



The Beeches, 43, High Street Ixworth, Suffolk

Client:
S & A Care Ltd.

Date:
February 2018

IXW 119
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2018/013
Author: Mark Sommers
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IXW 119

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2018/013

Author: Mark Sommers

Editor: Dr Rhodri Gardner

Report Date: February 2018

HER Information

Site Code: IXW 119

Site Name: The Beeches, 43, High Street, Ixworth, Suffolk

Report Number 2018/013

Planning Application No: DC/15/1354/FUL

Date of Fieldwork: 14th February 2018

Grid Reference: TL 9326 7057

Oasis Reference: suffolka1-305523

Curatorial Officer: James Rolfe

Project Officer: Mark Sommers

Client/Funding Body: S & A Care Ltd.

HER Search invoice no. n/a

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: Mark Sommers
Date:

Approved By: Dr Rhodri Gardner
Position: Director
Date:
Signed:

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out within the rear garden area of 'The Beeches', 43, High Street, Ixworth, Suffolk, in advance of the construction of an extension to the existing building. A single trench, 12m in length, was mechanically excavated but no significant archaeological deposits or features were identified although much of the area was disturbed by modern services and other late post-medieval disturbances. The natural subsoil consisted of white/pale yellow chalk which was encountered at a depth of c.0.65m. (Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company, for S & A Care Ltd.).

1. Introduction

Planning permission has been granted for the construction of an extension to the rear of 'The Beeches', 43, High Street, Ixworth, Suffolk (application number DC/15/1354/FUL). One of the conditions attached to the planning consent called for an agreed programme of archaeological work to be put in place.

The first stage of the programme of work, as specified in a Brief produced by James Rolfe of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team, was the undertaking of a trenched evaluation in order to ascertain what levels of archaeological evidence may be present within the development area and to inform any mitigation strategies that may then be deemed necessary. Based on this brief a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC); this WSI was subsequently approved by James Rolfe, the curatorial officer for this project (Appendix 1).

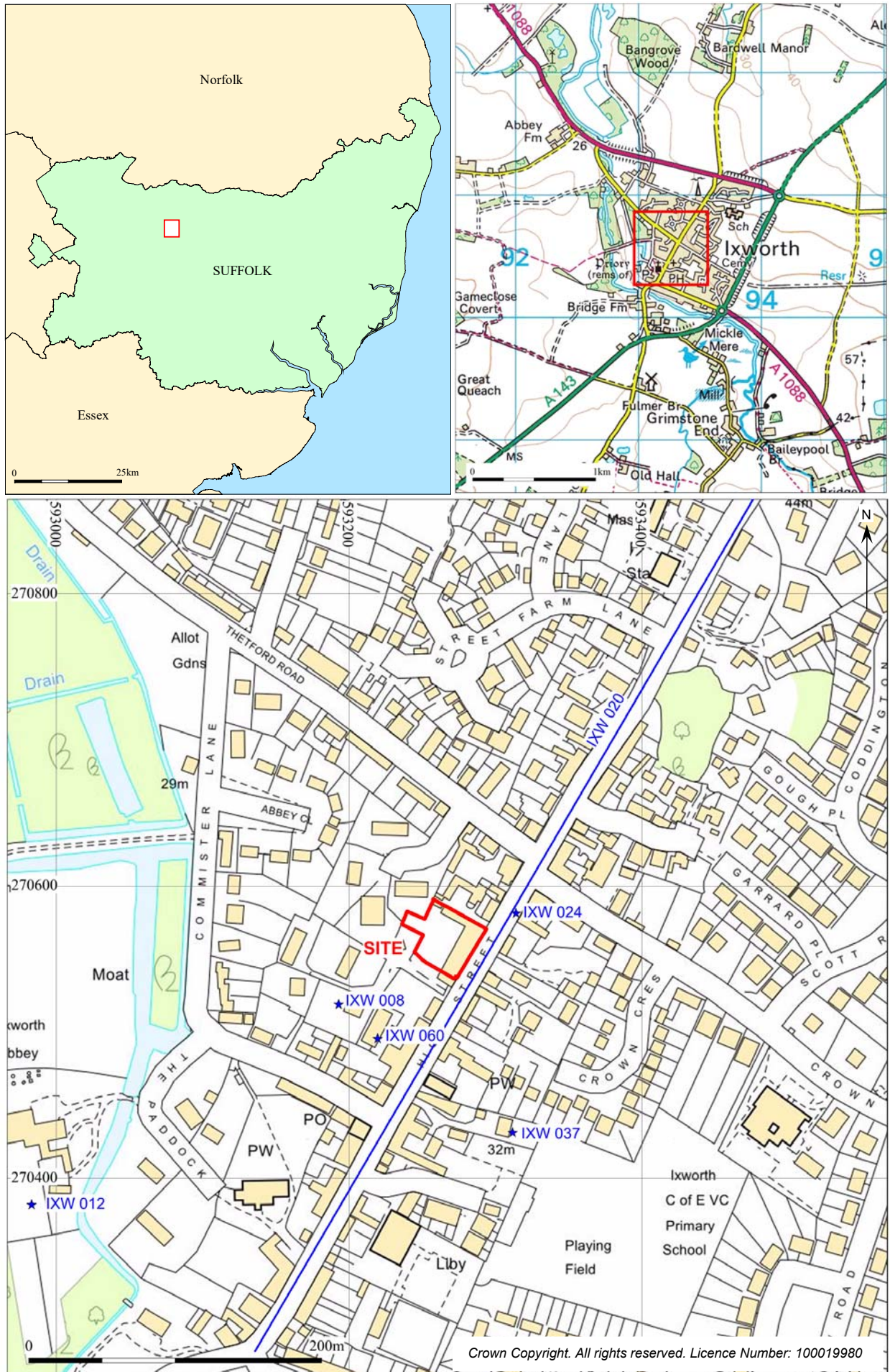
The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TL 9326 7057. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the site.

