modern
19	Deposit	Disuse	Primary fill		18	Modern
20	Deposit	Disuse	Secondary fill		18	Modern
21	Deposit	Disuse	Latest fill		18	Modern
22	Cut	Use		Drain		Modern
23	Deposit	Use	Single fill		22	Modern
24	Finds collection	n/a	Metal-detecting	n/a	n/a	Unstrat

Appendix 2: HER Summary

Site name / Address: St Clement's Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich, Suffolk	
Parish: Foxhall	District: Ipswich
NGR: TM 19070 43730	Site Code / Event number: IPS595
Type of Work: Archaeological excavation	Site Director / Group: Mark Germany, Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 6/6/16 to 10/6/16	Size of Area Investigated: 900 sq m
Location of Finds / Curating Museum: Ipswich and Colchester Museum	Client: Bovis Homes
Further Seasons Anticipated?: Yes	Related HER Nos: 267573
Final Report:	OASIS Ref: 267573
Periods represented: Undated (prehistoric?), late Post-medieval/modern	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p>A small archaeological excavation preceded residential development within the grounds to the rear of St Clement's Hospital.</p> <p>A preceding trial-trenching evaluation, undertaken in 2011, identified the presence of a low density of archaeological remains across parts of the site. The excavation area was positioned to investigate the wider vicinity of a suspected prehistoric pit found in an evaluation trench toward the east of the site.</p> <p>The excavation recorded a scatter of seven small to mid-sized pits and a trench for a modern water pipe. The pits lay immediately beneath topsoil and six displayed baked sides and/or contained numerous and small to large pieces of carbonised oak wood. All but one also included infrequent small fragments of fire-heated flint. These pits are tentatively dated as prehistoric.</p> <p>The seventh pit, the largest and lacking signs of in situ burning, was clearly modern and contained pieces of cement, plaster, ceramic building material, pottery and animal bone.</p> <p>The results of the excavation supplement those of preceding trial-trenching and may indicate that the remains of a low density of later prehistoric land use activity to be present across the approximate middle of the site</p>	
Previous Summaries / Reports:	
Meredith, J. 2012. <i>St Clement's Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation Report</i> . Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service report 2012/009	
Author of Summary: Mark Germany	Date of Summary: November 2016

Appendix 3: OASIS

OASIS ID: archaeol6-267573	
Project details	
Project name	St Clement's Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich
Short description of the project	Archaeological excavation within the grounds to the south of St Clement's Hospital, recorded a scatter of seven small to mid-sized pits and a trench for a modern water pipe. Six of the pits displayed baked sides and/or contained numerous and small to large pieces of carbonised oak wood. All but one also included infrequent small fragments of fire-heated flint. These pits are tentatively dated as prehistoric. The seventh pit, the largest and lacking signs of in situ burning, was clearly modern and contained pieces of cement, plaster, ceramic building material, pottery and animal bone.
Project dates	Start: 06-06-2016 End: 10-06-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Associated project reference codes	IPS595 - Sitecode ESF25005 - HER event no. 7726 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Uncertain
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - Direction 4
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH St Clement's Hospital, Foxhall Road
Postcode	IP3 8LS
Study area	900 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 19070 43730 52.048045953261 1.195231320836 52 02 52 N 001 11 42 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Niall Oakey
Project supervisor	Mark Germany

Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bovis Homes
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archive store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archive store
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological excavation, St Clement's hospital, Ipswich, Suffolk. Phase 1 excavation. Final report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Germany, M.
Other bibliographic details	2016360
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Witham
Description	A4. 24 pages of text and tables. 4 illustrations
Entered by	Mark Atkinson (mark.atkinson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	10 November 2016

