

# Fred Olsen Cruise Lines IP8 Development London Road, Pinewood Ipswich, Suffolk



## Archaeological Evaluation Report



May 2008

**Client: Fred Olsen Cruise Lines Ltd**

Issue No:1

OA Job No: 3935

NGR: TM 128 427



**Client Name:** Fred Olsen Cruise Lines Ltd

**Client Ref No:**

**Document Title:** Fred Olsen Cruise Lines IP8 Development, London Road,  
Pinewood, Ipswich, Suffolk

**Document Type:** Evaluation

**Issue Number:** 1

National Grid Reference: TM 128 427

Planning Reference: B/07/01011

OA Job Number 3935

Site Code: WSH 016

Invoice Code: IPLREV

Receiving Museum:

Museum Accession No:

Prepared by: Laura Piper

Position: Fieldwork Supervisor

Date: 14th May 2008

Checked by: Steve Lawrence

Position: Senior Project Manager

Date: 23rd May 2008

Approved by: Nick Shepherd MIFA

Position: Head of Fieldwork

Date: 28th May 2008

Signed.....

Document File Location

Graphics File Location

Illustrated by Lucy Martin

**Disclaimer:**

*This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.*

**Oxford Archaeology**

**© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd 2008**

Janus House

Osney Mead

Oxford OX2 0ES

t: (0044) 01865 263800

f: (0044) 01865 793496

e: [info@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oxfordarch.co.uk)

w: [www.oxfordarch.co.uk](http://www.oxfordarch.co.uk)

Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627



# Fred Olsen Cruise Lines IP8 Development, London Road, Pinewood, Ipswich, Suffolk

## *ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT*

### CONTENTS

<b>Summary .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1 Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Location and scope of work .....	1
1.2 Geology and topography .....	1
1.3 Archaeological and historical background .....	1
1.4 Acknowledgements .....	2
<b>2 Evaluation Aims .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3 Evaluation Methodology .....</b>	<b>2</b>
3.1 Fieldwork methods and recording .....	2
3.2 Finds .....	3
3.3 Palaeo-environmental evidence .....	3
<b>4 Results.....</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1 General .....	4
4.2 Trench 8.....	4
4.3 Trench 16.....	4
4.4 Trench 19.....	4
4.5 Trench 20.....	5
4.6 Trench 21.....	5
4.7 Finds .....	6
4.8 Palaeo-environmental remains .....	6
<b>5 Discussion And Interpretation .....</b>	<b>7</b>
5.1 Reliability of field investigation.....	7
5.2 Discussion and conclusions.....	7
<b>Appendix 1 Archaeological Context Inventory .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Appendix 2 Pottery .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Appendix 3 Worked flint.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Appendix 4 Charred Plant Remains .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Appendix 5 Bibliography and references .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Appendix 6 Summary of Site Details .....</b>	<b>16</b>

### LIST OF FIGURES

- Fig. 1 Site location map  
 Fig. 2 Site Plan  
 Fig. 3 Plan of Trenches 19 and 21  
 Fig. 4 Trench 19 Sections  
 Fig. 5 Trench 21 Sections



## SUMMARY

*In April 2008 Oxford Archaeology (OA) undertook a field evaluation on land at the junction of London Road and Scrivener Drive, Ipswich on behalf of Fred Olsen Cruise Lines. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 21 trial trenches of which only Trenches 19 and 21 produced positive archaeological results. These trenches identified the ditched remains of a possible prehistoric circular monument.*

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Between 31st March and 4th April and 14th to 15th April 2008 Oxford Archaeology (OA) undertook an archaeological field evaluation on 1.8 ha of land at the junction of London Road and Scrivener Drive to the southwest of Ipswich, Suffolk centring on NGR TM 128 427 (Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by SMC Charter Architects on behalf of Fred Olsen Cruise Lines in advance of an office and car park development (Planning Application No. application B/07/01011).

1.1.2 A *Brief* was prepared by Dr Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service - Conservation Team (SCCAS-CT) and a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was produced by OA prior to commencing the fieldwork. The WSI detailed how OA would fulfil the brief with agreement of SCCAS-CT.

#### 1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies on glacial sand and gravel, overlying Norwich, Red Crag and Chillesford Clay at 40 m to 42 m above OD sloping gently from east to west. The site is situated on uncultivated land recently cleared of shrub cover and comprising rough grass at the time of the fieldwork. The site was bisected from NW to SE by an existing overhead power line and north to south across the NE portion of the site by an extant hedgeline.

#### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The *Brief* states:

*This application lies in an area of archaeological importance, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, with an Anglo-Saxon occupation site (WSH 012) immediately to the west, as well as a Roman finds scatter (WSH 012).*

1.3.2 While there is no evidence for previous finds directly from the site there is potential for important archaeological remains due to the proximity of surrounding sites.

1.3.3 The field boundary crossing the site is marked on the 1st edition OS map and its form suggests it may represent a boundary enclosing former medieval open fields.

## 1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Dr Jess Tipper (SCCAS-CT). Work on site was supervised by Laura Piper and Rowan McAlley and assisted by Abbey Brown, Pete Stock, Gemma Jones, Pete Gane, and Mark Spalding. The project was managed by Steven Lawrence.

## 2 EVALUATION AIMS

2.1.1 The general aim of the evaluation was to establish if any archaeological deposits were present within the development boundary, with particular regard to any which were of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

2.1.2 To achieve this the objectives of the evaluation were to:

- Determine or confirm the general nature of the remains present;
- Determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;
- Determine or confirm the approximate extent of the remains;
- Determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains;
- Determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present;
- Determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of any artefactual evidence present;
- Determine the potential of the site to provide palaeo-environmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present;
- Determine the impact of past land uses and the presence/absence of colluvial/alluvial deposits that may preserve archaeological horizons.

2.1.3 By achieving these targets the evaluation aimed to provide sufficient data to inform the forward archaeological conservation strategy and any necessary mitigation.

## 3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Fieldwork methods and recording

3.1.1 The evaluation comprised twenty one trenches measuring between 25 and 30 m long and 1.5 to 1.9 m wide representing a 5% sample of the development area (Fig. 2). Trench 21 measured 37 m x 1.5 m with two extensions to the east. This trench was added to the original investigation in an attempt to clarify the remains encountered within Trench 19.

3.1.2 All aspects of the evaluation were conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Code of Conduct; the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IFA 1999), and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA 2003). OA's standard site procedures were as defined in Appendix 2 of the OA Fieldwork Manual (ed. Wilkinson 1992).



