

**The Old Forge, Ixworth Road,  
Norton, Suffolk**

**Planning application: DC/19/05754**

**HER Ref: NRN 062**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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(June 2020)

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## **Site details for HER**

Name: The Old Forge, Ixworth Road, Norton, Suffolk, IP31 3LP

Clients: Hitchcock Architects

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/19/05754

Development: Erection of four dwellings (including one renovation and one replacement)

Date of fieldwork: 27 & 28 May, 2020

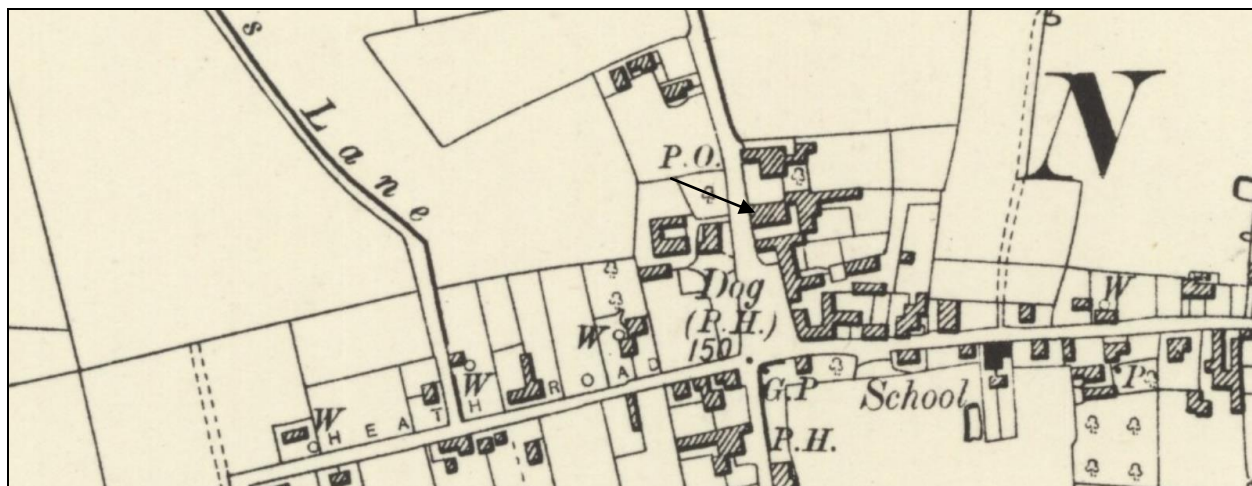
HER ref: NRN 062

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-394070

Grid ref: TL 95760 65821

Site area: c2000m<sup>2</sup>

Recent land use: Formerly garden to later 19<sup>th</sup> century house with outbuildings and drive to front



Frontispiece- extract from 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map of 1880 (road frontage outbuilding arrowed)

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*Summary: Norton, The Old Forge, Ixworth Road (FNG 063, TL 95760 65821) evaluation trenching for a residential development towards the northern edge of the historic village core and adjacent to The Dog PH, which is a listed building that may be on the eastern side of a small roadside green, revealed evidence for an outbuilding of later 19<sup>th</sup> century date linked to The Old Forge near the road frontage. The only other features were an undated small pit and a brick lined garden type tank feature towards the rear of the site and all the stray finds from the site were of later Post medieval date. The outbuilding for conversion at the front of the site proved to be a cart lodge type structure of later 19<sup>th</sup> century date with extensive later modifications (John Newman Archaeological Services for Hitchcock Architects).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Hitchcock Architects commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned residential development comprising four dwellings with one being a renovation, one being a replacement and two being new builds at The Old Forge, Ixworth Road, Norton (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/19/05754. The evaluation requirements were set by Ms G Stewart of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Norton is a village focused on the junction of what is now the A1088 road and the more minor Ashfield Road and is some 6 miles north-east of Bury St Edmunds in central Suffolk. The western edge of the parish is demarked by the small Black Bourn watercourse which is 750m west of the planned development site with the local topography around the site having a gentle westerly aspect just below the 45m OD contour. The site is 200m north of the road junction noted above and historically the main part of the village has clustered around this junction with the parish church being in an isolated location close to a small stream 600m north-east of this site. Various other historic farms and cottages are located on former green edges and along the roads and lanes that form links to adjacent villages. To the south of the site The Dog public house is a listed building of early Post medieval date and it seems likely that the open area west of this building was a small roadside green (see frontispiece).