Appendix 4: Written Scheme of Investigation

**St. Clement's Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich,
Suffolk IP3 8LS
Phase 1**

**Written Scheme of Investigation
for Archaeological Excavation**

NGR: 618986 243798

Ipswich Borough Council

Planning Reference: IP/14/00721

ASE Project no. 7726

Site Code: IPS 595

May 2016

Prepared by Suzanne Westall MA MSc ACIfA

**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR
Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Website: www.archaeologyse.co.uk**

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, have been commissioned by Bovis Homes, to undertake a phase of archaeological excavation at St. Clements Hospital, Ipswich, Suffolk IP3 8LS. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 618986 243798 (TM 18986 43798) and its location is shown in Figure 1.
- 1.2 The site lies to the immediate south of St Clements Hospital, Ipswich, on land formerly used as sports fields. It is located in a built-up, residential area but is bounded to the north by the buildings of the hospital and to the south-east by a golf course (Figure 1).
- 1.3 Ipswich Borough Council, as the local planning authority, have granted Outline Planning Permission for redevelopment of 11.8 hectares of land and buildings at the site of St Clements Hospital (IP/14/00721/OUT). The development work shall comprise:
- a) Conversion and extension of the principal Victorian hospital buildings to form 48 residential units (12 town houses, 10 duplex apartments and 26 apartments) with associated facilities, communal and public outdoor spaces, landscaping, and other associated ancillary infrastructure and works;
 - b) The erection of up to 179 dwellings (comprising 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 bedroom units), with sports and recreational facilities, areas of public open space, wildlife habitat, landscaping, vehicular and pedestrian access, and other associated ancillary infrastructure and works.
- 1.4 The above development is subject to the following archaeological condition:

26-27 *No development shall take place [...] until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

No new build dwelling [...] shall be first 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 approved Written Scheme of Investigation and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive disposition.

Reason: *The site is of major archaeological significance and should be properly recorded before development takes place.*

- 1.5 A trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service in 2011. The trenching identified two prehistoric features and a series of undated pits thought to be of prehistoric date, along with several undated ditches and quarry pits of post-medieval date (Meredith 2012). Twenty-six trenches were opened but a central area of the site could not be investigated as it was still in use at that time as a playing field. This will be addressed in a separate phase of trial trenching to be carried out by ASE and is the subject of a separate *Written Scheme of Investigation*.
- 1.6 Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Officer at Suffolk County Council, has issued a brief for the mitigation of the Phase 1 site (SCCAS 2015). This *Written Scheme of Investigation* outlines the approach to be taken in Phase 1, an open area of archaeological excavation (strip, map, record exercise) 30m x 30m in size, centred on an undated but potentially prehistoric pit identified in Trench 12 of the previous works (Figure 2). This has been proposed in response to the results of the evaluation and the need for better understanding of this feature and its surrounding context.
- 1.7 This *Written Scheme of Investigation*, prepared by ASE, will be submitted to Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Advisor for approval prior to commencement of the work. All work will be carried out in accordance with this document and with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team's (SCCAS/CT) *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (2012), as well as with the appropriate *Standards and Guidance* documents of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (English Heritage 2014).

2.0 Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The British Geological Survey records the bedrock geology in this area as Weald Clay Formation mudstone (BGS 2015). The overlying drift geology as identified by SCCAS during the evaluation phase was primarily sand with some sand with gravel.
- 2.2 The site is a fairly flat area, located on a plateau on the north bank of the River Orwell, with an average height of 39m OD. Towards the eastern margin of the site the land rises up to a small, flat topped hill but for the most part the area has been used as a playing field and managed grassed areas and lawns. It is thus likely to have been landscaped and levelled at some point in its past. This was confirmed by the evaluation work, with topsoil directly overlying natural geological sand deposits over much of the site.

