

**Novotel Extension,
Greyfriars Road,
Ipswich, Suffolk**
Archaeological Evaluation



*Commissioned by:
Lichfields, for Fairview Hotels Ltd.*

CA Project: IPSNOV002
CA Report: IPSNOV002_1
HER no: IPS 2033

January 2020



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Novotel Extension Option 3
Location:	Ipswich, Suffolk
NGR:	61623 24414
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	18th-22nd November 2019
Planning Reference:	Pre-application
OASIS Number:	359128
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council
Site Code:	IPS 2033

A small evaluation, comprising four 2m x 2m test pits, was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology within the grounds of Novotel, Ipswich, Suffolk in November 2019 in advance of a proposed extension. Two of the test pits reached archaeological levels, with a series of cut features identified in Pit 1 and late Saxon pottery recovered from the base of Pit 2. Pits 3 and 4 were hand excavated to a depth of 1.2m but did not extend below modern deposits.

The open areas and finds assemblage were too small to make any meaningful interpretation, however the fieldwork demonstrated the survival of Late Saxon/Early medieval archaeology at a depth of c.1.3m-1.5m below the car park surface which was consistent in character with that found during excavations east of the site in 1988. Similar deposits could also survive below the limit of excavation in Pits 3 and 4.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2019, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Lichfields, on behalf of their client, Fairview Hotels Ltd., on land at Novotel, Ipswich, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 61623 24414; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken prior to the submission of a planning application to build an extension to the existing hotel buildings.

1.2 As the site is within an area of Scheduled Ancient Monument, any consent is dependent on a programme of archaeological work, as confirmed by William Fletcher of Historic England and Hannah Cutler of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority in this case.

1.3 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* to cover the fieldwork was produced by CA (Gardner 2019, Appendix A). The fieldwork was monitored by Abby Antrobus (SCCAS) and was carried out according to national and regional guidance:

- *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists, 2014;
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphe Project Managers' Guide*, Historic England, 2015;
- *Gurney, D 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper No. 14, 2003 Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region;
- SCCAS evaluation guidelines and CA guidelines

The site

1.4 The proposed development area is approximately 0.06ha and comprises a generally level area, mostly of tarmac car park, at a height of between 4m and 4.4m AOD. The River Gipping is located c.200m to the south of the proposed development area.

1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Newhaven Chalk Formation (Cretaceous Period) overlain by superficial deposits of river terrace sand and gravels (BGS 2019).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Information provided by a desk-based assessment, including the results of previous excavations within the direct vicinity of the site, are summarised in the attached WSI (Appendix A). The proposed development area has very high potential for the presence of archaeological activity from the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods in particular.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The general aims of the evaluation as stated in the WSI (Gardner 2019) were to:

- *Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;*
- *Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;*
- *Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence;*
- *Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.*

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of four 2m x 2m test pits in the locations shown on Figure 2. The test pits targeted planned pile-cap locations but the location of Pits 1, 3 and 4 were varied in order to avoid various underground services. The test pits were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.

4.2 Test Pits 1 and 2 were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a breaker to fracture the tarmac surface before removing the subsequent deposits with a toothless ditching bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken, under constant archaeological supervision, to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Test Pits 3 and 4 were inaccessible by machine due to obstructions on the ground, so were hand excavated. Where archaeological deposits were encountered, and it was safe to do so, features

were excavated or defined by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

- 4.3 The archive from the evaluation is currently held by CA at their offices in Needham Market. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner site archive will be deposited with SCCAS. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database (Ref. 359128) of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are to be found in Appendix B.

Test Pit 1 (Fig. 4)

- 5.3 Test Pit 1 was machine excavated to a depth of 1.5m, exposing the following soil sequence in section:

100 Tarmac car park surface and associated sand sub base, 0.17m thick

101 Hardcore/rubble layers, 0.3m thick

102 Dark brown loamy sand with occasional chalk, mortar and CBM. Post-medieval, 0.5m thick

Below this was 103, a 0.4m thick layer of dark brown friable loamy silty sand with regular small angular flints and occasional oyster shell. Animal bone and pottery were recovered from this layer which had a fairly diffuse horizon with 104 below. The pottery assemblage included sherds collected from the spoil heap which were likely derived from the layer below, but as this was not absolutely certain, they were attributed to context 103. Layer 104 was a loose-friable mid-dark greyish brown silty sand, slightly mottled with pale yellow brown sand. The pottery assemblage from these two layers was largely Late Anglo-Saxon in date, with two later sherds in 103 assumed to be intrusive.

Test Pit 2 (Fig. 5)

- 5.4 Test Pit 2 was machine excavated to a depth of 1.3m, exposing the following soil sequence in section:

200 Tarmac car park surface and associated sand sub base, 0.17m thick

201 Hardcore/rubble layers, mortar rich, 0.3m thick

202 Dark brown loamy silty sand, friable-compact, with occasional chalk, mortar and CBM. 0.4m thick

202 was very similar to 102 in Test Pit 1 but very sticky in texture and contained a low density of finds of mixed date, suggesting it was a disturbed deposit. Below this layer, three probable intercutting pits were identified, visible either in section or in the excavated base of the trench. The earliest of this sequence was 210, a small area of which was revealed against the eastern side of the test pit, showing a curving edge and a mid brown silty sand fill mixed with patches of pale yellowish brown silty sand. This was cut by pit 203, partially exposed on the eastern side of the test pit. This also appeared to form part of a rounded feature and two fills were identified from which no finds were recovered. Pit 205 was visible throughout the south west corner of the test pit and cut both 203 and 210. It appeared to represent part of a large, deep pit within which three clear fills were identified. Five sherds of pottery were recovered from the second of these fills, 206, the latest of which suggested an 11th-12th century date.

Whilst each cut did show characteristics of pits, so little of each feature was revealed that it was not possible to make any useful interpretation of these features or of the small finds assemblage from pit 205.

Test Pit 3 (Fig. 6)

5.5 Test Pit 3 was excavated on a grass verge along the frontage of Greyfriars Road. A cable duct and tree roots present below the topsoil prevented excavation across the eastern side of the pit, but the western half was excavated to a depth of 1.2m through the following soil sequence:

300 Dark grey brown friable silty loamy sand topsoil, 0.16m thick

301 Mid greyish brown friable silty sand subsoil. Homogenous, very clear horizon with 302. 0.45m thick

302 Dark grey moderately compact silty sand with frequent gravel. Modern CBM and ceramics present. <0.34m thick

303 Pale orangey brown friable gravelly sand with modern finds. <0.5m thick

304 Dark grey compact silty sand with frequent chalk and gravel inclusions. Modern finds noted, including bottle glass.

At a depth of 1.2m, layers 303 and 304 could be seen in the base of the pit, continuing beyond a point which was considered safe to excavate by hand. Archaeological levels were not reached at this depth, but could still survive below 1.2m.

Test Pit 4 (Fig. 7)

- 5.6 Test Pit 4 was excavated through a grassed area along the frontage of Greyfriars Road, adjacent to the southern end of the hotel building. Various obstructions prevented full excavation of the 2m x 2m area, including concrete in the north-west corner, a disused ceramic waste pipe running south-west to north-east approximately through the centre of the trench at a depth of 1.2m and remnants of a red brick-built structure in the south-east side (402). The bricks were frogged and bonded with a pale yellowish brown lime mortar. Archaeological levels were not reached in this test pit.

The following soil sequence was recorded:

400 Dark grey brown friable silty loamy sand topsoil, 0.18m thick

401 Mid greyish brown friable silty sand subsoil. Homogenous, very clear horizon with 403. Same as 301. 0.58m thick.

403 Dark greyish brown moderately compact silty sand with modern finds including 1998 crisp packet. <0.28m thick

404 Dark grey compact silty sand. Modern finds noted but not collected

At a depth of 1.2m, deposit 404 could be seen in the base of the pit, continuing beyond a point which was considered safe to excavate by hand. Archaeological levels were not reached but could survive below 1.2m, despite the significant later disturbance evident in the test pit.

6. THE FINDS

By Stephen Benfield with contributions from Sue Anderson: *Pottery*, Richenda Goffin: *Small finds*, Julie Curl: *Animal bone*.

- 6.1 Small quantities of finds were recovered from two test pits from the evaluation. The ceramic assemblage includes pottery of Middle Saxon, Late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval date. The Thetford-type ware was identified as being made in the local Ipswich variant. Animal bone was also present in these contexts, and is represented

by sheep/goat, cattle and pig.

6.2 **Pottery**

Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval

Pottery totalling sixty-seven sherds (468g) was collected from four contexts during the evaluation. A summary catalogue is included as Appendix C, Table 1.

The pottery is generally in good condition with many large sherds present, although some fragments are abraded.

Methodology

Recording follows guidelines for medieval pottery recording (MPRG 2001). Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series (Anderson 2019). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

The assemblage

Test Pit 1

Pottery was recovered from layers 103 and 104 only, a total of fifty-seven sherds. From the upper layer, 103, there was one small sherd of Ipswich medieval coarseware and a green-glazed fragment of late medieval and transitional ware, but otherwise all pottery from these two layers was Thetford-type ware. Nineteen vessels were represented, mostly by undecorated body sherds although a few were girth-grooved on the upper half of the body. Three flat bases were also present. Thirty-five sherds belonged to a thin-walled, well-potted medium jar with a type 5 rim (Anderson 2004), pieces of which occurred in both contexts. Overall, these finds suggest that the layers represent a Late Anglo-Saxon horizon which was partly disturbed in the later medieval period.



