

## **Land Off Cherry Tree Close, Yaxley, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/19/03345 (granted on appeal  
APP/W3520/W/19/3239180) & DC/20/00786

**HER Ref: YAX 061**

### **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(October, 2020)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: [johnnewman2@btinternet.com](mailto:johnnewman2@btinternet.com) )

**Site details for HER**

Name: Land off Cherry Tree Close, Yaxley, Suffolk, IP238DH

Clients: Dover Farm Developments Ltd

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application refs: DC/19/03345 (granted on appeal APP/W3520/W/19/3239180) & DC/20/00786

Development: Erection of four houses with garages

Date of fieldwork: 16 September, 2020

HER ref: YAX 061

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-399113

Grid ref: TM 12103 74255

Site area: c7200m<sup>2</sup>

Recent land use: Formerly stables and associated ménage

## Contents

### Summary

1. Introduction & background
2. Evaluation methodology
3. Results

Table 1: Trench details

Table 2: Context list

4. Conclusion

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

Fig. 3: Trench plans and sections (Sue Holden)

Fig. 4: Historic Ordnance Survey Maps (1<sup>st</sup> ed. 1880)

### List of appendices

Appendix I- Images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- OASIS data collection form

*Summary: Yaxley, land off Cherry Tree Close (YAX 061, TM 12103 74255) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development comprising four dwellings with garages directly to the south of a moated site (HER YAX 001) that was developed without record in the 1980s revealed a large east-west ditch in two trenches that could mark the southern edge of an ancillary enclosure to the moat. Perhaps an associated enclosed garden or orchard with this ditch being shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map of 1880 and it clearly survived into the 20<sup>th</sup> century though no evidence was revealed for any medieval finds or other features save another north-south aligned large ditch/water feature in the south-eastern corner of the site which also is shown on later 19<sup>th</sup> century maps (John Newman Archaeological Services for Dover Farm Developments Ltd).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Dover Farm Developments Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned four dwelling development with garages (see Fig. 1) with the eastern half, DC/19/03345 granted on appeal DC/19/03345 (APP/W3520/W/19/3239180) while the western half is under application DC/20/00786. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development areas within the site. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to allow the trenching to go ahead and reported on before any other ground works are undertaken in relation to this development.

1.2 Yaxley parish is located in north central Suffolk on the western side of the A 140 road whose historic route through the village is on the line of the major Roman road linking East Anglia to the south with Colchester and London. This area of north Suffolk is one where, historically, villages have clustered partly round the church but also with a more scattered pattern dispersed round various green edges and along the numerous roads and lanes. With a productive, though heavy, soils based on the deep clays of the Lowestoft Formation till plateau of central Suffolk over the underlying chalky till of the Beccles series, population densities were high through the medieval and early Post medieval periods in a prosperous region as evidenced by the numerous historic buildings in the area. Yaxley is essentially a village with a linear settlement pattern based on the original line of the A 140 with the proposed development site being some 300m north of the parish church at c48m OD and 60m west of this historic road line in what appears to be a back-plot area. The only nearby listed building is Guildhall Cottage that is grade II\* listed and 100m to the south of the PDS; this was originally built as a guildhall in the early 16th century and it does front onto the north-south road through the village emphasising the archaeological potential of frontage areas above back-plot areas. At the time of the evaluation the site was rough ground on the southern side of a residential development of recent date having been in use in relatively recent times as a site for stabling horses with an associated ménage. All of this has been removed and some top soil had been stripped from the site in the last few years (see Appendix I) during the process of site clearance.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to a moated site directly to the north (HER YAX 001) that is shown on historic maps of the later 19<sup>th</sup> and earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century but whose area was developed for residential use in the 1980s period with no archaeological record being made (see Fig. 4). These later Post medieval maps indicate that the moat did not contain any historic structures by the time of the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1880. In addition a coin of Roman date (HER YAX 005) is recorded as having been found to the east of this site.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2) for the eastern half of the site and modified from the WSI for the western half to sample the more recently drawn up block plan for this latter area. The trenching was carried out using a large 360 machine equipped with a 1800mm 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.

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 though modern debris at the site limited the potential of this search. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry weather conditions and three large exposed ditches/water features were sectioned mechanically under close supervision due to their width and depth. 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 tables 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	North-south	5	200	200 mid brown clay subsoil	Pale orangish brown clay with chalk frags. & flints	Only one recent land drain
2	North-south	15	250	250 as T1	Stiff pale brown chalky clay	One large E-W ditch 0002/0003 (2.60m wide x 1.70m deep) with a few small peg tile frags. and a large iron horseshoe
3	North-south	15	200	300 as T1	As T2	One recent land drain
4	East-west	5	250	200 as T1	As T2	One large ditch/water feature 0004/0005, 2.60m x 2m deep with small peg tile frags. N-S aligned in SE corner of site
5	East-west	5	200	200 as T1	As T2	One tobacco pipe stem frag.
6	North-south	15	200	300 As T1	As T2	One large E-W ditch 0006/0007 (5m wide x 1.70m with a few Pmed brick frags.
7	North-south	15	250	350 as T1	As T2	Few Pmed cbm frags and one Cu alloy button
8	East-west	5	250	350 as T1	As T2	Few small Pmed cbm frags.
		80m (144m <sup>2</sup> )	200-250	200-350		One large E-W ditch in trenches 2 & 6 and a large ditch water feature in trench 4

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a shallow, 200mm to 250mm, depth of topsoil above 200mm to 350mm of mid brown clay subsoil giving a trench depth of

400mm to 600mm above glaciofluvial deposits which were mainly a uniform light brown sand chalky clay with flints.

