

**Archaeological Monitoring
Fordwater Cottage Wixoe
Haverhill
Suffolk**

Grid reference: TL 710430
Planning Application No: DC/18/2031/HH
HER no: WIX 027
Oasis No.: 357119

Prepared for:
JAP ARCHITECTS
CLARE

Prepared by:
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JUNE 2021

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Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out on the 24th of May 2021 at Fordwater Cottage Wixoe Haverhill Suffolk, in response to a brief written by the Suffolk County Council - Archaeological Conservation Team (Dr Hannah Cutler: Archaeological Planning officer).

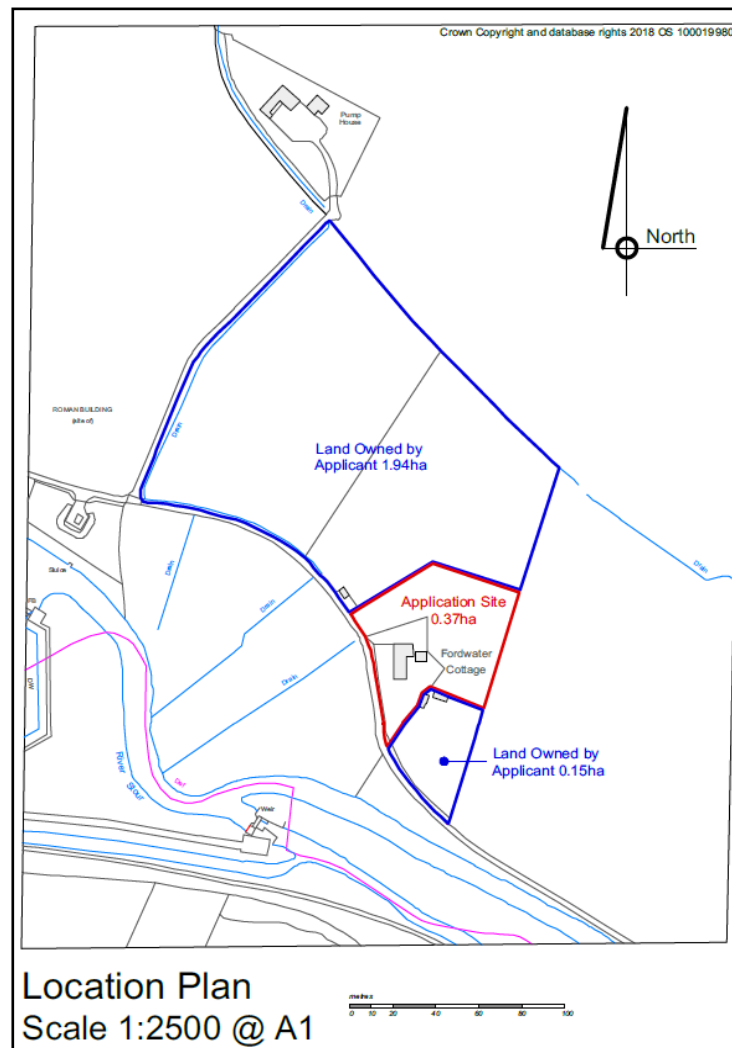
This work concerns the monitoring of a new extension to a single dwelling on land at Fordwater Cottage in Wixoe Suffolk.

During the course of the monitoring, no archaeology was discovered or finds made during the monitoring of the footings trench.

1.0 Site Location and Description

Grid Reference: TL 710430

1.1 The bedrock geology is described as: Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation And Culver Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) - Chalk. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 72 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas. (BGS online resource, 2019)



Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

Figure 1. Location plan of site

1.2 Wixoe is a scattered village, located on a valley side of the River Stour, 5km south-east of Haverhill. The site is on a south-facing slope of the Stour valley, in a remote part of the village.

2.0 Planning Background

The planning application No. DC/18/2031/HH was granted by St Edmundsbury District Council for the erection of an extension to Fordwater Cottage.

In order to ensure that satisfactory arrangements are made for the investigation, retrieval and recording of any possible archaeological remains on the site and to comply with Policy of the Council's Local Plan, the conditions 3 state: *"No development shall take place within the application site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason: "To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development.

This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development to ensure matters of archaeological importance are preserved and secured early to ensure avoidance of damage or loss due to the development and/or its construction. If agreement was sought at any later stage there is an unacceptable risk of loss and damage to archaeological and historic assets." (St Edmundsbury District Council Decision Notice)

This condition is in accordance with the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF- revised 2019) .

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Archaeological Background

The SCCA/CT brief states that, *' This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, it is close to a Roman settlement (WIX 001, 003). There is also evidence for important medieval finds (WIX 015) and earlier prehistoric occupation (WIX 013, 003). 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.'* (SCCA/CT Brief, 20th of January 2019).

An HER search has not been necessary for this report; the omission of this search was approved By the SCCAS (Dr Hannah Cutler).

3.2 Historical Background

An early reference to Wixoe can be found in the *Victoria County History* by William Page, 1907. This states: Wixoe - in Ainsford, near the Stour, many coins have been found, two noted, one of Nero (54-68 AD), the other Constans (337-350 AD) [Arch xiv.71], p.71.