- 3.1.3 An event number was obtained (WSH 016) from the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record Office prior to commencing the fieldwork and is clearly displayed on all records relating to this project.
- 3.1.4 The constraints to the trench distribution were the 11kv overhead electricity cable that crosses the site from the NW to SE and a water main located along the western boundary. The trenches were arranged accordingly to allow for safe working distances from these.
- 3.1.5 All trenches were laid out precisely prior to excavation by an experienced surveyor and accurately related to the national grid. All levels were referenced to Ordnance Survey data.
- 3.1.6 All non-archaeologically significant overburden deposits were removed under close archaeological supervision by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket as specified in the *Brief* and *WSI*. Machine excavation ceased upon encountering archaeological deposits or, if absent, the upper horizon of natural deposits. Generally, the machine excavation removed a level spit of approximately 250 mm depth and distinguished between topsoil and subsoils ensuring that there was no cross contamination of soil types. The topsoil was stored separate to the subsoil on opposite sides of the trench.
- 3.1.7 Where archaeological features were encountered they were cleaned and sample excavated to establish their character, degree of survival and date where possible. All features investigated were recorded in plan and section and all finds encountered were retained for analysis. All archaeological features were planned and, where excavated, their sections drawn at scales appropriate to the complexity and size of the features. This normally equates to plans at 1:50 and sections at 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures detailed in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).
- 3.1.8 The trenches were backfilled with the excavated material following approval by SCCAS-CT.

## 3.2 **Finds**

- 3.2.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context. Finds of special interest were given a unique small find number.

## 3.3 **Palaeo-environmental evidence**

- 3.3.1 In accordance with standard practice, sampling for a number of palaeoenvironmental investigations, including plants, animals, fish and invertebrates was undertaken. Two samples were taken from the upper and lower fills of a large ditch encountered within Trench 19.
- 3.3.2 All sampling was undertaken in accordance with general procedures laid out in the OA Environmental Manual (2000 edition) and English Heritage sampling guidelines.

Samples were transported back to Oxford Archaeology in sealed tubs and processed using the in-house bulk-sieving facilities.

## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 General

4.1.1 The site is located on well drained glacial sand and gravel. The southern end of the site comprised c. 1 m of made ground.

4.1.2 Trenches 1 to 7, 9 to 15, 17, and 18 revealed no archaeology. Modern features were encountered within Trenches 8 and 20 and a treehole was recorded in Trench 16. Trenches 19 and 21 revealed a series of five, possibly associated, ditches.

### 4.2 Trench 8

4.2.1 The southern end of Trench 8 revealed part of a small modern pit (804) measuring 1 m long x 1 m wide x 1 m deep. The pit was cut through the topsoil and backfilled with mixed redeposited natural, topsoil and partly decayed grass (805). This roughly equates to the location of a geotechnical trial pit (Trial Pit 2, Richard Jackson plc 2006) and seems most likely to be the recent backfilled remains of this.

### 4.3 Trench 16

4.3.1 A small treehole (1605) was identified at the southeast end of Trench 16 measuring 1.6 m long x 1.1 m wide x 0.2 m deep. No dating material was present within the excavated part of the feature.

### 4.4 Trench 19

4.4.1 Two large curvilinear ditches that may possibly be part of a single ring ditch, were identified in Trench 19 (1904 and 1907) (Fig. 3).

4.4.2 Ditch 1904 was at least 5.40 m wide (the western edge was not visible in the trench) and 1.20 m deep. It contained two fills (1905 and 1906) comprising naturally deposited silty sand (Fig. 4, section 1902).

4.4.3 Ditch 1907 was at least 4.90 m wide (the eastern edge was not visible in the trench) and 1.05 m deep. It contained two fills (1908 and 1909) comprising naturally deposited silty sand (Fig. 4, section 1903).

4.4.4 Pottery and worked flint was recovered from the fills of these ditches suggestive of a prehistoric date although a single sherd of mid Saxon pottery recovered from the upper fill (1908) could suggest that the ditch was either of a later date or remained open for a substantial period of time.

#### 4.5 Trench 20

4.5.1 A rectangular feature (2003) was noted in the northern end of Trench 20 measuring 0.67 m long x 0.60 m wide. The feature was regular in shape and cut through the topsoil and backfilled with mixed redeposited soils and natural deposits. This broadly equates to the location of a geotechnical trial pit (Trial Pit 7, Richard Jackson plc 2006) and seems most likely to be the recent backfilled remains of this.

#### 4.6 Trench 21

4.6.1 Trench 21 was excavated as an additional trench to ascertain the extent of the possible ring ditch identified in Trench 19. Three ditches were excavated in this trench (2104, 2106 and 2108) with two further ditches identified in plan but unexcavated.

4.6.2 Ditch 2104 was located at the northwest end of Trench 21. This was visible aligned roughly east to west across the trench and was 0.50 m wide and 0.30 m deep. It contained a single fill of brownish grey silty clay (2105).

4.6.3 Ditch 2106 was positioned to the south of ditch 2104 and aligned NE-SW and was 1.70 m wide and 0.75 m deep. It contained a single fill of greyish brown sandy silt (2107). The provenance or significance of four small post-medieval sherds from the upper horizon of this fill is uncertain although they could suggest that this ditch is not the same as that recorded within Trench 19 on a differing alignment.

4.6.4 Ditch 2108 was near the southeast end of Trench 21. It was visible to a length of 1.50 m, was 1.30 m wide and 0.45 m deep. It had a primary fill which comprised a brownish orange sandy silt (2110) and an upper fill comprising an orange brown clayey sand (2109).

4.6.5 Ditches 2106 and 2108 may be part of the possible ring ditch although they were notable for their narrow form in contrast with the much wider ditches recorded in Trench 19. This might be explained by 2108 having been located in a machine cut sondage (and so possibly truncated) and 2106 in fact only representing a part of a wider feature in fact bounded by the narrow gully 2104 to the north.

4.6.6 In addition, two portions of ditch were identified in plan but not excavated within two machine excavated extensions branching off the main axis of the trench. These were to the east of the Trench 21 and represent part of the same ditch as excavated ditches 2107 and 2108. These appear to confirm an arching alignment for this ditch from the SSW to the NNE.