Trench	Context number	Type	Part of	Description	Date
2	0002	Ditch	0002	Large east-west aligned ditch, 2.60m wide x 1.70m deep	
2	0003	Fill	0002	Mid to dark brown clay with a one iron horseshoe and a few small peg tile frags.	Post medieval
4	0004	Ditch/water feature	0004	Large north-south aligned ditch/water feature in south-east corner of site, 2.60m wide x 2m deep	
4	0005	Fill	0004	Dark grey/brown clay fill with small peg tile frags	Post medieval
6	0006	Ditch	0006	Large east-west aligned ditch, 5m wide x 1.70m deep (probably same as 0002)	
6	0007	Fill	0006	Mid-dark brown clay fill for a few brick frags near base	Post medieval

Table 2: Context list

3.3 The only archaeological features revealed were large east-west aligned ditches in trench 2 (0002, which was 2.60m wide x 1.70m deep) and in trench 6 (0006, which was 5m wide x 1.70m). In each case the respective fills (0003 & 0007) contained small fragments of peg tile and brick of Post medieval date. In addition a north-south aligned ditch/water feature (0004, which was 2.60m wide x 2m deep) was revealed in trench 4 in the south-east corner of the site. Again this feature contained small fragments of peg tile in its fill (0005).

3.4 With debris of recent date scattered across the site no finds of pre 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date were found.

## 4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance it was agreed with Mr J Rolfe 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 to the south and adjacent to a moat of medieval date (HER YAX 001) recorded on historic maps (see Fig. 4) whose area was developed without record in the 1980s no significant archaeological finds were recovered during this evaluation and no evidence was revealed for activity of Roman date. However the large east-west aligned ditch recorded in trenches 2 and 6 (0002 and 0006 respectively) can be identified with a feature shown on the first edition OS map of 1880 and it is suggested that this feature demarks the southern edge of an ancillary enclosure related to the moat. Perhaps an enclosed garden, orchard or paddock area with this ditch line remaining an open feature in the landscape until at least the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century period. The remaining feature revealed in the evaluation was a large north-south aligned ditch or water feature (0004) in trench 4 in the south-east corner of the site and again this feature can be seen on the OS map of 1880.

4.3 As the evaluation has identified the large east-west aligned ditch in trenches 2 and 6 which was clearly open until the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century period and which enclosed an area with no direct evidence of medieval activity plus an isolated ditch/water feature in trench 4 it is therefore recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this proposed residential development at land of Cherry Tree Close, Yaxley.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: YAX 061.*

*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 Adam on site for his close cooperation and also to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)*