(The Victoria County Histories of Suffolk, Page, W., 1907)

The Domesday Book for Suffolk (re-print and edited by Rumble, A.), states:

Godwine, a thane [held] Wixoe before 1066 as a manor; 3 carucates of land and 15 acres.

Always six villagers. The 4 small holders, now 5; then six slaves, now 4.

(Rumble, A., (ed.) 1986)

4.0 Maps

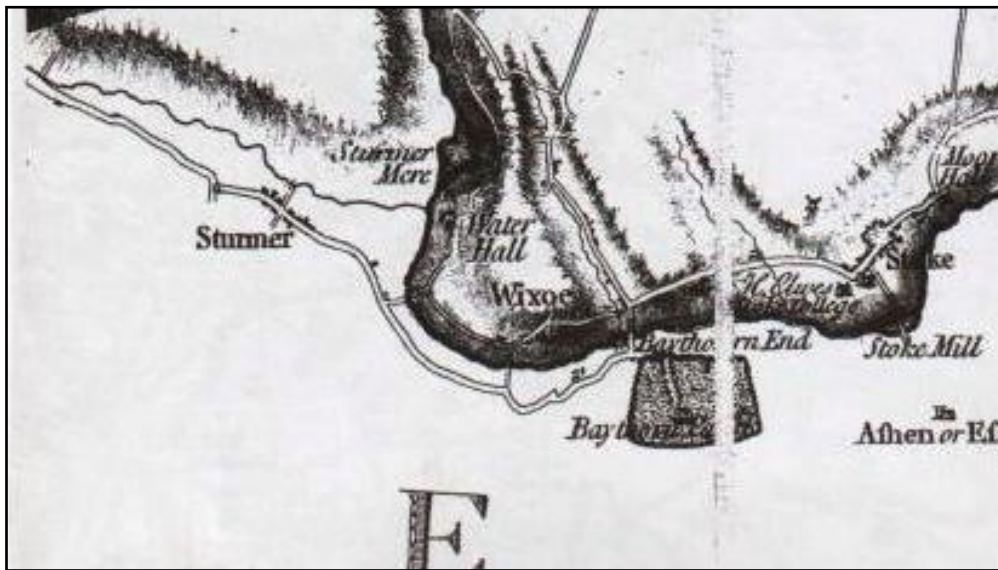


Figure 2. Hodskinson's map of Wixoe, 1783

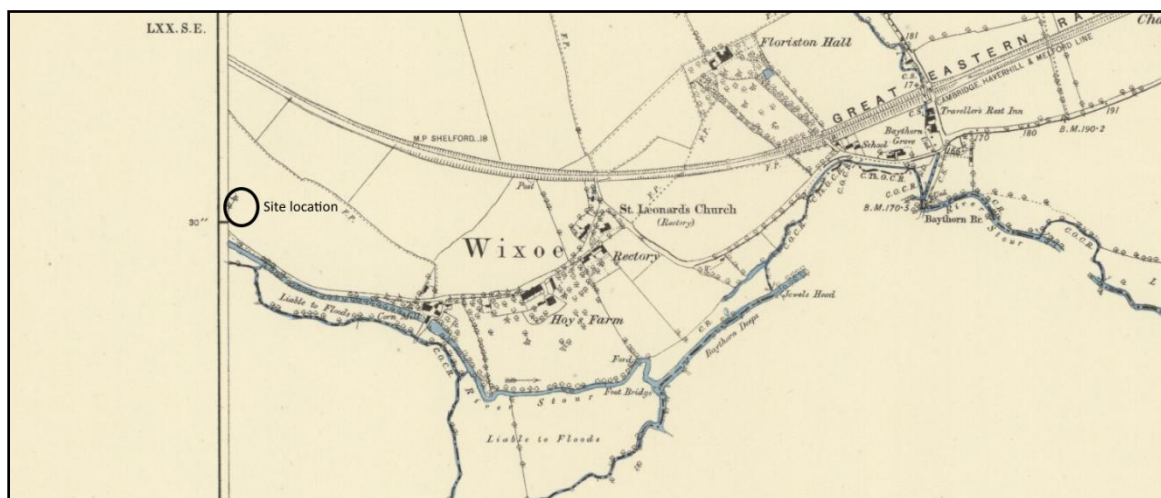


Figure 3. The Six inch series (1st ed.) Ordnance Survey of Wixoe (1885)

5.0 Fieldwork

5.1 The site lies to the immediate north of Fordwater Cottage, set in a river valley of the Stour.

5.2 The location of the footings trench lay within ground that had been made up considerably by a deposit of mixed natural and silt (1001), to a depth of 0.65m, which lay directly below the top soil (1000) with a maximum depth 0.20m.

5.3 A metal detector survey was carried out at all stages of the project with no finds made.

5.4 Site plans and sections were digitized to archive standard, reduced versions of which are included in this report (figs. 4 & 6).