The archaeological evaluation was carried out on the 14th February 2018 by SACIC who were commissioned by S & A Care Ltd.

2. Geology and topography

The local bedrock geology consists of chalks of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation And Culver Chalk Formation (undifferentiated). No overlying superficial deposits are recorded (information from the 1:50,000 scale geological map, accessed via British Geological Survey website on the 16th February 2018).

The local topography comprises a relatively level, but gently rolling, plateau. The site itself lies at a height of c.35m OD, on a very gentle northeast facing slope that runs down to the River Black Bourne, which lies some 400m to the southwest. The site is located to the rear of 'The Beeches', a large house, now a care home, that fronts onto the High Street, close to the centre of Ixworth. The core of the house dates from the late 17th century; it is a Grade II Listed Building.



At the time of the evaluation the site comprised a small area of grassed lawn alongside a previous extension to the property and bounded by surfaced pathways. Although the adjacent structure appeared to be of relatively recent origin its footprint is roughly coincidental with a structure depicted on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site lies within the area of archaeological importance, as defined in the County Historic Environment Record (HER), for the Roman and post Roman settlement of Ixworth. It is adjacent to the location of Roman settlement features (HER ref. IXW 024), recorded during the laying of a water main in the High Street, and close to an excavation which revealed a number of Roman features, including at least two wells, at 29, High Street (HER ref. IXW 060), located less than 100m to the southwest. Additionally a late Saxon find spot (HER ref. IXW 008) lies around 80m to the southwest, where a Roman fibula and a coin of Septimus Severus was also reported as having been found, and an undated pit containing Roman and later finds was recorded at a site to the southeast of the High Street (HER ref. IXW 037).

Ixworth was also a settlement throughout the medieval period. It is recorded in the Domesday Book and it is also the site of an Augustinian priory found in the late 12th century (HER ref. IXW 012). The site of the priory and the extant medieval church of St Mary's lie around 250m to the southwest of the site. The development site itself is to the rear of a property that fronts onto the High Street, which is likely to have been a major thoroughfare through the village throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods and is also coincidental to the line of the former Roman road (HER ref. IXW 020), as recorded by Margery (1973).

4. Methodology

The trial trench was machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using a toothless bucket fitted to a small tracked excavator. The trench location was laid out using tapes and measured off the existing site boundaries.

The machining of the trench was closely observed throughout in order to identify any archaeological features and deposits that may be exposed and to recover any artefacts

that might be revealed. Excavation continued until undisturbed natural deposits were encountered, the exposed surface of which was then examined for cut features. Any features identified were to be sampled by hand with the resultant section and a scale plan being recorded in pencil on plastic film. Following excavation of the trenches, the nature of the overburden was recorded and the depths of the natural subsoil noted.

A photographic record of the work undertaken was also compiled using a 24 megapixel digital camera.

Upon completion of the archaeological recording the trench was backfilled.