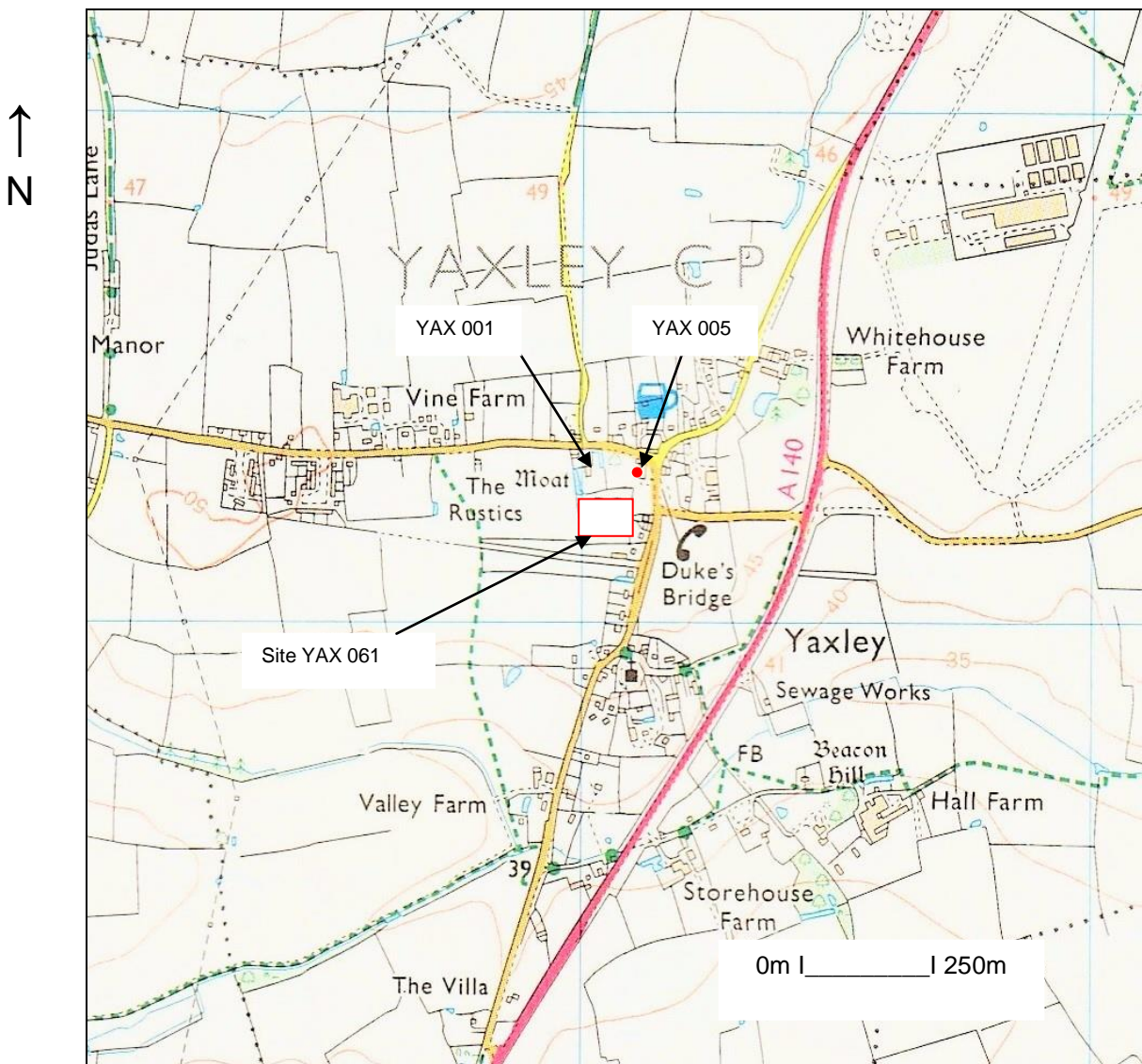
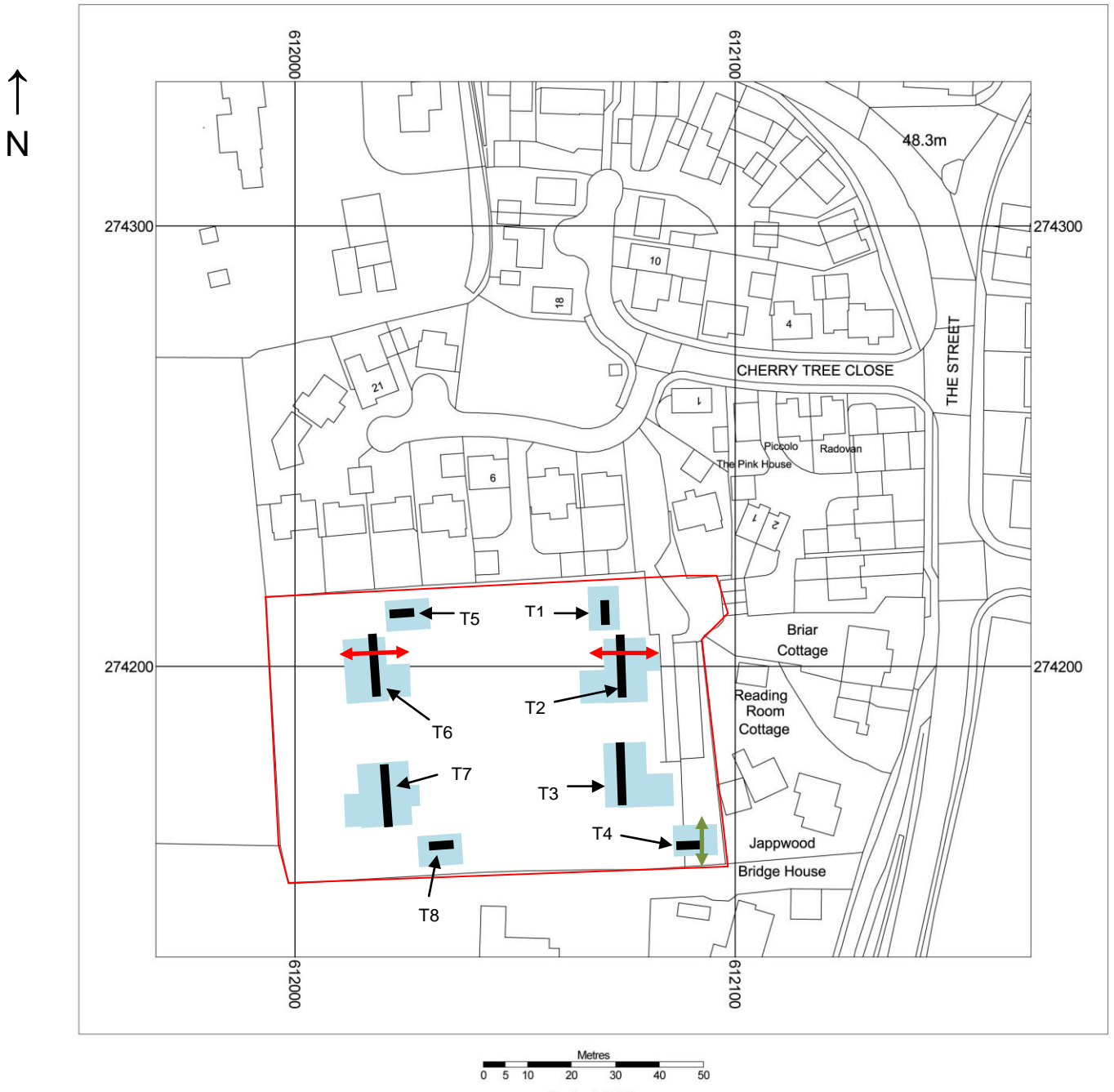


Fig. 1: Site location

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)





**Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches**

(Light blue- footprint areas, red arrows- large east-west ditch 0002/0006, green arrow- ditch/water feature 0004)

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2020 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