- 2.3 SCCAS carried out a desk-based assessment of the site in 2008 (Heard 2008). This revealed few known sites of archaeological interest within a 500m radius of the development. Palaeolithic hand-axes and an Early Bronze Age beaker have, however, been recovered from quarry pits 450m to the west (HER ref: IPS 056), and two polished axeheads of Neolithic date are recorded: one c.250m to the north (IPS 066) and one 350m to the north-west (IPS 062).
- 2.4 Prior to construction of the hospital in 1868, the site occupied an area of open heathland and the 1812 Tithe Map showed a windmill as the only nearby feature (Meredith 2012). After construction of the hospital, the area to its south was cultivated to provide food for the residents (*ibid.*).
- 2.4 In addition to the evaluation work carried out by SCCAS, a gradiometry survey of 4.3 hectares of the land was carried out by Stratascan in 2011 (Biggs 2011). This identified a scattering of pits across the area to the north and east of the bowling green (Meredith 2012).
- 2.5 The evaluation identified a number of prehistoric features towards the western edge of the site. A pit containing Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery and a ditch containing fragments of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery were both recorded in this area. There were also several pits containing charcoal-rich fills which were interpreted as of probable prehistoric date.
- 2.6 The evaluation revealed several large extraction pits in the north and north-east of the site. These are of probable Victorian date, associated with construction of the hospital in the late 19th century.
- 2.7 There were a series of undated ditches near the south-west corner of the site. These lay on a variety of different alignments and are thus likely to date from different periods.
- 2.8 An area towards the north-east corner of the site was less heavily truncated than the rest of the site, and subsoil deposits were identified in this area between the topsoil and the natural geological sands. Two undated ditches were recorded in this area.

3.0 Research Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The general aims of this archaeological investigation are:
- To excavate and record all archaeological remains and deposits exposed in the excavation with a view to understanding their character, extent, preservation, significance and date before their loss through development impacts.

- To understand to what extent the features exposed during the evaluation can be explained through excavation of the wider area.
- To refine the dating, character and function of the landscape features at this site.
- To make the results of the investigation publicly accessible through submission of a report to the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record and of the project archive to the local museum

3.2 Specific research questions, taking into account the *Framework for the Eastern Counties (Parts 1 and 2)* and the *Revised Framework for the East of England*, would seek to address whether the site can:

- Add to our understanding of Middle Bronze Age settlement in East Anglia, evidence for which is relatively scarce (Medlycott 2011: 20).
- Contribute to our understanding of settlement patterns and landscape use in the Early Iron Age (as distinct from the later Bronze Age and/or Middle Iron Age).

4.0 Methodology

- 4.1 The excavation (strip, map and record) area (30m x 30m) will be located as indicated on Figure 2.
- 4.2 Removal of topsoil (and subsoil if present and devoid of archaeological features) will be undertaken using a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket at least 1.8m wide, under the direct supervision of an ASE archaeologist. Deposits will be removed in spits no greater than 200mm in thickness and all deposits will be examined for finds.
- 4.3 Machine excavation will be carried down on to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of natural deposits, whichever is uppermost. Care will be taken not to machine off seemingly homogenous layers that may include the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces will be cleaned as necessary and planned and protected from disturbance/machine tracking until fully excavated and signed off.
- 4.4 A metal detector will be used throughout the programme of topsoil/subsoil removal and again during any subsequent hand excavation. A log of its use will be kept.
- 4.5 Once the machine strip of the area is complete, a fixed site grid will be established relative to Ordnance Datum using a Total Station and/or survey grade Global Positioning System (GPS). A full pre-excavation plan will be prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning

technology. This will be available to the Project Manager, the site Supervisor, Bovis Homes and the Suffolk County Council Senior Archaeological Officer. This pre-excavation plan will be available in AutoCAD or PDF format and will be printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan will be updated by regular visits to the site by the Archaeology South-East Surveyor, who will plot excavated features and record levels in close consultation with the Supervisor and/or the excavators. Where it is deemed necessary (for example in the event of detailed structural features or burials), features will be hand planned at a scale of 1:20 from the grid and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.

