
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**PROPOSED CAR PARK, UPPER BARCLAY STREET,
IPSWICH, SUFFOLK**

**CONTINUOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING AND RECORDING**

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Authors: Gareth Barlow (Fieldwork & report) Liam Podbury (Background research) | |
| NGR: TM 166 445 | Report No: 5907 |
| District: Ipswich | Site Code: IPS 2078 |
| Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA | Project No: 7891 |
| | Date: 31 ST October 2019 |

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210**

**P I House, Rear of 23 Clifton Road, Shefford,
Bedfordshire, SG17 5AF
Tel: 01462 850483**

**e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk**



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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

| Project details | | | |
|---|---|-------------|----------|
| Project name | <i>Proposed Car Park, Upper Barclay Street, Ipswich, Suffolk.</i> | | |
| <i>In August and September 2019 Archaeological Solutions Limited carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at Upper Barclay Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 1HT (NGR TM 166 445; Figs. 1 – 2). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a new car park at Upper Barclay Street, Ipswich, Suffolk (Ipswich Borough Council Approval Ref. IP/18/00042). It was required based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).</i> | | | |
| <i>The overall ground reduction was shallow and only modern (19th – 20th century) made ground layers were revealed in plan. Underlying archaeological features, where present, will have been preserved.</i> | | | |
| <i>The excavation of deep service trenches revealed L1002 and L1003, and the layers contained a relatively high concentration mid 9th – mid 12th century pottery sherds, potentially associated with local pottery production or urban consumption; as well as a small animal bone assemblage that notably contained a butchered radius from a brown bear, which may have arrived as a pelt or a performing animal into the port town. The uppermost layer, L1002, was 0.20 – 1.24m below the level of the ground reduction. It was thick (0.94 – 1.31m) and extensive (recorded in all Sample Sections 1 – 8). Below L1002, L1003 was thick (0.23 – 0.40m+) and recorded in Sample Sections 1 – 3. It may have been more extensive as the base of L1003 was not exposed in Sample Sections 4 – 8. Layer L1003 also contained relatively modern CBM and a post-medieval bone handle but these finds are likely intrusive. The monitoring of the deep excavations also recovered predominantly mid 9th- mid 12th century pottery. Just one medieval (14th – mid 16th) and two post-medieval (17th-18th century) pottery sherds were found.</i> | | | |
| Project dates (fieldwork) | 28 August & 10, 11, 12 & 13 September 2019 | | |
| Previous work (Y/N/?) | N | Future work | N |
| P. number | 7891 | Site code | IPS 2078 |
| Type of project | Archaeological monitoring and recording | | |
| Site status | - | | |
| Current land use | Former commercial and rear commercial areas. | | |
| Planned development | Car Park | | |
| Main features (+dates) | Thick layers with mid 9 th – mid 12 th century pottery. | | |
| Significant finds (+dates) | Mid 9 th – mid 12 th century pottery; x1 struck flint; brown bear bones | | |
| Project location | | | |
| County/ District/ Parish | Suffolk | Ipswich | Ipswich |
| HER/ SMR for area | Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record | | |
| Post code (if known) | IP4 1HT | | |
| Area of site | | | |
| NGR | TM 166 445 | | |
| Height AOD (min/max) | c.10m AOD | | |
| Project creators | | | |
| Brief issued by | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) | | |
| Project supervisor/s (PO) | Gareth Barlow | | |
| Funded by | Ipswich Borough Council | | |
| Full title | Proposed Car Park, Upper Barclay Street, Ipswich, Suffolk. Continuous Monitoring and Recording | | |
| Authors | Barlow, G. | | |
| Report no. | 5907 | | |
| Date (of report) | October 2019 | | |

PROPOSED CAR PARK, UPPER BARCLAY STREET, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK

CONTINUOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In August and September 2019 Archaeological Solutions Limited carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at Upper Barclay Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 1HT (NGR TM 166 445; Figs. 1 – 2). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a new car park at Upper Barclay Street, Ipswich, Suffolk (Ipswich Borough Council Approval Ref. IP/18/00042). It was required based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER IPS 206, 813, 814, 319, 324 & 327). The potential relates to the area of Ipswich that was a centre of pottery production in the Middle and Late Saxon periods. The site therefore has a potential for remains of the Saxon settlement and industrial production of this part of the historic core of Ipswich, and for later remains of medieval and post-medieval date to be present.

The overall ground reduction was shallow and only modern (19th – 20th century) made ground layers were revealed in plan. Underlying archaeological features, where present, will have been preserved.

The excavation of deep service trenches revealed L1002 and L1003, and the layers contained a relatively high concentration mid 9th – mid 12th century pottery sherds, potentially associated with local pottery production or urban consumption; as well as a small animal bone assemblage that notably contained a butchered radius from a brown bear, which may have arrived as a pelt or a performing animal into the port town. The uppermost layer, L1002, was 0.20 – 1.24m below the level of the ground reduction. It was thick (0.94 – 1.31m) and extensive (recorded in all Sample Sections 1 – 8). Below L1002, L1003 was thick (0.23 – 0.40m+) and recorded in Sample Sections 1 – 3. It may have been more extensive as the base of L1003 was not exposed in Sample Sections 4 – 8. Layer L1003 also contained relatively modern CBM and a post-medieval bone handle but these finds are likely intrusive. The monitoring of the deep excavations also recovered predominantly mid 9th- mid 12th century pottery. Just one medieval (14th – mid 16th) and two post-medieval (17th-18th century) pottery sherds were found.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August and September 2019 Archaeological Solutions Limited carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at Upper Barclay Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 1HT (NGR TM 166 445; Figs. 1 – 2). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a new car park at Upper Barclay Street, Ipswich, Suffolk (Ipswich Borough Council Approval Ref. IP/18/00042/FP13). It was required based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance with an archaeological brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, Hannah Cutler, dated 12th December 2018), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 18th December 2018), and approved by SCC AS-CT. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring* (2014). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the archaeological monitoring & recording scheme were:

- The detailed archaeological monitoring of all groundworks associated with the scheme, with the recording of any significant archaeology thereby revealed, and analysis of the results with provision for report and/or publication of the results, and the production of an archive

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this

publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site is located within the historic core of central Ipswich. The site is an area of land forming part of the former Co-op garden centre and loading area to the rear of commercial units on Carr Street and facing onto Cox Lane and Upper Barclay Street.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at approximately 10m AOD with the land falling gently down to the south towards the River Orwell. The river curves round the base of the town before becoming an estuary at Harwich c. 14km to the south-west. The solid geology in the area consists of Culver Chalk Formation chalk, formed in the Cretaceous Period. Superficial (drift) deposits in the area consist of Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel, formed in the Quaternary Period. These deposits are overlain by freely draining slightly acidic loamy soil.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER IPS 206, 813, 814, 319, 324 & 327). This relates to the area of Ipswich that was a centre of pottery production in the Middle and Late Saxon periods. The site therefore has a potential for remains of the Saxon settlement and industrial production of this part of the historic core of Ipswich, and for later remains of medieval and post-medieval date to be present.

Prehistory

4.2 The known evidence of prehistoric activity in the area surrounding the site is limited and represented by a single polished flint axe, located on Orwell Place (HER IPS 061). Sites that record prehistoric features are heavily biased towards those areas where housing and industry expanded in the 20th century; these areas did not have the long-term and extensive below-ground disturbances that the areas of central Ipswich experienced and therefore their prehistoric deposits were better preserved.

Romano-British

4.3 During the Roman period administration was based in urban centres such as Caistor St Edmund, Norfolk, and Colchester, Essex. In Suffolk the largest settlements can be classified as unplanned small towns, the nearest of which is Coddensham 10km to the north of Ipswich (Plouviez 1999). In Ipswich an

excavation during the redevelopment of the Debenhams store in the north-west corner of the Cornhill area revealed a cremation urn and horizontal timbers laid over boggy ground. The latter was interpreted as a Roman road running along the front of the store building (Boulter and Loader 1993).

Anglo-Saxon

4.4 Ipswich seems to have been founded in the late 6th or early 7th century on what was open heath land on the north bank of the River Orwell (HER SF185). During the early Anglo-Saxon period Ipswich developed into a settlement large enough to start trading with the Rhineland (West 1999). Extensive settlement activity has been recorded in the area surrounding the site (HER IPS 209, 210, 218, 313, 317, 349, 382, 813), and many of the sites continue to be occupied into the post-medieval period. A 7th century cemetery with associated 8th to 10th century buildings has also been recorded (HER IPS 752). Excavation has shown the town's first defences are in close proximity to the site, and consist of an earthen rampart and ditch which were probably constructed in the early 10th century in response to West Saxon advances (HER IPS 173, 178, 479 & 889; Martin 1980). In c.1860 a hoard of some 500 silver coins of Ethelred II was located within a pot on the corner of St. Lawrence Street and Buttermarket (HER IPS 199).

4.5 Pottery production (which began in about AD 650) exploited an extensive zone of London Clay to the north of the settlement, and evidence for Anglo Saxon pottery kilns are recorded in close proximity to the assessment site (HER IPS 206, 209, 319, 324, 327, 329 & 814). Unsurprisingly, large quantities of local, and imported, Saxon to early medieval pottery finds have been recorded in the area (HER IPS 322, 324, 325, 326, 329, 330, 331, 333, 334, 347, 561, 790, 791, 816 & 849).

Medieval

4.6 Domesday recorded 11 churches in Ipswich, several of which lay outside of the towns defences, suggesting suburban growth. The latter continued into the 13th century which stimulated the introduction of monastic orders in the town (Wade 1999). The nearest monastic order to the site was the Dominican Friary on Orwell Place (HER IPS 830, 353, 355 and 482). The Saxon core of the town continued to be occupied and redeveloped during this period.

Post-medieval

4.7 Ipswich in the 17th century had a leading role in the coal trade and a prominent ship building industry (Malster 1999, 132). Numerous post-medieval structures have been recorded in the locality, including 16th century (HER IPS 1805, 1950, 1951 & 2044) and 17th century (HER IPS 2004, 2005, 2008, 2028, 2051, 2052, 2053 & 2054) timber-framed buildings. In addition to domestic

structures, a 17th century bowling green (HER IPS 1867), two 18th century chapels (HER IPS 1822 & 2042), an 18th century workhouse (HER IPS 1863), a post-medieval smokehouse (HER IPS 351), and a 'Victorian' folly (HER IPS 724) have been recorded. Find spots of 16th and 17th century clay pipes, metal working, pottery and coins have also been reported in the area (HER IPS 1767, 1938 & 1942).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The monitoring encompassed the removal and reduction of the existing concrete and tarmac surface and the underlying made ground layers. It also encompassed the excavation of new service trenches and manholes.