1.3 The British Geological Survey describes the superficial deposits in this area as being Lowestoft Formation diamicton comprising a mix of sands, silts and clays.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this site was generated by its proximity to The Dog PH on the northern edge of the historic core of the village in addition to being close to the possible line of a Roman period road (HER NRN 008) and cropmarks of a possible ring ditch and trackway (HER NRN 015) and an investigation (HER NRN 024) that revealed evidence for activity of medieval and Post medieval activity.

1.5 At the time of the evaluation The Old Forge site was in part covered by a later 19th century brick built cottage set back from the road frontage which will be demolished for this development. In addition a late 19th/early 20th century large cart lodge brick built structure in the south-western corner of the site is planned to be a conversion to residential use. This building has been examined (see Appendix I) and is clearly of later 19<sup>th</sup> century date with later modifications including the insertion of areas of early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century brick work. In addition the roof is in part covered with asbestos sheets and the internal roof support timbers are sawn cut pine and therefore also of later 19<sup>th</sup> century date. This structure is not seen as a significant

historic building and SCCAS did not request any further historic building recording. To the rear of the cottage on the site this area is a former garden area that was partially overgrown at the time of the evaluation.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide. Exposed archaeological features were investigated by hand and then recorded.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed with the detector search extending to the areas between the trenches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

## 3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 and Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	10	150	350 mid brown sandy clay	Orange sandy clay with flints	Brick foundation 0002 containing remnants of a chalk surface 0003, also small pit 0004 with no finds, few Pmed cbm stray finds
2	Northeast-southwest	10	300	300 as T1	As T1	No features, 2 claypipe stem frags & few peg tile frags
3	Northeast-southwest	10	300	300 as T1	As T1	One blue & white late Pmed sherd and few peg tile frags
4	Northwest-southeast	10	300	300 as T1	As T1	Near north end brick lined feature 0006 with mid 20C fill
5	Northeast-southwest	10	300	300 as T1	As T1	No features, few stray peg tile frags
6	Northwest-southeast	10	250	350 as T1	As T1	No features, one claypipe stem frag & few peg tile frags
		60m (108m <sup>2</sup> )	150-300	300-350		Late Pmed features in trenches 1 & 4

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 150mm to 300mm depth of topsoil above 300mm to 350mm of mid brown sandy clay subsoil giving a trench depth of 500mm to 600mm above glaciofluvial deposits which were a uniform orange sandy clay with flints.

3.3 Archaeological features were revealed in trenches 1 and 4 (see Table 2 below and Fig. 3). In trench 1 an L shaped brick foundation (0002) was revealed at its western end enclosing the remnants of a rammed chalk floor (0003), the exposed area of these structural remains being 1.60m (north-south) by 2.60m (east-west). The bricks in the foundation were Suffolk whites measuring 9.25in x 4.50 in x 2.50 in (235mm x 114mm x 64mm) of later 19<sup>th</sup> century date. In addition a small pit (0004) which was 500mm x 630mm and 300mm deep was revealed though its fill (0005) did not contain any finds. Trench 4 revealed a rectangular red brick lined tank/garden type feature (0006) that was 1700mm (north-south) by 1000mm (east-west) with the bricks being of later Post medieval date and measuring 9.50 in x 4.25 in x 2.75 in (242mm x 114mm x 71mm). The fill within this brick lined feature comprised ceramic and glass fragments of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century date.

Trench	Context	Type	Part of	Description	Date
1	0002	Foundation	0002	L shaped white brick foundation, bricks 9.25in x 4.50in x 2.50in, area contained 1.60m (N-S) x 2.60m (E-W)	Later 19 <sup>th</sup> C
1	0003	Floor	0002	Remnants of a rammed chalk floor contained within foundation 0002	Later 19 <sup>th</sup> C
1	0004	Pit	0004	Small pit, 500mm x 630mm x 300mm deep	
1	0005	Fill	0004	Dark grey sandy clay fill, no finds	?
4	0006	Tank/garden feature	0006	Brick lined tank type feature, 1000mm (E-W) x 1700 (N-S), red bricks 9.50in x 4.25in x 2.75in, fill contained numerous mid 20 <sup>th</sup> C ceramic and glass fragments	Later 19 <sup>th</sup> -earlier 20 <sup>th</sup> C

Table 2: Context list

3.4 The metal detector search produced a few non-ferrous stray finds of later Post medieval date comprising a copper alloy furniture fitting, two curtain ring type rings, four plain disc shaped buttons and two small lead fragments.

