



Green Farm (Reservoir)
The Green, Ilketshall St.
Lawrence, Beccles, Suffolk

Client:
Mr J Stent

Date:
February 2016

ISL 018
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2016/013
Author: Simon Picard
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Author: Simon Picard

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Editor: Stuart Boulter

Report Date: February/2016

HER Information

Site Code: ISL 018
Site Name: Green Farm (Reservoir)
Report Number 2016/013
Planning Application No: DC/15/5212/AGO
Date of Fieldwork: 4th February 2016
Grid Reference: TM 3724 8412
Oasis Reference: Suffolka1-240165
Curatorial Officer: Abby Antrobus
Project Officer: Simon Picard
Client/Funding Body: Mr Joe Stent
Client Reference: N/A

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Simon Picard
Date: February 2016
Approved By: *****
Position: *****
Date: *****
Signed: *****

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Summary

Four trenches were excavated in order to archaeologically evaluate the site of a proposed attenuation reservoir at Green Farm, The Green, Ilketshall St. Lawrence as part of an application classed as a permitted development. A single ditch, post medieval in date and recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884, was present in three of the trenches, no further archaeological features were encountered.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on 4th February 2016 at Green Farm, The Green, Ilketshall St. Lawrence, Beccles, Suffolk (Fig. 1) as part of planning application DC/15/5212/AGO, relating to the construction of an attenuation reservoir on arable land. The site is centred on grid reference TM 3724 8412 and is circa 44m above the Ordnance Datum. The work was carried out to a Brief issued by Dr Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) and to a Written Scheme of Investigation by Rhod Gardner of Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC, Appendix 1) and was commissioned and funded by Mr J Stent.

2. Geology and topography

Ilketshall St. Lawrence and the surrounding villages lie on a plateau of flat open arable land bounded by the 40m contour roughly equidistant, approximately 6km, between the Waveney valley to the north and the Blyth valley to the south. Locally, the development area is situated immediately to the south of an existing farmyard with associated buildings on a flat arable field currently in crop. The geology on site presented itself as mid yellow firm clay with occasional small patches of mid grey chalky clay.

3. Archaeology and historical background

Little archaeological work or investigation has been undertaken in the vicinity of the site with finds scatters, cropmarks and extant structural features providing the few entries onto the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) within a 500m radius of the site (Fig. 1).

Approximately 300m to the east of the site is the route of a Roman road connecting Ilketshall St. John to the north and Spexhall to the south. This is recorded under HER code ISL 007 and is thought to be part of a road which ran north to Caister and can be projected to the south to the settlements at either Wenhaston or Knodishall. Given the name Stone Street in the medieval period this section of the road follows the line of the modern A144 connecting Halesworth and Bungay. A small square medieval moat is located 450m to the south at Moat Farm, ISL 001. This is isolated and lies partially over the parish border into Ilketshall St. Margaret. No longer standing but recorded on the

First Edition Ordnance Survey was a post medieval windmill and associated buildings, ISL 006. By the time of the 1927 Ordnance Survey this was marked as out of use.

Cropmarks 300m to the southeast, ISL 011, show an undated small rectangular enclosure measuring approximately 40m by 20m along with a few possibly associated field boundaries, none of which appear on the First Edition Ordnance survey.

The first of two findspot entries on the HER is 370m to the northwest of the site where a late fifteenth or early sixteenth century coin of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain is recorded under the HER code ISL 016. The other, ISL 015 approximately 300m to the southwest, is a small scatter of two thirteenth or fourteenth century coins along with a medieval strap fitting.

The site fronts onto the historic St. Lawrence Green, which gives the farm its name, with the development area lying approximately 40m off its southern edge. Also fronting onto the Green is Silverdale, a small sixteenth century timber framed cottage (Grade II listed building 282240).