Test Pit 2

Five sherds were recovered from deposit 202, comprising a body sherd of gritty Ipswich ware, two fragments of Ipswich Thetford-type ware including one with girth-grooving, a fragment of Thetford-type ware and a small sherd of early medieval sandy shelly ware. As a whole, these suggest a spotdate of 11th-12th century for the layer, but they were likely to be residual as later rubble was present in the context.

Fill 206 of pit 205 also contained five sherds. These comprised a small body sherd of Badorf-type ware, two sherds of Thetford-type ware, a body fragment of Stamford coarseware, and a small piece of early medieval gritty ware. Again, an 11th/12th-century date is indicated.

Summary and discussion

Pottery was recovered from four contexts in two test pits. In Test Pit 1, the majority of pottery was of Late Anglo-Saxon date with a couple of intrusive later sherds in the uppermost of the two layers which contained pottery. In Test Pit 2, pottery of Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon date was present, and there were small quantities of early medieval wares. The assemblage is too small to provide further useful interpretation.

7. THE REGISTERED ARTEFACTS

A single fragment (821g) was assigned a Registered Artefact number. It is a dense irregular fragment which appears to be made of a terracotta-like material, or hard-fired clay. Another possibility is that it is made in a fine-grained stone which has very small calcareous inclusions. Its outer edge is slightly concave and shows horizontal turning marks on the exterior. It thickens out towards the base to form a circular shape which has a diameter of approximately 290mm. It is possible that it is part of the inner core of a bell-mould, as the outer edge has a bell-shaped profile. The process of bell-making is described in detail in an article on bell-casting debris from St Peter's Church, Barton upon Humber (Dungworth and Maclean 2004), and the fragment may fit into this typology. However, bell-mould material is usually much lighter, less dense and heavily tempered with organic inclusions. The object requires further study to confirm its function.

8. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

8.1 *Animal Bone*

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. Counts and weights were taken 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'. As this is a small assemblage of residual bone, information was recorded directly into a table in Appendix C, table 4.

The bone assemblage – quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 1,231g of faunal remains, consisting of thirty-eight elements, was recovered from this excavation. The faunal remains were recovered from two trenches, with bone from two layers, a deposit and one pit fill. Ceramic material recovered with the bone suggest much of the material may be late Anglo-Saxon to early medieval in date, with some later medieval finds in fill 203. The remains are quantified in Appendix C, Table 4.

The faunal remains are in a varied condition. Some elements are fragmented from butchering but show additional breakages from disturbance. The condition of the bone suggests disturbance, some weathering and, in layer 103, at least some re-deposition. Canid gnawing was seen on the sheep metacarpal fragment from Deposit 203, these primary waste/skinning waste elements are often given to dogs for gnawing and for marrow.

Species and butchering

Three species were identified in this assemblage, all of which is likely to be from domestic farmed stock, but the porcine remains may be from wild boar.



Sheep/goat were recorded in the four bone-producing contexts. Layer 103 produced a mandible fragment and tooth from an adult sheep, while layer 104 produced remains of a mature sheep with well-worn teeth. Deposit 202 a tibia and metacarpal fragment, with some canid gnawing on the metacarpal, whilst a single vertebra was found in pit fill 206.

Cattle bone was seen from two contexts. Deposit 202 yielded meat waste with humerus and tibia fragments, a phalange and calcaneus. Further meat waste from cattle was found in layer 103 with vertebrae (including tail), metapodial, phalange.

A single bone from a pig/boar was seen in layer 103 with a distal humerus that had been chopped mid-shaft.

Conclusions

The faunal remains from this site represent secondary butchering and meat waste, with generally good cuts of meat from the main domestic meat species. Some lesser cuts of meat were included with phalanges suggesting a savoury jelly and the cattle tail vertebrae may have been included in soups and stews. The porcine remains are most likely to be domestic as they were a popular animal for meat in the Anglo-Saxon period (Hagan, 1992, 1995) for rapidly growing meat supplies. During the late Anglo-Saxon to medieval periods cattle were commonly kept for traction prior to culling for meat and by-products.

The greater frequency of sheep in the fills is to be expected from the early medieval period where there was a great increase in sheep for the supply of fleeces for the increasing wool trade.

8.2 *Shell*

A single fragment of oyster shell was recovered from deposit 202.



9. DISCUSSION

- 9.1 The evaluation identified surviving Late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval horizons and features in Test Pits 1 and 2, which was consistent in depth and character with the results of archaeological excavations carried out over adjacent areas of the hotel site.
- 9.2 Excavation of Test Pits 3 and 4 showed significant depths of modern deposits and disturbance and hand excavation in these was stopped at a safe working depth of 1.2m without reaching archaeological levels. This does not preclude the potential for archaeological deposits to survive here beyond this depth.
- 9.3 The evaluation took place in good weather conditions. Full co-operation was received from the client and a high degree of confidence is attached to the results of the evaluation.
- 9.4 Test Pits 1 and 2 showed a possible medieval or post-medieval 'town soil' layer present below c.0.47m of tarmac and rubble layers, with archaeological levels features below this at a depth of 0.85m-1m from the existing car park surface. Where the natural geology was glimpsed, it appeared to consist of gravelly silty sand.
- 9.5 In such small archaeological interventions, it is very difficult to define individual features and understand their sequence of fills. In Test Pit 2, it was only possible to identify the cut features in section and in the base of the pit. In Test Pit 1, 103 and 104 were recorded as layers but it is possible that they represent individual fills within a large feature, the edges of which are located beyond the limits of the test pit.
- 9.6 The pottery assemblage dates mainly from the Late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval period, but includes earlier Anglo-Saxon sherds. Whilst this is not unexpected in this part of Ipswich, the evaluation has established the survival of important deposits related to the early life of the town which will be impacted by any development.
- 9.7 The final decision on the extent of further work required to mitigate the impact of the development on heritage assets rests with SCCAS.
- 9.8 The project archive, consisting of all paper and digital records, will be deposited with the Archaeological Store of SCCAS following the gaining of the transfer of title. Until deposition, the archive will be kept in the Cotswold Archaeology Suffolk office and store in Needham Market.

10. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Linzi Everett, assisted by Héloïse Meziani and Richard Spencer. The report was written by Linzi Everett and edited by Stuart Boulter. The illustrations were prepared by Marta Perlinska. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Ruth Beveridge. The project was managed for CA by Rhodri Gardner.

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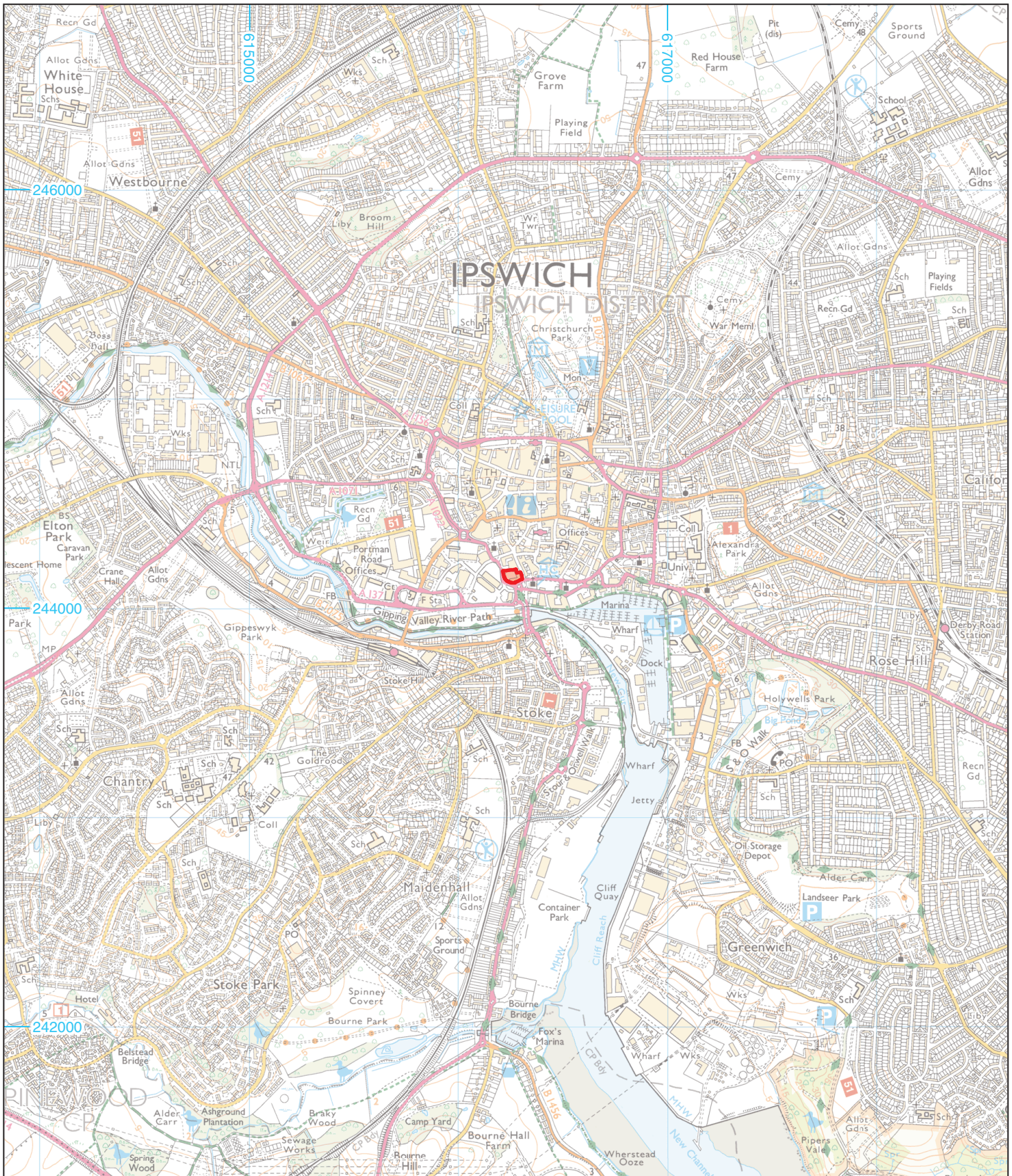
MPRG 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2.