5.3 Exposed sections were cleaned and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Open trenches and excavated spoil were manually/visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 The encountered stratigraphy was recorded in sample sections presented below:

| <i>Sample section 1</i> 0.00 = 10.12m AOD | | |
|--|-------|--|
| 0.00 – 0.20m | L1001 | Made Ground. Very firm, dark yellow brown silty sand, with moderate small to medium sub-round and round flint. |
| 0.20 – 1.37m | L1002 | Layer. Firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate medium sub-rounded and round flint. It contained x23 mid 9 th – mid 12 th C sherds, x1 14 th -mid 16 th C sherd and x1 16 th - 18 th C sherd (25; 241g). |
| 1.37 – 1.60m+ | L1003 | Layer. Mixed patches and lenses of friable, pale yellow brown silty sand; firm, dark grey brown silty sand; friable, pale brown orange silty sand; friable, very pale yellow brown silty sand, with small rounded gravel; and firm, pale-mid brown grey silty sand. It contained mid 9 th – mid 12 th century pottery (65;1192g), CBM (222g), animal bone (11g), struck flint (1; 16g), worked bone (1; 11g) and shell (5g). |

| <i>Sample section 2</i> 0.00 = 10.15m AOD | | |
|--|-------|------------------------|
| 0.00 – 0.34m | L1001 | Made Ground. As Above. |
| 0.34 – 1.28m | L1002 | Layer. As Above. |
| 1.28 – 1.68m+ | L1003 | Layer. As Above. |

| <i>Sample section 3</i> | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|
|-------------------------|--|--|

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------|---|
| <i>0.00 = 9.84m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.10m | L1000 | Made Ground. Friable, mid brown orange silty sand with moderate medium to large sub-rounded stones. And patches of friable, dark grey silty sand with frequent medium sub-rounded stones. |
| 0.10 – 0.60m | L1001 | Made Ground. As Above. |
| 0.60 – 1.91m | L1002 | Layer. As Above. |
| 1.91 – 2.00m+ | L1003 | Layer. As Above. |

| | | |
|--|-------|---|
| <i>Sample section 4</i> <i>0.00 = 9.52m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.20m | L1000 | Made Ground. As Above, Sample Section 3. |
| 0.20 – 0.45m | L1006 | Made Ground. Mixed lenses of compact mid brown orange silty sand and mid brown grey sandy silt with moderate small to medium sub-rounded and rounded flint. |
| 0.45 – 0.96m | L1007 | Made Ground. Firm, mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional small to medium, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained CBM (1098g). |
| 0.96 – 1.12m | L1008 | Made Ground. Firm, pale yellow brown silty sand. |
| 1.12 – 1.85m+ | L1002 | Layer. As Above, Sample Section 1. |

| | | |
|--|-------|---|
| <i>Sample section 5</i> <i>0.00 = 9.44m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.22m | L1000 | Made Ground. As Above, Sample Section 3. |
| 0.22 – 0.38m | L1009 | Made Ground. Mixed patches of friable, mid brown grey and mid brown orange silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint. It contained CBM (396g). |
| 0.38 – 1.24m | L1007 | Made Ground. As Above, Sample Section 4. |
| 1.24 – 1.37m+ | L1002 | Layer. As Above, Sample Section 1. |

| | | |
|---|-------|--|
| <i>Sample section 6</i> <i>0.00 = 10.03m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.20m | L1000 | Made Ground. As Above, Sample Section 3. |
| 0.20 – 0.35m | L1010 | Made Ground. Friable, mid brown orange silty sand. |
| 0.35 – 0.95m | L1007 | Made Ground. As Above, Sample Section 4. |
| 0.95 – 1.60m+ | L1002 | Layer. As Above, Sample Section 1. |

| | | |
|---|-------|--|
| <i>Sample section 7</i> <i>0.00 = 10.09m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.20m | L1000 | Made Ground. As Above, Sample Section 3. |
| 0.20 – 0.35m | L1011 | Made Ground. Very firm, dark grey brown with patches of pale yellow brown silty sand, with occasional to moderate small to medium sub-rounded and rounded flint. |
| 0.35 – 0.95m | L1007 | Made Ground. As Above, Sample Section 4. |
| 0.95 – 1.50m+ | L1002 | Layer. As Above, Sample Section 1. |

| | | |
|--|-------|--|
| <i>Sample section 8</i> <i>0.00 = 10.43 m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.24m | L1000 | Made Ground. As Above, Sample Section 3. |
| 0.24 – 1.00m | L1007 | Made Ground. As Above, Sample Section 4. |
| 1.00 – 1.05m+ | L1002 | Layer. As Above, Sample Section 1. |

Description: Layers L1002 and L1003 contained significant quantities of mid 9th – mid 12th century pottery. The monitoring of the deep excavations also recovered predominantly mid 9th- mid 12th century pottery. Just one medieval (14th – mid 16th) and two post-medieval (17th-18th century) pottery sherds were found.

L1002 was a firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate medium sub-rounded and round flint. It contained x23 mid 9th – mid 12th century sherds; x1 14th-mid 16th century sherd; and x1 16th - 18th century sherds (25; 241g). The layer was thick (0.94 – 1.31m) and extensive (recorded in all Sample Sections 1 – 8).

Below L1002, L1003 comprised mixed patches and lenses of friable, pale yellow brown silty sand; firm, dark grey brown silty sand; friable, pale brown orange silty sand; friable, very pale yellow brown silty sand, with small rounded gravel; and firm, pale-mid brown grey silty sand. It contained mid 9th – mid 12th century pottery sherds (65; 1192g), CBM (222g), animal bone (11g), struck flint (1;16g), worked bone (1;11g) and shell (5g). The layer was thick (0.23 – 0.40m) and recorded in Sample Sections 1 – 3. It may have been more extensive as the base of L1002 was not exposed in Sample Sections 4 – 8.

Service Trench F1004 was linear in plan (3m+ x 0.95 x 1.3m+), orientated E/W (Sample Section 2). It had vertical sides and an unseen base. Its fill, L1005, was a very firm, dark yellow brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-rounded and round flint. The service trench contained a large ceramic drain pipe.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 Within the parameters of the investigation and observed works it is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER IPS 206, 813, 814, 319, 324 & 327). The potential relates to the area of Ipswich that was a centre of pottery production in the Middle and Late Saxon periods. The site therefore has a potential for remains of the Saxon settlement and industrial production of this part of the historic core of Ipswich, and for later remains of medieval and post-medieval date to be present.

8.2 The overall ground reduction was shallow and only modern (19th – 20th century) made ground layers were revealed in plan. Underlying archaeological features, where present, will have been preserved.

8.3 The excavation of deep service trenches revealed L1002 and L1003, and the layers contained a large quantity of mid 9th – mid 12th century pottery sherds including fragments of at least 44 jars and a bowl with rare decoration of impressed applied strips. The uppermost layer, L1002, was 0.20 – 1.24m below the level of the ground reduction. It was thick (0.94 – 1.31m) and extensive (recorded in all Sample Sections 1 – 8). Below L1002, L1003 was thick (0.23 – 0.40m+) and recorded in Sample Sections 1 – 3. It may have been more extensive as the base of L1003 was not exposed in Sample Sections 4 – 8. The presence of such a substantial and diagnostic group of pottery likely reflects the scale of late Saxon pottery production in the vicinity, although no waster material was noted, and it is highly likely that deposits of ‘urban’ domestic and/or industrial waste were incorporated in layers as the town was developed, potentially including the construction of the nearby town defences. In contrast to the quantity of pottery from the layers, and possibly supporting an association with local pottery production, only a small quantity of animal bone was present, predominantly waste from the skinning and butchery of domestic stock (cattle and pig), as well as oyster consumption. Of intrinsic interest amongst the animal bone was the butchered radius of a brown bear; a rare occurrence in Britain. It may have arrived as a pelt with some bones left attached, or may have arrived in the late Saxon/early medieval port town for entertainment, such as baiting or dancing.

8.4 Isolated medieval (14th – mid 16th) and post-medieval (17th-18th century) pottery sherds and a post-medieval (mid 16th – early 17th century) bone handle with incised decoration may be intrusive. A Neolithic flint scraper was also recorded. Small fragments of modern CBM are likely intrusive and potentially the result of 20th century disturbance, including water pipe service trench.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at Suffolk County Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank Ipswich Borough Council for funding the project and for all their assistance (in particular Mr Roly Arbon), and the assistance of Concertus.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the advice of Dr Hannah Cutler of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team and the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record

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Appendix 1 - Concordance of Finds

IPS2078 - P7891, Proposed Car Park, Upper Barclay Street, Ipswich

| Feature | Context | Segment | Trench | Description | Spot Date (Pot Only) | Pot Qty | Pottery (g) | CBM (g) | A.Bone (g) | Other Material | Other Qty | Other (g) |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| | 1002 | | | Layer | Mid 9th-mid 12th C | 141 | 1639 | 109 | 86 | Shell | | 37 |
| | 1003 | | | Layer | Mid 9th-mid 12th C | 96 | 1897 | 222 | 209 | S.Flint Worked Bone Shell | 1 1 | 16 11 5 |
| | 1007 | | | Made Ground | | | | 1098 | | | | |
| | 1009 | | | Made Ground | | | | 396 | | | | |
| | U/S | | | Unstratified | Mid 9th-mid 12th C 17th-18th C | 110 | 1908 | | | Clay Pipe | 1 | 4 |

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

Layer L1003 contained a single flint scraper (16g), manufactured from mid brown-orange flint with a medium white cortex and in an un-patinated condition. The scraper has abrupt re-touch applied to one lateral edge of a blade-like flake, with evidence of platform abrasion at the bulbar end; technological traits that suggest it was manufactured in the Neolithic period.

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 344 sherds weighing 5.412 kg from two layers and unstratified pottery, (with 109 sherds (1.897kg) unstratified). With the exception of three sherds, the entire assemblage consists of Thetford type ware. The assemblage ranges from moderately abraded to good condition and there are many large fragments, although there is little that might be reconstructed. The forms are almost exclusively from jars with hooked or flared rims and flat bases, and together with the fine sandy fabrics, it indicates that they are locally made, as might be expected by the volume of sherds. There are 44 jar rims ranging between 10 and 16cm in diameter, and a single bowl rim of 22cm diameter. Decoration is very rare with only a small number of jars having girth grooves, and just one example of an impressed applied clay strip. Thetford type ware manufactured at Ipswich dates between the mid 9th and mid 12th centuries. There are three later sherds which may be intrusive. These comprise a late medieval glazed sherd from L1002, and two post-medieval sherds from L1002 and the unstratified group.

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001). Fabric codes are those used for the Suffolk County Council pottery type series.

| Feature | Context | Fabric code | Quantity | Date | Comment |
|---------|---------|-------------|----------------------|---|--|
| | 1002 | 2.56 | 139x1.618kg THET1 | mid 9 th - mid 12 th | Jar rims 1. 10 (0.13 reve) 2. 13 (0.36 reve) 3. 13 (0.25 reve) 4. 14 (0.08 reve) 5. 14 (0.18 reve) 6. 14 (0.11 reve) 7. 16 (0.11 reve) 8. 16 (0.13 reve) 9. 16 (0.12 reve) 10. 16 (0.15 reve) 11. 16 (0.12 reve) 12. 16 (0.1 reve) |

| | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | <p>13. 16 (0.09 reve) 14. 16 (0.08 reve) 15. 16 (0.13 reve) 16. - (0.05 reve) 17. - (0.05 reve) 18. - (0.05 reve)</p> <p>Bases 10 (0.14 beve) 10 (0.13 beve) 10 (0.13 beve) 10 (0.11 beve) 12 (0.24 beve) 12 (0.17 beve) 12 (0.12 beve) - (0.08 beve) - (0.05 reve)</p> <p>body sherds x2 girth grooves x3 sooting on outer surface</p> <p>UPG: thick grey sherd, fine sandy fabric similar to Thetford-Ipswich ware. Internal thin glossy clear/dark green glaze with thin patchy glaze outside.</p> <p>GRE: thick shertd with fine sandy fabric, single spot of dark brown glaze</p> <p>1x12g hard cement or mortar</p> |
| | | | <p>1x13g UPG</p> <p>14th-mid 16th</p> <p>1x8g GRE</p> <p>16th -18th</p> | | |
| Layer | 1003 | 2.56 | 96x1.897g THET1 | mid 9 th - mid 12 th | <p>Jar rims 1. 14cm diam (0.32 reve) jar 2. 14 cm (0.2 reve) jar 3. 14 (0.1 reve) girth grooves jar 4. 14 (0.19 reve) jar 5. 16 cm (0.27 reve) jar 6. 16 (0.15 reve) jar 7. 16 (0.19 reve) jar 8. 16 (0.15 reve) jar 9. 16 (0.13 reve) jar 10.17 (0.12 reve) jar 11.16 (0.05 reve) jar 12.16 (0.07 reve) jar 13. 22 (0.08 reve) bowl 14. - (0.05 reve) jar 15. - (0.05 reve) jar 16. - (0.02 reve) jar</p> <p>Bases – all flat 1. 14 (0.06 beve) 2. 10 (0.13 beve)</p> |

| | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|-----------------------|---|---|
| | | | | | <p>3. 10 (0.4 beve) 4. 12 (0.25 beve) 5. 12 (0.15 beve) 6. 16 (0.05 beve) 7. 14 (0.16 reve)</p> <p>body sherds x2 girth grooves x2 sooting on outer surface</p> |
| | Unstrat | 2.56 | 109x1.897 kg THET1 | mid 9 th - mid 12 th | <p>Jar rims 1. 17 cm (0.26 reve) 2. 16 (0.19 reve) 3.16 (0.13 reve) 4. 16 (0.1 reve) 5. 15 (0.2 reve) (F2) 6. 14 (0.19 reve) 7. 14 (0.18 reve) 8. 14 (0.1 3) 9. 14 (0.1 reve) 10.14 (0.1 reve) 11. - (0.03 reve)</p> <p>Bases 10 (0.23 beve) 10 (0.12 beve) 10 (0.1 beve) 10 (0.1 beve) 10 (0.65 beve) cheese wire marks 12 (0.2 beve) 12 (0.05 reve) 16 (0.17 beve)</p> <p>- (0.15 beve) body sherds x2 girth grooves x1 applied clay dtrip with finger or tool impressions x1 sooting on outer surface</p> |
| | | | 1x11g GRE | 17 th - 18 th | <p>GRE: rim with internal brown glaze</p> |

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

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The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

A total of 11 fragments (1825g) of early modern CBM were recovered in a highly fragmented condition with a sparse distribution from Layers L1002, L1003, Made Ground L1007 and L1009. They included small fragments of red-orange pan tile and peg tile, with medium-size fragments of 19th century soft red brick and salt-glazed white earthen ware sewer pipe.