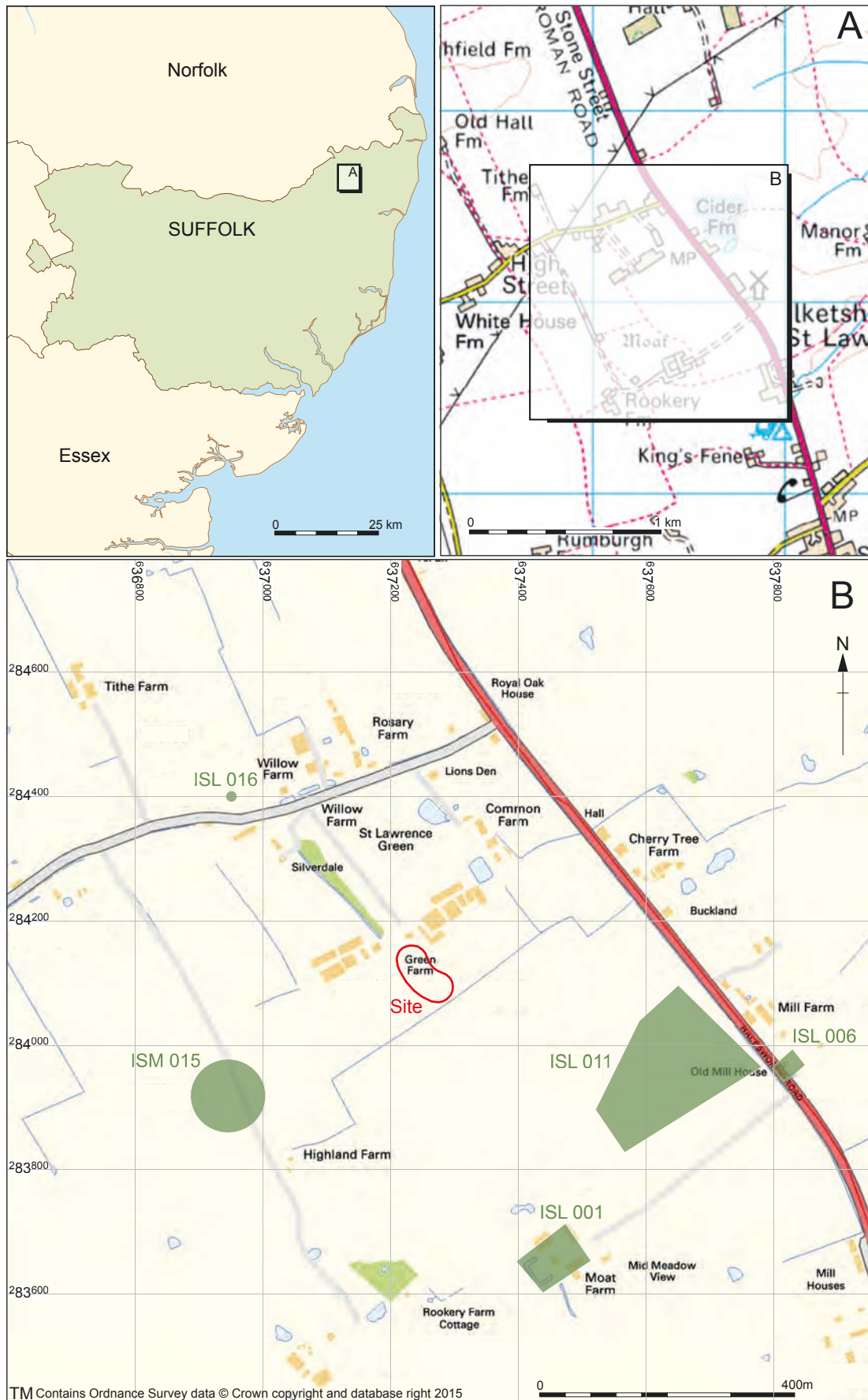


Figure 1. Location of site and HER (green)