Websites

BGS (British Geological Survey) - <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Accessed 26th November 2019





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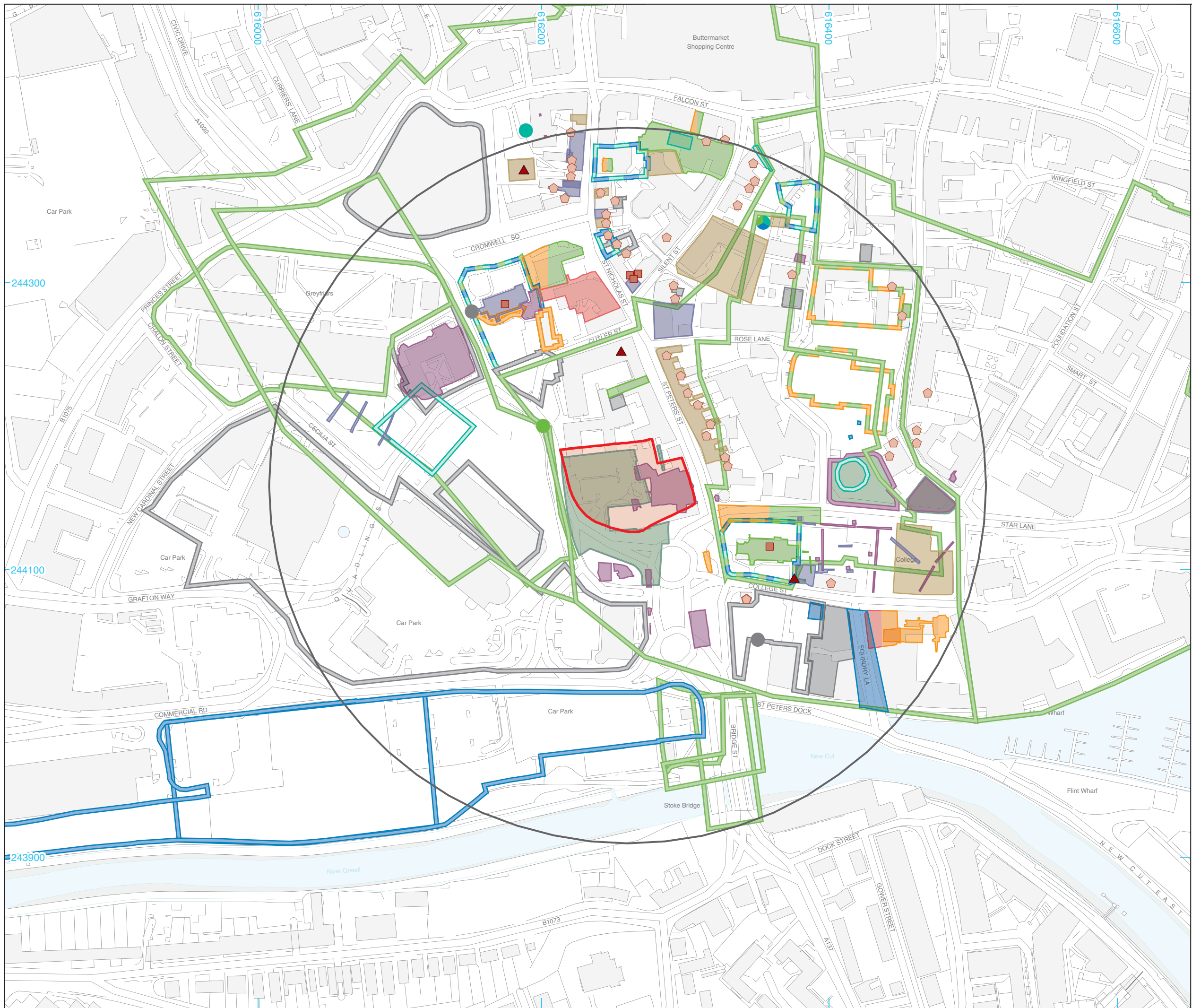
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 Suffolk 01449 900120
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PROJECT TITLE
 Novotel extension, Ipswich, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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- Site boundary
- Study area
- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Roman
- Saxon
- Saxon to Modern
- Medieval
- Medieval to Modern
- Post-Medieval
- Post-Medieval to Modern
- Modern
- Undated

0 1:5000 250m

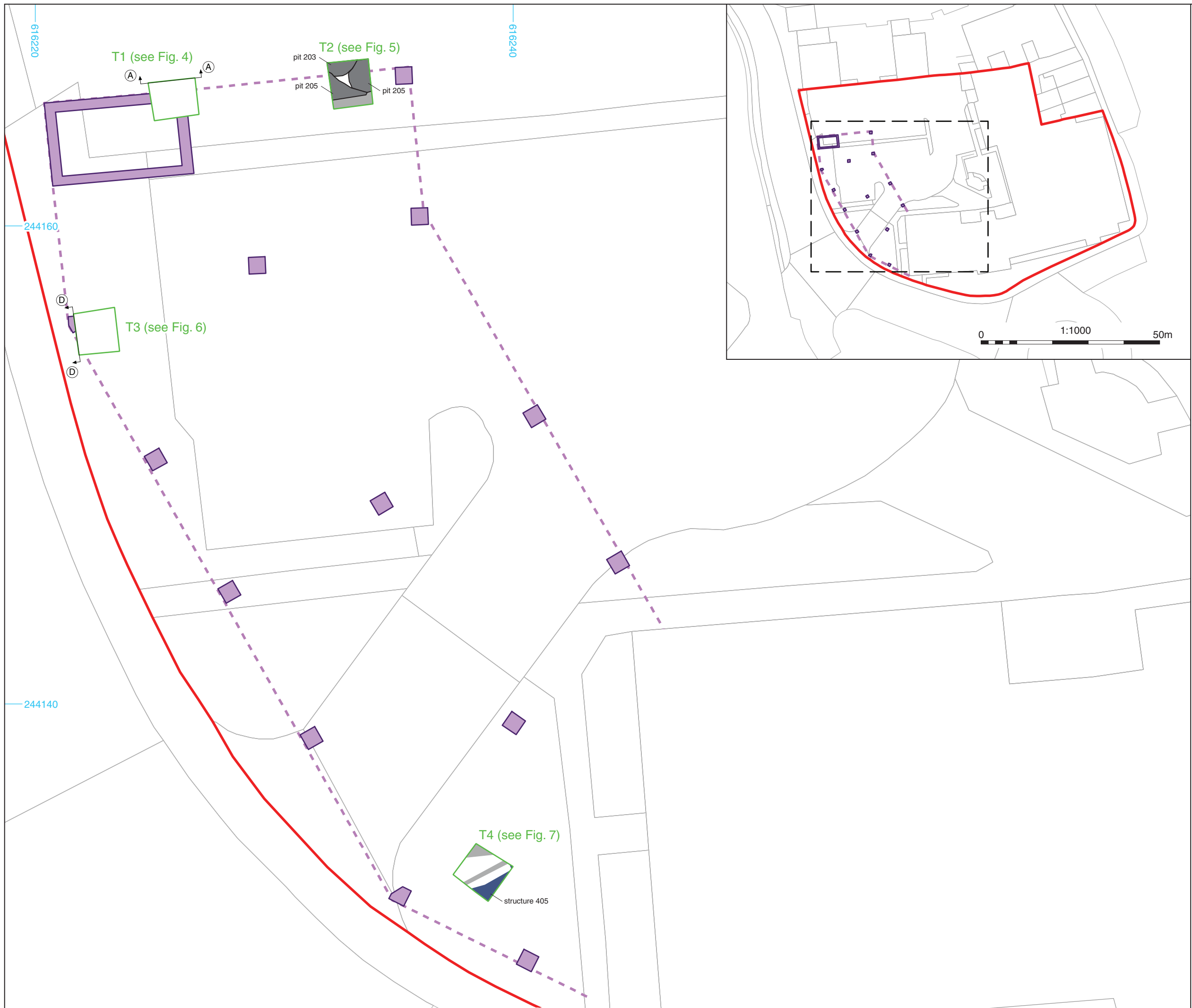
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FIGURE TITLE
Site in relation to nearby HER entries