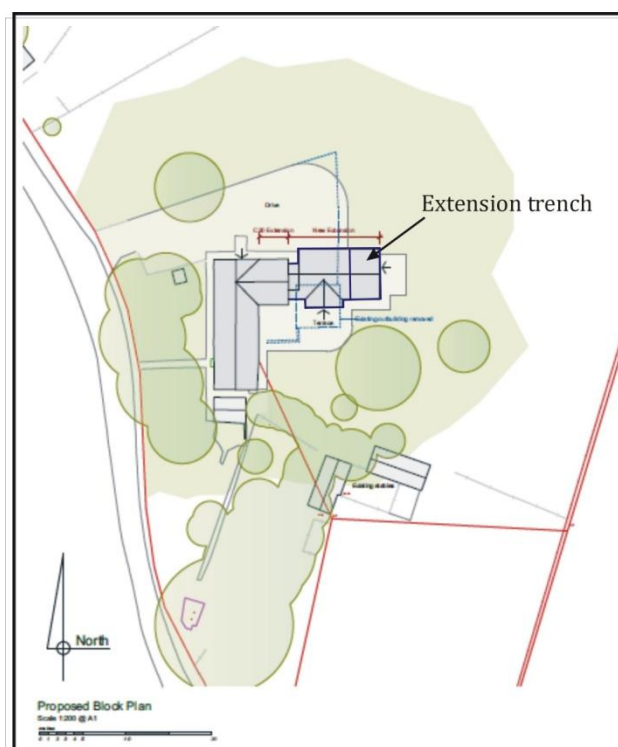


Figure 4. Block plan showing extension trench

5.5 A digital image archive will be produced and will form part of the site record to be curated with the Historic Environment Record Office at Hollow Road Bury St Edmunds.

5.6 The continuous archaeological monitoring was carried out using standard practices in archaeology to ClfA standards. The work also considered the eastern

counties research frameworks standards as laid down in : Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* East Anglian. Archaeology. Occ. Paper. 24.

6.0 Results

6.1 The monitoring of the footings produced no finds except a modern dog burial.

6.2 Deposit Model

A top soil (1000) consisted of black earth to a depth of 0.20m; revealing a subsoil or made-up ground of brownish-orangey silt and sand which contained pockets of natural of underlying chalky light grey sand (1001) to a depth of 0.65m. The natural (1002), was a chalky light-grey to whitish sand and was exposed at a depth of 0.65m, to a exposed depth of 0.05m.

6.3 Contexts (Table 1.)

Contexts	Cut/fill/layer	Description	Comments
1000	Layer	Top soil; 0.20m depth	n/a
1001	Layer	Sub soil; 0.65m depth	Made-up ground of sand, chalk including the natural chalky sands
1002	Layer	Natural	Light greyish to white chalky sand