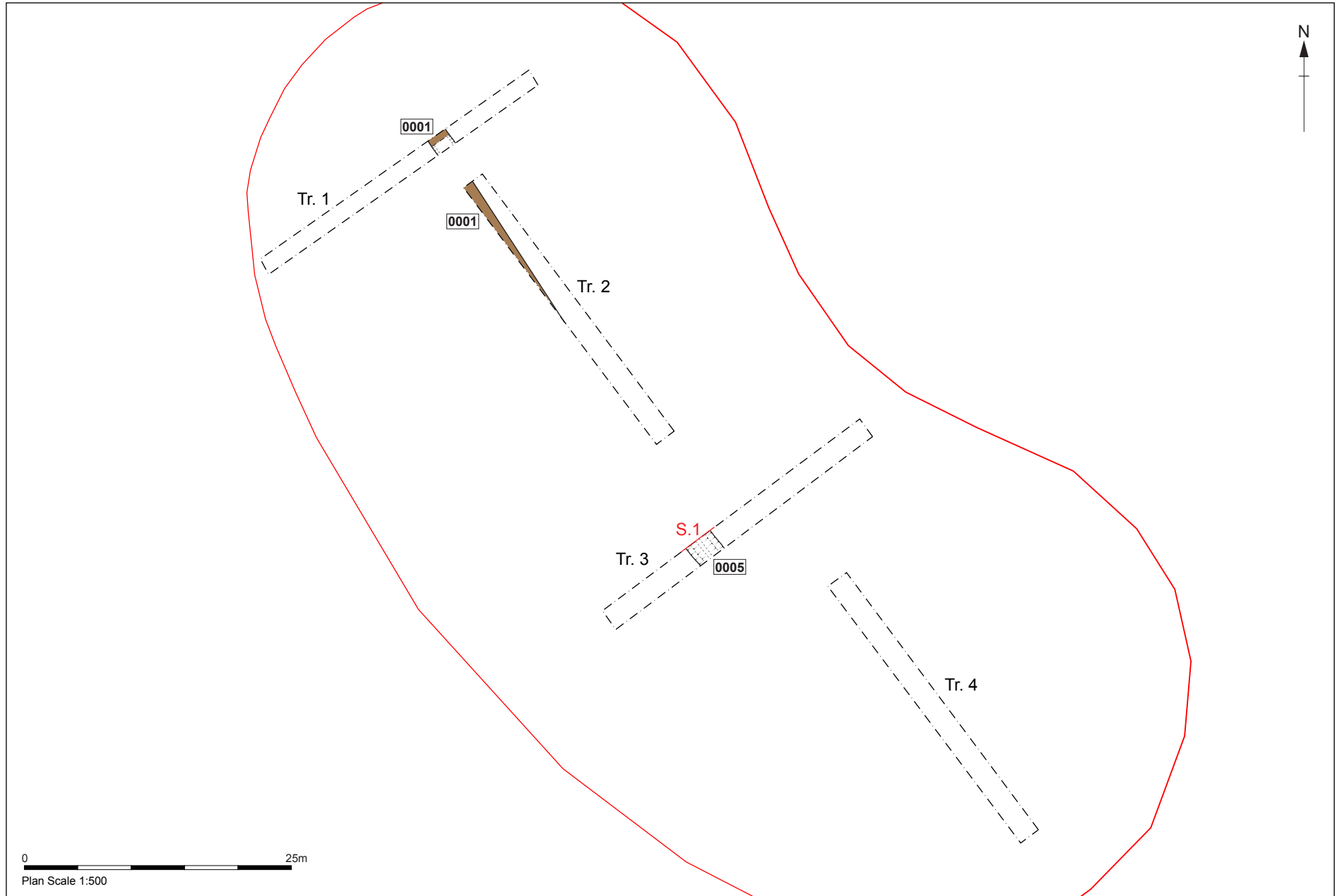


Figure 2. Trench plan

4. Methodology

Four trenches, totalling 120m in length by 2.1m wide, were excavated with a 360 degree tracked mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket under the constant observation and direction of an experienced archaeologist (Fig. 2). The topsoil was removed to expose the natural strata below with the upcast soil being examined for finds.