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- Site boundary
- Existing building above
- Indicative structure location
- Test pit
- Archaeological feature
- Modern feature
- Structure

0 1:1000 50m

0 1:150 5m

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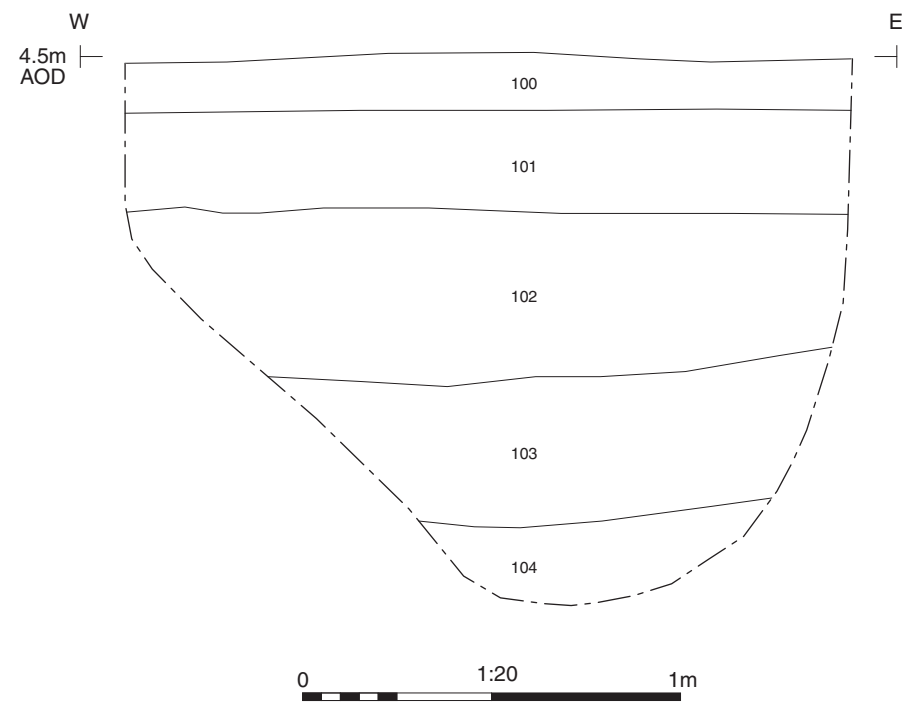
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FIGURE TITLE
Location of test pits

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Section AA



South facing section of test pit 1, looking north (1m scale)



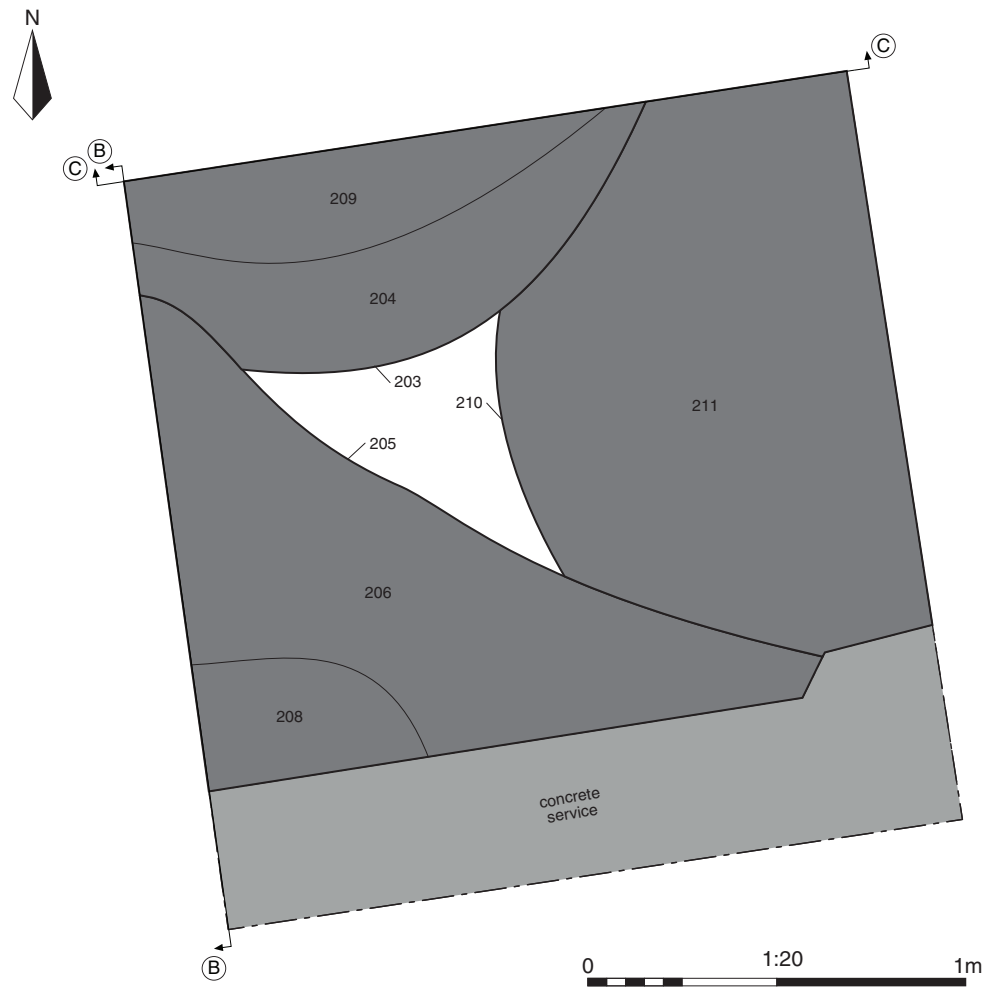
North facing section of test pit 1, looking south (1m scale)

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


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FIGURE TITLE
Test Pit 1: section and photographs

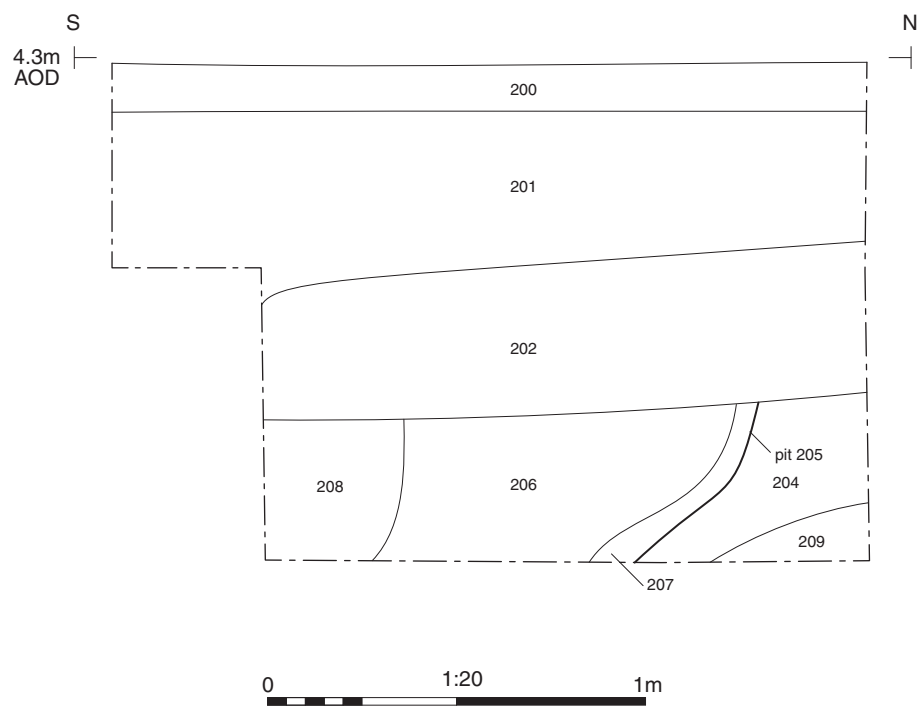
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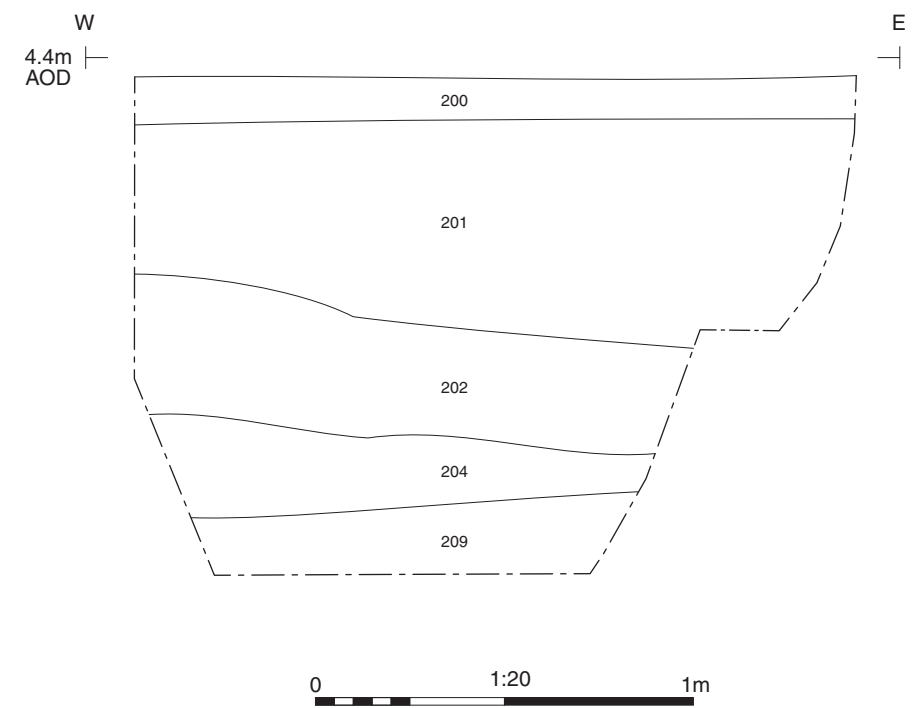
East facing section of test pit 2, looking west (1m scale)