6.4 Sections and Plans

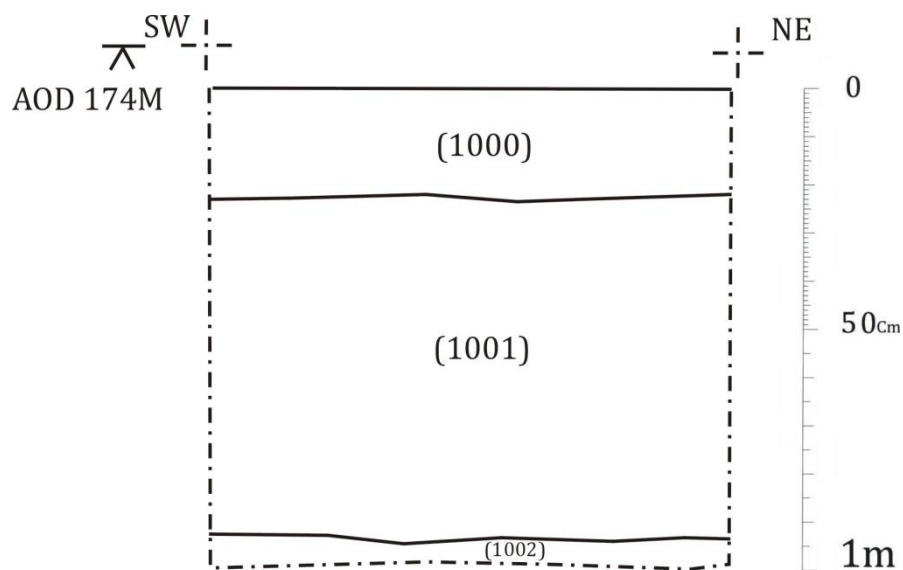


Figure 5. Sample section of footings trench

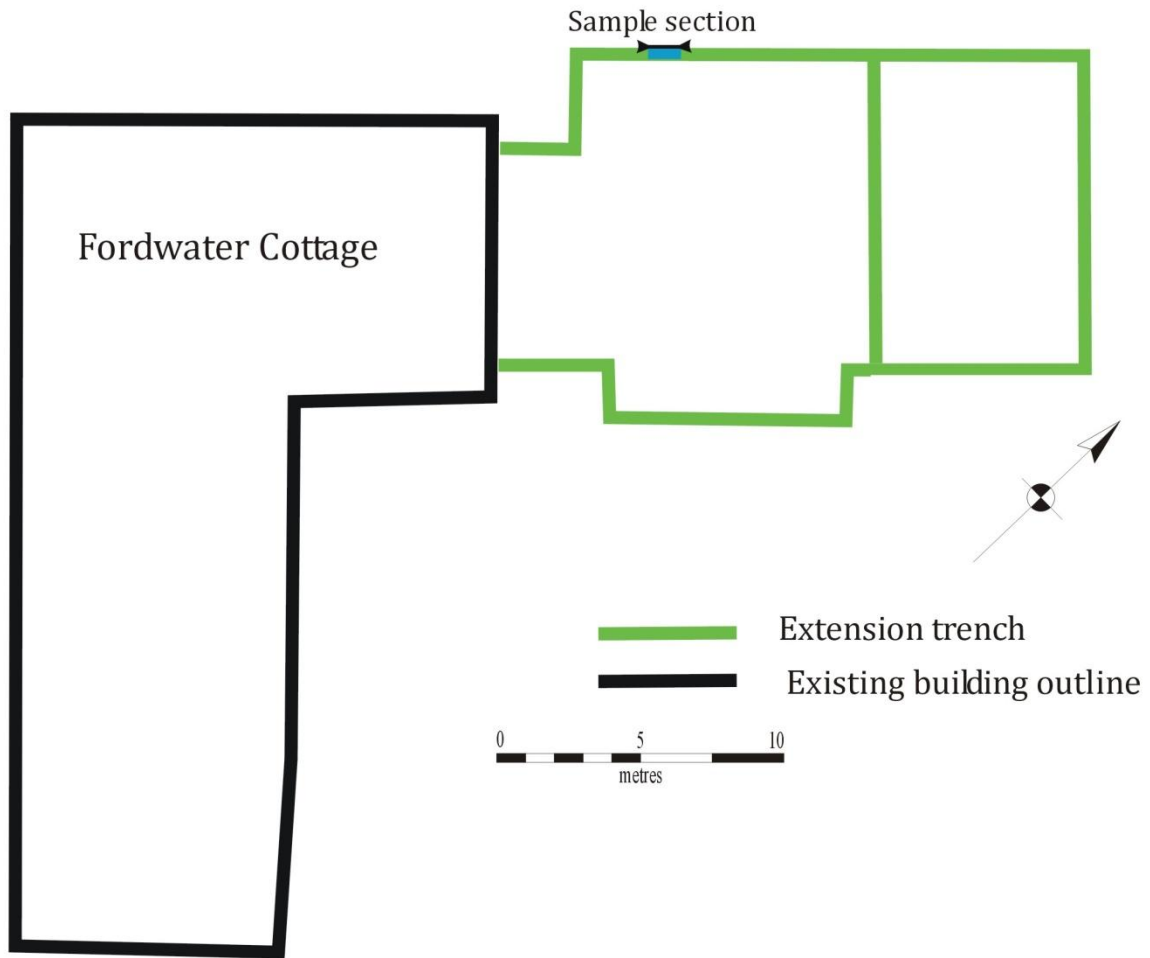


Figure 6. Extension trench plan (post-excavation)

7.0 Interpretation and Discussion

In spite of this site's proximity to the Roman town of Wixoe, (250m east of), the monitoring of the earthworks/footings trench produced no archaeology. The only find was a dog burial. Nor were any finds were made from the metal detecting of the up-cast soil and trench.

8.0 Conclusion

As a result of the monitoring, no archaeology or finds were found during the monitoring of this project. The location of the trench was within made-up and disturbed ground which accounts for the lack of finds or any evidence of Roman

activity or any other period at this location, due to the original land surface having been truncated in more recent times.

The results of the archaeological monitoring were successful in showing that no archaeology will be compromised by the development.

9.0 Archive

The paper and photographic archive will be held at the county store of Suffolk County Council Archaeology, Bury Resource Centre, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

A digital record and copies of the report can be viewed at The Historic Environment Record office, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds and online at:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>.

10.0 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Mr Russell Vickers who funded the project and commissioned this work.

This report for archaeological monitoring was written by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA (Archaeoserv), who also managed the project and carried out the field-work. Hannah Cutler of the SCCAS produced the brief for this project.

Bibliography

British Geological Survey. 1990; sheet 190

Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England East Anglian*. Archaeology. Occ. Pap. 24

Morris, J., (ed.), 1986, Domesday Book (Suffolk), Phillimore

White, W., 1844, History, Gazeteer and Directory of Suffolk; David and Charles Reprints; published by Clarke Doble & Brendon Ltd Plymouth Devon

Appendix I: Digital Images



Plate 1. Pre-excavation, from the north-east



Plate 2. Sample section of trench



Plate 3. General view of footings trench showing made-up deposit



Plate 4. General view of footings trench



Plate 5. General view of footings trench

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**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
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June 2019

Non-technical summary

This is a written scheme of investigation for archaeological monitoring in advance of a new extension to an existing property- Fordwater Cottage Wixoe Suffolk. It has been written in response to an archaeological brief written by the Suffolk County Council - Conservation Team (Hannah Cutler).

Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief will be sought in standards for '*Field Archaeology in the East of England*,' (East Anglian Occasional papers 14, Gurney, D., 2003). In addition, this brief has been compiled respecting the following standards: Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region.)