5. Results

A single trench, measuring 12m in length, was excavated (Fig. 2). Due to the restrictive nature of the site the only location available for the trench was narrow strip of lawn adjacent a wing of the main structure. Upon excavation it was discovered that much of the area had been previously disturbed by a modern well/soakaway capped with concrete, a length of concrete footing, and modern drainage pipes. Only two limited areas of undisturbed natural subsoil, consisting of a hard, off-white powdery chalk, were exposed (Fig. 3; Plate 1). The subsoil lay at a depth of 0.65m below and overburden of dark brown grey sandy silt with frequent pieces of broken chalk and occasional flecks of charcoal and small pieces of red brick and/or tile, which was in turn overlain by c.0.25m of dark rich topsoil (Plate 2).

In the larger of two areas of undisturbed natural subsoil a probable pit (0001) was present. Excavation revealed this to be c.0.8m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained a two fills. The lower fill (0002) consisted of dark brown grey silty sand with frequent pieces of broken chalk, rounded flint stones and fragments of red brick and tile of a clearly late post-medieval date; this was overlain by a thick deposit (0003) of relatively clean white crushed chalk (plate 3), although this may have actually been in later cut across the top of pit 0001.

Other than the clearly late disturbances, no other archaeological features were identified. The resultant spoil from the excavation was carefully examined during excavation but no artefacts earlier than the late post-medieval period were identified.