#### 4.7 **Finds**

##### *Pottery*

- 4.7.1 Two small sherds of Early Iron Age pottery and five small sherds of less diagnostic 'Late Prehistoric' pottery were recovered from the fills 1905/1906 of ditch 1904 in Trench 19.
- 4.7.2 Two small sherds of 'Prehistoric' pottery, three small 'Late Prehistoric' sherds and one small Roman sherd were recovered from the fills 1908/1909 of ditch 1907, also in Trench 19. A single sherd of middle Saxon Ipswich ware weighing 14 g, and dateable to c AD720 - 850 was also recovered from the upper part of fill 1908.
- 4.7.3 Four small sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the upper levels of fill 2107 within ditch 2106 in Trench 21.

##### *Lithics*

- 4.7.4 A total of 15 pieces of worked flint and four pieces of burnt flint were recovered from the excavation of the ditches in Trenches 19 and 21. Of particular note were a blunted blade and a microlith from ditch 1904 and a uni-polar core from ditch 1907. A small number of these flints can be dated to the Mesolithic period, the remainder are the results of flint knapping and cannot be dated.
- 4.7.5 A further 54 flint chips were recovered from the environmental samples taken from ditch 1904.

#### 4.8 **Palaeo-environmental remains**

- 4.8.1 Two forty litre bulk samples were taken from the upper and lower fills of ditch 1904. These produced charred plant remains and snails.

##### *Carbonised plant remains and charcoal*

- 4.8.2 No carbonised seed remains were identified within the samples. A large quantity of charcoal was recovered from the samples although the pieces were too small to be identified or to ascertain species.

##### *Snails*

- 4.8.3 The evidence for land snails was sparse and those species that were present were primarily *cecilioides acicula*, a species which can burrow in to the ground up to a depth of 2 m meaning that the examples identified are likely to be sub fossil or modern.

## 5 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

### 5.1 Reliability of field investigation

5.1.1 The trial trenches represent a 5% sample of the development site, and therefore the results are a relative indication of the potential for the absence/presence of archaeological remains across the proposal area. Archaeological remains were only encountered within Trenches 19 and 21. The occurrence of localised archaeological features in the area of Trenches 19 and 21 suggests that the absence of remains encountered elsewhere is a good indicator to the overall low potential of the site.

### 5.2 Discussion and conclusions

5.2.1 The excavation of the ditches identified in Trenches 19 and 21 (Fig. 3) proved inconclusive as to their date origin, overall characterisation and significance. Initially, those excavated within Trench 19 suggested a single large curving ditch. The excavation of Trench 21 was intended to confirm the broader character of this although this proved inconclusive with evidence apparently both confirming and contradicting the possibility of this being a single circular feature. To the east the ditches appear to conform to this being a single ditch curving around from the SSW to NNE. Similarly ditch 1904 did provide clear evidence of curving edges that can reasonably be projected around to the line of the ditches to the immediate east. However, the NW part of Trench 21 failed to conclusively identify the continuation of ditch 1904. This may suggest that this ditch either terminates before this point or diverges on a differing alignment.

5.2.2 Ditch 2106, to the immediate north of ditch 1904, could be related although its smaller dimensions and differing alignment suggest otherwise. This is possibly confirmed by the presence of post-medieval pottery within the upper part of the ditch fill although the provenance of these sherds directly below the subsoil makes a firm association to this period slightly unreliable.

5.2.3 Prehistoric pottery sherds and flintwork recovered from the other ditch fills suggest a prehistoric origin for the curving ditches although the relative abraded condition of the pottery also makes a firm association to this date inconclusive and could indicate a later incidental inclusion into the ditches.

5.2.4 The precise function of the ditches is unclear but a projection of the potential circular ditch (Fig. 3) suggests an internal diameter of 20 m. The balance of evidence available suggests that this may represent the truncated remains of a prehistoric burial mound. However, no mound material or central burial were located in the evaluation. With the lack of conclusive evidence another interpretation could be equally valid.

5.2.5 No other archaeological remains were encountered across the site. It has been suggested that burial mounds were constructed on land marginal/peripheral to settlement and these were often areas subsequently avoided for later occupation.

Equally these were often targeted for specific non-settlement treatment such as Roman shrines and Saxon cemeteries. It is interesting to note that a single sherd of mid Saxon Ipswich ware was recovered from the upper part of ditch 1907 suggesting that this may have remained open into this period. However, there is no evidence to suggest that associated significant remains exist from this period at this site.

- 5.2.6 The Mesolithic flints from Trench 19 are likely to be residual and to represent the presence of Mesolithic hunter-gatherers in the general area. It is likely that *in situ* deposits from which these flints originated have either been truncated away or otherwise incorporated into the modern topsoil/overburden.

## 5.2.7 APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Ctxt. No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Findings	No./ wt	Date
<b>Trench 01 (24.0 m x 1.5 m)</b>							
101	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
102	Layer		0.25-0.45	Subsoil	-		
103	Layer		0.45-0.70	Made Ground	-		
104	Layer			Natural			
<b>Trench 02 (27.2 m x 1.5 m)</b>							
201	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	-		
202	Layer		0.20	Subsoil	-		
203	Layer			Natural			
<b>Trench 03 (28.7 m x 1.5 m)</b>							
301	Layer		0.30	Topsoil	-		
302	Layer		0.35	Subsoil	-		
303	Layer			Natural			
<b>Trench 04 (29.3 m x 1.6 m)</b>							
401	Layer		0.27	Topsoil	-		
402	Layer		0.27-0.90	Subsoil	-		
403	Layer			Natural			
<b>Trench 05 (29.0 m x 1.5 m)</b>							
501	Layer		0.30	Topsoil	-		
502	Layer		0.40	Subsoil	-		
503	Layer			Natural			
<b>Trench 06 (28.5 m x 1.5 m)</b>							
601	Layer		0.30	Topsoil	-		
602	Layer		0.45	Subsoil	-		
603	Layer			Natural			
<b>Trench 07 (25.0 m x 1.5 m)</b>							
701	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
702	Layer			Natural			
<b>Trench 08 (27.0 m x 1.5 m)</b>							
801	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	-		
802	Layer		0.40-0.60	Subsoil	-		
803	Layer			Natural			
804	Cut	1.00	1.00	Pit Cut			Mod
805	Fill	1.00	1.00	Pit Fill	-		Mod
<b>Trench 09 (25.0 m x 1.9 m)</b>							
901	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
902	Layer		0.27	Subsoil	-		
903	Layer			Natural			
<b>Trench 10 (25.0 m x 1.9 m)</b>							
1001	Layer		0.32	Topsoil	-		
1002	Layer		0.15	Subsoil	-		
1003	Layer			Natural			
<b>Trench 11 (25.0 m x 1.9 m)</b>							
1101	Layer		0.32	Topsoil	-		
1102	Layer		0.14	Subsoil	-		
1103	Layer			Natural			
<b>Trench 12 (25.0 m x 1.9 m)</b>							
1201	Layer		0.30	Topsoil	-		
1202	Layer		0.44	Subsoil	-		
1203	Layer			Natural			
<b>Trench 13 (24.5 m x 2.0 m)</b>							
1301	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-		
1302	Layer		0.20	Subsoil	-		
1303	Layer			Natural			
<b>Trench 14 (25.0 m x 2.2 m)</b>							
1401	Layer		0.26	Topsoil	-		
1402	Layer		0.15	Subsoil	-		
1403	Layer			Natural			