4.6 Any hand excavation will be carefully undertaken and will follow the stratigraphy of any encountered archaeological layers, features and/or deposits. In certain circumstances hand excavation by pick and/or mattock and shovel may be undertaken but will only be utilised in respect of homogenous low-grade deposits. Such techniques will not be used in situations where careful hand excavation is required such as burials.

4.7 As a minimum the following sampling strategy will be employed:

- All structures and all zones of specialised activity (e.g. funerary, ceremonial, industrial, agricultural processing) will be fully excavated and all relationships recorded.
- Ditches and gullies will have all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. All termini will be excavated. Sufficient of the feature lengths will be excavated to determine the character of a feature over its entire course, and the possibility of recuts of parts, and not just the whole, of the feature will be considered. Standardly, a minimum of 10% of each linear feature will be excavated, using interventions of 1m or more in length.
- All pits will be half-sectioned and fully recorded. Pits may subsequently be fully excavated to facilitate 100% collection of artefact assemblages.
- Any post and stake holes which are not clearly forming part of a structure (see above) will be half-sectioned ensuring that all relationships are investigated. Where deemed necessary by artefact content, a number may demand full excavation.
- For other types of feature such as working hollows, quarry pits etc., all relationships will be ascertained. Further investigation will be a matter of on-site judgement, but will seek to establish as a minimum the extent, date and function of each feature.
- Any fabricated surfaces (such as yards and floors) will be fully exposed, cleaned and recorded. Any variation from this strategy will be agreed in advance with SCCAS/CT and confirmed in writing.
- Where stratified layers are exposed during the machine stripping, an on-site decision will be made as to the extent to which they will be excavated. The factors governing this will include the possibility that they mask earlier remains, the need to understand their function and/or the depositional processes involved, and the necessity to recover

sufficient artefacts to date the deposit and meet the project's aims. The decision will be made in consultation with Rachael Abraham, SCC's Senior Archaeological Officer.

- Consideration will be given to employing a single context recording system if remains are sufficiently complicated. This will be undertaken automatically within the hand excavation area.
- 4.8 Should any human burials or remains be encountered, Bovis Homes, the Senior Archaeological Officer for SCC and the Coroner's Office will be immediately informed and excavation will cease until the relevant Ministry of Justice licence has been obtained. Should approval be granted for excavation of the human remains, it will be carried out in accordance with ClfA Professional Practice Paper 7: *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Brickley and McKinley 2004) and ClfA Technical Paper 13: *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains* (McKinley & Roberts 1993).
- 4.9 The provisions of the *Treasure Act* of 1996, amended 2003, will be observed. Should finds of precious metals such as gold and silver and other finds as defined under the Act be made, they will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the local Coroner. Should the removal of such objects be unable to be made during the same working day, suitable and appropriate security arrangement will be made to deposit them with the local Coroner's Office.
- 4.10 The site work will be directed by a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) with experience of prehistoric landscapes.
- 4.11 Bovis Homes and the Senior Archaeological Officer at SCC shall be informed at the earliest opportunity of any archaeological features or deposits worthy of preservation. They will be free to visit the site at any time during the work in order to view the fieldwork whilst it is in progress.
- 4.12 Provision for public outreach will be made pending discussion with the Archaeological Officer.

5.0 Recording Methodology

- 5.1 All excavation work will be carried out in line with Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (SCCAS 2012) and in line with relevant ClfA guidance documents (ClfA 2014).
- 5.2 All exposed features will be recorded according to current professional standards using the standard context record sheets and masonry sheets used by ASE employing a single context recording system.