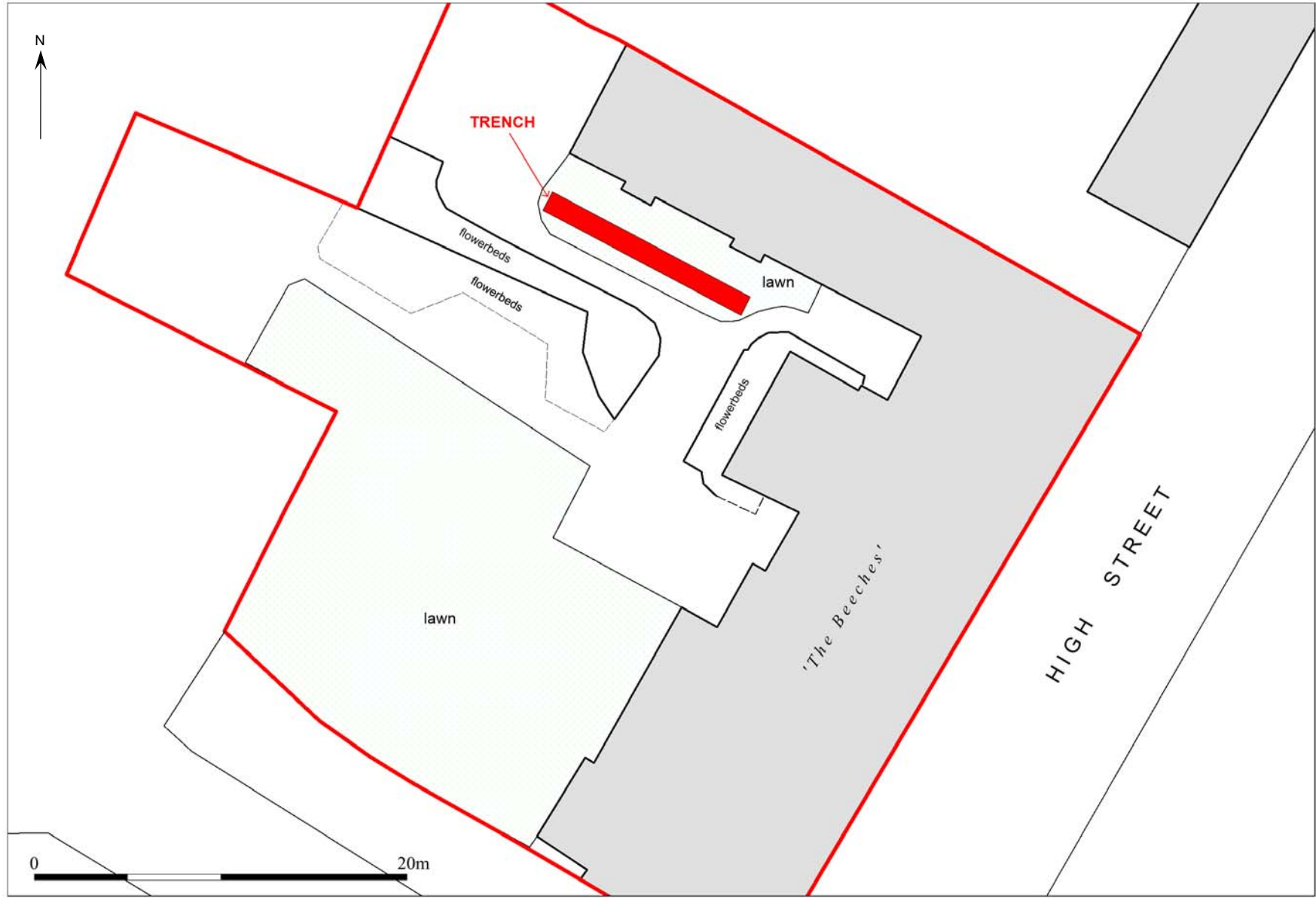


Figure 2. Trench location

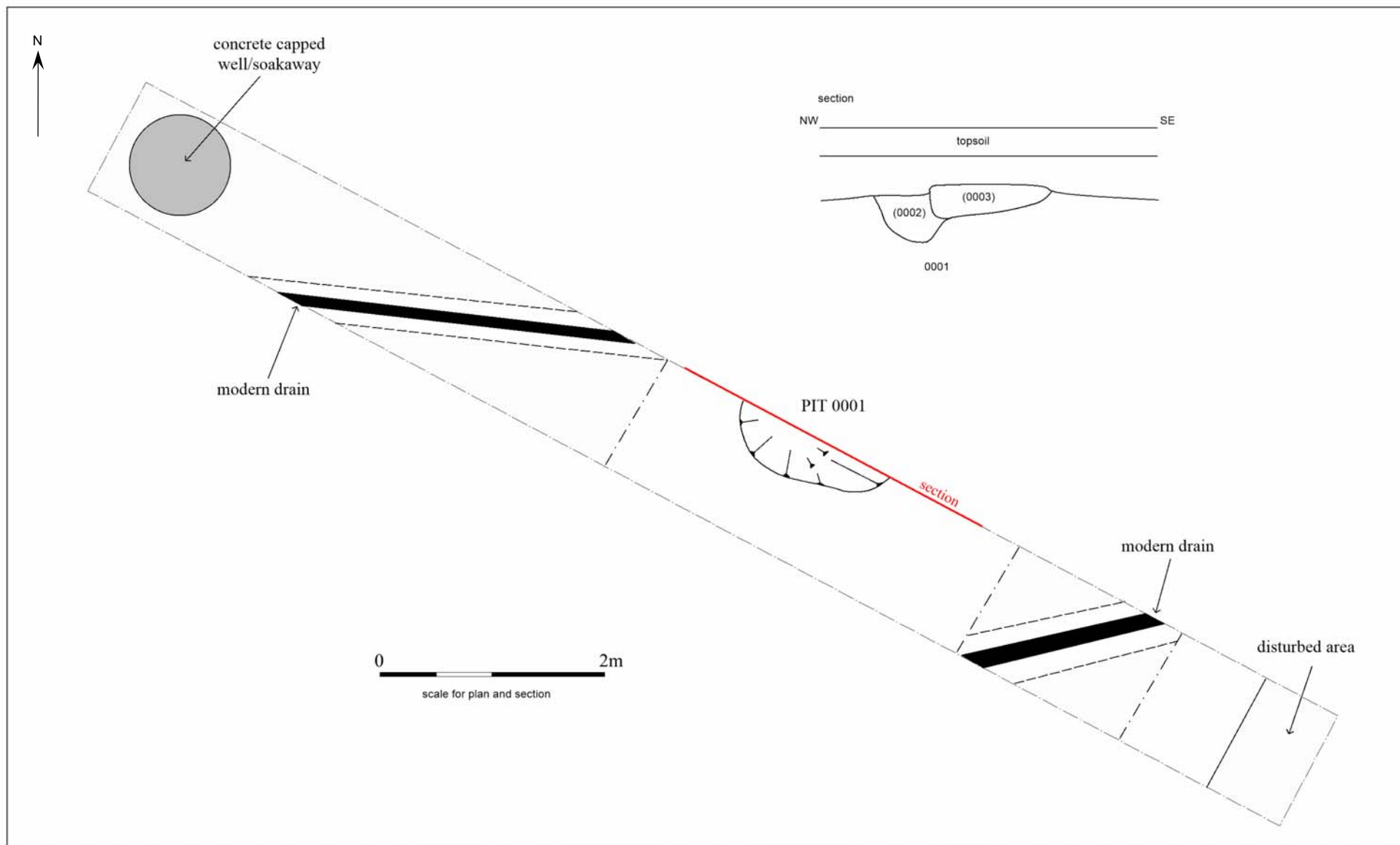


Figure 3. Trench plan and section

6. Finds and environmental evidence

No finds or environmental evidence was recovered.