Ctxt. No	Type	Width (m)	Thick. (m)	Comment	Findings	No./ wt	Date
<b>Trench 15</b> (24.5 m x 2.1 m)							
1501	Layer		0.27	Topsoil	-		
1502	Layer		0.12	Subsoil	-		
1503	Layer			Natural			
<b>Trench 16</b> (26.6 m x 1.9 m)							
1601	Layer		0.30	Topsoil	-		
1602	Layer		0.16	Subsoil	-		
1603	Layer			Natural			
1604	Fill	1.10	0.22	Fill of treehole	-		
1605	Cut	1.10	0.22	Cut of treehole			
<b>Trench 17</b> (29.0 m x 1.5 m)							
1701	Layer		0.30	Topsoil	-		
1702	Layer		0.25	Subsoil	-		
1703	Layer			Natural			
<b>Trench 18</b> (24.7 m x 1.5 m)							
1801	Layer		0.40	Topsoil	-		
1802	Layer		0.35	Subsoil	-		
1803	Layer			Natural			
<b>Trench 19</b> (23.3 m x 1.5 m)							
1901	Layer		0.30	Topsoil	-		
1902	Layer		0.25	Subsoil	-		
1903	Layer			Natural			
1904	Cut	5.40	1.20	Ditch Cut			
1905	Fill	5.40	0.80	Ditch Fill	Pot Flint	3/4 10/-	Prehistoric
1906	Fill	4.60	0.40	Ditch Fill	Pot Flint	3/4 5/-	Prehistoric
1907	Cut	4.90	1.05	Ditch Cut		4/11	
1908	Fill	4.90	0.70	Ditch Fill	Pot Flint	6/21 1/-	Prehistoric - Saxon
1909	Fill	4.70	0.35	Ditch Fill	Pot	1/5	Prehistoric
<b>Trench 20</b> (29.3 m x 1.5 m)							
2001	Layer		0.32	Topsoil	-		
2002	Layer		0.12	Subsoil	-		
2003	Cut	0.60		Feature Cut			Mod
2004	Fill	0.60		Feature Fill	-		Mod
2005	Layer			Natural			
<b>Trench 21</b> (37.0 m x 1.5 m, and two 'side shoot' extensions approx. 17 m and 15 m long)							
2101	Layer		0.40	Topsoil	-		
2102	Layer		0.10	Subsoil	-		
2103	Layer			Natural			
2104	Cut	0.50	0.30	Ditch Cut			
2105	Fill	0.50	0.30	Ditch Fill	Flint		
2106	Cut	1.70	0.75	Ditch Cut			
2107	Fill	1.70	0.75	Ditch Fill	Pot Flint	4/9 3/-	Post-Med
2108	Cut	1.30	0.45	Ditch Cut			
2109	Fill	1.30	0.34	Ditch Fill	-		
2110	Fill	1.26	0.15	Ditch Fill	-		



**APPENDIX 2 POTTERY*****Pottery (excluding Saxon)****by Lisa Brown (OA)*

Excluding the Saxon sherd identified below, a total of seventeen sherds (36 g) of pottery were recovered from five contexts. Amongst these was a Roman sherd and four post-medieval sherds. The remainder are flint-tempered sherds, none diagnostic, which probably date to the later prehistoric (early to middle Iron Age) period. The slightly micaceous quality of the fabrics is distinctive, suggesting a similar source and, possibly, similar time frame for the sherds.

Table 1: Pottery (exc. Saxon)

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Wt.</b>	<b>Date</b>
1905	Sparse, ill-assorted calcined flint, micaceous sand. Reduced	1	1	Later Prehist.
1905	Rare, small white calcined flint, fine micaceous sand. Well-finished bowl neck with grooves. Reduced	2	3	EIA?
1906	Sparse, small white calcined flint, micaceous sand + red powdery haematite lumps. Oxidised	2	10	Later Prehist.
1906	Rare very small white flint, fine micaceous sand. Oxidised	2	1	Later Prehist. ?
1908	Sparse small white calcined flint, micaceous sand. Reduced	2	2	Later Prehist.
1908	Rounded shiny pink/white shiny quartz + rare small flint. Medium grade sand/micaceous. Reduced	2	2	Prehist?
1908	Roman oxidised ware	1	3	Roman
1909	Moderate ill-assorted calcined flint 0.5-3mm, micaceous sand. Oxidised	1	5	Later Prehist
2107	Post-medieval sherds	4	9	Post-med

***Saxon Pottery****by Paul Blinkhorn*

A single sherd of middle Saxon Ipswich ware weighing 14 g, and dateable to c AD720 - 850 (Blinkhorn in prep.) was recovered from context 1908. The sherd derives from the upper shoulder of a medium-sized vessel, probably a jar and was in the sandy Group 1 fabric (ibid.):

*Hard and slightly sandy to the touch, with visible small quartz grains and some shreds of mica. Frequent fairly well-sorted angular to sub-angular grains of quartz, generally measuring below 0.3 mm in size but with some larger grains, including a number which are polycrystalline in appearance.*

**APPENDIX 3 WORKED FLINT***by David Mullin (OA)*

A total of 19 flints were recovered from four contexts. The majority of the material comprises waste flakes from flint knapping although there is a small element of identifiable Mesolithic material in the assemblage.