- 5.3 All structural and other relationships will be recorded and a structural matrix created.
- 5.4 A full photographic record will be made of all significant archaeological features comprising monochrome prints and colour transparencies with digital photography ancillary to this. All photographs will include a board that will detail: the site code, date, context number, section number, a scale and a north arrow. All photographs will be fully indexed and cross-referenced on ASE context sheets and photographic registers.
- 5.5 Detailed elevation and/or section drawings will be hand-drawn at 1:10 on plastic draughting film (permatrace).
- 5.6 A detailed plan of all archaeological features and the site limits will be prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying. The plan will be created by an Archaeology South-East Surveyor who will plot the features and record levels and drawn section and/or elevation locations in close consultation with the archaeological supervisor. Where it is deemed necessary, for example with very detailed structural features, then features, or parts of features will also be hand planned at a scale of 1:20 on permatrace using a planning frame. Any hand planned elements will be located on the site grid and then digitised in AutoCAD to be included onto the overall plan.
- 5.7 If deposits suitable for environmental sampling are encountered (such as dated excavated contexts of buried soils, well-sealed slowly silting features, sealed hearths, sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, water-logged or cess deposits), bulk soil samples (40 litres or 100% of smaller features) will be taken for environmental analysis. Bulk samples will be processed using tank flotation unless considered detrimental to the samples or recovery rate (such as for waterlogged samples). Bulk samples will target recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanicals), fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone, and small artefacts. Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved through nested sieves and stored in wet, cool conditions or dried if considered an appropriate form of conservation for the remains. Specialist samples may also be taken from dry or waterlogged contexts. Such samples will target recovery of pollen (using monolith tins), molluscs, foraminifera, parasites and insects. Larger samples (80-100 litres) will be extracted wholesale from deposits rich in marine molluscs and large mammal bones. As a general rule waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail in their original location. If removed they will be cleaned, photographed and a thin section sample will be taken for identification. Specimens will either be stored in wet cool conditions or dried if considered appropriate for the material. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.

- 5.8 The exact level and detail of recording will meet the standards defined above, but will remain flexible and will be reviewed regularly with Bovis Homes and SCC's Senior Archaeological Officer on site.

6.0 Post-Excavation Methodology and Reporting

- 6.1 For the duration of the fieldwork programme a weekly progress report will be prepared and sent to Bovis Homes and to the Senior Archaeological Officer at SCC.

- 6.2 All finds will be cleaned, labelled, sorted and analysed in accordance with the practices and standards outlined in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2: Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). Most ceramic and other building material and burnt flint will be identified, counted, weighed and discarded. Samples will be retained as appropriate. Finds will be bagged in polythene bags according to type and context.

- 6.3 Suitable arrangements will be made for the conservation of artefacts where appropriate in consultation and with the agreement of the recipient museum. All finds in an unstable condition will be stabilised using passive conservation techniques where appropriate before being deposited with the local museum.

- 6.4 The majority of finds will be identified by in-house specialists within Archaeology South-East (as listed below). Any external specialists utilised work regularly with ASE and are regional specialists in their field. All material will be examined with particular attention to datable artefacts, such as lithics, pottery, building material, coins and other metalwork.

- 6.5 The following specialists will be used if necessary and where appropriate:

Prehistoric pottery	Louise Rayner (ASE)
Roman pottery	Anna Doherty (ASE)
Medieval/post medieval pottery	Luke Barber (freelance)
Ceramic Building Material	Sue Pringle (freelance)
Animal bone	Gemma Driver (ASE)
Human remains	Lucy Sibun (ASE)
Environmental samples	Dr. Lucy Allott (ASE))
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation	UCL Institute of Archaeology

- 6.6 Upon completion of the fieldwork, the site archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991). The site archive will

contain all the data collected during the excavation including records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent.