#### 4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance it was agreed with Ms G Stewart of SCCAS that a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds would not be required in this case.

4.2 While this site is located on the northern edge of the historic core of the village and adjacent to a listed building of earlier Post medieval date the only datable features revealed were of later 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. These comprised the foundations for a brick built outbuilding with a chalk floor (0002/0003) close to the road frontage and this is likely to be part of a structure shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (see frontispiece) probably related to the historic use of the site indicated by The Old Forge cottage name. Near the centre of the site a brick lined tank type feature (0006) was revealed in trench 4 and this had a fill made up of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century debris and it can be noted that this feature is close to a garden wall shown on maps up to 1950 and it is likely to be a garden feature of very late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The only other feature revealed was a small pit (0004) of uncertain date and the few stray finds from the evaluation were of later Post medieval date. Therefore it can be concluded that this site was not in use for activity of any intensity during the medieval or earlier Post medieval periods but was probably open ground in general agricultural use with settlement only coming in the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century with the construction of The Old Forge and related outbuildings.

4.3 From these negative evaluation results with regard to features of any great significance it is therefore recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this residential development on this site at The Old Forge, Ixworth Road, Norton.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: NRN 062.*

*Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.*

*(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to David Hitchcock the digger operator for his close cooperation, to James Armes and Keith Lewis for the detector search and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)*