7. Discussion

The evaluation did not reveal any evidence for any activity on this site that could be dated to earlier than the last post-medieval period. Unfortunately, undisturbed natural subsoil, suitable for the identification of archaeological features, was only present within part of the trench, the remainder having been lost to later disturbances and drainage systems.

The overburden comprised a topsoil over a thick deposit of what appeared to be a disturbed layer of material that contained fragments of red brick and or tile and charcoal. This lay directly on the surface of the natural subsoil suggesting a some previous truncation may have occurred. However, Roman occupation sites tend to produce substantial quantities of material, such as pottery and occasionally tile, and the complete absence of such finds within the overburden could possibly be taken as an indication of little or no early activity within the evaluated area as it seems highly unlikely that all evidence would be entirely destroyed.

8. Conclusions

The evaluation did not identify any positive evidence for early activity on this site. Only part of the evaluation trench successfully reached potential archaeological levels due to later disturbances but there was no indication that these disturbances had damaged or destroyed any early remains suggesting that no such evidence had been present within the evaluation area.

9. Archive deposition

Paper, digital and photographic archive will be sent to the County HER, under the reference IXW 119. The project has also been entered onto OASIS, the online archaeological database, reference no. suffolka1-305523. For a copy of the entry see Appendix 2.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Nathan Griggs and Mark Sommers. Project management was undertaken by Dr Rhodri Gardner, who provided advice during the production of the report.

11. Bibliography

- Beverton, A., 2011, *Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation Report: Mulley's Garage, Ixworth, IXW 060*, Unpublished document. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Report No. 2011/131.
- British Geological Survey website, accessed 16/02/2018, information obtained from <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved.
- Margary, I.D., 1973 *Roman Roads in Britain*, John Baker Publishers Ltd
- Rolfe, J., 2016, *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at The Beeches Residential Care Home, High Street, Ixworth*. Unpublished grey literature. Bury St Edmunds SCCAS

Plates

(scales are either 2m in length in 0.5m divisions or 1m with 0.1m divisions)



Plate 1. General view of the trench (camera facing northwest)



Plate 2. Soil profile (camera facing northeast)



Plate 3. Pit 0001 (camera facing northeast)

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation



The Beeches, 43 High Street, Ixworth, Suffolk, IXW 119

Written Scheme of Investigation for Trenched Evaluation

Date: January 2018

Prepared by: Dr Rhodri Gardner MCIfA and Rob Brooks MCIfA

Issued to: James Rolfe (SCCAS)

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Project details

Planning Application No:	DC/15/1354/FUL
Curatorial Officer:	James Rolfe
Grid Reference:	TL 9326 7060
Area:	c. 300m ²
HER Parish Code:	IXW 119
Oasis Reference:	suffolka1-305523
Project Start date	TBC
Project Duration:	1 day
Client/Funding Body:	S & A Care Ltd.
SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC

1. Introduction and Project Background

1.1. Suffolk Archaeology have been asked by Bennett's (SA) LLP (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 that trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed road scheme would be subject to new documentation.

1.2. The works comprise trial trench evaluation covering the footprint of the proposed extension. The site covers c. 300m².

1.3. The site is located just off the High Street at NGR TL 932 706 on the south-western side of the centre of Ixworth, some 210m north of the church. It is currently a residential care home, and the proposed development area (PDA) comprises a new extension.

1.4. The present stage of work is being undertaken as part of planning application DC/15/1354/FUL, in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they might become damaged or destroyed in the course of the proposed development.

1.5. The archaeological investigation will be conducted to comply with the Brief produced for this specific planning condition by James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), dated 13/12/2016.

1.6. The site lies in an area of archaeological interest as recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).

1.7. The groundworks for the proposed extension are liable to damage or destroy any archaeological deposits that may be present within the site. The purpose of the trial trench is therefore to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement of construction.

1.8. This WSI complies with the SCCAS standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological

Evaluation (2017), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (ClfA, 2014) 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 4.2 of the SCCAS Brief:

RA1: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, 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.