- 6.7 Following discussion with SCC, a post-excavation assessment report (if required) and archive report including plans, digital photographs and drawings for the excavations will be prepared within ten months of completion of the site work, subject to the production of any necessary specialist reports. The report will include the results of an updated HER search (the HER Invoice Search Reference will be quoted in the report).
- 6.8 The report will be in line with guidelines set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015). Reporting will be undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation for the project and will also give due consideration to assessing the significance of any remains encountered in relation to the relevant research frameworks and agendas. The report will contain the following information:
- SUMMARY: A concise non-technical summary
 - INTRODUCTION: General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.
 - BACKGROUND: to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.
 - AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: Summary of aims and objectives of the project
 - METHOD: Methodology used to carry out the work.
 - FIELDWORK RESULTS: Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.
 - SPECIALIST REPORTS: Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site. Recommendations for further assessment and publication.
 - DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context. Proposals for dissemination/ publication of results.
 - APPENDICES: Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet.
 - FIGURES: to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20).
 - PLATES: Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.

- 6.9 The post-excavation report (if required) will also include an Updated Project Design for further works required to lead to publication. These will include identification of further analysis required on the basis of newly-identified research objectives, together with a task list and timetable for achieving completion of the proposed works.
- 6.10 An Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> following the completion of the Assessment report and included as an appendix.
- 6.11 A draft copy of the archive report will be sent to Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Officer with SCC, for their comment and approval. Once the report has been accepted further copies and one electronic copy in PDF format will be sent to Ipswich Borough Council and the client as appropriate.
- 6.12 A copy of the report will be supplied to the County HER on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time not exceeding six months.
- 6.13 Agreement shall be reached with Bovis Homes and the SCC Senior Archaeological Officer regarding the format and destination of any subsequent publication(s) arising from the investigations. Proposals for publication, if appropriate, will be detailed in the post-excavation assessment report and timescales and costs for a publication programme will be agreed at that stage. As a minimum provision will be made for a summary in the annual PSIAH round-up.
- 6.14 Upon completion of the final report for publication, the archive will be prepared for deposition in accordance with the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990), Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994) and the SCCAS Archive Guidelines (SCCAS 2014).
- 6.15 Finds from the fieldwork will be kept with the archival material and permission will be sought from the landowner to deposit the finds and paper archive with the SCCAS.

7.0 Health and Safety

- 7.1 A Risk Assessment will be produced and agreed with Bovis Homes prior to the commencement of the work. All relevant main contractor health and safety regulations will be adhered to.

8.0 Insurance

8.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public and products liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one event for all claims in the aggregate during any one period of insurance; employers' liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one event inclusive of costs; professional indemnity to the value of £15,000,000 any one claim / aggregate any one period of insurance.

9.0 Monitoring

9.1 Provision will be made at all stages of the project for Bovis Homes and the Suffolk County Council Senior Archaeological Officer to monitor progress and standards. Adequate provision will be made available by ASE for the Archaeological Officer to make site monitoring visits at agreed and specified times.