Following excavation the soil profiles of each trench were cleaned by hand and recorded. The position of a post medieval ditch, shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 3), was confirmed and was present in three of the trenches. In Trench 1 a section was excavated through this ditch by hand, although due to waterlogging this had to be abandoned. A full profile of the ditch was recorded in Trench 3 following a machine excavated slot. All recording was carried out using SACIC pro forma sheets with all sections drawn at a scale of 1:20 and hand drawn plans at a scale of 1:50 on plastic drawing film. A photographic record was made using a high resolution digital camera. The trenches were located and heights above Ordnance Datum obtained using an RTK GNSS surveying system (Leica GS08+). No environmental samples were collected and no finds were retained.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code ISL 018. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-240165, Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited with the County HER, maintained by SCCAS/CT at Bury St Edmunds under HER code ISL 018.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

The site was generally level with the topsoil of mid to dark brown loose and wet clayey silt being uniformly 0.4m thick and directly over the natural strata of mid yellow firm clay. All the trenches measured 30m long by 2.1m wide and 0.4m deep.

5.2 Trench results

Trench 1



Plate 1. Trench 1, 1m scale, looking southwest.

Positioned at the north of the development area and aligned northeast southwest, Trench 1 was moved approximately 5m to the south of its intended position in order to avoid a known drain running along the edge of the farmyard to the north (Fig 2, PI. 1). Located on the edge of the cultivated field, the ground where this trench was cut was severely waterlogged and also had been subject to heavy traffic from farm vehicles.

Here the topsoil contained some modern rubbish derived from a large nearby bonfire. The course of a pair of saturated modern field drains could be seen at the southwest end of the trench with water immediately beginning to rise from them. The only archaeological feature encountered within the trench was the post medieval ditch (context number 0001) which was aligned roughly northwest southeast across the trench. A section through this was begun but because of water ingress was recorded before the base of the ditch was reached (Pl. 2). Three filling deposits were recorded in this ditch. Uppermost of which was 0002, a firm dark grey brown clayey silt which probably represents topsoil slumping into the top of the ditch. This overlaid a layer of redeposited natural mid yellow clay, 0003, possibly introduced to consolidate the backfilled ditch. Below this was 0004. This was firm dark grey brown silty clay which contained a small amount of post medieval ceramic building material fragments which were not retained.



Plate 2. Trench 1, Ditch 0001, 1m scale, looking southeast.

Trench 2

To the south of Trench 1 this trench was aligned northwest southeast. Ditch 0001 could be seen continuing along the western edge of this trench, covering roughly half the trench at the northwest end and then tapering off before disappearing after approximately 18m (Pl. 3). No sections were excavated through the ditch in this trench and no further archaeological features were encountered.



Plate 3. Trench 2, 1m scale, looking northwest.

Trench 3

This trench was to the south of Trench 2 and was aligned northeast southwest and, again, ditch 0001 continued across this trench (Pl. 5). A machine excavated section was cut through the ditch in this trench in order to fully record its profile (Fig. 4, PL. 4), the spoil was examined for finds but none were recovered. The ditch continued to be roughly northwest southeast aligned with moderately sloping, slightly rounded sides and a gently rounded base. Recorded under context number 0005 here, it was 2.56m wide and up to 0.94m deep. Three of its filling deposits could be related to those recorded in Trench 1; an upper fill of firm dark grey brown clayey silt, 0006, mid yellow clay, 0007, and firm dark grey brown silty clay, 0008. This overlaid a basal fill of mid grey firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and occasional small stones.



Plate 4. Trench 3, Ditch 0005, 1m scale, looking northwest.

Trench 4

This was the most southerly of the trenches and was northwest southeast aligned. No archaeological deposits were observed in this trench (Pl. 6).



Plate 5. Trench 3, 1m scale, looking northeast.



Plate 6. Trench 4, 1m scale, looking northwest.