-  Test pit
-  Archaeological feature
-  Modern feature

Section BB



Section CC



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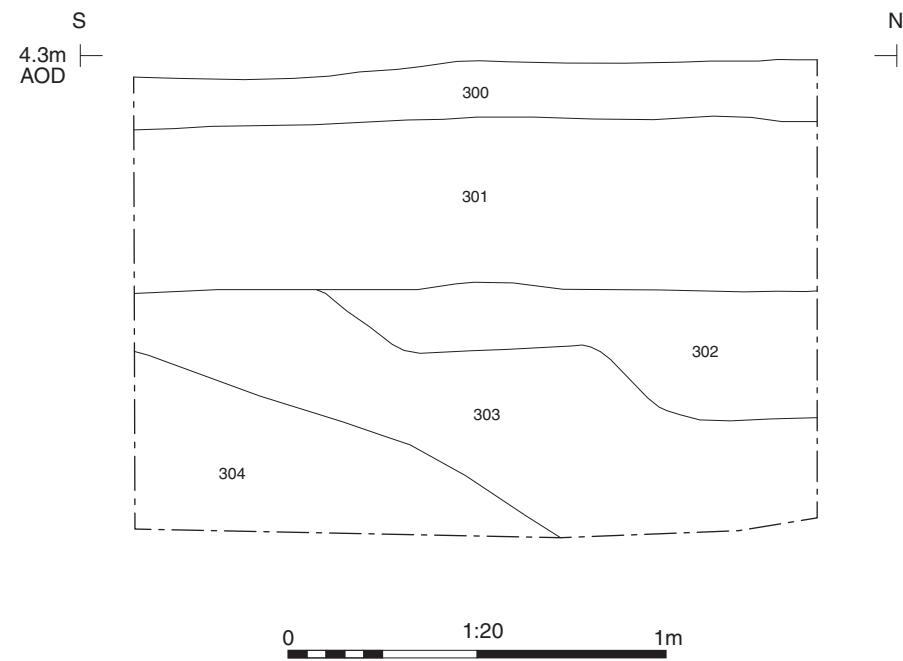
FIGURE TITLE
Test Pit 2: plan, sections and photograph

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North and west facing section of test pit 3, looking south-west

Section DD



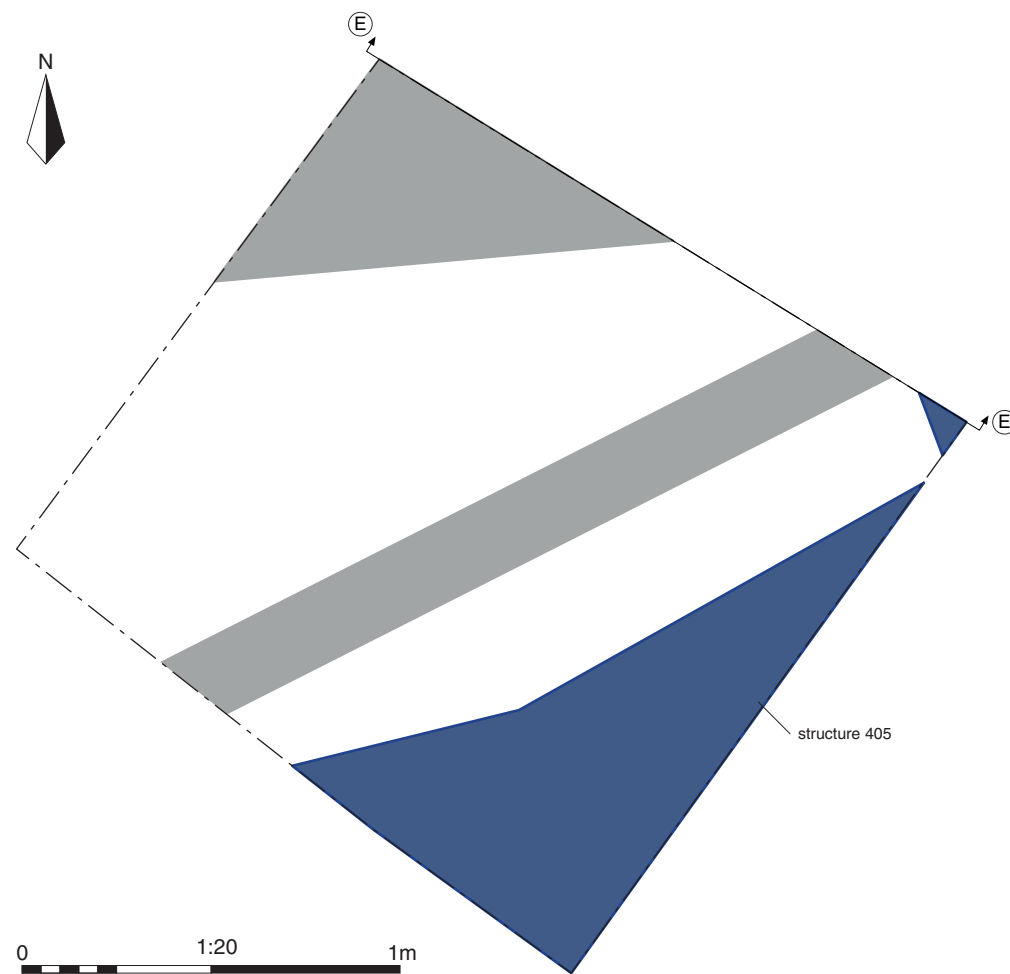
East facing section of test pit 3, looking west (1m scale)

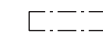


Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Novotel extension, Ipswich, Suffolk

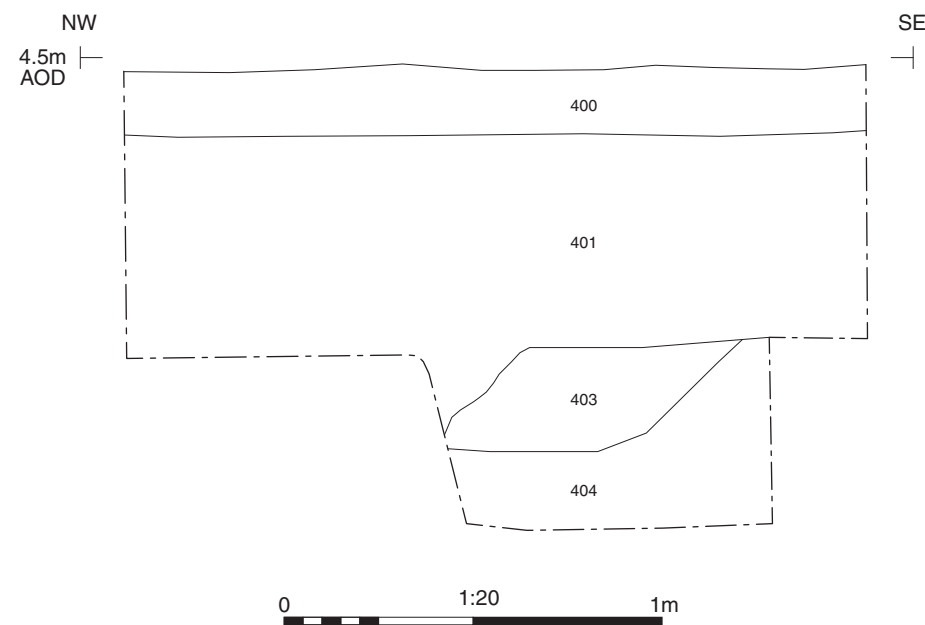
FIGURE TITLE
 Test Pit 3: section and photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03/12/19	6
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:20, NTS	



-  Test pit
-  Structure
-  Modern feature

Section EE



South-west facing section of test pit 4, looking north-east (1m scale)


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 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Test Pit 4: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	IPSN0V002	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03/12/19	7
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE	A3 1:20, NTS	

Novotel Extension Grey Friars Road Ipswich, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation



*Commissioned by
Lichfields for Fairview Hotels Ltd.*

OASIS ID: cotswold2-359128
HER Ref: IPS 2033

July 2019



Novotel Extension Grey Friars Road Ipswich, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: IPSNOV002
OASIS ID: 359128
HER reference: IPS 2033



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REVISION	DATE	AUTHOR	CHECKED BY	STATUS	REASONS FOR REVISION	APPROVED BY
A	29/07/19	J MEREDITH	R GARDNER	FIRST DRAFT		R GARDNER

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation at a proposed extension to Novotel, Grey Friars Road, Ipswich, Suffolk as shown on Figure 1 (centred at NGR: 61623 24414). This work has been requested by Lichfields for Fairview Hotels Ltd. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this test pit evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required as a consequence of the evaluation's results would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2 The potential for an extension to the Novotel the site is being explored and a planning application is to be made which will include the results of archaeological evaluation work. As the site is within an area of Scheduled Ancient Monument, the client is aware that any consent would be conditional on a programme of archaeological work, the first stage of which would be test pit evaluation. This has been confirmed by William Fletcher of Historic England and Hannah Cutler of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, the archaeological advisor to the LPA in this case.
- 1.3 This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the SCC Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCC, 2017), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3* (English Heritage 2008), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

The site

- 1.4 The proposed development area is c.0.06ha and lies at a height of between 4m and 4.4m AOD on a fairly level section of ground (presently a carpark). The site is located on the north side of the River Gipping, which is located c.200m to the south.
- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as chalk of the Newhaven Chalk Formation (Cretaceous Period) with superficial deposits of river terrace sand and gravels (Quaternary Period)

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 A Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) for this site has been produced (Sommers 2018), the results of which showed that the site is situated within the historic urban core and is inside a scheduled monument area of the Saxon and medieval town (SF 193; Historic England national reference: 1005988). The site is close to the historic river crossing, now occupied by Stoke Bridge. Grey Friars Road itself is likely to represent the edge of the original town with all areas to the south and west of this road being an area of tidal saltmarsh (the 'town marsh'), only drained in the 18th and 19th centuries. There are ninety-six individual HER entries within a 250m radius of the site, with the closest sites being IPS 215 (the original Novotel site) and IPS 747 (Grey Friars Road island site), located 20m to the east and 25m to the south respectively. Both sites revealed Early to Middle Saxon (AD 600-700) occupation (including Sunken Features Buildings), settlement evidence of the subsequent Saxon town (including a cemetery of Late Saxon date) and other features of the medieval and post-medieval periods. Timber-lined wells, some dating to the Saxon period, yielded waterlogged organic remains (Sommers 2018).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

3.2 The aims found within a typical SCC Conservation Team will be used and are outlined below:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

3.3 If significant archaeological remains are identified, reference will be made to the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medleycott, 2011) so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional context.

4. METHODOLOGY

Excavation and recording

4.1 The evaluation comprises the excavation of four (4) trial pits to target pile-cap locations and other areas of potential deep excavation (Fig. 2). The trial pits will measure 2m x 2m and will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Prior to breaking ground each trench location will be scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The position of the trenches may be adjusted on site to account for services and other constraints, with the approval of the archaeological advisor to the LPA. The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded with GPS.

4.2 The carpark surfaces and underlying modern deposits will be removed by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All machining will be conducted under constant archaeological supervision and will cease when the first significant archaeological horizon is revealed.

4.3 Once archaeological deposits are encountered excavation will proceed by hand. Complex, deep stratigraphy is likely to be encountered, but this will not be fully excavated to its full extent at this stage. During these trial works excavation in each test pit will cease once dateable material is recovered or the limits of safe hand excavation are reached (at c. 1.2m below existing ground level). If there is a requirement by Historic England and/or SCCAS Conservation Team to go to greater depths then a system of shoring and/or battering of the test pit edges will need to be

put in place. This may entail an uplift in costs – approval for which would need to be sought from the client.

- 4.4 Following excavation, all archaeological features revealed and deposits will be planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (2017) and Excavation (2017). Where types of deposit are encountered that are suitable for mechanical excavation, this will only be undertaken following agreement with SCCAS.
- 4.6 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will, wherever possible, be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified above. Wherever possible excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date.
- 4.7 Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron), undertaken by experienced metal-detectorists, will take place throughout the hand-excavation phase as well as of spoil heaps. Any metal finds recovered which are not from hand-excavated features will have their location recorded by GPS where possible.
- 4.8 All pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.

- 4.9 All finds will be brought back to the CA Suffolk premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists (see below).

Human remains

- 4.10 In the case of the discovery of human remains (skeletal or cremated) they will at all times be treated with appropriate decency and respect. For each situation, the following actions would need to be undertaken:

- In line with the recommendations *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (APABE 2017) human burials should not be disturbed without good reason. However, investigation of human remains should be undertaken to an extent sufficient for adequate evaluation. Therefore, a suspected burial feature (inhumation or cremated bone deposit) will be investigated to confirm the presence and condition of human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not be disturbed further and will instead be left *in situ* - unless further disturbance is absolutely unavoidable and required by SCCAS Conservation Team.
- Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation and post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *ClfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (ClfA 2004).

Environmental remains

- 4.11 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific

circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

- 4.12 Secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples for the recovery of slag and hammer scale will be taken. Sample sizes will be a minimum of 40 litres, or 100% of the context where deemed more suitable.
- 4.13 Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains, will be considered. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeo-channels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from this kind of deposit as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.
- 4.14 The need for any more specialist samples, such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating or dendrochronology will be evaluated and will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialist.
- 4.15 The processing of the samples will be done in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the Historic England general environmental processing guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.16 Upon completion of the evaluation the backfilling will not be undertaken without the consent of SCCAS. Once this is acquired all trenches will be backfilled by mechanical excavator. Spoil will be pushed back into trenches in the correct sequence and tracked

over by the attending machine in order to ensure the ground surfaces are flat safe and level. More formal reinstatement (of tarmac surfaces for example) is not offered.

5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

5.1 This project will be under the management of Rhodri Gardner MCIfA, Head of Suffolk Office, CA.

5.2 The staffing structure will be organised as follows: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the Project Leader who will be on-site throughout the project.

5.3 The field team will consist of a maximum of 3 staff: a Project Officer (acting as Project Leader) and up to 2 Archaeologists.

5.4 It is envisaged that the project will require approximately 5 days of fieldwork. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further 4-6 weeks.

5.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

Ceramics	Ed McSloy, Steve Benfield (CA)
Metalwork	Ed McSloy, Ruth Beveridge (CA)
Flint	Jacky Sommerville, Michael Green (CA)
Animal Bone	Julie Curl (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough (CA)
Environmental Remains	Sarah Wyles, Anna West (CA)
Conservation	Pieta Greeves (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

5.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by Cotswold Archaeology is contained within Appendix A.

6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

6.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and Suffolk County Council guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the relevant recipient archive's collection policy.

6.2 An illustrated report will be compiled on the results of the fieldwork and assessment of the artefacts, palaeoenvironmental samples etc. The report will include:

- (i) an abstract containing the essential elements of the results preceding the main body of the report;
- (ii) a summary of the project's background;
- (iii) description and illustration of the site location;
- (iv) a methodology of the works undertaken;
- (v) integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
- (vi) a description of the project's results;
- (vii) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- (viii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- (ix) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
- (x) a plan showing the location of the trenches and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
- (xi) plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xii) appropriate section drawings of trenches and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. These will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to

north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they provide significant information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;

- (xiii) photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- (xiv) a consideration of evidence within its wider local/regional context;
- (xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- (xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;
- (xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).

6.3 Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessment will take into account the wider local/regional context of the archaeology and will include:

- (i) specialist aims and objectives
- (ii) processing methodologies (where relevant)
- (iii) any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality
- (iv) quantity of material; types of material present; distribution of material
- (v) for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation
- (vi) summary and discussion of the results to include significance in a local and regional context

6.4 Copies of the draft report will be distributed to the Client or their Representative and to the LPA's Archaeological Advisor thereafter for verification and approval. Thereafter, copies of the approved report will be issued to the Client, LPA's Archaeological Advisor and the local Historic Environment Record (HER). Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate) except where hard copies have been specifically requested and will be supplied to the HER along with shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated, if required.

6.5 Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and the *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*

guidelines (SCCAS, 2017). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.

- 6.6 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects). In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 6.7 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996, the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the object's discovery and identification, the client will further be informed. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required. Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of Suffolk Archaeology, their subcontractors, or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

Academic dissemination

- 6.8 The results of this evaluation are not considered likely to require publication. However, if the results demonstrate that further mitigation work might be required because extant archaeological deposits are vulnerable to the impacts of the proposed construction then that later stage of work is likely to require publication. Historic England have indicated that this work should be an "enhanced" publication which includes (in summary form) details of the previously unpublished works carried out in 1986 – 87. A summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, including the upload of a digital (PDF) copy of the final report, which will appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

Public dissemination

- 6.9 In addition to the ADS website, a digital (PDF) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via Cotswold Archaeology's *Archaeological Reports*

Online web page, generally within 12 months of completion of the project (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/>).