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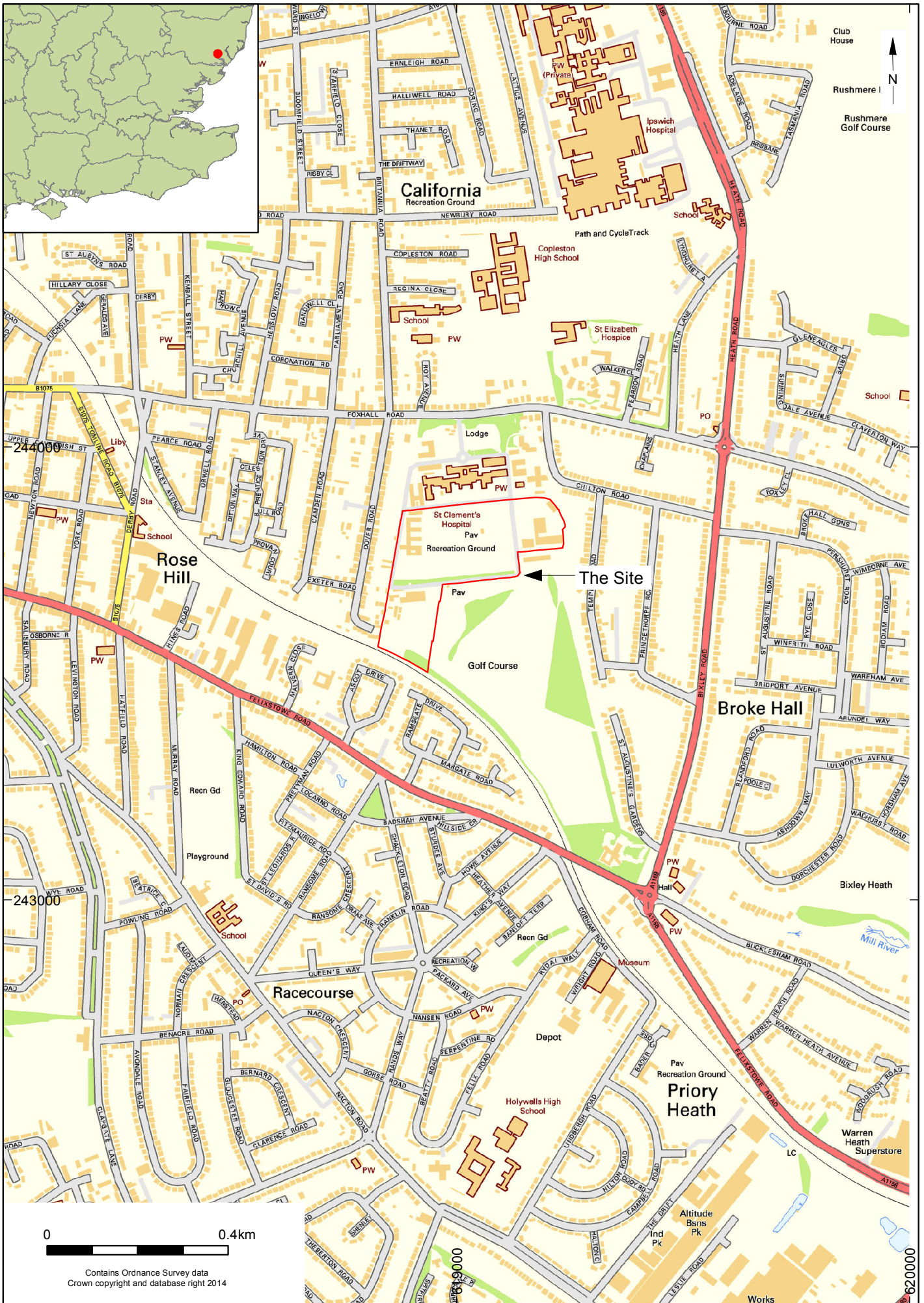
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SCCAS 2014 *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*

SCCAS 2015 Brief for Archaeological Excavation at Phase 1, St Clements Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich

UKIC 1990. *Conservation Guidelines No.2: Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage.*

Archaeology South-East
May 2016



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Project Ref: 7726	April 2016	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JC		



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© Archaeology South-East		St Clements Hospital, Ipswich - Phase 1	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7726	April 2016	Location of Phase 1 excavation area	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

Sussex Office

Units 1& 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office

27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa





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Project Ref: 7726	Sept 2016			
Report No: 2016360	Drawn by: APL	Site location and selected HER references		



© Archaeology South-East		St Clements Hospital, Ipswich - Phase1 excavation	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7726	Sept 2016	Location of excavation area	
Report Ref: 2016360	Drawn by: APL		