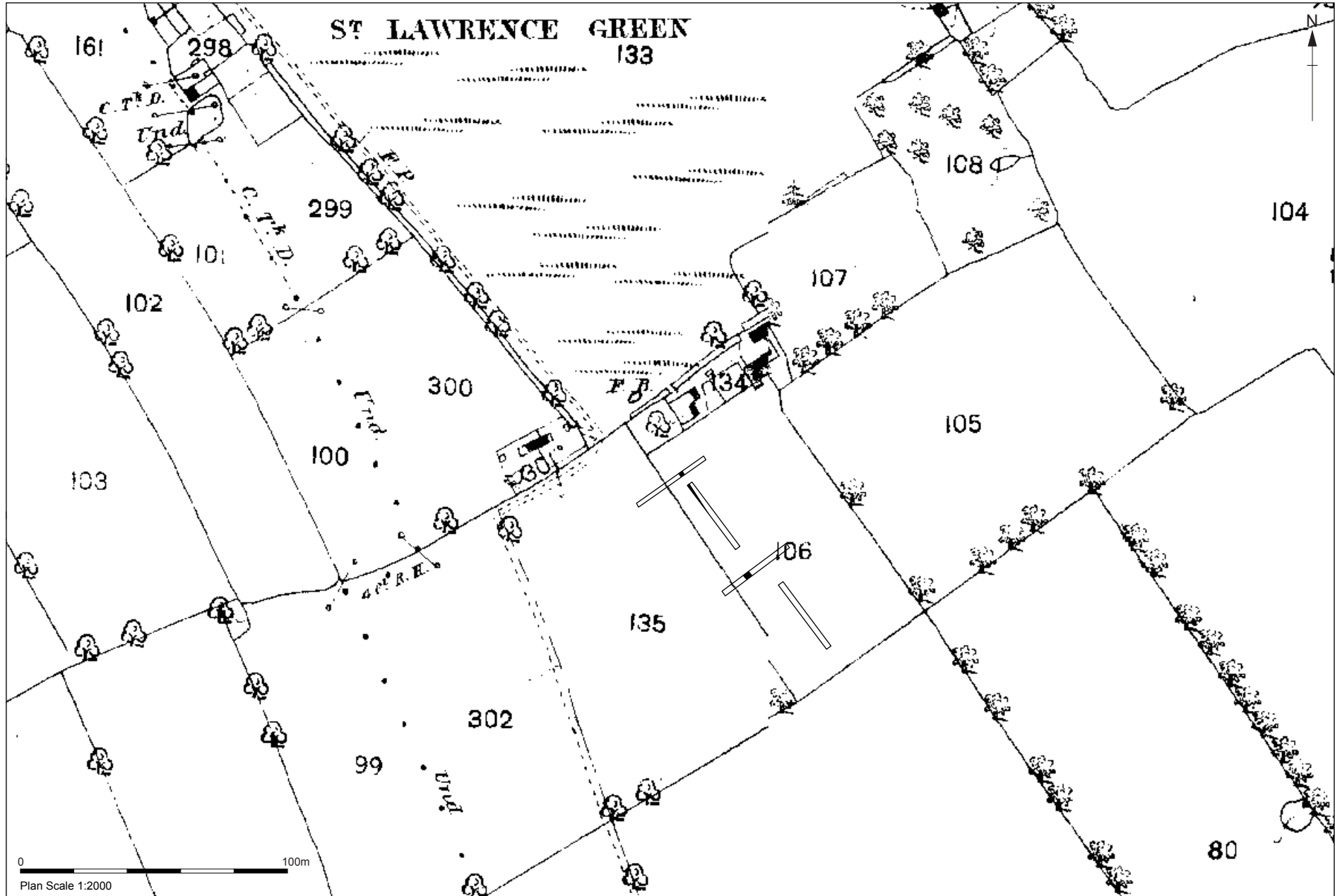


Figure 3. Trenches shown on 1884 First Edition Ordnance Survey map

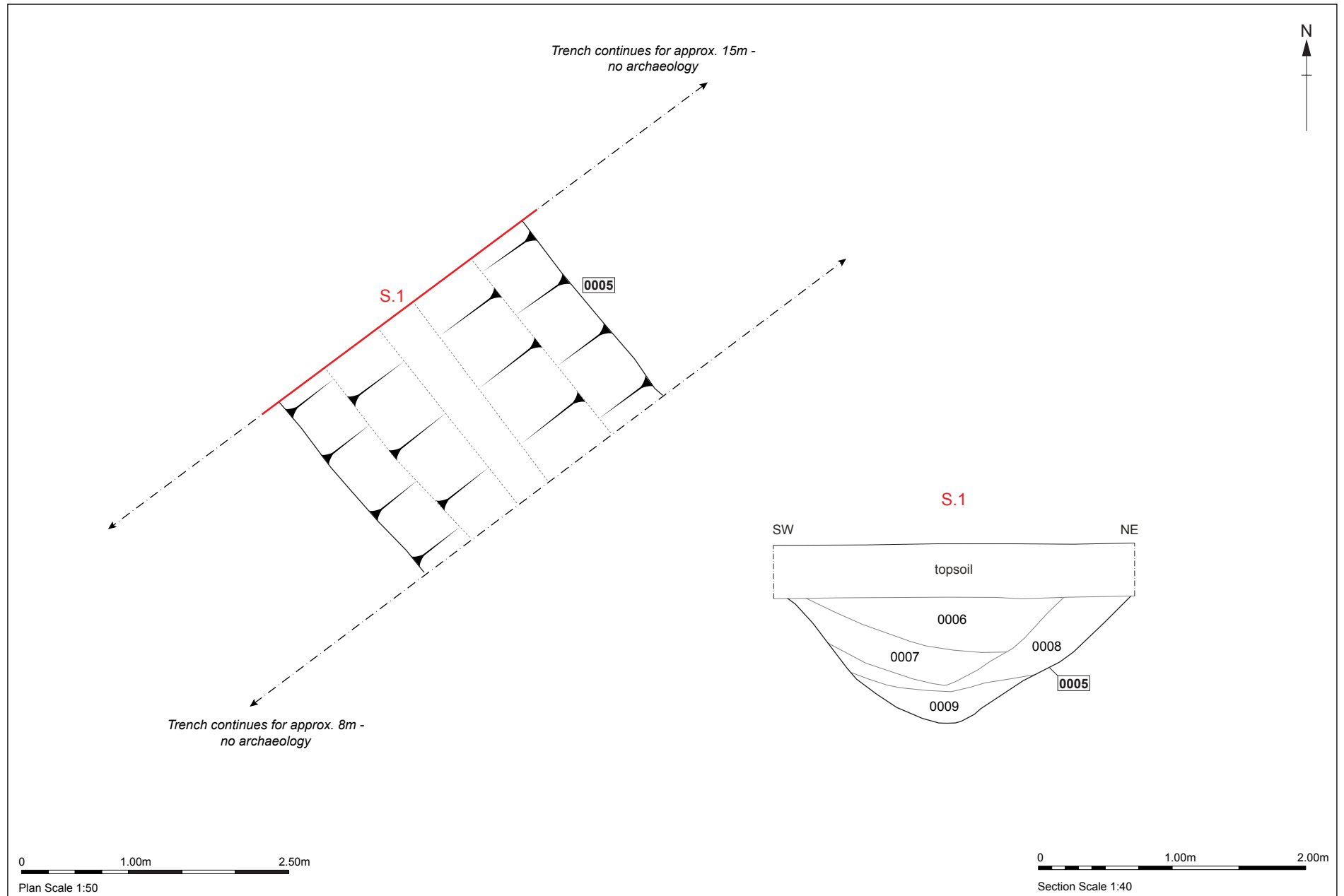


Figure 4. Trench 3, plan and section

6. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The evaluation has confirmed the location of a post medieval field boundary shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884. On the first edition this boundary is shown as continuing to the north to the southern edge of St. Lawrence Green where it forms the western boundary of a smaller enclosure which fronts onto the Green itself. The rear boundary of this smaller unit continues behind buildings to the northeast, likely Green Farm, and falls to the north of the development area. This would suggest that the development area itself lies on land that has been historically used for cultivation rather than habitation and that it is situated to the south of any backyard activity associated with Green-side properties. The evaluation also provided no evidence of any domestic or agricultural activity associated with the Roman road to the east, either through archaeological deposits or through unstratified finds within the topsoil. It is therefore recommended that no further archaeological work is required with regard to the construction of the reservoir, although the final decision rest with SCCAS Conservation Team.

7. Archive deposition

The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited with the County HER, maintained by SCCAS/CT at Bury St Edmunds.

8. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Preston Boyles and Simon Picard, who also directed the work.

Project management was undertaken by Rhod Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Bowen and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter.