The Small Finds

Andrew Peachey

Layer L1003 contained part of a worked bone knife handle (11g). Manufactured from the slightly tapering shaft of a straight bone (possible a metatarsal of unknown species); the segment is 60mm long, and tapers from 14mm wide to 9mm wide at the junction with the blade. The shaft contains the narrow spike of a tang; which is broken as it expands to a blade as it exits the handle. The handle is highly polished and preserves four bone rivets arranged in a diamond-pattern, and visible on opposing sides of the handle, flush with the cylindrical surface. The rivets are 'linked' by a decorative incised lozenge pattern, with an incised symmetrical scroll pattern extending above and below. A near identical bone handle was recorded in Norwich (Margeson 1993: 766), where it was present in a mid 16th to early 17th century building.

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THE ANIMAL BONE

Julie Curl

Methodology

The summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements were taken where appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976 and a tooth record following Hillson, 1996. Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. Attempts were made, where possible, to refit possible fragments in the same bag and these were included in NISP counts. As this is a small assemblage, the information was recorded directly into an appendix in this report.

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 295g of bone, consisting of 24 elements, was recovered from this site, with the assemblage quantified by weight, feature type and trench in Table 2. Remains were produced from a variety of ditch, pit and post-hole fills. Little datable evidence was recovered with the bone, with over half of the bone not found with ceramics, three contexts produced Saxon ceramic material.

The remains are in good condition, but the majority of the remains are fragmented from butchering and wear. Bone from Layer 1003 varied in condition, with some fragments a pale brown colour (as seen in Layer 1002) and several fragments were of a dark colouring with some flaking of the bone surfaces that is typical of bone that has lain in organic and waterlogged conditions for a long time. Bones surfaces were sufficiently well preserved to show clear butchering.

Species range and modifications and other observations

Three species were positively identified in the assemblage. The assemblage is quantified by species, feature and date in Table 2. All of the bone in this assemblage was derived from two layers, with both of a mid 9th to mid 12th century date range.

| Ctxt | Type | Date | Ctxt Qty | Wt (g) | Species | NISP |
|------|-------|------------|----------|--------|----------------------|------|
| 1002 | Layer | M9th-M12th | 9 | 86 | Pig/boar | 3 |
| | | | | | Mammal | 6 |
| 1003 | Layer | M9th-M12th | 15 | 209 | Cattle | 5 |
| | | | | | Bear - Brown Bear | 2 |
| | | | | | Mammal | 8 |

Table 2. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature type, date, species and NISP.

Five bones of **Cattle** were found in Layer 1003 with a cut talus, chopped tibia, horncore fragments and a lower molar. The knife cut on the talus suggests it occurred when the animal was skinned.

Pig/Boar were identified from the Layer 1002 with a chopped and cut humerus, a tusk and chopped and cut scapula fragment. The animal was an adult, but it was difficult to determine if this was a wild animal or domestic stock, the small size of the tusk would suggest domestic origin.

Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*) was identified from the Layer 1003, with pottery dating to the mid 9th to the mid 12th centuries. The bone is a radius, consisting of most of the shaft and with both the proximal end distal articular ends missing. The bone is robust and shows strong muscular attachments, the size and muscle attachments would suggest a male Brown Bear. The distal end of the shaft shows small notches from light hacking and cutting, there are also light scrapes from where a knife has been dragged down the bone, all suggesting the animal was skinned. It may be possible that this bear arrived in Britain as a skin with some lower limb and foot bones attached.

Both fills produced fragments of bone only identified as '**mammal**', with fragments of medium to large sized animals, most likely fragments from the main species represented in the assemblage. Many of the fragments were butchered.

Discussion and conclusions

This assemblage is largely derived from the primary and secondary butchering waste from the main domestic stock species in the Late Saxon to Early Medieval period. The presence of cattle and not sheep/goat might suggest the bovids provided a supply of

milk, although sheep or goat were normally more common milk providers at this time (Albarella, 1997). Pigs were commonly kept in the Saxon period (Hagan, 1995) and throughout the medieval period for a supply of meat and by-products.

Unusual in this small assemblage is the presence of Brown Bear. Relatively few specimens are identified in British assemblages, largely due to problems in the similarities between bear, people and dogs and a lack of access to bone reference material for many specialists. Two species of bear were present in Britain before the last Ice-Age, with the Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*) surviving and present in small amounts (often a single element) from the Neolithic to Medieval periods (Hammon, 2010). The most recent finds of this species known from Colchester (11th -14th century) and a 12th to 13th century find from Carlisle (Yalden, 1999). The largest group of bear elements was a radius, tibia and calcaneus from Plantation House in London and dated to AD1050 to 1150 (Reilly, pers.comm; Hammon, 2010). Locally, there are known Anglo-Saxon bears from West Stow, Suffolk (Crabtree, 1989), North Elmham, Norfolk (Bond, 1995), from Lakenheath (Curl, 2014) and Colchester, Essex (Luff, 1993). An earlier example of bear was seen at Colchester with a metapodial (Curl, 2001) and a paw print from a juvenile bear was identified on a Roman ceramic tile from Essex (Curl, 2018). There is still debate on when the Brown Bear became extinct in this country, some thoughts are that they were largely extinct by the end of the Roman period (Yalden, 1999), with most later finds attributed to pelts rather than from whole resident animals. The collection of bones from Medieval London (Reilly, pers.comm.; Hammon, 2010) might change this and current thinking is that the bear in Britain was extinct by the Early Medieval period.

The bear in this assemblage has certainly been butchered and it is quite possible that this was a pelt with a few bones remaining. This find is important for adding to the information of the presence of bear in Britain in some form. It may be possible, given the older appearance of the bear bone, that it was re-deposited or remaining in a fill from an earlier period. Given the site of this bear is at a town with a port, a bear for entertainment for the locals and those visiting the port is quite possible, either as a performing (dancing) bear or perhaps used for bear baiting.

THE MOLLUSC ASSEMBLAGE

Julie Curl

Methodology

The molluscs were identified to species using a variety of reference material. Shells were catalogued by species and where appropriate, counts were made of the number of individual species present (NISP), counts of top and base shells and an estimate of the minimum number of individuals (MNI). Bivalve shells are known to be used as painter's palettes and the remains are examined for any traces of pigments. Shells are also examined for any cut marks that would confirm their use for food from the prising apart of the shells or removal of meat with a knife.

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 42g of shells, consisting of 5 pieces, was recovered from this site, with the remains quantified by context in Table 3. Shell was recovered from two layers, both of a mid 9th to mid 12th Century date range.

| Context | Type | Date | Ctxt Qty | Weight | Freshwater | Marine | Land | Fossil | Species | NISP |
|---------|------|------|----------|--------|------------|--------|------|--------|---------|------|
| | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|------------|---|----|--|---|--|--------|---|
| 1002 | Layer | M9th-M12th | 4 | 37 | | 4 | | Oyster | 4 |
| 1003 | Layer | M9th-M12th | 1 | 5 | | 1 | | Oyster | 1 |

Table 3. Quantification of the mollusc assemblage.

Both layers produced remains of the Common Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) which is of marine origin. Evidence of worms and sponges show that these are from a marine environment rather than farmed oysters. No cut marks were seen, but it is likely that these shells were from food waste. A cut mark was noted on one top shell from the Layer 1002, attesting to the use for food and being prised open with a knife.

Discussion and conclusions

This is a small shell assemblage that is dominated by the remains of the most frequent food species on archaeological sites. Common Oyster and Common Mussel are found all around the British coast, even in quite shallow waters. Such molluscs could be collected by individuals, but are perhaps more likely to be sold at local markets.

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Tables 4 and 5

- 4 Summary catalogue of the animal bone.
- 5 Catalogue of the mollusc assemblage.

Table 4

Catalogue of the animal bone recovered from IPS2078
Listed in context order.

A full catalogue (with additional information) is available as an Excel file in the digital archive.

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

| Ctxt | Type | Date | Ctxt Qty | Wt (g) | Species | NISP | Ad | Juv | Neo | Element range | Count | Butchering | Comments |
|------|-------|------------|----------|--------|-------------------|------|----|-----|--------------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|--|
| 1002 | Layer | M9th-M12th | 9 | 86 | Pig/boar | 3 | 3 | | | Humerus, tusk, scapula | 1 | Cut, chopped | Humerus chopped mid-shaft, cuts on distal shaft |
| | | | | | Mammal | 6 | | | Rib, vertebrae, shaft fragment | | Cut, chopped | | |
| 1003 | Layer | M9th-M12th | 15 | 209 | Cattle | 5 | 5 | | | Horncore fragments, talus, lower molar, tibia shaft | 1 | Cut, chopped | Cut talus, cut and chopped tibia. Dark stained bone |
| | | | | | Bear - Brown Bear | 2 | 2 | | | Radius, 2 parts | 1 | Cuts | Large bear radius, cuts/notches and scrapes on distal shaft from skinning, dark stained bone |
| | | | | | Mammal | 8 | | | | Fragments | | | Most dark stained, one very pale bone. |

Table 5. Catalogue of the mollusc remains from IPS2078

| Context | Type | Date | Ctxt Qty | Weight | Freshwater | Marine | Land | Fossil | Species | NISP | Top | Base | MNI | Apex | Fragment | Distort | Worms | Sponge | Barnacles | Attached | Cuts | Burnt | Gnaw | Condition | Pigment? |
|---------|-------|------------|----------|--------|------------|--------|------|--------|---------|------|-----|------|-----|------|----------|---------|-------|--------|-----------|----------|------|-------|------|-----------|----------|
| 1002 | Layer | M9th-M12th | 4 | 37 | | 4 | | | Oyster | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | | | 1 | | | | |
| 1003 | Layer | M9th-M12th | 1 | 5 | | 1 | | | Oyster | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX 3 THE SPECIFICATION

PROPOSED CAR PARK, UPPER BARCLAY STREET, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
CONTINUOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING/RECORDING**

18th December 2018

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

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PROPOSED CAR PARK, UPPER BARCLAY STREET, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification (written scheme of investigation) has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, Hannah Cutler, dated 12th December 2018). It provides for continuous archaeological monitoring/recording during groundworks associated with the construction of a new car park at Upper Barclay Street, Ipswich, Suffolk (NGR TM 166 445). The works are required to comply with a condition of planning approval (Ipswich Borough Council Approval Ref. IP/18/00042), based on advice from SCC AS-CT, and this WSI has been prepared for their approval. This WSI alone will not discharge the planning condition.