Table 2: Flint

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>
1905	Blade shatter. Dark grey flint
1905	?Obliquely blunted blade. Dark grey flint
1905	Microlith. Light grey flint
1905	Secondary flake. Patinated light grey flint
1905	Secondary flake. Patinated light grey flint
1905	Secondary flake. Patinated light grey flint
1905	Secondary flake. Light grey flint
1905	Secondary flake. Light grey flint
1905	Secondary flake. Light grey flint
1905	Burnt flint
1906	Tertiary flake. Dark brown flint
1906	Tertiary flake. Dark brown flint
1906	Tertiary flake. Dark brown flint
1906	Burnt flint
1906	Burnt flint
1908	Uni-polar core. Dark grey flint
2107	Secondary flake. Light grey flint
2107	Primary flake. Dark grey ?gravel flint
2107	Burnt flint

In addition the following were recovered from environmental samples:

(1905) <2> 36 chips.

(1906) <1> 22 chips.

The flint occurs in low numbers and all appear to be from residual contexts, making a detailed analysis impossible, beyond noting the presence of Mesolithic hunter-gatherers in the area.

## APPENDIX 4 CHARRED PLANT REMAINS

by Wendy Smith (OA)

### *Method*

Two bulk soil samples were collected from the upper and lower fills of a possible prehistoric ditch feature (Table 3). Both samples were processed by flotation using a modified Siraf-style flotation machine. The resulting flot was sieved to 250µm and the heavy residue was sieved to 500µm. Sample flots and heavy residues for charred plant remains were dried in a heated room at approximately 30°C. The dried heavy residues were sorted by eye for charred plant remains, along with other ecofacts (e.g. animal bone, charcoal, molluscs, etc.) and artefacts (e.g. pottery, flint, etc.). Small quantities of charcoal were noted from both sample residues. Burnt flint and flint debitage were also recovered from both residues. A small quantity of magnetic material (possibly natural iron-oxide rich gravel) was recovered from the 4-2mm heavy residue fraction of sample 1. Three pottery sherds (all coarseware body sherds) were recovered from the 10-4mm heavy residue fraction of sample 1.

### *Results*

Both samples contain abundant modern roots, insects and seeds. No animal bones were observed. A small quantity of land snails was observed in the flot from sample 2. The land snails were not particularly rich (< 50 items) and were primarily *Cecilioides acicula*, which can burrow to 2m below ground surface. No charred seeds were observed. Charcoal was abundant in both flots and also recovered from the heavy residues, but in nearly all cases was small-sized (i.e. < 2mm) and, therefore, unlikely to be identifiable. David Mullin (OA) confirmed that there are examples of worked flint in both the burnt flint and flint debitage material sorted from the heavy residues. The 4-2mm heavy residue fraction from sample 1 (context 1906) contained many small flakes of charcoal, which may or may not be worked. The entire 4-2mm fraction, therefore, was retained. More identifiable items of pottery may have been hand-collected on site during excavation of these ditch deposits; however, the sherds have been retained in case they are of use by the pottery specialist.

### *Potential*

Charred seeds were not observed in either ditch sample. Although charcoal was abundant, the vast majority was small-sized (< 2mm) and unlikely to be identifiable. Flints recovered from these samples include some worked pieces and have been retained. The 4-2mm heavy residue fraction from sample 1 (context 1906) was retained in its entirety since it contained many small flakes of charcoal. Pottery sherds recovered from sample 2 is typically < 1 cm and all appear to be coarseware body sherds. These also have been retained.

### *Conclusions*

The samples produced no animal bones or charred seeds and the snail residues present are likely to be intrusive or modern/sub-fossil. The charcoal remains are also very restricted in their potential as these are generally too small to be identified to species. However, these do suggest an degree of potential for charred remains and Prehistoric plant remains are frequently scarce in southern England (Campbell and Straker 2003). Their absence from these deposits may suggest that a larger sampling size (> 40 L) could be advisable, especially if this site proves to be particularly early (eg Neolithic/ Bronze Age).

Table 3: Evaluation results for charred plant remains (including charcoal) from London Road, Pinewood, Ipswich

Sample No	Context No	Feature Type	Purpose	Date	Floated Volume (L.)	Flot Vol. (ml)	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Other Charred	Bone	Charcoal	Mollusc	Comments on CPR	CPR Potential	Full Analysis CPR	Charcoal Potential	Full Analysis Charcoal
1	1906	upper fill of ditch	Charred plant remains	?prehistoric	38 L	35 ml	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	100% of flot scanned. Modern root, seed and insect observed. Only small flecks of charcoal present. No CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.	C	N	C	N
2	1905	basal fill of ditch	Charred plant remains	?prehistoric	40 L	40 ml	-	-	-	-	-	++++	++	100% of flot scanned. Modern root, seed and insect observed. Primarily small flecks of charcoal present (estimate <10 items >2 mm). No CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.	C	N	C	N

Table 4: Artefacts sorted from heavy residues or retained heavy residue fractions from the London Road, Pinewood, Ipswich Evaluation

Item sorted/ retains	Sample	Context	Number of items recovered			Comments
			> 10 mm	10-4 mm	4 - 2 mm	
<b>Flint (worked/ debitage?) SORTED</b>	1	1906			5	worked flint present
<b>Flint (worked/ debitage?) SORTED</b>	1	1906			7	worked flint present
<b>RETAINED 4-2 mm heavy residue fraction for worked flint</b>	1	1906				
<b>Flint (worked/ debitage?) SORTED</b>	2	1905			4	worked flint present
<b>Magnetic material</b>	1	1906			3	? natural iron-oxide rich gravel
<b>Pottery sherds</b>	2	1905			3	coarseware, body sherds (all < 1 cm)
<b>Burnt flint</b>	1	1906			12	worked flint present, probably not all burnt
<b>Burnt flint</b>	2	1905		6		worked flint present, probably not all burnt
<b>Burnt flint</b>	2	1905		25		worked flint present, probably not all burnt

**APPENDIX 5 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES**

Blinkhorn, P.W, in prep. *The Ipswich Ware Project: Ceramics, Trade and Society in Middle Saxon England* Medieval Pottery Research Group Monograph

Campbell, G. and Straker, V. 2003. Prehistoric crop husbandry and plant use in southern England: Development and regionality, pp. 14–30, in K. A. Robson-Brown (ed.) *Archaeological Sciences 1999 Proceedings of the Archaeological Sciences Conference, University of Bristol, 1999*. (British Archaeological Reports, International Series 1111). Oxford: Archaeopress.