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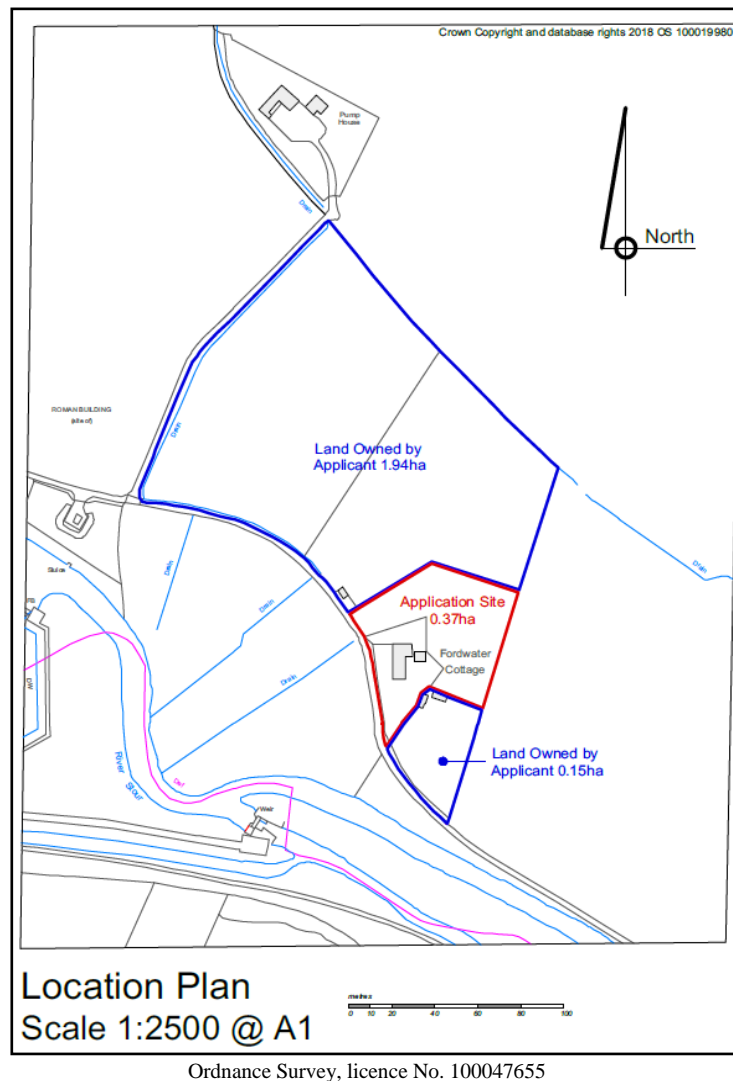


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3.2 Archaeological Monuments

The site for the new development lies adjacent to the known location of Wixoe Roman town (HER ref: WIX 003; WIX 022). This site has also been explored when a pipeline easement was created in 2011. This revealed evidence for the town along with prehistoric activity as well, including a beaker pit and late Bronze Age to middle Iron Age pits and ditches.

The main occupation evidence came from the Roman period: a town ditch; courtyards; furnaces, and by far the largest form of evidence was from a series of pits with high volumes of pottery sherds and animal bone; two Roman inhumations were also located within the easement. In addition to the Roman features, many finds of objects were made including a bone pin with a dog-carved head, coins; brooches, post holes and at least two roads intersected at this point

Wixoe was at the head of two Roman roads (crossroads) and next to the River Stour, making it a prime location for settlement at this time. The evidence for the first- second centuries A.D. was sparse, suggesting that this settlement developed later in the Roman period with abandonment around the 5th century A.D. (SSF54989 - Unpublished document: Atkins, R.. 2012. Excavations at Wixoe Roman Town, Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design.) For further information see the Suffolk Heritage Explorer web-site

Wixoe has produced many field finds, mainly from scatters of pottery and artefacts and have been recorded with the Historic Environment Records. (HER ref: WIX 005; 006; 007; 008; 009; 010; 011).

3.3 Archaeological Interventions

Excavations within the easement for a pipeline in 2011 - Atkins, R.. 2012. Excavations at Wixoe Roman Town, Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

3.4 Historical Background

An early reference to Wixoe can be found in the *Victoria County History* by William Page, 1907. This states: Wixoe - in Ainsford, near the Stour, many coins have been found, two noted, one of Nero (54-68 AD), the other Constans (337-350 AD) [Arch xiv.71], p.71. (The Victoria County Histories of Suffolk, Page, W., 1907)

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(Rumble, A., (ed.) 1986)

4. Maps



Figure 2. Hodkinson's map of Wixoe, 1783



Figure 3. The Six inch series (1st ed.) Ordnance Survey of Wixoe (1885)

4. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

4.1 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

4.2 A risk assessment will be carried out in consultation with the developer to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.

4.3 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be carried out: to provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development (including services and landscaping) permitted by the current planning consent. The results of this monitoring will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological find of significance, will be based upon result of the archaeological monitoring and will be subject to an additional specification.