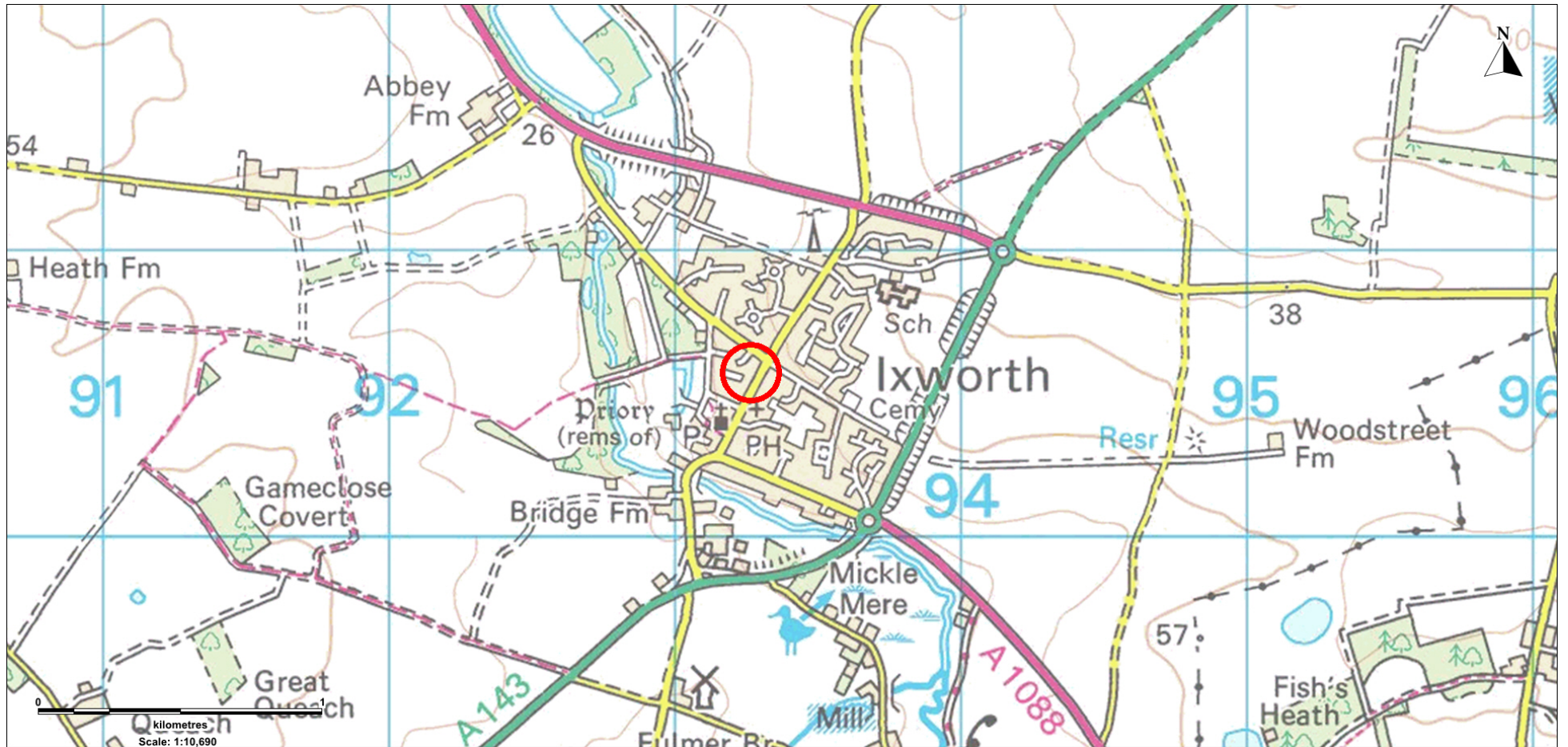
In addition to these specific aims the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011).

2. The Site

The site lies to the south-west of the centre of Ixworth, c. 70m to the south-west of the village's central crossroads. The site is surrounded by residential development on all sides. The site is on generally level ground, between the 30m contour (c.115m to the west) and 40m contour (140m to the east).

2.1. The site lies in an urban area with no recorded superficial geology. However, the underlying bedrock geology comprises a number of different Chalk formations formed approximately 72 to 94 million years ago in the late Cretaceous in an environment dominated by warm seas (British Geological Survey, 2017).