9. Bibliography

Ordnance Survey 1983 *Soils of England and Wales*: Soil survey of England and Wales, sheet 4 Eastern England 1:250,000. Harpenden

Appendix 1. Abridged Written Scheme of Investigation



Green Farm, Ilketshall St Lawrence, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation

Trenched Evaluation

Date: January 2016

Prepared by: Rhodri Gardner

Issued to: Abby Antrobus (SCCAS Conservation Team)

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Summary Project Details

Site Name	Green Farm
Site Location/Parish	Ilketshall St Lawrence
Grid Reference	TM 373 841
Access	Off High Street (and farm track)
Planning Application No	DC/15/5212/AGO
HER code	ISL 018
Event No.	ESF 23393
OASIS ref.	Suffolka1-240165
Type:	Trial trench evaluation
Area	0.5ha
Project start date	TBC
Fieldwork duration	Up to 2 days (estimated)
Number of personnel on site	Up to 3

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	TBC	
Curatorial Officer	Abby Antrobus	01284 741231
Consultant		

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Suffolk Constabulary	01473 613500 (999 in an emergency)
Location of nearest A&E	Ipswich Hospital, Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 5PD	01284 712233

Hire details

Plant:	N/A	
Toilet Hire	N/A	
Tool hire:	N/A	

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3. Post-excavation
4. Additional Considerations
5. Staffing

Figures

1. Site location
2. Trench layout

Appendices Removed

1. Health and Safety Policy
2. Insurance Documentation

1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology have been asked by Derek Salisbury Architectural Practice (on behalf of a client) to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench at the above site (Fig 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. The Suffolk County Council brief includes provision for further excavation if the trial trenching identifies archaeological deposits. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2 The development site covers c. 0.5ha, and is located at NGR TM 373 841 (Figure 1).
- 1.3 The present stage of work is being requested as part of an application for an attenuation reservoir classed as a permitted development. The consent has been granted under planning application number DC/15/5212/AGO. This consent sets out that work should be undertaken in accordance with the contents of the archaeological brief produced by Suffolk County Council. The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are damaged or destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with a Brief produced for this specific planning condition by Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (dated 23rd December 2015).
- 1.5 The application site lies in an area that has not seen any previous archaeological investigation or recording, but has significant potential for the presence of earlier settlement evidence due to its favourable location.
- 1.6 The development proposal is for the construction of an attenuation reservoir. The groundwork such construction would entail is liable to damage or destroy any heritage assets that may be present within the site. The purpose of the trial trenching is therefore to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement.
- 1.7 Trial trenching to cover 5% by area of the development site has been specified. This amounts to c. 225m² of trench area. Linear trenches measuring 30m by 1.8m wide will be used. These will be positioned so as to give as even coverage of the site as possible. The detailed trenching rationale will be outlined in Section 2, below.
- 1.8 This WSI complies with the SCCAS/CT standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2012, Ver 1.1), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2001) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).
- 1.9 The research aims of this trial trench evaluation are as follows, as described in Section 3.3 of the SCCAS Conservation Team brief:

RA1: 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.

RA2: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

RA3: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

RA4: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

In addition to these specific aims the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011).



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Figure 1. Site Location



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016

Figure 2. Proposed trench layout (trenches in red, overhead services also shown)

2 Fieldwork: trial trench evaluation

- 2.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience. The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer and up to 2 experienced excavators and surveyors (to include metal detectorist).
- 2.2 Evaluation of the development area in this instance will employ four (4) trenches, all being 30m long. The proposed trench location plan is shown in Fig 2.
- 2.4 No information has currently been provided about the presence or otherwise of services by the developer. Therefore if previously unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered during work on site then trench layout may have to be amended accordingly.
- 2.5 The trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant observation of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and concrete/overburden will be mechanically separated for sequential backfilling if required.
- 2.6 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2012.
- 2.7 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief and Specification it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is used or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered. However such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 2.8 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features and deposits.
- 2.9 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be recorded at 1:20. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 2.10 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.