4.4 The archaeological monitoring will identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, 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. Also, to establish the potential of the survival of environmental evidence. Sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practises, timetables and orders of costs. This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP 2). The archaeological monitoring is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive and report with an assessment of any potential archaeological or environmental evidence. Any further archaeological work required as mitigation will be the responsibility of SCC/ACT to advise. Each stage will be subject of a brief and updated project design; this document covers only the monitoring stage. The developer or ARCHAEOSEV will give

SCCA/CT a minimum 5 working days notice of the commencement of any archaeological work, to enable the work to be monitored by the SCCA/CT.

5. Aims and objectives of the project

5.1 To provide as much information as possible about the site, being within the vicinity on known archaeological finds and features as highlighted within the project brief (SCCA/CT) which, if encountered will be interpreted to address relevant research questions laid down within the *Regional Research frameworks*. (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region.) and Melycott, M., 2011.

5.2 To provide as much information about the archaeological resources within the proposed development site.

5.3 To comply with the SCCA/CT' request for an archaeological monitoring as part of the planning process.

5.4 To obtain information about the archaeological resources within the development site, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ.

5.5 To identify and establish the approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area together with its likely extent localized depth and quality of preservation.

5.6 To evaluate the likely impact of land uses in the past and the possible presence of colluvial/alluvial deposits.

5.7 Assess the condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

5.8 To preserve by recording, any evidence of the potential for survival of any environmental deposits of the area.

6. Methodology

6.1 The archaeological monitoring/recording will consist of monitoring any groundworks that might disturb concealed archaeological deposits. Any features located during the groundworks will require an allowance of time in order to excavate by hand and record fully as specified in this section.

6.2 All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.

6.3 For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min) will be excavated across their width. or as is practicable within the foundation trenches.

6.4 For discrete features such as pits, 50% of their fill will be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested) or as is practicable within the foundation trenches.

6.5 Sufficient excavation will be made to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established. All archaeological features exposed will be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 or 1:20 on a plan.

6.6 Any stratigraphic sequences encountered will be recorded in section at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Any structures, for example, hearths, kilns and other significant finds will be excavated and recorded in plan and by single context recording where required.

In the event that no stratigraphic sequences are encountered, sections and features seen in plan will be hand cleaned and will be drawn to either 1:10 or 1:20 scale depending on the size, and details of any features and deposits will be fully recorded.

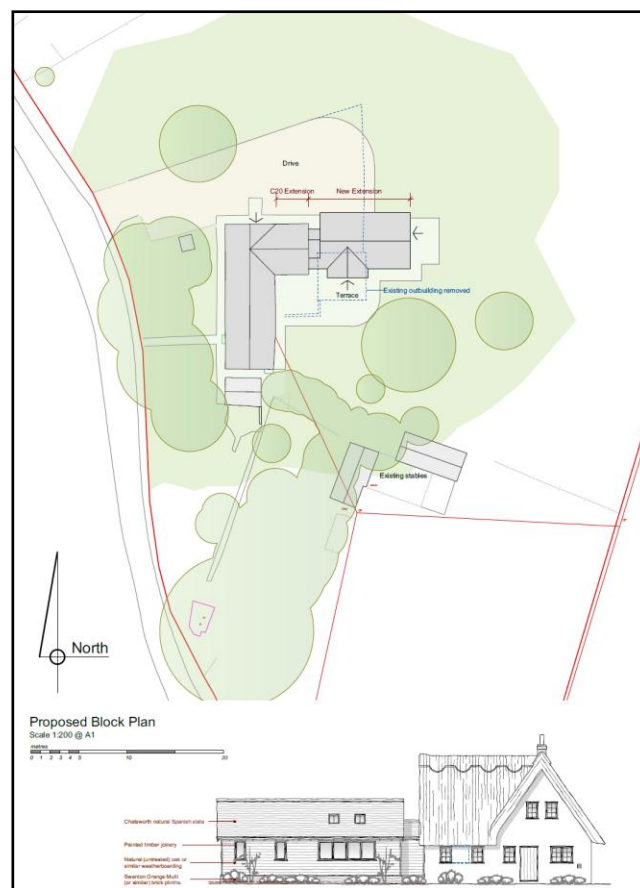


Figure 4. Block plan of site

6.7 All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context.

6.8 All levels will relate to Ordnance Datum.

6.9 All contexts will be recorded using numbered context sheets containing descriptions and sketches of the deposits and finds that might be encountered.

6.10 Best practise will be employed to allow for the sampling of archaeological deposits. All archaeological contexts will, where possible, be sampled for the potential of the site, taking, at a minimum, 20 litre bulk samples (using sealable containers designed for the purpose) or 100% of smaller features. These containers, before leaving site, will be clearly marked by the site team showing from which context they were taken. Environmental samples will be sent to the relevant specialist for flotation and analysis resulting in the specialists report for inclusion into the final report. Where waterlogged `organic` features are encountered, advice will be sought from a geoarchaeologist or envrimental specialist, and if necessary, will be invited to the site to consider all options available. This should include the extraction of monolith samples, whether by the site team or the specialist.