2.2. The work is being commissioned on behalf of S & A Care Ltd.



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Figure 1. Site location (red)

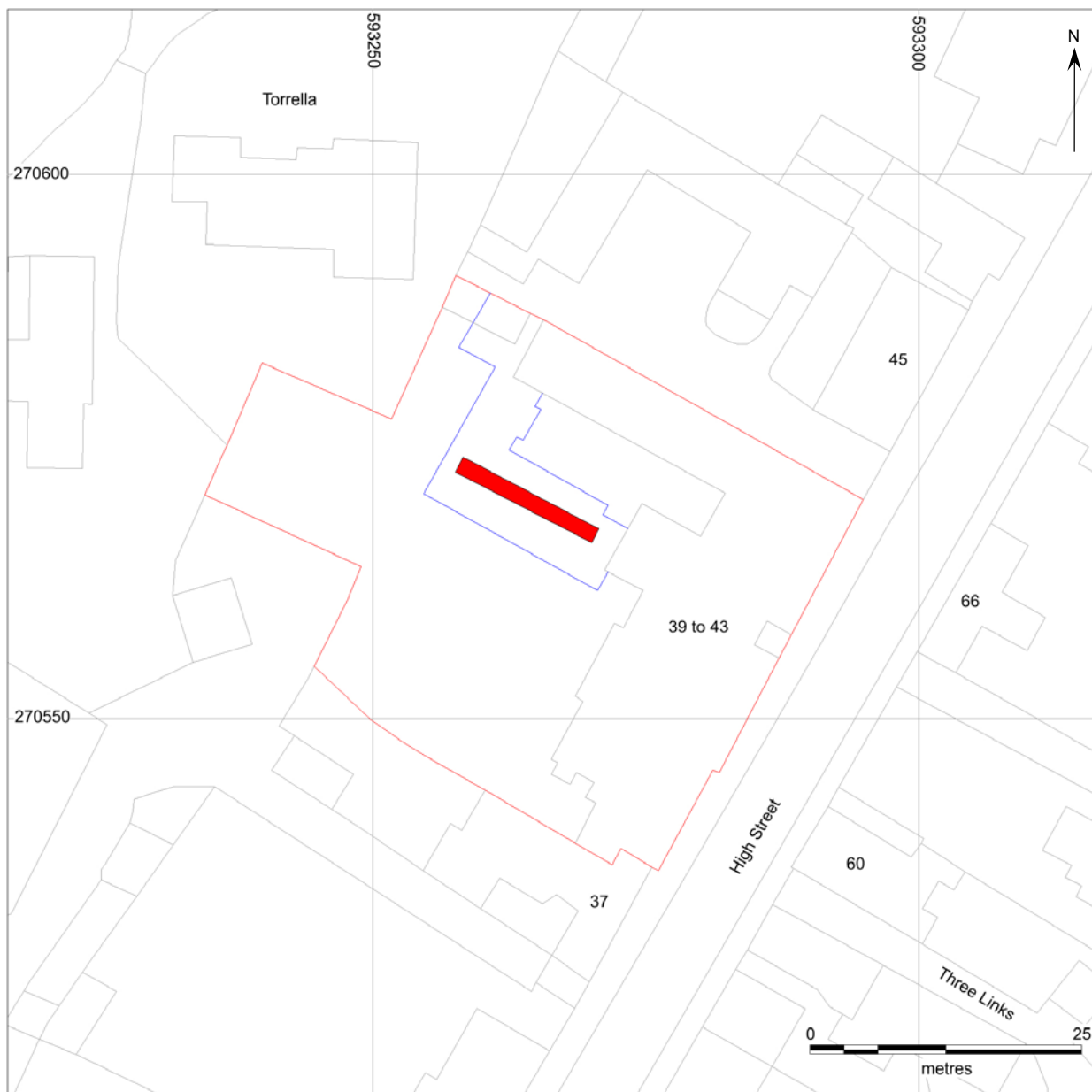
3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 According to the Brief, the site is:

‘within the area of archaeological importance, defined in the County Historic Environment Record for the Roman and post Roman settlement of Ixworth. It is adjacent to the location of Roman settlement features (IXW 024) and also a late Saxon find spot (IXW 008). There is high potential for Roman and later occupation deposits to be disturbed by this development’ (Rolfe 2016, 2).

3.2 An up-to-date full County HER search will be undertaken and included as part of the evaluation report.

3.3 The Mulley’s Garage evaluation and excavation (IXW 060), 35m to the south-west of the proposed development and also on the street frontage (carried out by SACIC as the SCCAS Field Team in 2009 – Beverton, 2011), produced significant evidence of Roman occupation that could well continue onto this site. Eighteen features were uncovered over a 220m² site strip, consisting of two wells, a posthole, multiple pits, ditches, gullies and other features. Relatively large Roman pottery assemblages (including tableware and samian ware) were recovered, alongside Roman brick and tile, lave quern, worked flint and 46 small finds, including an *Intaglio* ring.