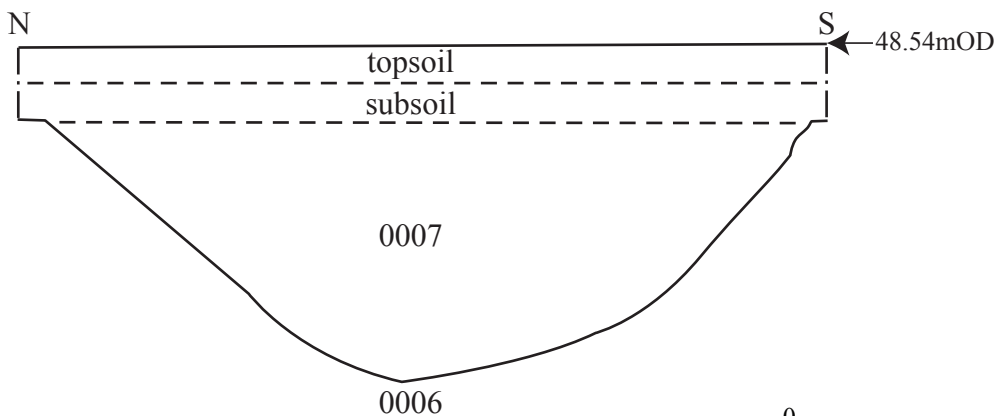
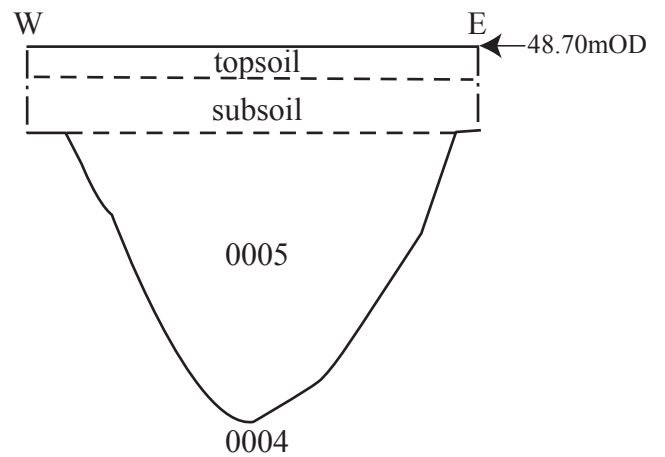
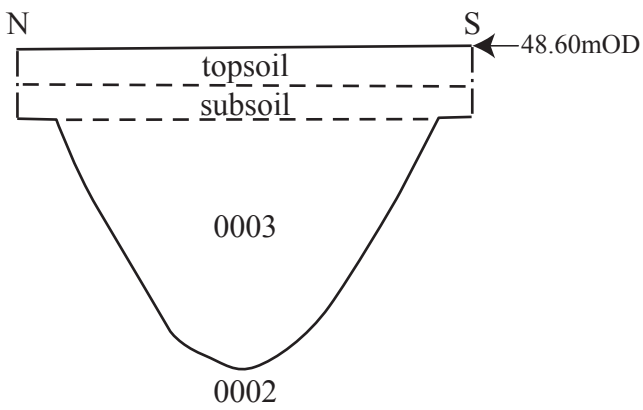
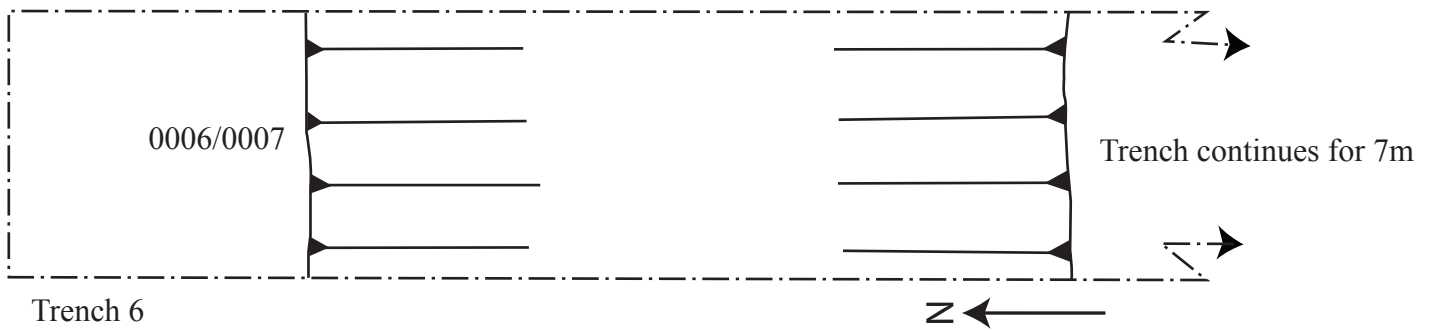
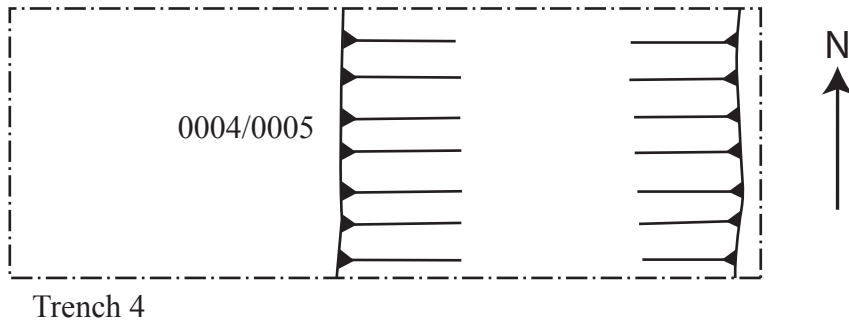
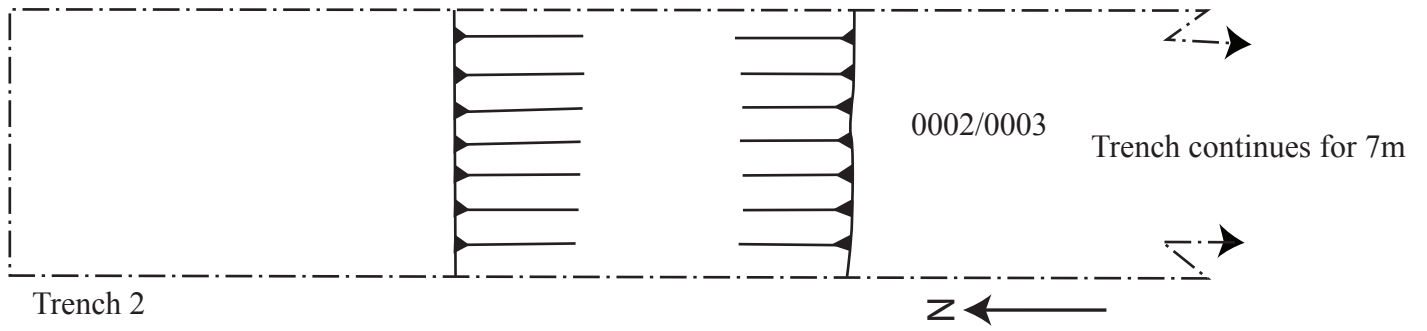


Fig. 3: Trench plans and sections.