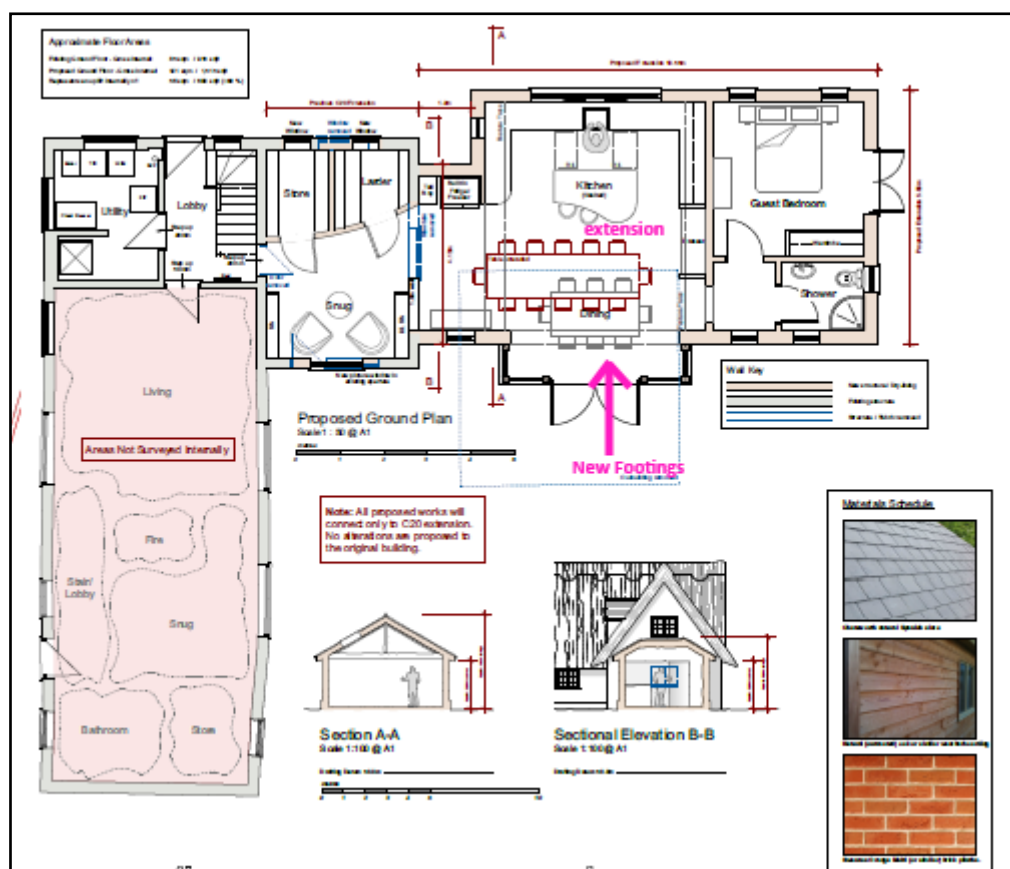


Figure 5. Proposed works, showing new extension to house

6.11 If rich or unusual features are encountered, further advice will be sought from the RSA before any attempt to remove them is made.

6.12 Should it be deemed necessary, the guide to sampling Archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. & Wiltshire., P.E.J., 1994). A guide to Sampling Archaeological deposits for environmental analysis) will be consulted. Copy held for viewing by SCC. Advice will also be sought from Zoe Outram, English Heritage Regional adviser for Archaeological science (East of England), should the need arise.

6.13 Metal detector searches of the site will be undertaken at all stages of the excavation.

6.14 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with by the SCCA/CT during the course of the monitoring).

6.15 The data recording methods and conventions used will be consistent with, and approved by, the SCCA/CT.

6.16 Proper respect will be accorded any disturbed human remains encountered.

Possible human remains will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Any remains observed will be related to the relevant authorities immediately (MOJ and SCCA/CT). Should human remains be encountered on the site, recording and then removal will take place, but only when a licence from the Ministry of Justice (Human remains removal or exhumation licence) has been issued. The client will also be advised that in processing human remains, extra costs will be incurred, an estimate will be relayed for these costs once the remains have been fully revealed.

6.17 All work will be undertaken to Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Museum of London Archaeology Service (Mola) standards.

6.18 The person days allocated (5) to this project are based on an estimated time-scale operating under normal conditions, allowing for clement weather for the duration of the project

6.19 All work will be carried out respecting statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation throughout the evaluation.

6.20 A photographic record will be compiled, comprising an overview of the site prior to work starting, as well as after completion of the work using black and white photographs, colour transparencies and high resolution digital images, and will be included with any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.

6.21 Finds will be conserved where required.

6.22 All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive.

6.23 An accession number will be obtained from the Suffolk HER for allocation to the archive

6.24 *Special Considerations and Research Questions*

Research aims for this project will be to identify further evidence of the very close proximity of a known Roman site located in the adjacent field to Fordwater Cottage. The current development could therefore yield further evidence for Roman Wixoe.

6.25 The research agenda will reflect the aims of: Medlycott, M (ed.) (2011) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **24**.

7. Health, Safety and Environment

7.1 A risk assessment strategy covering all activities will be carried out during the lifetime of the project.

7.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with current health and safety legislation as mentioned above.