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Figure 2. Trench location (red), within development outline (blue)

4. Fieldwork: trial trench evaluation

4.1 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 1 experienced excavators and surveyors (to include a metal detectorist).

4.2 The project requires that a single 15m long x 1.8m wide (27m²) trench, be excavated across the footprint of the proposed development on a south-east to north-west axis, as specified in the Brief (Figure 2).

4.3 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.

4.4 The trench 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 this is required.

4.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary to satisfy the project aims and to comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2017.

4.6 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, 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 employed 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.

4.7 All features will be investigated according to the criteria outlined in the Suffolk County Council trenched evaluation requirements (2017).

4.8 A site plan showing trench location, 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 measured and recorded. Feature sections

and plans will be recorded at 1:10 or 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.

4.9 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number from the Suffolk HER Office ([IXW 119](#)) and archaeological contexts will be recorded using *pro forma* Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.

4.10 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.

4.11 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the excavation works, including of trenches prior to cutting as well as trench bases and spoil heaps where applicable.

4.12 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.

4.13 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.

4.14 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each where possible) 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.

4.15 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.

4.16 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 and approval for additional costs sought from the client.

5. Post-excavation

5.1 A unique HER number has been acquired from the Suffolk HER (*JXW 119*). This will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.

5.2 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.

5.3 All artefacts and ecofacts will be held by Suffolk Archaeology until analysis of the material is complete.

5.4 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 archive stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be recorded on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.

5.5 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with the site code and a context number.

5.6 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.

5.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded and 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.

5.8 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).

5.9 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.

5.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.

5.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

5.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within 6 weeks of the conclusion 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.

5.13

5.14 A search of the Suffolk HER will be commissioned and the results will be incorporated into the evaluation report or archive as required. Some elements of the search may simply be tabulated and represented graphically, but results which have a direct bearing on the findings of the evaluation will be discussed in full.

5.15 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*.

5.16 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, in this case the relevant OASIS number is suffolka1-**305523**.

5.17 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval upon completion. The SCCAS terms of usage state that they undertake to comment on standard reports and determine whether further work might be required within 30 days of receipt of any report.

5.18 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.

5.19 Upon completion of reporting works and any subsequent 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.

5.20 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the latest guidelines issued by the SCCAS. 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.

5.21 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).

5.22 The law dictates that the client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice licence, acquired on a site-specific basis.

5.23 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.

5.24 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.

5.25 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.

6. Additional considerations

6.1 Health and Safety

6.1.1 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.

6.1.2 All Suffolk Archaeology staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present one and are aware of Suffolk Archaeology H&S policies. All permanent Suffolk Archaeology excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.

6.1.3 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.

6.1.4 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.

6.1.5 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk Archaeology's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

6.2 Environmental controls

6.2.1 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.

6.3 Plant machinery

6.3.1 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).

6.4 Site security

6.4.1 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.

6.4.2 In this instance, all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates *etc.* are the responsibility of the client.

6.5 Access

6.5.1 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.

6.5.2 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.

6.6 Site preparation

6.6.1 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.

6.7 Backfilling

6.7.1 Each 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.

6.7.2 The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.

6.7.3 Backfilling will only occur after confirmation with the representatives of the LPA (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service).

6.7.4 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior written agreement. If required, it could lead to a variation in costs.

6.8 Monitoring

6.8.1 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.

Bibliography

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Appendix 2. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-305523	
Project details	
Project name	The Beeches Care Home, Ixworth
Short description of the project	Trial trench evaluation in advance of the construction of an extension did not expose any significant archaeological deposits or features. A large proportion of the trench cut through ground heavily disturbed by modern services.
Project dates	Start: 14-02-2018 End: 19-02-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	IXW119 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/15/1354/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY IXWORTH The Beeches, 43, High Street
Study area	157 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 9326 7057 52.298731835876 0.834600416629 52 17 55 N 000 50 04 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	IXW119
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	IXW119
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: The Beeches, 43, High Street, Ixworth, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.
Other bibliographic details	SACIC 2018_013
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
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Entered by	
Entered by	ms (mark.sommers@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	19 February 2018

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