Archive deposition

- 6.10 CA will make arrangements with SCCAS for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- 7.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

8. INSURANCES

- 8.1 CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

9. MONITORING

- 9.1 Notification of the start of site works will be made to Historic England and the archaeological advisor to the LPA five working days before commencement so that there will be opportunities to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the work.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 10.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (CIfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.

- 10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

- 11.1 This project will not afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS and Cotswold Archaeology websites, as set out in Section 6 above.

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 12.1 CA has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning Career Development Programme for its staff, which ensures a consistent and high quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.
- 12.2 As part of the company's requirement for Continuing Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and an associated log which is reviewed within the Performance Management system. All staff are subject to probationary periods on appointment, with monthly review; for site-based staff additional monthly Employee Performance Evaluations measure and record skills and identify training needs.

13. REFERENCES

APABE (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England) 2017 *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England, 2nd Edition.*

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2019 *Geology of Britain Viewer*
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 11 July 2019

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*

Sommers, M., 2018 *Desk-Based assessment: Novotel Extension, Grey Friars Road, Ipswich, Suffolk*. SACIC Report No. 2018/021

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS***Ceramics***

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton)
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield (CA)
(Samian) (Amphorae stamps)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Sue Anderson (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance)
South West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
East of England	Steve Benfield (CA) Richenda Goffin (CA)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance)
Ceramic Building Material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance)
<i>Other Finds</i>	
Small Finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Ruth Beveredge (CA)
Metal Artefacts	Katie Marsden BSc (CA) Ruth Beveredge (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)
Lithics (Palaeolithic)	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked Stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)

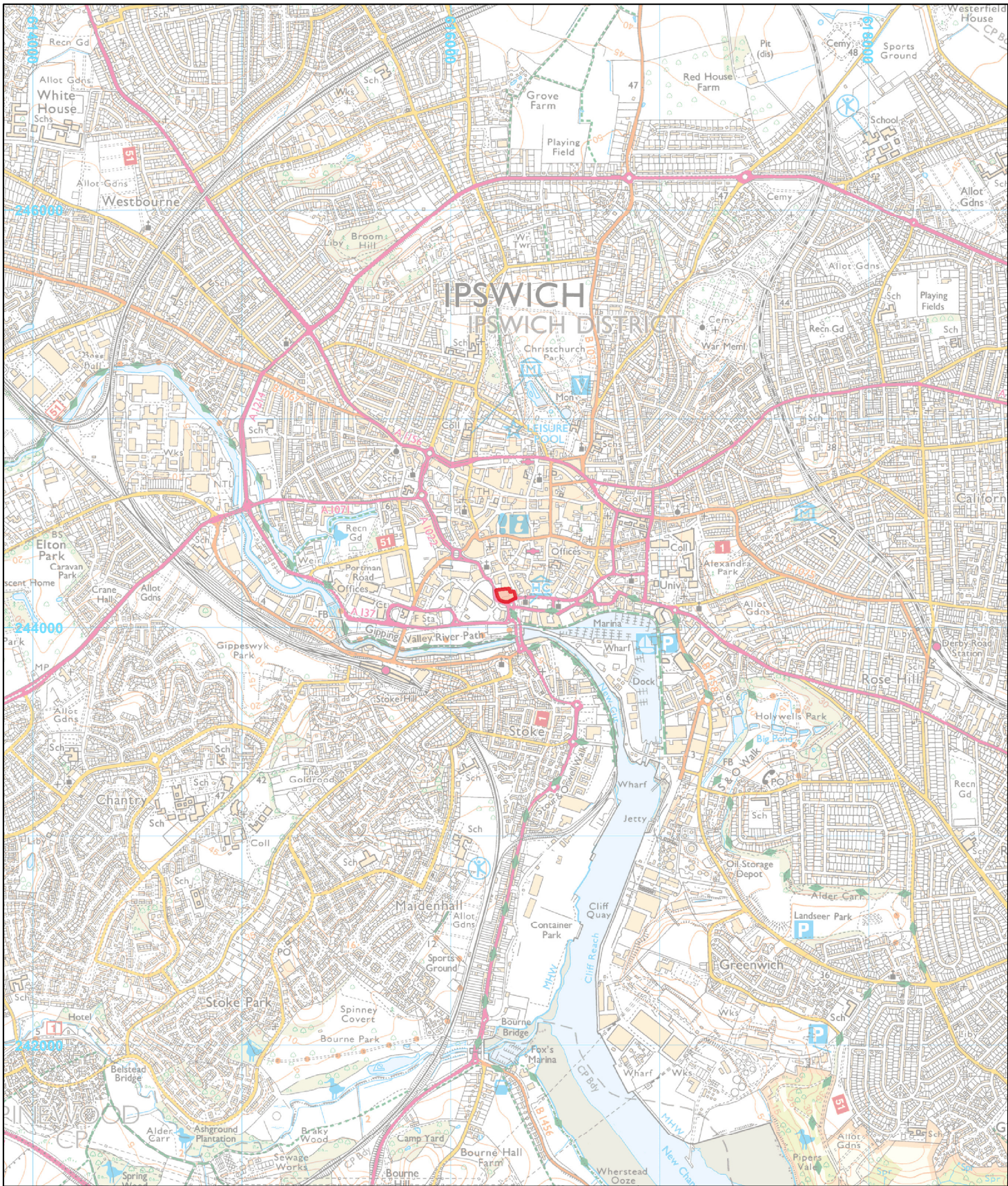
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)
Biological Remains	
Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Anna West (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred Plant Remains	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/Charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	
Soil micromorphology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Scientific Dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

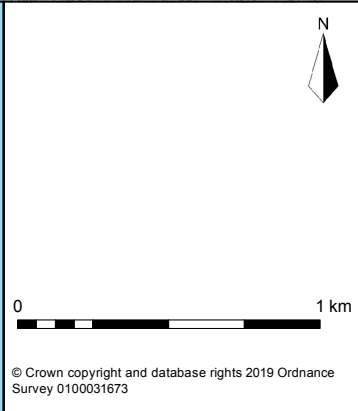
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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120

www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

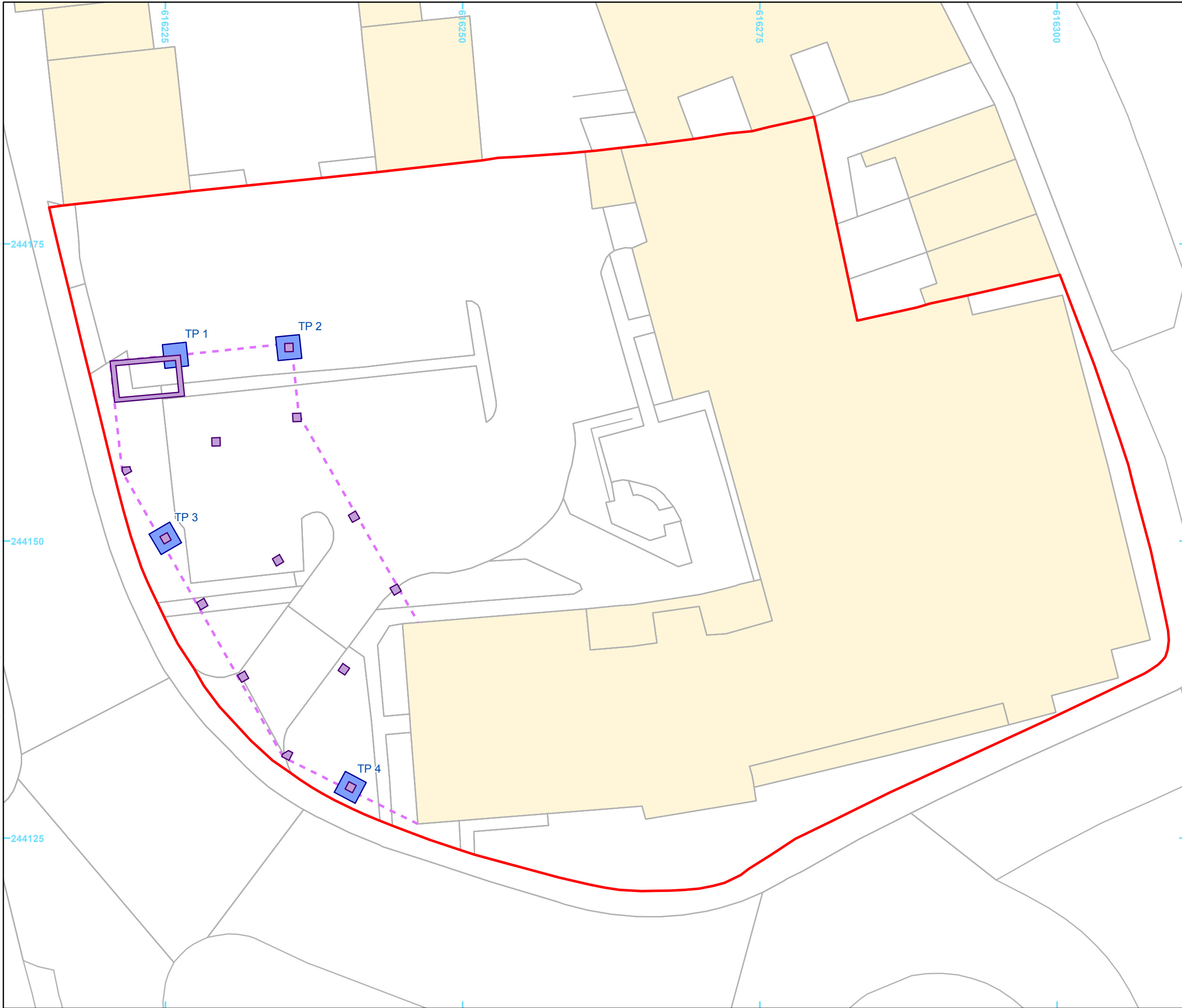
PROJECT TITLE
 Novotel, Ipswich, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY MP	PROJECT NO. IPSNOV002	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY RG	DATE 26/07/2019	1
APPROVED BY RG	SCALE @ A4 1:25,000	