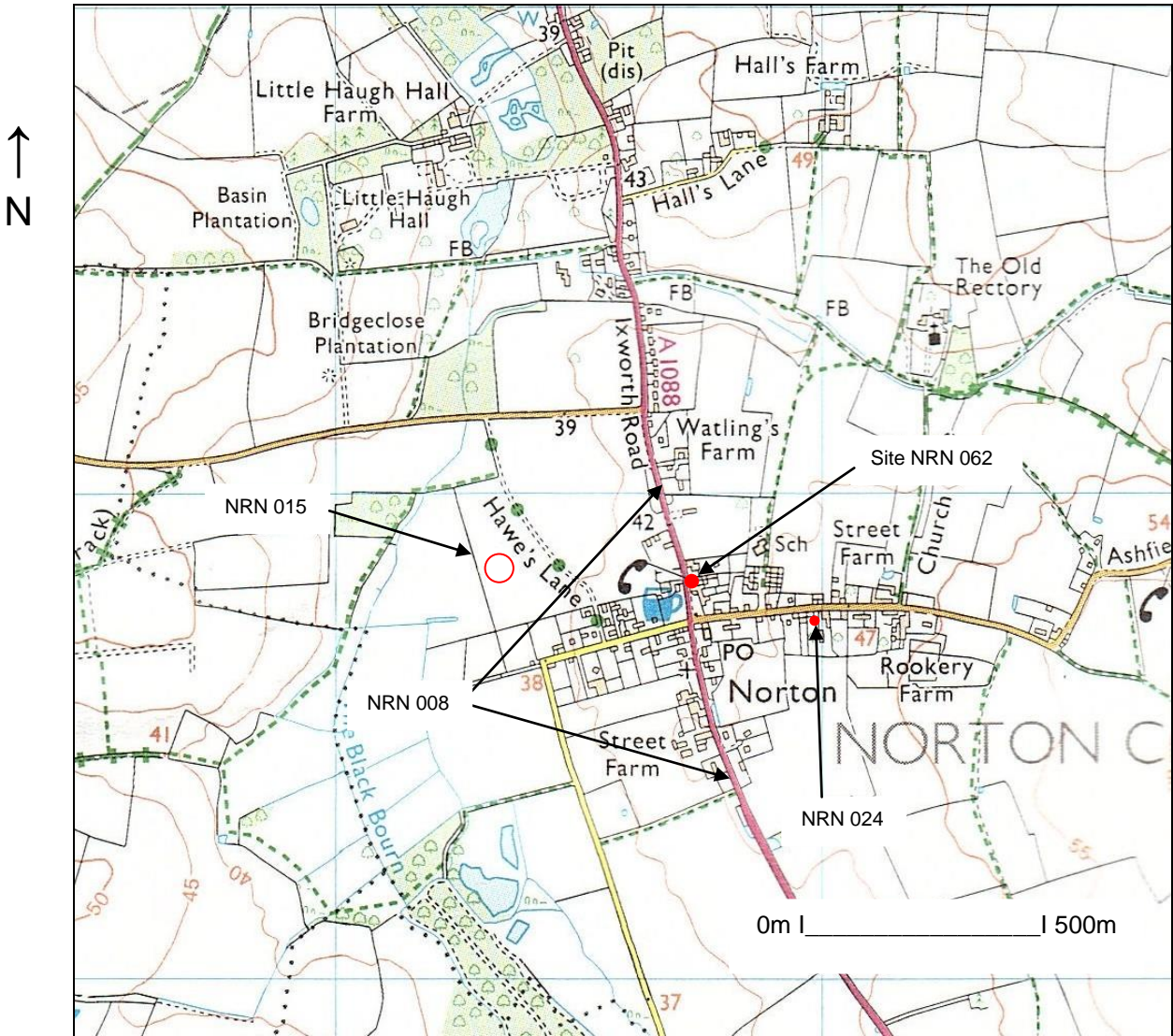


Fig. 1: Site location

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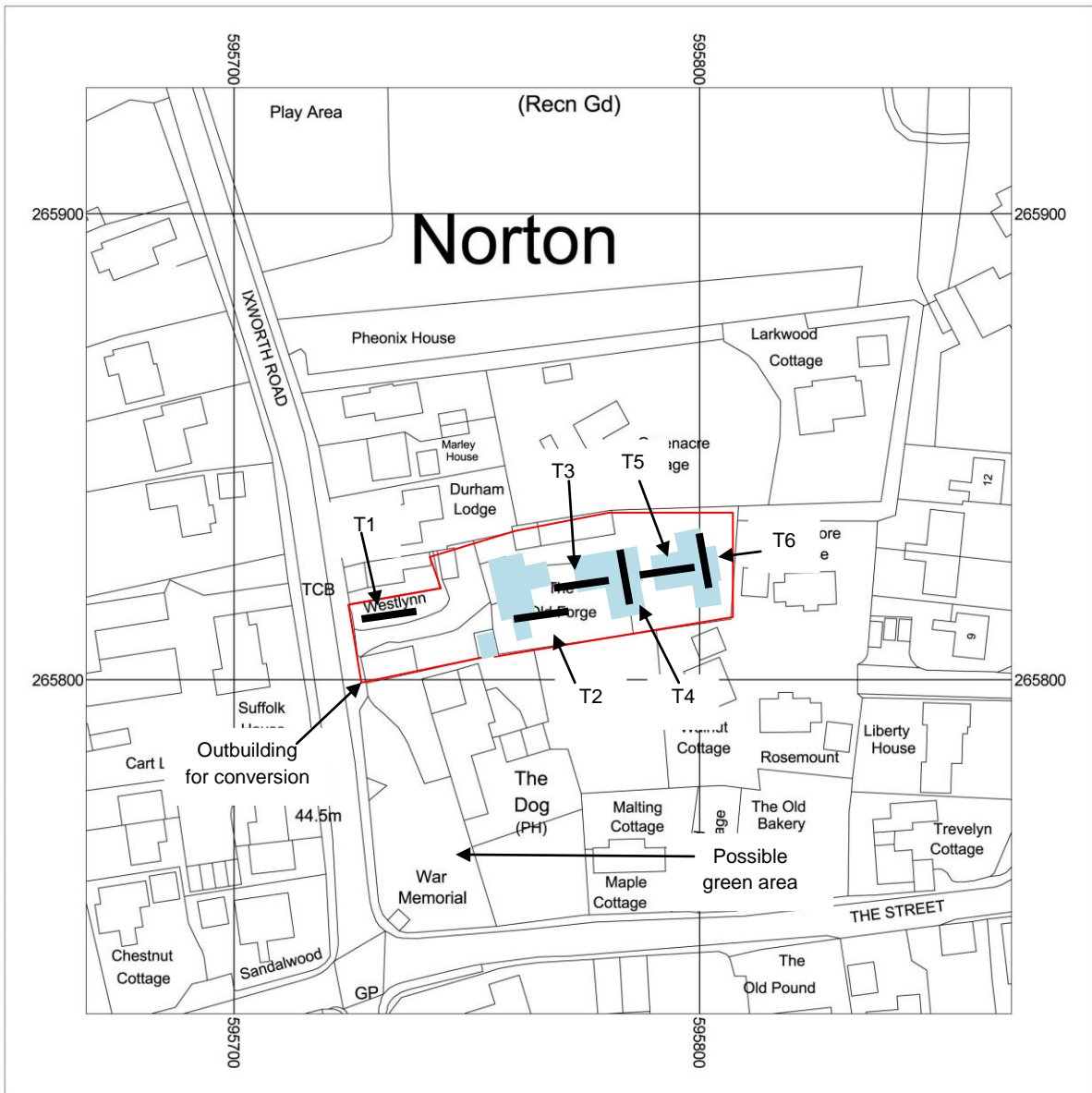
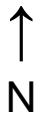
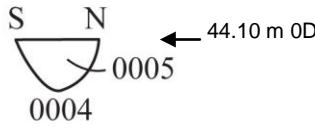
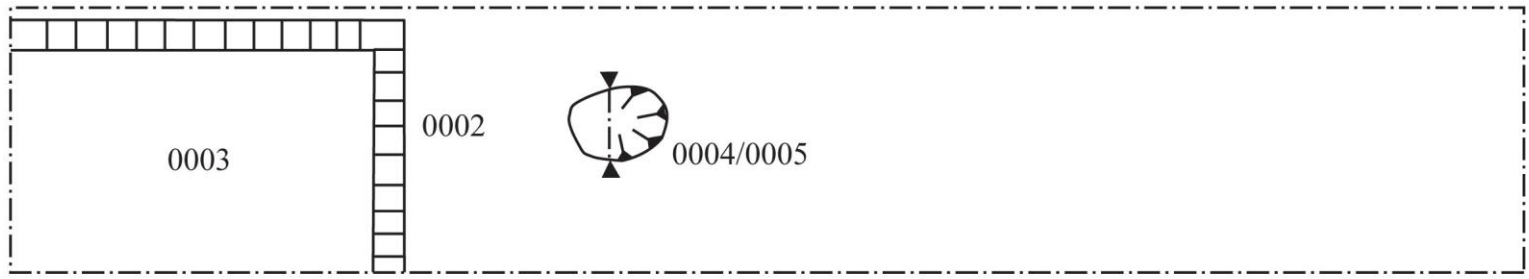