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 The brief has been read and understood. If AS carried out the programme of archaeological works, AS would comply with SCC AS-CT's requirements.

3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site is located within the historic core of central Ipswich. The site is an area of land forming part of the former Co-op garden centre and loading area to the rear of commercial units on Carr Street and facing onto Cox Lane and Upper Barclay Street, and it is proposed to construct a new surface car park on the site.

3.2 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER IPS 206,813, 814, 319, 324 & 327). This relates to the area of Ipswich that was a centre of pottery production in the Middle and Late Saxon periods. The site therefore has a potential for remains of the Saxon settlement and industrial production of this part of the historic core of Ipswich, and for later remains of medieval and post-medieval date to be present.

3.3 The detailed project background will be presented in the project report, with reference to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record which will be consulted as part of the project.

4 BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING SPECIFICATION FOR MONITORING OF GROUNDWORKS

4.1 As set out in the brief (Sections 2 -4). The brief requires the continuous monitoring of all groundworks in order to provide a record of any archaeological deposits which might be damaged or removed by any development permitted by the current planning consent. Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping in order to ensure no damage occurs to any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

4.2 *Research Design*

4.2.1 The general research priorities for the region are set out in Glazebrook (1997) and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011).

4.2.2 Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 23-26) identifies research topics for the rural landscape in the Saxon and medieval periods. These include examination of population during this period (distribution and density, as well as physical structure), settlement (characterisation of form and function, creation and testing of settlement diversity models), specialisation and surplus agricultural production, assessment of craft production, detailed study of changes in land use and the impact of colonists (such as Saxons, Danes and Normans) as well as the impact of the major institutions such as the Church. Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) discusses these research topics in more detail. For demography, issues include assessment of population structures, density and mobility, urban sustainability, immigration and rural colonisation and housing/provisioning. For social organisation, issues include assessment of the impact of royal villas, major institutions and the Church on urban settlement, territorial boundaries in proto-urban and urban settlements, the effect of national political developments, ranking and status in settlements, spatial analysis, wealth distribution, specialism, acquisition of raw materials, building form and function, markets and commercial/corporate activity. Economic issues of the above also need to be considered, particularly with regard to industrial zoning. The impact of culture and religion could include issues such as identifying characteristics of urban culture, its growth, complexity and values. The Church and its influence on the burgeoning towns must also be addressed. As Murphy notes in Brown and Glazebrook (2000, 31), urban environmental archaeology should be approached by analysis of environmental 'events', processes and study of relationships with producing sites in the rural hinterland.

4.2.3 Medlycott (2011, 57) states that the study of the Anglo-Saxon period still requires further cooperation between historians and archaeologists. Important research issues for this period comprise: the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transitional period; settlement distribution, which suffers from problems associated with the identification of Saxon settlement sites; population modelling and demographics, which has the potential to be advanced by modern scientific methods; differences within the region in terms of settlement type and economic practice and subjects related to this such as links with the continent, trading practices and cultural influences; rural landscapes and settlements, including detailed study of the

changes and developments in such settlements over time and the influence of Saxon landscape organisation and settlements on these issues in the medieval period; towns and their relationships with their hinterland; infrastructure, including river management, the identification of ports and harbours and the role of existing infrastructure in shaping the Saxon period landscape; the economy, based on palaeoenvironmental studies; ritual and religion; the effect of the Danish occupation; and artefact studies (Medlycott 2011, 57-59).

4.2.4 The issues identified by Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) and Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) remain valid research subjects (Medlycott 2011, 70) for the medieval period. The study of landscapes is dominated by issues such as water management and land reclamation for large parts of the region, the economic development of the landscape and the region's potential to reveal information regarding field systems, enclosures, roads and trackways. Linked to the study of the landscape are research issues such as the built environment and infrastructure; the main communication routes through the region need to be identified and synthesis needs to be carried out regarding the significance, economic and social importance of historic buildings in the region (Medlycott 2011, 70-71). Also considered to be important research subjects for the medieval period are rural settlements, towns, industry and the production and processing of food and demographic studies (Medlycott 2011, 70-71).

4.2.5 The research subjects identified as important for the post-medieval and modern periods (see Medlycott 2011, 72-80) expand on those set out by Gilman *et al* (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) which focussed on the subjects of fortifications, parks and gardens and industrialisation and manufacture. Medlycott (2011) stresses the importance of the built and environment and the use of the Listed Buildings databases and thematic surveys in understanding this. The subject of industry and infrastructure, which is clearly of great importance for this period, remains a key research subject for the region with particular attention being paid to rural industries, the processing of food for urban markets and the development and character of the region's primary communication roots. Landscapes, and the effect of social changes, such as the Dissolution and the enclosure of greens and commons, on them are considered to be an area of research. The region's military sites and their impact on the development of eastern England, on its landscapes and on its appearance are also considered to be of importance. Towns, their development and their impact on the landscape, require further study. Issues such as economic and social influences of towns on their hinterlands and neighbours are identified as being of importance, as are the development of specific urban forms.

4.2.6 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any archaeological remains associated with Middle/Late Saxon pottery production and/or settlement, and any evidence of later occupation/land use in the medieval and post-medieval period, which may be revealed during the groundworks for the current proposals.

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5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

5.1 The brief requires the recovery of a record of archaeological deposits that may be damaged or removed by any development. A Method Statement is provided (Appendix 2). The main objective surrounds the potential for the groundworks for the development to produce surviving evidence of early activity. The principal groundworks to be monitored will be the ground reduction/foundations for the proposed new annexe along with any other proposed groundworks (eg new service trenching, landscaping etc).

5.2 The continuous monitoring of all groundworks in order to provide a record of any archaeological deposits which might be damaged or removed by any development permitted by the current planning consent. Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping in order to ensure no damage occurs to any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

5.3 The programme of work will overall include the following stages:

- Initial clearance of site/previous foundations/slabs and soil/overburden under archaeological observation;
- Inspection of sub-soil deposits for archaeological features and environmental deposits;
- The rapid excavation and recording of any archaeological features/deposits;
- Sub-soil stripping under archaeological supervision;
- Examination of new service and foundation trenches and subsequent recording of any exposed archaeological deposits;

- Metal detecting throughout the groundworks programme
- Rapid examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material;
- A programme of post-fieldwork analysis, archiving and publication, as appropriate to the results of the project.

5.4 All of the above stages and operations will be carried out in accordance with MoRPHE (2015).

Stage Details

5.5 **Site clearance:** under archaeological observation

5.6 **Excavation and recording:** of those features which cannot be preserved and will be substantially disturbed. In accordance with the following standards:

- excavation of all discrete features
- all industrial features to be sampled for appropriate scientific analysis
- full written records of each context and all contexts to be planned
- sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by Historic England (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, rev 2011).

5.7 **Archaeological Observation and Recording** of all groundworks

- Observation of all groundworks, and subsequent recording of archaeological deposits
- Inspection of subsoil for archaeological features
- Investigation and recording of any exposed archaeological features/deposits
- Examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material
- If significant remains are identified a meeting will be convened with the client and SCC AS-CT in order to agree an appropriate investigation
- A programme of post-excavation field work analysis, archiving and publication

5.8 If exceptional deposits or features are discovered, or the scope of work changes, where possible effective **mitigation measures** will be devised according to the circumstances on site, in consultation with SCC AS-CT.

5.9 The resultant project report will follow the principles of MoRPHE (2015)

5.10 *Staffing*

Details of Archaeological Solutions Limited staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix 1).

5.11 *Method Statement*

The investigation will adhere to the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations and Watching Briefs* and (revised 2014), in addition to the ALGAO East of England *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). A Method Statement for dealing with archaeological remains, where present, is presented (Appendix 1).

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 Risk Assessment

A risk assessment will be completed before the work on site commences

6.2 Advice

Archaeological Solutions Limited is a member of FAME, formerly the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) and operates under the 'Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual'.

6.3 Insurances

Archaeological Solutions Limited is a member of the Council for British Archaeology and is insured under their policy for members.

7 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

7.1 The report will include, as appropriate:

- a) The archaeological background
- b) A consideration of the aims and methods adopted in the course of the recording
- c) A detailed account of the nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological evidence recorded
- d) A section/s drawing showing the depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale
- e) Excavation methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion
- f) Plans and sections of any recorded features and deposits
- g) Discussion and interpretation of the evidence. An assessment of the project's significance in a regional and local context and appendices
- h) All specialist reports or assessments
- i) A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- j) A HER/OASIS summary sheet as required

7.2 Draft hard and digital PDF copies of the report will be submitted to SCC AS-CT for approval. If any revisions are required, final hard and digital PDF copies will be supplied to SCC AS-CT for deposition with the HER.

7.3 The project details will be submitted to the OASIS database, and the online summary form will be appended to the project report.

7.4 A summary report will be submitted suitable for inclusion in the annual roundups of *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, dependent on the results of the project.

8 ARRANGEMENTS FOR ACCESS

8.1 Access to the site is to be arranged by the client.

9 SERVICES & CONSTRAINTS, SECURITY

9.1 The client is to advise AS of the position of any services which traverse the site and any constraints which are present e.g. Tree Preservation Orders, Rights of Way.

9.2 Throughout all site works care will be taken to maintain all existing security arrangements and to minimise disruption.

10 FINDS

10.1 As set out in the brief (Section 5) and below (Appendix 1).

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the Suffolk Archaeological Archives.

11.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk; Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*, (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2017). A unique event number and monument number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

11.3 The full archive of finds and records will be made secure at all stages of the project, both on and off site. Arrangements will be made at the earliest opportunity for the archive to be accessed into the collections of Suffolk

Archaeological Archives; with the landowner's permission in the case of any finds. It is acknowledged that it is the responsibility of the field investigation organisation to make these arrangements with the landowner and Suffolk Archaeological Archives. The archive will be adequately catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the other relevant reference documents.

11.4 Archive records, with inventory, are to be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, at the Suffolk Archaeological Archives and in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data. A unique event number for the report and monument number for any finds will be obtained from the HER.

12 MONITORING

12.1 It is understood that SCCAS-CT will monitor the project on behalf of the local planning authority.

12.2 **Notification** Archaeological Solutions will give SCCAS-CT notification prior to the commencement of the project on site

12.3 **Monitoring** SCCAS-CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, both on site and during the post-survey/report stages, to ensure compliance with the planning requirement, the approved WSI and any subsequent Brief and approved WSI for further fieldwork, analyses and publication.

12.4 Any variations to the WSI will be agreed in advance with SCCAS-CT prior to them being carried out.

13 OASIS PROJECT REPORTING

13.1 The results of the project will be reported to the OASIS Project.

APPENDIX 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR

Claire Halpin BA MCIfA

Qualifications: Archaeology & History BA Hons (1974-77). Oxford University Dept for External Studies In-Service Course (1979-1980). Member of Institute of Archaeologists since 1985: IFA Council member (1989-1993)

Experience: Claire has 25 years' experience in field archaeology, working with the Oxford Archaeological Unit and English Heritage's Central Excavation Unit (now the Centre for Archaeology). She has directed several major excavations (e.g. Barrow Hills, Oxfordshire, and Irthlingborough Barrow Cemetery, Northants), and is the author of many excavation reports e.g. St Ebbe's, Oxford: *Oxoniensia* 49 (1984) and 54 (1989). Claire moved into the senior management of field archaeological projects with Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (HAT) in 1990, and she was appointed Manager of HAT in 1996. From the mid 90s HAT has enlarged its staff complement and extended its range of skills. In July 2003 HAT was wound up and Archaeological Solutions was formed. The latter maintains the same staff complement and services as before. AS undertakes the full range of archaeological services nationwide.