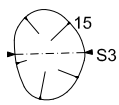
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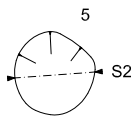
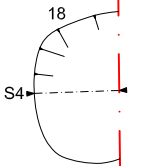
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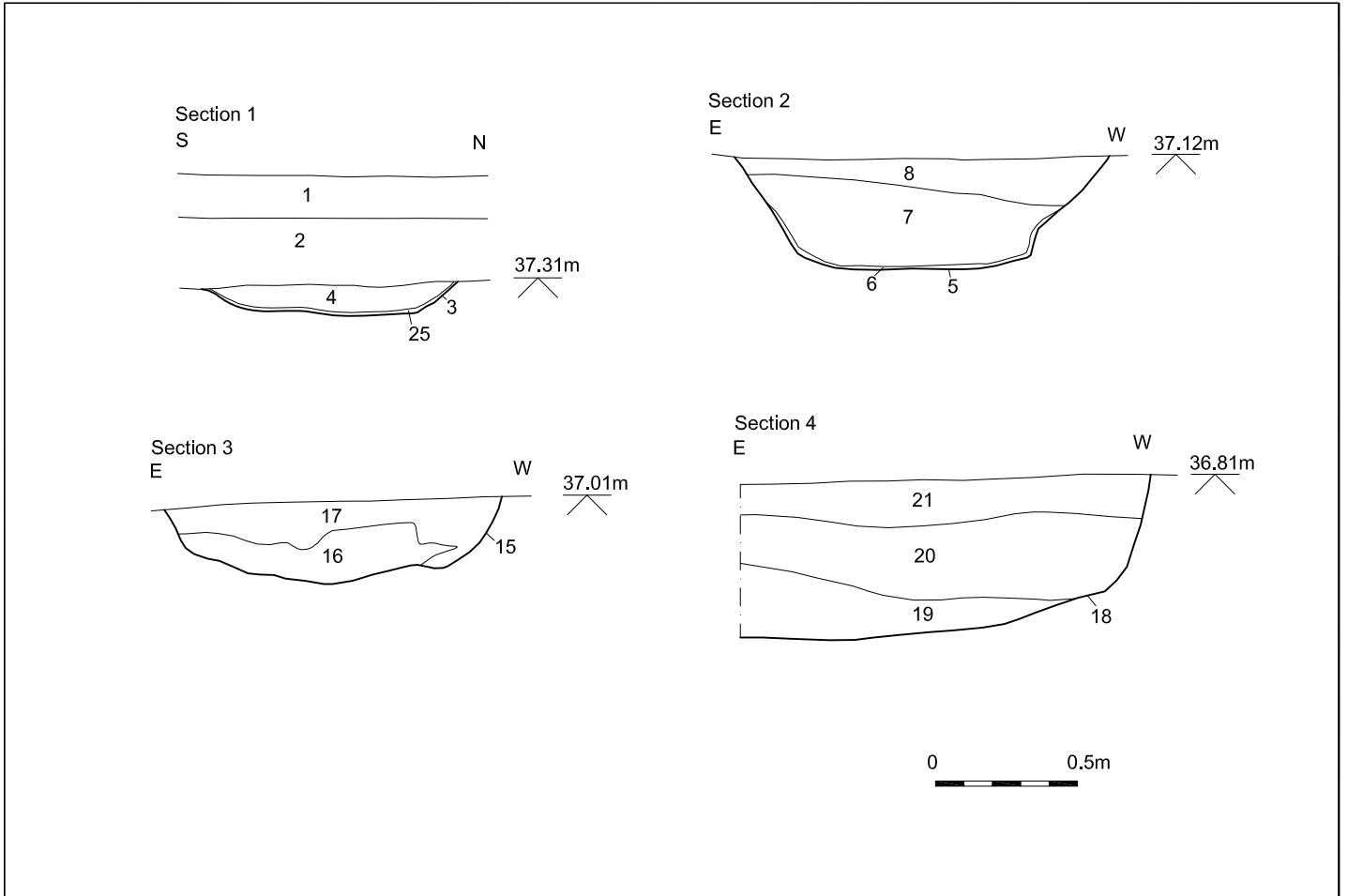
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Project Ref: 7726	June 2016	Sections 1-4 and selected photographs	
Report Ref: 2016360	Drawn by: APL		

Sussex Office

Units 1& 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office

27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