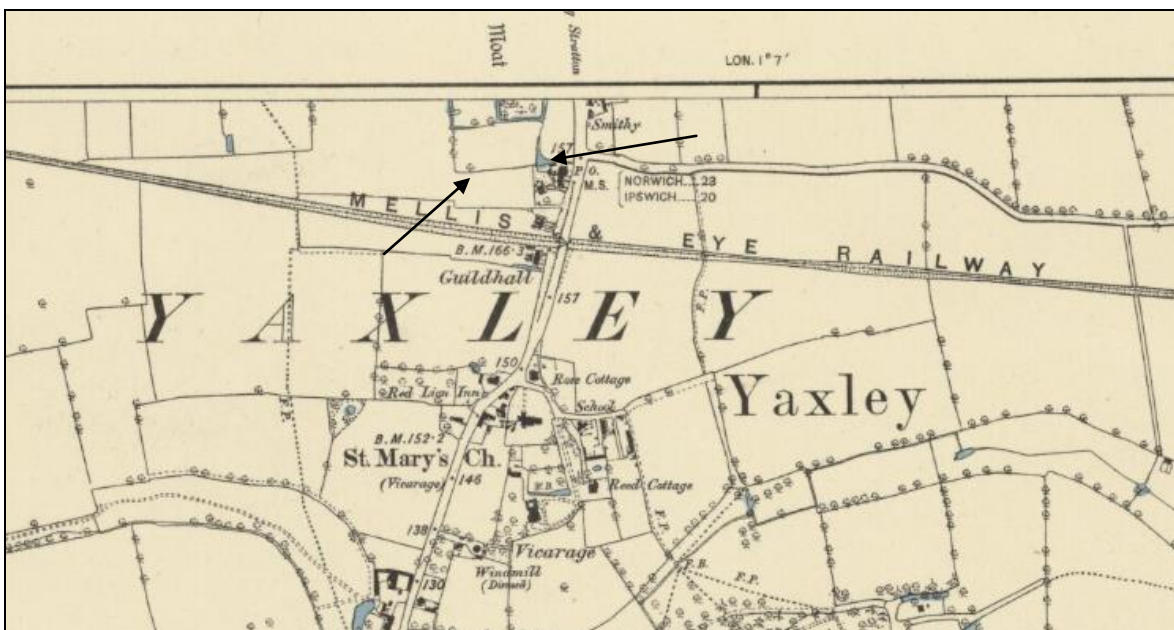
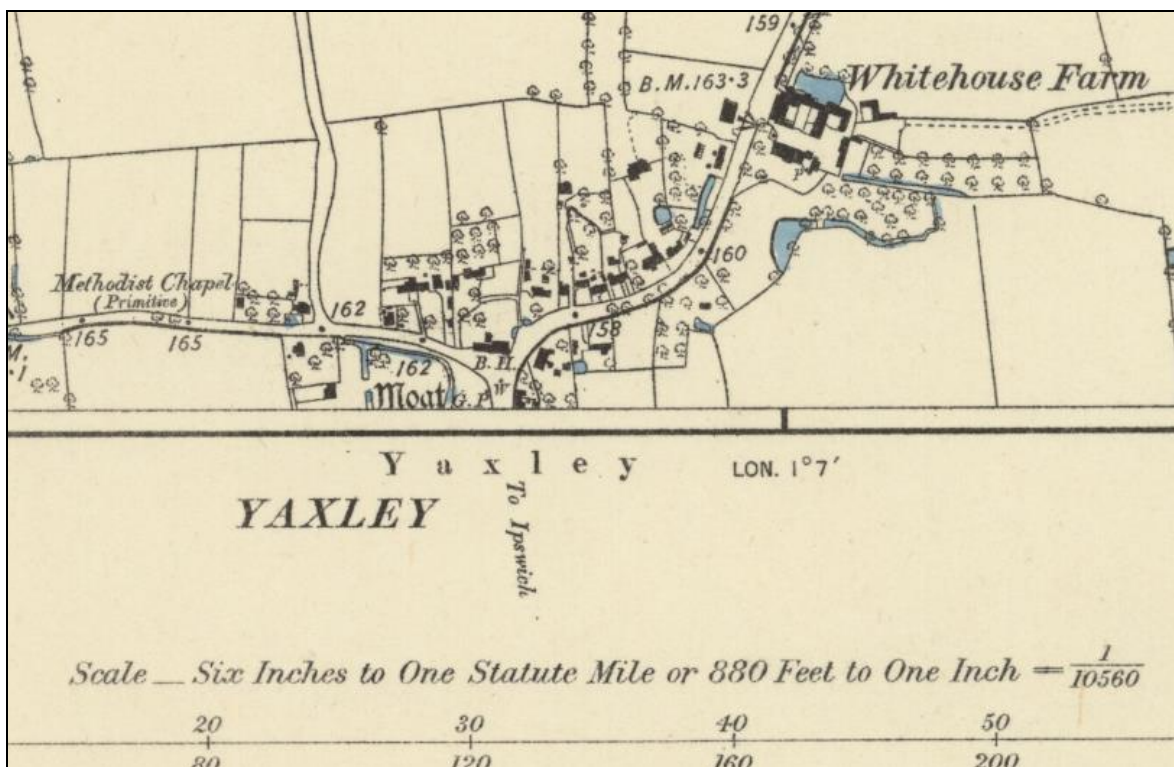