DIRECTOR

Tom McDonald BSc MCIfA

Qualifications: Member of the CfA

Experience: Tom has over twenty years' experience in field archaeology, working for the North-Eastern Archaeological Unit (1984-1985), Buckinghamshire County Museum (1985), English Heritage (Stanwick Roman villa (1985-87) and Irthlingborough barrow excavations, Northamptonshire (1987)), and the Museum of London on the Royal Mint excavations (1986-7), and as a Senior Archaeologist with the latter (1987-Dec 1990). Tom joined HAT at the start of 1991, directing several major multi-period excavations, including excavations in advance of the A41 Kings Langley and Berkhamsted bypasses, the A414 Cole Green bypass, and a substantial residential development at Thorley, Bishop's Stortford. He is the author of many excavation reports, exhibitions etc. Tom is AS's Health and Safety Officer and is responsible for site management, IT and CAD. He specialises in prehistoric and urban Archaeology, and is a Lithics Specialist.

OFFICE MANAGER (ACCOUNTS)

Rose Flowers

Experience: Rose has a very wide range of book-keeping skills developed over many years of employment with a range of companies, principally Rosier Distribution Ltd, Harlow (now part of Securicor) where she managed eight accounts staff. She has a good working knowledge of both accounting software and Microsoft Office.

OFFICE MANAGER (LOGISTICS)

Jennifer O'Toole

Experience: Jennifer's professional career has included a variety of roles such as Operations Director with The Logistics Network Ltd, Tutor/Trainer & Deputy Manager with Avanta TNG and Training and Assessment Consultant with PDM Training and Consultancy Ltd. Jennifer's career history emphasises her organisational and interpersonal skills, especially her ability to efficiently liaise with and manage individuals on various levels, and provide a range of supportive/administrative services. Jennifer holds professional qualifications in a number of subjects including recruitment practice, customer service, workplace competence and health and safety. In her role with Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Jennifer has assisted in the delivery of the company's services on a variety of projects as well as co-ordinating recruitment and providing a range of complex administrative support.

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER

Jon Murray BA MCIFA

Qualifications: History with Landscape Archaeology BA Hons (1985-1988).

Experience: Jon has been employed by HAT (now AS) continually since 1989, attaining the position of Senior Projects Manager. Jon has conducted numerous archaeological investigations in a variety of situations, dealing with remains from all periods, throughout London and the South East, East Anglia, the South and Midlands. He is fluent in the execution of (and now project manages) desk-based assessments/EIAs, historic building surveys (for instance the recording of the Royal Gunpowder Mills at Waltham Abbey prior to its rebirth as a visitor facility), earthwork and landscape surveys, all types of evaluations/excavations (urban and rural) and environmental archaeological investigation (working closely with Dr Rob Scaife), preparing many hundreds of archaeological reports dating back to 1992. Jon has also prepared numerous publications; in particular the nationally-important Saxon site at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire (*Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology & History*). Other projects published include Dean's Yard, Westminster (*Medieval Archaeology*), Brackley (*Northamptonshire Archaeology*), and a medieval cemetery in Haverhill he excavated in 1997 (*Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*). Jon is a member of the senior management team, principally preparing specifications/tenders, co-ordinating and managing the field teams. He also has extensive experience in preparing and supporting applications for Scheduled Monument Consent/Listed Building Consent

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER

Vincent Monahan BA

Qualifications: University College Dublin: BA Archaeology (2007-2012)

Experience: Professionally, Vincent has worked for various archaeological groups and projects including the Stonehenge Riverside Project (Site Assistant/Supervisor; 2008), University College Dublin Archaeological Society (Auditor; 2009-2010) and the Castanheiro do Vento Research Project (Site Assistant/Supervisor; 2009-2010 (seasonal)). This background has provided Vincent with a good experience of archaeological fieldwork including excavation, various sampling techniques and on-site recording. He also gained experience of museum-grade curatorial practice during his undergraduate degree. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Vincent has managed various large and complex excavation projects including a number of sites associated with the onshore element of the East Anglia One project (ScottishPower Renewables). His duties include overall project management (fieldwork), the management of staff and timescales, and professional liaison with clients, local authority representatives and other organisations as necessary. Vincent also assists in the dissemination of project outcomes through contributions to 'grey' and published literature, and through the organisation and delivery of site open days. He is CSCS qualified (expires June 2020) and has successfully completed the Emergency First Aid at Work course (January 2018).

SENIOR PROJECT OFFICER

Kerrie Bull BSc

Qualifications: University of Reading: BSc Archaeology (2008-2011)

Experience: During her undergraduate degree at the University of Reading Kerrie worked on the Lyminge Archaeological Project (2008), the Silchester 'Town Life' Project (2009) and the Ecology of Crusading Research Programme (2011). Through her academic and professional career, Kerrie has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Kerrie has gained enhanced experience of commercial archaeological practice, and has managed the fieldwork elements of various large projects, including the excavation of Chilton Leys, Stowmarket. Kerrie's other responsibilities include the training and management of field staff, and professional liaison with clients and local authority representatives. Kerrie has contributed towards the dissemination of project outcomes through the production of 'grey' literature and published works. She is CSCS qualified (expires February 2019).

PROJECT OFFICER

Gareth Barlow MSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, MSc Environmental Archaeology & Palaeoeconomy (2002-2003)

King Alfred's College, Winchester, Archaeology BA (Hons) (1999-2002)

Experience: Gareth worked on a number of excavations in Cambridgeshire before pursuing his degree studies, and worked on many archaeological projects across the UK during his university days. Gareth joined AS in 2003 and has worked on numerous archaeological projects throughout the South East and East Anglia with AS. Gareth was promoted to Supervisor in the Summer 2007. Gareth is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

SUPERVISOR

Keeley-jade Diggons

Qualifications: University of Southampton, BA Archaeology and Geography (2014-2017)

Experience: Keeley's higher education at the University of Southampton provided her with a good, working understanding of archaeological fieldwork method and theory through the completion of modules including *Archaeological Survey*, *Geophysics* and *Advanced GIS*. She also gained valuable excavation and finds administration experience through participation on British and overseas field projects. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Keeley has participated on a number of fieldwork projects, including elements of the East Anglia One infrastructure project (ScottishPower Renewables), and has coordinated geophysical survey projects, including cart-based surveys. Keeley has also contributed to the production of archaeological reports through the collation and assessment of site data and she holds a qualification in Remote Outdoor First Aid.

SUPERVISOR

Samuel Thomelius BA MA

Qualifications: Bachelor Programme in Archaeology and Ancient History, Archaeology (Uppsala University 2012–15)
Master Programme in the Humanities, Archaeology (Uppsala University 2015–17)

Experience: Samuel's higher education has provided him with a good, practical understanding of the archaeology of northern Europe and a firm grounding in various vocational skills. Samuel's practical experience encompasses archaeological excavation duties and post-excavation curation, including a lead role in digital documentation at Uppsala University (2016). His principle research interests are landscape archaeology and digital methods in archaeology. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Samuel has worked on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his practical skills and gaining a good

understanding of various archaeological periods across the East of England. Samuel is CSCS certified.

SUPERVISOR

Joseph Locke BA MSt

Qualifications: BA (Hons) Classical and Archaeological Studies (University of Kent 2009–12)

MSt Classical Archaeology (University of Oxford 2014–15)

Experience: Joseph has been working in field archaeology across southern Britain for the last five years for a variety of contracting units, and developing an extensive repertoire of excavation, surveying and supervisory skills. Significant projects during this period have included the large-scale excavation of a complex Roman farmstead in eastern Milton Keynes, late Iron Age and Roman field systems and settlement, and Roman inhumation burials also around Milton Keynes. Other projects have included Anglo-Saxon cremations and the medieval Greyfriars Friary in Oxfordshire, Bronze Age cremations, Iron Age field systems and Saxon sunken-featured building across East Anglia, as well as overseeing watching briefs. In addition to British archaeology, Joseph's academic background has also supported research interests in Minoan Archaeology, in particular burial practices. Joseph is CSCS certified.

PROJECT OFFICER (DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS)

Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)

Qualifications: University of Oxford, St Hilda's College Archaeology & Anthropology MA (Oxon) (2001-2004)

Experience: Kate has archaeological experience dating from 1999, having taken part in clearance, surveying and recording of stone circles in the Penwith area of Cornwall. During the same period, she also assisted in compiling a database of archaeological and anthropological artefacts from Papua New Guinea, which were held in Scottish museums. Kate has varied archaeological experience from her years at Oxford University, including participating in excavations at a Roman amphitheatre and an early church at Marcham/ Frilford in Oxfordshire, with the Bamburgh Castle Research Project in Northumberland, which also entailed the excavation of human remains at a Saxon cemetery, and also excavating, recording and drawing a Neolithic chambered tomb at Prissé, France. Kate has also worked in the environmental laboratory at the Museum of Natural History in Oxford, and as a finds processor for Oxford's Institute of Archaeology. Since joining AS in November 2004, Kate has researched and authored a variety of reports, concentrating on desk-based assessments in advance of archaeological work and historic building recording.

ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER (POST-EXCAVATION)

Andrew Newton MPhil PCIFA

Qualifications: University of Bradford, MPhil (2002-04)
University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1999-2003)
University of Bradford, Dip Professional Archaeological Studies
(2002)

Experience: Andrew has carried out geophysical surveys for GeoQuest Associates on sites throughout the UK and has worked as a site assistant with BUFAU. During 2001 he worked as a researcher for the Yorkshire Dales Hunter-Gatherer Research Project, a University of Bradford and Michigan State University joint research programme, and has carried out voluntary work with the curatorial staff at Beamish Museum in County Durham. Andrew is a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and a Practitioner Member of the Institute for Archaeologists. Since joining AS in early Summer 2005, as a Project Officer writing desk-based assessments, Andrew has gained considerable experience in post-excavation work. His principal role with AS is conducting post-excavation research and authoring site reports for publication. Significant post-excavation projects Andrew has been responsible for include the Ingham Quarry Extension, Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk – a site with large Iron Age pit clusters arranged around a possible wetland area; the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age enclosure and early Saxon cremation cemetery at the Chalet Site, Heybridge, Essex; and, Church Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire, an excavation which identified the continuation of the Saxon settlement previously investigated by Peter Addyman in the 1960s. Andrew also writes and coordinates Environmental Impact Assessments and has worked on a variety of such projects across southern and eastern England. In addition to his research responsibilities Andrew undertakes outreach and publicity work and carries out some fieldwork.

PROJECT OFFICER (POST-EXCAVATION)

Lindsay Lloyd-Smith BSc MPhil PhD

Qualifications: Institute of Archaeology, UoL, BSc (Hons) Archaeology
(1989-1992)
University of Cambridge, MPhil Archaeological Research (2004-
2005)
University of Cambridge, PhD Archaeology (2005-2008)

Experience: Lindsay has over 25 years' experience in archaeology working on a wide variety of contract and research projects. As well as working in East Anglia for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (1992), the Cambridge Archaeology Unit (repeatedly between 1995 and 2010), and most recently for Pre-Construct Archaeology (2016-2018), Lindsay's work and research has taken him to Belize (1992), the Netherlands (1992-1995), Sweden (1997-2004), India (1996-2005), Egypt (2002-2004), Malaysia (2000-2017), the Philippines (2006), Vietnam (2009), and South Korea (2011-2015). He was a member of the Niah Caves Project, Borneo (University of Cambridge, 2000-2004), which led on to his post-graduate research (MPhil, PhD) into later prehistorical mortuary practice in Island Southeast Asia. Following this, he was a Post-Doctoral Research Associate on the Cultured Rainforest Project, University of Cambridge (2007-2011),

responsible for archaeological fieldwork investigating the prehistory of the central highlands of Borneo. He spent four years (2011-2015) working as an Assistant Professor at the Institute for East Asian Studies, Sogang University, Seoul, South Korea, where he taught Area Studies and Southeast Asian Archaeology and directed the Early Central Borneo Project (2013-2016). During this time he also was lead editor for the newly launched journal *TRANS: Trans –Regional and –National Studies of Southeast Asia* published by Cambridge University Press. Returning to the UK in 2015, Lindsay worked at Leicester University as an Associate Tutor in the School of Archaeology and Ancient History where he designed and wrote a Distance Learning Masters Module in Archaeology and Education. Lindsay joined AS in June 2018 and is responsible for the post-excavation management of large excavation projects, from the assessment, interpretation and synthesis of site data to the production of archaeological reports from assessment to publication level.