- 2.11 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 2.12 Metal detector searches will be made at suitable stages of the excavation works.
- 2.13 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.14 All finds will be brought back to the Suffolk Archaeology premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 2.15 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 2.16 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in situ. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 2.17 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 A unique HER number will be acquired from the Suffolk HER. This will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project. The HER number in this instance is ISL 018, and the event number ESF 23393.
- 3.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by Suffolk Archaeology's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 3.3 All artefacts and ecofacts will be held by Suffolk Archaeology until analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.5 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

- 3.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. The report will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site.
- 3.13 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.14 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Suffolk Archaeology will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.
- 3.15 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval.
- 3.16 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.17 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 3.18 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (2015). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 3.19 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.20 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant site's Ministry of Justice licence.
- 3.21 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.22 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the objects discovery

and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.

- 3.23 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of Suffolk Archaeology, their subcontractors or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

4 Additional considerations

4.1 Health and Safety

- 4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 All Suffolk Archaeology staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present site and are aware of Suffolk Archaeology H&S policies. All permanent Suffolk Archaeology excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.
- 4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or Suffolk County Council monitors. All such staff and visitors must abide by Suffolk Archaeology's H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk Archaeology's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

4.2 Environmental controls

- 4.2.1 Suffolk Archaeology is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's EMS policies.

4.3 Plant machinery

- 4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a full range of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

4.4 Site security

- 4.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 4.4.2 In this instance all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

4.5 Access

- 4.5.3 The client will secure access to the site for Suffolk Archaeology personnel and subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.
- 4.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of Suffolk Archaeology. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.6 Site preparation

- 4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.7 Backfilling

- 4.7.1 The trench will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal if required. Where present topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The separation will be done mechanically by the plant provider – it is inevitable that a small amount of mixing of the material will take place under these circumstances.
- 4.7.2 The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.
- 4.7.3 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior written agreement.

4.8 Monitoring

- 4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief and specification.

5 Staffing

5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 1 x Project Officer (full time)
- 2 x Site Assistant (as required)
- 1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer will be confirmed nearer to the project start. All Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from Suffolk Archaeology's qualified and experienced staff. Suffolk Archaeology will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.

5.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require.

Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0001	0001	Ditch Cut	Linear, northwest south east aligned, and only partially excavated due to water ingress. Post medieval ditch	No		No	1
0002	0001	Ditch Fill	Dark grey-brown firm clayey silt with moderate inclusions. Upper fill.	No		No	1
0003	0001	Ditch Fill	Redeposited yellow clay	No		No	1
0004	0001	Ditch Fill	Dark grey brown firm silty clay with moderate inclusions.	No		No	1
0005	0005	Ditch Cut	Same ditch as 0001. Machine slot excavated, broad with moderately steep slightly concave sides with a gently rounded base. Post medieval ditch.	No		No	3
0006	0005	Ditch Fill	Same as 0002	No		No	3
0007	0005	Ditch Fill	Same as 0003, although slightly silty.	No		No	3
0008	0005	Ditch Fill	Same as 0004.	No		No	3
0009	0005	Ditch Fill	Mid grey firm silty clay with chalk flecks and stones. Basal fill.	No		No	3

Appendix 3. OASIS Form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-240165

Project details

Project name	Green Farm Reservoir, Ilketshall St Lawrence
Short description of the project	Trial trench evaluation in advance of the construction of a storage reservoir.
Project dates	Start: 26-01-2016 End: 30-04-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ISL 018 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY ST LAWRENCE ILKETSHALL Green Farm

Postcode	NR34 8NQ
Study area	0.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 3724 8412 52.403009302309 1.488067123843 52 24 10 N 001 29 17 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 43.4m Max: 43.8m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Dr Abby Antrobus

Project director/manager Rhodri Gardner

Project supervisor Simon Picard

Type of sponsor/funding body Architect

Name of sponsor/funding body Derek Salibury Architectural Practice

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Digital Archive ID ISL 018

Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media available "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	ISL 018
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Map", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey ", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Green Farm (Reservoir), Ilketshall St. Lawrence, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Picard, S.
Other bibliographic details	SACIC Report No. 2016/013
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Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
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Entered by	Simon Picard (simon.picard@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	16 February 2016

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

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