Fig. 2: Location of trenches (light blue- planned footprint areas)  
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2020 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



Trench 1 (brick foundation 0002 and traces of chalk floor 0003)



Trench 4 (brick lined pit/tank 0006)

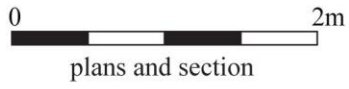


Fig. 3: Trench plans and section.

## Appendix I- Images



The Old Forge from west



General view from east





Cart lodge building from northeast



Cart lodge building from east





Cart lodge outbuilding from front



Interior of cart lodge building





Trench 1 from east



Trench 1 detail of foundation 0002





Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from west





Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from west





Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 from north





Trench 4 deposit profile with brick lined feature 0006



Trench 5 from west





Trench 5 deposit profile



Trench 6 from north





Trench 6 deposit profile



**The Old Forge, Ixworth Road,  
Norton, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: The Old Forge, Ixworth Road, Norton, Suffolk, IP31 3LP

Client: Hitchcock Architects

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/19/05754

Proposed development: Erection of four dwellings (one renovation of existing outbuilding, one replacement and two infill plots)

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation\_DC\_19\_05754-The Old Forge, Ixworth Road, Norton

HER ref: tbc

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-394070

Grid ref: TL 95760 65821

Area: c0.20 ha

Current site use: Former house plot and garden

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 Hitchcock Architects have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a four dwelling development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/19/05754 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms G Stewart of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the conversion of a c1900 outbuilding for residential use, the demolition of a later 19<sup>th</sup> century cottage and construction of a replacement dwelling and the construction of two infill dwellings at The Old Forge, Ixworth Road, Norton.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/19/05754. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Norton is a village focused on the junction of what is now the A1088 road and the more minor Ashfield Road and is some 6 miles north-east of Bury St Edmunds in central Suffolk. The western edge of the parish is demarked by the small Black Bourn watercourse which is 750m west of the proposed development site (PDS) with the local topography around the PDS having a gentle westerly aspect just below the 45m OD contour. The PDS is 200m north of the road junction noted above and historically the main part of the village has clustered around this junction with the parish church being in an isolated location close to a small stream 600m north-east of the PDS. Various other historic farms and cottages are located on former green edges and along the roads and lanes that form links to adjacent villages. To the south of the PDS The Dog public house is a listed building of early Post medieval date and it seems likely that the open area west of this building was a small green.