POTTERY, LITHICS AND CBM RESEARCHER **Andrew Peachey BA MCIfA**

Qualifications: University of Reading BA Hons, Archaeology and History (1998-2001)

Experience: Andrew joined AS (formerly HAT) in 2002 as a pottery researcher, and rapidly expanded into researching CBM and lithics. Andrew specialises in prehistoric and Roman pottery and has worked on numerous substantial assemblages, principally from across East Anglia but also from southern England. Recent projects have included a Neolithic site at Coxford, Norfolk, an early Bronze Age domestic site at Shropham, Norfolk, late Bronze Age material from Panshanger, Hertfordshire, middle Iron Age pit clusters at Ingham, Suffolk and an Iron Age and early Roman riverside site at Dernford, Cambridgeshire. Andrew has worked on important Roman kiln assemblages, including a Nar Valley ware production site at East Winch Norfolk, a face-pot producing kiln at Hadham, Hertfordshire and is currently researching early Roman Horningsea ware kilns at Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. Andrew is an enthusiastic member of the Study Group for Roman Pottery, and also undertakes pottery and lithics analysis as an 'external' specialist for a range of archaeological units and local societies in the south of England.

POTTERY RESEARCHER **Peter Thompson MA**

Qualifications: University of Bristol BA (Hons), Archaeology (1995-1998)
University of Bristol MA; Landscape Archaeology (1998-1999)

Experience: As a student, Peter participated in a number of projects, including the excavation of a Cistercian monastery cemetery in Gascony and surveying an Iron Age promontory hillfort in Somerset. Peter has two years excavation experience with the Bath Archaeological Trust and Bristol and Region Archaeological Services which includes working on a medieval manor house and

a post-medieval glass furnace site of national importance. Peter joined HAT (now AS) in 2002 to specialise in Iron Age, Saxon and medieval pottery research and has also produced desk-based assessments. Pottery reports include an early Iron pit assemblage and three complete Early Anglo-Saxon accessory vessels from a cemetery in Dartford, Kent.

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

Dr John Summers

Qualifications: 2006-2010: PhD “The Architecture of Food” (University of Bradford)

2005-2006: MSc Biological Archaeology (University of Bradford)

2001-2005: BSc Hons. Bioarchaeology (University of Bradford)

Experience: John is an archaeobotanist with a primary specialism in the analysis of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Prior to joining Archaeological Solutions, John worked primarily in Atlantic Scotland. His research interests involve using archaeobotanical data in combination with other archaeological and palaeoeconomic information to address cultural and economic research questions. John has made contributions to a number of large research projects in Atlantic Scotland, including the Old Scatness and Jarlshof Environs Project (University of Bradford), the Viking Unst Project (University of Bradford) and publication work for Bornais Mound 1 and Mound 2 (Cardiff University). He has also worked with plant remains from Thruxton Roman Villa, Hampshire, as part of the Danebury Roman Environs Project (Oxford University/ English Heritage). John’s role at AS is to analyse and report on assemblages of plant macro-remains from environmental samples and provide support and advice regarding environmental sampling regimes and sample processing. John is a member of the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

SENIOR GRAPHICS OFFICER

Kathren Henry

Experience: Kathren has over twenty-five years’ experience in archaeology, working as a planning supervisor on sites from prehistoric to late medieval date, including urban sites in London and rural sites in France/ Italy, working for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Passmore Edwards Museum, DGLA and Central Excavation Unit of English Heritage (at Stanwick and Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire). She has worked with AS (formerly HAT) since 1992, becoming Senior Graphics Officer. Kathren is AS’s principal photographer, specializing in historic building survey, and she manages AS’s photographic equipment and dark room. She is in charge of AS’s Graphics Department, managing computerised artwork and report production. Kathren is also the

principal historic building surveyor/illustrator, producing on-site and off-site plans, elevations and sections.

GRAPHICS OFFICER

Danielle Hall

Qualifications: University of Edinburgh, Archaeology MA (Hons) (2014 - 2018)

Experience: Since joining the Graphics Department at AS, Danielle has been involved multiple tasks including digitising site records, compiling geo-physics surveys, and creating visual figures for desk-based assessments. Danielle has participated in various field excavations from Romania to Cyprus and has worked alongside the University of Edinburgh and Archaeology Scotland. She has also worked in conjunction with Historic Environment Scotland, the University of Glasgow, and the Society of Antiquaries Scotland using her designs to promote archaeology to local communities.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Tansy Collins BSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, Archaeological Sciences BSc (Hons) (1999-2002)

Experience: Tansy's archaeological experience has been gained on diverse sites throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Tansy joined AS in 2004 where she developed skills in graphics, backed by her grasp of archaeological interpretation and on-site experience, to produce hand drawn illustrations of pottery, and digital illustrations using a variety of packages such as AutoCAD, Corel Draw and Adobe Illustrator. She joined the historic buildings team in 2005 in order to carry out both drawn and photographic surveys of historic buildings before combining these skills with authoring historic building reports in 2006. Since then Tansy has authored numerous such reports for a wide range of building types; from vernacular to domestic architecture, both timber-framed and brick built with date ranges varying from the medieval period to the 20th century. These projects include a number of regionally and nationally significant buildings, for example a previously unrecognised medieval aisled barn belonging to a small group of nationally important agricultural buildings, one of the earliest surviving domestic timber framed houses in Hertfordshire, and a Cambridgeshire house retaining formerly hidden 17th century decorative paint schemes. Larger projects include The King Edward VII Sanatorium in Sussex, RAF Bentley Priory in London as well as the Grade I Listed Balls Park mansion in Hertfordshire.

ARCHIVES CO-ORDINATOR

Luke Harris

Qualifications: Northampton College, A-Level History, English Literature and Language and AS-Level Government and Politics (2006)

Experience: Since completing his advanced education, Luke has held a number of professional administrative roles with companies and institutions including Nationwide Building Society (2007–2011) and Civica (2013–2014). His duties and responsibilities in these posts included the supervision and coordination of co-workers, the handling of customer enquiries and the categorisation, collation and digitalisation of paper records. Luke has also gained valuable clerical experience through voluntary roles and work experience. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Luke has received training in finds recognition, finds and environmental processing/ storage, archiving and the deposition of archaeological archives.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS | David Bescoby Dr John Summers Air Photo Services |
| AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS | |
| PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS | K Henry |
| PREHISTORIC POTTERY | A Peachey MCIfA |
| ROMAN POTTERY | A Peachey MCIfA |
| SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY | P Thompson |
| POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY | P Thompson |
| FLINT | A Peachey MCIfA |
| GLASS | H Cool |
| COINS | British Museum, Dept of Coins & Medals |
| SMALL FINDS | R Sellwood |
| SLAG | A Newton |
| ANIMAL BONE | Dr J Cussans |
| HUMAN BONE: | S Anderson |
| ENVIRONMENTAL CO-ORDINATOR | Dr J Summers |
| POLLEN AND SEEDS: | Dr R Scaife |
| CHARCOAL/WOOD | Dr J Summers |
| SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY | Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French |
| CARBON-14 DATING: | Historic England Ancient Monuments Laboratory (for advice). |
| CONSERVATION | University of Leicester |

APPENDIX 2 METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

The archaeological evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the project brief, and the code of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1 Mechanical Excavation

1.1 Mechanical excavation will be monitored by an experienced archaeologist.

2 Site Location Plan

2.1 On conclusion of the mechanical excavation, a 'site location plan', based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map and indicating site north, will be prepared. This will be supplemented by an 'area plan' at 1:200 (or 1:100) which will show the location of the area(s) investigated in relationship to the development area, OS grid and site grid.

3 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features

3.1 Exposed areas will be hand-cleaned to define archaeological features sufficient to produce a base plan.

4 Full Excavation

Excavation of Stratified Sequences

The trenches will be excavated according to phase, from the most recent to the earliest, and the phasing of features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

Deep features e.g. quarry holes, may incorporate stratified deposits which will be excavated by hand-dug sections and recorded.

Excavation of Buildings

Building remains are likely to comprise stake holes, post holes and slots/gullies, masonry foundations and low masonry walls. Associated features may be present e.g. hearths.

The features comprising buildings will be excavated in plan/phase where revealed, as appropriate to the project

Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g hearths, burials will clearly merit full excavation where revealed. Discrete features associated with the possible structure and/or settlement will be fully excavated, as will other discrete features as necessary.

Ditches

The ditches will be excavated in segments up to 2m long, and the segments will be placed to provide adequate coverage of the ditches, establish their relationships and obtain samples and finds.

5 Written Record

5.1 All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of the excavation will be fully recorded on the appropriate context, finds and sample forms.

5.2 The site will be recorded using AS's excavation manual which is directly comparable to those used by other professional archaeological organisations, including English Heritage's (now Historic England's) own Central Archaeological Service.

6 Photographic Record

6.1 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be made. It will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm) illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. It will also include 'working and promotional shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. Digital images will also be taken (Nikon Coolpix L29 16.1 megapixel cameras). The black and white negatives and contacts will be filed, and the colour transparencies will be mounted using appropriate cases. All photographs will be listed and indexed.

7 Drawn Record

7.1 A record of the full extent, in plan, of all archaeological deposits encountered will be drawn on A1 permatrace. The plans will be related to the site, or OS, grid and be drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20, as appropriate. In addition where appropriate, e.g. recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 will be produced. The sections of all archaeological contexts will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or, where appropriate, 1:20. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

8 Recovery of Finds

GENERAL

The principal aim is to ensure that adequate provision is made for the recovery of finds from all archaeological deposits.

The Small Finds, e.g. complete pots or metalwork, from all excavations will be 3-dimensionally recorded.

A metal detector will be used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey will be conducted before and after the topsoil stripping, and thereafter during the course of the excavation. The spoil tips will also be surveyed by the Project Officer. AS own metal detectors (C-Scope CS1220XD) and staff are trained in their use. Regular metal detector surveys of the excavation area and spoil tips will reduce the loss of finds to unscrupulous users of metal detectors (treasure hunters). All non-archaeological staff working on the site should be informed that the use of metal detectors is forbidden.

In the event of items considered as being defined as treasure being found, then the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (with subsequent amendments) will be followed. Any such finds encountered during the investigation will be reported immediately to the Suffolk Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the Coroner within 14 days

WORKED FLINT

When flint knapping debris is encountered large-scale bulk samples will be taken for sieving.

POTTERY

It is important that the excavators are aware of the importance of pottery studies and therefore the recovery of good ceramic assemblages.

The pottery assemblages are likely to provide important evidence to be able to date the structural history and development of the site.

The most important assemblages will come from 'sealed' deposits which are representative of the nature of the occupation at various dates, and indicate a range of pottery types and forms available at different periods.

'Primary' deposits are those which contain sherds contemporary with the soil fill and in simple terms this often means large sherds with unabraded edges. The sherds have usually been deposited shortly after being broken and have remained undisturbed. Such sherds are more reliable in indicating a more precise date at which the feature was 'in use'. Conversely, 'secondary' deposits are those which often have small, heavily abraded sherds lacking obvious conjoins. The sherds are derived from earlier deposits.

HUMAN BONE

Should human remains be discovered, which is possible on this site, and be required to be removed, the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Ministry of Justice sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Any excavation of human remains would only be carried out following advice from SCC AS-CT. Excavators would be made aware, and comply with, provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 and pay due attention to the requirements of Health & Safety.

ANIMAL BONE

Animal bone is one of the principal indicators of diet. As with pottery the excavators will be alert to the distinction of primary and secondary deposits. It will also be important that the bone assemblages are derived from dateable contexts. All animal bone will be collected.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

The sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by Historic England (rev 2011) and the specialist will make his results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England. If important environmental remains are present a visit to the site by an environmental specialist will be arranged

Environmental sampling will follow guidelines outlined in *Working papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, No. 2: Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluation* (1995) and *Environmental Archaeology; a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (rev 2011).