Fig. 4: Historic Ordnance Survey Maps (1<sup>st</sup> edition 1880)  
 (East-west ditch to south of moat and ditch/water feature arrowed)

## Appendix I- Images



General view from northeast



Trench 1 from south





Trench 2 from north



Trench 2 from southwest with large ditch 0002





Trench 3 from north



Trench 4 from west





Trench 4 from south large with ditch/water feature 0004



Trench 5 from east





Trench 6 from north



Trench 6 with large ditch 0006 from southwest





Trench 7 from north



Trench 8 from west

**Land Off Cherry Tree Close,  
Yaxley, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: Land off Cherry Tree Close, Yaxley, Suffolk, IP23 8DH

Client: Dover Farm Developments Ltd

Local planning authority: Mid Coastal DC

Planning application refs: DC/19/03345 (granted on appeal APP/W3520/W/19/3239180) & DC/20/00786 (pending)

Proposed development: Erection of 2 detached dwellings under each application

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: JR SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation\_

Grid ref: TM 112103 74255

Area: c7500m<sup>2</sup>

Current site use: Rough ground

## **Contents**

1. Introduction
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



# John Newman Archaeological Services

---

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Phil Cobbold Planning Ltd on behalf of their client Dover Farm, Developments Ltd has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has received consent to go ahead on appeal for application DC/19/03345, this is for two detached dwellings on land off Cherry Tree Close, Yaxley. This planned development concerns the eastern half of the relevant plot of land. In addition the western half of this plot of land is under consideration via application DC/20/00786 for a further two detached dwellings. It is therefore planned to carry out the evaluation of both areas at the same time with the latter area possibly being at the pre-determination stage. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for these applications and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation to be set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated.

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 2017 (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 via appeal for DC/19/03345 and the advised negative condition for DC/20/00786. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the developments 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 developments. 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 any new brief and as approved in the related WSI.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Yaxley parish is located in north central Suffolk on the western side of the A 140 road whose historic line through the village is on the line of the major Roman road linking East Anglia to the Colchester and London. This area of north Suffolk is one where, historically, villages have clustered partly round the church but also with a more scattered pattern dispersed round various green edges and along the numerous roads and lanes. With a productive, though heavy, soils based on the deep clays of the Lowestoft Formation till plateau of central Suffolk over the underlying chalky till of the Beccles series, population densities were high through

# John Newman Archaeological Services

---

the medieval and early Post medieval periods in a prosperous region as evidenced by the numerous historic buildings in the area. Yaxley is essentially a village with a linear settlement pattern based on the original line of the A 140 with the proposed development site (PDS) being some 300m north of the parish church at c48m OD and 60m west of this historic road line in what appears to be a back-plot area. The only nearby listed building is Guildhall Cottage that is grade II\* listed and 100m to the south of the PDS; this was originally built as a guildhall in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century and it does front onto the north-south road through the village emphasising the archaeological potential of frontage areas above back-plot areas. At present the PDS is rough ground on the southern side of a residential development of recent date.

### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant archaeological advice from SCCAS for both of these applications 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, in close proximity to a medieval moat (YAX 001- nearby to the north, now built over) with medieval features identified (YAX 020) and a number of areas of Roman and Anglo-Saxon metalwork scatters. As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.' The advice then goes on to confirm that a condition for an evaluation should be set for each half of the site

The 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 close to recorded activity of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval date. Therefore further settlement related activity might be anticipated at this site.



## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of 4 dwellings and associated detached car ports. 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.

5.2 Advice from SCCAS pending a brief and detailed layout for the western half of the site indicates that the eastern half should have 15m across each house plot plus 5m for each garage and a 20m contingency dependant on results and following consultation. For the western a 5% grid array of trenches is advised which will entail some 80m of trenching. The trenches will be 1.80m wide and 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. 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. SCCAS will also be given 10 days notice of the evaluation starting. 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 in combination with an event number. 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.

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

## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

contained, features, sampling will be at 50%, possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. 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).

5.5 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.

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

## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

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

## John Newman Archaeological Services

---

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)

5.7 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 2017). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the evaluation and reporting works.

5.8 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.

5.9 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 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

# John Newman Archaeological Services

---

spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather. Social spacing as outlined in the COVID regulations will be adhered to with separate vehicles and no sharing of equipment.

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.

## 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





This drawing is the copyright of the Architects and can only be reproduced with their prior consent. It is not to be used for any other purpose. Contractors must check all dimensions on site.

**Warnings:** This document is intended only for the benefit of the employer and is not to be used for any other purpose.

**Special Warning:** Retaining walls or electronic data containing computer files of drawings prepared by David Fisher Associates Ltd.

Drawings issued by David Fisher Associates Ltd on paper, disk or e-mail are intended to show the design and are not to be used for any other purpose.

David Fisher Associates Ltd are not responsible for unauthorised changes made to their drawings or the construction thereof.

It is not possible to guarantee, predict or accurately test computer generated drawings, and there are consequential risks.

Responsibility of electronic copies of the drawings must not make assumptions without the written consent of David Fisher Associates Ltd.