7.3 Every care will be taken to minimise the environmental impact.

8. Ownership of Finds, Storage and Curation of Archive

All artefactual material recovered will be held in long term storage at the Suffolk county Council Store, Hollow Road Bury St Edmunds by the S.C.C. Archaeology Service. It is asked that ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to them to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all such artefacts. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to the Treasure Act (1996), separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.

9. Monitoring arrangements

9.1 Curatorial responsibility lies with SCCA/CT. They are to be notified of each stage of work. They will be notified in advance of the date of works on the site (minimum of five days).

9.2 Access is required to the site at all reasonable times to allow for monitoring by SCCA/CT or their agents and ARCHAEOSERV.

9.3 Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of Dennis Payne.

10. Archive preparation and deposition

The archive will be presented to the SCCA/CT to the standards as laid out in their brief.

11. Reporting procedures

11.1 The report will be completed within three months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities. A summary report will be produced

with the final report. A draft of the report will be submitted to the project officer/manager at SCCA/CT for approval.

11.2 The report will reflect the aims of the WSI by giving an objective account of the archaeological evidence, clearly distinguished from its interpretation. A discussion and interpretation of the archaeological evidence including environmental and palaeoenvironmental recovered from palaeosoils and cut features and its conclusions will include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Framework (East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 3&8, 1997 and 2000), and Medlycott, M., 2011.

11.3 Reports on specific areas, for example, ceramic or bone evidence will be included within the report to allow for a fully informed interpretation of any archaeology encountered. Sufficient detail will be placed upon the specialists findings to permit a detailed of assessment of the finds, including tabulation of data by context, including non-technical summaries.

11.4 One hard copy will be sent to the client.

11.5 One hardcopy will be sent to SCCA/CT Historic Environment Records Office

11.76 In addition a summary report will be submitted into the OASIS project.

12. Publication and dissemination

The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the specification written by the officer in charge at SCCA/CT

13. Other factors (including contingency)

13.1 Contingency will be made for operational delays including weather.

13.2 Contingency will be expected of the client for significant archaeology discovered as a result of the monitoring such as preserved wood, identified as a potential find for this site.

13.3 Contingency will be expected of the client for any specialist report that the relevant authority deems appropriate that cannot satisfactorily be produced by Dennis Payne or his agents.

13.4 Contingency will be expected of the client in the event that human remains are discovered in the course of the trench excavations.

14. Resources

14.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA, with extensive experience managing projects on a consultancy basis and with a number of contracting units.

14.2 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the foundation excavations.

15. Insurance statement

ARCHAEOSERV (D P Archaeological Services) is protected with a public and professional indemnity of £1,000,000 from Towergate Insurance

16. Copyright

Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

Bibliography

British Geological Society 1991 *East Anglia, Quaternary*

British Geological Society 1985 *East Anglia, Solid Geology (E207)*

**1990 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning*.
London: HMSO**

Medlycott, M (ed.) 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24

National Planning Policy Framework (revised 2019)

Rumble , A., (ed.) *The Domesday Book of Suffolk, 1086*, published by Phillimore

The Victoria History of the county of Suffolk, 1907; [Page, William, 1861-1934; University of London. Institute of Historical Research](#)

Appendix 1: Consultant specialists

Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by DPAS and where required, specialist analysis and advice from:-

Atkins, Rob	Bricks and ceramic building materials
Curl, Julie	Animal Bones
Barnett, Dr. Sarah	Luminescence Dating
Bates Sarah	Lithics
Sue Anderson	Anglo Saxon Pottery & environmental
evidence; Osteologist	
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils (Geoarchaeo specialist)
Browen, Nigel	Bronze Age Pottery
Cowgill, Jane	Slag /metal working residues
Doig, T	Drainpipes, underground structures, social
	history
July Curl	Human bones
SCCAS	Environmental
French, Dr. C.A.I	Soil micromorphology
Guest, Pete	Coins
Holly, Duncan	Medieval artefacts including glass
Outram, Zoe	Environmental evidence including human
remains	

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OASIS ID: dennispa1-357119

Project details

Project name	continuous archaeological monitoring at Fordwater Cottage Wixoe Haverhill
Short description of the project	Monitoring of the groundworks for the footings trench to the extension at Fordwater Cottage completed with no finds or archaeology. The reason was apparent that the location of the footings trench was within made-up and disturbed ground down to the natural geology.
Project dates	Start: 26-06-2019 End: 10-06-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any project codes associated with reference	wix027 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NA None
Significant Finds	NA None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY WIXOE Fordwater Cottage Wixoe Suffolk
Postcode	IP31 4SG
Study area	150 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 710 430 52.058486712738 0.494563044692 52 03 30 N 000 29 40 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Position derived from charts
Height OD / Depth	Min: 173.1m Max: 174m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	ARCHAEOSERV
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	HANNAH CUTLER
Project director/manager	DENNIS PAYNE

Project supervisor DENNIS PAYNE

Type of Landowner
sponsor/funding body

Name of Russell Vickers
sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
recipient

Digital Contents "none"

Paper Archive Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
recipient

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Report"

Project bibliography

1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological Monitoring Fordwater Cottage Wixoe Haverhill Suffolk

Author(s)/Editor(s) D Payne

Other bibliographic na
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