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- Site boundary
- Proposed test pit
- Indicative structure location
- Proposed building above



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Cotswold Archaeology

Andover	01264 347630
Cirencester	01285 771022
Exeter	01392 826185
Milton Keynes	01908 564660
Suffolk	01449 900120
w	www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e	enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Novotel, Ipswich, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Plan showing the location of test pits

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO	IPSNV002	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RG	DATE	26/07/2019	2
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:300	



APPENDIX B: CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Test Pit	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description	Depth	Interpretation
0100	1				Tarmac and sand sub-base	0.17	Car park surface
0101	1		Deposit		Hardcore/rubble, rich in mortar and CBM. Frequent modern finds (not collected)	0.3	
0102	1		Deposit		Dark brown loamy sand with occasional chalk, mortar and CBM (not collected)	0.5	Post-medieval
0103	1		Layer		Dark brown friable loamy silty sand with regular small angular flints and occasional oyster shell. Fairly diffuse horizon with 0104	0.4	
0104	1		Layer		Loose-friable layer of mid-dark greyish brown silty sand, slightly mottled with pale yellow brown sand. Fairly diffuse horizon with 0103 Continues beyond the excavated depth of the test pit but gradually paler towards the base, suggesting the natural subsoil may have been close.		
0200	2				Tarmac and sand sub-base	0.17	Car park surface
0201	2		Deposit		Hardcore/rubble, rich in mortar and CBM. Frequent modern finds (not collected)	0.3	
0202	2		Deposit		Dark brown loamy silty sand, friable-compact, with occasional chalk, mortar and CBM (not collected) Similar to 0102 but very sticky in texture	0.4	Post-medieval
0203	2	Pit	Cut	0203	Probable pit partially exposed in the western side of the test pit. Form and dimensions not defined, continues beyond excavated depth. Visible edge fairly diffuse. Sealed by 0202		
0204	2	Pit	Fill	0203	Mid brown friable silty sand with regular small angular and rounded flints. Horizon with 0209 fairly diffuse		
0205	2	Pit	Cut	0205	Probable large pit partially exposed in the southern eastern corner of the test pit. Form and dimensions not defined, continues beyond excavated depth. Sealed by 0202		
0206	2	Pit	Fill	0205	Dark brown friable loamy silty sand, similar to 0202. Regular small rounded and angular flints. Fairly clear horizons with 0207 and 0208		
0207	2	Pit	Fill	0205	Mid-dark brown friable silty sand, slightly loamy/humic. Fairly clear horizon with 0206		Earliest of three fills visible in pit 0205
0208	2	Pit	Fill	0205	Loose pale yellowy brown sand mixed with mid-dark brown silty sand		Latest of three fills visible in pit 0205
0209	2	Pit	Fill	0203	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand mottled with pale yellow brown sand. Occasional small, rounded flints. Diffuse horizon with 0204		
0210	2	Pit	Cut	0210	Possible pit exposed in the base of the test pit, against the northern edge. Appears rounded but form and dimensions not defined. Continues beyond excavated depth.		
0211	2	Pit	Fill	0210	Mid brown silty sand mixed with patches of pale yellowish brown silty sand		
0300	3		Deposit		Turf and topsoil- dark grey brown friable loamy silty sand	0.16	
0301	3		Deposit		Mid greyish brown friable silty sand subsoil. Homogenous, very clear horizon with 0302	0.45	

Context Number	Test Pit	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description	Depth	Interpretation
0302	3		Deposit		Dark grey moderately compact silty sand with frequent gravel. Modern CBM and ceramics present but not collected	<0.34	
0303	3		Deposit		Pale orangey brown friable gravelly sand with modern finds. Continues beyond the limit of excavation	<0.5	
0304	3		Deposit		Dark grey compact silty sand with frequent chalk and gravel inclusions. Modern finds noted, including bottle glass. Continues beyond the limit of excavation		
0400	4				Turf and topsoil- dark grey brown friable loamy silty sand	0.18	
0401	4		Deposit		Mid greyish brown friable silty sand subsoil. Homogenous, very clear horizon with 0403	0.58	
0402	4	Wall			Red brick-built structure in the south-east side of the test pit. The bricks were frogged and bonded with a pale yellowish brown lime mortar		Early 20thC building?
0403	4		Deposit		Dark greyish brown moderately compact silty sand with modern finds including 1998 crisp packet. No finds retained	<0.28	
0404	4		Deposit		Dark grey compact silty sand. Modern finds noted. Continues beyond limit of excavation		

APPENDIX C: THE FINDS

Context	Pottery		Slag		Stone		Animal bone		Shell		Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	
103	41	189			1	843	25	276			LS, Med
104	16	256					3	22			LS
202	5	25	1	159			10	249	1	8	LS, Med
206	5	16					1	7			LS, Med

Table 1. Bulk finds

Fabric	Code	Dates	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
'Gritty' Ipswich Ware (Group 2)	GIPS	L.7th-M.9th c.	1	6		1
Badorf-type ware	BAD	8th-9th c.	1	1		1
Thetford Ware (Ipswich)	THETI	L.9th-11th c.	56	439	0.72	18
Thetford Ware	THET	L.9th-11th c.	4	12		4
Stamford Ware	STAM	L.9th-11th c.	1	2		1
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th-12th c.	1	1		1
Early medieval sandy shelly ware	EMSS	11th-13th c.	1	2		1
Medieval Ipswich coarseware	MIPS	L.13th-14th c.	1	1		1
Late medieval and transitional ware	LMT	L.14th-M.16th c.	1	4		1
Totals			67	468	0.72	29

Table 2. Pottery quantification by fabric

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spotdate
103	THET	U	1	3	1			brown surfaces, sim to THETG but less coarse	L.9-11
103	THETI	U	9	48	8				L.9-11
103	THETI	D	4	7	1				L.9-11
103	THETI	D	1	2	1				L.9-11
103	THETI	B	3	29	3				L.9-11
103	THETI	U	21	91				thin-walled upper, slightly thicker lower; drips of food res ext	L.9-11
103	MIPS	U	1	1	1				L.13-14
103	LMT	D	1	4	1				L.14-M.16

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spotdate
104	THETI	U	1	24	1				L.9-11
104	THETI	RU	14	229	1	Medium AB jar	5	thin-walled upper, slightly thicker lower; drips of food res ext	L.9-10
104	THETI	D	1	1	1				L.9-11
202	GIPS	U	1	6	1				L.7-9
202	THETI	U	1	6	1			poss thin-walled SIPS	L.9-11
202	THETI	U	1	2	1			poss earlier	L.9-11
202	EMSS	U	1	2	1				11-13
202	THET	U	1	2	1			fairly coarse	L.9-11
206	THET	U	1	5	1			brown surfaces, sim to THETG but less coarse	L.9-11
206	THET	U	1	2	1				L.9-11
206	STAM	U	1	2	1				L.9-11
206	EMWG	U	1	1	1				11-12
206	BAD	U	1	1	1				8-9

Table 3. Breakdown of pottery by context

Context	Trench	Type	Context Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
103	1	Layer	22	620	Cattle	5
					Sheep/goat	2
					Pig/boar	1
					Mammal	14
104	1	Layer	5	96	Sheep/goat	5
202	2	Deposit	10	502	Cattle	5
					Sheep/goat	2
					Mammal	3
206	2	Pit 205	1	13	Sheep/goat	1
Totals			38	1,231	Total	38

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species, NISP and feature and context

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: cotswold2-359128

Project details

Project name	IPS 2033 Novotel Extension, Grey Friars Road, Ipswich, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Evaluation consisting of four 2m x 2m test pits
Project dates	Start: 18-11-2019 End: 10-01-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	IPS 2033 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Monument type	STRUCTURE Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Early Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH IPS 2033 Novotel Extension, Grey Friars Road
Study area	600 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1623 4414 52.052848410111 1.154136377869 52 03 10 N 001 09 14 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	Hannah Cutler
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Linzi Everett
Type of sponsor/funding body	consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	Lichfields

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Physical Archive ID	IPS 2033
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Animal Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeology Data Service (ADS)

Digital Archive ID	IPS 2033
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Paper Archive ID	IPS 2033
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Photograph","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	IPS 2033 Novotel Extension, Greyfriars Road, Ipswich
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Everett, L.
Other bibliographic details	IPSNOV002_1
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 1, Clyst Units
Cofton Road
Marsh Barton
Exeter
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