All works to be carried out in accordance with the approved Approved Building Control Inspectorate and in accordance with the Building Regulations for the purpose of the Part 2(1) construction, CDM Regulations, Design Standards, Codes of Practice, U.K. Regulations, and all current European and Manufacturing standards and standards together with the BRE Building Standards.

The materials and products specified in the construction notes or on drawings form an integral part of the design and performance of the building. These MUST NOT be substituted with other materials or products without reference to the Architect.

**CDM REGULATIONS 2015**

**Client Health & Safety as your responsibility**

Construction works to be carried out in accordance with the Construction Design Management Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015).

The Main Contractor is to prepare a Construction Phase Plan before commencing work on site. The Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site. Furthermore, the Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site to be used to inform the work and materials. Approved by the Health & Safety Plan may be carried out by the Principal Designer (see clause 2(1), 2(2)).

The Main Contractor is to carry out the construction work in reference to a Design Risk Assessment prepared by DFAL.

**COMMONWEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY (CIL)**

Any necessary application of Liability and Claims for Damages for Civil Rates Development Application forms are to be completed and submitted to the Local Planning Authority either electronically with completion of the CIL form or in hard copy in the event of any liability in the event of the form with the form.

Please contact DFAL should you require further assistance.

**CDM REGULATIONS 2015**

**Client Health & Safety as your responsibility**

Construction works to be carried out in accordance with the Construction Design Management Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015).

The Main Contractor is to prepare a Construction Phase Plan before commencing work on site. The Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site. Furthermore, the Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site to be used to inform the work and materials. Approved by the Health & Safety Plan may be carried out by the Principal Designer (see clause 2(1), 2(2)).

The Main Contractor is to carry out the construction work in reference to a Design Risk Assessment prepared by DFAL.

**COMMONWEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY (CIL)**

Any necessary application of Liability and Claims for Damages for Civil Rates Development Application forms are to be completed and submitted to the Local Planning Authority either electronically with completion of the CIL form or in hard copy in the event of any liability in the event of the form with the form.

Please contact DFAL should you require further assistance.

**CDM REGULATIONS 2015**

**Client Health & Safety as your responsibility**

Construction works to be carried out in accordance with the Construction Design Management Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015).

The Main Contractor is to prepare a Construction Phase Plan before commencing work on site. The Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site. Furthermore, the Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site to be used to inform the work and materials. Approved by the Health & Safety Plan may be carried out by the Principal Designer (see clause 2(1), 2(2)).

The Main Contractor is to carry out the construction work in reference to a Design Risk Assessment prepared by DFAL.

**COMMONWEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY (CIL)**

Any necessary application of Liability and Claims for Damages for Civil Rates Development Application forms are to be completed and submitted to the Local Planning Authority either electronically with completion of the CIL form or in hard copy in the event of any liability in the event of the form with the form.

Please contact DFAL should you require further assistance.

**CDM REGULATIONS 2015**

**Client Health & Safety as your responsibility**

Construction works to be carried out in accordance with the Construction Design Management Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015).

The Main Contractor is to prepare a Construction Phase Plan before commencing work on site. The Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site. Furthermore, the Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site to be used to inform the work and materials. Approved by the Health & Safety Plan may be carried out by the Principal Designer (see clause 2(1), 2(2)).

The Main Contractor is to carry out the construction work in reference to a Design Risk Assessment prepared by DFAL.

**COMMONWEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY (CIL)**

Any necessary application of Liability and Claims for Damages for Civil Rates Development Application forms are to be completed and submitted to the Local Planning Authority either electronically with completion of the CIL form or in hard copy in the event of any liability in the event of the form with the form.

Please contact DFAL should you require further assistance.

**CDM REGULATIONS 2015**

**Client Health & Safety as your responsibility**

Construction works to be carried out in accordance with the Construction Design Management Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015).

The Main Contractor is to prepare a Construction Phase Plan before commencing work on site. The Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site. Furthermore, the Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site to be used to inform the work and materials. Approved by the Health & Safety Plan may be carried out by the Principal Designer (see clause 2(1), 2(2)).

The Main Contractor is to carry out the construction work in reference to a Design Risk Assessment prepared by DFAL.

**COMMONWEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY (CIL)**

Any necessary application of Liability and Claims for Damages for Civil Rates Development Application forms are to be completed and submitted to the Local Planning Authority either electronically with completion of the CIL form or in hard copy in the event of any liability in the event of the form with the form.

Please contact DFAL should you require further assistance.

**CDM REGULATIONS 2015**

**Client Health & Safety as your responsibility**

Construction works to be carried out in accordance with the Construction Design Management Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015).

The Main Contractor is to prepare a Construction Phase Plan before commencing work on site. The Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site. Furthermore, the Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site to be used to inform the work and materials. Approved by the Health & Safety Plan may be carried out by the Principal Designer (see clause 2(1), 2(2)).

The Main Contractor is to carry out the construction work in reference to a Design Risk Assessment prepared by DFAL.

**COMMONWEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY (CIL)**

Any necessary application of Liability and Claims for Damages for Civil Rates Development Application forms are to be completed and submitted to the Local Planning Authority either electronically with completion of the CIL form or in hard copy in the event of any liability in the event of the form with the form.

Please contact DFAL should you require further assistance.

**CDM REGULATIONS 2015**

**Client Health & Safety as your responsibility**

Construction works to be carried out in accordance with the Construction Design Management Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015).

The Main Contractor is to prepare a Construction Phase Plan before commencing work on site. The Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site. Furthermore, the Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site to be used to inform the work and materials. Approved by the Health & Safety Plan may be carried out by the Principal Designer (see clause 2(1), 2(2)).

The Main Contractor is to carry out the construction work in reference to a Design Risk Assessment prepared by DFAL.

**COMMONWEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY (CIL)**

Any necessary application of Liability and Claims for Damages for Civil Rates Development Application forms are to be completed and submitted to the Local Planning Authority either electronically with completion of the CIL form or in hard copy in the event of any liability in the event of the form with the form.

Please contact DFAL should you require further assistance.

**CDM REGULATIONS 2015**

**Client Health & Safety as your responsibility**

Construction works to be carried out in accordance with the Construction Design Management Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015).

The Main Contractor is to prepare a Construction Phase Plan before commencing work on site. The Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site. Furthermore, the Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site to be used to inform the work and materials. Approved by the Health & Safety Plan may be carried out by the Principal Designer (see clause 2(1), 2(2)).

The Main Contractor is to carry out the construction work in reference to a Design Risk Assessment prepared by DFAL.

**COMMONWEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY (CIL)**

Any necessary application of Liability and Claims for Damages for Civil Rates Development Application forms are to be completed and submitted to the Local Planning Authority either electronically with completion of the CIL form or in hard copy in the event of any liability in the event of the form with the form.

Please contact DFAL should you require further assistance.

**CDM REGULATIONS 2015**

**Client Health & Safety as your responsibility**

Construction works to be carried out in accordance with the Construction Design Management Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015).

The Main Contractor is to prepare a Construction Phase Plan before commencing work on site. The Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site. Furthermore, the Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site to be used to inform the work and materials. Approved by the Health & Safety Plan may be carried out by the Principal Designer (see clause 2(1), 2(2)).

The Main Contractor is to carry out the construction work in reference to a Design Risk Assessment prepared by DFAL.

**COMMONWEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY (CIL)**

Any necessary application of Liability and Claims for Damages for Civil Rates Development Application forms are to be completed and submitted to the Local Planning Authority either electronically with completion of the CIL form or in hard copy in the event of any liability in the event of the form with the form.

Please contact DFAL should you require further assistance.

**CDM REGULATIONS 2015**

**Client Health & Safety as your responsibility**

Construction works to be carried out in accordance with the Construction Design Management Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015).

The Main Contractor is to prepare a Construction Phase Plan before commencing work on site. The Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site. Furthermore, the Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site to be used to inform the work and materials. Approved by the Health & Safety Plan may be carried out by the Principal Designer (see clause 2(1), 2(2)).

The Main Contractor is to carry out the construction work in reference to a Design Risk Assessment prepared by DFAL.

**COMMONWEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY (CIL)**

Any necessary application of Liability and Claims for Damages for Civil Rates Development Application forms are to be completed and submitted to the Local Planning Authority either electronically with completion of the CIL form or in hard copy in the event of any liability in the event of the form with the form.

Please contact DFAL should you require further assistance.

**CDM REGULATIONS 2015**

**Client Health & Safety as your responsibility**

Construction works to be carried out in accordance with the Construction Design Management Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015).

The Main Contractor is to prepare a Construction Phase Plan before commencing work on site. The Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site. Furthermore, the Contractor is to submit a Health & Safety Plan during the work on site to be used to inform the work and materials. Approved by the Health & Safety Plan may be carried out by the Principal Designer (see clause 2(1), 2(2)).

The Main Contractor is to carry out the construction work in reference to a Design Risk Assessment prepared by DFAL.

**COMMONWEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY (CIL)**

Any necessary application of Liability and Claims for Damages for Civil Rates Development Application forms are to be completed and submitted to the Local Planning Authority either electronically with completion of the CIL form or in hard copy in the event of any liability in the event of the form with the form.

Please contact DFAL should you require further assistance.

Proposed location of trial trenches across eastern half (2 x 5m & 2 x 15m plus 20m contingency)





**Phil Cobbold**  
Planning Ltd

42 Beatrice Avenue Felixstowe IP11 9HB  
info@philcobboldplanning.co.uk  
www.philcobboldplanning.co.uk  
01394 275431



**ERECTION OF 2 DETACHED DWELLINGS WITH GARAGES (SELF-BUILDS)  
LAND ADJACENT CHERRY TREE CLOSE, YAXLEY.**

Site Plan Scale 1:1250

Phil Cobbold BA PGDip MRTPI Member of the Royal Town Planning Institute – Chartered Town Planner  
Phil Cobbold Planning Ltd  
Registered in England No. 09701814  
Registered office 42 Beatrice Avenue Felixstowe IP11 9HB

Proposed location of trial trenches across western half (4 x 20m)

# OASIS ID: johnnewm1-399113

## Project details

Project name Land Off Cherry Tree Close, Yaxley. Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report

Short description of the project Yaxley, land off Cherry Tree Close (YAX 061, TM 12103 74255) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development comprising four dwellings with garages directly to the south of a moated site (HER YAX 001) that was developed without record in the 1980s revealed a large east-west ditch in two trenches that could mark the southern edge of an ancillary enclosure to the moat. Perhaps an associated enclosed garden or orchard with this ditch being shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1880 and it clearly survived into the 20th century though no evidence was revealed for any medieval finds or other features save another north-south aligned large ditch/water feature in the south-eastern corner of the site which also is shown on later 19th century maps.

Project dates Start: 16-09-2020 End: 16-09-2020

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes YAX 061 - Related HER No.

Any associated project reference codes DC/19/03345 - Planning Application No.

Any associated project reference codes DC/20/00786 - Planning Application No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Other 13 - Waste ground

Monument type DITCH Post Medieval

Significant Finds NONE None

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 YAXLEY LAND OFF CHERRY TREE CLOSE
Postcode	IP23 8DH
Study area	7200 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 12103 74255 52.324828854588 1.112876424879 52 19 29 N 001 06 46 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 47m Max: 48m
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	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Off Cherry Tree Close, Yaxley, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J

Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henel, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	6 October 2020