EAA 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Paper 14)

IFA 1999 Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation

OA 2000 Environmental Sampling Guidelines and Instruction Manual, Oxford Archaeology (First edition, 2000)

OAU 1992 Fieldwork Manual (ed. D.Wilkinson, First edition, 1992)

Richard Jackson plc 2006 Ground Investigation Report, London Road, Copdock, Ipswich. Unpublished client report for Fred Olsen Limited, December 2006

**APPENDIX 6 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS**

**Site name:** Fred Olsen Cruise Lines IP8 Development, London Road, Pinewood, Ipswich, Suffolk

**Site code:** WSH 016

**Grid reference:** TM 128 427

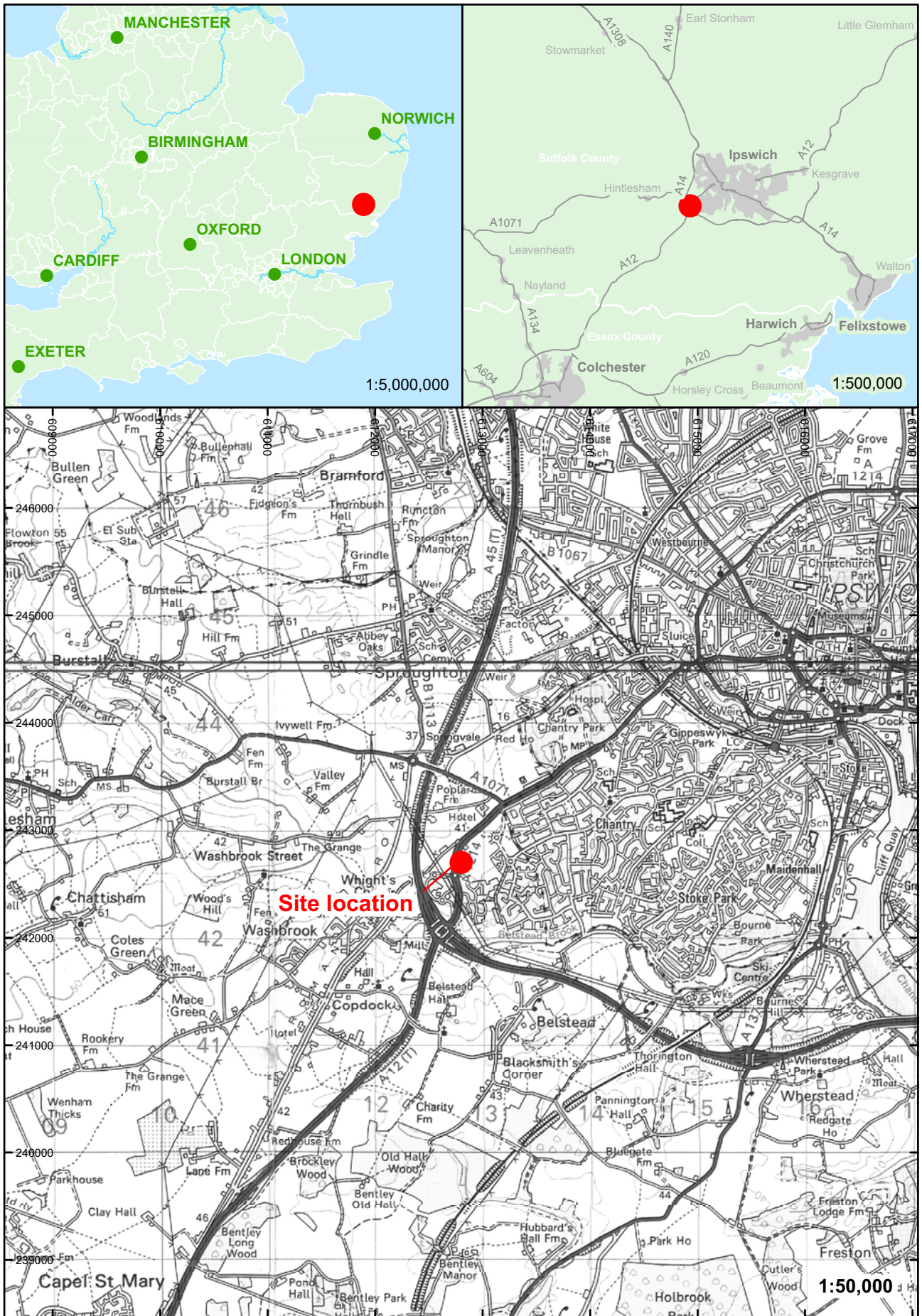
**Type of evaluation:** 21 machine excavated trenches. Generally 25-30 m long by 1.5-2.0 m wide representing a 5% sample of the development area.

**Date and duration of project:** 31st March to 4th April and 14th to 15th April 2008.

**Area of site:** 1.8 ha

**Summary of results:** In April 2008 Oxford Archaeology (OA) undertook a field evaluation on land at the junction of London Road and Scrivener Drive, Ipswich on behalf of Fred Olsen Cruise Lines. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 21 trial trenches of which only Trenches 19 and 21 produced positive archaeological results. These trenches identified the ditched remains of a possible prehistoric circular monument.

**Location of archive:** The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Suffolk Museum Service (specific museum to be confirmed) in due course, under the following accession number: WSH 016 (sire code).