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2.2 At present The Old Forge site is in part covered by a later 19<sup>th</sup> century brick built cottage set back from the road frontage which will be demolished for this development. In addition a late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century large cart lodge brick built structure in the south-western corner of the site is planned to be a conversion to residential use. This building has been examined (see photos below) and is clearly of relatively recent date with later modifications and is not seen as a significant historic structure and SCCAS do not require any further historic building recording. To the rear of the PDS the area is a former garden area.

2.3 An archaeological investigation (Brooks, 2012) near the PDS indicates that the local glaciofluvial deposits in the area are a mix of gravelly sand and silty or sandy clay.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The application area is situated in an area of high archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER), within the historic settlement core of Norton. To the immediate south of the site is Grade II listed The Dog Inn (National Heritage List for England reference 1182610, HER ref DSF4176), dating from the 16th century. Archaeological investigations to the east have identified medieval and post-medieval occupation, including floor layers and walls (NRN 024). In addition, the development site is also situated close to the line of possible Roman road (NRN 008), while to the west is a ring ditch and trackway (NRN 015). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required 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. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location in the historic core of the village close to where evidence for activity of medieval and earlier Post medieval date is still extant or has been recorded giving

the PDS a high potential to contain deposits of this date; in addition evidence for a Roman period road line indicates potential for this period as well.

### 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the conversion of a former outbuilding, the erection of a replacement dwelling and the construction of two new dwellings. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report. Ten days notice of the evaluation starting will be given to SCCAS. For this site 4 person days over a period of 2 days have been allocated plus machine operation and driver for 2 days.

5.2 The Brief requires 60m of sample trenching, which will be 1.8m wide, across the area of the overall development with a further 10m contingency to be agreed with SCCAS dependant on initial results. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below, with the trench at the front to the side and well below the above ground power line. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 camera with allowance for .jpeg and higher definition .tif images depending on what is revealed).

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits all exposed surfaces and features will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording.

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All exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested by SCCAS; and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If any complex or unexpected deposits are revealed SCCAS will be consulted regarding investigation and sampling. Any possible changes that may be made to the base archaeological specification for this site due to what is revealed will also only be made in consultation with SCCAS who will be kept informed of progress and results from the evaluation allowing for site visits as possible and appropriate, as work progresses and as possible under current conditions or for digital interim reporting. With regard to current remote SCCAS monitoring requirements all potential archaeological features will be investigated with GPS trench plans including full context number reference plus text backup and feature photographs covering context type, finds content with provisional date, relation to trench section depth and location and full trench photographs, with annotated diagrams as appropriate, from each end with trench sections, under suitable conditions regarding lighting conditions. Information will also be added covering sampling strategies.

5.5 If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

5.6 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.7 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards



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and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the

assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.8 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team revised version 2019). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.9 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.10 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more

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detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

### 6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant especially given regard to COVID-19 spacing requirements of 2m+ including the metal detector survey which will be done at this distance as a minimum. Equipment on site will not be shared and antiseptic wipes and hand wash will be used throughout the evaluation for tools and any other equipment. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

## John Newman Archaeological Services

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### 7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	tbc
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS

### Ref:

Brooks, R      2012      'Mill Farm, Norton- Archaeological Evaluation Report (SCCAS Report No 2012/054)





Proposed location of trenches (6 x10m)



Cart lodge building for conversion from northeast



Interior of cart lodge building



# OASIS ID: johnnewm1-394070

## Project details

Project name	The Old Forge, Ixworth Road, Norton, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Norton, The Old Forge, Ixworth Road (FNG 063, TL 95760 65821) evaluation trenching for a residential development towards the northern edge of the historic village core and adjacent to The Dog PH, which is a listed building that may be on the eastern side of a small roadside green, revealed evidence for an outbuilding of later 19th century date linked to The Old Forge near the road frontage. The only other features were an undated small pit and a brick lined garden type tank feature towards the rear of the site and all the stray finds from the site were of later Post medieval date. The outbuilding for conversion at the front of the site proved to be a cart lodge type structure of later 19th century date with extensive later modifications.
Project dates	Start: 27-05-2020 End: 28-05-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	NRN 062 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/19/05754 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	TANK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK NORTON THE OLD FORGE IXWORTH ROAD
Postcode	IP31 3LP
Study area	2100 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 95760 65821 52.255196726812 0.868462269747 52 15 18 N 000 52 06 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 43m Max: 44m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Discarded
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)



Title	The Old Forge, Ixworth Road, Norton, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2020
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