FINDS PROCESSING

The project director will have overall responsibility for the finds and will liaise with AS's own finds personnel and the relevant specialists. A person with particular responsibility for finds on site will be appointed for the excavation. The person will ensure that the finds are properly labelled and packaged on site for transportation to AS's field base. The finds processing will take place in tandem with the excavations and will be under the supervision of AS's Finds Officer.

The finds processing will entail first aid conservation, cleaning (if appropriate), marking with the HER Monument Number (if appropriate), categorising, bagging, labelling, boxing and basic cataloguing (the compilation of a Small Finds Catalogue and quantification of bulk finds) i.e. such that the finds are ready to be made available to the specialists. The Finds Officer, having been advised by the Project Officer and relevant specialists, will select material for conservation. AS's Finds Officer, in conjunction with the Project Officer, will arrange for the specialists to view the finds for the purpose of report writing.

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-363913

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | Proposed Car Park, Upper Barclay Street, Ipswich IP4 1HT (WB) |
| Short description of the project | In August and September 2019 Archaeological Solutions Limited carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at Upper Barclay Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 1HT (NGR TM 166 445; Figs. 1 - 2). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a new car park at Upper Barclay Street, Ipswich, Suffolk (Ipswich Borough Council Approval Ref. IP/18/00042). It was required based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT). The overall ground reduction was shallow and only modern (19th - 20th century) made ground layers were revealed in plan. Underlying archaeological features, where present, will have been preserved. The excavation of deep service trenches revealed L1002 and L1003, and the layers contained a relatively high concentration mid 9th - mid 12th century pottery sherds, potentially associated with local pottery production or urban consumption; as well as a small animal bone assemblage that notably contained a butchered radius from a brown bear, which may have arrived as a pelt or a performing animal into the port town. The uppermost layer, L1002, was 0.20 - 1.24m below the level of the ground reduction. It was thick (0.94 - 1.31m) and extensive (recorded in all Sample Sections 1 - 8). Below L1002, L1003 was thick (0.23 - 0.40m+) and recorded in Sample Sections 1 - 3. It may have been more extensive as the base of L1003 was not exposed in Sample Sections 4 - 8. Layer L1003 also contained relatively modern CBM and a post-medieval bone handle but these finds are likely intrusive. The monitoring of the deep excavations also recovered predominantly mid 9th- mid 12th century pottery. Just one medieval (14th - mid 16th) and two post-medieval (17th-18th century) pottery sherds were found. |
| Project dates | Start: 28-08-2019 End: 13-09-2019 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | P7891 - Contracting Unit No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | IPS2078 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Other 15 - Other |
| Monument type | LAYERS Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Medieval |
| Significant Finds | BEAR BONE Medieval |
| Investigation type | "Watching Brief" |
| Prompt | Planning condition |

Project location

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH Proposed Car Park, Upper Barclay Street, Ipswich IP4 1HT |
| Postcode | IP4 1HT |
| Study area | 0 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TM 166 445 52.055935142778 1.159752922219 52 03 21 N 001 09 35 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 10m Max: 10m |

Project creators

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Name of Organisation | Archaeological Solutions Ltd |
| Project brief originator | SCC |
| Project design originator | Jon Murray |
| Project director/manager | Jon Murray |
| Project supervisor | Archaeological Solutions Ltd |

Project archives

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Physical Archive recipient | SCCAS |
| Physical Contents | "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked bone","other" |
| Digital Archive recipient | SCCAS |
| Digital Contents | "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked bone","other" |
| Digital Media available | "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | SCCAS |
| Paper Contents | "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked bone" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Map" |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Proposed Car Park, Upper Barclay Street, Ipswich, Suffolk. Continuous Monitoring and Recording |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Barlow, G |
| Other bibliographic details | 5907 |
| Date | 2019 |
| Issuer or publisher | Archaeological Solutions Ltd |
| Place of issue or publication | Bury St Edmunds |

Entered by Hollie Wesson (hollie.wesson@ascontracts.co.uk)

Entered on 7 November 2019

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX (P7891)



1
General site overview looking east



2
General site overview looking west



3
Main trench looking east



4
Western feeder drain trench looking south-east



5
Sample section 1 looking south



6
Service Trench F1004 in Sample section 2 looking east



7
Sample section 3 looking south



8
Sample section 4 looking south



9
Sample section 5 looking south-east



10
Concrete pillar base looking north



11
Breaking down concrete pillar base



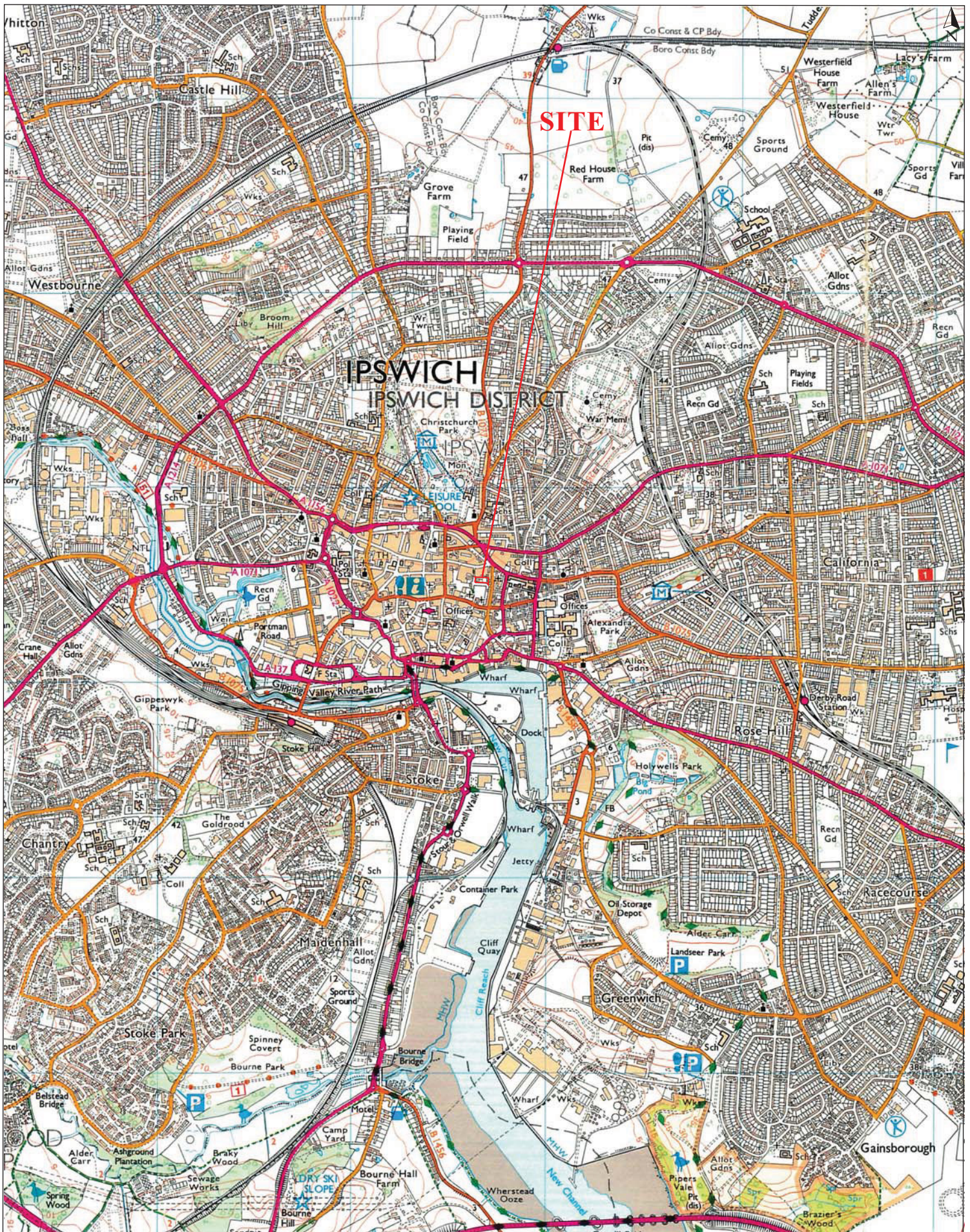
12
Sample section 6 looking south



13
Sample section 7 looking south

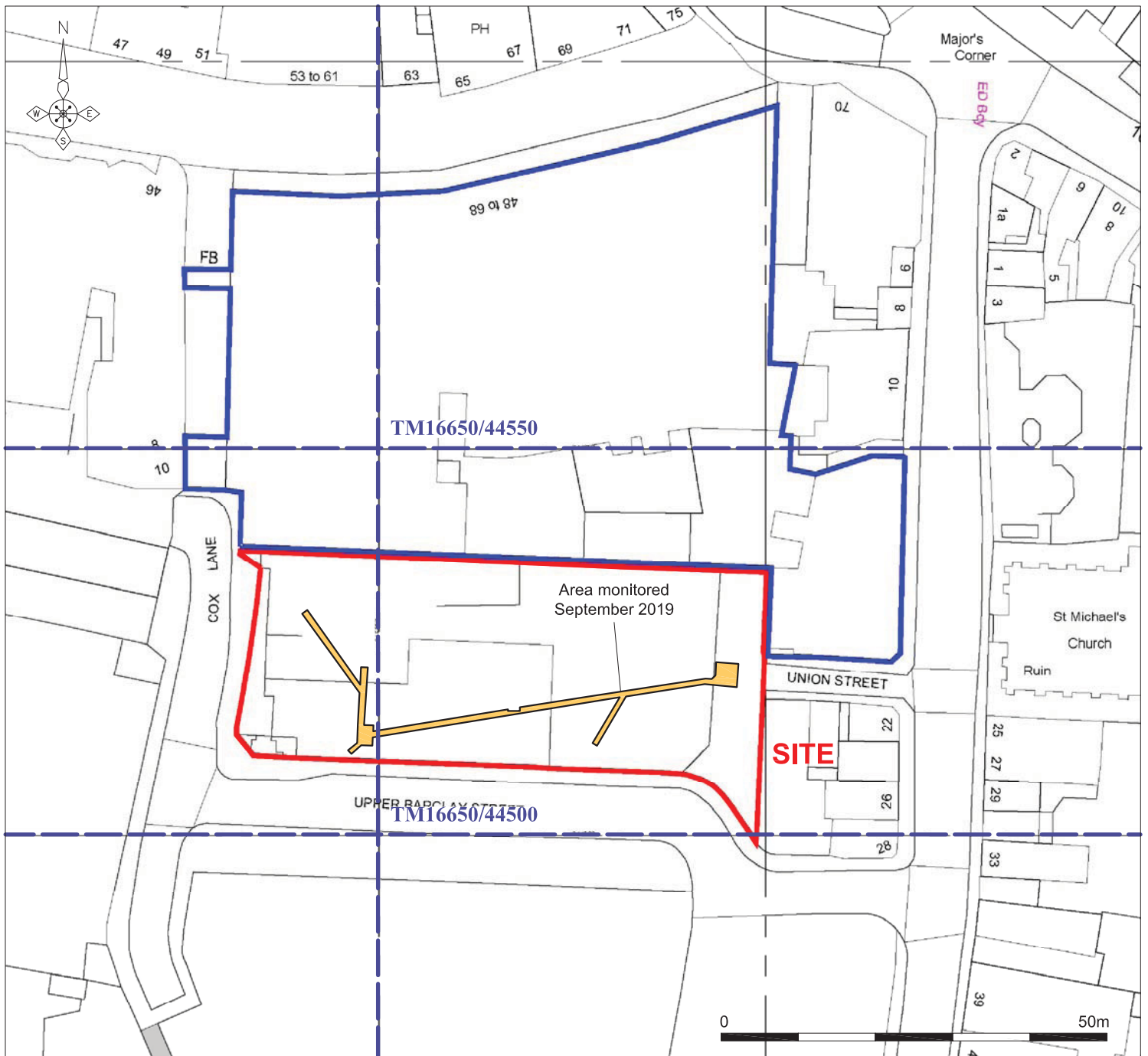


14
Sample section 8 looking north-east

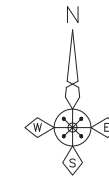


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Proposed Car Park, Upper Barclay St, Ipswich (P7891)



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:750 at A4
 Proposed Car Park, Upper Barclay St, Ipswich (P7891)



COX LANE

UNION STREET

UPPER BARCLAY STREET

SITE

1000

1001

1004

1003

Concrete

Concrete pillar
base

1002

1002

1002

SS 8

SS 7

SS 6

SS 4

SS 3

SS 2

SS 5

SS 7 Sample section

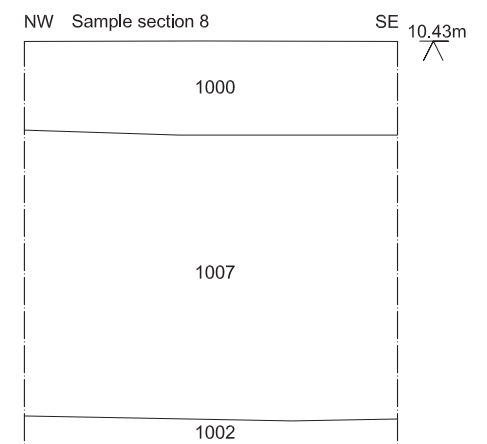
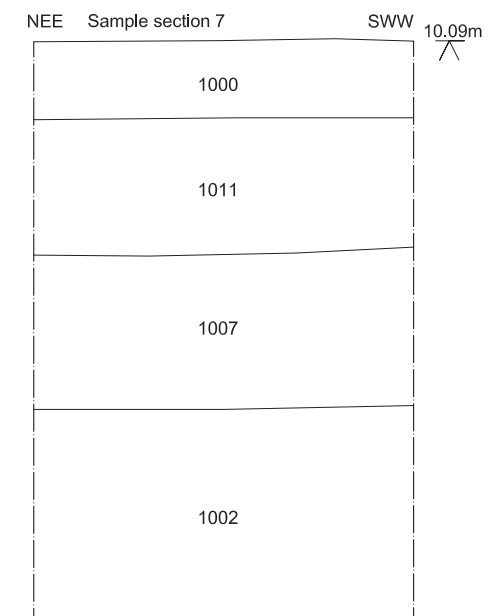
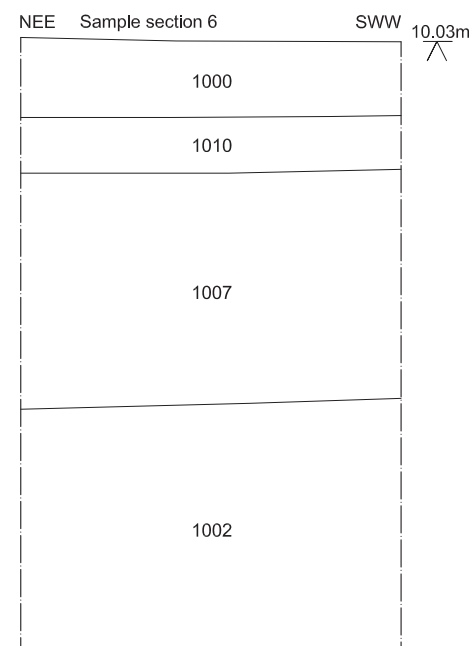
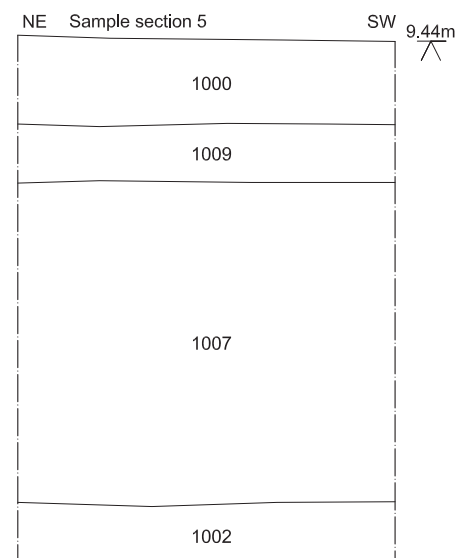
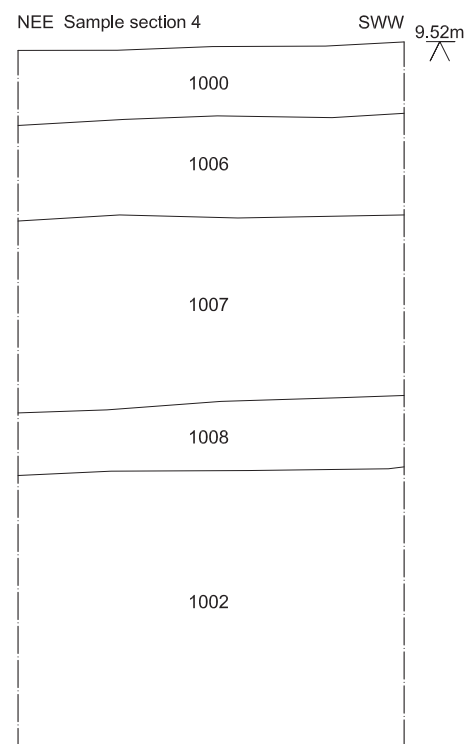
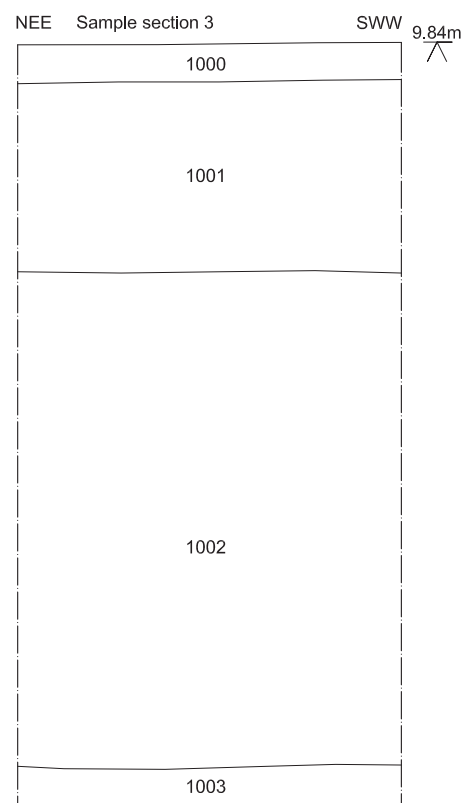
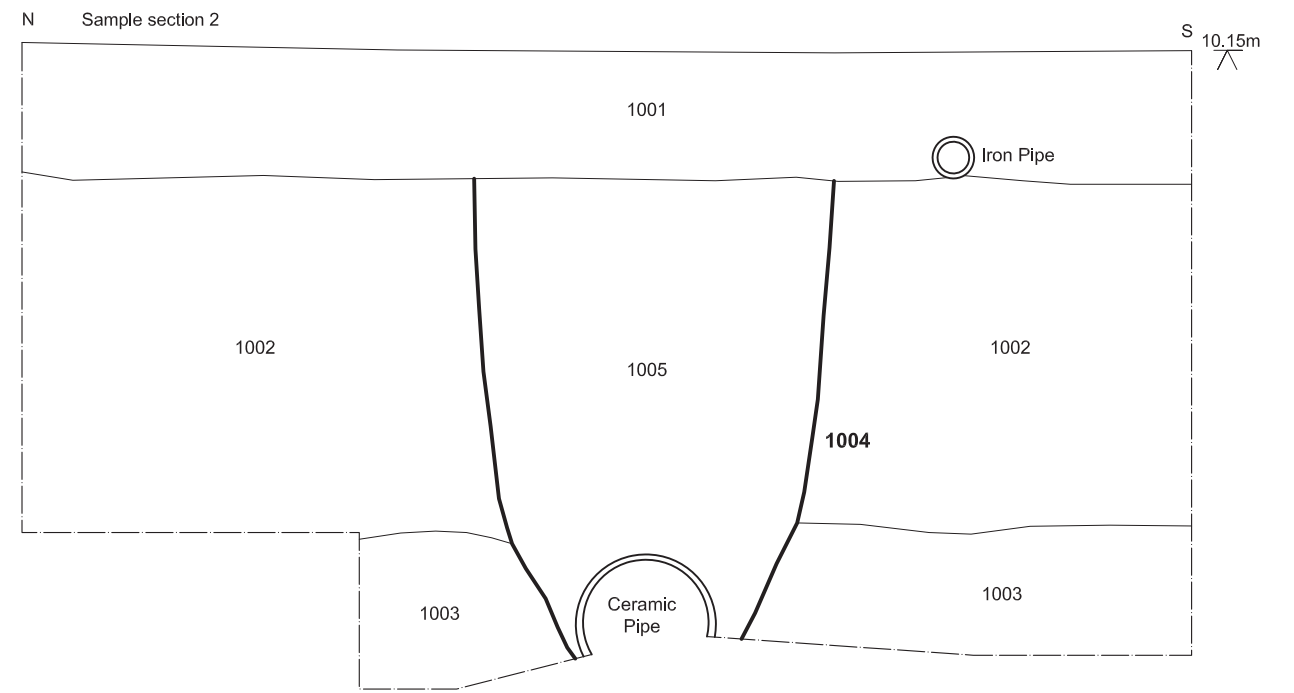
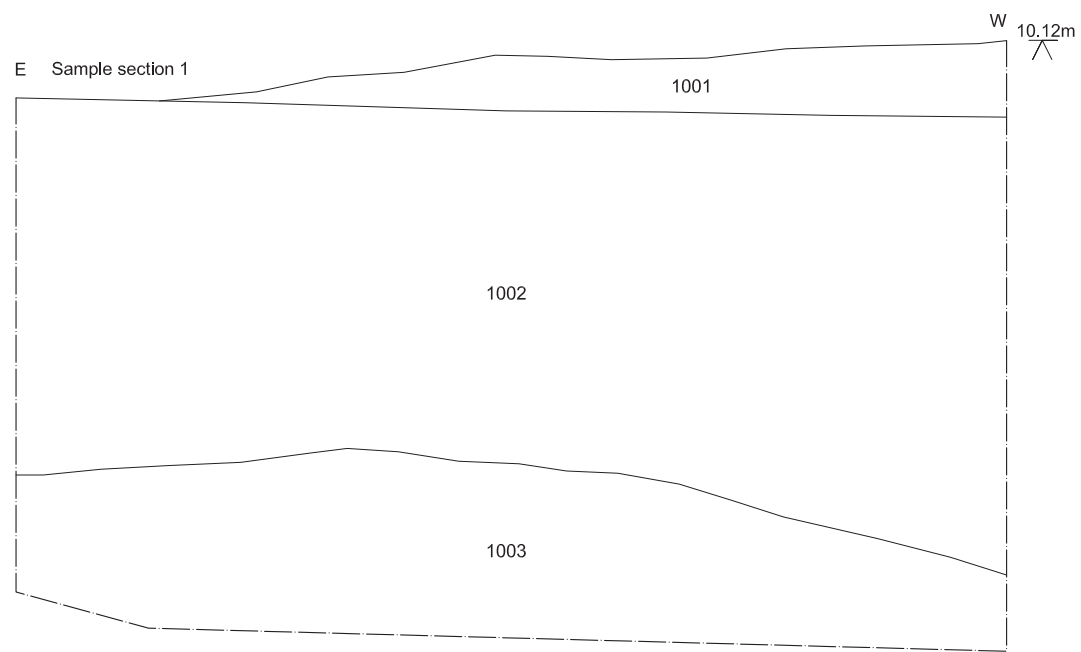
0 10m

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Fig. 3 Groundworks monitored

Scale 1:200 at A3

Proposed Car Park, Upper Barclay St, Ipswich (P7891)



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Fig. 4 Sample sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Proposed Car Park, Upper Barclay St, Ipswich (P7891)