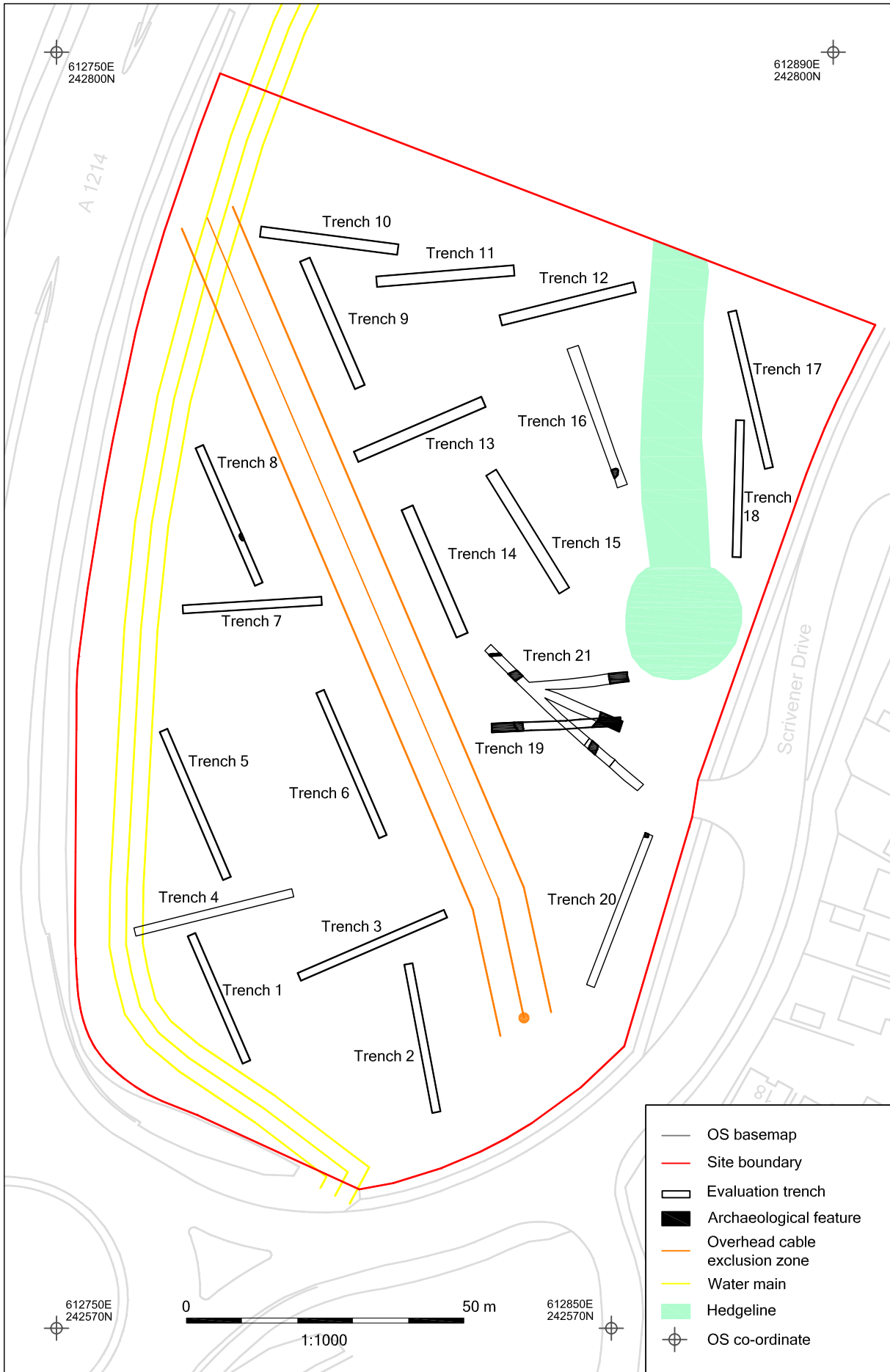


Reproduced by permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office (c) Crown Copyright. 1996 All rights reserved. License No. AL 100005569

Figure 1: Site location



X:\IPLREV\_IP8\_London\_Road\_Ipswich\1010Geomatics\02 CAD\001current\IPLREV\_IP8\_current\_150508.dwg(Figure\_2)\*\*\*London road, Ipswich\lucy.martin\* 27 May 2008



CHECKED BY: \*AK47/LM\* 15.05.2008

Figure 2: Site Plan



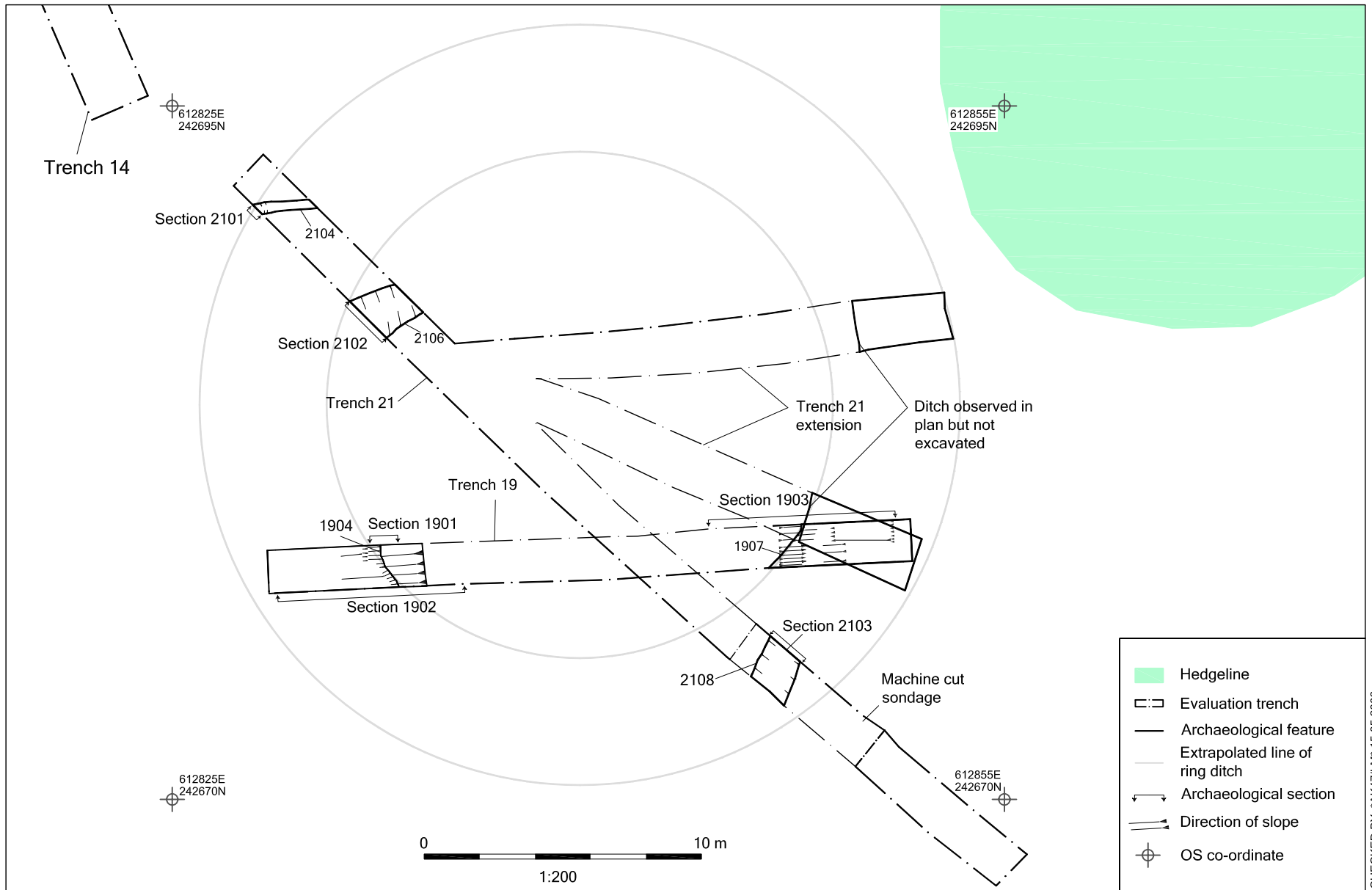


Figure 3: Plan of trenches 19 and 21

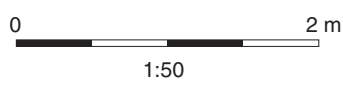
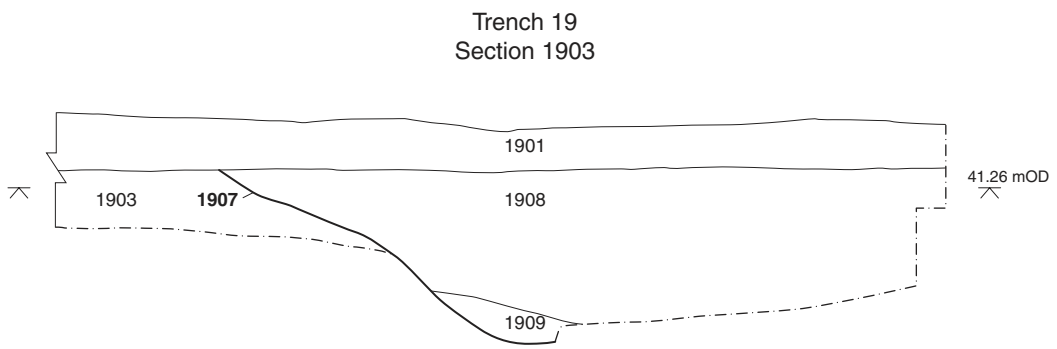
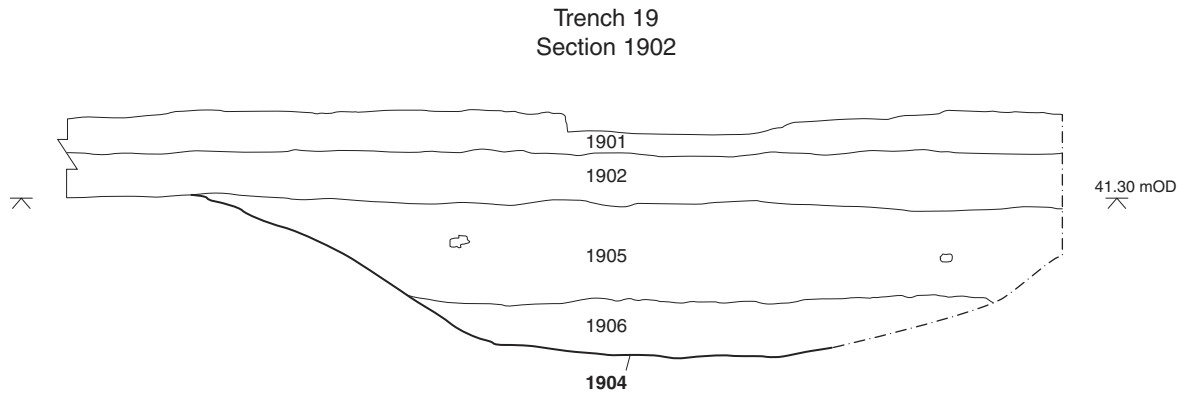
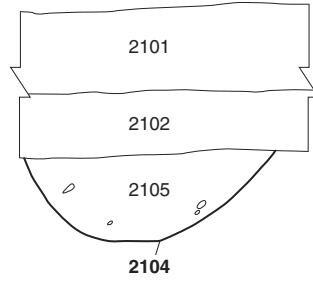
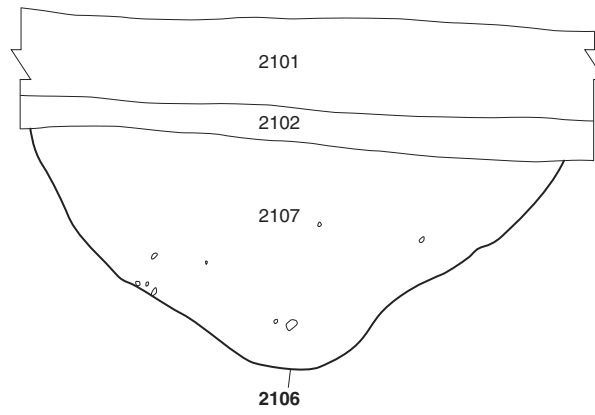


Figure 4: Trench 19 sections

Trench 21  
Section 2101



Trench 21  
Section 2102



Trench 21  
Section 2103

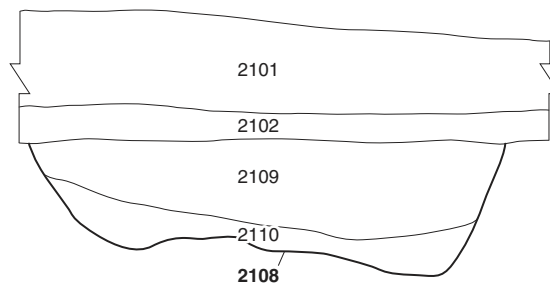


Figure 5: Trench 21 sections



## **Oxford Archaeology**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: (0044) 01865 263800  
f: (0044) 01865 793496  
e: [info@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oxfordarch.co.uk)  
w: [www.oxfordarch.co.uk](http://www.oxfordarch.co.uk)



## **Oxford Archaeology North**

Storey Institute  
Meeting House Lane  
Lancaster LA1 1TF

t: (0044) 01524 848666  
f: (0044) 01524 848606  
e: [lancinfo@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:lancinfo@oxfordarch.co.uk)  
w: [www.oxfordarch.co.uk](http://www.oxfordarch.co.uk)



**Director:** David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

Oxford Archaeological Unit is a Private Limited Company, N<sup>o</sup>: 1618597 and a Registered Charity, N<sup>o</sup>: 285627

### **Registered Office:**

Oxford Archaeological Unit  
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES